RESEARCH NOTE

KENTUCKY PIONEER FORTS AND STATIONS

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A fort is usually defined as a fortified site where a military detach-
ment was stationed, but in pioneer Kentucky there is another
definition. Nancy O'Malley, one of the leading experts in this field,
believes that the term fort "designated more of a public site in con-
trast to stations which were perceived as belonging to an individual
and were more private, even though some of the stations grew so
large that they, for all intents and purposes, became forts in func-
tion."[1] Most pioneer stations contained a militia unit, further com-
plicating the traditional definition.

The eighteenth-century definition of a station was that it was a
place where people would take a stand; then the word was the same as
post from which comes outpost. Nancy O'Malley says that in
Kentucky:

> the term also connoted a place of sanctuary (in the
> sense of a way station) that occupied a node on the

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recent book, coauthored with Richard Taylor, is *Virginia's Western War,
1775-1786* (2002).
    Note: See appendix, pages 585-86, for a list of abbreviations.
    [1] Nancy O'Malley, *Stockading Up* (Lexington: Heritage Council, 1987);
Searching for Boonesborough (Lexington: University of Kentucky, rev. ed.; 1990;
originally published in 1989); the quote is from Nancy O'Malley to author, 3
March 2000.

developing trail system. But the definition of station became looser through time—used somewhat differently by later settlers than by earlier ones, and virtually interchangeable with the term fort by the time later historians started writing. Some Central Kentucky settlers, who did not settle on their land until after 1785 when the need for a defensive residence had largely passed, continued to use the term "station" but they were in the minority. Defensive sites were largely a product of the dangers of frontier settlement; once the danger passed, so too did stations and forts.[2]

The forts and stations in Kentucky varied greatly in size. Fort Boonesborough was described as being 260 feet long and 180 feet wide and containing about one acre. Some stations were much smaller; Montgomery Station was described by Daniel Trabue as consisting of four cabins, and "there was no stockading around their cabbins."[3] Majors Station, according to the same source, had only a single cabin.[4]

Bryan Station by 1782 was said to be the largest station in the western counties, being six hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide.[5] At the time there were twenty cabins; the population being about ninety people, consisting of ten to twelve families plus a number of single men. According to this description, assuming the cabins were about sixteen feet long, there would have been over a thousand feet of walls to guard. This would have been quite a difficult

[2] O'Malley to author, 3 March 2000.

[3] Draper Manuscripts (DC), 19C12, sketch by Moses Boone; Chester Young, ed., *Westward into Kentucky, a Narrative of Daniel Trabue* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1981), 151.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Some occupants give other sizes for the fort; see OM 185-86.

job for the forty-four riflemen present when the fort was attacked in August—each would have had about thirty feet of wall to defend! Perhaps some of the stations were not so large as the pioneers remembered.

Dating stations is difficult. Many of the earliest settlers in Kentucky piled up logs in the form of a cabin to establish a land claim, but only a few were ever occupied. Richard Henderson and others who saw them referred to them as hog pens.[6] In later years, some of these so-called cabins became notorious because of lawsuits, and they were thought to be stations by local people. Nevertheless, some of the more famous stations did have very humble beginnings. Many of the better-known stations started with only a few scattered cabins but eventually developed into forts. After 1785, some large houses were called stations, which adds to the confusion.

The most comprehensive reference on stations and pioneer cabins in central Kentucky is Nancy O' Malley's *Stockading Up*. This book includes very detailed descriptions of the forts and stations in twelve central Kentucky counties; those it describes and locates contain more detail than found in other publications. A few very obscure stations can be found only in this book.

When referring to these stations, there is always a problem with spelling. Should an apostrophe be used? Is it Bryan Station, Bryans Station, or Bryan's Station? Should we say that Boone's Station is on Boone Creek or that Boone Station is on Boone's Creek? In this article I have decided to follow the system used by most mapmakers—keep the words simple and omit the apostrophes if possible. The following list is an attempt to classify these stations chronologically and alphabetically, giving the approximate location (when known) and some of the most interesting historical facts.

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6 DC, 3B195-213, Journal of Richard Henderson, 10 May 1775.

Unfortunately, a great deal of material pertaining to these stations must be omitted to keep this article to a reasonable length.

1775
Twittys Fort

Twittys Fort, also called the Little Fort, was the first fortified pioneer outpost in Kentucky. It was built on 25 March 1775 by Daniel Boone and his road-cutters. This little stockade was located at the head of Taylor Fork of Silver Creek, south of present-day Richmond. On that date, about an hour before dawn, the men in Boone's camp were rudely awakened by a volley of musket fire. A party of Shawnee had discovered their camp and launched a surprise attack. Several rounds were fired at the tent where Felix Walker, Thomas Twitty, and Sam, an African-American servant, were sleeping. Twitty was shot through both knees and Walker was wounded in the hip. Sam rushed outside the tent where he received a mortal wound as the remainder of the settlers, including the wounded Walker, fled into the woods to escape the deadly fire. Poor Thomas Twitty could not move, but when the Indians rushed up to kill him, his faithful bulldog came to his defense. The affair ended as suddenly as it had begun. Daniel Boone and the others cautiously returned, and with the first light of day they erected one or two small cabins for their protection and to house the wounded men. This shelter became well known, even though it was only occupied for a few days. ["Felix Walker's Narrative of his trip with Boone from Long Island to Boonesborough in March 1775," published in *DeBow's Review* February 1858, reprinted from George W. Ranck, *Boonesborough* (first publication series, no. 16; Louisville: Filson Club, 1901), appendix G, 161-68]

Boiling Springs Station

Boiling Springs Station or Harrods Station, the home of Captain James Harrod, was located north of Danville on the headwaters of Mocks Branch (formerly called Harrods Run) west of U.S. Highway 127. It was only a single log house when visited by James Nourse in the spring of 1775. Other cabins and a stockade may have been built later in the year, but this is uncertain. It appears that Harrod, like most other pioneers, spent much time at the larger settlements. [NJ; CRJ; research of pioneer surveys by author]

Boones Fort

Boones Fort on the Kentucky River in present-day Boonesborough State Park was nearly finished by 20 April 1775 when Henderson first arrived at Boonesborough. As William Caulk wrote:

> This morning is Clear and Cool. We start Early & git
> Down to caintuck to Boons foart about 12 oclock
> where we stop; they come out to meet us & welcom us
> in with a voley of guns.

This fort was apparently occupied by Daniel Boone and a few settlers for about two years, until it was burned down by Indians during the siege of the larger Fort Boonesborough in 1777. Boone's little fort was most likely located to the north of the larger fort on the site that the public restroom facilities now occupy. Henderson wrote:

> After some perplexity resolved to erect a fort on the
> opposite side of a large lick near the river bank which
> would place us at a distance of about 300 yards from
> the other fort, the only commodious place near or
> where we could be of any service to Boone's men or
> vice versa.

[Journal of Richard Henderson, 1775, entry for 21 April 1775, DC, 3B195-213; CJ]

Leestown

Leestown was settled by Willis and Hancock Lee, and possibly Henry, James, John, Richard, and William Lee. Others who lived in this town (or station) were George Rogers Clark, Edmund and Reubin Taylor (cousins of the surveyor Hancock Taylor, who was killed by Indians), William McConnell, and Benjamin Johnson. Leestown was located in north Frankfort on the Kentucky River at the buffalo ford, more or less opposite Benson Creek. There is no evidence that there was ever a fort at this place; it appears to have been a small village. Both James Nourse and Nicholas Criswell were in Leestown in the summer of 1775. [NJ; CRJ; land surveys researched by author]

St. Asaphs

St. Asaphs was the original camp made in April 1775 by John Floyd, Major David Robinson, Thomas Madison, John Todd, James Knox, Matthews Jouette, Joseph Drake, and others. This group included Benjamin Logan, who decided to settle nearby. Most of the men eventually left this camp, but Logan and some of his friends remained in the area and built cabins; by the spring of 1777 they had constructed a fortified station (Logan Station, 1777).

Mansfield

Mansfield was John Todd's preemption claim south of present-day Lexington. In the fall in 1775 he apparently built a house on the site, but it was never called a station. John Floyd wrote that, "We [he and Todd] are pretty near neighbors, and our plantations improve pretty fast, considering our hirelings are not the most

industrious men in the world." [DC, 33S288, letter from John Floyd to William Preston, 6 October 1775]

Woodstock

Woodstock was John Floyd's preemption claim on the headwaters of Boone Creek. From Floyd's correspondence, one would assume that Woodstock and Mansfield were places that contained a cabin and perhaps storage buildings and barns, but they were never described as fortified stations. [See documentation for Mansfield]

1776

Boonesborough

The construction of the Boonesborough fort began in July 1776 according to the correspondence of John Floyd. Excavations on the site by Nancy O'Malley of the University of Kentucky confirmed that this fort was located near the existing fort marker at the Boonesborough State Park.[7] The fort at Boonesborough was not always in the best of repair. According to Nathan Boone, when his father returned from captivity in 1780, the occupants "went to repairing the fort—enlarged it, the palisades were entirely down on one side. The roofs of the houses were all shed style, all one way, slanting into the fort." [DC, 6S129]

Bryan Station

Bryan Station, near present-day Lexington, was established by members of the Bryan family in March 1776. In May 1776 Floyd wrote to Colonel Preston, the owner of that particular tract of land:

> I now inform you that the 1000 acres I surveyed for you in 1774 on Elkhorn has 66 acres of corn growing on it all under a good fence. It is settled by the Bryans

[7] O'Malley, *Searching for Boonesborough*, 43.

and other Tories to the number of 28 men. They talk
good & say they don't design to keep forcible posses-
sion but would willingly purchase the land. I have not
been to their little town, but I have seen some of the
company, & by the description of the place, the creek,
&c., it is certainly yours.

Early court depositions indicate that there was no fort at Bryan
Station until 1779. [DC, 22C64, 33S292-5, John Floyd to William
Preston, 19 May 1776]

Harrodsburg

Harrodsburg was a camp established in the spring of 1774 by
Captain James Harrod, later surveyed as a town, abandoned, and
then resettled in 1775. Some believe that the first fort in Kentucky
was at Harrodsburg, but this is incorrect. In June 1775, James Nourse
stayed in Harrodsburg for nearly two weeks, but he never mentioned
a fort. Nicholas Criswell, a fellow traveler, gave a better description of
Harrodsburg than did Nourse in his journal:

> 6 June 1775, Tuesday: Mr. Nourse & co[mpany] re-
> turned in the Evening. Gives a good account of the
> richness of the land, but says it appears to be badly
> watered & light timbered. They lodged in the town.
> Mr. Nourse informs me there is about 30 houses in it
> all built of Loggs and covered with Clapboards, but
> not a nail in the whole Town.

Criswell mistakenly thought the thirty houses were in the town, but
Nourse probably told him there were thirty cabins in the general area,
which was about right. Both the fort at Harrodsburg and the main fort
at Boonesborough were built during the summer of 1776, after an In-
dian raid. John Floyd, writing from Boonesborough, reported:
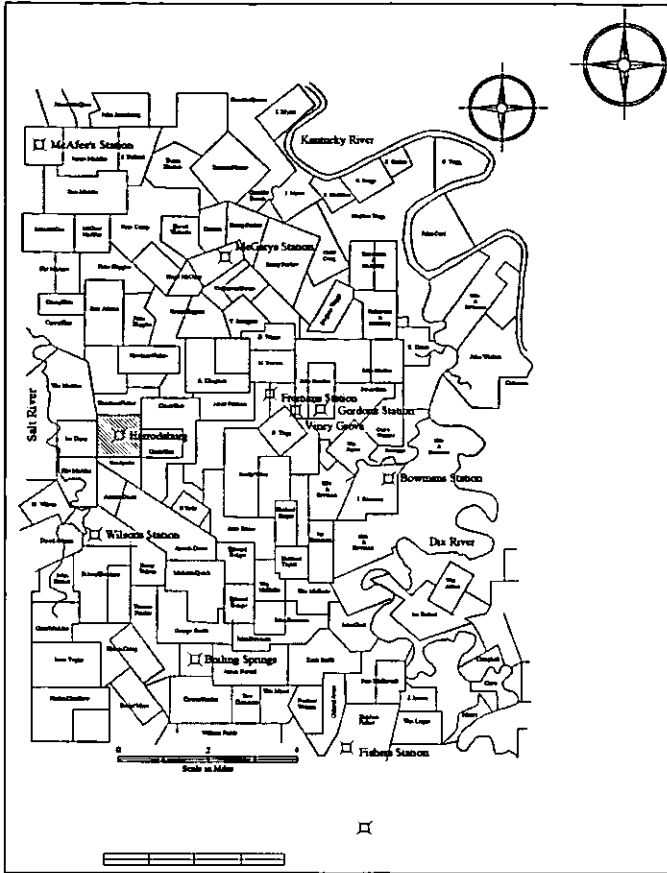
Harrodsburg
surveys
Neal O.
Hammon

If the war becomes general, which there is now the greatest appearance of, our situation is truly alarming. We are about finishing a large fort and intend to keep possession of this place as long as possible. They are, I understand, doing the same at Harrodsburg, and also on Elkhorn at the Royal Spring.

[Criswell Journal; DC, 33S300-5, Floyd to William Preston, 21 July 1776 and also DC, 4C20]

Hinkston Station

Hinkston Station, or John Hinkstons Station, was on the Licking River in the vicinity of Coopers Run in 1776, but it was abandoned the same year. Floyd wrote:

> A settlement, known by the name of Hinkston, is broke up, nineteen of which are now here [at Boonesborough] on their way in, John Hinkston himself among the rest, who all seem deaf to anything we can say to dissuade them. Then at least some of our own people, I understand, are going to join them which will leave us with less than 30 men at this fort. [DC, 33S300-5/4C20; Floyd to Preston, 21 July 1776]

Huston Station

Huston Station, possibly only a cabin, was established near present-day Paris. The name Huston Fork originated from the location of this settlement. The land commissioners awarded land to Joseph Huston for establishing a settlement claim in the area about 1776.[8] The station was apparently abandoned in July 1776. Peter Houston also claimed that the creek had been named for his family because he had established a station at the site of Paris in November 1780. However, the creek name can be found in various records by 1779. [For one of the examples see CB 85, entry of Micajah Callaway; also see LC 2: 19 and Neal Hammon, book review in *Filson History Quarterly* 72 (1998): 342-43]

McClelland Station

McClelland Station was constructed by John McClelland in the summer of 1776; he had brought his family to Kentucky and built his
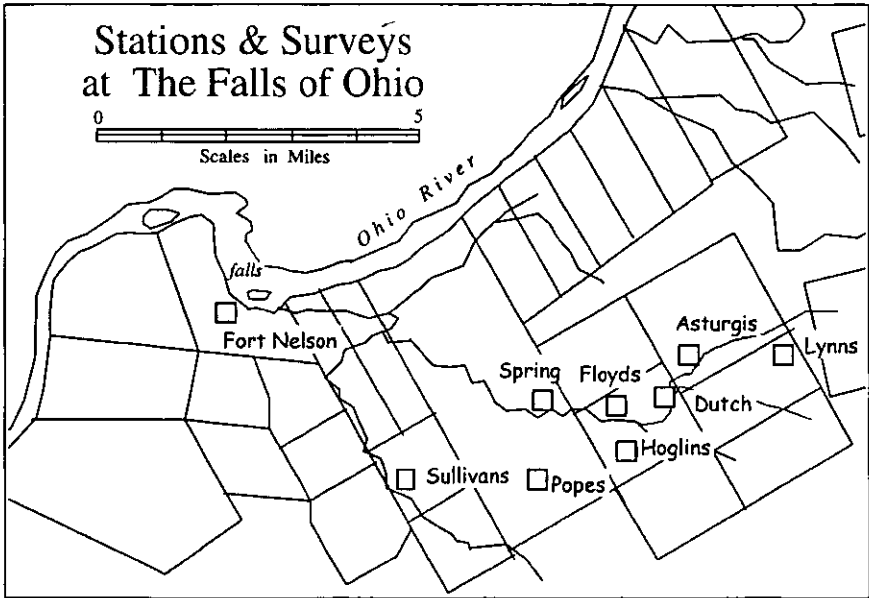
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[8] The land commissioners' records have apparently been lost, but they were published as "The Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commission of 1779-1780 in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 21 (1923).

cabin at the Royal Spring in present-day Georgetown on land that John Floyd had surveyed for himself on a military warrant. When Floyd heard of this trespass, he rode to the site determined to evict the squatters but upon seeing the wife and three small children, he agreed to sell the land for three hundred pounds. Later in the summer a fort was constructed near the spring. McClelland Station was attacked on 29 December, and John McClelland and Charles White were killed; John Todd and Ed Worthington were wounded. It was abandoned in January 1777, thus leaving only Boonesborough and Harrodsburg for the protection of the settlers. For several months these two were the only occupied settlements in Kentucky. [DC, 33S298, Floyd to Preston, 8 June 1776 and surveys researched by author]

1777
Logan Station

Logan Station at St. Asaph was occupied in February by Benjamin Logan and some of his friends from Harrodsburg. This fort was about one hundred and fifty feet long and ninety feet wide; it had blockhouses at three corners and a cabin at the fourth corner. There were three cabins along the north side, occupied by the families of Benjamin Logan, George Clark, and Benjamin Pettit; along the south wall were three more cabins occupied by the families of William Whitley, William Manifee, and James Mason. Nine single men occupied another cabin and the blockhouses—James Craig, Azariah Davis, Burr Harrison, William Hudson, John King, William May, John Martin, John Kennedy, and a free mulatto named Daniel Hawkins. Two of the wives, Jane Manifee and Esther Whitley, were very proficient with rifles and could outshoot most of the men; thus one might say that Logan's fort contained "seventeen guns." The fort was built on a little hill about fifty yards west of the St. Asaph spring. A ditch covered with puncheons and dirt ran from the fort to the spring, so

Stations & Surveys
at The Falls of Ohio

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Scales in Miles

Ohio River

falls

Fort Nelson

Asturgis

Lynns

Spring Floyds

Dutch

Hoglins

Sullivans   Popes

Stations and surveys at the Falls
Neal O. Hammon

that water could be obtained during a siege. The use of covered or picketed ditches to a spring was not unique, but most forts, including Boonesborough, had wells within their walls. By January 1780 there were over a hundred people living in this little station. [Charles G. Talbert, *Benjamin Logan* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1962), 31-32; FJ, entry of 13 January 1780]

1778
Fort at the Falls

The next fort established in Kentucky was a military base at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) constructed by George Rogers Clark by June 1778. During his advance to Illinois, his army camped at Dunmore's Island (later called Corn Island) in the Ohio just below Beargrass Creek, where a small blockhouse was built. Later, the soldiers moved to the south bank of the river, where they built a log fort.

In 1782, this structure was replaced by Fort Nelson (1782), which had earth bastions, log walls, and a moat.

Harlin Station

Harlin Station or Silas Harlins Station, was located near the Town Fork of Salt River about seven miles south of Harrodsburg. [This station is mentioned by Collins, but the date can not be verified by any other source; see LC, 2: 19. A good account of Harlin's Station is found in OM, 116-19]

Irvine Station

Irvine Station, on Otter Creek near Boonesborough, was constructed by William and Christopher Irvine. [LC, 2: 19]

1779

Boone Station

Boone Station or Daniel Boones Station on Boone Creek, is shown on Filson's map. This station is also mentioned in the Kentucky County Entry Book, 26 April 1780, where it is also called Boones new station. Daniel Boone lived at the site from the winter of 1779 until 1784. It was on the northeast side of a small stream, a fork of Boone Creek, about half a mile east or northeast of Athens. Excavations were conducted at this site in 1999 by Nancy O'Malley and Donald Linebaugh of the University of Kentucky. A linear feature was disclosed that was tentatively identified as a stockade segment. Excavations indicated that all of the architectural features were aligned along the cardinal directions and formed two parallel alignments that strongly suggest that later owners continued to use and improve the station cabins and also maintained the quadrilateral spatial plan of the original station by building their stone house in line with the earlier building walls. [DC, 6S144; OM, 171-78]

Bowman Station

Bowman Station or John Bowmans Station, located about six miles east of Harrodsburg, was settled by seven families who came from Virginia in the fall of 1779. Bowman employed these people to make maple syrup. The Filson map shows this station on the west side of Dicks River, waters of Cane Run, on or near where John Bowman and his partners surveyed over three thousand acres in three adjacent tracts. [DC, 13CC170; OM, 248-50; FJ, entry of 11 January 1780]

Brashear Station

Brashear Station was on the Salt River, east of Bullitts Lick. This station was also called the Salt River Garrison or Froman Station. Other names were Fort Nonesense and Fromans Folly. It was built by Isaac Froman on land he did not own. Isaac Froman stated that the station stood on the lower side of Floyds Fork about a quarter of a mile from the mouth and that work began in the spring of 1779 and was completed by June by himself in company with eighteen or twenty men. [FJ, entries of 25 November 1779 and 25 December 1779; KDLA, Bullitt County Circuit Court Case number 68. Also mentioned in the KCEB, 23 February 1780, where it is called the Salt River Station and the Garrison at Bullitt Licks. The entry book also mentioned a "Lower Garrison" near the falls of Salt River]

Bryan Station

Bryan Station was resettled in March 1779 by George and Samuel Bryan, William Grant, and others, who constructed some cabins, planted a crop of corn, and then returned to North Carolina. The place was soon occupied by Robert Johnson, John Craig, and others who enlarged it. William Fleming noted that in December 1779, the station was occupied by about fifty families, of whom all but four arrived during the late summer and fall. By 1782 it was said to be the

largest station in central Kentucky. [FJ; Revolutionary War pension of George Bryan, number S32142, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Reuben T. Durrett, *Bryant's Station* (first publication series, no. 12; Louisville: Filson Club, 1897); OM, 178]

Cartwright Station

Cartwright Station was at an unknown location. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 76]

Clark Station

Clark Station or George Clarks Station was near present-day Danville. This station was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners dated 17 November 1779 and is shown on old land surveys. In January 1780 it was occupied by ten men and twenty-three women and children. [CB, 17 November 1779; KR, *Dougherty v Crow*, survey, 45; FJ, entry of 13 January 1780]

Cox Station

Cox Station was on Coxs Creek near the existing Bardstown Road between Louisville and Bardstown. This station had cabins only six by twelve feet, which were falling down by 1784. Nevertheless, the station furnished a company of men for the Jefferson County Militia. [KR, *Carter v Oldham*, 346-55 and KDLA, Bullitt County Circuit Court case 58, *Collings v McGee* and case 61, *Brashear v Crist*]

Doughterty Station

Dougherty or John Doughertys Station was on the waters of Clarks Run about four miles west of Danville. This station was listed in the Kentucky County Entry Book on 17 October 1780 and also shows on old land case surveys. In January 1780 this small station was occupied by only five men and sixteen women and children. [KCEB, 17 October 1780; KDLA, Lincoln County Circuit Court, *Randolph v*

Moores heirs and KR, *Dougherty v William Crow*, October 1791, pp. 42-45; OM, 107; FJ, entry of 13 January 1780]

Floyds Station

Floyds Station or "Woodside," as Floyd called the place, was in Jefferson County. This station was on north side of Beargrass Creek, was started when Floyd brought his family and friends to his military survey in November 1779. The stockade was probably built the following spring. After Floyd's death, the station was occasionally called the Middle Station. [Neal Hammon, "Early Louisville and the Beargrass Stations," *Filson History Quarterly* 52 (1978):154-55; DC, 33S315-6/17CC185-6, Floyd to Preston, 26 November 1779; FJ entry of 8 January 1783; KDLA, Jefferson County Deed Book, 1: 162; KDLA, Jefferson County Circuit Court Case 1007, *James D. Breckinridge v George Rogers Clark Floyd*]

Fort Liberty

Fort Liberty on Salt River was located three-fourths of a mile northward of Robert McAfee's land, probably on William McAfee's land, and was therefore very close to the Harrodsburg fort. Also called McAfees Upper Station, it was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners dated 26 October 1779. [CB, 26 October 1779; OM, 258, 263]

Froman Station

Froman Station, see Brashear Station (1779).

Gordon Station

Gordon or John Gordons Station was located on his four-hundred-acre settlement tract on the headwaters of Shawnee Run, south of present-day Shakertown. This place is shown on Filson's map. [OM, 255]

Grant Station

Grant or John Grants Station was on the old buffalo trace leading out of Lexington towards Maysville, a few miles northeast of Bryan Station. It is said to have been abandoned after the capture of nearby Martin Station and burned by Indians in 1780. Excavations supervised by Nancy O'Malley identified the remains of one of the station cabins that had burned. Charred log timbers associated with toppled stone verify the architecture of station cabins as being of log construction on dry-laid stone foundation piers. Grant returned to his site in 1784 and built another log house with a cellar in the middle of the former station enclosure. This house stood until the mid-nineteenth century when it was dismantled and the logs used in another building by a later owner. [The station is mentioned in the KCEB in April 1780 and shows on an old land survey. KDLA, Bourbon County Circuit Court, *Halbert v Haws Heirs*, survey, May 1818]

Hart Station

Hart or Nathan Harts Station was on the Kentucky River about one mile above Boonesborough. It was also called the White Oak Springs. Hart appears to have built a cabin at this location as early as 1775. [Nancy O'Malley, *Searching for Boonesborough* , 62-64]

Helm Station

Helm or Thomas Helms Station was one of the three stations near present-day Elizabethtown. [LC, 2: 19. Collins says the station was built in 1780]

Kennedy Station

Kennedy Station was on Silver Creek in present-day Madison County, south of Richmond. [LCSB, 1:223, 2:269 and KDLA, Madison County Complete Book A, 122; OM, 233-35]

Lexington Blockhouse

Lexington Blockhouse was on what is now Main Street near Broadway in present-day Lexington on the Town Fork of Elkhorn. John Todd enlarged this outpost to a fort in 1782 by recruiting workmen whom he rewarded with whiskey. [Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 3:130-31, John Todd to Benjamin Harrison, 15 April 1782]

Martin Station

Martin or John Martins Station was on Stoner Creek about three miles north of present-day Paris. This station was captured by the British and Indians in 1780. [KDLA, Bourbon County Circuit Court, case 481, survey of May 1818; OM, 70; KCEB, 6 October 1780]

McAfee Station

McAfee or James McAfees Station on Salt River was about seven miles north of Harrodsburg on the trace to the Falls. This station shows on both Filson and Munsel's maps of Kentucky, and it is close to the present-day village of McAfee. This small station was abandoned about 1785 because of Indian hostility. It should not be confused with William McAfees Station near Harrodsburg, the one called Fort Liberty (1779). [KDLA, Lincoln County Minute Book, 152; FJ, entries of 1 December 1779 and 4 January 1783 and OM, 263-64]

McConnell Station

McConnell or William McConnells Station was on the South Fork of the Elkhorn at the original Lexington Springs. The site was first occupied in 1775, as a camp for land jobbers. [DC, 13CC82; Carolyn Murray Wooley, The Founding of Lexington (Lexington, 1975)]

McMillion Fort

McMillion Fort was between the Elkhorn and Licking River, near the present-day Bourbon-Harrison county line. [WJ, 95; KCEB, May 1780.]

Riddle Station

Riddle [Ruddle] or Isaac Riddles Station was located on the Licking River below present-day Paris. Captain Issac Riddle and his companions constructed the station on the site of the abandoned Hinkston Station (1776). This station was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners dated 3 January, 1780. This fort was captured by the British and Indians in the summer of 1780. The name is spelled both Riddle and Ruddle in the old land records. [CB, 3 January 178O: OM 241-44. This source includes a good map and a list of occupants]

Strode Station

Strode or John Strodes Station was on the headwaters of Strode Fork in present-day Winchester near the western exit of Interstate 64. It is sometimes incorrectly spelled Strouds. This station was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners dated 24 December 1779. A sketch of the station is contained in the Draper manuscript.[CB, 24 December 1779; DC, 11CC55; OM, 161-66]

Todd Station

Todd or Levi Todds Station near Lexington was on the South Fork of the Elkhorn near the military surveys of Andrew Lewis and Adam Stephens. This station was also mentioned in several entries by the Kentucky land commissioners, as well as by Colonel William Fleming in his journal. [CB; FJ, entry of 24 January 1780 and 4 and 24 April 1780; OM, 203-206]

Whitley Station

Whitley or William Whitleys Station was on what was then called Whitley Creek, now Walnut Flat Creek, about two miles west of the now-famous Whitley House. This station was built on land which was first claimed by John Harmon but purchased by Whitley. This station is mentioned in an entry for William Whitley by the land commissioners, 5 February 1780. In January 1780 this station was occupied by twenty-two men and fifty-four women and children. [CB, 5 February 1780; research on location of original land surveys by author; FJ, entry of 13 January 1780]

Worthington Station

Worthington or Edward Worthingtons Station is said to have been four miles southeast of Danville according to Collins. [LC , 2: 22; OM, 137]

1780

Asturgus Station

Asturgus Station was near Louisville on Beargrass Creek in Colonel William Christian's military survey. Later, when Colonel Christian arrived, he enlarged it and called it "Fort William." One of the cabins at the station is still standing behind the present-day Oxmoor Center on Shelbyville Road. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157; Pricilla Bullitt to her mother, Ann Christian, 2 January 1788, FP; Samuel W. Thomas, St. Matthews (Louisville, 1999), 32]

Bailey Station

Bailey Station was on the trace between McAfees and the Falls near Hammon Creek. [KR, Whitaker v Hall, spring term, 1809]

Baughman Station

Baughman Station was near the Crab Orchard, and it was pre-sumed to have been on Henry Baughman's survey. This is probably another name for Moore Station (1783). [KCEB, 29 April 1780; re-search on location of original land surveys by author]

Best Station

Best or Humphrey Bests Canebreak Station was near Paint Lick. There is some doubt as to the exact location and date of this obscure station. [OM, 225]

Boofman Station

Boofman Station or Jacob Boofmans Station was on Boofman Fork of Boone Creek. Court records indicate that this so-called sta-tion was little more than an infrequently occupied cabin. Jacob Boofman was the chain carrier for surveyor John Floyd in 1775. [KDLA, Fayette County Complete Book A, *Hickman v Boofman* (27 June 1804), 604-642, deposition of Daniel Boone, c. 1780]. Another Boofman Station was on the south side of Dicks River mentioned in the Kentucky County Entry Book; it is probably the same as Baughman Station (1780).

Boone Station

Boone or Squire Boones Station on Clear Creek near Shelbyville. See Painted Stone Station (1780).

Bramblett Station

Bramblett or William Bramletts Station was on Stoners Fork. It was mentioned in the Kentucky County Entry Book, February 1780. It was on land claimed by Jessee Copher. [KCEB, February 1780; OM, 141]

Bush Station

Bush or William Bushs Station was on the north side of the Kentucky River near Two Mile Creek. According to O'Malley, this settlement was not a station in the standard sense because the various families lived in cabins on their own property tracts and used their church as shelter in case of attack. [OM, 141; KCEB, 27 April 1780]

Carpenters Station

Carpenters Station was about two and a half miles west of present-day Houstonville. Although this station shows on Filson's map as being on the headwaters of Carpenters Creek, it was actually on the nearby headwaters of Hanging Fork. [KDLA, Lincoln County Minute Book, 102; KCEB, May 1780; research on location of original land surveys by author]

Joseph Craigs Station

Craig or Joseph Craigs Station was on the South Fork of the Elkhorn on the old turnpike. On Filson's map it is placed just north of Todds Station.

Lewis Craigs Station

Craig or Lewis Craigs Station was also near Lexington. This station was due east of the Lexington fort and north of Floyd's Woodstock improvement. It is very likely that this is the same Craig Station on the North Fork of Elkhorn that is listed in the Kentucky County Entry Book on 12 May 1780. If so, the station was on the old military survey of Thomas Boyd. [KCEB, 12 May 1780; drawings of Boyd survey in KDLA, Fayette County Complete Book A]

Craig or Lewis Station

Craig or Lewis Station, on Gilberts Creek about two miles southeast of present-day Lancaster, is shown on Filson's map.

Davis Station

Davis or James Davis Station was on Whitley Creek near Whitleys Station. [KCEB, 26 April 1780; research on location of original land surveys by author]

Crows Station

Crows Station was on headwaters of Spears Creek in present-day Danville according to old surveys. It was not near his improvement cabin, near the Danville town spring as some historians suggest. Some give the date as 1782. [KDLA, Lincoln County Circuit Court, *Randolph v Moores heirs* and KR, *James Dougherty v William Crow*, October 1791, pp. 42-49; OM, 107; FJ, entry of 13 January 1780. Lincoln County Order Book, entry dated March 1783]

Downey Station

Downey Station, near the north fork of White Oak Creek and Sugar Creek, was on the trace to Paint Lick. This station was listed in the Kentucky County Entry Book on 5 May 1780. Sometimes spelled Downings. [KCEB, 5 May 1780; LCSB 2: 372;. KDLA, Fayette County Complete Book A, *Pegram et al v Lewis Craig*, Fayette County, February 1813, deposition by John Lowry who stated that he visited this station in April 1780]

Dutch Station

Dutch Station near Louisville was on Floyd's military survey along Beargrass Creek, between Floyd and Asturgus stations. It was settled by Dutch pioneers and for that reason it was also called the New Holland Station. It was not far from where Browns Lane crosses the creek. An old land survey locates the "Dutch Station Spring" as being near Browns Lane, on the south side of the creek. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157 and research on location of original land surveys by author]

English Station

English Station or Charles Englishs Station was on Dicks River near Crab Orchard. This station shows on Filson's map southeast of Crab Orchard. [KCEB, October 1780; LCSB, 2: 441 and Lincoln County Order Book, entry dated March 1783]

Estills Station

Estills Station was located about three miles southeast of present-day Richmond. It was settled by James and Samuel Estill. G. Glenn Clift dates the station to 1782. It was sometimes called Estills New Station. [G. Glenn Clift, *Kentucky in Retrospect: Noteworthy Personages and Events in Kentucky History, 1792-1967* (Frankfort, 1967), 205; LCSB 1: 234]

Field Station

Field or William Fields Station was located exactly seven thousand feet northwest of the present-day courthouse in Danville on his settlement tract. The station was on Spears Creek near the headwaters, at the same location as his original lottery cabin. [Research on location of original land surveys by author; OM, 112; KDLA, Lincoln County Circuit Court, *Harrod v Crow*, survey dated 31 August 1790 and *Randolph v Moores heirs*, dated 1803-1804]

Fisher Garrison

Fisher or Stephen Fishers Garrison was on the waters of Dicks River northeast of Danville. [KCEB, June 1780; OM, 113-15; FJ, entry 16 April 1780; KR, *John Isaac v William Willis*, November 1788, p. 71.]

Finns Station

Finns Station was said to have been in present-day Jefferson or Spencer counties. According to Jillson, the location of this station has

never been determined. Land records show only one man in Kentucky named Finn, James Finn who located his four-hundred-acre settlement certificate on Wilson Creek of Salt River in 1780. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 82]

Fort Jefferson

Fort Jefferson was on the Mississippi River near Mayfield Creek. This was a short-lived military base established by Virginia regulars under George Rogers Clark, by orders of the governor of Virginia. [Kenneth C. Carstens, "George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson, 1780-1781," *Filson History Quarterly* 71 (1997): 259. Clark arrived at the site on 19 April, and his men started construction of the fort immediately]

Givens Station

Givens or Samuel Givens Station was on Clarks Run, south of Danville. It was also called John Reed's Station. Reed's house shows on Filson's map as well as on some detailed land surveys. The house or cabin was on the north side of the buffalo road leading from St. Asaphs to Harrodsburg. This station was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners on 12 February 1780. [KCEB, 12 February 1780; KR, *Dougherty v Crow*, October term 1791, p. 46; *Sinclair v Singleton*, August term 1795, p.176, and survey for same, KDLA, Lincoln County Circuit Court records]

Glover Station

Glover Station, also called Glovers Fort, was on the Green River, near present-day Greensburg. [The station is mentioned in the KCEB, 6 June 1780]

Goodwin Station

Goodwin Station was on Rolling Fork below the mouth of Pottingers Creek. [Jefferson County Minute Book 4: 351; deposition of James Guthrie, no date; KR, *Carter v Oldham*, May term 1800, p. 362]

Haggin Station

Haggin or John Haggins Station was near Coopers Run. It is mentioned in Kentucky County Entry Book, 19 September 1780. Triggs Station at Viney Grove was also called Haggins Station by Collins and Jillson. See Trigg Station (1780). [WJ, 85; LC, 2: 19; KCEB, 19 September 1780]

Haycraft Station

Haycraft Station was one of the three Elizabethtown forts. [LC, 2: 19; WJ, 86]

Hayne Station

Hayne or Andrew Haynes Station was the last of the three Elizabethtown forts. [LC, 2: 19]

Hogland Station

Hogland Station was near Louisville on Beargrass Creek located just below Floyds Station, probably on the site of present-day Big Springs Country Club. This station was on John Floyd's military survey. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157; FJ, entry of 8 January 1783]

Holder Station

Holder or John Holders Station was on the Kentucky River about two miles below Boonesborough. [OM, 155-56]

Hughes Station

Hughes Station was on Long Run about two miles north of East-wood on a tract surveyed for Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the president. It was near the existing Long Run Baptist Church. [Louis A. Warren, "Pilgrimage Conducted, June 20-30, 1937 on the 300ᵗʰ Anniversary of the Lincoln Family Landing in America," 5-6]

Kellers Station

Kellers Station was on Beargrass Creek. [LC, 2: 19; WJ, 89]

Kincheloe Station

Kincheloe Station was on the headwaters of Simpsons Creek, about two or three miles southwest of present-day Bloomfield and about seven miles northeast of present-day Bardstown. It was about four or five miles east of Cox Station. It was sometimes called Polk Station, and it was mistakenly called Winslows Station by William Fleming in his journal. This station was destroyed by Indians in 1782; John Floyd sent the following report to Jefferson County militia officers:

> I have just received word that last night the Enemy at-tacked Kinchelows Station and killed or captured nearly all the inhabitants. The first report says those killed even include many women and children. Only a few escaped by fleeing in the darkness to Coxes Sta-tion. Please hasten to my station, for a meeting with all the officers at 3 o'clock. An express just left to relay the information to the other stations along Beargrass. I am informed that Gen'l Clark has already received this sad report.

Stephen Kinchelow served in Colonel Isaac Cox's regiment. Sub-sequently, Kincheloe Station was called the Burnt Station. [KCEB, 15

May 1780; KDLA, Franklin County District Court, case 83, *Bland Heirs v Coombs;* FJ, entry of 5 January 1783; quotation from DC, 52J33, Floyd to William Pope, 28 August 1782]

Locust Thicket Fort

Locust Thicket Fort was on the property of James Estill near Mud and Otter creeks. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 92]

Low Dutch Station

Low Dutch Station was northwest of Danville near the Boiling Springs Station on Harrods Run. One old survey shows it west of the boiling spring near the west line but inside of James Harrod's settlement tract. [OM, 128]

Lynn Station

Lynn Station (also spelled Linn) was on the headwaters of Beargrass Creek in the military survey of John Ware. The Lynn Station tract was later purchased by Colonel Richard C. Anderson who built his house called Soldiers Retreat on the tract. [KCEB, 12 May 1780; Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157; KR, *Carter v Oldham*, p. 347; Jefferson County Minute Book, 4: 360; KDLA, Jefferson County Deed Book 1: 430, and DC, 14CC216]

Lynn Station

Lynn or Ben Lynns Station was on Beech Fork. [KCEB, 13 May 1780]

Maulding Station

Maulding Station was on Red River. [LC, 2: 20]

McCormick Station

McCormick Station on Knob Lick Creek and the road to Knob Lick was south of Danville. [KCEB, 24 October 1780]

McCoun Station

McCoun Station was on the waters of the Town Fork of Salt River, northwest of Danville, just south of James Harrod's Boiling Spring Station. [This station was mentioned in an entry by the Kentucky land commissioners, CB, 11 February 1780 and also in the KCEB, 1 June 1780; OM, 105, map]

McGee Station

McGee or David McGees Station was on Howards Creek a few miles north of Boonesborough. The land was on the survey of David McGee or McGhee, which adjoined the military surveys of Patrick Henry and James Hickman. The exact date of its founding is in doubt, but it shows on Filson's map. It would appear that McGee returned to Kentucky in 1779, so the station was possibly started that year, but it was most likely the following year. [The location shows on a survey, KR, *Morgan v Dryden*, November term, 1788, p.17; KR, Bibbs, Vol 1: 34; OM, 158]

Montgomery Station

Montgomery or William Montgomerys Station was about three miles south of present-day Houstonville. [Research on location of original land surveys by author]

Mud Garrison

Mud Garrison was on the waters of Salt River near present-day Shepherdsville. It was midway between Bullitts Lick and the falls of Salt River, and it housed the salt makers. This station was so named because mud and gravel were placed between or on the logs in the

stockade. According to court records, it covered about half an acre. [Bullitt County Court Case, *Brooks v Edwards*]

New Holland Station

New Holland Station on Beargrass Creek was the same as the Dutch Station (1780).

Painted Stone Station

Painted Stone Station was on Clear Creek about two miles north of present-day Shelbyville. It was also called Squire Boones Station. There was a cabin or two near this location prior to 1780, and Squire Boone probably stayed in one of the cabins during the winter of 1779; most settlers arrived in the spring of 1780. Boone took a flat rock from the creek, carved something on it to make his claim, painted it, and then set it up for all see. Extensive documentary evidence was used to identify the site of Squire Boone's Station in Shelby County. Metal detecting at the site under the direction of Nancy O'Malley recovered a small number of metal artifacts consistent with a short-term, late-eighteenth-century occupation, but dense secondary tree growth hampered a thorough investigation of the site. There is too much source information to list, including dozens of pioneer depositions in KDLA, Shelby County Deposition Book. The original grant location was determined by Betty Matthews and Neal Hammon. [Nancy O'Malley, "Squire Boone's Painted Stone Station: A Locational Survey. Archaeological Report" (1996), 368]

Pittman Station

Pittman Station, see Vances Station (1780).

Rogers Station

Rogers Station was on the waters of Beech Fork on the buffalo road from Long Lick, according to the entry of Benjamin Frye in the

Kentucky County Entry Book, dated 13 May 1780. James Guthrie stated he lived at Rogers Station near Beech Fork after 1780. It would have been near present-day Nazareth in Nelson County. [KCEB, 13 May 1780; Jefferson County Minute Book 4: 351]

Salt River Garrison
    Salt River Garrison, see Brashear Station (1779).

Scott Station
    Scott or George Scotts Station was on the west side of Dicks River, about six miles northwest of Danville. [OM, 236; research on location of original land surveys by author. The date can be established by the deposition of John Lowry in *Pegram et al v Lewis Craig*, Fayette County Court, 1813—see above Downey Station (1780). He says he went to three stations south of the Kentucky River looking for lost cattle in April 1780, these being Scott, Smith, and Downing]

Smith Station
    Smith or James Smiths Station is shown on Filson's map between the Kentucky and Dicks rivers, apparently northeast of Lancaster. The date can be established by a deposition. [John Lowry deposition, see above Downey Station (1780) and OM, 238-39]

Soverin Station
    Soverin Station was in Soverin Valley near present-day Elizabethtown. [KCEB, 30 May 1780]

Spring Station
    Spring Station was near Louisville at the head of Beals Branch of Beargrass Creek, northwest of Floyds Station. It was on the six-thousand-acre military tract owned by James Southall and Richard Charlton, part of which was later acquired by Norbourne Beal
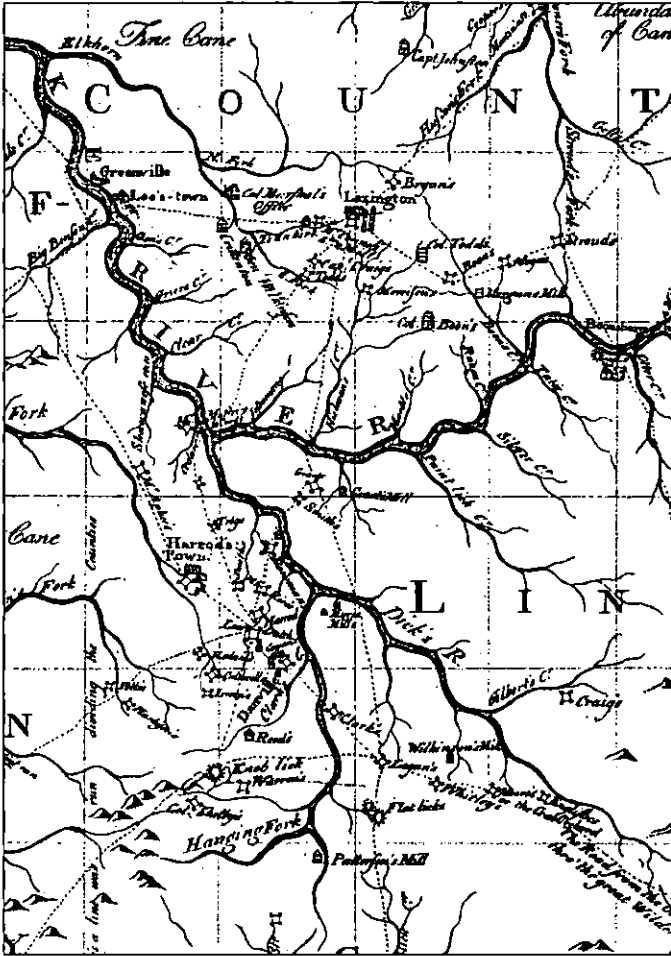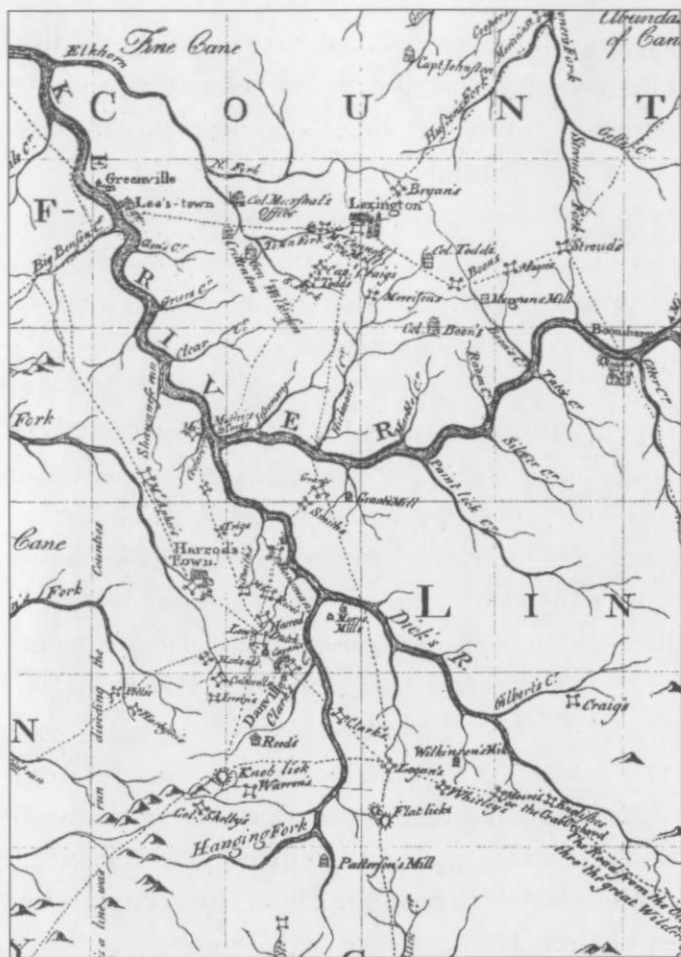
Filson Map
of area
around
Lexington

[Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157; DC, 14CC216; KDLA, Jefferson County Court Case 372; and Bullitt County Court case d45, *Brooks v Edwards*]

Sullivans Old Station

Sullivans Old Station, also called Popes Station, was near Louisville, on the South Fork of Beargrass Creek on the old trace from Hoglans to Bullitts Lick. According to the McAfee papers, it was

Filson Map
of area
around
Lexington

[Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 157; DC, 14CC216; KDLA, Jefferson County Court Case 372; and Bullitt County Court case d45, *Brooks v Edwards*]

Sullivans Old Station

Sullivans Old Station, also called Popes Station, was near Louisville, on the South Fork of Beargrass Creek on the old trace from Hoglans to Bullitts Lick. According to the McAfee papers, it was

established in 1779 or 1780 and was located "six miles from Louisville where Mr. Speed lives" on the Farmington plantation. An old, untitled 1809 survey at the Filson Historical Society puts the location near the south corner of the Speed property on the existing Bardstown Road about five hundred feet southeast of the intersection with the Waterson Expressway. The county court was held at Sullivans old station on 7 April 1782. [KCEB, 6 June 1780; FJ, entry of 8 January 1783; Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 152, 164; Robert McAfee papers, DC4C1-49; KDLA, Jefferson County Court case 80, *Reuben Cas v Thomas Phelps*, Bullitt County Court case, d45, *Brooks v Edwards*]

Trigg Station

Trigg or Stephen Triggs Station was on Cane Run east of Harrodsburg. It was also called Viney Grove and Haggin Station. Mary Trigg, the widow of Stephen Trigg, was living in this station by 1782, but after his death she remarried and left. Afterward a relative, Caleb Wallace, moved there with his family. Another relative, Ann Christian, also lived there after her husband, William Christian, was killed by Indians. This station is on Filson's map. Later surveys indicate that this station was located about a mile west or southwest of the Shawnee Run Church. [OM, 274]

Unity Station

Unity Station was on Elkhorn Creek in Fayette County. [KCEB, 16 May 1780]

Vances Station

Vances Station was on Green River. It was also called Pittmans Station. [KCEB, 31 May 1780; FJ, entry of 13 May 1780]

Wilson Station

Wilson or Henry Wilsons Station was on waters of Salt River about two miles south of Harrodsburg near the mouth of Dry Run. George May, the surveyor of Kentucky County, had his land office at this station, so it was visited by most of the Kentuckians during the year. [Research on original land surveys by author; OM, 277; DC, 17CC124, Floyd to Preston, 5 May 1780; Lincoln County Court, *Randolph v Moore*, deposition of George Thompson taken at Wilsons Station in May 1780]

1781

Crews Station

Crews or David Crews Station was about six miles northwest of present-day Richmond. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 79]

Dowdalls Station

Dowdalls Station was on Salt River "at the ferry" on land owned by Jacob Myers and leased to George Grundy and George May. This ferry was one mile below the mouth of Floyds Fork. Later Richard Simmonds was licensed to keep a tavern at the station. [KDS, Jacob Myer preemption survey; Jefferson County minute book A, 7 August 1781 and book 1, 6 April 1784; Bullitt County Court, *Phelps v McDowell*, deed included dated 1781]

Gilbert Creek Station

Gilbert Creek Station was on Gilberts Creek, probably in Garrard County. [DC, 11CC137]

Hardin Station

Hardin or Harlins Station was on Hardins Creek, northwest of present-day Lebanon. [Mentioned in letter of John Floyd, DC, 52J9]

Hoy Station

Hoy or William Hoys Station was about six miles northwest of present-day Richmond. [Clift, *Retrospect*, 198 and DC, 12CC188]

McGary Station

McGary or Hugh McGarys Station was within one hundred yards of Shawnee Springs, about four miles northeast of Harrodsburg. This station was investigated by Nancy O'Malley, and archaeological evidence of the site was verified by metal detecting, remote sensing, and limited excavation. Artifacts included many wrought-iron nails, iron hardware from document or storage boxes, examples of shards from English-made dishes, coarse red clay pottery, iron and brass cooking pots, flintlock rifle parts, lead bullets, jewelry, buttons, scissors and thimbles, folding knives, utensils, and a fleam or "bleeder" used for letting blood from humans or livestock. [Clift, *Retrospect*, 198; DC, 12CC136; OM, 265-69]

McMurtry Station

McMurtry Station is shown on Filson's map to be near the Kentucky River and "Cedar Run." William McBride in the Draper Collection dates it in 1781. Actually the land of McMurtry was adjacent to John Gordon, and therefore on Shawnee Run. [DC, 11CC257-63; OM, 270; research on location of original land surveys by author]

Phillips Fort

Phillips Fort was on Nolin Creek. [LC, 2: 21]

Pottingers Station

Pottingers Station or cabin was established by Samuel Pottinger on Pottingers Creek. Peter Bellus Felt deposed that a cabin existed on the site in 1780 above the lick on the left side going down Pottingers

Creek. Apparently the station was built the following year. [Clift, *Retrospect*, 194; KR, *Carter v Oldham*, 1800, pp. 366-67]

Skaggs Station

Skaggs Station was on Bush Creek in Green County. [LC, 2: 21]

Sullivans New Station

Sullivans New Station was on the waters of Beargrass Creek, within present-day Louisville. Sullivan purchased three hundred and forty acres, part of the McCorkle military grant, which appears to have been east of Norris Place between Eastern Parkway and Trevillian Way. The station was on land surveyed for James McCorkle on an old military warrant for service in the French and Indian War, which was later sold to Alexander Robertson who sold it to Sullivan. Sullivan later sold the land to John Campbell. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 158; DC, 4CC16 and 14CC216; KDLA, Jefferson County Deed Book, 1: 311, 335]

1782

Boone Station

Boone or George Boones Station was on Otter Creek. In existence by 1782, the exact date that this station was established is unknown. A deposition of Stephen Hancock that says this station was twelve miles from Log Licks. [LCSB, 2: 406, 463; KDLA, Madison County Complete Book, B: 184]

Davis Blockhouse

Davis or James Davis Blockhouse was in Christian County. Jillson gives the date as 1782, but it is difficult to believe that settlers would move this far away from the other settlements at such an early date. [WJ, 80]

Fort Nelson

Fort Nelson was located at the present-day site of Louisville. See Fort at the Falls (1778).

Haggins Blockhouse

Jillson claims that before 1782, Haggin had a blockhouse on the Licking River, opposite the mouth of Sellers Run, near present-day Cynthiana, while others say it was near Paddys Run, farther south. In later years John Haggin showed the surveyor the place where he lived in 1776, near Hinston's settlement, but in his deposition he never mentioned a blockhouse. In the opinion of the author, this location was much too exposed after the fall of Ruddle and Martin stations for anyone to have survived at that location. [OM, 240]

Kuykendahl Station

Moses Kuykendahl established a station on the waters of Harrods Creek, near the Ohio River opposite Twelve Mile Island in present-day Oldham County, but it appears that it did not last very long. Kuykendahl is better known for his mill, shown on Filson's map, located in present-day Buechel, south of Louisville. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 158; research on location of original land surveys by author; KDLA, Jefferson County Court Case 388 establishes that Kuykendall Station was nearly east of Twelve Mile Island; DC, 14CC216; according to the McAfee papers, his station was settled in 1783, near the "sign of the Fish"[9] where Thomas Turner then lived. For the mill site, see KDLA, Jefferson County Deed Book 1, p. 237, sale of land, James Sullivan to Moses Kuykendall, 5 June 1786, four hundred acres at head of the south branch of the South Fork of Beargrass Creek, adjacent to land owned by Abraham Hite]

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[9] The meaning of this expression is now unknown.

1783

Arnold Station

Arnold or John Arnolds Station was about ten miles south of present-day Frankfort, possibly across the river from Clifton. The site of this station is disputed. Collins locates it on Little Benson Creek, but Jillson places it on the Kentucky River across from Glenns Creek. Nancy O' Malley places the station near Clifton.[LC, 2: 23; WJ, 72; OM, 43]

Big Crossing Station

Big Crossing Station or Robert Johnson's Station was on the North Elkhorn west of present-day Georgetown. [DC, 11CC253; Clift, *Retrospect*, 202; OM, 288-90]

Clear Station

Clear Station was on Clear Run, a branch of Floyds Fork, four miles north of Shephardsville near the Blue Lick Gap. [Robert McDowell, "Wilderness Road in Jefferson County," *Louisville* magazine, June 1967, pp. 10-12]

Craig Station

Craig or John Craigs Station was located on Clear Creek five miles from Versailles. It is mistakenly attributed to Elijah Craig by Jillson. [WJ, 79; OM, 298]

Flanigans Settlement

Flanigans Settlement, mentioned by Jillson, was most likely only a cabin made to establish a land claim. It was located on the Cane Run of Elkhorn Creek, three miles north of Lexington. [WJ, 82; KR, *Bryan & Smith v Bradford & Gatewood*, appeal heard May 1795, pp. 108-23]

Harberson Station

Harberson or James Harbersons Station was on Doctors Fork, a branch of Chaplins Fork, about nine miles west of Danville. This station shows on Filson's map. Both James and Arthur Harbeson had land in this area and the station was said to be in Perryville. [LCSB, 1:140; KDLA, Lincoln County Minute Book, August 1783]

Moore Station

Moore or James Francis Moores Station was at the Fishpools in southwestern Jefferson County. John Floyd was taken to what was called Moore's cabins after he was wounded in April 1783, but this seat was later called a station. [Jefferson County Minute Book No. 1, 5 May 1785; Robert McDowell, "Wilderness Road," 10-12]

Shallow Ford Station

Shallow Ford Station was on Tates Creek near Richmond. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 101]

Tyler Station

Tyler or Robert Tylers Station was on Tick Creek east of Shelbyville. It was the site of a massacre in 1788. According to old land suit surveys, Tyler's four-hundred-acre tract was near present-day Cross Keys Road. [George L. Willis, *History of Shelby County, Kentucky* (1929), 149; KDLA, Shelby County Court records, *Cleveland v Tyler*]

1784

Caldwell Station

Caldwell or Robert Caldwells Station, shown on Filson's map, was west of Danville. The latter was said to be on the property of Robert Caldwell, who had land on the headwaters of the Town Fork

of Salt River, adjacent to George Caldwell, a relative. The existing structure at this site is described by Nancy O'Malley. [OM, 101]

Clark Station
    Clark or Robert Clarks Station was on a branch of Huston Fork about three miles southwest of present-day Paris. [OM, 47]

Crab Orchard Station
    Crab Orchard Station, also called Moores Station, is shown on Filson's map as being on the road to Virginia. This may have been the same as Baughman Station (1780), which is said to have been established in 1780. [Research of original land surveys by author]

Emleys Station
    Emleys Station on Emleys Run of Drennons Creek shows on Filson's map. According to the map, this station was near the present-day village of Lacie in Henry County.

Grants Station
    Grants Station on the south side of the Kentucky River opposite Hickmans Creek shows on Filson's map. [OM, 232-33]

Haydon Station
    Haydon or William Haydons Station was on the Kentucky River above or south of Frankfort; it was said to be on Yeatmans Branch. The north part of Haydon's preemption claim overlapped several earlier military surveys. This so-called station was not mentioned in any of the later land suits or shown on any surveys made of the area, so the "station" was probably only an unoccupied improvement cabin. [OM, 221; research on original land surveys by author]

Hoagland Station

Hoagland [or Hogland], or James Hoagland Station was on Clear Creek about eight miles above Painted Stone. Vince Akers gives the date as 1784 and locates it immediately outside the Dutch tract on Highway 241, a half mile northwest of Highway 43. According to Moses Boone, it was a small station built in 1784 or 1785. [DC, 19C 40; Vince Akers, "The Low Dutch Company", *de halve Maen* 56 (Spring 1981): 157]

Hunter Station

Hunter or Jacob Hunter's Station was on the east side of Hickman Creek, about five miles southeast of Nicholasville. [OM, 246-47]

Irvins Station

Irvins Station, on the headwaters of the Town Fork of Salt River, shows on Filson's map. [OM,127]

Kenton Station

Kenton or Simon Kentons Station was located about three miles south of Limestone. Another Kenton Station is said to have been a half mile south of Washington, founded by John Kenton. Some claim that he also had a station on Quirks Run south of Harrodsburg prior to moving to northern Kentucky. [OM, 127]

Ketchum Station

Ketchum Station or Daniel Ketchums Station on headwaters of Little Kentucky River in Shelby County south of Smithfield was in existence by 1784 or 1785 according to Moses Boone. Vince Akers says it was built in November 1784 and was located on the east branch of Clear Creek, about eight miles northeast of Shelbyville. [DC, 19C 39-40, 144-5, statements of Moses and Enoch Boone, sons of Squire Boone; Vince Akers, "Low Dutch Company," 6]

Major Station

Major or John Majors Station was south of the forks of the Elkhorn according to Jillson, but O'Malley locates it southeast of Frankfort. Daniel Trabue mentioned that the wives of John and Tom Major were killed by Indians near Frankfort. [WJ, 93; OM, 223]

Miller Station

Miller or John Millers Station was one mile northeast of present-day Millersburg. Some early Bourbon County surveys show Millersburg but not Millers Station. Collins establishes the date of this station as 1784, which appears to be more realistic than some others, who claim a blockhouse was built on the site in 1779. [LC, 2: 21; OM, 77-84]

Moores Station

See Crab Orchard Station listed above in 1784.

Potts Station

Filson's map shows Potts Station on Doctor's Fork of Chaplin Fork near present-day Perryville. The map also shows this obscure station northwest of Harbisons station on the trail from Harrod Station to Bardstown.

Reese Station

Reese or Azor Reese Station. Filson's map shows a Rice Station on waters of Dicks River between Bowmans and Harrods stations. Rice was likely a mispelling of Reese, as Azor Reese had land in this vicinity, being about three miles southwest of Harrodsburg. [OM, 272; research on original land surveys by author]

Smiths Station

Filson's map shows two Smith Stations, one north of Harrod's Boiling Spring Station and the other on the east side of Dicks River on a trail from Bowmans Station to Lexington. The first of these stations would be very difficult to identify because there were three tracts owned by men named Smith near Harrod's land. To the north and northwest was George Smith's thousand acres, to the northeast was Adam Smith's four hundred acres, and to the east was Zachariah Smith's 624 acres. On the east side of Dicks River, James Smith had several tracts near the headwaters of Boones Mill Creek. [OM, 273, 238-89; research on original land surveys by author]

Tanners Station

Three stations by this name are listed by Jillson. The first, which he dates at 1784, was said to be at the Lower Blue Licks. The others are listed below. See Tanners Station (1785) and Tanners Station (after 1785). [WJ, 103]

Thomas Station

Thomas or William Thomas Station was on the headwaters of Kennedy Creek about six miles south of Paris. [OM, 93]

Wells Station

Wells or Samuel Wells Station on waters of Bullskin Creek was about two miles northwest of present-day Shelbyville, near the mouth of Fox Run. According to Moses Boone, this station was built in 1784 or 1785. It is possible that this land was given to Wells by John Floyd as a reward for saving his life by giving him a horse during a skirmish with the Indians. This station was either purchased or rented by Squire Boone when he sold Painted Stone, and later it was owned by Enoch M. Boone, son of Squire Boone, and occupied by Joseph Bryan, father of Mrs. Daniel Boone. [DC, 19C39-40, 149;

research on location of original land surveys by author. This station is also shown on an old unlabeled survey from a suit showing conflicting land claims at Bullskin Creek and Fox Run; the survey is at the Filson Historical Society]

1785
Burks Station

Burks Station was on Goose Creek near the Ohio River. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 163, 164; see also FP, William Christian to William Fleming, 4 November 1785]

Clark Station

Clark or George Clarks Station was near present-day Washington. This station was later resettled by George Lewis, and thereafter it was called Lewis Station. Some say that this station was in existence by 1780, but this is unlikely. [Clift, *Retrospect,* 168]

Constant Station

Constant or John Constants Station was about a mile north of Strodes Station, west of Winchester. [OM, 146-50]

Colemans Station

Colemans Station was probably on Goose Creek, on the 260-acre survey of Peter Coleman. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 163; FP, William Christian to William Fleming, 4 November 1785, Virginia Historical Society]

Currys Station

Currys Station was on Currys Fork, a branch of Floyds Fork, near present-day Crestwood. [Hammon, "Beargrass Stations," 163; FP, quote by William Christian to William Fleming, 4 November 1785, Virginia Historical Society]

Hood Station

Hoods or Andrew Hoods Station was said to be in Clark County within five miles of Strodes Station, but the location is not exactly known. In 1797 Major Andrew Hood was living on the Big Sandy River, according to a statement of Nathan Boone. [DC, 4U; OM, 156; Neal Hammon, *My Father, Daniel Boone* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1999), 102]

Lee Station

Lee or Henry Lee's Station was near present-day Washington. It was built and occupied by one of the Lees who established Leestown in 1775. [DC, 18CC10; see article by Bettye Lee Mastin, *Lexington Herald-Leader*, 1 April 2000, on the Lee house and its farm cemetery]

McFaden Station

McFaden or Andrew McFadens Station was on the Barren River about four miles above present-day Bowling Green. [LC, 2: 20; WJ, 94]

McKinleys Blockhouse

McKinleys Blockhouse was on an old buffalo trace south of Limestone (Maysville). [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 95]

Oldham Station

Oldham or William Oldham Station was in Jefferson County, probably on the headwaters of the south fork of Beargrass Creek. [Jefferson County Minute Book 1, 5 May 1785]

Owens Station

Owen or Brackett Owens Station was south of present-day Shelbyville. [George L. Willis, *History of Shelby County, Kentucky*

(Hartford, 1979; originally published in 1929), 49; KR, *Owens & Jackon v Whitacre & Sullivan, Owens v Wilson*, May 1795, pp. 123-67]

Tanners Station

Tanners Station was on the Ohio River near present-day Petersburg in Boone County. [LC, 2: 22; WJ, 103]

Waring Station

Waring or Thomas Warings Station was two miles from present-day Maysville. [LC, 2: 22; WJ, 105]

Whitaker Station

Whitaker or Aquilla Whitakers Station was on Clear Creek on the southwest side of present-day Shelbyville. Collins claims that he had a station built in March 1781 in Bullitt County, but I could find no evidence to support this contention. For location of his land claim, see lawsuit, *Brackett Owens and Joel Jackon v Aquilla Whitaker and Daniel Sullivan*, May Court 1795. There is no mention of this station in the Jefferson County records until 1786, but Moses Boone says it was built in 1784 or 1785. [LC, 2: 22; KR, *Brackett Owens and Joel Jackon v Aquilla Whitaker and Daniel Sullivan*, May Court 1795, p. 123; Jefferson County Minute Book 2, entry of 5 April 1786; DC, 19C 39-40]

Williams Station

Williams Station or David Williams Station was about five miles north of Harrodsburg, immediately north of McGary Station (1781), on land he purchased from Peter Casey. [Research on location of original land surveys by author; OM, 275-76]
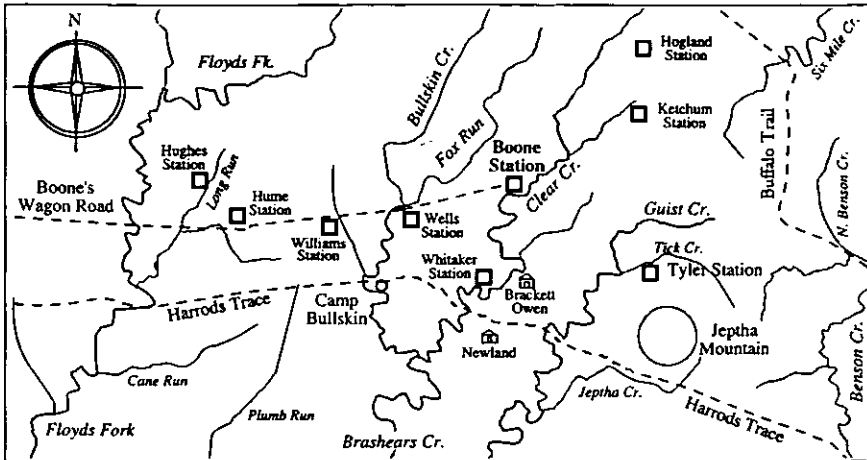
Shelby County 1785
Neal O. Hammon

Wilson Station

Wilson Station or George Wilsons Station was in Jefferson County, most likely on the waters of Floyds Fork. Collins stated that there was a Wilson Station in Lincoln County at the fork of Clarks Run, but apparently he was mistaken because the land at that location was owned by John Dougherty. [LC, 2: 22; Jefferson County Minute Book 1, 5 May 1785]

After 1785

Armstrong Station

Armstrong Station (1788) was in "southern Kentucky." Jillson is the only source of information. A second Armstrong Station was established in Clark County, Indiana, according to Collins. [LC, 2: 17; WJ, 72]

Baileys Station

Baileys Station (1791) was about a mile north of present-day Washington. [LC, 2: 17; WJ, 72]

Barnett Station

Barnett or Joseph Barnetts Station (1790) was on Rough Creek two miles from present-day Hartford. [LC, 2: 17]

Bosleys Station

Bosleys Station (1793) was on Wells Creek near present-day Washington. [LC, 2: 17; WJ, 74]

Campbell Station

Campbell or William Campbells Station (1792) was near Great Crossing. [OM, 280, 283]

Campbell Station

Campbell Station (1792) was about three miles north of Williamstown on Dry Ridge. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 75]

Collins Station

Collins Station (1792) was on the Wilderness Road at Richland Creek. This was a stockade built for a company of militia commanded by Joel Collins to protect travelers. [Robert L. Kincaid, *The Wilderness Road* (Middlesboro, 1947), 202]

Collins Station

Collins or James Collins Station (1798) was on Goose Creek in Clay County. Lewis Collins lists a Collins Station on Rockcastle River. [WJ, 76]

Cook Station

Cook Station (1792) was a few miles below the forks of the Elkhorn, northeast of present-day Frankfort. This so-called station consisted of a single cabin; it was attacked by Indians in 1792. [OM, 214]

Cooks Station

Cooks Station (1790) was in present-day Russellville. [WJ, 77]

Emmerson Station

Emmerson or Ash Emmersons Station (1786) was on the waters of Dry Run, several miles north of Georgetown. Jillson gives the date of this station as 1776, which is incorrect; land records indicate that there was only an improvement on the property in 1780. [WJ, 81; OM, 283-85]

Fleming Station

Fleming or John Flemings Station (1790) was in Fleming County. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 82]

Florers Station

Florers Station (1792) was on the middle trace from Maysville to Lexington. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 82]

Grubb Station

Grubb or Higgason Grubbs Station (1792) was on Muddy Creek in Madison County. [LC, 2: 19; WJ, 85]

Hamilton Station

Hamilton or Archibald Hamilton's Station (1792) was west of Frankfort, possibly near the present-day Frankfort airport. [OM, 217-18]

Harrisons Station

Harrisons Station or fort, built in 1786, was three miles from present-day Cynthiana. [article from Kentucky Gazette in DC, 18CC10; OM, 241]

Hartford Station

Hartford Station (1790) was at present-day Hartford. [LC, 2: 19; WJ, 86]

Herman Station

Herman Station (1787) was on the Levisa Fork at the mouth of John Creek. Jennie Wiley came to this fort after she escaped from Indians. [The location shows on John Russell's Map of State of Kentucky with Adjoining Territories, 1794]

Innes Station

Innes Station (1792) was on the waters of Elkhorn about four miles north of present-day Frankfort. According to Harry Innes's correspondence, he moved to the Elkhorn in 1793. [OM, 222; Harry Innes to Colonel William Fleming, 15 December 1793, FP, M-11]

Langford Station

Langford Station (1792) was on the headwaters of the east fork of Skaggs Creek near present-day Mt. Vernon. It is shown on Elihu Barker's map (1792) and old surveys. [LCSB, 4: 53]

Leitch Station

Leitch or David Leitchs Station (1790) was on Licking River six miles from its mouth. [LC, 2: 20; WJ, 90]

Lindsay Station

Lindsay or Andrew Lindsays Station (1790) on Lecompts Run in Scott County about two miles northwest of Stamping Ground. [OM, 289, 291]

Littells Station

Littells Station, settled before 1792, was at Williamstown in Grant County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 91]

Lynch Station

Lynch Station (1803) was on Clear Creek in Shelby County. Some historians claim it to be the same as Squire Boone's Painted Stone Station, but it was actually on the opposite (south) side of the creek. This was a very late station and apparently consisted of nothing more than a dwelling house and perhaps a few slave cabins. Charles Lynch purchased the property in 1802 and owned it until 1840. [Research on location of original land surveys by Betty Matthews and author]

Masterson Station

Masterson or James Mastersons Station was on Elkhorn Creek near Lexington. This station was established in 1786 by "McClelland" who sold it to Masterson. This house survived long enough to be photographed. [OM,190-91]

McCloy Station

McCloy Station (1796) was on the buffalo trace between Big Bone Lick and Gunpowder Creek. [WJ, 94]

McKinney Station

McKinney or Archibald McKinneys Station (1792) was on the headwaters of Hanging Fork, four miles northeast of present-day Hustonville. [LC, 2: 21; WJ, 95]

Meauxs Station

Meauxs Station (1789) was apparently two miles south of Salvisa on the west side of U.S. Highway 127, on the McAfee Road. O'Malley

dates the station to 1784, and it seems to have been established prior to 1789. [OM, 271]

Mefford Station

Mefford or George Meffords Station (1787) was two miles south of present-day Maysville. [LC, 2: 21; WJ, 95]

Middletons Station

Middletons Station (1792) was on Turkey Creek in Laurel County. This was a small militia garrison under Lieutenant Walter Middleton to protect travelers on the Kentucky road. It shows on Barker's map. [Kincaid, *Wilderness Road*, 179]

Mills Station

Mills Station (1790), the home of William Thompson, was in Greenup County or Lewis County. [OM, 190-91]

Modrels Station

Modrels Station (1792) was on Little Laurel River in Laurel County southeast of London. This was a sister station of Middletons, built by Lieutenant Robert Modrel and his men to protect travelers. It also shows on Barker's map. [Kincaid, *Wilderness Road*, 179; LCSB, 4: 31]

Morgans Station

Morgans Station (1793) was on Spencer and Slate creeks seven miles east of present-day Mt. Sterling. This station was attacked by Indians and nineteen women and children were captured. [LC, 2: 21; WJ, 95]

Owens Station

Owens or John Cockey Owens Station (1790) is sometimes spelled Owings in land records; it was northeast of Lexington. [OM, 198]

Pond Station

Pond Station (1790) was four miles southwest of present-day Calhoun. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 98]

Robinson Station

Robinston or James Robinsons Station (1788) was in present-day Christian County. [WJ, 99]

Scott Station

Scott or John Scotts Station (1796) was located about five miles northeast of present-day Cynthiana on the headwaters of Indian Creek. A second Scott Station in Scott County, apparently only a small house, is mentioned by O'Malley. [OM, 244, 296]

Slate Blockhouse

Slate Blockhouse (1788) was on Slate Creek in Bath County. [WJ, 101]

Sodowski Station

Sodowski or James Sodowski's Station, also called the Cane Ridge Station (1787), was located about seven miles east northeast of Paris along the Jacktown Road. [OM, 86-92]

Spurlock Station

Spurlock or John Spurlocks Station (1791) was on the Levisa Fork at present-day Prestonburg; it was also called Prestons Station. [WJ, 102]

Staffords Station

Staffords Station (1787) was about seven or eight miles north of Lexington, possibly only a cabin. [OM, 201]

Stockton Station

Stockton or George Stocktons Station (1787) was two miles from present-day Winchester, but Collins places the station at Flemingsburg. [DC, 12CC231; Clift, *Retrospect,* 200; LC, 2: 22; OM, 160]

Tanner Station

Tanner or John Tanners Station (1787) was six miles north of present-day Richmond. Note that this is the third Tanners Station identified by Collins or Jillson. The other Tanner Stations were said to be at the Blue Lick and on the Ohio in Boone County. [LC, 2: 22, 24; WJ, 103]

Taylor Creek Station

Taylor Creek Station (1790) in Campbell County was the residence of John Campbell. [LC, 2: 22; WJ, 104]

Thomas Station

Thomas Station was on or near the Kentucky or Wilderness Road, south of present-day London. Old surveys show it on the east side of Little Laurel River about three thousand feet north of the McNitt Cemetery. [LCSB, 4: 57, survey for George Brooks, entered 1782, surveyed 1798]

Thompson Station

Thompson or Robert Thompsons Station (1790) was north of Elkhorn Creek, 2.8 miles northwest of Lexington. This was possibly

only a house. [OM, 201; research on location of original land surveys by author]

Vancouver Station

Vancouver or Charles Vancouvers Fort or Blockhouse, at Forks of Big Sandy River (1789) was near present-day Louisa. This fort or station was abandoned in 1790. [WJ, 105]

Vanmeter Fort

Vanmeter or Jacob Vanmeters Fort (1790) was in Hardin County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 105]

Vienna Station

Vienna Station (1795) was on Green River at present-day Calhoun. This was called a station by Collins, but Jillson speculated that it was a proposed town. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 105]

Stations that are not dated
Adam Station

Adam or George Adams Station is in Garrard County, according to Jillson, but O'Malley believes that this station was in Madison County on the east side of Paint Lick and suggests that it was only an improvement cabin. [WJ, 71; OM, 223]

Ashes Station

Ashes Station was on the Salt River in Nelson County. [WJ, 72]

Bell Station

Bell Station was on the headwaters of Paint Lick Creek, about three miles from Paint Lick in Madison County. [OM, 225]

Blacks Station

Blacks Station was on Haggins Trace on the east side of a branch of Clear Creek, southwest of present Nicholasville. [Fayette County District Court, *Rebecca Hite et al v Thomas McClannahan,* survey dated 20 January 1795]

Boswell Station

Boswell or John Boswells Station was near present-day Burlington. [WJ, 74]

Bradshaws Stockade

Bradshaws Stockade was a mile north of present-day Mt. Sterling. [WJ, 74]

Buchanans Station

Buchanans Station was one mile west of present-day Germantown. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 75]

Byne Station

Byne Station (or Bryne) Station was on the North Fork of the Licking River. It was established by Edmund Byne. The name was spelled Byne in land records. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 75]

Cane Ridge Station

Cane Ridge Station was in Bourbon County; see Sodowski Station (1787).

Casey Station

Casey or William Caseys Station was on the Hanging Fork, about three miles west of Stanford. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 76]

Cassidy Station

Cassidy or Michael Cassidys Station was in Fleming County. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 76]

Collins Station

Collins Station was on Rockcastle River. [LC, 2: 23]

Coopers Station

Coopers Station was on Cooper Run in Bourbon County, possibly only an improvement cabin. [OM, 55]

Curtis Station

Curtis Station was about two miles southwest of present-day Washington. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 79]

Davis Station

Davis Station in Logan County or Warren County is listed by Collins. Jillson lists Davis or James Davis blockhouse in northeast Christian County. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 80]

Davis Station

Davis Station was on Yellow Creek southeast of present-day Middlesboro. [LCSB, 4, two surveys pages 56 and 76; Jacob Myers 995 acres entered 3 December 1791 and surveyed 22 May 1798; Thomas Fleming, two thousand acres entered 18 July 1782 and surveyed 16 May 1797. Both show Davis Station]

Dover Station

Dover Station was on Dicks River in Garrard County. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 80]

Ellis Station

Ellis Station was at present-day Ellisville in Nicholas County. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 81]

Feagans Station, see Flagans Station (below).

Field Station

Field Station was on the South Fork of Clear Creek in Woodford County. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 81]

Flagans Station

Flagans or Feagans Station was in the vicinity of Germantown. Jillson spells the name Flagan and says the station is one or one and a half miles west of Germantown; Collins says that Feagans station is two miles east of the town. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 82]

Floyds Fork Station

Floyds Fork Station was near present-day Pewee Valley. [LC, 2: 18]

Fort Baker

Fort Baker was five miles west of present-day Mt. Sterling. [WJ, 82]

Fox Station

Fox Station, at present-day Washington, was settled by Arthur Fox. [LC, 2: 23; WJ, 82]

Gilmore Station

Gilmore Station was twelve miles east of present-day Mt. Sterling. [LC, 2: 18; WJ, 84]

Goars Station

Goars Station was on the waters of Elkhorn in Franklin County about two and a half miles north northeast of Leestown. [OM, 217]

Graham Station

Graham or John Grahams Station was on Levisa Fork, near present-day Dwale. [WJ, 84]

Hancock Station

Hancock Station was on Tates Creek twelve miles from Log Lick. [KDLA, Madison County Complete Book B, 180; deposition of Stephen Hancock, 5 July 1808]

Hardin Station

Hardin or William Hardins Station, sometimes called Hardins Fort, was on the west side of Hardins Creek just below Sinking Creek, according to Barkers map. Jillson believed that this station was on the site of present-day Hardinsburg. Jillson also said that the station was established in 1780, but this is unlikely, considering its exposed location. [WJ, 85]

Humes Station

Humes Station was west of present-day Simpsonville on U.S. Highway 60. [Willis, *History of Shelby County*, 49]

Irish Station

Irish Station on Licking River was five or six miles south of Lower Blue Lick. Jillson lists a second Irish Station between Danville and the mouth of Dicks River. Jillson stated that a second Irish Station existed on Dicks River in the Danville area, but I have never found any other reference to that place. [WJ, 88; KDLA, Bourbon County

Court Case 121, *Millers Heirs v Haws Heirs*, Depositon of Robert Johnson, and Case 481, *Halbert v Haws*, survey]

Leachs Station

Leachs Station was in Bracken County. [LC, 2: 20; WJ, 90]

Littell Station

Littell Station was on Fork Lick, a south fork of the Licking in Pendleton County. [LC, 2: 20; WJ, 91]

Locust Bend Station

Locust Bend Station was on the propery of John Kennedy on Silver Creek. [WJ, 92]

Loudon Station

Loudon Station was on the Kentucky River in Henry County. [WJ, 92]

Marble Creek Station

Collins mentioned this station and said that it was seven miles from Boonesborough. Jillson said that it was seven or eight miles below Boonesborough in Madison County. Marble Creek is actually eight miles west of Boonesborough on the north side of the Kentucky River in either Jessamine County or Fayette county, probably Fayette County. From 1784 until the end of 1786, Daniel Boone lived on the headwaters of Marble Creek; his house is shown on Filson's map. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 93; Hammon, *My Father Daniel Boone*, 80]

McClain Station

McClain Station was on the waters of the Elkhorn, two miles northeast of present-day Lexington. [OM, 194]

McCracken Station

McCracken Station on McCrackens Run of the Elkhorn was probably no more than a cabin intended to establish a land claim. [WJ, 94]

Meeks Station

Meeks Station was on Drennons Creek. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 95]

Morrison Station

Morrison or John Morrisons Station on Hickman Creek south of Lexington is shown on Filson's map. [OM, 198]

Mulberry Station

Mulberry Station was on Floyds Fork. [OM, 198]

Pettit Station

Pettit Station was on the headwaters of Hanging Fork, two and a half miles southeast of Hustonville and southwest of Logan Station (1777) on the land claim of Benjamin Pettit. [Research on location of original land surveys by author]

Roger Station

Roger or John Rogers Station was in Clark County near Strodes Station, according to Collins, but O'Malley believes the station to be in Fayette County on David Creek. [LC, 2: 24; OM, 200]

Round Spring Station

Round Spring Station was near Clark Station (1780) in the Danville area. [WJ, 100]

Scrivners Station

Scrivners Station was in Madison County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 101]

Shaws Station

Shaws Station was on the headwaters of Bear Creek near present-day Litchfield. This station is shown on Barker's map. [WJ, 101]

Stevenson Station

Stevenson Station was on Paint Lick Creek. [OM, 240]

Summit Station

Summit Station was twelve miles from the Lower Blue Lick in Nicholas County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 103]

Swinney Station

Swinney Station was at North Middletown in Bourbon County. [OM, 92]

Van Cleave Station

Van Cleave Station was on the waters of Bullskin Creek southwest of present-day Shelbyville. [Willis, *Shelby County*, 49]

Warners Station

Warners Station was on Otter Creek. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 106]

Thomas Warren Station

Warren or Thomas Warrens Station was on Otter Creek about a mile from Estill Station. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 106]

William Warren Station

Warren or William Warrens Station near Knob Lick is shown on Filson's map. Although Filson shows this station on the headwaters of Knob Lick Creek, William Warren's one-thousand-acre preemption was on the headwaters of Balls Branch about a mile east of Knob

Lick in the vicinity of present-day Junction City. [Research on location of original land surveys by author]

Wells Station

Wells Station was in Mason County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 106]

Whaley Station

Whaley Station was in Mason County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 106]

Williams Station

Williams Station in Shelby County was on Boones Road to Louisville where it crossed the Little Bullskin Creek about a mile west of Wells Station. It was on the edge of a tract of land owned by Granville Smith. [Shown on an old, unlabeled survey from a suit showing conflicting land claims at Bullskin Creek and Fox Run. The survey is in the possession of the Filson Historical Society]

Wood Station

Wood or John Woods Station was on Drowning Creek in Madison County. [LC, 2: 24; WJ, 107]

APPENDIX
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CB: "Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commissioners," reprinted in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 21 (1923).

CJ: William Caulk Journal, 1775, copied by the author at the home of a descendant.

CRJ: Journal of Nicholas Criswell, manuscript copy furnished to the author by the Williamsburg Foundation.

DC: Draper Collection, State Historical Socielty of Wisconsin.

FJ: Journal of William Fleming from Neal Hammon, "No Stranger to Difficulty: Letters and Journals of Dr. William Fleming" (manuscript in possession of author), entries of 14 November 1779 and 11 February 1780. There are three surviving journals of William Fleming plus a document referred to as the orderly book found in DC, 2ZZ.

FP: William Fleming Papers, James Graham Leyburn Library, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

KCEB: Kentucky County Entry Book, mislabeled Jefferson County Entry Book A, KDLA.

KDLA: Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, Kentucky.

KDS: Kentucky Department of State (repository for land surveys).

KR: George M. Bibbs, *Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Chancery Argued and Decided in the Court of Appeals of the Commonwealth of Kentucky* (3rd ed.; 4 vols.; Cincinnati, 1909).

KR: James Hughes, *Report of the Cases Determined by the Late Supreme Court for the District of Kentucky and by the Court of Appeals, 1786-1801* (Cincinnati, 1903).

LC: Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky*, edited and revised by Richard H. Collins (2 vols.; Louisville, 1877). Although Collins published several versions of his history, this article is based on the edition published in Louisville in 1877 where Collins's list of stations starts on page seventeen with an appendix on page twenty-three of the second volume.

LCSB: Lincoln County Survey Book, Courthouse, Stanford.

NJ: Nourse Journal: Journal of James Nourse, 1775, typescript at the University of Chicago, Reuben T. Durrett Collection.

OM: Nancy O'Malley, *Stockading Up*.

WJ: Willard Rouse Jillson, *Pioneer Kentucky* (Frankfort, 1934).