

1782

In the winter of 1781-82 plans were made for a grand assembly of Native Americans to make plans for a joint expedition against Kentucky. The assembly was to meet in the summer at the Shawnee capitol of Old Chillicothe and attended by the chiefs and warriors of all the tribes under British influence: Shawnee, Mingo, Delaware, Wyandot, Pottawattomies and Cherokee. It was decided that the tribes were to meet at Chillicothe in August and march against Kentucky.

March:

On March 1, a party of 25 Wyandot surprised Strode's station. They held a 36 hour siege, killed two settlers and destroyed all the sheep and cattle. When Captain James Estill and his men went looking for the Wyandot known to be in the area, the war party surrounded his station and killed one woman. They thought the fort to be well defended, so they left. Captain Estill followed them to Little Mountain Creek. Estill's men fought the Wyandot for two hours and were defeated. The Wyandot took out Estill and all but five of his men.

May:

Mcfee's Station attacked.

August:

August 12-14 War party consisting of Captain Caldwell, Simon Girty, Shawnee and Wyandot warriors of about 300 strong came into Kentucky. Small detachments were sent to several forts but the main body went on to Hoy's Station. At Hoy's Station, the war party captured Captain William Hoy's son and another boy. A militia was assembled to pursue the war party. On the east side of Upper Blue Licks the militia was ambushed, Hoy and the remaining men, retreated from the field leaving their dead and wounded behind. The men were able to return to the fort to await re-enforcements from Lexington. The war party had the fort under attack until night fall, killing 5-6 more settlers. They demanded that the fort surrender, when the fort refused, the war party feasted on the fort's cattle and vegetables, then they left the fort.

August 15-16 Captain Caldwell and his combined Shawnee and Wyandot force, attempted to surprise Bryant's Station. They set up a siege of the fort. Despite attempts by the settlers to draw the Natives into all out battle, there was no attempt to storm the fort. The war party fired on the fort, burned the stable, and attempted to stop the re-enforcement of the fort by the men from Lexington. The war party demanded the surrender of the fort, and left after a 24 hour siege when the fort refused.

August 19: Battle of Blue Licks- the militia under Todd, following the retreat of the war party from Bryant's Station, crossed the Licking River at the Lower Blue Licks, and preceded up the hill on the other side, and faced a combined Native force that greatly outnumbered them. The British led war party won a sounding victory, with 75 settlers killed or captured.

September:

On September 2, Kincheloe Station in Nelson County was attacked by 150 native troops. They killed or captured 37 settlers. After this victory they headed back to Ohio. While the party was camped near Shelbyville they challenged Colonel John Floyd to attack there party. Floyd fearing defeat after having lost to a war party at Long Run Creek, refused to except the challenge.

Exact date Unknown:

Kilgore's Station in Logan County was attacked and broken up.