



Pack a picnic, stroll along a walking trail, and enjoy nature at the Scottie Ernst Memorial Bridge to Buffalo Spring and Picnic Area.



This structure was dismantled and moved to this location to serve as a replica of the first grist mill in Kentucky. The original grist mill was built very near this site where it was noted two spring-fed creeks converged to power the water wheel.

YEARLY EVENTS



Siege of 1777 - 3rd Weekend in May



Christmas at the Fort
1st weekend in December

Watch for special events throughout the year.

Like us on Facebook: [Living History at Logan's Station](#)

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Paid in part by the Kentucky Department of Tourism

Stanford, Kentucky

LOGAN'S FORT PARK



500 Martin Luther King Street

CLARK CABIN

George Clark, often confused with George Rogers Clark, first came to Kentucky in 1775 with his brother-in-law William Whitley. His wife Margaret was Whitley's sister. Clark served as a sergeant in Logan's Company. He was on the scouting mission in Chillicothe with Simon Kenton and Alex Montgomery when Kenton was captured and Montgomery was killed. Clark was able to escape and return to Logan's Fort with news of the tragedy. He later founded Clark's Station south of Limestone.

LOGAN CABIN

Benjamin Logan came to St. Asaph in the spring of 1775. He raised corn at St. Asaph that year and later proved his claim to 1400 acres of land on that basis. When Logan returned with his family on March 8, 1776, they lived in the cabin he had built with only a blanket for a door. Logan lived at St. Asaph for nearly 20 years before he moved to Bullskin Creek in Shelby County. He was second in command of all the trans-Appalachian area during the American Revolutionary War.

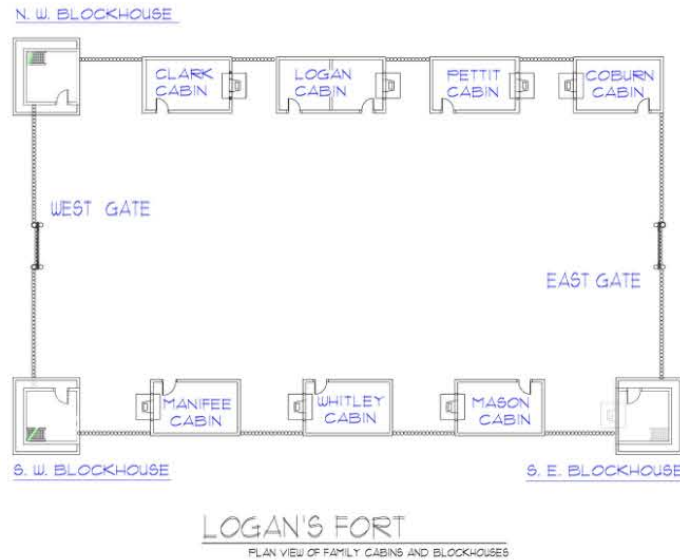
PETTIT CABIN

Benjamin Pettit and his family came to St. Asaph with Benjamin Logan on March 8, 1776. Pettit "settled out" near the headwaters of the Hanging Fork of Dick's River. When Indian danger increased, he moved his family to Fort Harrod, then to Logan's Fort when it was finished. Pettit served as a sergeant in Logan's Company. He had traded with the Indians and learned their methods and was considered good in the treatment of wounds.

COBURN CABIN

Samuel Coburn occupied the northeast corner cabin, the only corner that was not a blockhouse. His family included his daughter, Ann, and her baby son. Her husband, James McDonald, had been killed by Indians at Drennon's Lick. Ann married James Harrod and moved to Harrodsburg. Samuel Coburn was killed by Indians while moving their household goods to Harrodsburg.

Self-Guided Tour



BLOCKHOUSES

During the Siege of 1777, the following single men were occupying the blockhouses: John Martin, John Kennedy, James Craig, William Hudson, John King, Azariah Davis, Burr Harrison, William May, and a free mulatto named Daniel Hawkins.

The problem of obtaining water during a siege was solved by digging a ditch about three feet wide and four feet deep from inside of one of the blockhouses to the spring. Puncteons were placed over the top, and these were covered with dirt, making a tunnel through which a person might crawl to bring water.

MANIFEE CABIN

William & Jane Manifee moved from Fort Harrod to Logan's Fort when it was finished. Their daughter, Betsy, born at Fort Harrod is thought to be the first white girl born in Kentucky. William served as a sergeant in Logan's Company. During the Siege of 1777, Jane was known to be proficient with a rifle and could take her turn at the loopholes with the men.

WHITLEY CABIN

William Whitley brought his wife Esther and two small daughters to Kentucky in November 1775. They first "settled out" on Cedar Creek, west of the Crab Orchard. When Indian pressure increased, Whitley went to Benjamin Logan's, but determined his fort was not far enough along to provide safety for his family, so he continued on to Fort Harrod. As soon as they finished Logan's Fort, he moved his growing family there. Whitley is known for building the first brick house (circa 1785) west of the Allegheny Mountains and the first circular horse racetrack in America. He was also a famed Indian fighter and led "The Forlorn Hope" at the Battle of the Thames where he lost his life in 1813.

MASON CABIN

James Mason came with Logan from Fort Harrod when Logan's Fort was finished; however, no other information has been found about him or his family.

