

PH 365 76

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 14 1977
DATE ENTERED NOV 23 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
 AND/OR COMMON
Offutt-Cole Tavern
Offutt Inn; Cole's Tavern; Black Horse Tavern

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
on U. S. 62 at the crossing of Old Frankfort and Lexington Pike
CITY, TOWN
VICINITY OF Versailles
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06
STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Woodford CODE 239

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME John and William McCabe
STREET & NUMBER Route 1
CITY, TOWN Versailles VICINITY OF STATE Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Woodford County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER Main Street
CITY, TOWN Versailles STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky
DATE 1971
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission
CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Offutt-Cole Tavern is an imposing two-story brick and log structure prominently located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Old Frankfort and Midway-Versailles (U. S. 62) Pikes at Nugents Crossroads. The 20-mile road connecting Lexington with Frankfort dates to the late 18th century and is well-known for the large trees, farms--many with pre-Civil War dry laid stone fences and impressive 19th-century houses--which line the highway, making it one of the most beautiful in Kentucky (see photo 1).

The two-story log section which comprises the north side of the tavern was the first to be built. The exact construction date has not yet been determined, although certain interior features, such as the batten doors, the hand-wrought strap hinges, and the style of the mantels could very well date the structure to c. 1791 and perhaps earlier.

The exterior is partially covered with beaded siding of solid cherry, a characteristic of many first quarter 19th century rural log buildings in central Kentucky. The remainder is covered with a plain weatherboard. The facade is two bays wide with the entrance on the left end with one window to the right; there are two smaller windows on the second floor. The window frames are pegged with six-over-six pane sash. On the north end is a large exterior brick chimney resting on a stone foundation, constructed of a style reminiscent of Virginia with two sets of corbelled shoulders, one at the first floor level, another at the second (see photo 2).

A one-story addition, also log, now containing two rooms and a kitchen, is attached to the rear (see photo 3). It has a small interior chimney on the west end and a shed porch, which also extends over the back door of the brick section. There are two windows on the north side of the ell with an entrance on the south side (see photo 4).

The brick section was constructed in 1802 specifically for use as a tavern. It is flush with the log structure, although the roofline of the brick section is somewhat higher. The brick facade is laid in Flemish bond with the sides and rear laid in common bond (see photos 4 and 5). The second floor window frames are pegged with six-over-six pane sash, and have rounded sills below and accented above with jack arches (see photo 6). The first floor windows, larger with six-over-nine pane sash, are more decorative with an ovolo molded backband around the pegged frames. The doorway was placed at the north end and is enclosed by a very simple frame one-story porch supported by four square posts that extends over to the log wing to cover the other entrance.

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	c. 1791--log section 1802--brick section	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Brick section - Horatio J. Offutt
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Offutt-Cole Tavern, located at Nugents Crossroads in rural Woodford County, Kentucky, has a fascinating early history as an inn and stagecoach stop on the Old Frankfort Pike, an important early road connecting the state's capital with the central Bluegrass town of Lexington, once known as the "Athens of the West." Later, when the Versailles-Midway turnpike was constructed in the mid-1800s, the tavern was used as a tollgate house. One of the more prominent owners of the tavern was Major John Lee, one of the founders of Versailles, legal seat of Woodford County (Railey, p. 196).

The brick structure displays the usual features of a building designed and constructed expressly for use as an inn--the oversize rooms, for example. Most of the early woodwork survives, including unusual walnut mantels and chair railing. Particularly interesting is a moveable partition on the second floor of the brick section that operated by a system of weights and pulleys in the ceiling so that it could be raised to form a ballroom for parties or dancing (Coleman, Historic Kentucky, p. 73). The older log section contains many details that characterize late 18th century construction--strap hinges, board-and-batten doors, and an unusual chimney reminiscent of early Virginia in design.

Woodford, one of the richest of the Bluegrass counties, was created in 1788, four years before Kentucky became a state. The Woodford area was surveyed in the 1770s by Hancock Taylor and his cousins Hancock and Willis Lee for the Ohio Company of Virginia (Perrin, p. 650-657). Among other land purchases, it is thought Taylor acquired the piece of property on which the tavern sits sometime in the early 1770s, property which descended to Willis Lee when Taylor was killed by Indians in 1774. Upon Willis Lee's death in 1776, also at the hands of Indians, his brother Hancock inherited the property.

Hancock Lee is well-known throughout the Bluegrass and is credited with founding Leestown, the earliest settlement in Franklin County, now encompassed within the city limits of

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/2 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	6	7	0	1	6	1	0	4	2	2	1	7	8	0
ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING							

B

ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING						

C

ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING						

D

ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gloria Mills, Historian/James W. Sames III

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

December 1976

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street/Route 1

TELEPHONE

(502) 564/3741

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort/Versailles

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Edward W. Yelton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

3/31/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robert B. Rettig

DATE

11/23/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles H. ...

DATE

11.21.77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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The south end of the brick block has a flush chimney. The north side has three bays at each story, with the windows identical to those on the front.

The interior layout of the first floor of the brick section was determined by its function as a tavern. It has a narrow hall at the entrance with one large room to the left which accommodated the inn's many guests. An open string staircase is to the immediate right of the entrance with simple bracketed step ends (see photo 7). Chair railing is present in the hall, as it is in all the rooms. Behind the stairway is a small door that leads to the log section. At the rear of the hall is a back door.

Fortunately much of the original woodwork in the first floor room remains intact. On the south wall is a large mantel with end pilasters supporting frieze and cornice and topped with a bowed mantel shelf (see photo 8). A built-in cupboard is to the right of the mantel fireplace with a long two-paneled double door at the top and a smaller one-panel door at the bottom. To the left of the mantel is a small alcove complete with chair railing.

The stairway, with beaded board paneling along the sides, leads to a small back hall with two rooms fronting the east side of the house separated by a thin partition (see photo 11), the partition is attached to the ceiling at the top with hinges ~~that once~~ permitted the wall to be lifted up to form a ballroom for parties and dancing (see photo 10). A doorway has been cut in the wall, giving direct access into the two rooms. It is presently boarded three-fourths of the way up. The west room is the larger and has a mantel on the far west wall plainer than that on the first floor, but has two built-in cupboards, one on each side, which are identical to the one on the first floor (see photo 11).

The log portion contains one large room on the first floor, with a board-and-batten front door with iron strap hinges (see photo 12). On the south wall is a door leading to the brick block and, to the left, a door leading to an enclosed staircase (see photo 13). On the north wall is an original mantel with corbel supports for the shelf above (see photo 14). The rosettes in the trim are repeated in the curved band design in the mantel on the second floor, north wall (see photo 15).

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The one-story log addition off the rear of the two-story log structure has been considerably altered, and has been divided into three rooms, one of which contains double board-and-batten doors that were taken from the second floor (see photo 16).

The upstairs has one large room with a small sleeping room in an alcove at the back of the stairs.

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Frankfort (Jillson, p. 29). In 1791, Hancock's son John moved to Kentucky with his wife Elizabeth Bell, eventually coming to live in the two-story log house now the north section of the Offutt-Cole Tavern. The log structure, therefore, would appear to have been built by John Lee or Hancock Lee.¹

John Lee took a prominent place in the community by becoming one of the founders of the town of Versailles, county seat of Woodford. According to historian W. E. Railey, he was also "one of the leading spirits in all improvements in the county until his death during the winter of 1801-02." Continued Railey:

Before coming to Kentucky he was a major in the Second Virginia troops. His first wife was a Virginian; his second wife was a daughter of Captain Thomas Bell of Virginia, whose wife, Elizabeth Taylor, was a daughter of Zachary Taylor, Sr., of Orange County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Lee, his wife; so they were cousins (p. 196).

The children of John and Elizabeth married into some of the most influential families in the state: Sara Lee became the wife of John J. Crittenden, U. S. Senator from Kentucky (1817-19; 1835-41; 1842-48; 1855-61), Attorney General of the United States under Presidents William Henry Harrison (1841) and Millard Fillmore (1852-53), and Governor of Kentucky (1848-50).

¹Local historian James Sames, who has done considerable research on the tavern, believes the log section served as the station camp, or headquarters, for Taylor and his cousins Willis and Hancock Lee during their survey of Woodford County in the early 1770s. However, his assertion cannot, as yet, be proved conclusively.

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In 1802 the house was leased to Horatio J. Offutt, with the provision that Offutt construct a brick section approximately 20 x 28 feet which was attached to the log structure. Two years later the lot and dwelling were rented for a period of three years to John Kennedy and William Dailey, both residents of Lexington and partners in a coach line which formerly ran from Lexington north to Olympian Springs. Kennedy decided to extend his service, took Dailey as a partner, and established another line in a different direction.

To secure the services of a stagecoach stop between Lexington and Frankfort, Kennedy and Dailey made an agreement with Offutt, by which Offutt was to receive 11 pounds per year, providing he "put the said dwelling house and kitchen in good repair and to erect a log stable 24 feet by 20 feet and finish it with stalls for eight horses" (Coleman, Stage-Coach Days, p. 34). The stage proprietors reserved the right to cancel the lease if "the seat of government should be moved from Frankfort before the expiration of the said time of three years" (Ibid., p. 34).

By the summer of 1807, William Dailey had taken over management of the tavern, as revealed in the journal of Fortesque Cuming, an Englishman who passed through the area during the summer of 1807 and stopped at the inn. Wrote Cuming of his journey from Lexington to Frankfort:

After crossing the Town branch, Wolfe's fork, Steele's run, and the South branch of Elkhorn river, to which the three former are auxiliaries, and on all of which are several mills, we arrived at a hamlet of three or four houses called Leesburgh, twelve miles from Lexington. One of the houses had been

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the seat of the late Col. Lee, and is still owned by his widow, who rents it to a mulatto man named Daly [sic], who has converted it into an excellent inn. With the house, Daly occupies as much cultivated land as nearly supplies his well frequented stables with hay, corn and oats. There is also a good kitchen garden in which are vast quantities of culinary sweet herbs, besides useful vegetables, and he has good stabling and other out offices--for all which he pays only forty pounds Virginia currency, or one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two thirds, per annum. We experienced the benefit of his spacious icehouse, in the fine butter we had at supper, where everything was good, particularly the coffee, which was almost a la Francaise. Daly having a good violin, on which he plays by ear with some taste, he entertained us with music while we supped, in return for which, we played for him afterwards some duets, by the aid of another violin, borrowed of young Mr. Lee, who resides in the neighbourhood with his mother. (Thwaites, p. 190).

On the return trip from Frankfort to Lexington, Cuming chose another road and came upon the tavern owned by Richard Cole, Sr. (c. 1779-1814). His tavern, known as Cole's Bad Inn, had a somewhat dubious reputation, as revealed in Cuming's comparison of the establishments run by Cole and Daily:

Quitting Frankfort we took a different route to that by which we had come, which brought us, after riding ten miles mostly through woods, to Cole's, who keeps an inn on this road, in opposition to Daly, on the other. But any traveller, who has once contrasted his rough vulgarity, and the badness of his table and accommodations, with the taste, order, plenty, and good attendance of his mulatto competitor, will never trouble Mr. Coles a second time, especially as there is no sensible difference in the length of goodness of the roads, and that by Daly's, is through a generally much better settled country (Ibid., p. 195).

Cole's Bad Inn burned during the winter of 1811. The following year Cole's son, Richard Cole, Jr., bought his father's former competition on Old Frankfort

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Pike, the Offutt Inn, which then came to be called Cole's Tavern.² The location on early maps is labeled Leesburg and was, at one time it seems, a small community. It has since disappeared, with little left as a reminder, save the tavern.

Richard Cole, Jr. (1763-1839) was born in Pennsylvania and died in Woodford County "one of the county's wealthiest men." When the county was first organized he was made a constable, but, according to county historian Railey was never in any sense an office seeker" (Railey, History, p. 66). His son James was the father of Zerelda Cole (1825-1911), mother of outlaws Frank and Jesse James. Following James Cole's death shortly after the birth of Zerelda, his wife Sallie is said to have lived with her father-in-law Richard Cole, Jr., until his death in 1839. Sallie then remarried and went with her new husband to Missouri. Zerelda remained behind with an uncle who lived in Scott County, Kentucky. Here she met and married Robert Sallee James from Logan County, Kentucky, a junior at Georgetown College. They eventually settled in Missouri where their four children were born, including Alexander Franklin (Frank) (1844-1915) and Jesse Woodson (1847-1882) (Beamis, p. 10, 58-59).

From about 1848 to 1880, Cole's Tavern was used as a tollgate house. Private turnpike companies were incorporated from approximately 1817 to the 1850s "for the purpose of forming artificial roads." Tollgates, or tollhouses were set up every five miles on all privately owned turnpikes where the toll fees were collected. The tollhouse was bought by the road company and leased to the toll keeper, who was permitted to keep all the money he collected (Coleman, Stage Coach Days, pp. 232, 238).

The route between Versailles and Midway was constructed in the 1840s by the Versailles-Midway Turnpike Co., who purchased Cole's tavern in 1848 and established it as a tollgate house. The company retained ownership until 1865 when it was re-incorporated as the Lexington, Versailles, Midway Road company, who owned the house until the late 1800s, when it was sold to Frank Harper. In 1916 it was bought by John McCabe and is presently owned by his son. It has recently been donated by Mr. McCabe to the Woodford County Historical Society.

²At one time Cole also called his inn Black Horse Tavern.

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Additional information provided by Mr. James Cogar, former curator of Colonial
Williamsburg and Executive Director of Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky.