

Timeline of the Northwest War (Little Turtle's War/Ohio War)

1784

In the Treaty of Ft. Stanwix, the Iroquois nation the Seneca give up claims to Ohio Territory

1785

Treaty of Ft. McIntosh, All Native groups cede claims east of the Cuyahoga and Muskingum Rivers

Western Confederacy forms at Ft. Detroit, uniting upper leadership of all Native groups in NW Territory

Beginning of various raids and attacks carried out by Native groups and American forces (local militias) in an escalating pattern of violence

1786

Connecticut sells its Western Reserve to a land company which begins selling plots to settlers

Western Confederacy declares the Ohio River as their boundary with the US

General Logan leads US forces against Shawnee, burning towns and food, killing or capturing old men, women and children as most men were away on raids against US forts in Kentucky

1787

Northwest Ordinance recognizes Native claims to any Territory on which they currently reside

1789

Treaty of Ft. Harmar forges with disputed and bribed leaders on some tribal groups.

Ft. Washington built in western OH to protect settlers in the Symmes Purchase area, which had been sold to Symmes by then Continental Congress but never ceded by Native groups

1790

Washington sends General Harmar with 1500 men to end hostilities in the NW Territory. A force of his men are resoundingly defeated in October, stalling Harmar's efforts

1791

Washington orders military governed of the NW Territory, General St. Clair to renew military action. He recruited a poorly trained force which was nearly destroyed by Little Turtle and Blu Jacket leading Confederacy forces. Around 850 died, making it the largest ever loss of American soldiers lives in the history of Indian Wars

1791-1793

Multiple American losses to Confederacy forces backed by British support during these years, but the Confederacy faced internal dissension as moderates wanted to make peace with the US based on the strength of their victories

1792

Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne made commander of the first regular standing American Army, recruits, trains, and supplies his army for the rest of the year.

Washington's spy ring among the Confederacy is discovered, sabotaging the efforts of moderates to make peace

1793

The British and French go to war, causing the British to withdraw support from the Confederacy and begin negotiating a treaty with the US

Confederacy and US representatives meet at the Sandusky River council. The Confederacy loses the support of the Iroquois nations over a conflict regarding the Ft. Stanwix treaty which set the Ohio River as the boundary of Iroquois Territory. The US representatives refuse to give up settled Territory, asking for a new boundary line

Wayne moves his army to Ft. Washington in case the Sandusky talks failed. With the arrival of word that the talks had indeed failed, Wayne began a methodical series of moves and victories, shoring up US positions across Ohio.

1784

Wayne finally won a resounding victory over Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers

Blue Jacket's remaining forces find themselves shut out of all British forts in the area and no place to regroup and recover.

1794

The Treaty of Greenville signed between Washington and the Confederacy cedes all of Ohio and part of Illinois to the US, and forces the Confederacy to recognize the US, not the British, as the controlling power of all of the NW Territory

Jay's Treaty removes British trading posts and forts from NW Territory