

KENTUCKY'S REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERITAGE MAP

When the war broke out in the east, on 9 April, 1775, Kentucky was no more than a county in Virginia. But that "shot heard round the world" was also heard in the new settlements of the west. These frontiersmen were mostly loyal Virginians, and many third and fourth generation Americans. The closest British troops were in Kaskaskia, Illinois and Detroit, but those who went west in search of new land were well aware that the Indians would ally themselves with the British. The Kentuckians realized that if they wanted this new land, they would have to fight for it.

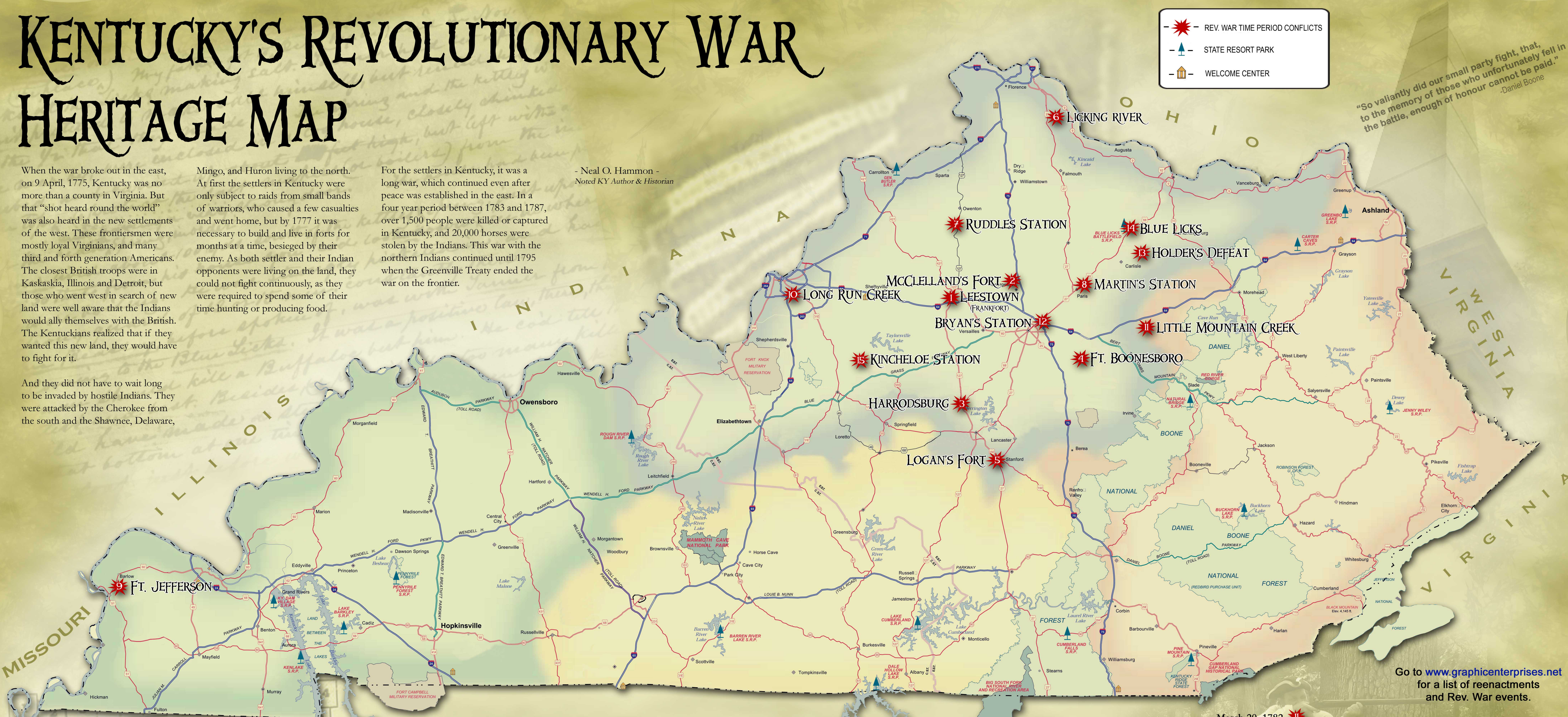
And they did not have to wait long to be invaded by hostile Indians. They were attacked by the Cherokee from the south and the Shawnee, Delaware,

Mingo, and Huron living to the north. At first the settlers in Kentucky were only subject to raids from small bands of warriors, who caused a few casualties and went home, but by 1777 it was necessary to build and live in forts for months at a time, besieged by their enemy. As both settler and their Indian opponents were living on the land, they could not fight continuously, as they were required to spend some of their time hunting or producing food.

For the settlers in Kentucky, it was a long war, which continued even after peace was established in the east. In a four year period between 1783 and 1787, over 1,500 people were killed or captured in Kentucky, and 20,000 horses were stolen by the Indians. This war with the northern Indians continued until 1795 when the Greenville Treaty ended the war on the frontier.

- Neal O. Hammon -
Noted KY Author & Historian

"So valiantly did our small party fight, that, to the memory of those who unfortunately fell in the battle, enough of honour cannot be paid."
- Daniel Boone



April 1776 ¹
The Village of Leestown attacked, the survivors flee to Harrodsburg.

March 1777 ³
Throughout the month of March, Indians attack Ft. Harrod killing several men and wounding others. They remain outside the Fort until early April.

May 20, 1777 ⁵
After the attacks at Ft. Boonesboro, an attack is led against Logan's Fort lasting for several days. By May 30th, thinking the Indians were gone, a small party is attacked outside the fort.

September 7-16, 1778 ⁴
The Siege of Ft. Boonesboro lasts for 9 days, becoming one of the longest engagements during the Revolutionary period in Kentucky.

June 24, 1780 ⁷
A force of about 200 British, with artillery, under Captain Henry Bird attack Ruddle's Station.

August, 1780 ⁹
Lt. John Whitehead attacks Ft. Jefferson while slaves are working in a cornfield. He demands the surrender of the fort.

March 20, 1782 ¹¹
Following a pursuit from Estill's Station, James Estill engages a group of Indians at Little Mountain Creek.

September 2, 1782 ¹⁵
During the night, Kincheloe Station is attacked by a party of 150 Indians. The Fort is then burnt to the ground.

August 15-16, 1782 ¹³
Capt. William Caldwell, with a large number of Lake Indians and Butler Ranger's, attack Bryan's Station, the largest fort in Fayette County.

December 29, 1776 ²
McClelland's Fort at Royal Springs is attacked by 50 Indian warriors. George Rogers Clark escorts the widows, orphans and remaining to Harrodsburg.

March - May, 1777 ¹
3 attacks were led against Ft. Boonesborough between March 7 & May 23, 1777 by Chief Black Fish. Among the wounded during this time were John Todd, Michael Stoner, and Daniel Boone. Daniel having been rescued by Simon Kenton.

June, 1777 ³
A gentleman by the name of Barney Stagner is caught and killed while looking for his horse outside of Ft. Harrod.

July 4-6, 1777 ³
A proclamation, found on the body of Andrew Gressom, offers the good treatment to all who deserted the American cause.

October 4, 1779 ⁶
David Rogers sets off toward Pittsburgh carrying gunpowder. He is ambushed by British led Indian forces.

June 25, 1780 ⁸
Captain Bird continues his march to Martin's Station near present day Paris, KY and takes the fort.

September, 1781 ¹⁰
After having been continually harassed for months, the settlers from Squire Boone's Painted Stone Station are attacked while relocating to Louisville.

August 12-14, 1782 ¹²
Indians ambush Capt. John Holder's men killing one.

August 19, 1782 ¹⁴
Marching from Bryan's Station, 182 pioneer settlers engage Capt. William Caldwell at the Lower Blue Licks. Nearly 80 settlers were found dead and mutilated in the worst defeat suffered by Americans on the western frontier.

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