

Filson Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky
County and State

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social/Clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th Century and 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone/Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: rubber

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Filson Club (JF-CN-99) in Louisville, Kentucky, had its original home in two Victorian-era brick residences that were combined to create a federalsque style building. The original houses were built between 1870 and 1890 and the two were combined into a unit in 1929 to serve as the Club's headquarters. While the design of the front facade is that of a textbook low budget federal style building, the many exterior details suggest a Victorian-era building. The property functioned as a historical society until 1986, when the club moved to its current location, 1310 South Third Street, Louisville.

After the Filson Club moved its headquarters to a new location on South 3rd Street the original site on Breckenridge became a car dealership, which included the addition of large concrete block buildings that surrounded the central building on three sides, leaving only the front façade exposed. These additions have since been removed and the club building returned to the footprint it had before becoming the car dealership.

Character of Site

The Filson Club building is located in a mixed commercial and residential area to the south of Louisville's Central Business District. After 1986, the site had become a car dealership with large non-historic concrete block additions that stretched to the east and west and a little to the south of the current building. The building faces mainly northward. The property is near the corner of Breckenridge and South First Street, a block west of Interstate I-65.

The building's additions have been removed and new dormitory housing has been constructed for Spalding University, located nearby, and for Family Scholar House, which sends students to a number of different local colleges. These new buildings are located on the sides of the block and run along First and Second Streets, leaving the Filson Club facing Breckenridge in the center of the block. Historically the buildings on this site have not had access to the streets to the east and west. The setback from Breckenridge Street is unchanged from the original construction of the building.

Exterior

The building shows a three-story seven-bay federalsque style facade mounted onto two existing Victorian-era buildings. The protruding side bays belie the federal styling of the facade, clearly indicating a Victorian origin of the buildings.

The front facade has a central entrance, covered by a shallow columned portico with a Greek Revival cornice and a wrought iron railing around its roof. Just above this portico is a tri-part Palladian window, with lintels matching the Greek Revival styling of the portico cornice. The central bay, with its entrance, protrudes from the center of the building by about three feet, giving it added prominence.

The building's facade is symmetrical, with three bays on either side of the entryway. These bays each consist of evenly-spaced windows with smooth limestone sills, vertical brick lintels, and a flush limestone key. The ground floor windows are full height, with the windows above growing shorter to the third story's short attic windows. The first and second floor windows have nine-over-nine sashes, are of wood construction, and are double hung. The third floor windows are similar, but much shorter and only six-over-six. The windows of

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the east and west facades are primarily two-over-two, with a single vertical division. The side windows correspond in height to the front windows.

A relatively simple Greek revival cornice, matching the portico, wraps only the front facade of the building.

The foundation of the building depends on the portion of the building being observed. The west side of the building sits primarily on a smooth cut limestone foundation, while the east side of the building sits on a mix of concrete, brick, and limestone block foundation. These foundations indicate the original residences, before their conversion into a single building.

The exterior walls are brick, primarily Flemish bond, on the sides, with a common bond on the front facade. The rear of the building, which is primarily additions from the 1950s, is of no particular pattern or of a mixed pattern, depending on the exact date of the addition.

The roof is primarily flat, gently sloping to the rear of the building. Additions in later years have slightly altered this configuration, but these changes are not visible from the street. The roof is covered by a built-up synthetic rubber membrane that is non-historic.

Interior

The interior of the building is typical of smaller institutional construction of the 1920s. The walls are plaster with relatively simple wood base molding, stained and then later painted. The door surrounds are similar, being of stained wood in general. In an effort to create a fireproof building, the club had the houses' original wood floors and joists removed, and in their place, installed steel beams and concrete floors. It is likely that this is when any remaining crown molding was removed, and with the budget being supported by a single primary benefactor, its replacement was probably foregone in favor of a lower finished cost.

The first floor has a central hallway extending from the main entryway to the rear staircase. The rooms to the east and west were originally large gathering and reading rooms, where members could meet, research, and present papers. These rooms have been altered to varying degrees, to create more usable spaces. In addition to the central hallway, a perpendicular hallway from a west side entrance intersected the hallway just prior to the rear staircase. This hallway accessed the west room as well as storage and bathroom facilities to the south. Just next to the staircase is the original elevator shaft, important to moving heavy loads of books and other documents.

A later addition created an additional space, to the east and south of the rear staircase, that still remains. This space was never ornamented as the other interior spaces were, probably because it was constructed to operate as storage for the rapidly expanding collection.

The second and third floors replicate the first floor's arrangement of spaces, with the exception of the south rooms off the rear corridor, which do not exist.

Changes since the Period of Significance

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1929-1963

Significant Dates

1929, 1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Hutchings, E.T. - Architect

Jennings, J.D. - General Contractor

Period of Significance: The Period of Significance are the years that the property functioned in the significant way, as the Filson Club, beginning in 1929, and continuing until the conventional close of the historic period, 1963. The Club continued to meet in the building until 1986, and was a significant local historical society at this location until relocating to a new site in 1986.

Criteria Considerations: NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The original Filson Club building (JF-CN-99) meets National Register Criterion A, as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Filson building is emblematic of the rise of private historical societies that emerged outside of the bounds of traditional institutional repositories of historical materials, such as libraries, colleges and universities, and government records departments. The building's significance is evaluated within the context "Private Historical Societies and Libraries in Louisville, Kentucky, 1865-1965."

Historic Context: Private Historical Societies and Libraries in Louisville, Kentucky, 1865-1965

Development of Private Repositories and Societies Nationally

The development of private historical societies is as diverse as the areas they seek to preserve. Some began nearly as soon as the United States was founded and still continue to this day; others continue to be founded in the present. Some found their mission usurped by more powerful local institutions, and had their collections and mission acquired, to be pursued on a new level. Other organizations simply disappeared into history, for lack of funds, lack of interest, or a disastrous event.

When did they begin

The earliest historical societies began in the original thirteen states, just after independence from England. These earliest societies saw preservation of historical documents, which could describe the founding of our country in first person terms, as important resources that could be easily lost to deterioration and the carelessness of those that did not understand what it was that they possessed.

An example of this was in Charleston, South Carolina, where in 1855 it was discovered that the letters of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety had been found among trash used to fill a mud-hole on Calhoun Street.ⁱ A less alarming anecdote is the notice the Indiana Historical Society made of historical records passing into oblivion in the west because of no direction provided on preserving the documents.ⁱⁱ

These organizations also saw education as a mission, and often reprinted manuscripts that could be more widely disseminated to the general public. This thought is perhaps best summed up by the New York Historical Society, which stated, "the surest way to preserve a record is to multiply the copies."ⁱⁱⁱ

The first instance of this is from arguably the first historical society in the United States, the Massachusetts Historical Society, known at the time simply as the Historical Society, which published its first volume in 1792, and included a number of letters describing early settlement of the area, a local bill of mortality, topographical descriptions of surrounding areas along the northeast coast.^{iv} This society would

ⁱ Dunlap, Leslie W., *American Historical Societies: 1790-1860* (Madison: Cantwell Printing Co., 1944). 10.

ⁱⁱ *Id.*

ⁱⁱⁱ Dunlap 95.

^{iv} Cape Cod History and Genealogy Page. <http://capecodhistory.us/19th/MHS1792-part1.htm>. Accessed 3/2/2013.

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publish more than thirty extensive collections of material before 1861, joining the chorus of societies that together published more than 500 volumes of historic document reprints before the Civil War.^v

The importance of such publishing in many instances cannot be overstated. Under entirely coincidental circumstances the manuscript written by Governor William Bradford describing the founding of the Plymouth colony in 1647 was found in England in 1855. The Massachusetts Historical Society quickly obtained it and reprinted it. This was the first time the *History of Plymouth Plantation* was made available to American scholars. Without it, a fundamental primary source describing the genesis of the United States would have remained unavailable.^{vi}

These early organizations played an important role in engaging the early American public in the political ideas and theories that were the basis for independence from England and helped to shape the debate about the form, function, and reach of government as the United States expanded westward. In each new territory and state, historical societies began to form that documented the expansion and development of the interior and the western portions of this country.

While historical societies along the eastern seaboard are the oldest and in some cases the largest, such societies exist in every state and in most major cities.

Why did they start

In the time after the Revolutionary War, there were few public repositories for important documents. Governments were, of course, looking after their records, but only to the extent they needed to and with a mission that was not focused on preservation. Documents were not retained for posterity in each town and in each state. To government, many of these documents were the product of bureaucracy, not the beacons of our history.

With government often unable or unwilling to retain outdated documents, which historians needed to recognize the trends and the development of our country, the work of document preservation fell to private organizations. In the modern era, this job is often left to universities, which are spread through every state and major city. However, when the U.S. had few universities, those institutions were not prepared to spend their resources acting as document repositories. Additionally, these universities were often privately funded and administered, and were not open to the general public. To place a document within their walls would often mean severely restricting public access to it.

Today we might like to think that a public library would be a good place to store important documents, but libraries at the time were either those of private individuals, often maintained in their residences, or were built and maintained by colleges and universities, which were unlikely to be measurably more open to the public. As discussed below, in Louisville, the library system was simply too undeveloped to adequately operate as a public archive.

To remedy these problems, many organizations were founded with the general mission of preserving important documents for future generations and providing them in a place that could be accessible to many. For

^v Dunlap 95.

^{vi} Dunlap 97.

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those places that could not always be accessible to a large segment of the public, societies often reproduced their manuscripts, allowing the public to observe the document's content and the ideas, if not the original physical record itself.

Who started them

Most historical societies were initially started by wealthy and elite individuals. They understood that documents were being lost and they were also in a position to do something about it. And if not driven by the value of those documents to the public at large, those with power and prestige often saw a self interest in protecting documents which reinforced their own social position.

Obtaining and securing the historical documents of any period can be costly. The elite that often started these organizations had the funds to purchase and secure the most important documents. Because these documents were unlikely to ever produce any return, and were not being held as an investment, it took considerable resources to build a meaningful collection. In addition, it would take considerably more funds to provide a dedicated and permanent home for these documents, wherever they were to be kept. The result of this is that most societies were started only by those who could afford to donate significant sums of time and money to amass worthwhile collections.

In time, people with less money showed they could contribute by offering expertise and time, which allowed collections and societies to grow. The rise of professional archivists and historians allowed benefactors to take a position on the organization's board, simply overseeing the development of a collection, instead of actively participating in it.

Like the development of historical societies in other cities, The Filson Club was founded by a small group of elite citizens with a keen interest in the history of Louisville and of the development of the Ohio River Valley. Though started later than some societies on the east coast, the Filson Club followed a very similar development pattern to them.

Contribution to the pattern

When the Filson Club began in Louisville, there were no significant educational institutions that would suffice to hold many of the collections available or that could actively pursue the development of such collections. This point is illustrated by the fact that the original collection of Reuben Durrett, the first president of the club, was sold to the University of Chicago and not the University of Louisville or the University of Kentucky.

Though these institutions could potentially have competed for the local private collections that were leaving the state and the region, they lacked the significant financial support that would enable them to pursue such a mission. The Filson, following a well-established pattern of development in other areas of the county, was privately funded by membership dues, and the significant shortfall in funds was made up each year by wealthy board members. These members not only paid for acquisitions, but also for publications and publicity efforts to draw attention to the work of the club.

Private Historical Societies in Louisville

At the time the Filson Club was founded in 1884, other lesser organizations existed in their infancy, but none of those had the vision or resources of the Filson Club's board, and none lasted more than a few years or

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grew to any significant scale. Most dissolved quickly, leaving no particular record of their existence and no meaningful impact on the development of lasting historical societies in the area. The only real significant competitors or peers to the Filson Club, both at its founding and during its growth through the twentieth century, were the predecessor organizations of the Louisville Free Public Library.

The first of these organizations was the Louisville Library Company, which opened a subscription-based service in 1816. This first library held 500 volumes and was located on the second floor of the courthouse on Jefferson Street.^{vii} Sadly, when this attempt failed most of the collection was lost, but what remained was turned over to the next attempt, which was the Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1838. This attempt also fell far short of intended goals and dissolved only a few years after its founding.^{viii} The Louisville Franklin Lyceum, which was founded in 1840, became the next to attempt a circulating library model, and assumed the remaining collection of the previous entities. This effort also failed and the Louisville Franklin Lyceum was discontinued.^{ix} In 1842 the Mercantile Library was formed with a large number of investors, acquiring more than 3,000 volumes, which gave it a collection rivaling libraries in any other part of the country.^x The Mercantile Library continued to grow, and eventually offered a lecture series and was able to circulate many of its books. In an attempt to provide some stability for the effort, the board of directors attempted to get the city of Louisville to take over the endeavor. This however failed, and soon the library weakened and collapsed as a result of funding shortages.^{xi}

The next, and by far most successful attempt at a real library and document repository, was begun in 1871. The Louisville Library Association began with over 200 investors, who donated books or money, to establish a collection that could circulate.^{xii} At the same time, the Public Library of Kentucky was instituted in Louisville and was able to obtain many books from the local YMCA, which had been a beneficiary of earlier collection dissolutions. Both of these attempts succeeded reasonably well and were able to carry on until the current Louisville Free Public Library (LFPL) was established in 1902.

In 1902 the current LFPL library on York Street was begun with money from Andrew Carnegie's library foundation. The building was finished and opened in 1908. With a large and permanent home, the other libraries were folded into this more enduring institution, which rapidly expanded, with branches around the city and funding secured by city ownership.

The Filson Club was not immune to the same problems that plagued earlier attempts to create a sustainable historical collection, or even a general collection of books available to the public: a lack of funding and a permanent and dedicated home. Funding was secured only through the goodwill and efforts of a wealthy board, which approached the task as an almost professional hobby. And while the efforts were significant, the Filson Club lost its initial collection because it lacked a permanent and safe home. It would likely have suffered the same fate as other early organizations had it not been for its board obtaining a permanent and fireproof building to contain the collection.

^{vii} Kleber, John, *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (The University Press of Kentucky: 2000). 511.

^{viii} *Id.*

^{ix} *Id.*

^x *Id.*

^{xi} *Id.*

^{xii} *Id.*

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In 1929, when the Filson Club moved into its new home on Breckenridge Street, the only other significant research institutions were the Public Library, city archives, and the University of Louisville, which was developing into a major research institution. Other groups certainly maintained libraries, which circulated and served broad portions of the local population, but these libraries did not have the dedicated mission to preserving historic documents and history that the Filson Club had, and their collections were nowhere near the scale that the Filson would develop in its new home, with a greatly expanded storage capacity.

History of the Filson Club^{xiii}

The Filson Club was founded on May 15th, 1884, with a mission of studying the history of the region around Louisville and preserving the region's important historic documents. The founding members elected to name the club after John Filson, Kentucky's first historian, who had published a history of Kentucky, *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*, 100 years before, in 1784. The founding membership was comprised of ten prominent Louisville men: John Mason Brown, Thomas Bullitt, James Pirtle, Thomas Speed, Alex Humphrey, Richard Collins, William Chenault, George Davie, Reuben Durrett, and Basil Duke.

The first meetings were held at founding member Reuben Durrett's home and the original collection was also maintained in his private library. Durrett's personal collection had already aimed at preserving Kentucky's history through books, maps, portraits, and other many other printed documents. In many ways this focus is still the basis for the Filson Society's mission.

In addition to the collection of significant historic materials pertaining to the region, the Filson Club also held monthly meetings at which papers on the history of the region would be read. The first of these papers was presented by Colonel Durrett and was on the life and work of John Filson. Membership was open to all those interested in Kentucky history and presenting a paper was never a requirement for membership.

Durrett made a condition of his will that his personal collection would transfer to the club at his passing, so long as a suitable building could be found to hold it. The prime concern here was that the building be fireproof, as many materials had been lost to fires. This condition was challenging, as the club did not yet possess the resources to purchase or build a proper building.

The lack of a permanent and dedicated home for the collection eventually resulted in the loss of nearly the entire Filson collection. In his later years Durrett suffered a number of strokes. Concerned about the future of his personal collection, Durrett arranged for the entire lot to be given to the University of Chicago.

In 1912, shortly before his death, Durrett's entire personal collection was boxed and shipped to Chicago. Unfortunately, because little cataloguing of his materials had been done, the Filson Club's holdings, which were but a portion of Durrett's personal collection, were also boxed and shipped to Chicago, as well. At various times the University of Chicago sent back items that clearly belonged to the Filson Club, but a few of the Club's items remain there. The Filson Club virtually had to start over again, from scratch.

^{xiii} This section was written almost entirely from the Filson Club's own publications of its history. Filson Club, *The Filson Club, its future* (Louisville: 1926) And Finley, John, *The Filson Club, 1884-1984: Shining the Lamp on Kentucky's Future* (Jack M. Doyle Advertising, Inc: 1984).

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After the passing of Durrett, the collection was begun again. Roger Clark Ballard Thruston picked up the remnants of the collection, carefully marked each item to distinguish it as Filson Club property, and then stored the collection in his own personal office in the Columbia Building, Louisville's second skyscraper (see *Encyclopedia of Louisville*: 212). Thruston, as the president of the club, continued the work of the organization in seeking a new and dedicated home for the collection. The Columbia Building was fireproof, but it was not a particularly suitable place for meetings, which were then being held at the new Louisville Free Public Library, and was not always accessible to the membership, as a dedicated building could be. To continue the more intimate nature of the club, Thruston still held the first meeting of each year, in January, at his personal residence.

Thruston offered his own collection to the club, as well as \$50,000 as a match, to help purchase a new permanent home for the collection. It was not until 1926 that a fund drive was launched to match Thruston's offer. The drive brought in so little cash that Thruston found himself covering 75% of the cost of the new building.

The new Filson Club home began life as two buildings on East Breckenridge Street, between First and Second Streets. Though the group were unable to simply buy a lot and build from scratch to their exact specifications, they were able to combine the two residences they had purchased into an adequate facility.

The two buildings first had their front facades removed and a new unified facade, with a central entryway, constructed. The gap that had originally separated the two buildings was covered to create a central hallway on all three floors. In addition to combining the two buildings' exteriors, the wooden flooring and joists were all removed and new steel joists were installed underneath each floor with a concrete slab on top.

Removing the wood within the building went a long way toward creating the fireproof space that the Filson Club would need to continue to grow. The club's space included large reading rooms, archives, assembly space, office space, and an elevator to move materials between the levels. With this new house, the Filson Club was in a much stronger position to expand its collection and promote research.

Since its rehabilitation in the 1920s, the building has been added onto a number of times. The most significant alteration came in 1955, with an addition to the south side of what was originally the east building. This addition allowed the Filson Club to expand further and hold more documents than before.

In 1986, the Filson Club vacated the building, moving to its current location on South Third Street. The original club building was developed into a car dealership and was surrounded by concrete block additions to the east, west, and south.

Beginning in 2010, these additions began to be removed, and the rest of the building underwent a significant rehabilitation. This rehabilitation turned most of the building into office and classroom space, restoring the building's original footprint, aside from a west side elevator tower addition that was installed for the new use of the building.

Evaluation of the significance of the Filson Club within the context of Private Historical Societies

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The Filson Club has considerable significance within the context of private historical societies, both locally and as a part of the broad pattern of their development across the country. It was Louisville's most important example of such an institution. The Club's founding shows that Louisvillians realized the need to preserve the primary documents and cultural artifacts that would allow future generations to understand the development of the Bluegrass and Ohio River Valley regions.

These concerns were among the prime motivations of the founders of the club. These founders ran into the two main problems that earlier local library organizations had encountered and that historical societies around the country continually encountered, and still do—a lack of regular funding and the lack of a dedicated and permanent home for a collection.

The Filson Club repeatedly fought through funding droughts, once losing its entire collection to the University of Chicago. The club was only finally secured as an institution when it obtained a permanent and fireproof home in 1929, which was the result of significant financial gifts. The establishment of a permanent home gave a sense of continuity to the Club, which gave it the ability to expand its collection and to raise significantly more money. Without its own building on Breckenridge Street it is likely that the Filson Club would have suffered the same fate as previous local library organizations and other historical societies around the country, which was a slow decline followed by the dissolution of the collection to other institutions outside of the region or to personal collections, closed to the public.

Evaluation of the integrity between the Filson Club's historic significance and its current physical condition.

A building significant within this context, said to meet Criterion A, would need to retain sufficient material to support those important associations which can make it eligible. If such a place retains integrity of location, materials, and sufficient design integrity, it will be said to have integrity of association.

The Filson Club retains integrity of **location**. It has not moved, and its location is important. It is a site within the urban and commercial fabric of Louisville. The fate of the Filson Club was precarious until 1929, as long as the Club's holdings were in personal collections, in the hands of the Club's leaders, at their homes. The choice to move the organization to a permanent location, away from a residential setting and into a more public situation, signaled that the group had reached a new level of professionalism.

The integrity of **materials** and **design** of the building have been restored much to their appearance during the Period of Significance. It's interesting that the organization, which began as nearly a hobby in a member's house, took up permanent residence in 2 houses which were made over into a new building. The conversion of the two residences into an institution became a metaphor for the change within the Club's organizational nature. After the Filson Club moved in the 1980s, the building became the center of a car dealership, a new use which required a change to its physical plant. A car repair center was built onto the original building on three sides, and which rose to nearly two stories in height. In the last two years, the exterior and the interior of the building have been restored to their almost original configuration. The main change to the design of the building is a small addition to the rear of the building, made in the 1950s, and a new elevator on the west façade toward the rear of the building. These additions have a minor visual impact from the street, and do little to alter the interior spaces as they relate to each other. The interior materials are nearly all the same as when the houses were originally put together, with plaster walls, wood molding, and concrete floors all completely intact. A few additional walls have been added to accommodate modern building codes for fire safety, but a tour of the

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building will still provide the same impression one that would have had in 1929. The building as a whole possesses significant levels of integrity in all areas and its recent rehabilitation has only strengthened this integrity, restoring previously bricked in windows and removing unsympathetic additions.

Because the building has integrity of location, materials, and design, it can be said to have integrity of **association**, and thus be eligible for listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cape Cod History and Genealogy Page. <http://capecodhistory.us/19th/MHS1792-part1.htm>. Accessed 3/2/2013.

Filson Club, The Filson club, its future (Louisville: 1926).

Finley, John, *The Filson Club, 1884-1984: Shining the Lamp on Kentucky's Future* (Jack M. Doyle Advertising, Inc.:1984).

Kleber, John, *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (The University Press of Kentucky: 2000).

Leslie W. Dunlap, *American Historical Societies: 1790-1860* (Madison: Cantwell Printing Co., 1944).
"Permit to Remodel Filson Club Issued," Louisville Herald-Post, October 21, 1928.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Louisville, Kentucky, Volume Two, Sheet 97. Sanborn Map Company: New York.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ JF-CN-99 _____

10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property .22 acres

Louisville West Quad

UTM References Expressed according to NAD 1927: Zone 16; Easting 608 969; Northing 4233 109

UTM References Expressed according to NAD 1983

1	<u>16</u>	<u>608 966</u>	<u>4233 315</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is Tract 1-b consisting of a portion of land starting 130' east of the corner of Breckenridge and First Streets, along Breckinridge Street in Louisville, Kentucky. The parcel being nominated is a rectangle, 93.15' wide along Breckinridge Street, and extending perpendicularly in a southward direction 104.55' deep from Breckinridge Street. The boundaries were reported on the Minor Subdivision Plat that was approved by Louisville Metro Planning Commission on February 19, 2010 and recorded in Deed Book 9524 Page 916.

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing contains the significant resource, a building, and a small area of land surrounding it, all of which contains a high degree of intact historic associations.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph C. Pierson
organization Pinion Advisors date
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city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40204
e-mail Jpierson@pinionadvisors.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Filson Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

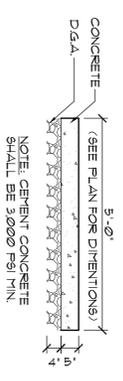
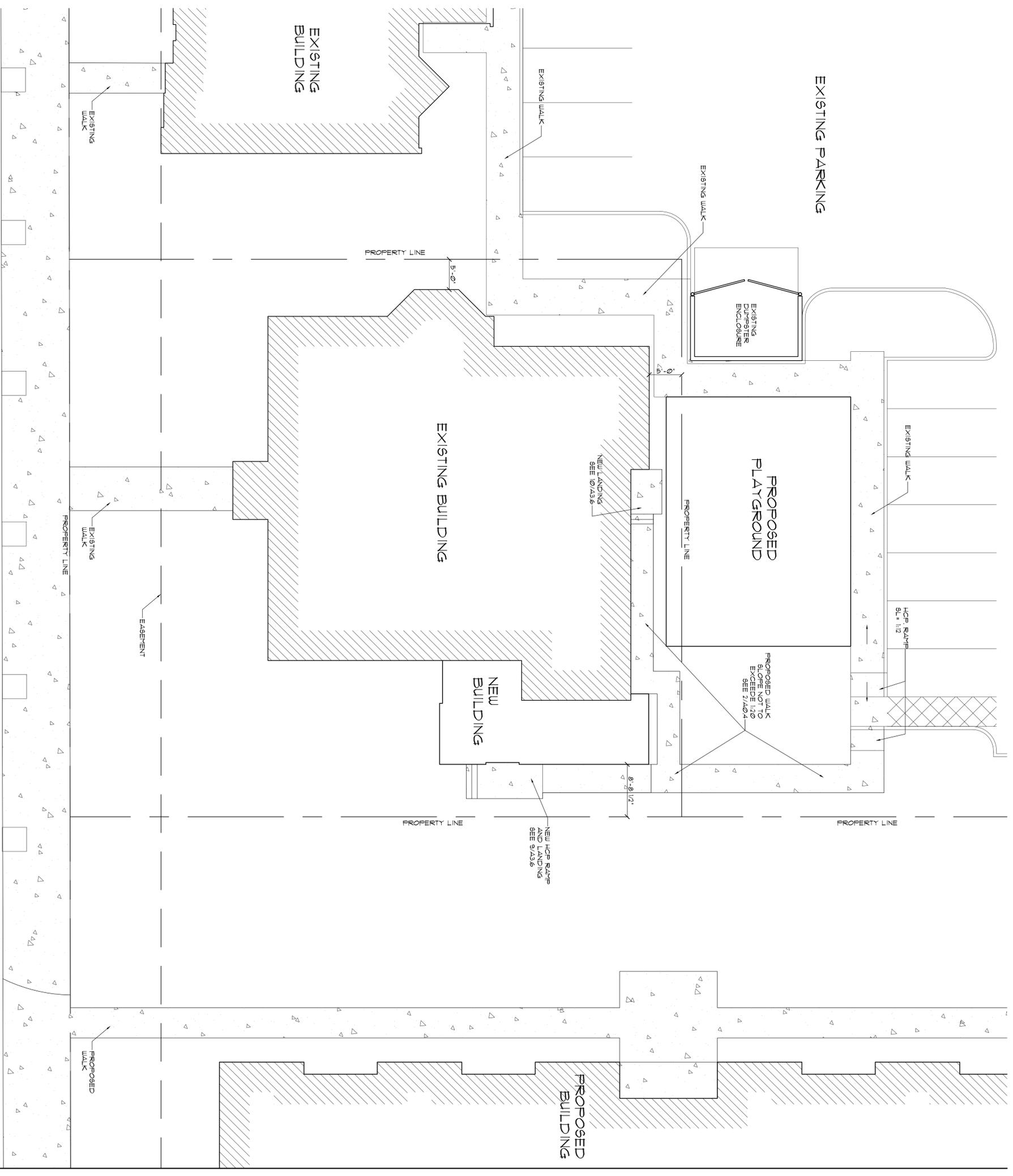












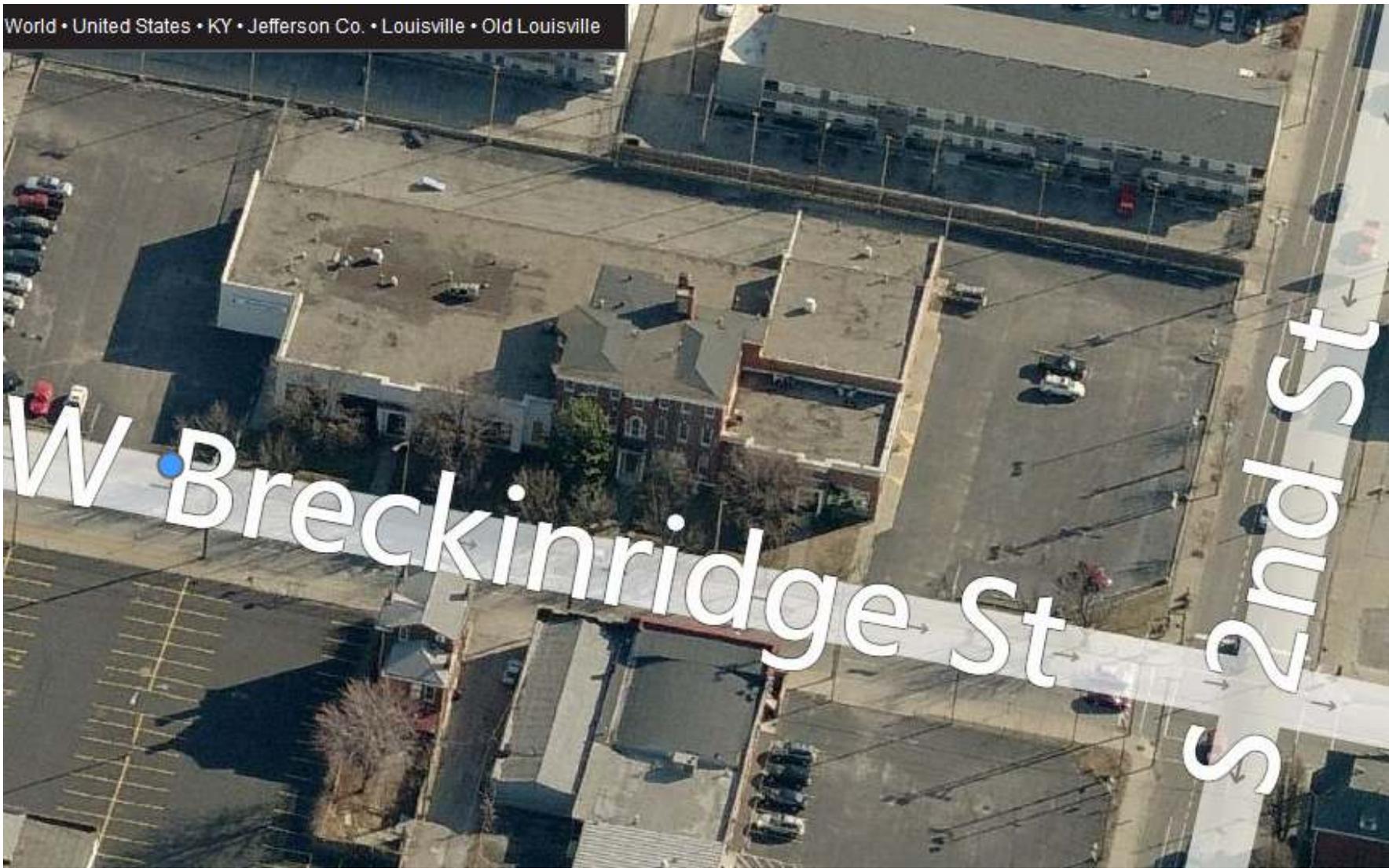
2 WALK DETAIL
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

1 ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"





World • United States • KY • Jefferson Co. • Louisville • Old Louisville



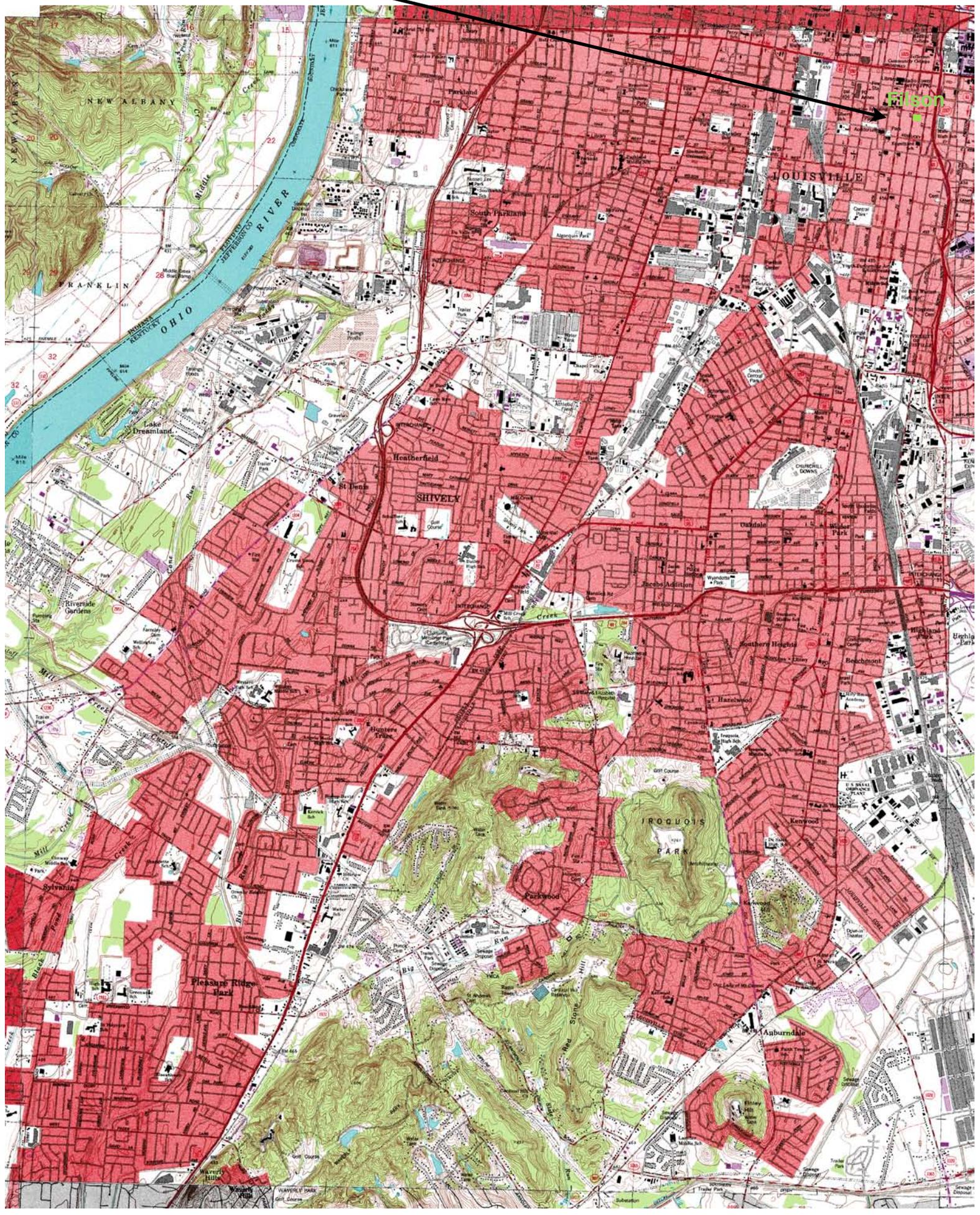


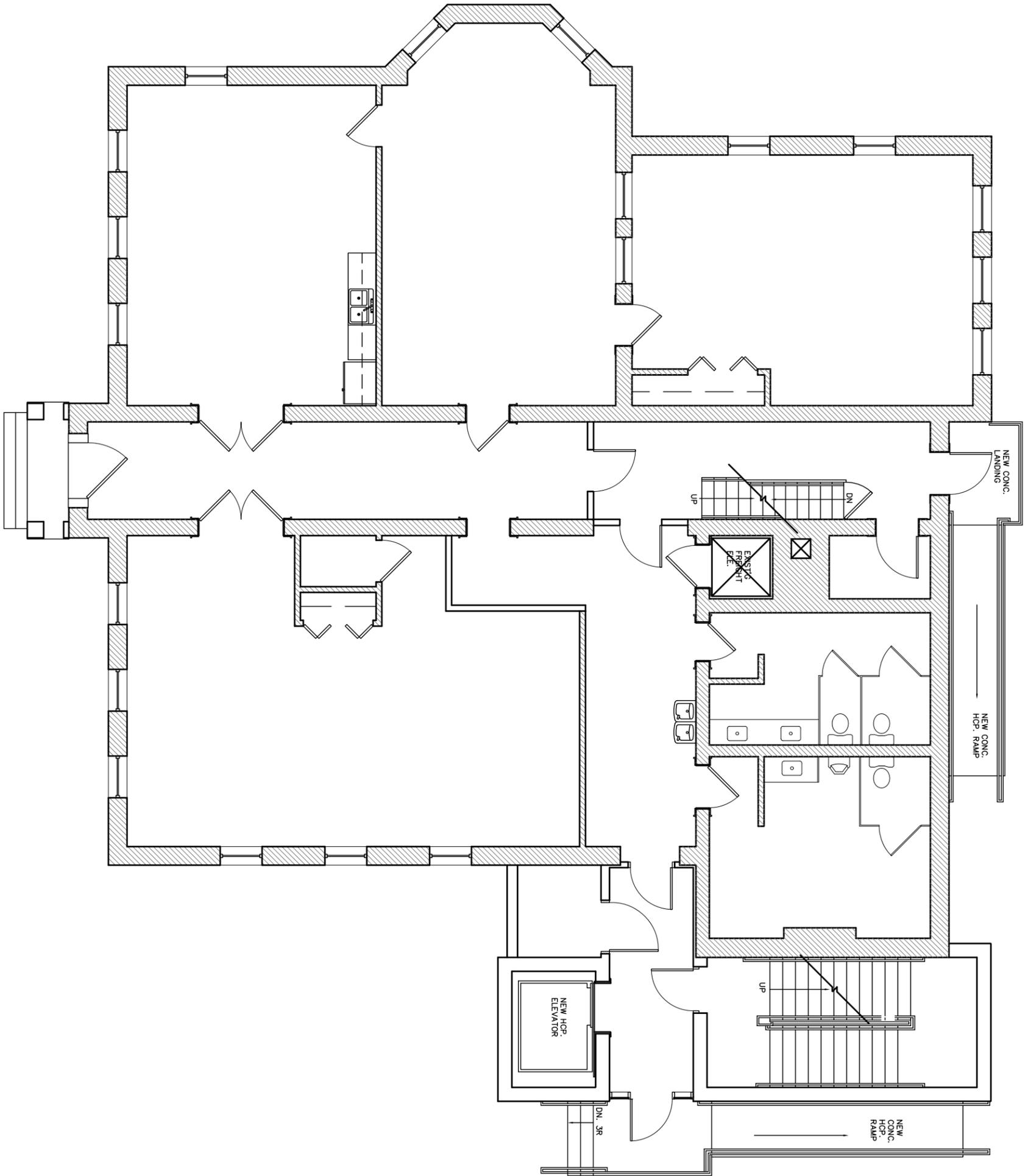
© 2013 Google. Report a problem. Image Date: September 2007



South 2nd Street / West Breckinridge Street, Louisville, United States
Address is approximate



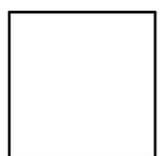




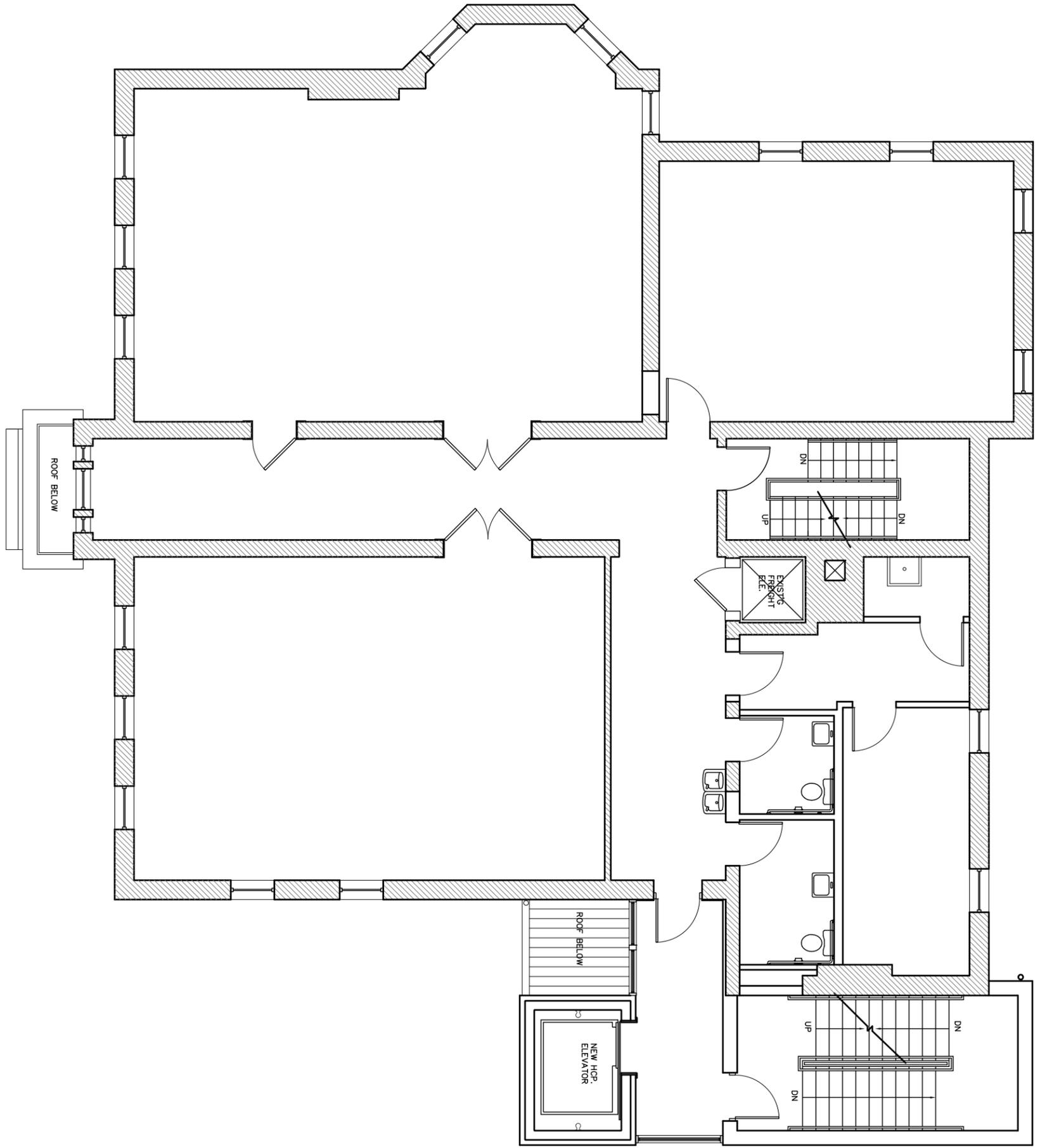
6 JANUARY 2012
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Proposed
First Floor

The Filson Club
118 West Breckenridge St., Louisville, Kentucky



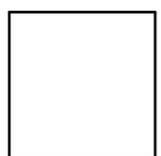
1501 MORTON AVE, LOUISVILLE, KY 40204
Phone: 517.862-7333



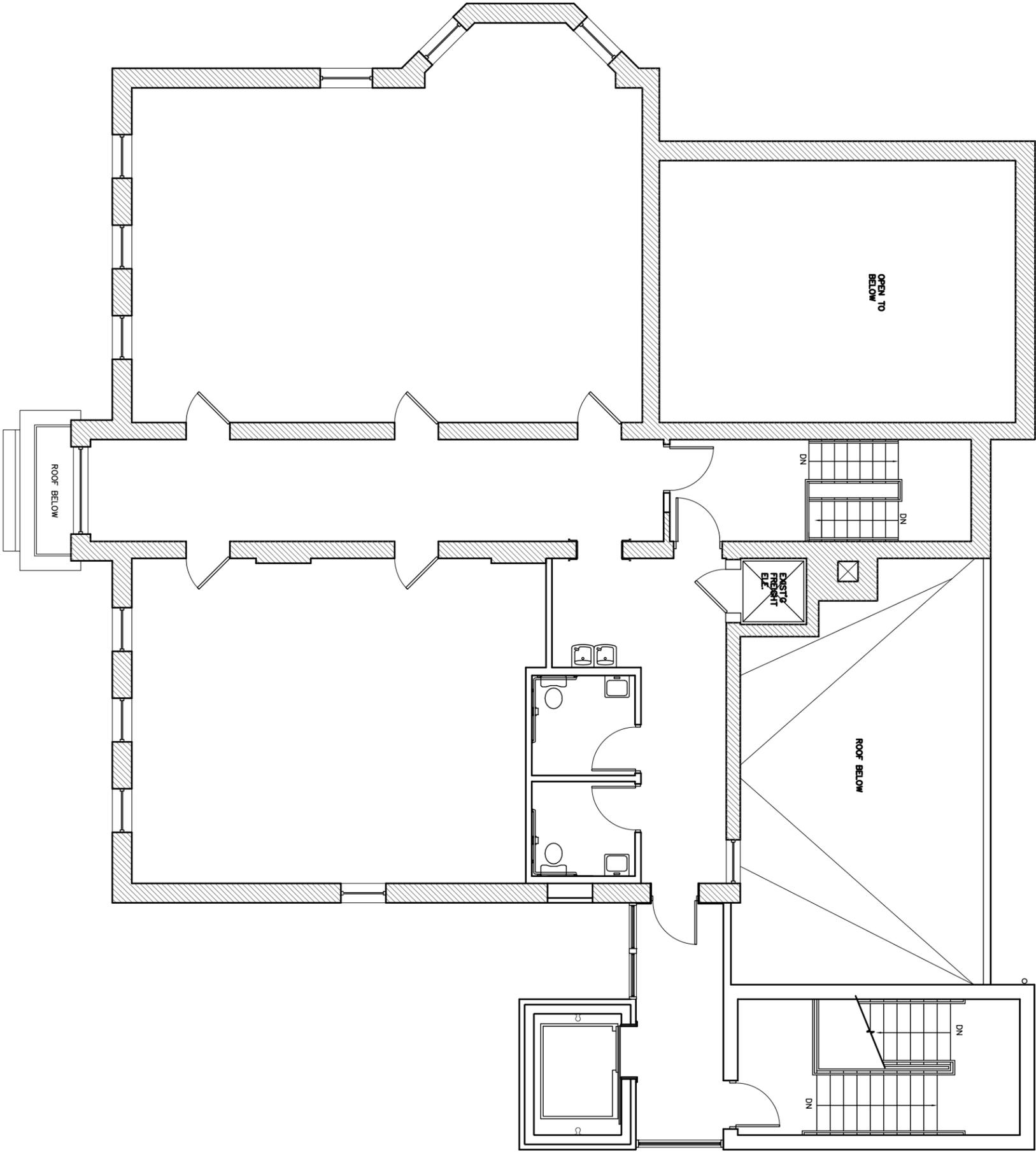
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Proposed
Second Floor

The Filson Club
118 West Breckenridge St., Louisville, Kentucky



1501 MORTON AVE, LOUISVILLE, KY 40204
Phone: 517.862-7333



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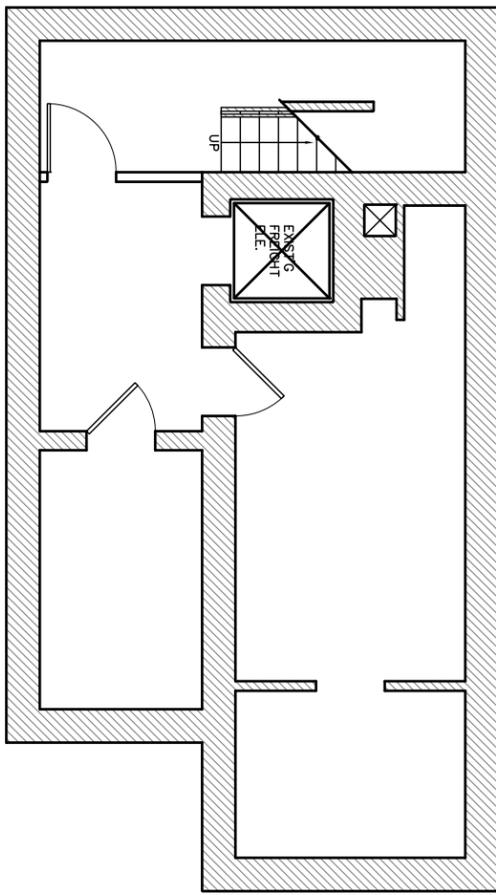
Proposed
Third Floor

The Filson Club
118 West Breckenridge St., Louisville, Kentucky



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Proposed
Basement

The Filson Club

118 West Breckenridge St., Louisville, Kentucky



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