

The Filson

A Publication of The Filson Historical Society, Kentucky's Oldest and Largest Independent Historical Society



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FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Filson Historical Society's 126th year was filled with accomplishments. I would like to recap 2010 by mentioning just a few.

- The Old Louisville Architectural Review Committee unanimously approved the design for our exciting new building and campus, a huge step forward in our effort to develop new space for collections, programs and exhibits.
- We launched our first annual history essay contest, open to all high school students in greater Louisville and southern Indiana.
- Our Gertrude Polk Brown series drew over 600 people to each lecture and featured Pulitzer Prize winner Timothy Weiner speaking on the history of the CIA, and famed Civil War historian Gary Gallagher speaking on the Confederacy, its myths and realities.
- University Press of Kentucky published Estill Curtis Pennington's impressive *Lessons in Likeness: Portrait Painters in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley, 1802-1920*, showcasing many works from The Filson's collections.
- Fons Vitae published *Waiting and Being: Sketches by Mary Cobb with Essays by Her Friends*, a moving volume based on The Filson's collection of this noted artist's portraits.
- We added important documents to our archives, including the Civil War papers of Colonel John Mason Brown, one of our ten founders; L&N Railroad records from the 1850s through the 1880s; and significant additions to the Bingham family collection.
- We offered once again dozens of top-notch programs, from talks by authors and historians, to musical performances at Oxmoor, to seminars on Kentucky's environmental history, to multi-day conferences on Native Americans in the Ohio Valley and on U.S. secession movements.

The generosity of our many members and supporters and the hard work of our board, volunteers and professional staff made these accomplishments possible. I would like to express my thanks to everyone involved. The Filson is looking forward to another outstanding year in 2011!



Orme Wilson, III
President

FROM THE DIRECTOR

The breadth and depth of The Filson's research collections continue to amaze me. There seems to be no end to the stories that our excellent and unique resources can tell. The media reminds us that this year marks the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, and The Filson, with the best Civil War research materials in the Commonwealth, certainly can help tell that story.

But there is another important anniversary to mark in 2011-- the bicentennial of the arrival of steamboating at Louisville and the Ohio River. Today, we think of steamboats as nostalgic symbols of a by-gone era. And Louisville is fortunate to have a National Register Landmark in the Belle of Louisville, an historic steamboat we all can visit and ride. But there's much more to the story.

Researching this topic at The Filson reminded me of how well the materials in our research departments—special collections, library, and museum—can combine to tell compelling stories about our past. These materials range from letters written by steamboat travelers, to photographs by the hundreds, to a newspaper published on a steamboat in the special collections department, to a haunting published memorial, to a Louisville merchant who died in a steamboat disaster, to a stateroom mirror and pitcher from the Robert E. Lee.

Further research into newspapers, city directories, and other sources reveals a complex if incomplete picture - one of the first robust industrial booms at the Falls of the Ohio based on the steam engine. A steamboat industrial complex, one that involved all of our communities on both sides of the river and people from all walks of life, was underway during the 1820s. The Filson, The Howard Steamboat Museum, and the Rivers Institute at Hanover College, and others, will all offer opportunities to learn more about this significant bicentennial story.

But you don't have to wait for a commemorative event to research your stories. We are open 9 – 5pm five days a week and on the first Saturday of each month (9-4pm). Our catalog and other resources, including the 15,000 page digital collection "The First American West," are available online at www.filsonhistorical.org. I look forward to seeing you at The Filson.



Mark V. Wetherington, Ph.D.
Director

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The Filson

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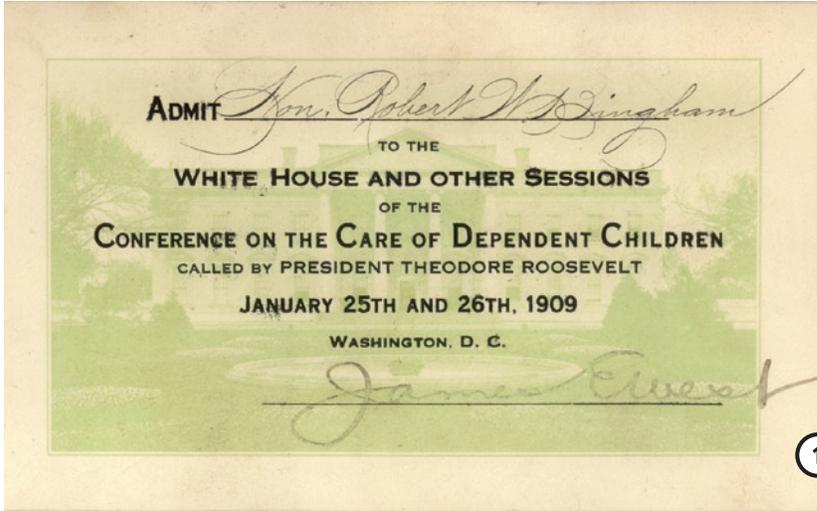
OUR MISSION:

To collect, preserve, and tell the
significant stories of Kentucky and
the Ohio Valley history and culture.

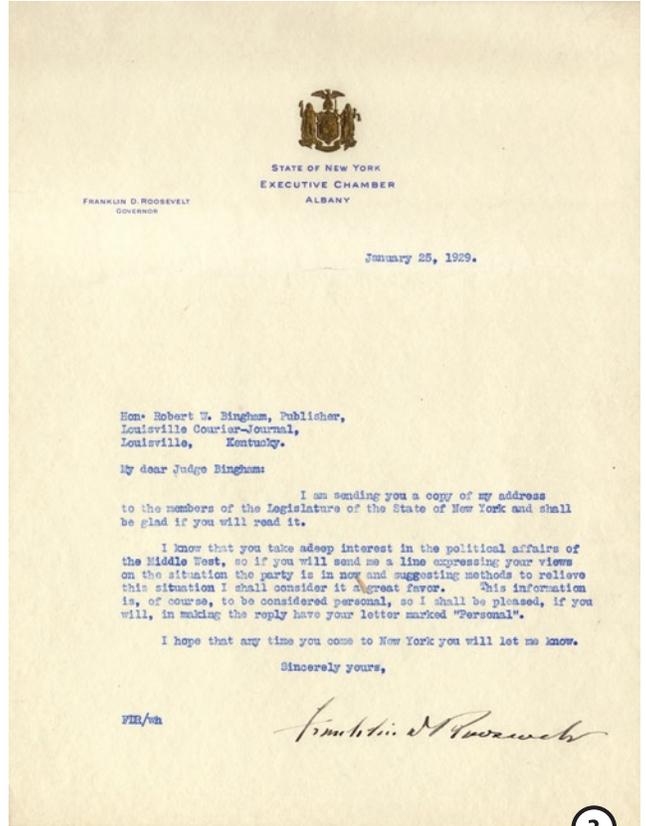
COVER & BACK PHOTO:

Images from The Filson
Valentine Collection.

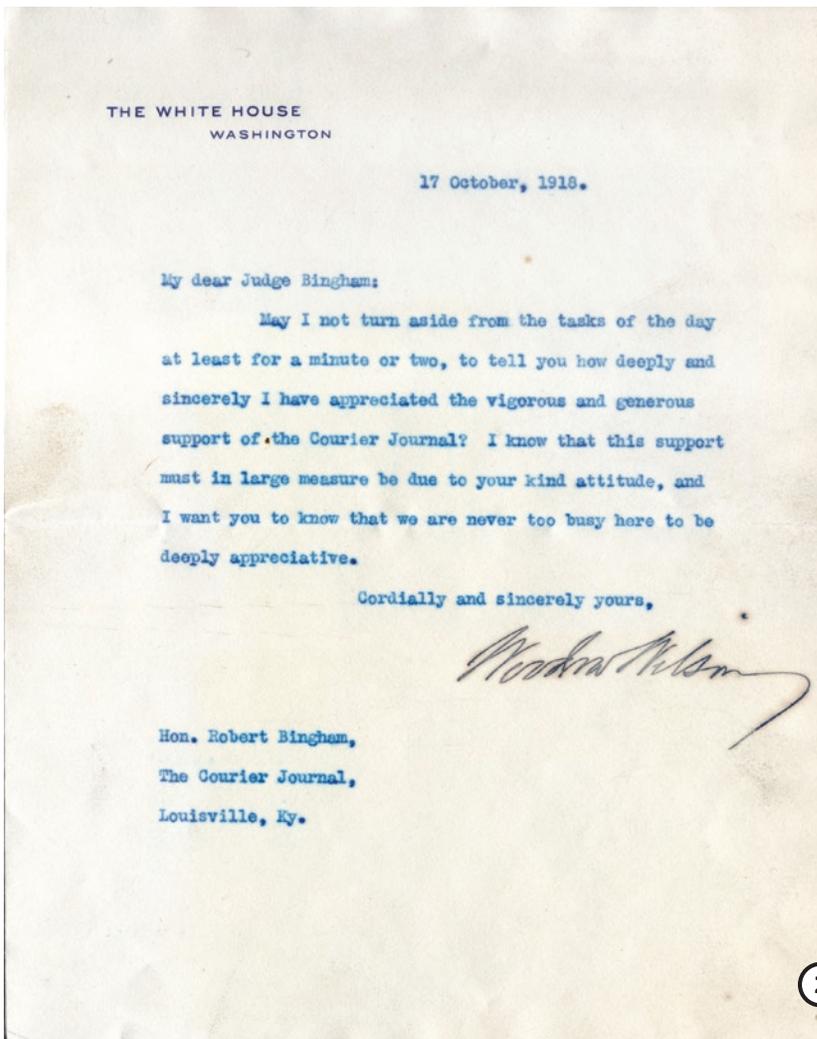
Recent Acquisitions



1



3



2

The Filson is pleased to announce the acquisition of an important 20th century journalism and political collection. Edith Bingham has donated a large collection of Judge Robert Worth Bingham's papers dating from 1907 to 1938. During those years, Judge Bingham served as mayor of Louisville and a judge, became owner and publisher of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, and was named ambassador to the Court of St. James. The correspondence and scrapbooks document his life and career during these three decades on not only local and state levels but nationally and internationally. This collection joins the Robert Worth Bingham, Barry Bingham, Sr. and Mary Bingham collections already at The Filson. We thank Mrs. Bingham for this important donation and helping our collections continue to grow.

1. Bingham's admission ticket to a January 1909 White House conference on the care of dependent children.
2. President Woodrow Wilson's letter to Bingham thanking him for his and the Courier-Journal's support, October 17, 1918.
3. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's letter to Bingham asking for his views on matters in the Midwest and inviting him to visit him if he should come to New York, January 25, 1929.

Browsing in Our Archives

Early Filson documents reveal preferred pronunciation of the name *Louisville*

BY JENNIE COLE | ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The name of the city in which The Filson Historical Society is located, Louisville, dates back to 1779. This settlement, founded at the Falls of the Ohio, was thus named in honor of King Louis XVI of France due to his country's aid to the United States during the Revolutionary War. The name became official in May of 1780, when the Virginia legislature chartered the town.¹ Although the legitimate spelling was "Louisville" to honor the French king, some early correspondents, notably William Clark, spelled the city various ways, including "Louis ville" "Louisvill" and "LeuiSville."²

Although records at The Filson show the various spellings, it is harder for one to come across solid documentation on the *pronunciation* of said name. Today, variations are heard throughout the city, state, region, and country, as evidenced by the city's former Visitor's Bureau logo, featuring five of the pronunciations written phonetically.³

A collection of early correspondence to and from The Filson includes an interesting and relevant request for information, dated July 29, 1913. Mr. W. A. Gunn, a former surveyor and engineer of Lexington, KY, aged 84 years, wrote, "How is the correct way to pronounce the name of your city. [sic] When I used to be there a good deal, most people called it Louisville, English style. But many gave it the French accent with the "s" silent.... It might be well for the Filson Club to discuss this matter and decide which is proper."⁴

The letter was addressed to "Col. Alfred Pirtle," the Filson's secretary at the time. Pirtle was a native of Louisville, and a veteran of the Civil War. Although he was trained as an engineer, he spent most of his career in the life, accident, and fire insurance business. Pirtle was passionate about Louisville history, writing papers for the Filson, as well as publishing booklets on Louisville history. He was the secretary of the Filson from 1905 through 1917 and its third president, his tenure dating from 1917 until 1923.⁵



The Filson's records include a copy of the reply letter, which was dated the next day. The fast response time may indicate that the Filson members had previously discussed this very issue. An equally likely scenario is that Pirtle, with some of his colleagues who were on hand, debated and determined the answer sent to Mr. Gunn. Pirtle's letter to Gunn explained that two pronunciations were in vogue. The first was the anglicized version of the French "Looevill." The second was "Lewis-vill." Pirtle succinctly stated that "The Filson Club prefer 'Looevill'."

This correspondence exchange from 1913, along with spelling variations such as those in the William Clark letters, provide interesting documentation of the ways "Louisville" was pronounced historically.

For a light-hearted take on Louisville's pronunciation, see my post to The Filson's blog on September 7, 2010: "Pronunciation Conundrum Solved" - <http://blog.filsonhistorical.org>.

THE FIRST WAS THE ANGLICIZED
VERSION OF THE FRENCH "LOOEVILL."
THE SECOND WAS "LEWIS-VILL."
PIRTLE SUCCINCTLY STATED THAT
"THE FILSON CLUB PREFER
'LOOEVILL'."

July 30, 1913.

W. A. Gunn, Esq.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Your interesting letter of the 29th is at hand. As regards the pronunciation of the name of our City, there seems to be two in vogue. You will remember that the Virginia Legislature in 1780 named it after the then King of France, who was Louis XVI. and consequently the pronunciation Anglaised would be "Looevill" which is as close as you can put it in English. The other pronunciation would be to spell it Lewis-vill. The Filson Club prefer "Looevill".

I am glad to hear from you and hope the very hot weather has been of no serious consequence to you.

Very truly,

Secretary.



Page 2.
Engraving of Louis XVI,
King of France, by the Artist
M.R. Savart

Page 3 Top.
Letter from Alfred Pirtle
to W.A. Gunn, 1913.

Page 3 Bottom.
Alfred Pirtle

¹ "Louis XVI" in *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* ed. John E. Kleber, University Press of Kentucky, 2001. pg. 527.

² See *Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark* edited by James J. Holmberg (Yale University Press, 2002) for examples of Clark's misspelling of "Louisville," specifically letters dated 4 February 1802 (page 41), 24 September 1806 (page 115), and 22 August 1808 (page 148).

³ For an image of this logo, please see: <http://www.gotolouisville.com/explore-louisville/shop-louisville/index.aspx> (accessed 12/27/2010)

⁴ W. A. (William Adams) Gunn, born 9 November 1829 to a Methodist Episcopal preacher, was a civil engineer based out of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from Shelby College in 1851; during the Civil War, Gunn served as chief engineer of the U.S. Military Railroad and constructed several forts in Kentucky. After the war, he built the bridge at Clay's Ferry, Kentucky and invented the "H" form of column for steel construction. Gunn worked for several railroad companies as a surveyor and engineer throughout the 1880s and 1890s. Gunn died on 8 February 1915. Information on Gunn was gleaned from William Eley Connelley and Ellis Merton Coulter's, *History of Kentucky* (The American Historical Society, 1922) page 101; the United States Federal Census, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910; and the Gunn Family Papers (Collection Number 73M28) Finding Aid, Special Collections, The University of Kentucky, accessed at the Kentuckiana Digital Library <http://kdl.kyvl.org/cgi/f/findaid/findaid-idx?c=kukead;cc=kukead;view=text;rgn=main;didno=kukm1m73m28>.

⁵ Alfred Pirtle was born to Henry and Jane Ann (Rogers) Pirtle on 25 March 1837. Trained as a civil engineer, a young Pirtle worked for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the transportation department. He fought for the Union army during the Civil War, and afterwards took up the insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri. He returned to Louisville in 1874 and started several insurance companies: the Alfred Pirtle Fire Insurance Agency, Pirtle & Weaver, and Pirtle, Weaver & Menefee. Pirtle was a trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind and the Louisville Free Public Library. Pirtle died on 2 February 1926. For more information, see "Pirtle, Alfred," in John E. Kleber's *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (University of Kentucky Press, 2002) page 706, Charles Kerr's *History of Kentucky* (The American Historical Society, 1922) volume 3, page 289-290, and "Browsing in our Archives: A Glimpse of Alfred Pirtle, 1837-1926," *Filson Club History Quarterly*, Volume 11, pages 211-217.

My Trip to The Filson

Researching Nineteenth Century Chickasaw Diplomacy and Political Development

BY DANIEL FLAHERTY | UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA AND FILSON FELLOW

Following the Seven Years' War, the imperial system in which Britain, France, and Spain vied for control over North America and its inhabitants began to unravel. The war effectively forced France out of the competition, and the increase in territorial holdings and the need to pay off debt associated with the war led to the separation of thirteen colonies from the British Empire. The creation of the United States of America, a new European-based culture that also harbored imperialistic ambitions, introduced a new competitor into the scene. Following the American Revolution, Native Americans continued to balance the imperial ambitions of these powers as a means to maintain their own sovereignty in the face of technologically superior counterparts who deemed them racially inferior and, therefore, suitable for subjugation. According to many historians, however, the United States-British agreement in the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, and the dissolution of Spain's New World in 1820 effectively ended American Indians' ability to play the Euro-American adversaries against each other.

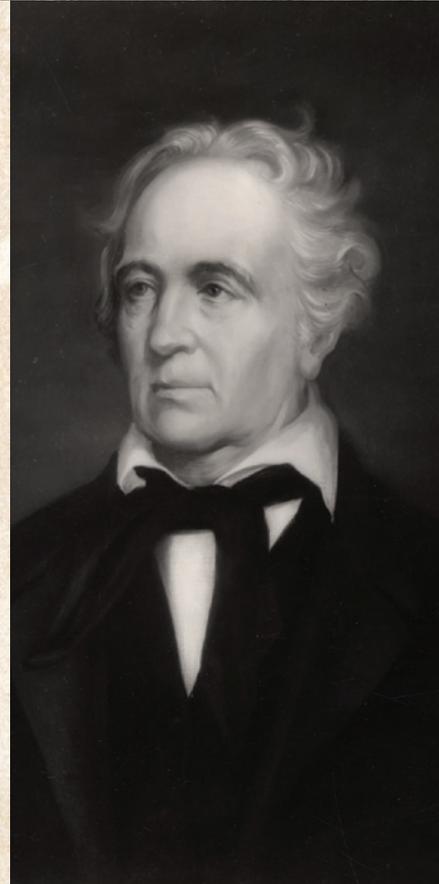
Without another imperial power to play against the United States, Americans assumed that Natives would accept permanent United States hegemony over any territory they claimed. To demonstrate their authority, Americans soon implemented a policy of removal and defined Natives within the subjugated condition of domestic, dependent nations. In my dissertation, "To Control Our Own Destiny: Chickasaw Diplomacy and Political Development in the Nineteenth Century," I explore the end of the imperial system from a Native perspective. Starting with the American Revolution, I develop an understanding of how Native Americans conceptualized the creation of the United States and the consolidation of federal power over the territory that defines our continental borders by the end of the nineteenth century. Further, I re-examine the process through which Native Americans understood that a semi-sovereign status under the United States became permanent.

One of the key elements to my study is to illustrate the manner in which nineteenth century Chickasaw leaders understood their place in the greater world and how they organized their society politically to adapt to a world in which Americans and Natives realized they could not co-exist peacefully. While at The Filson, I spent the majority of my time examining documents associated with Choctaw Academy, an Indian school in Scott County, Kentucky. Richard Mentor Johnson, a longtime Kentucky and federal legislator and vice president to Martin Van Buren, established the academy in 1824. Johnson used his political influence to attract students from many of the removed tribes until the Choctaw leader, Peter P. Pitchlynn, wrested control of the academy away in 1841. The Filson's collections house correspondence belonging to Johnson and the long-time superintendent, Thomas Henderson. The letters offer insight into the academy's operations from its establishment until 1841.

My specific avenues of inquiry included identifying Chickasaw individuals who attended the academy and investigating the curriculum and educational methodology employed by administrators. The evidence I found supports the conclusion that Chickasaw students learned to understand the greater world in American terms while enjoying the ability to focus that understanding within the context of their Native cultures.

The Chickasaw maintained autonomous sovereignty from the American Revolution through the end of the nineteenth century. The federal-state relationship offered opportunities for the Chickasaws to negotiate recognition of their sovereignty beginning with the Virginia-Chickasaw Treaty in 1783 through the end of the Civil War. Although such opportunities may have abated immediately following removal, this is most likely attributable to personal relationships that did not solve systemic problems within the political structure of the United States. The sectional crisis of the 1850s that erupted in civil war, therefore, presented an opportunity for Native communities to reestablish the federal-state "play-off system," if not support the introduction of an entirely new imperial power, the Confederate States of America, into the international political order. The alliance of several Native American groups with the Confederacy further reveals the defiance among some American Indians to accept United States hegemony by the 1830s as previous historians claim. The Chickasaw committed to this course of action first, severing relations with the United States on May 25, 1861, and entering into an alliance with the Confederate States of America on July 12. The Union victory and re-admission of the southern states during Reconstruction ended the opportunity to establish diplomatic relations with another sovereign Euro-American power. By settling the political landscape between states' rights versus federal authority, a seemingly united interest among all Americans in relation to westward expansion after the Civil War created a situation that forced Native Americans to alter notions of sovereignty. The United States suspended self-government among American Indian communities by the end of the nineteenth century, forcing Native groups to accept the semi-sovereign status defined in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) as they moved into the twentieth century.

Although I had traveled through Louisville many times, my visit to The Filson provided my first opportunity to explore the city for any extended period. Despite a cold and snowy week in early January, The Filson and the city offered an ideal environment in which to conduct my research. I specifically thank Director Mark Wetherington, Director of Research A. Glenn Crothers, and Curator James Holmberg and the special collections staff for their assistance. Their knowledge of The Filson's unique resources made my stay extremely fruitful and enjoyable.



Top: Chockta Academy

Bottom Left: American Revolution, Battle of Thames, Richard Mentor Johnson Killing Tecumseh

Bottom Right: Richard Mentor Johnson

THE FILSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S EXPANSION- INTEGRATING INTO THE OLD LOUISVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD

BY ROBERTO DE LEON, JR., AIA, LEED AP
AND M. ROSS PRIMMER, AIA - PRINCIPALS,
DE LEON & PRIMMER ARCHITECTURE WORKSHOP

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This article is the second in a series centered on The Filson Historical Society's expansion.

The project is an expansion for The Filson on its current site located within "Old Louisville," a historic neighborhood first developed between 1883-1887 in conjunction with the Southern Exposition. The construction plan involves a new 18,735 square foot building addition and the renovation of the existing Ferguson Mansion and its adjacent carriage house. Programmatically, the new building will more than double its archival storage capacity and provide a new oration-quality lecture hall, as well as new flexible-use event spaces that will incorporate changing exhibits.

In contrast to the formality and inward-looking character of its existing facility (the Ferguson Mansion), The Filson wanted to dispel its reputation as an exclusive organization. Specifically, with this expansion, they sought to develop a facility that integrated with its historic neighborhood fabric but also projected a welcoming image for the community - that this is an amenity to be enjoyed by all Louisvillians and the Ohio Valley region.

Over a one-year Schematic Design period, the architecture firm De Leon & Primmer Architecture Workshop worked closely and collaboratively with The Filson's Board of Directors and staff, city approval agencies, and community groups to foster a design dialogue that encouraged city-wide "ownership" of the project. The Schematic Design proposal was passed through the Louisville Landmark process with a 100% approval consensus by city commissioners and neighborhood groups. At the same time that these collaborative design workshops were being held, De Leon & Primmer's research and analysis of the historic fabric and its cultural context framed potential strategies for site development, building massing, and a material palette.

The new campus master plan proposes a new public mall - a physical green space - that provides a visually porous urban boundary on the corner site, while at the same time grounding the buildings. Centered on axial alignments with neighboring houses, this civic-scaled outdoor courtyard allows for the re-integration of the historic fabric from the original circa-1890 Southern Expansion development - a unique feature that has since been eroded from urban renewal efforts during the late 1960's.

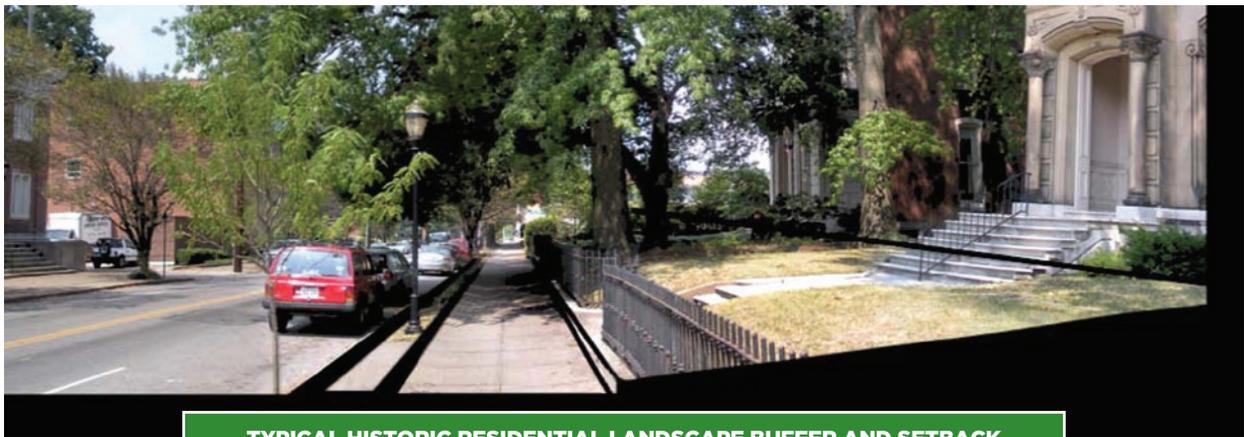
Fronting this flexible-use outdoor community space, a new building for public lectures, events, exhibits, and archival storage is proportioned to relate to both residential & civic scales. Materials common to the neighborhood mansions are deliberately expressed as non-load-bearing veneers, allowing the activities and contents within the new addition to be clearly visible from the street. Through movable display cases and interior partitions visible from large-scale windows, the building façade becomes a constantly changing element through activity and use.



TYPICAL HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL MODULE AND PROPORTION



EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD FABRIC



TYPICAL HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE BUFFER AND SETBACK



Will You Be My Valentine?

By Robin Wallace

Associate Curator of Special Collections

The Filson is rich in the variety of our collections, and one group of ephemera that is particularly charming is our collection of Valentines. The cards date from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and represent various styles. Cards from the Victorian and Edwardian eras are often intricately crafted by hand, or machine-made, elaborate and lacy confections. Those cards commercially produced later in the twentieth century display the frolicking cupids and baskets of flowers still seen on love tokens today. Valentine envelopes were often just as beautiful as the cards they contained, sometimes decorated with romantic imagery, or embossed with designs of lace and flowers.

Valentine cards represent the second most popular greeting cards sent each year. While the oldest Valentine in existence dates from the 1400s (housed in the British Museum)¹, the tradition of sending Valentines as we know it today originated in the Victorian era. One of the most striking cards in our collection is a “cut-out,” circular, handmade paper valentine with a handwritten love poem, circa mid-1800s. The tone of the poem is quite dramatic and a portion of it reads:

*With innocence, and sweet content,
Your heart exchange for mine,
My wish is only your consent;
to be my valentine.*

*In silence long my grief i've born,
But now it is to [sic] great,
No more I'll languish sigh and mourn;
But own my wretched state.*

- Transcription by Sarah-Jane Poindexter,
Associate Curator of Special Collections

Another elaborate card from the same era was crafted from delicate paper lace with an inset of hand-tinted flowers and a handwritten poem that declares:

“Louisville, February 14, [18]53

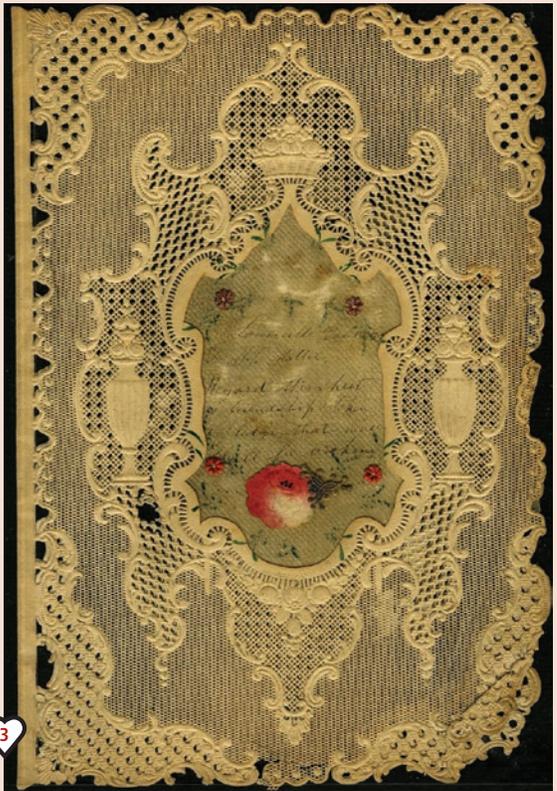
*To Miss Mattie,
Regard this sheet a friendship token
A pledge that never shall be broken”*

This card is unsigned, sent from a mystery admirer, a practice that seems to have existed almost as long as Valentine cards have been sent. A letter in the manuscript department from A. C. Williams to his niece, Frances, and dated 1854, mentions receipt of an anonymous Valentine from their hometown. Williams wishes that he knew the name of the sender, and laments having forgotten Valentine's Day and neglected to send any cards himself.

With today's transition from messages on paper to emails, tweets, and texts, it seems unlikely that most sentiments and Valentine's Day expressions of love will be preserved for future generations, making collections like this one all the more precious. These cards represent not only lovely examples of craftsmanship, but also provide us with historical documentation of the love and courtship rituals of days gone by.

¹ “Love's labour found,” BBC News. 14 February 2000. Web. 10 December 2010. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/642175.stm].

1. A hand-made paper Valentine with circular love poem, ca. mid-1800s.
2. A highly-detailed, embossed and gilded Valentine from the early twentieth century.
3. A delicate, paper lace Victorian Valentine.
“Louisville, February 14, 1853. To Mattie, Regard this sheet a friendship token A pledge that never shall be broken.”
4. An embossed Valentine envelope from the late nineteenth century.





10TH STREET BLUES BAND

The Filson Historical Society, Friday, Feb. 25

Doors - 7 p.m., Music - 7:30

\$20 Filson Members, \$25 Non-Members



BLUES NIGHT



For the fifth year in a row, you can drink in the sounds of the blues and enjoy perusing blues memorabilia while immersed in the ambiance of the historic Ferguson Mansion. The Filson Historical Society will be hosting the 10th Street Blues Band as part of our focus on Black History Month this February.

The blues is a strong aspect of Louisville's vibrant musical history. Local blues legends such as Sylvester Weaver, who recorded the first blues guitar record in 1923, and Sara Martin called our River City home.

The 10th Street Blues Band has brought the blues alive for over ten years, and will entertain you with 1950's and '60's hits at this annual event. The band has performed at The Kentucky Folk Life Festival in Frankfort and in blues clubs and festivals all over the state.

Wine, beer, soft drinks and light refreshments will be served. Doors will open at 7 p.m., with music beginning at 7:30 p.m. The cost for this event is \$20 for Filson members and \$25 for non-members.

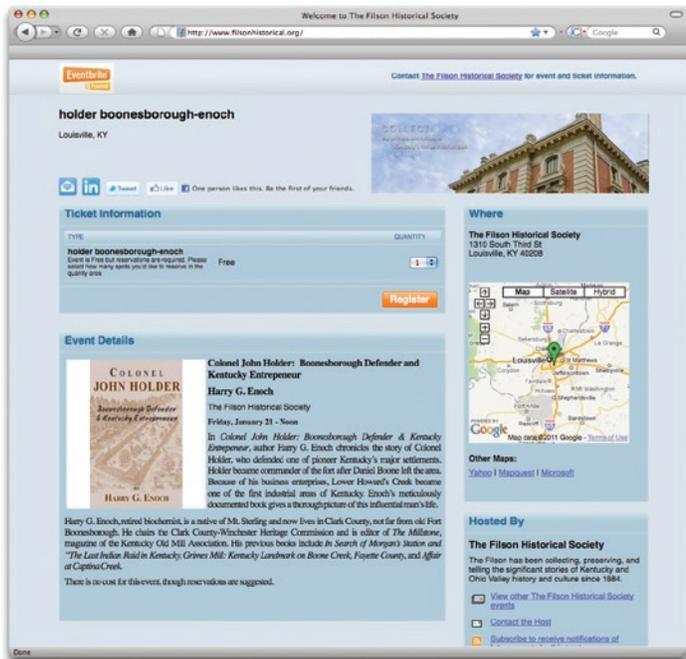
CONNECT TO THE FILSON THROUGH OUR EXPANDED WEBSITE OFFERINGS

by
Amy Jackson
Public Relations
and Marketing
Coordinator

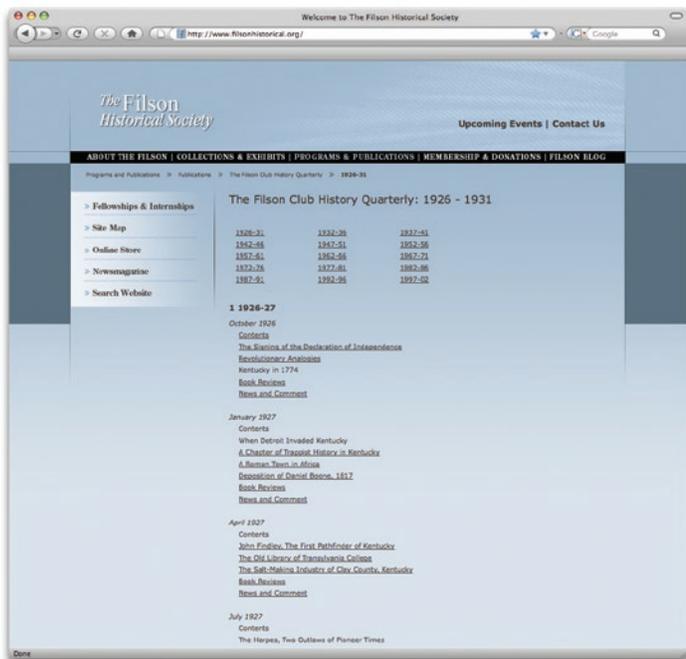


Through The Filson Historical Society's evolving website, there are more ways than ever for you to connect to The Filson, discovering more about our collections, getting to know our staff, and learning about our exciting events. Our website is expanding in diverse ways in order to serve you better and allow you to explore our offerings more thoroughly. Read on to discover what The Filson's website can do for you.

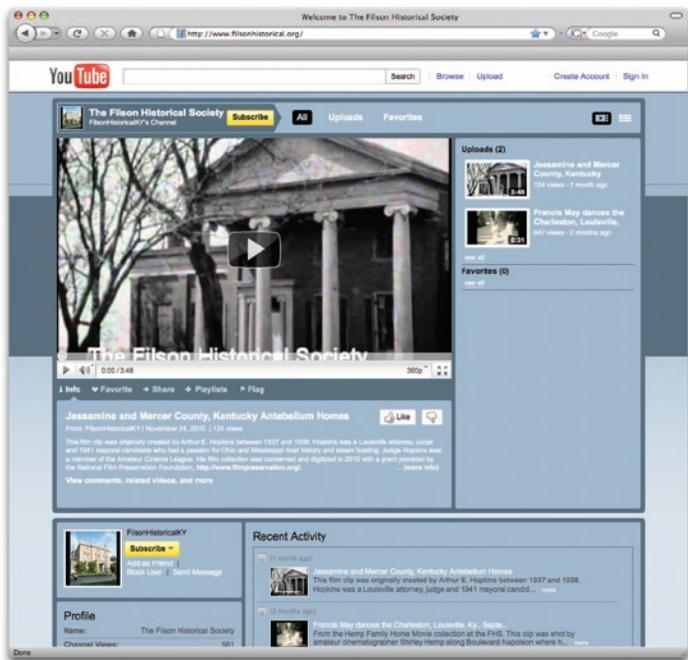
One exciting change to The Filson's website has made event registration easier and more efficient. First, click "Upcoming Events" in the upper right corner of the front page of the website. Select the program you would like to attend, and then click the "Click to Register" button. The next step is to select how many people will be attending under "Quantity," and then click the "Register" button. You will be prompted to enter some basic information, such as your name. The final step is to click the "Complete Registration" button. You will receive both a confirmation and a reminder about the event through email.



The Filson has recently uploaded readable files of The Filson Club History Quarterly. This is the beginning of an ongoing effort to upload publications, including The Filson Magazine, as well as recent presentations. To read articles from a Quarterly, go to Programs and Publications/Publications/The Filson Club History Quarterly on our website, choose a date range, such as "1926-31," and you will find a listing of the contents for each quarterly, accessible with a click. For example, you can read about the Revolutionary War Soldier John Rogers in the January 1928 issue, or view an 1832 Map of Louisville in the April 1930 issue.



A short time ago, The Filson's YouTube channel was launched. Given the abundant film resources at The Filson, our YouTube channel is definitely an exciting asset. The first video we uploaded was a 31-second film of Francis May dancing the Charleston, from the Hemp Family Home Movie collection at The Filson. You can access our YouTube page by clicking on the link on the front page of The Filson's website, or go to <http://www.youtube.com/user/FilsonHistoricalKY>.



A streamlined process was put in place recently for you to become a member of The Filson or to donate to us. Click on the "Donate Now" button, which can be accessed throughout The Filson's website, including the front page. You can then fill in key information, such as your address. The final step is to click on the "Finalize and Process Donation" button.



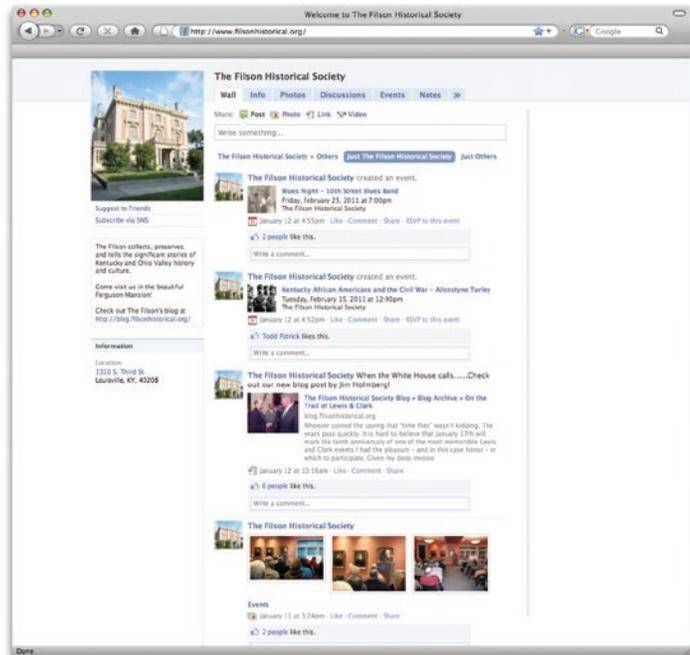
With The Filson's weekly blog postings, we give you a variety of viewpoints from our staff members on many different topics. These range from pioneer stations in Jefferson County, to Sacramento in 1854, to the portrait of the Herman Gunter Family, to the Theatricals of Louisville Male High School, to the diary of John Mason Brown. Through our blog, we continually strive to demonstrate how the holdings of The Filson are both culturally and historically relevant. To read a blog, click on "Filson Blog" on the main menu of the front page of the website. The most recent blog posting is displayed at the top of the page, with previous postings listed below. There are a variety of search terms listed on the left – click the subject you are interested in, such as "Frontier Kentucky," and you will then see the blog articles related to this subject.



The Filson has worked diligently over the past year to enhance our Facebook presence, making social networking with you a priority. On our Facebook page you can find pictures from our various conferences and events, and a continually updated listing of lectures and receptions. On the front page of our website you can click on a "Find Us on Facebook" button, which will direct you to The Filson's Facebook page. Become a Friend of The Filson on Facebook, and you will automatically be notified when a new link or event is posted.



These are a few ways in which The Filson has developed and expanded our website. We hope that you will take advantage of these new ways to learn more about our offerings and to connect with us. We also value your feedback and hope that you will share your experiences in using these website additions.



The Filsonians

October - December 2010

How can you give a gift that will provide the greatest benefit to you and The Filson Historical Society? *Through Planned Giving.*

By informing us of your intent to include The Filson Historical Society in your estate, you are helping to ensure The Filson's ability to meet our mission of saving and sharing the significant stories of Kentucky and Ohio Valley history and culture. Your commitment allows us to remain a strong and vital educational resource for our community both today and tomorrow.

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