Lexington

FAYETTE COUNTY

Fort Boonesborough

Fort Boonesboro Replica Fort

A replica of Fort Boonesborough is located about one half mile from the actual fort site off of Hwy 388 (Redhouse Rd). Constructed and operated by the Fort Boonesborough Foundation and features many educational opportunities including re-enactors in period dress, a Living History Program and an extensive iron collection of authentic tools and utensils used by pioneers during those times. There is also an annual re-enactment of the Siege of Fort Boonesborough in 1778.

Sycamore Hollow

This Kentucky Historical Society marker locates the site where Daniel Boone and his party of settlers arrived on completing their epic journey marking Boone Trace in 1775, the first road ever into what was to become Kentucky. It is situated at the 'Primitive Camping Area' at Fort Boonesborough State Park and was in a low floodplain. For this reason, the permanent Fort was constructed on higher ground nearby.

Original Fort Site

The monument at this site surrounded by the Italian rock wall marks the location of the original fort constructed after Richard Hendrick and party arrived and moved the location from Sycamore Hollow (see marker) to a higher elevation. It is probably located along the west wall, but an archaeologic excavation is being carried out to attempt to define more accurately the dimensions and construction details of the fort. This is one of the earliest euro-american settlements in a land that was to become Kentucky and served as a home and sanctuary from British and Indian attacks.

Fort Boonesboro State Park

Fort Boonesborough has been reconstructed as a working fort complete with cabins, blockhouses, and furnishings. Enjoy camping on the banks of the Kentucky River. The campground has 62 RV sites with electricity and water hookups. An activities building can accommodate 150 people, and a central service building provides showers, rest rooms, and laundry facilities. There is a small camp store. Boat ramp, fishing, swimming, restrooms and water fill-up available year-round. Four pull-throughs are open year-round.

CLARK COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Home of Capt. Nathaniel Hart

The Kentucky Historical Society roadside marker for the home of Nathaniel Hart and is believed to be the first home built outside the confines of Fort Boonesborough once the threat of Native American attacks had subsided. Ironically, Hart was killed by them in 1782. The building was unfortunately burned down by vandals in 1989, and all that remains is the foundation.

Lisle cemetery

North of the Lisle House on the west side of Hwy 388 (Redhouse Rd) and about 0.2 miles south of Fort Boonesborough State Park. Members of the Lisle family as well as Captain Nathaniel Hart and his family are buried there, as well as Ford family members. The cemetery is located along Boone Trace, and permission to visit must be obtained from owner. (On private property)

Fort Boonesborough Graves

Headstones from graves of people who had lived at Fort Boonesborough are located to the right of the entrance to the Lisle House, and also near the swimming pool on entry. The actual cemetery was under the parking lot across the road.

The Lisle House

Significant because it is one of the earliest permanent structures built by settlers in the early 1800's, the Lisle House consists of two log rooms connected by a central hallway known as a dog trot. Each room has an interior brick chimney at both gabled ends. It is located on private property and can only be visited by permission from the owner. (On private property)

The Hart House Remains

Home of Nathaniel Hart and is believed to be the first home built outside the confines of Fort Boonesborough once the threat of Native American attacks had subsided. Ironically, Hart was killed by them in 1782. The building was unfortunately burned down by vandals in 1989, and all that remains is the foundation. It is located on Hwy 388 (Redhouse Rd) slightly south and opposite the Lisle Cemetery which is easier to identify. The Hart Cemetery which is a separate marker for the home is about 0.2 mile closer to Fort Boonesborough State Park than the actual building site for safety concerns. (On private property)

Pioneer Cemetery

This cemetery is located on private property off the east side of Hwy 388 (Redhouse Rd) and can be seen about 100 yards from the roadway up a hill and to the right of a barn. The oldest readable headstone in the cemetery dates to 1827. Being on Boone Trace, it represents a "marker" of the Trace. (On private property)

The Redhouse

The Redhouse located on the east side of Hwy 388 (Redhouse Rd) has been placed on the National Register of Historical Places. Built in 1810, it became a stage coach stop between the town of Richmond and Fort Boonesborough and represents a "marker" of Boone Trace. (On private property)

POWELL COUNTY

Richmond

MADISON COUNTY

Twitty's Fort Marker

This marker is at the site of an Indian attack on Daniel Boone's party while marking Boone Trace on March 25, 1775. Capt. Twitty was wounded along with a young man named Felix Walker but did not die immediately; and a temporary log shelter was built for protection, which endured for a week before reinforcements arrived. Fort, Twitty did die and was buried with his slave, Sam, at the site. Walker survived. It is located on a one acre piece of property owned by the Boonesborough Chapter of the D.A.R. with the intention of being turned into an historical park.

Hwy 421/25 Group Historic Markers

This group of historical markers is located on the east side of Hwy 421/25 about one mile north of Dunn Loring Road and opposite the Dunn Loring Golf Course. The marker commemorates Fort Estill, one of the first pioneer settlements outside of Fort Boonesborough. A D.A.R. monument, one of those placed in1915, recognizes Boone Trace, and an interpretive sign describes the movement of the Civil War Battle of Richmond in 1862.

Twitty's Fort & Boone Trace KHS Markers

These two markers of the Kentucky Historical Society have been moved from their original locations to be closer to the actual Boone Trace. Therefore, the text on the markers referencing their locations is incorrect. For Twitty's Fort, see the text on the marker. For Boone Trace marker on the map, The Daniel Boone' Trace marker commemorates the epic journey of Daniel Boone and his trailblazing party in 1775 to open the first road, ever, into the land that was to become Kentucky. No other road is of greater historical significance to the founding of Kentucky and the opening of the west.

ESTILL COUNTY

Irvine

Ravenna

Boone Tavern Marker

This marker is one of 14 such markers placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915 to commemorate the trail Daniel Boone and his party blazed into the land that was to become Kentucky in 1775. The marker is located in front of Boone Tavern in Berea, Kentucky in a triangular grass island bounded by Prospect, Chestnut and Jefferson Streets. The marker lies about 1/2 mile north of the actual Boone Trace which followed Brushy Fork Creek.

Joe Lick Knob

Prominent mountain which was probably not the one Daniel Boone first climbed to visualize the "Gap" in the Cumberlands, but was a prominent for navigation because of its prominence. It also was located near Blue Lick, a salt lick along Blue Lick Rd., with which Daniel Boone was quite familiar from prior explorations into this area.

Berea

Brushy Fork Creek

Leaving Boone Gap, Daniel Boone and his party of trailblazers moved northward along the headwaters of Brushy Fork Creek and followed it around the southeast of what is now Berea, Kentucky. The marker is located on the left near the bridge of the "Shared Use Pathway" in Berea, close to where Boone forded the creek before preceding southeast to Blue Lick and/or turning north along Silver Creek.

Dr. John B. Stephenson Memorial Trail

The John B. Stephenson Memorial Trail is a 1.5 mile paved recreational pathway eight feet wide along Brushy Fork Creek in Berea, Ky. constructed for 'shared use' by walkers, skaters, bikers and other forms of pleasure, but not to accommodate motorized vehicles. The trail was named for John Stephenson, past president of Berea College. Boone Trace also followed the course of Brushy Fork Creek, and, therefore, the path represents a paved segment of the Trace which is to be incorporated into a walking trail of entire Boone Trace through Madison County.

GARRARD COUNTY

Boone Gap

This site was the last of three formidable natural barriers that Daniel Boone and his trailblazers had to overcome on their epic journey of 1775 (See also Cumberland Gap and The Narrows before.) At Boone Gap, there is a breech in the Knobs, a range of hills called The Knobs, through which Boone passed on his way to the to the Inner Blue Grass Region.

LEE COUNTY

OWSLEY COUNTY

Mckee

JACKSON COUNTY

Boone Trace

This marker commemorates the passage of Boone Trace through one of the more rugged areas of now Rockcastle County. Trace Branch Road must be traveled to see the best preserved section of the original Boone Trace and is described in the journal of William Calk who followed approximately three weeks behind Boone in 1775:

"– we Start Early and go about 2 mile down the River (Rockcastle) and then turn up a creek (Trace Branch Creek)That we Crooked about 50 times Some very Bad foards with a great Deal of dry good land on it–"

Mount Vernon

Trace Branch Road

Trace Branch Road
Leavenrpoin Boone Trace

Traveling this one lane road up to the ridge line. (Red Hill Rd or Hwy 1955) is in very close proximity to the actual Boone Trace which follows Trace Branch Creek, located first on the left and crossing over to the right (west), up a ravine. Trace splits off to the left (west), up a ravine and emerges along the highway (Red Hill Rd), crossing over and down an abandoned county road to Crooked Creek and Mullins Station.

Rockcastle River

Beautiful view of the Rockcastle River from the bridge on Hwy 490 over the river in Rockcastle County.

Winding Blade Road Marker

Although not a typical Laurel County 1942 stone marker, it does commemorate Boone Trace, Menshon's Crossing and the Battle of Wildcat Mountain from the Civil War as well as the 150th anniversary (sesquicentenial) of the founding of Kentucky in 1792. It is at the site of the intersection of Hwy 490 and Winding Blade Road.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Livingston

Livingston

The Rockcastle River in this vicinity runs near the town of Livingston, now declared a 'Trail Town.' The town is unique in that it allows access to three historical roads: Boone Trace (although several miles away), Skaggs Trace, an ancient hunting trail and The Wilderness Road, which forded the Rockcastle River near Livingston. Also, the Cumberland Trace Trail, a manmade trail, runs through this area.

Mt Carmel Church Marker

This marker is one of 14 such markers along Boone Trace placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915 commemorating the epic journey of Daniel Boone and his trailblazers during the months of March and April 1775. The marker originally sat in the yard of the church, but was originally on the backside where the old Hwy 25 ran. When the new road was built, the marker was flipped to the new front of the church. Remnants of the old road, and likely the old marker, can be seen in the back yard of the church. Carved into the rock atop the monument are the letters, 'D Boon' which raises the interesting question as to whether Daniel Boone himself actually carved into the rock.

View of Wood's Blockhouse Marker

The Wood's Blockhouse marker is located on a privately owned 60-acre farm in Laurel County and can only be viewed at a distance from Murray Cemetery Road across Hazel Patch Creek. The property from the road to the creek is also privately owned and should not be crossed without permission from the owner. The marker sits up on a knoll out of the flood plain where the blockhouse was located, being one of the oldest permanent buildings in the wilderness. (On private property)

Old Hog Rd Marker

This stone marker is located at the intersection of Hwy 30 and Feltner-Steer Rd, previously known as 'Old Hog Road,' because pigs were herded down this road on the way to Richmond. The marker is one of 14 such markers originally placed by the Laurel County Historical Society in 1942 to identify the route of Boone Trace, the first road EVER blazed into what was to become Kentucky by Daniel Boone and his party of trailblazers. 1942 was the 150th anniversary (sesquicentennial) of the founding of Kentucky in 1792.

The Hazel Patch Marker

Marks the famous 'fork in the road' where Daniel Boone and company proceeded north to Boonesborough along Boone Trace in 1775, and John Skaggs and his family proceeded west to Hazel Patch Creek and Skaggs's Trace to the west, reaching as far as Louisville, known as the 'Falls of the Ohio.' This latter route eventually evolved into a designed wagon road which became officially the Wilderness Road in 1796.

Wood's Blockhouse Marker

The Wood's Blockhouse marker is located on a privately owned 60 acre farm and can be seen only from a distance from Murray Cemetery Road across Hazel Patch Creek. It is typical of the seven stone markers placed by the Laurel County Historical Society in 1942 and commemorates one the oldest permanent buildings in the wilderness where settlers could find shelter and reprieve from the elements along Boone Trace. (On private property)

McWhorter Rd Marker

This marker is one of seven stone markers placed by the Laurel County Historical Society specifically commemorating the Boone Trace in 1942 and commemorating also the 150th anniversary (sesquicentennial) of the founding of Kentucky. It is located just off the roadside on the right of McWhorter Rd. (Hwy 638) travelling north and can be easily missed.

Sam Black Rd Marker

The Laurel County Historical Society placed seven stone markers along the route of Boone Trace in Laurel County, the trail opened by Daniel Boone during the months of March and April 1775. Being placed in 1942, they also commemorate the 150th anniversary (sesquicentennial) of the founding of Kentucky in 1792. (On private property)

LAUREL COUNTY

Manchester

CLAY COUNTY

London

McNitt Cemetery Marker

Many terrible occurrences took place along Boone Trace, and probably the most tragic was the McNitt Defeat, where approximately 21 members of the McNitt family were massacred by Indians in 1786. They camped near where the cemetery is located and celebrated prematurely their safe arrival in the land that was to become Kentucky. Three survived, one being a pregnant woman who escaped up the hill and crawled into the hollow of a tree, where she delivered her baby during the night. Most of the dead are buried at the cemetery.

Levi Jackson Dirt Trail Marker #2

This marker is located at the north end of a short dirt path at the park thought to represent a portion of the Boone Trace. It is one of 14 placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution among 14 others to commemorate the epic journey of Daniel Boone and his trailblazers who marked the Trace in 1775. At the other end of the path is a stone marker placed by the Laurel County Historical Society in 1942 to also mark Boone Trace.

Levi Jackson State Park

Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park comprises 896 acres on the south fork of the Rockcastle with a historic site that honors the pioneers who braved the perils of the wilderness to settle Kentucky. The Mountain Life Museum which brings visitors into a pioneer settlement, is open Friday and Saturday. Buildings in the settlement were moved from other sites or built as replicas on the site. Exhibits in the museum depict pioneer life including tools, products of agriculture and household implements. The museum consists of 7 buildings.

PULASKI COUNTY

McNitt Tree Site Marker

This markers locates the site of the legendary hollow tree where a pregnant woman escaped during the Indian massacre of all but three members of the McNitt family in 1783 by hiding in the tree. She delivered her baby and survived the massacre.

Levi Jackson Dirt Trail Marker #1

This stone marker is located at one end of a short dirt trail thought very likely to represent a remnant of the Boone Trace. It is one of two markers along the trail (when a visitor can actually walk in the steps of Daniel Boone who marked it in 1775. This marker is one of seven stone markers placed along Boone Trace by the Laurel Hisorical Society in 1942 commemorating the 150th anniversary (sesquicentenial) of the founding of Kentucky in 1792. The other end of the trail is a marker placed in 1915 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Fariston Marker

This marker is one of seven stone markers placed by the Laurel County Historical Society along Boone Trace in 1942 on the 150th anniversary of the founding of Kentucky in 1792 (sesquicentennial anniversary). It is located on the east side of Hwy 25 about one mile south of London in a large field next to a telephone pole.

Slate Ridge Road Marker

This marker is one of seven stone markers placed by by Laurel County Historical Society in 1942 marking the route of Boone Trace through Laurel County and also commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Kentucky in 1792 Geographically, this marker is located on the north side of Slate Ridge Road close to the intersection with Boggs Road. It is in line with the markers for Raccoon Springs and Fariston.

Raccoon Springs Historic Marker

Raccoon Springs was a favorite campsite for 'long hunters' (pioneer hunters who would go out on long hunting expeditions) because the spring was a source of 'good water.' It was supposedly named for an incident when Daniel Boone was getting water from the spring, and a raccoon came out of the bushes and frightened him. Boone Trace passed through the Raccoon Springs vicinity of the spring. It is located on private property, and permission to visit the site must be obtained from the property owner. (On private property)

KNOX COUNTY

Corbin

Barbourville

Flat Lick Daniel Boone Park

In 'Old' Flat Lick, Kentucky, the Daniel Boone Park is located on Evergreen Road. It is a beautiful, local park maintained by the city and represents the divergence of the three famous historical roads going north- Boone Trace, The Wilderness Road and the Warrior's Path. There are multiple markers and monuments at the site, many of which are informative and educational. Where the Warrior's Path splits off to the east is identified by a street sign opposite the park.

Cumberland Ford Overlook

This Overlook gives a view of Cumberland Ford and the Cumberland River Gap and Cumberland River along Boone Trace and the Wilderness Road. It can be found by turning east on Hwy 66 from US 25E and then taking an immediate left turn into the parking area just after crossing the bridge. The actual crossing site of the river is slightly to the north of the overlook, and it is likely that it was at this location that supposedly the water was low enough to ford in those days. If not, then the river had to be forded by boat. The site is now in somewhat disrepair, but the city of Pineville has plans for its renovation.

HARLAN COUNTY

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Cumberland Ford Marker

This marker was placed by the Kentucky Historical Society and commemorates the renowned crossing site of the Cumberland River by Boone Trace and later the Wilderness Road. The marker is situated on east side of US 25E at the intersection of Hwy 66 in Pineville.

The Narrows Marker

The Narrows represents a gap in Pine Mountain through which passes the Cumberland River. It is a second water gap in the mountains, the first being the Cumberland Gap in Middlesboro, which is a land gap. Because Boone Trace traversed through this gap, crossing the Cumberland River, it represents a "marker" of the Trace. The marker of the Trace. There is also a Kentucky Historical Society roadside marker on the east side of Hwy 25E just south of Pineville describing the naming of the Cumberland River and The Narrows.

Pine Mountain State Resort Park

Pine Mountain became Kentucky's first state park in 1924. "You will be charmed by the skilled craftsmanship of stone and wood throughout Herndon J. Evans Lodge. Each of the 30 rooms has a private patio or balcony to enjoy mountain views. Open year-round. AAA 3 -Diamond rating. Rooms are available by late afternoon. Lodge restaurant is AAA 3-Diamond. A limited limited number of lodge rooms and cottages will be available for pets. No more than two pets are allowed per room/cottage.

Indian Rock Marker

Along Boone Trace, the trail passes by the legendary Indian Rock that is commemorated by a plaque that is dedicated by the St. Asaph Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Indian Rock is a huge boulder that has been broken down to its present size by road construction. It once provided cover from which the ambushing Indians, and then later the outlaws, could attack unsuspecting travelers. Two early pilgrims to Kentucky in Boone's day were known to be buried at its base.

Pyramid Marker

This marker was placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915 among a series of markers to commemorate 'Daniel Boone's Trail' (Boone Trace). It is a four-sided pyramid-shaped monument of native stone and is located in each of four states contributing to its construction- Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. There is a flat spot on top of the monument where it was intended to place a bronze statue of Daniel Boone, an intention which, as yet, has not taken place.

Martin Station Fort

Martin Station Fort was the final gathering point for settlers before setting off through the Cumberland Gap and into the wilderness in search of a new life in the territory that would become known as Kentucky. Often, it would not be just one or two travelers but rather a group or possibly a church that would pick up their belongings and set off together. Imagine the excitement, emotion and apprehension they must have felt! The fort is a scale replica of the actual fort and is staffed by park employees dressed in period clothes who are very knowledgeable and helpful in giving visitors an experience of what life was like in those times.

Saddle of Gap Marker

The Saddle of the Gap is the hallowed area where ALL of those brave settlers surely must have passed. It is the lowest point of the entire gap area, and there was no other way to go than up the steep incline to the saddle. A visitor can stand at the saddle and feel a spiritual connection with those that came before. A famous quotation states:

"Stand at the Cumberland Gap and watch the procession of civilization marching single file–the buffalo following the trail to the salt springs, the Indian following the buffalo, and the pioneer the pioneer farmer and the frontier has passed by."
-Frederick Jackson Turner

LEE COUNTY

Oldest House in Middlesboro

The Oldest House in Middlesboro was built in approximately 1800 in the Yellow Creek Valley. It was the second brick house and the oldest still standing. Because it is located on Boone Trace, it represents a "marker" of the Trace. Geographically, it can be found at the intersection of 19th Street and Hurst Rd. (On private property)

Middlesboro

VIRGINIA

Wilderness Road Visitor Center

Wilderness Road State Parkoffers picnicking, hiking, and nature and living history programs. Visitors can view a 20-minute film in the park theater showing an award-winning docudrama, "Wilderness Road, Spirit of a Nation." The center also has a frontier museum and a gift shop with unique regional gifts. The park features the reconstructed Martin's Station, an outdoor living history museum depicting life on Virginia's 1775 frontier.

Lewis And Clark Historic Marker

This Kentucky Historical society marker commemorates primarily the exploits of Lewis and Clark who passed through the Cumberland Gap in 1806, but it also serves as a marker for Boone Trace, which traversed this section of the Appalachian Mountains during the epic journey it commemorates, some 31 years earlier. These men marked the first road ever into what was to become Kentucky during the months of March and April of 1775, 31 years prior to Lewis and Clark.

James Boone Marker

This marker is located 1.3 miles past the The Wilderness Road State Park on Hwy 684 (Yearoy Road) off of the main Hwy 58 and represents the burial site of James Boone, Daniel Boone's son who was tortured and then killed by Indians along with several others. This tragedy occurred on Boone's initial attempt to pass through the Cumberland Gap in 1773. The party was so discouraged by this tragedy that they turned back, and Daniel Boone stayed at Castlewood in Virginia until he returned again for his epic journey during the months of March and April 1775. On that attempt, he and his trailblazing party marked Boone Trace, the first road EVER into the land that was to become Kentucky.

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

HANCOCK COUNTY

Cumberland Gap National Historic Park Visitor Center

At Cumberland Gap, the first great gateway to the west, follow the buffalo, the Native American, the longhunter, the pioneer,... all traveled this route through the mountains into the wilderness of Kentucky. Modern day explorers and travelers stand in awe at this great gateway and the many miles of trails and scenic features found in the park.

Davis Station

Davis Station was a structure located somewhere in the Yellow Creek area at the junction of the Little Yellow Creek and the Davis Branch. The station was on the Boone Trace/Wilderness Road, and therefore represents a relatively accurate marker for the Trace. It can be supposed that the station was a log structure containing one or at least one large room. The inn most definitely served meals, and likely provided featherbeds for guests for a fee. It was run by Elizabeth "Cap'n Molly of Cumberland Mountain' Davis, a colorful character of the time.

Boone Trace Dirt Trail

On the south side of the Cumberland Gap in what is known as the Historic Area is one of the few places along Boone Trace where a visitor may actually walk in the steps of Daniel Boone and Daniel Boone. It has been restored by the park to what is thought to be one of the most realistic representations of the actual trail. A visitor can get a sense of what a settler might have felt while moving along the route.

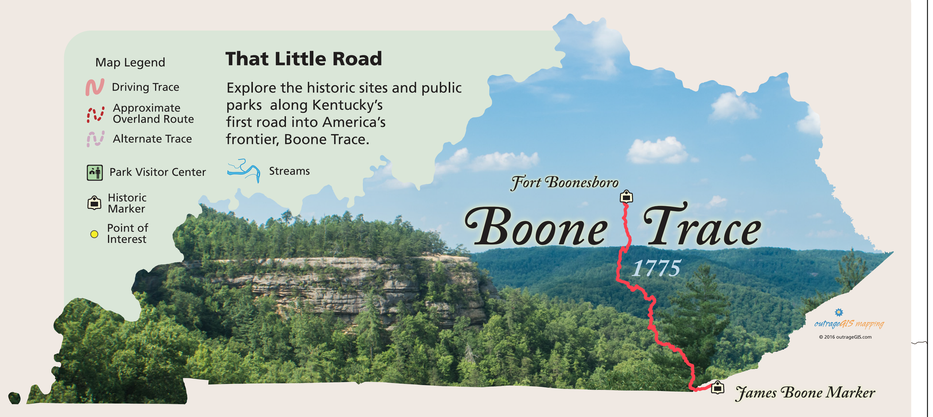
CLAIBORNE COUNTY

WHITLEY COUNTY

MCCREARY COUNTY

SCOTT COUNTY

CAMPBELL COUNTY



So what is the historical significance of "that little road." How could a little dirt path be of such enormous importance? What's the big deal?

Well, to begin with, it was the "first" such road into Kentucky. It must be remembered, at that time, there were NO real roads into Kentucky or west of the Alleghenies. No towns, no roads – nothing! No Louisville, London, Mt Vernon, Berea or anything – just wilderness. Imagine that! Nothing there but animals, Indians, and forest!

That is not to say that there weren't trails. There were plenty of Indian and animal trails, mainly buffalo trails, that could be followed to get somewhere. The trick was figuring out which trails to combine to get from point A to B. That was the genius of Daniel Boone. He had the unique ability never to forget where he had been and not get lost. It is said that he had two primary assets: He had a photographic memory, and he was fearless. Remarkable!

So, his road was THE FIRST. The prototype. It was the FIRST road, ever, to bridge the Wilderness, for the specific purpose of bringing in settlers. Remember those words, "bringing in settlers," indicating that it was the first meaningful road.

To understand the circumstance of this extraordinary event, it is imperative to realize the mindset of the people of that day. It was 1775, the time of the Revolutionary War (Declaration of Independence 1776, remember?). The people wanted to break free from the British- the taxes, the rules, and the tyranny. They wanted to break free, move west, claim land and succeed. This could be accomplished in one of two ways: 1) come down the Ohio River by water, or 2) proceed through the Shenandoah Valley, along the Appalachian Mountains, and through the Cumberland Gap by land.

One big problem faced the settlers: The Wilderness – a mysterious, scary, dangerous place to be, full of Indians and wild animals. There was a distinct possibility of starving or freezing to death, being killed, and some people even drowned.

What Daniel Boone did in opening this little road was in essence to tell the world that a person COULD traverse the Wilderness, survive, and succeed. So, history literally "turned" at that point, and about 200,000 people traveled over all or at least part of Boone Trace in next 20 years.

The "Spirit of America," which exists even to this day, to dream, seek, achieve, and triumph was born in part because of Boone Trace – Pretty phenomenal!

There is a monument at the Daniel Boone Park in Flat Lick, Kentucky. Emblazoned on it are these words which pretty much say it all, "No other trail is of greater historical significant to the founding of Kentucky and the opening of the west (than Boone Trace)."

Concluding, the historical significance of "that little road" is HUGE. Without question, it was Boone Trace which created a turning point in history. It was not the Wilderness Road, which became more dominant as time went on and had caused confusion about Boone Trace, allowing its importance and significance to be diminished and forgotten. It was Boone Trace that started it all, a fact that we must recognize and rectify.

This map was created and funded by Friends of Boone Trace, Inc. whose sole mission is to save the remnants of Boone Trace marked by Daniel Boone and his trailblazing party in 1775. There are two routes depicted on the map, the original dirt trail, denoted by the dashed red line, and a "recommended" paved route denoted by the solid red line. One alternate route is denoted by a dashed purple line. Much of the original trail is also paved, but a good portion goes overland and through some private property, making those segments unavailable to public use without permission from the land owners. It has to be hiked, horse-backed or mountain biked. A few portions of the original depicted on the map might vary from the actual trail. The paved route utilizes existing public roads, approximates the original trail as much as possible and is designed to give the traveler a sense of an "experience" of Boone Trace. It can be traversed by motorized vehicle or bicycle and is available to the general public. The markers and points of interest noted on the map are generally quite accurate and when "zoomed in" utilizing the GPS localizer (blue dot), they should be within view of the traveler in each case.