



ANTHONY WAYNE
M E M O R I A L



Anthony Wayne.

THE
ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL
PARKWAY PROJECT
in
OHIO

Compiled at the Request
of the
ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
by the
OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
and
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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1944

Acknowledgments . . .

THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS assisted in the compilation of this booklet:

The Anthony Wayne Memorial Joint Legislative Committee

The Anthony Wayne Memorial Association

The Toledo-Lucas County Planning Commissions

The Ohio Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

The Ohio Department of Highways

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THE ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
AT FALLEN TIMBERS

Left to right: Harold W. Carr, Raymond H. Burke, Roy H. Longenecker, Fred L. Adams, Guy D. Hawley, Fred L. Hoffman, Jr., Margaret A. Mahoney, Theodore M. Gray. Not present: Roy E. Harmony and Fred R. Seibert.

The Anthony Wayne Memorial Joint Legislative Committee

THIS IS THE 150TH anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Greene Ville by Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Indians of the Maumee Valley and their allies. It was this famous treaty of 1795 and the preceding campaign of General Wayne in 1793-94 that opened southern and central Ohio to settlement by the new Americans pushing across the Appalachian Mountains. To commemorate this successful military venture in the west, the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association has proposed a project which will have definite educational, recreational, and esthetic values for the people of the State of Ohio.

In 1943, a joint Legislative Committee, composed of ten members, was created by the 95th General Assembly to cooperate with the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association in the development of that association's objects and purposes as they applied to the State of Ohio. The joint resolution which authorized the Legislative Committee defined its objectives in cooperation with the Association as:

1. The planning of a program for the development of parkways and routes and for marking historical sites.
2. The encouragement of research in the history of the Old Northwest Territory and the erection of a program for the publication of the results.
3. The promotion of a program of education disseminating information concerning Anthony Wayne and the Old Northwest Territory.

4. The promotion of historical celebrations commemorative of the period of Wayne's conquest.

The Legislative Committee, in accordance with its instructions, has met with members of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association at Defiance, Bowling Green, Greenville, Kelley's Island, and Piqua. To these meetings have been invited representatives of various state departments and institutions, such as the Highway Department, the Division of Conservation, and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, as well as representatives of cities and towns which lie in the area of the military routes of the Indian Wars. Special committees on various phases of the program were appointed at the Bowling Green meeting. At subsequent meetings of the Committee and the Association, these subcommittees have reported the results of their researches and studies and have made recommendations for an Anthony Wayne Memorial Project to be presented to the Legislature.

The main feature of the project will be the Anthony Wayne Memorial Parkway, extending from Cincinnati north to Toledo along the military routes of General Wayne and the prior expeditions of Generals Harmar and St. Clair. The Parkway would touch such cities as Hamilton, Eaton, Greenville, Fort Recovery, Lebanon, Xenia, Piqua, Fort Loramie, St. Marys, Van Wert, Defi-

ance, Napoleon, Maumee, and Perrysburg, with extensions to Detroit and to Fort Wayne out of the state.

It is proposed that an Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority be established to plan the Parkway and direct its development by existing state departments and local agencies. This will enable the State of Ohio, without vast expenditure of special funds, to build a memorial which has real utilitarian value. The project has been erected upon an historic basis. It offers educational benefits by giving those who travel over it an acquaintance with the early history of Ohio. It provides recreational facilities in magnificent lakes, many parks, and scenic drives along large rivers. It includes many areas suitable for conservation purposes, such as wild life habitats or forest preserves. The Parkway Authority would be empowered to urge the co-operation of all counties, municipalities, and other subdivisions in the area to join with it in the development of a unified system of parks and parkways. The Project, of course, would be a steadily growing and developing one, each year adding new facilities to the Parkway System. It would, as well, coordinate the work already done by

state and local agencies at various historic and recreational areas, thus conserving large expenditures by setting up a unified plan in place of haphazard development.

Members of the Legislative Committee who have helped to plan this project are: Senators Fred L. Adams, Bowling Green; Raymond H. Burke, Hamilton; Theodore M. Gray, Piqua; Margaret A. Mahoney, Cleveland; and Fred R. Seibert, St. Marys; Representatives Harold W. Carr, Hicksville; Roy E. Harmony, Sidney; Guy D. Hawley, Greenville; Fred L. Hoffman, Jr., Cincinnati; and Roy H. Longenecker, Pemberville.

This prospectus, financed by organizations and individuals in communities along the military routes, is published to acquaint the people of Ohio with the aims of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Project. The Legislative Committee, meeting at Piqua, November 27-28, 1944, approved the final plans. It recommends the Anthony Wayne Project to the 96th General Assembly of Ohio.

GUY D. HAWLEY,
*Chairman, Joint Legislative
Committee.*

The Anthony Wayne Memorial Association

IN 1940, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society joined with the state historical societies of Ontario, Michigan, and Indiana, and many local historical, educational, and commercial agencies, to sponsor the Maumee Valley International Historical Convention, September 27-29. The purpose of the meeting was to develop an interest in the history of an area important in the origin and growth of the four states. The success of this preliminary convention resulted in the formation of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association, with the purpose of erecting and promoting a project to celebrate the sesqui-centennial of the American conquest of the Old Northwest in the years 1790-96.

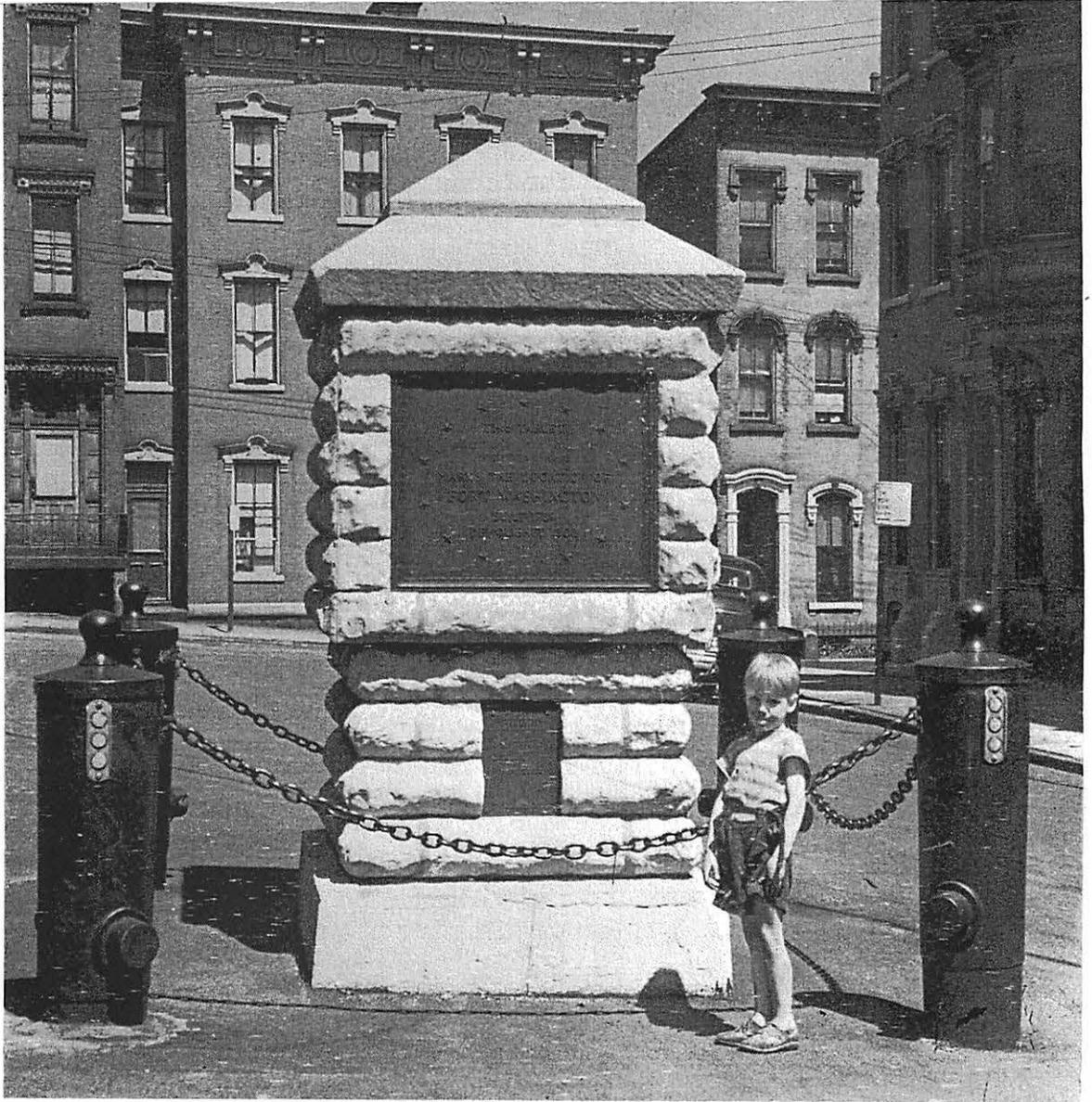
Such a project called for the cooperation of all the states bordering on the Great Lakes, since the extension of American authority and the American flag over these inland seas was a vital factor in the development of every one of them. Immediate promoters of the undertaking, however, were representatives of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, who organized the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association as a tri-state committee which held many meetings at Toledo in 1940-41. Through its agency identical bills were introduced in the Ohio and Michigan legislatures for the appointment of joint committees to cooperate officially with the Association in forwarding its objectives. But Pearl Harbor and the resulting pre-

occupation of the country with the subsequent war largely negated these efforts. Nothing tangible resulted from the appointment of the Michigan Legislative Committee, while in Ohio the bill failed of enactment.

Two years later, however, a joint committee of the Ohio Legislature was created, charged with the duty of investigating the aims of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association and reporting upon them to the succeeding Legislature. Under the vigorous leadership of Representative Guy D. Hawley, of Greenville, Chairman of the Joint Committee, several meetings have been held, which have been attended by representatives of the Association and invited guests. At these meetings, a project for a memorial parkway and for an educational program on the history of Ohio and the Indian Wars has been developed. Legislation also has been drawn up to provide a means for erecting and maintaining the project.

On behalf of the Association I wish to improve the present opportunity to express to the members of the Legislative Committee our sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy to us and their intelligent appreciation of the historical importance of the task committed to them.

M. M. QUAIFFE,
*President, Anthony Wayne
Memorial Association.*



MARKER AT SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI

Built at General Harmar's command in 1789, Fort Washington served as headquarters for Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne.

The Ohio Anthony Wayne Memorial Committee

THE FORMATION of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association and its purpose of commemorating the American conquest of the Indians of the Northwest Territory placed a real responsibility upon the State of Ohio. Since practically all of the activities of Generals Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, in this phase of our early history, took place within the limits of the present State of Ohio, it was evident that Ohio must assume a leading part in furthering the objects of the Association.

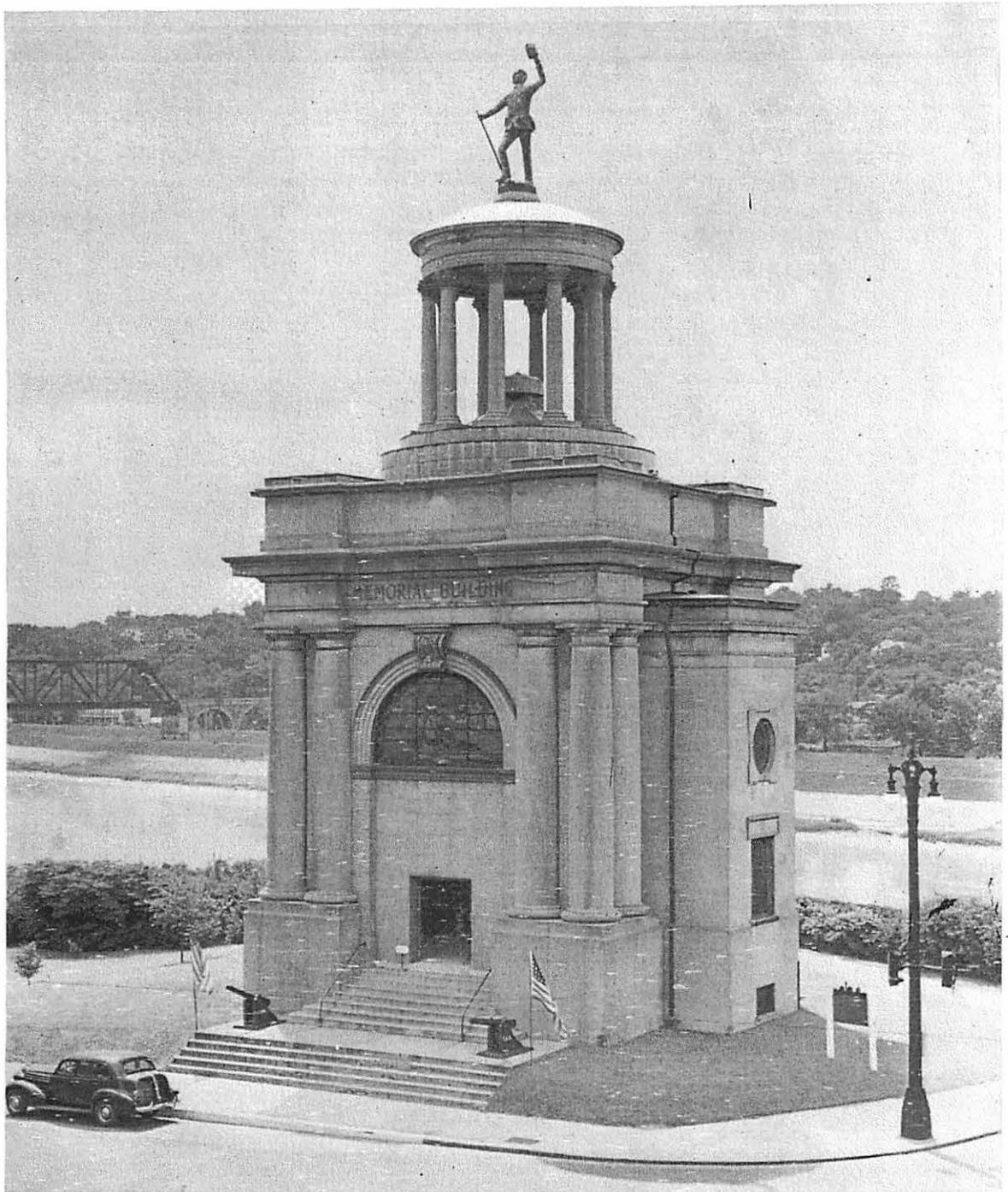
Accordingly, an Ohio Executive Committee of the Association was erected with the following members: S. A. Canary, Editor of the Bowling Green *Sentinel-Tribune*; Charles E. Hatch, Engineer, Toledo Plan Commission; Ralph W. Peters, Editor of the Defiance *Crescent-News*; A. J. Townsend, Dean, University of Toledo; Erwin C. Zepp, Curator of State Memorials, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; and Harlow Lindley, Secretary of the Ohio State

Archaeological and Historical Society. This committee proceeded to set up a state-wide Anthony Wayne Memorial Committee.

The Ohio Committee, in cooperation with the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, asked the Ohio General Assembly in 1941 to provide for the appointment of a legislative committee to cooperate with the Association. At that time, no action was taken. However, following the renewal of the request in 1943, a joint committee consisting of five members from each the Senate and the House of Representatives was appointed, with the Governor serving as an ex-officio member.

During the past year, the Ohio Committee has met several times with the Joint Legislative Committee to plan and develop the Anthony Wayne Memorial Project which is to be presented to the Ohio Legislature.

HARLOW LINDLEY,
*Chairman, Ohio Executive
Committee.*



SITE OF FORT HAMILTON, HAMILTON

Fort Hamilton was erected by General St. Clair in September, 1791.

Meetings

of the

Joint Legislative Committee

THE FIRST MEETING of the Joint Legislative Committee was convened at Defiance, September 29, 1943. This was an acquaintance and instruction meeting. Members of the Committee, members of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association, and guests, including historians and officials of state and local governments, met for the purpose of getting an understanding of the general purpose of the Anthony Wayne Project, and to hear suggestions for achieving the purpose. The goal of the Association of creating and maintaining a permanent utilitarian memorial to General Wayne for his achievements in Ohio was explained by Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Chairman of the Association, and Dr. Harlow Lindley, Chairman of the Ohio Executive Committee of the Association. The more specific aims of the project, the development of a great parkway system along the military routes of the Indian Wars, 1790-95, and the erection of research and educational programs to support it, were delineated by members of the Association, historians, and other officials present. To discover to the Committee the possibilities of the Parkway Project a pilgrimage was made down the Maumee to Toledo, with stops at historic sites along the way and observations of the work of the several county park authorities and of the Ohio Division of Conservation on U. S. Route 24, the

approximate route of Wayne's march to Fort Miami.

At a meeting at Bowling Green State University, February 8 and 9, 1944, discussions of the several aspects of the Wayne Memorial Project resulted in the appointment of sub-committees to study and bring in reports with suggestions for a definite program which might be presented to the Legislature. These were the committees:

1. RESEARCH—Roy H. Longenecker, Chairman, Raymond H. Burke, Dr. Harlow Lindley, Dr. M. M. Quaife, and Louis A. Warren.
2. EDUCATION—Theodore M. Gray, Chairman, Margaret A. Mahoney, Dr. Curtis W. Garrison, Dr. Kenneth Ray, and Dr. A. T. Volwiler
3. PARKS AND PARKWAYS—Fred R. Seibert, Chairman, Harold W. Carr, Dallas D. Dupre, Jr., Charles E. Hatch, L. Thomas Rainey, and W. R. Wheelock.
4. PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION—Fred L. Hoffman, Jr., Chairman, Roy E. Harmony, S. A. Canary, Ralph W. Peters, and Robert Larson.
5. ADMINISTRATION—Fred L. Adams, Chairman, Guy D. Hawley, Raymond H. Burke, Ralph W. Peters, Erwin C. Zepp, and Dr. James H. Rodabaugh.

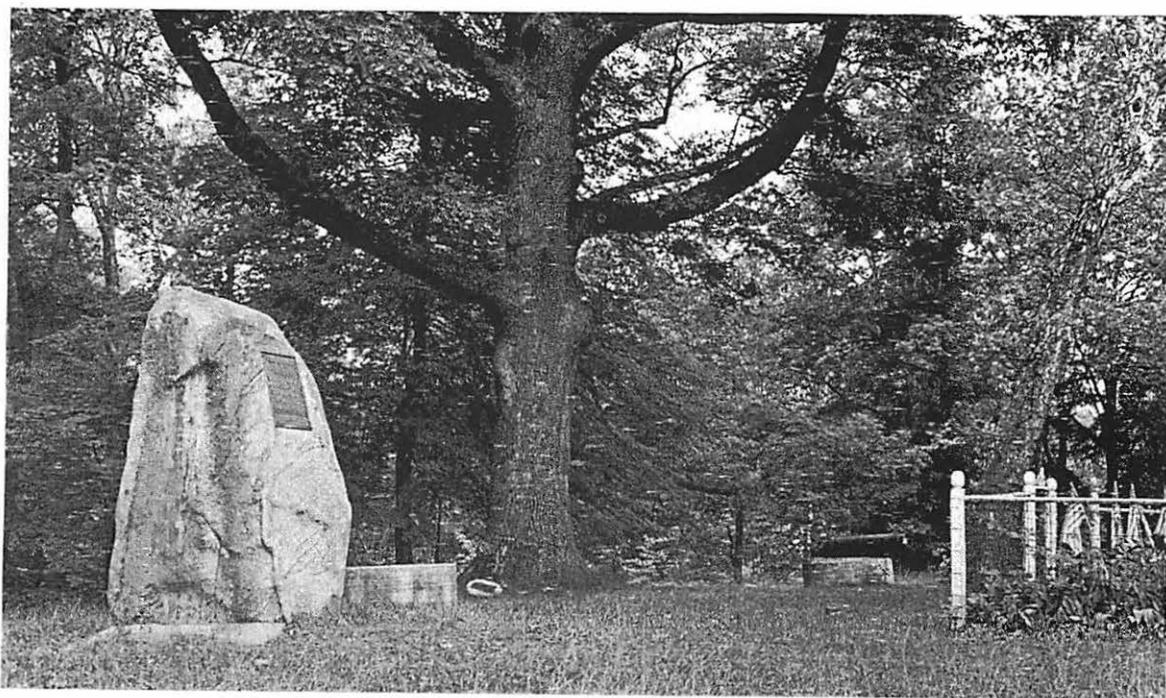
The Bowling Green meeting also featured a half-hour broadcast over WFIN by the Legislative Committee. This program gave the history of the Wayne campaign and explained the purposes of the Wayne Memorial Project.

On June 16 and 17, the Legislative

Committee and the Association were guests of the city of Greenville. A map of the military routes of Generals Wayne, St. Clair, and Harmar, prepared by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at the request of the Committee, was adopted as the official map of the Committee and requested printed. Discussions centered around the reports of the several sub-committees. Tours of the historic spots in Greenville and of Fort Recovery, Fort Jefferson, and Fort St. Clair were features of this meeting.

Final meetings of the Legislative Committee were held at Kelley's Island, September 8 and 9, and at Piqua, November 27 and 28. At these meetings,

final proposals for the Parkway Project were accepted and written into a resolution and a bill to be presented to the Legislature. Here the sub-committee's report suggesting an extensive research and publication project was accepted. This report calls for the collection of manuscript records and documents pertaining to the period of the Indian Wars and the compiling, editing, and publishing of them in ten volumes. As part of a campaign to acquaint Ohio's citizens with the early history of their state, the sub-committee on education was authorized to proceed with a state-wide essay contest in the schools on a subject relating to Anthony Wayne and his conquest of the Indians.



SITE OF FORT ST. CLAIR, EATON

Constructed by General James Wilkinson in 1792.

“Mad Anthony” Wayne and the Indian Wars, 1790-1795

JUST A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO, on August 3, 1795, Major-General Anthony Wayne, Commander in Chief of the United States Army, and the Indians of the Northwest Territory signed the Treaty of Greene Ville. It was a treaty of peace, preceded by an extensive military campaign from Cincinnati northward to the Maumee River and throughout the length of the Maumee Valley. The conclusive encounter of this conquest was the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, a struggle in which the Indian army was routed. It may truly be said that it opened Ohio and the Northwest Territory to extensive settlement by the new Americans from the east and south.

The battle itself was no great military engagement (it lasted only a few minutes); the armies participating were small; the losses in killed and wounded on both sides were insignificant. Yet the encounter was the climax of a brilliant strategic plan, carefully executed by well-disciplined troops under General Wayne. It helped to bring about the removal of British power from American soil. Finally, it brought to an end the years of strife between American settlers in the Ohio region and the Indians.

The conclusion of the American Revolution had brought to the new United States a vast wilderness west of the Alleghenies and south of the Great Lakes.

Already hunters, adventurers, and a few settlers had crossed over the mountains into the rich valleys of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio rivers. The war over, a considerable wave of easterners moved west. Organized settlement in Ohio came with the arrival of a group of New Englanders to establish Marietta in 1788. Government of the Northwest Territory was provided in the Ordinance of 1787 and the appointment of General Arthur St. Clair as governor. Other settlements soon followed along the Ohio River and in the lower valleys of the Muskingum and Miamis rivers.

Conflict with the Indians was inevitable. The Americans were moving into their hunting grounds and threatening their villages. Although certain Indian chieftains had recognized ownership of southern and eastern Ohio by the United States in the treaties of Fort McIntosh (1785) and Fort Harmar (1789), the tribes repudiated the authority of the chiefs to cede their lands. After the repudiation of the second treaty, the frontier was almost immediately aflame with marauding attacks by bands of Indians. The British, under Lord Dorchester and John Graves Simcoe, the governors of Lower and Upper Canada respectively, incited the Redskins to attack. They furnished them with supplies and gifts, gave actual military assistance, and promised



Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

LITTLE TURTLE, OR MICH-I-KIN-I-QUA
Miami War-Chief, Conqueror of Harmar and St. Clair.

military security if the Americans sent a strong force into the west. The British actually maintained garrisoned forts on American soil during these years.

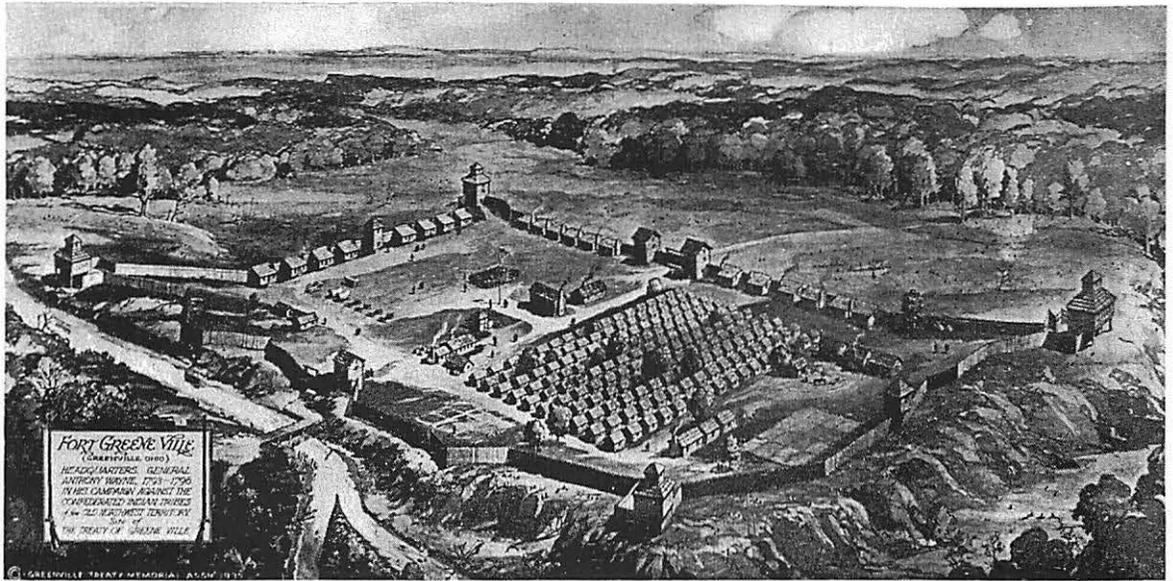
In 1790, the young United States government felt its integrity sufficiently challenged to test its strength. It sent General Josiah Harmar with a poorly trained and poorly equipped army and an undisciplined auxiliary force of state militia to attack the Indian villages on the upper Maumee. Near the site of Fort Wayne, Harmar's forces suffered two blistering defeats. The following year, General St. Clair marched out to chastise the Indian tribes. Under Little Turtle, the Indians met St. Clair's unprepared army at the site of present Fort Recovery, destroyed a large part of his forces, and drove off the remainder in complete confusion.

After this military debacle, President George Washington selected Wayne as Commander in Chief of the Legion, importuning him to be thorough in training and discipline. At Wayne's first headquarters at Pittsburgh and at his second camp at Legionville, near Pittsburgh, he brought under his command a motley lot of adventurers and maladjusted individuals. There and later at Hobson's Choice, just outside of Cincinnati, Wayne molded his outfit into a smoothly functioning military unit. He trained them especially to resist the fear and retreat he expected of the Kentucky militia. It had been the militia which gave way before the tribes at Harmar's defeat. Later, when St. Clair was routed, the Kentucky militia, attacked first by the Indians, fled in panic into the camp of the federal troops, com-

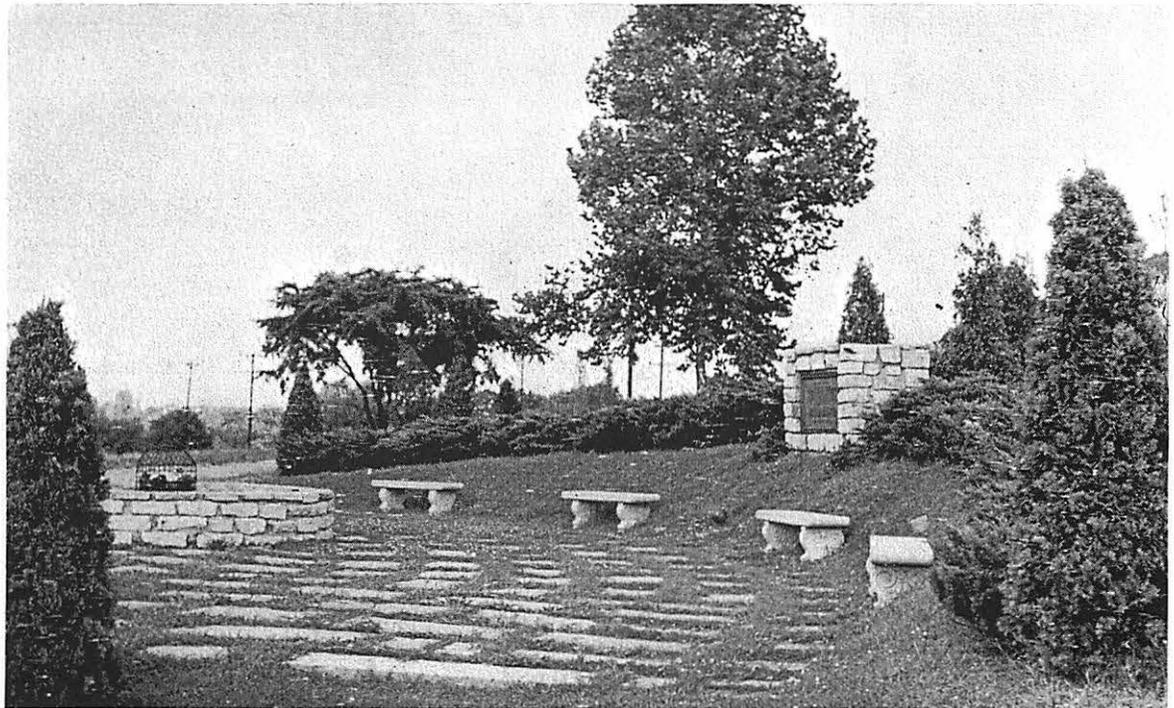
pletely demoralizing their lines of defense.

Wayne had a shrewd insight into the actual situation of the time. He realized the whole Indian population from Canada to Florida was excited; that, unless the tribes of the Maumee were defeated, a complete frontier war against an Indian confederacy, supported by the British, could be expected. When he moved, he marched with the determination to win. Wayne was an ambitious man. His military reputation, won in the Revolution, had not brought him the political honors and social position he desired. Victory in the west meant Wayne could return to the east, not only a successful commander of the United States Army, but also with the social prestige and political power which he so much coveted.

The campaign against the Indians gave him an opportunity to prove his worth in the field of his personal strength, war. He had laid careful plans, supplying the existing forts along the route of his march in advance. Fort Washington, at Cincinnati, Wayne's first headquarters fortification, had been built by Harmar in 1790. About thirty or thirty-five miles northward General St. Clair had erected Fort Hamilton in 1791. His advance outpost was Fort Jefferson, some six or seven miles south of present Greenville. Anticipating a new campaign against the Indians, in March, 1792, General James Wilkinson built Fort St. Clair, at the edge of the site of Eaton, as an intermediary fort between Fort Hamilton and Fort Jefferson. Wayne not only garrisoned these fortresses for protection in his rear, but also used them as supply out-



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF FORT GREENE VILLE



ALTAR OF PEACE, GREENVILLE

Commemorates Wayne's Council Fire of the Treaty of Greene Ville Negotiations, 1795.

posts. It was his purpose to build strong fortifications throughout the area of his campaign.

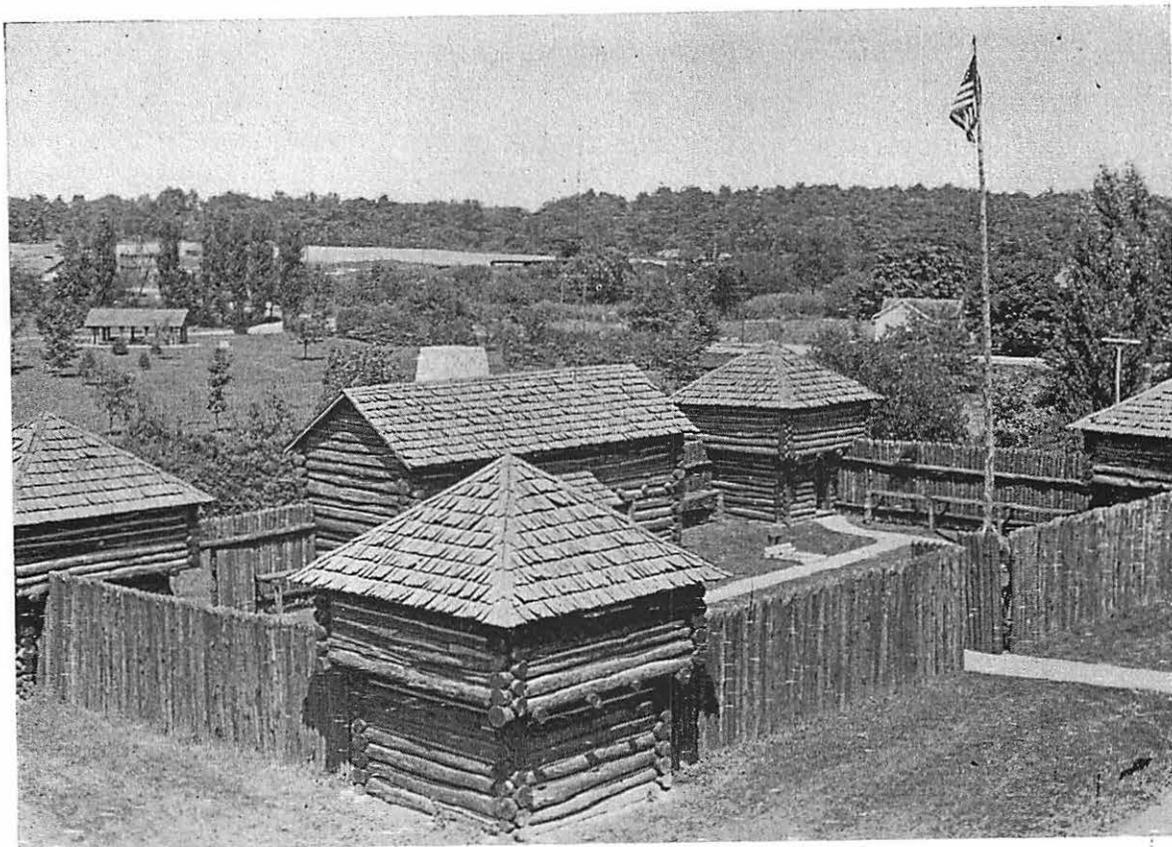
On October 7, 1793, after all efforts at peace failed, the Legion started north on a wide road Wayne's engineers had cut in advance. His plan of march was like a moving armed encampment, with heavy patrol forces on all flanks. His overnight encampments were temporary fortresses, with logs and brush piled high to protect exposed flanks, and rifle pits and patrols lying outside the fortification.

From Cincinnati, Wayne advanced rapidly past Fort Hamilton, Fort St. Clair, and Fort Jefferson, to the site of Greenville. Here Wayne decided to locate his headquarters camp. He built the largest and strongest fortification in the west, surrounded by a mile-long palisade and bristling with blockhouses or bastions. Inside Fort Greene Ville he built log huts for his officers and soldiers, supply buildings, and a council house where he could negotiate with Indian chieftains. He forced government contractors to furnish adequate supplies for his coming campaign, built roads to the northward, and erected Fort Recovery at the site where St. Clair had tasted defeat.

In the spring the Indians went on the warpath. At Fort Recovery on June 30, 1794, an Indian army of some 2,000 caught a supply convoy leaving the fort. Their success in defeating the dragoons or cavalry sent from the fort led the Indians to feel they had repeated the victory over St. Clair. Against the advice of their chieftains, Little Turtle, Buckongehelas, and Blue Jacket, the Miamis, Delawares, and Shawnees, and

their allies returned to their villages. Wayne took immediate advantage of the division of the Indian forces to move into their center. Late in July he was on the march, moving to the St. Marys River, just east of present State Route 127, where he built Fort Adams. By divertive movements he misled enemy scouts on the direction of his march. Then he moved swiftly across rugged, virgin country, full of ravines and other obstacles, to the Auglaize. When he arrived at its junction with the Maumee, at the site of Defiance, he had cut the Maumee tribes in the middle.

Here he erected a strong fortification which he significantly named Fort Defiance before he advanced down the Maumee. Early in August the Legion arrived, some 3,000 strong, including Kentucky militia, a few miles west of Fort Miami. This was a British fort (situated in what is now the city of Maumee) erected in 1794 by Governor Simcoe to stay the American advance. Near present Waterville, Wayne stopped to build a supply post he called Fort Deposit. He knew, too, the Indians were lying in wait in heaps of brush and fallen trees a few miles beyond. He figured they wouldn't have sufficient food, and might be caught in a somewhat weakened condition. On the morning of August 20, he started the march toward the British fort. Suddenly shots rang out. The Kentucky volunteers on the left flank had run into the Indians in the brush. As usual, these undisciplined troops gave way and fled through the Legion's lines. Here Wayne's training proved its value; the Army forces flinched for a moment, then



REPRODUCTION OF FORT RECOVERY
Built by Wayne in 1794 on site of St. Clair's defeat.

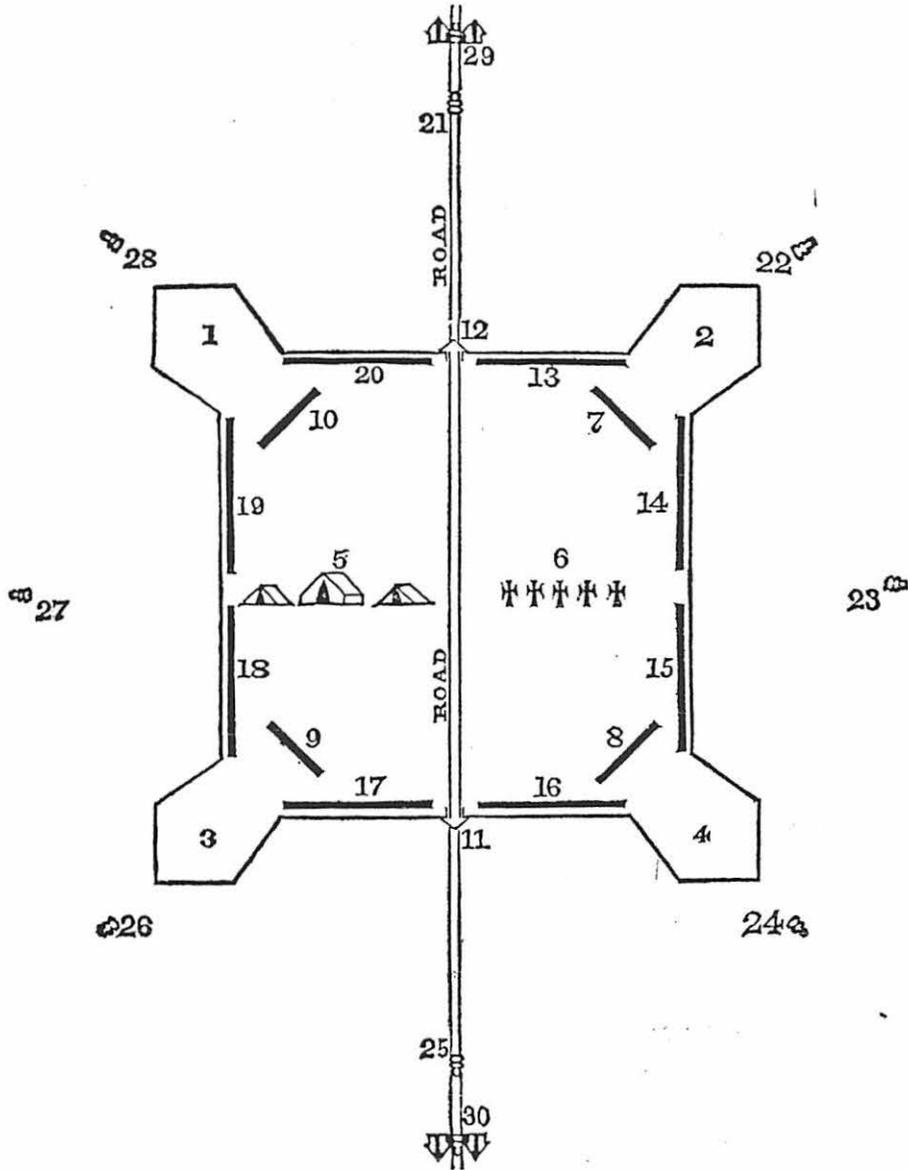
under Wayne's leadership leaped forward.

The Indians soon turned and ran for the protection of the British post. But the gates were closed and kept closed. Although the rout of the Indians was an important victory for Wayne's forces, it was the failure of the British to give promised protection that broke their resistance. Their defeat and their disillusionment led the Indians to despair of their good gods. In the next few years they turned to the worship of the evil spirits and to follow their priest and witch doctor, the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh.

Wayne concluded his campaign by destroying the villages at the head of the Maumee and constructing there the strong fortification which his troops named Fort Wayne. Once back at Fort Greene Ville, he developed his fortification system along water routes, constructing Forts Piqua, Loramie, and St. Marys. Then he called the tribes to peace negotiations in the large council house. In June, 1795, the peace council opened. By the Treaty of Greene Ville, signed August 3, the Indian tribes ceded to the United States all of Ohio south of a line which approximates the watershed. During the following year, Wayne took command of the British posts of Fort Miami and Detroit.

Meanwhile, in June, Jay's treaty with Great Britain had guaranteed the removal of English troops from American soil. Immediately heavy migration began from the east and south up the river valleys. Among the new settlements which sprang up were Dayton, Middletown, Hamilton, Chillicothe, Lancaster, Zanesville, and Steubenville. Ohio was on her way to developing into a great state. Within a year, in 1796, the Americans of the Ohio region were sufficiently strong to begin agitation for local self-government. In 1799, the second stage of territorial government was granted them. By 1800, the population had grown to such an extent that a division of the Northwest Territory was justifiable. Thus Ohio began to take its present boundaries. During the next three years pioneers poured into Ohio's settlements and started new ones as the population fringe edged northward. With this increase of population came the demand for statehood. Early in 1803, therefore, Congress recognized Ohio as a state of the Union. Wayne's conquest had opened the flood-gates of migration into the fertile valleys of Ohio. Within seven or eight years the new peoples had united themselves into a notable commonwealth.

GENERAL WAYNE'S DAILY ENCAMPMENT.



REFERENCE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lieutenant Massie's bastion. | 11. Rear gateway. |
| 2. Lieutenant Pope's bastion | 12. Front gateway. |
| 3. Captain Porter's bastion. | 13 and 14. Third sub-legion. |
| 4. Captain Ford's bastion. | 15 and 16. First sub-legion. |
| 5. Head-quarters. | 17 and 18. Second sub-legion. |
| 6. Park of artillery. | 19 and 20. Fourth sub-legion. |
| 7. Second troop of dragoons. | 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. Picquet guards. |
| 8. First troop of dragoons. | 29. Advance guard. |
| 9. Fourth troop of dragoons. | 30. Rear guard. |
| 10. Third troop of dragoons, | |

Reprinted from the *American Pioneer*, II (1843), 290.

**MAP OF THE MILITARY ROUTES
OF THE INDIAN WARS**

The following relief map in perspective of the area of The Military Campaigns, 1790-1794, was prepared by The Toledo-Lucas County Plan Commissions.

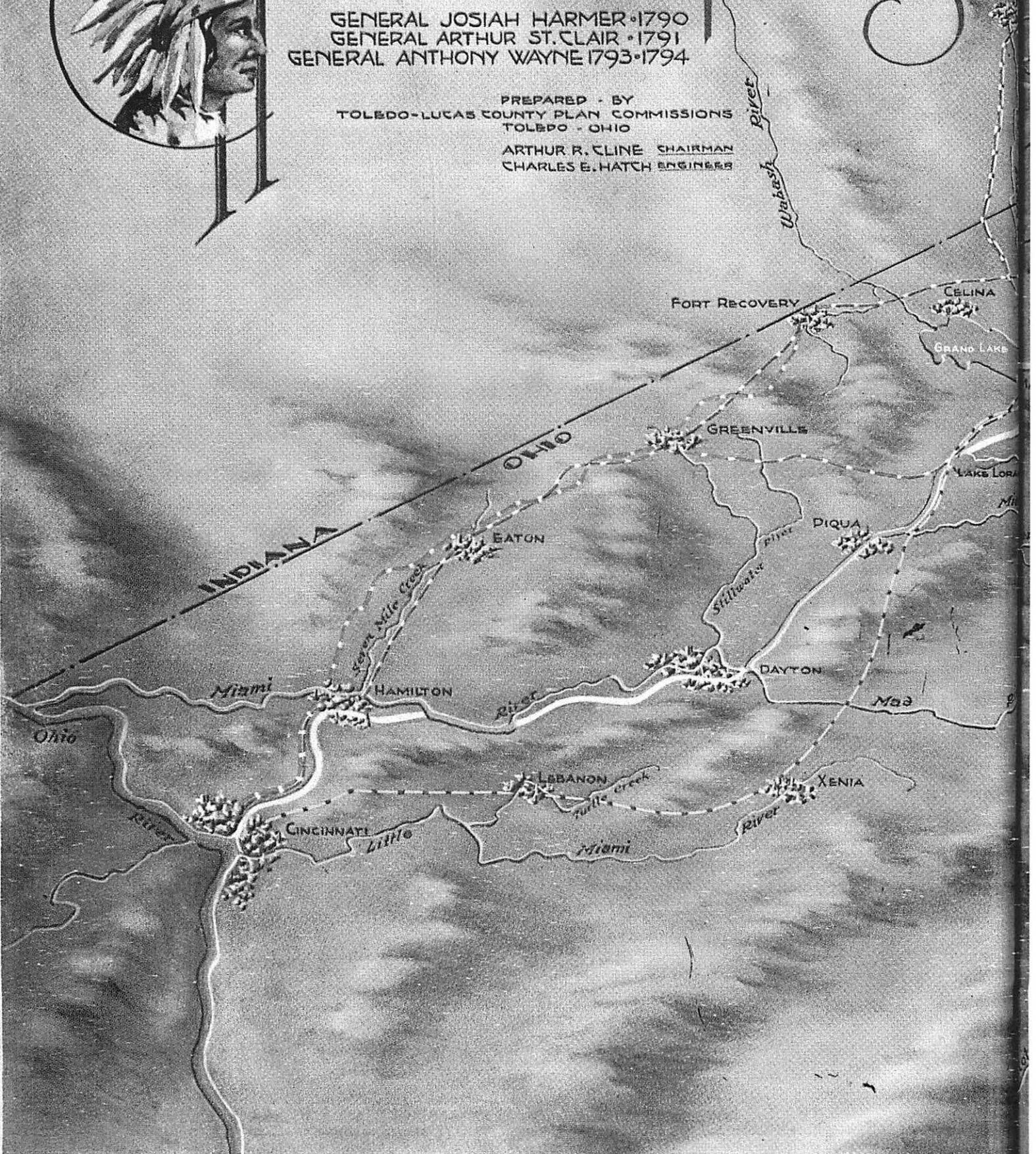
It was drawn to show the physiography of the area, rivers and lakes, and towns and cities along the routes.

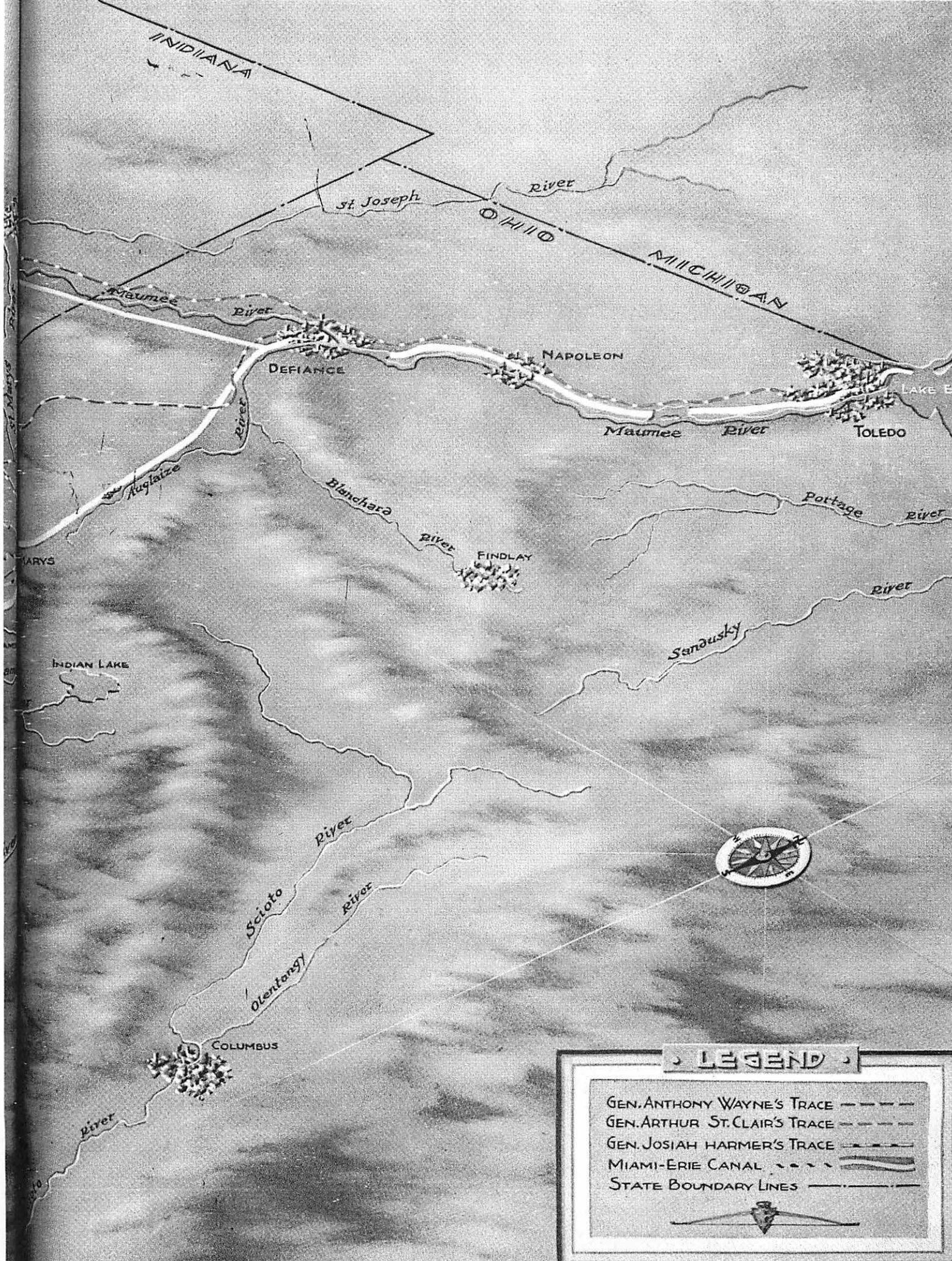
INDIAN WARS 1790-1794 Historic Military Routes

GENERAL JOSIAH HARMER • 1790
GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR • 1791
GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE • 1793-1794

PREPARED - BY
TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY PLAN COMMISSIONS
TOLEDO - OHIO

ARTHUR R. CLINE CHAIRMAN
CHARLES E. HATCH ENGINEERS

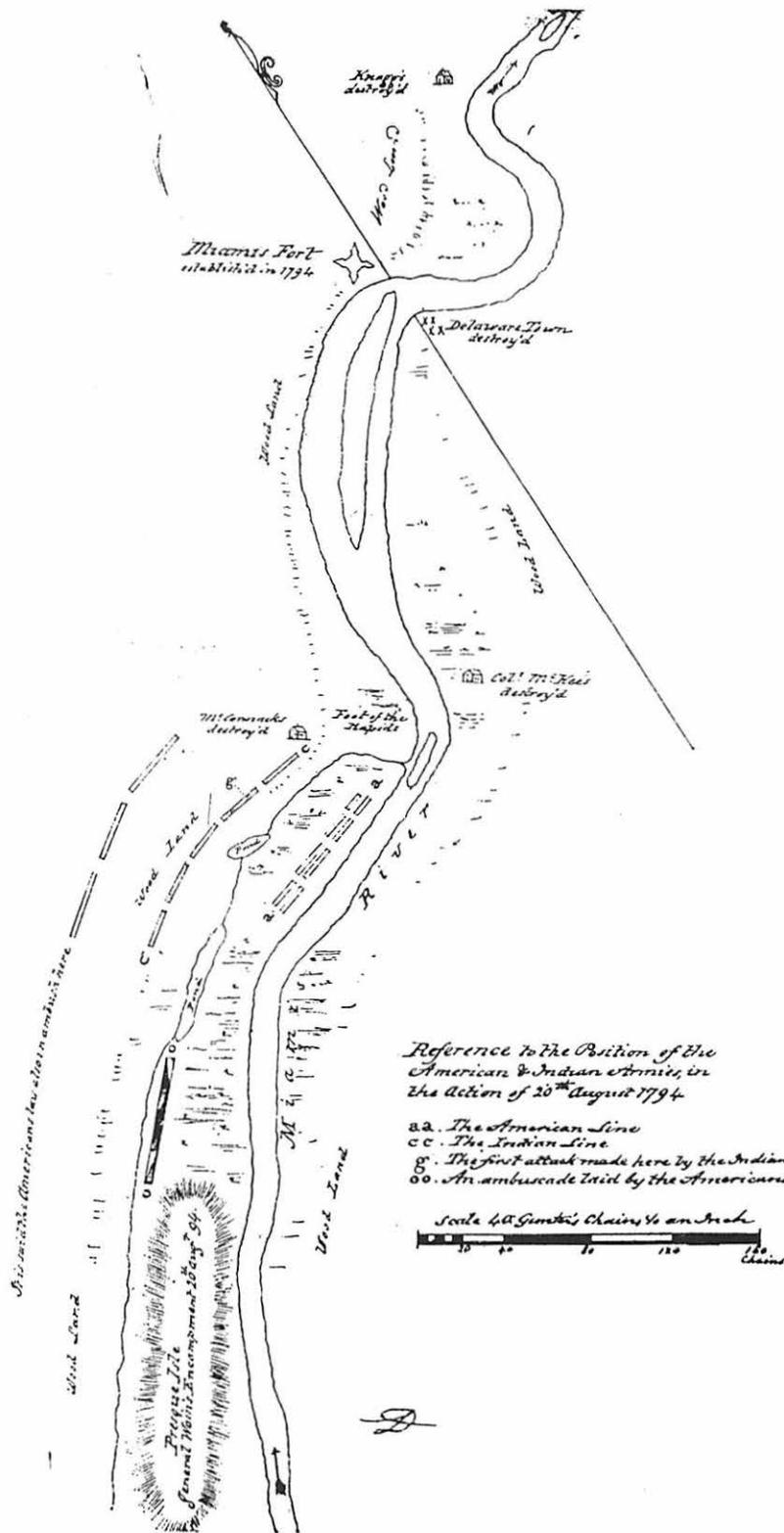




LEGEND

- GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE'S TRACE — — — — —
- GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR'S TRACE - - - - -
- GEN. JOSIAH HARMER'S TRACE — — — — —
- MIAMI-ERIE CANAL — — — — —
- STATE BOUNDARY LINES — — — — —



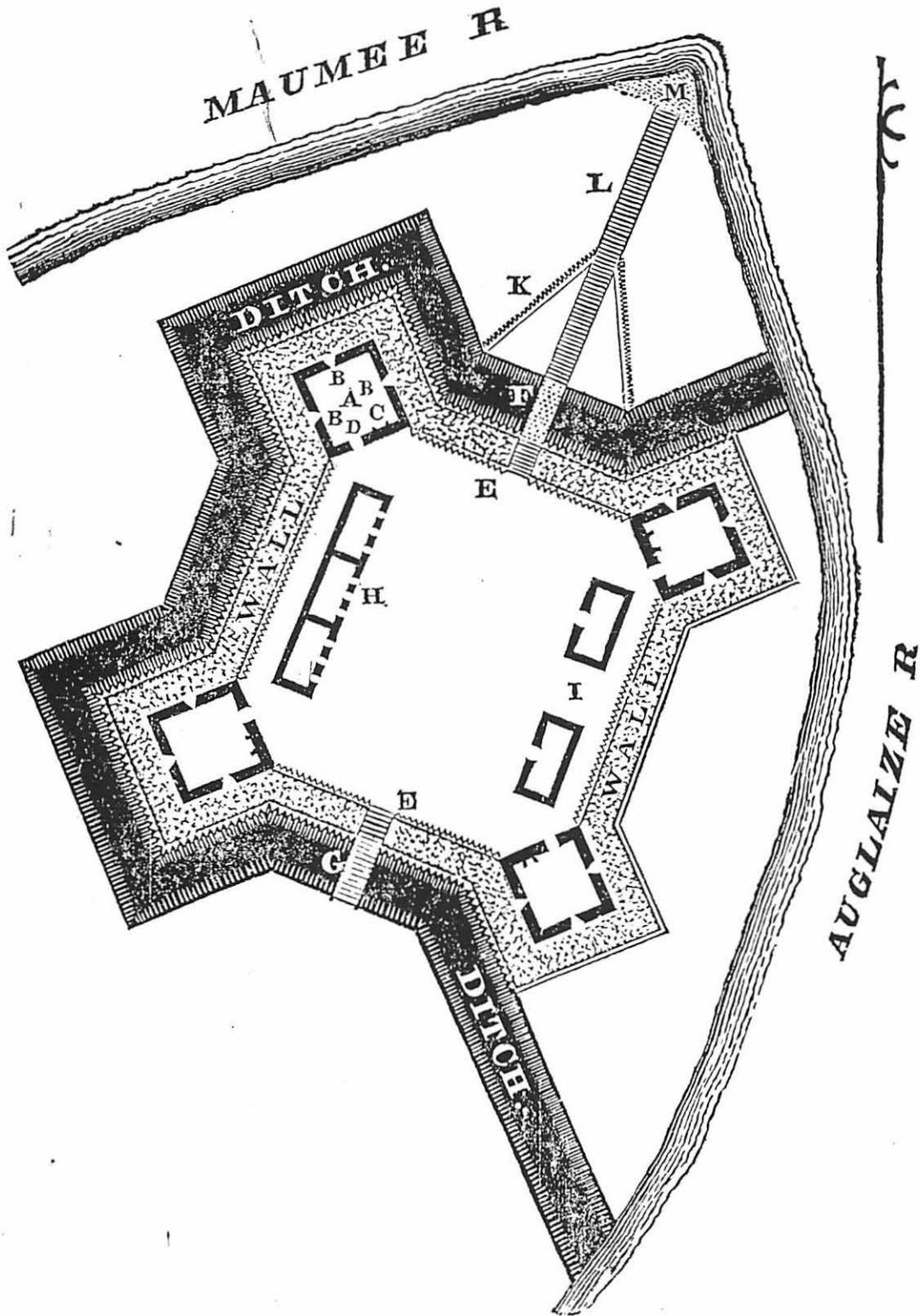


Contemporary Plan of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. Reprinted from the Correspondence of John Graves Simcoe, II, 396, by permission of the Ontario Historical Society.

Fort Defiance

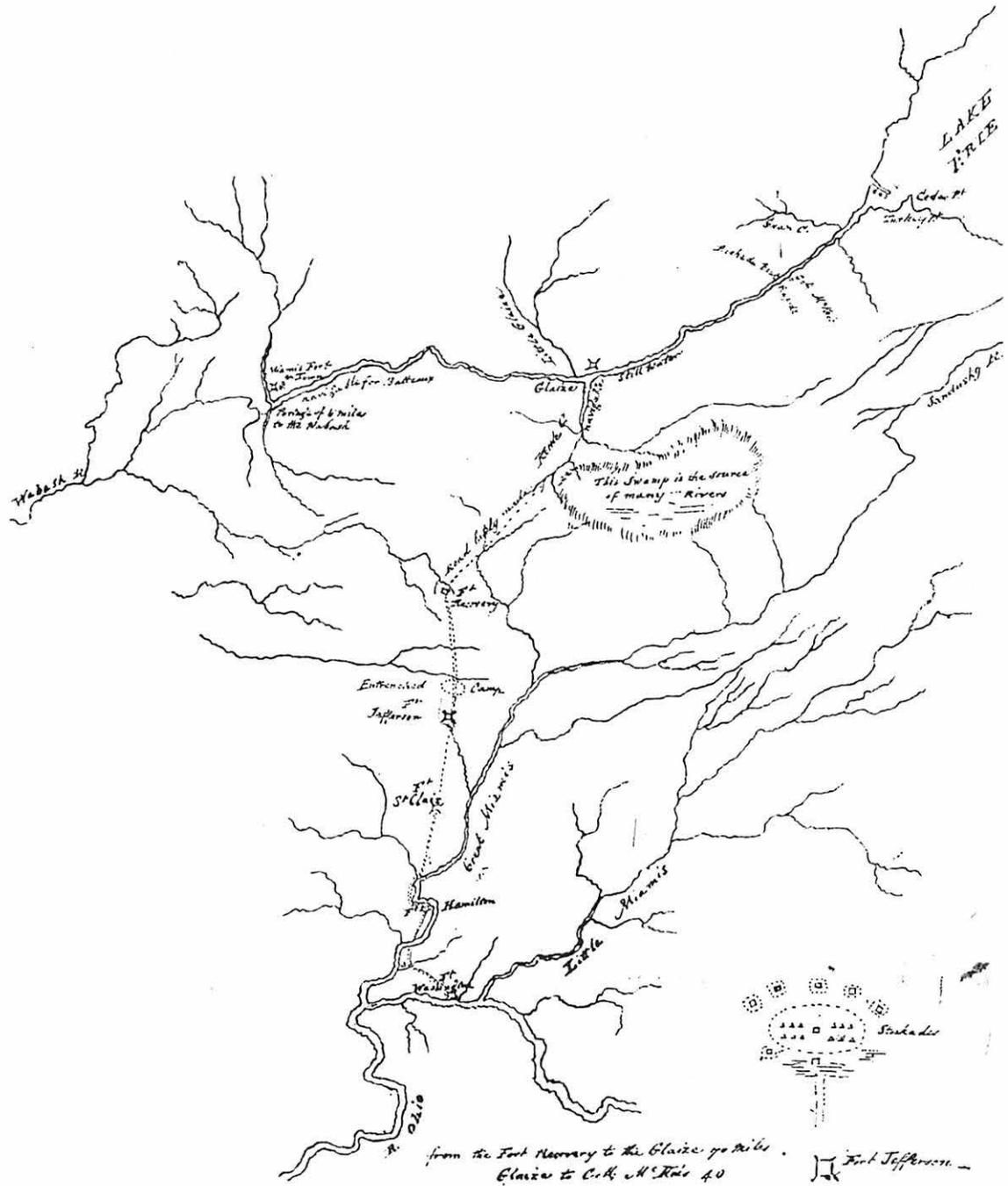
THE FOLLOWING is from a contemporary description of Fort Defiance. This was a strong fortification constructed by Wayne to counterbalance the British Fort Miami. At each angle of the fort was a blockhouse. The one on the Maumee is marked A, having portholes B on the three exterior sides, and door D and chimney C, on the interior side. There was a line of pickets on each side of the fort, connecting the blockhouses by their nearest angles. Outside the fort was a glacis, a wall of earth eight feet thick sloping upwards and outwards from the feet of the pickets, supported by a log wall on the sides of the ditch and by fascines, a wall of fagots, on the side next the Auglaize.

The ditch, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep, surrounded the whole work except on the side toward the Auglaize; and diagonal pickets, eleven feet long and one foot apart, were secured to the log wall and projected over the ditch. E and E were gateways. F was a bank of earth, four feet wide, left for a passage across the ditch. G was a falling gate or drawbridge which was raised and lowered by pulleys across the ditch. The officers' quarters were at H, and the storehouse at I. At K two lines of pickets converged toward L, a ditch eight feet deep, by which water was procured from the river without exposing the carrier to the enemy. M was a small sandbar at the point.



PLAN OF FORT DEFIANCE.

Drawn by BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE, October, 1794.
 Reprinted from the *American Pioneer*, II (1843), 386.



Endorsed: - In Lieut. Gen. Simcoe's
 - (No. 25), of 21 June 1794.
 (No. 2.)

A Sketch of Gen. Wayne's Advance, 1793-4.

Contemporary map, reprinted from the *Correspondence of John Graves Simcoe*, II, 284, by permission of the Ontario Historical Society.

The Military Routes

of
Wayne, St. Clair, and Harmar
1790 - 1794

THE IMPORTANT VILLAGES of the Indians which were conquered by Wayne lay in the valley of the Maumee River. The routes of the American armies, therefore, started from the white man's settlements on the Ohio River and proceeded northward. When Wayne began his campaign he had been preceded not only by Harmar and St. Clair, but also by a series of raids by the Kentucky militia and federal troops during the Revolutionary War and the years thereafter, including the campaigns of Bowman, Clark, Logan, Scott, and Wilkinson. In general, it is probably true that early campaigns followed Indian paths and river banks, cutting pathways across country where it was necessary. Subsequent campaigns followed the earlier routes until dangerous territory was reached, when new roads were hacked through the forest. Thus Harmar followed George Rogers Clark's route up the Little Miami; St. Clair cut a new route probably over an old Indian trace more or less directly north; and Wayne tended to follow St. Clair's road until he reached Fort Recovery. Wayne also followed Harmar's route back from Fort Wayne up the St. Marys.

In order to chart the routes of the campaigns of Wayne, St. Clair, and Harmar, it has been necessary to investigate the official reports, and especially

journals, diaries, and letters. Drawing upon the information in these sources and comparing notes on topography, directions, and distances, approximations of the military roads have been obtained. This data has then been supplemented by tradition and recollection as revealed in county histories, local newspapers, and legend.

In general, U. S. Route 42 follows Harmar's trace through Lebanon; here, however, Harmar turned farther to the east and crossed the Little Miami near Caesar's Creek, advancing on the east side of the river a little to the west of the site of Xenia. North of that site the road crossed the Little Miami at Oldtown, then shifted to the north and northwest across the Mad River and the tributaries of the Great Miami. The latter river was reached and crossed at an Indian village, at the junction of the Miami and Loramie Creek. Harmar moved up the Loramie to Loramie's Store and across the portage to St. Marys (Girty's Town). State Route 66 is a fair representation of the route from the Miami to St. Marys, and U. S. Route 33 is an approximation of the Harmar trail down the St. Marys. Probably it reaches the St. Marys, however, farther up the river than did Harmar's trace.

As for St. Clair's road: State Route



MONUMENT TO ANTHONY WAYNE

Erected on the site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Dedicated September 14, 1929. Sculptor, Bruce Wilder Saville.

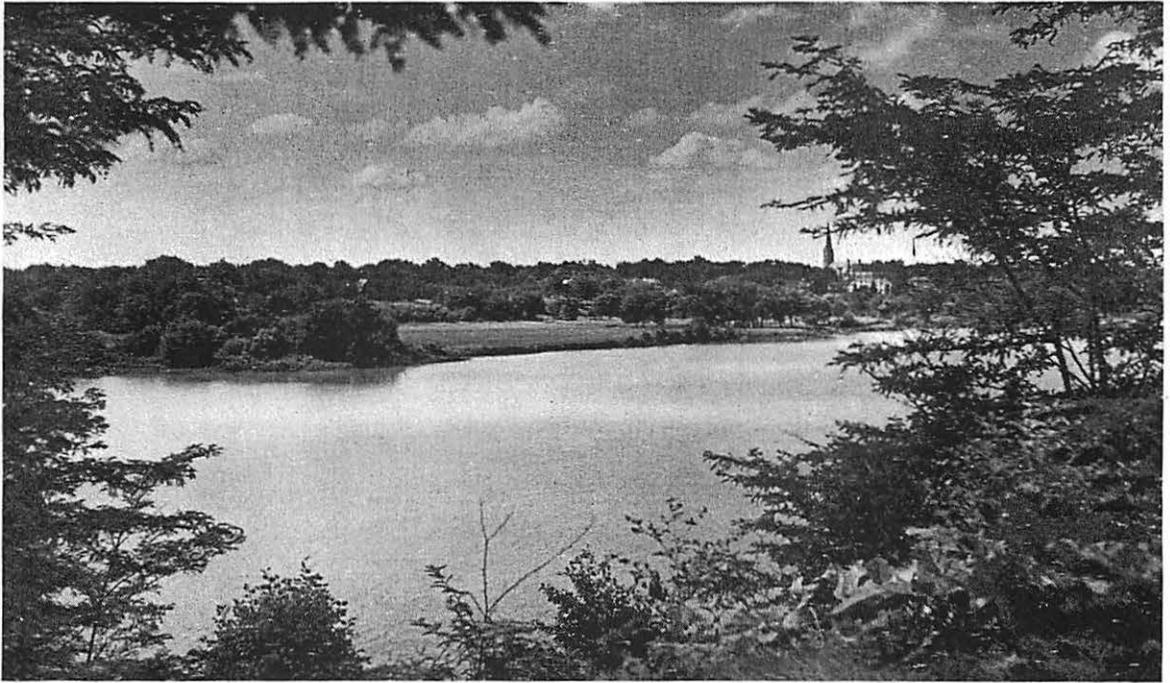
4W out of Cincinnati, along Mill Creek, through St. Bernard, Wyoming, and Springdale, probably more nearly approximates his road than does present U. S. Route 127. This also was probably Wayne's route in 1793. However, where St. Clair marched north across the river from Fort Hamilton, Wayne turned a bit to the east, and went up the east side of the Seven Mile Creek. St. Clair met the Seven Mile probably fairly close to the present site of Collinsville, perhaps a little to the south of it. St. Clair's and Wayne's roads fairly coincide from there on to about Castine. From Castine north to near Fort Jefferson there was a marsh or swamp. St. Clair cut around this to the right, while Wayne took a left fork. Both routes swung back to Fort Jefferson, however. So U. S. Route 127 coincides in general with the St. Clair-Wayne roads from Hamilton to Greenville. Fort Jefferson and the direct route into Greenville lie only about a mile to the west of Route 127. State Route 49 from Greenville to Fort Recovery undoubtedly is close to the roads of the campaigns of 1791 and 1793-94.

From Fort Recovery, Wayne followed the upper Wabash a little east of north and camped on Beaver Creek, finally reaching the St. Marys River a little east of where U. S. Route 127 now crosses it. Here he built Fort Adams.

From this spot, after some diversions both to the east and west, he advanced to the north, through Van Wert, then to the northeast along Town Creek to the Little Auglaize. The army then marched down the west bank of the Auglaize to its mouth.

From Fort Defiance to Fort Miami, U. S. Route 24 of today is fairly accurate in following Wayne's trace. Wayne's army marched on the north side of the river, with only a detachment of militia on the south side to prevent Indians from crossing to the rear of the main army. The Wayne road from Fort Defiance to Fort Wayne also lay on the north side of the stream, whereas U. S. Route 24 crosses at Defiance and goes up the south side.

Wayne returned from Fort Wayne by way of the old Harmar trace to St. Marys. There is no account of the crossing from there to Greenville. However, from the distance of the march which was given in the journals and the speed with which it was made, it seems probable that the army followed Harmar's trace as far as Loramie's Store, and then cut across country southwest to the headquarters fort. Wayne established forts of deposit at both St. Marys and Loramie's Store, and also at Upper Piqua during his stay at Fort Greene Ville.



THE MAUMEE RIVER FROM THE SITE OF FORT MIAMI



RURAL SCENE IN MERCER COUNTY, U. S. ROUTE 127

The Anthony Wayne Memorial Parkway

TO CELEBRATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANTHONY WAYNE the Legislative Committee and the Association desire to create a memorial with a combination of educational, recreational, and esthetic values to the public. The program calls for the erection of a parkway system along the military routes of the three campaigns of Wayne, St. Clair, and Harmar. Upon the sites of the historic forts and military camps, in forested areas, on scenic spots along rivers and highways the Parkway Project provides for museums, historical markers and monuments, picnic grounds, play grounds, athletic fields, camps, foot, bicycle, and bridle paths, motor vehicle drives, wild life sanctuaries, zoological gardens, forest preserves, rivers, lakes, facilities for bathing, boating, hunting, and fishing, and such other recreational and cultural facilities as may benefit the public. These will be coordinated into a unified system of parks and historic, recreational, and conservation areas with connecting highways or drives.

Certain sites are outstanding on the roads of the campaigns. Particularly important are the fort sites in Ohio: Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair, Jefferson, Greene Ville, Recovery, Adams, Defiance, Deposit, St. Marys, Loramie, and Piqua. The British forts in Ohio taken over by Wayne included Miami and Industry, the latter built in 1794, to harbor the King's Stores after the

British agent's house was burned by Wayne's forces. The site of Fort Jefferson is one which stands out as unspoiled by modern development. It has been excavated at least in part, and drawings have been made which would serve as a foundation for further excavation under the direction of a trained archaeologist, with a view to reconstruction of the fort. Fort Adams too is a possibility, and there are pictures or descriptions of each of these forts which would aid in reconstruction. Other sites which might be marked and made use of in planning a memorial parkway system are camp sites, battle grounds, and the locations of Indian towns.

The scenic valleys of the Ohio, the Little and Great Miamis, the Auglaize, and the Maumee rivers offer rich opportunities for the development of both historic and recreational areas. Included in the area are Lake Loramie, Lake St. Marys, Lake Auglaize, and Indian Lake. There are stretches of highways along the rivers and lakes which lend themselves to parkway development. These areas offer definite possibilities for conservation and recreation programs.

In order to achieve a unified parkway system throughout the region of the military traces, all counties, municipalities, and other sub-divisions and their respective park authorities and historical societies will be urged to co-



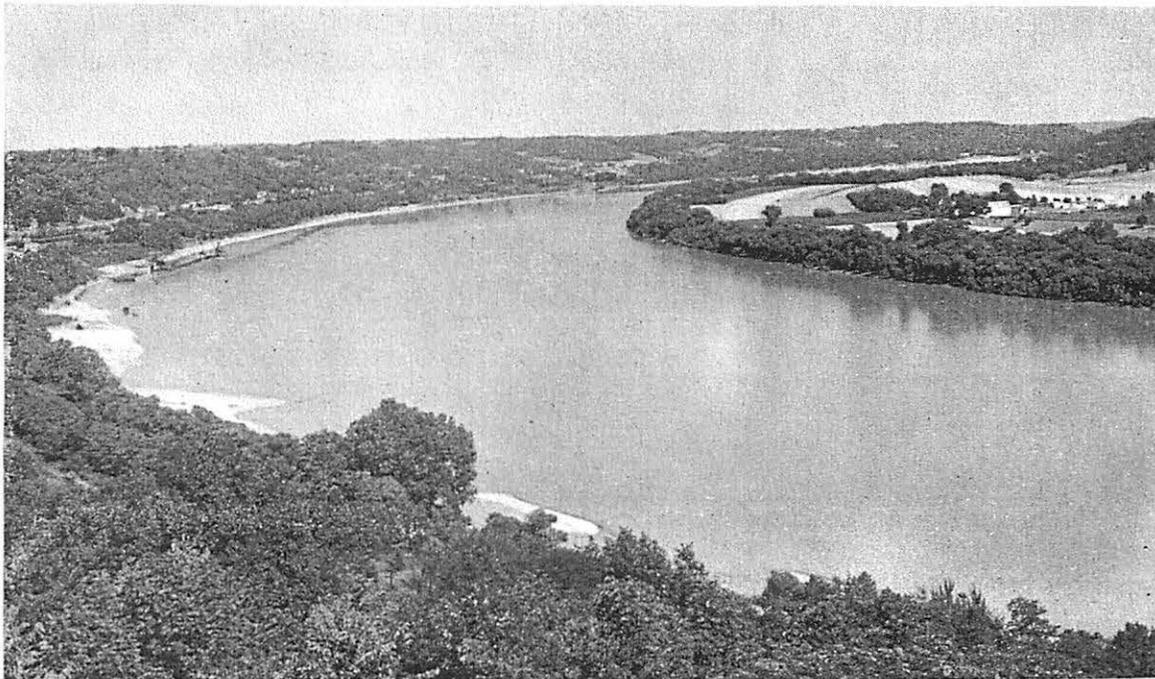
LAKE ST. MARYS SCENE

operate with the State of Ohio in creating and maintaining the Anthony Wayne Parkway. Representatives of many localities and local organizations have attended meetings of the Legislative Committee and have indicated their desire to participate in the Parkway Program.

To administer the parkway system and coordinate facilities of local communities into it an Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority is proposed in a bill presented to the Legislature. The Authority would consist of six commissioners appointed by the Governor, each commissioner a resident of the district but no two from the same county; and also five state officials serving ex-officio, namely, the Director of Highways, the Commissioner of Conservation, the Director of Public Works, the State For-

ester, and the Director of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

The Authority would have the power to plan, construct, maintain, and supervise the Anthony Wayne Parkway. Upon agreement with local officials, it might assume supervision over additions, changes, construction, and improvement of areas or facilities owned by county, municipality, or other local sub-division. All state departments are instructed in the proposed bill to cooperate with the Authority in acquiring, constructing, and maintaining the Parkway. Finally, the Authority is authorized to cooperate with agencies of the federal government and of the states of Michigan and Indiana. This provision is included to guarantee a unified system for the Parkway if it is extended to Fort Wayne and Detroit, as is the hope of the Association.



THE OHIO RIVER AND NORTH BEND



SCENE ON THE AUGLAIZE RIVER



WATER LILIES IN LAKE LORAMIE, NEAR THE SITE OF FORT LORAMIE

Some Other Historic Sites in the Wayne Parkway Area

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SITES in the region of the military campaigns of 1790-95 whose historic interest is not associated with the period of the Indian Wars. It is the intention of the Anthony Wayne Memorial Association and the Legislative Committee that these spots shall be employed in the general scheme of the Parkway Project. In other words, all historic locations within the area, irrespective of dates of events occurring there, shall be utilized, wherever possible, in the development of the Memorial Parkway.

There are, for example, in western Ohio, the battle fields of pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary times. There are other locations which are associated with the War of 1812. There are, as well, sites or remains of prehistoric and historic Indians. One of the unique prehistoric remains in the Ohio Valley is Fort Ancient, near Lebanon, and near the military route of General Harmar. This site is now a State Memorial administered by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. In Cincinnati's Columbia Park is another prehistoric Indian structure known as Miami Fort. Other prehistoric sites, such as Miamisburg Mound and the earthwork Circle near Piqua, are to be found throughout the Miamis valleys.

The valleys of the Miamis rivers are rich in remains and village sites of the historic Indians. Much of western

Ohio, however, is yet to be explored by the archaeologist. The conflict between the British and French in the middle eighteenth century for the Indian trade was concluded in open warfare (The French and Indian War). One of the first battles between these rivals occurred at Fort Pickawillany, near present Piqua, in 1752. During the American Revolution, George Rogers Clark defeated the Indians in a battle not far from present Springfield (now George Rogers Clark State Memorial) in 1780, and again raided the Shawnee villages near present Piqua in 1782.

The War of 1812 left its imprint on western Ohio in the form of fort and battle sites. Among the forts were Amanda in Auglaize County, Barbee in Mercer County, Brown in Paulding County, Jennings in Putnam County, Meigs in Wood County, and Winchester in Defiance County. Among these sites especially Fort Meigs has been developed as a park facility, with state funds, by the Fort Meigs Memorial Commission. Just across and up the river from Fort Meigs is the site of the disastrous defeat of American troops under Colonel William Dudley in 1813 by the Indian allies of the British forces besieging Fort Meigs. Other historic spots or areas which come to mind include the home of William Henry Harrison at North Bend, the

William Holmes McGuffey Museum at Oxford, the Indian Agency House of Colonel John Johnston near Piqua, the first house built in Dayton (1796), now a museum, Paul Laurence Dunbar Home in Dayton, Cedar Swamp in Champaign County, the Piatt Castles near West Liberty, and the site of the King's House (the British Indian Agency) near Perrysburg. The property of the old Miami-Erie Canal is available by law for state park pur-

poses. A number of the locks and viaducts are still in good repair.

This is but a partial catalog of the historical resources of western Ohio. Suffice it to say, the western portion of the state, i. e., the area of Wayne's campaign, is rich in historic lore and abundant in historic sites. These sites may well be utilized in erecting the Parkway Project which memorializes Anthony Wayne and the American conquest of the Indians in the Ohio region.



INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE OF COLONEL JOHN JOHNSTON AT UPPER PIQUA
*Near this site Wayne built Fort Piqua in his development of a water route to the
Maumee River.*

Research, Publication, and Education

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE and the Association have recognized the fact that fundamental to any project to memorialize Anthony Wayne in definitive manner is a complete and detailed research program by historians. The sub-committee on research has presented a report recommending an extensive publication of hitherto unprinted and rare printed materials pertaining to the Indian Wars, with emphasis upon the campaign of General Wayne. The collections of the papers of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne alone contain funds of letters and documents which, compiled and edited into book form, will constitute a valuable contribution to the community memory of Ohio.

There are other collections comprised of diaries, journals, letters, and official documents to be found in libraries, historical societies, and other depositories throughout the country. Institutions, such as the National Archives and the Library of Congress at Washington, the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison, the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia, the Filson Club at Louisville, the Detroit Public Library, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at Columbus, have manuscript collections important to the story of Ohio in the Indian Wars. Many of the historic records of the Indian and English participation, of course, are to be found in the government archives in Ottawa, Canada, and London.

It has been said that a state or nation which has a sharp memory and is proud of its history is secure in its prospects of perpetuation. The sub-committee has been conscious of this fact. "Bereft of memory, the individual is a helpless, pitiable object, and the community bereft of its history is no less pitiable," it has been suggested. However, the records which comprise the community memory can be made known through organized effort. It is obviously the duty of some governmental agency to seek out, assemble, edit, and publish these records of the past.

A research and publication project is, therefore, recommended not only to reveal to the public the history of the expansion of white settlement into Ohio and the conquest of the Indians, but also to furnish an adequate historical base for the Anthony Wayne Parkway. It is recommended that the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society undertake this task, and that adequate funds for the employment of a competent historian and secretarial assistance, for travel and equipment, and for the publication of ten large volumes be provided by the Legislature.

Dr. Quaife, President of the Association, has stated in the sub-committee's report on research and publications: "President Washington in the years from 1791-95 put the infant nation on its feet and set it firmly on the pathway to a position of respect and importance in the world. Together with

Anthony Wayne, he conquered the Old Northwest for America and civilization. Are the deeds of the men who a century and a half ago in the hour of our national weakness bared their breasts to Indian spear and tomahawk in the then wilderness of Ohio and In-

diana not worthy of our grateful remembrance? And how shall we remember them if we continue to neglect to assemble the records through whose study alone we are able to know of their deeds? Briefly stated, this is the simple issue."



ROADSIDE PARK ON THE MAUMEE RIVER NEAR DEFIANCE

Bibliography

For each of the campaigns there are basic journals which have been published. Following are lists of the important sources, published and unpublished, for each:

HARMAR. The best printed account is from Harmar's own journal, giving a daily record of the march, with topographical description of the country traversed and directions and distances. Manuscript diaries by Harmar are preserved in the Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society and in the William L. Clements Library. Extracts from it covering his campaign were published by Basil Meek, "General Harmar's Expedition," in *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, XX (1911), 74-108. The collection of Harmar's papers has recently been acquired by the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. Captain John Armstrong's record of daily movements of Harmar's army is printed in *Cincinnati Miscellany*, I (1844-45), 195-197. There is also a somewhat edited account based on Armstrong's record in the same volume, pages 182-186. Major Ebenezer Denny's "Military Journal" has long been known and is perhaps the most used. It was printed in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, *Publications*, VII (1860), 205-492. There is also a brief account by Thomas Irwin, "Recollections of Harmar's Campaign," in *Cincinnati Miscellany*, II (1845-46), 105-107. A detailed letter by Irwin describing the army's advance is in *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, XIX (1910), 393-396. More complete records of both Harmar's and St. Clair's campaigns by Thomas Irwin are to be found in manuscript in the Draper Collection. David H. Morris wrote a recollection of the march in the *Troy (Ohio) Times*, January 29, 1840. Hugh Scott's manuscript narrative of the campaign is in the Draper Collection.

ST. CLAIR. The best printed journal of St. Clair's campaign is Winthrop Sargent's "Diary While with General Arthur St. Clair's Expedition Against the Indians," in *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, XXXIII (1924), 237-273. This is a detailed record of

distances and dates of march with descriptions of the country. Denny's "Journal" also is extensive for this campaign. Another valuable account is Frazer E. Wilson (ed.), *Journal of Capt. Daniel Bradley* (Greenville, 1935). Brief accounts are Benjamin Van Cleve, "St. Clair's Defeat," in *American Pioneer*, II (1843), 150-153, and (Lieutenant Bradshaw?), "Diary of St. Clair's Disastrous Campaign," in *American Pioneer*, II, 135-138. Other printed source material on the campaign is to be found in St. Clair's *Narrative of the Campaign Against the Indians* (1812); William Henry Smith (ed.), *The St. Clair Papers* (1882); *The American State Papers: Indian Affairs* (1832), and *Military Affairs* (1832). Two important manuscript journals of St. Clair's campaign are Thomas Irwin's and Thomas Posey's, both in the Draper Collection. The papers of General St. Clair are preserved in the Ohio State Library, Columbus. The Winthrop Sargent Papers are in the custody of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus.

WAYNE. There are a number of journals and records of the Wayne expedition. A list of the printed journals follows: John M. Scott, "Wayne's Expedition in 1793," in *Cincinnati Miscellany*, II, 55-56, a letter written at Greenville, describing the march to that place; Lieutenant John Boyer, "A Journal of Wayne's Campaign," in *American Pioneer*, I (1842), 315-322, 351-357, and also published separately (Cincinnati, 1866); William Clark, "Journal of General Wayne's Campaign Against the Shawnee Indians in Ohio, 1794-1795," ed. by R. C. McGrane, in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, I (1914), 418-444 (manuscript copy of original in Draper Collection); Captain Daniel Bradley's *Journal*; Isaac Paxton, "Journal," in C. W. Williamson, *History of Western Ohio and Auglaize County* (1905), 107-110; "General Wayne's Orderly Book," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXIV (1905), 341-733; Benjamin Van Cleve, "Memoirs," in Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, *Quarterly Publications*, XVII, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-June, 1922), 3-71; "Ex-

tracts from Benjamin Van Cleve's Memoranda," in *American Pioneer*, II (1843), 293-296, 386-387 (These items give drawings of Forts Adams and Defiance.); David Jones, "Extracts from the Original Journal of the Rev. David Jones, A.M., Chaplain of the United States Legion, under Major-General Wayne, during the Indian Wars of 1794-5-6," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, VIII (2nd ed., 1907), 392-395; James Wilkinson, "Narrative of the Fallen Timbers Campaign," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XVI (1929-30), 81-90; Peter Audrain, "Journal," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, VIII, 444-447; Col. John Francis Hamtramck, "Letters," *ibid.*, XXXIV, 734-740; James McBride, *Pioneer Biography* (Cincinnati, 1869). Although the latter is a secondary source, the author was a contemporary of the soldiers of these campaigns. Among English sources are these: (John Chew?), "Diary of an Officer in the Indian Country in 1794," ed. by Ernest Cruikshank, in *American Historical Magazine*, III (1908), 639-643, IV (1909), 69-71; Thomas Duggan, "Extract from Journal," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XII (2nd ed., 1908), 105-109; "Historical Collections: Copies of Papers on File in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, Canada; Pertaining to the Years 1788-1799," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XII (2nd ed., 1908), 1-315; Ernest A. Cruikshank (ed.), *The Correspondence of Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe, with allied documents relating to his administration of the government of Upper Canada* (Toronto, 1923-31), 5 vols. (This is a most important source.)

Important manuscript sources on the Wayne campaign include the following: The Wayne Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; William Wayne's collection of private papers of Anthony Wayne at the ancestral home; Orderly Books of General Wayne in the library of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky; the Draper Collection which has the manuscript journals of Thomas Posey, Nathaniel Hart, and Captain Thomas Underwood, and the Orderly Book of General Robert Todd. William Henry Harrison's (one of Wayne's aides) papers are located at the Ohio State Library, the Library of Congress, and in Indiana.

Secondary printed sources which should be mentioned are A. B. Hulbert, *Military Roads of the Mississippi Basin (Historic Highways of America)*, VIII, Cleveland, 1904, which takes up each campaign route in detail (and with some errors); and O. W. Priddy, "Wayne's Strategic Advance from Fort Greenville," in *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, XXXIX (1930), 42-76, which deals with the march from Greenville to Defiance.

General manuscript and documentary sources on the Indian Wars would include the Ohio Indian Campaign Mss. at West Point Military Academy, and materials of the War Department, Office of Chief of Engineers, and of the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior in the National Archives at Washington, D. C. Other important materials include early maps for the years from about 1750 to 1820. These often aid in the location of sites because they carry the early names which were known at time of the campaigns.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Establishing the Anthony Wayne Parkway as an Ohio State memorial to the achievements of General Anthony Wayne

WHEREAS, The State of Ohio now is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the successful military campaign of General Anthony Wayne in this state from 1793 to 1795; and

WHEREAS, This campaign culminating in the Treaty of Greenville established American rule in the Old Northwest and preserved for the United States the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, January 1, 1945, is the 200th anniversary of the birth of General Anthony Wayne; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

That the approximate route traversed by General Wayne and the prior expeditions of General

Josiah Harmar and General Arthur St. Clair is hereby designated the Anthony Wayne Parkway, as a permanent memorial to the achievements of General Wayne and his illustrious colleagues.

That all departments and agencies of the State of Ohio are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with and assist the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority, or such other state authority as hereafter may be established or designated by law, in the promotion, development, construction and maintenance of the Anthony Wayne Parkway.

That all counties, municipalities and other subdivisions traversed by or adjacent to said route, and their respective park authorities and historical societies, are earnestly urged to cooperate with the State of Ohio in creating and perpetuating the Anthony Wayne Parkway.

A BILL

To create the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority and to define its powers and duties

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority, hereinafter referred to as "the Authority".

SECTION 2. The Authority, either acting alone or in cooperation with the Ohio department of highways, the division of conservation and natural resources, the department of public works, the division of forestry, the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, or with any other department or division that may be created hereafter, shall have the power to plan, promote, acquire, construct, own, develop, maintain, operate and supervise the Anthony Wayne Parkway in the counties of Ohio traversed by the military expedition of General Anthony Wayne from 1793 to 1795, and the prior expeditions of General Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair, said counties being Hamilton, Butler, Clermont, Warren, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Darke, Miami, Clark, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Wood and Lucas, which area shall be known and hereafter referred to as the Anthony Wayne Parkway District.

SECTION 3. Upon creation of the Authority, the governor shall appoint six commissioners, who shall be resident and qualified electors of the Anthony Wayne Parkway District but no two of whom shall reside in the same county. The five other commissioners, who shall serve ex-officio, shall be the director of highways, the conservation commissioner, the director of public works, the state forester and the director of the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, or such subordinate officials as each may designate in his stead. Such eleven commissioners shall constitute the Authority, which shall be a body politic and corporate, and capable as in this act provided.

SECTION 4. The six commissioners appointed by the governor shall take office immediately and shall serve without compensation, except for the necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. Their terms shall be staggered in the order of the populations of their respective counties, one term expiring on May 1, in each of the succeeding six years, and the commissioner from the most populous county having the longest term. After the first appointments, each term shall be for six years, except that vacancies occurring before expiration of a term shall be filled only for the unexpired term. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the governor.

SECTION 5. The Authority shall hold a meeting within one month after appointment of the first commissioners, upon call of the governor, at such time and place as he may designate. Such meeting shall elect a chairman, who must be an appointed member of the Authority, and a secretary, who need not be a member, each for terms of one year. The Authority shall also, from time to time, select and employ such other officers and employes and engage such services as shall be deemed necessary in the performance of its powers herein conferred. The Authority shall fix the compensation of its employes. The Authority shall keep an accurate and permanent record of its proceedings and shall compile and publish reports and information relating to the Anthony Wayne Parkway and to its own proceedings and functions.

SECTION 6. As used in this act, the Anthony Wayne Parkway shall be defined as a unified system of parks and historic shrines with connecting drives. Parks and historic shrines shall be defined as areas of land with or without water, developed and used for public recreational or cultural purposes, including sites of military forts and camps, landscaped tracts, picnic grounds,

playgrounds, athletic fields, camps, foot, bicycle and bridle paths, motor vehicle drives, wildlife sanctuaries, museums, zoological gardens, forests, rivers, lakes, facilities for bathing, boating, hunting and fishing, historical markers and monuments, and such other recreational and cultural facilities as may benefit the public. Connecting drives shall be defined as existing state or county roads, limited access highways, boulevards or free access roads, with or without parklike features.

SECTION 7. The Authority shall prepare a plan of the Anthony Wayne Parkway including areas now owned by the state of Ohio and any of its political subdivisions, such as metropolitan and county park districts, municipalities and townships, together with privately owned areas designated for acquisition and development. Such plan shall be filed with the state director of highways, the director of public works, the conservation commissioner, the state forester, the secretary of the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, and the directing heads of any other cooperating state agencies. On and after the date of filing this plan with any state department, division, bureau or agency, no addition, expansion, improvement, change, sale, lease or disposal of any area or facility designated on said plan and accompanying description shall be made by that department, division, bureau or agency, except upon the approval of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority. The plan first filed may include all or any portion of the Anthony Wayne route. A revised plan and description may be filed at the discretion of the Authority.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the state department of highways, the department of public works, the division of forestry, the division of conservation and natural resources, the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, and any other state department, division, bureau or agency of similar function, to cooperate with the Authority in acquiring, purchasing, constructing, improving, enlarging, extending, or repairing the Anthony Wayne Parkway, in accordance with the official plan on file, and to render any reasonable service requested by the Authority to further its work.

SECTION 9. For the purposes herein defined, the Authority may purchase, accept by gift or devise or appropriate private property. Provided, that property so acquired shall within six months of its acquisition be transferred to the jurisdiction of the department of highways, the department of public works, the division of conservation and natural resources, the division of forestry, the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, or any other department or division of the state government, as may be mutually agreed between the Authority and the respective state agencies.

In case of appropriation the proceedings shall be instituted in the name of the state of Ohio, and shall be conducted in the manner provided for the appropriation of private property by the state of Ohio. Either the fee or any lesser interest may be acquired as the Authority may deem advisable. Nothing in this section shall prevent any other cooperating state department or agency from acquiring property by purchase, gift, devise or appropriation as a part of the Anthony Wayne Parkway in accordance with the plan on file.

SECTION 10. The Authority also shall file a copy of the Parkway plan with the commissioners of any county, the commissioners of any metropolitan or county park district, the council, trustees or other public authority in control of parks or park lands within any municipality or township, whose areas have been designated on the Anthony Wayne Parkway plan. Upon filing said plan the Authority may, by agreement with such board of commissioners, municipal council or township trustees assume administration over any area or facility shown on said plan, the same as in the case of lands owned by the state of Ohio or the Ohio state archaeological and historical society, provided that nothing herein shall authorize said Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority to control any park, park lands, playgrounds, historic sites or other lands owned or controlled by any county, municipality, district or township, except by agreement as above provided. However, the control of all roads and highways located within the area designated on the Anthony Wayne Parkway plan, whether such roads are state, county or township, is hereby transferred to the state highway department.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the Authority to recommend such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable for the preservation of good order within the Anthony Wayne Parkway, and for the protection and preservation of the parks, historic shrines, boulevards, drives and other facilities. State and local agencies cooperating with the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority shall make every reasonable effort to put such recommendations into effect.

SECTION 12. It shall be the duty of district, county, city, village and township agencies affected by this act and incorporated non-profit historical societies to render any reasonable service requested by the Authority.

SECTION 13. In accomplishing its purposes, the Authority shall have the power to cooperate with agencies of the federal government and with the states of Indiana and Michigan.

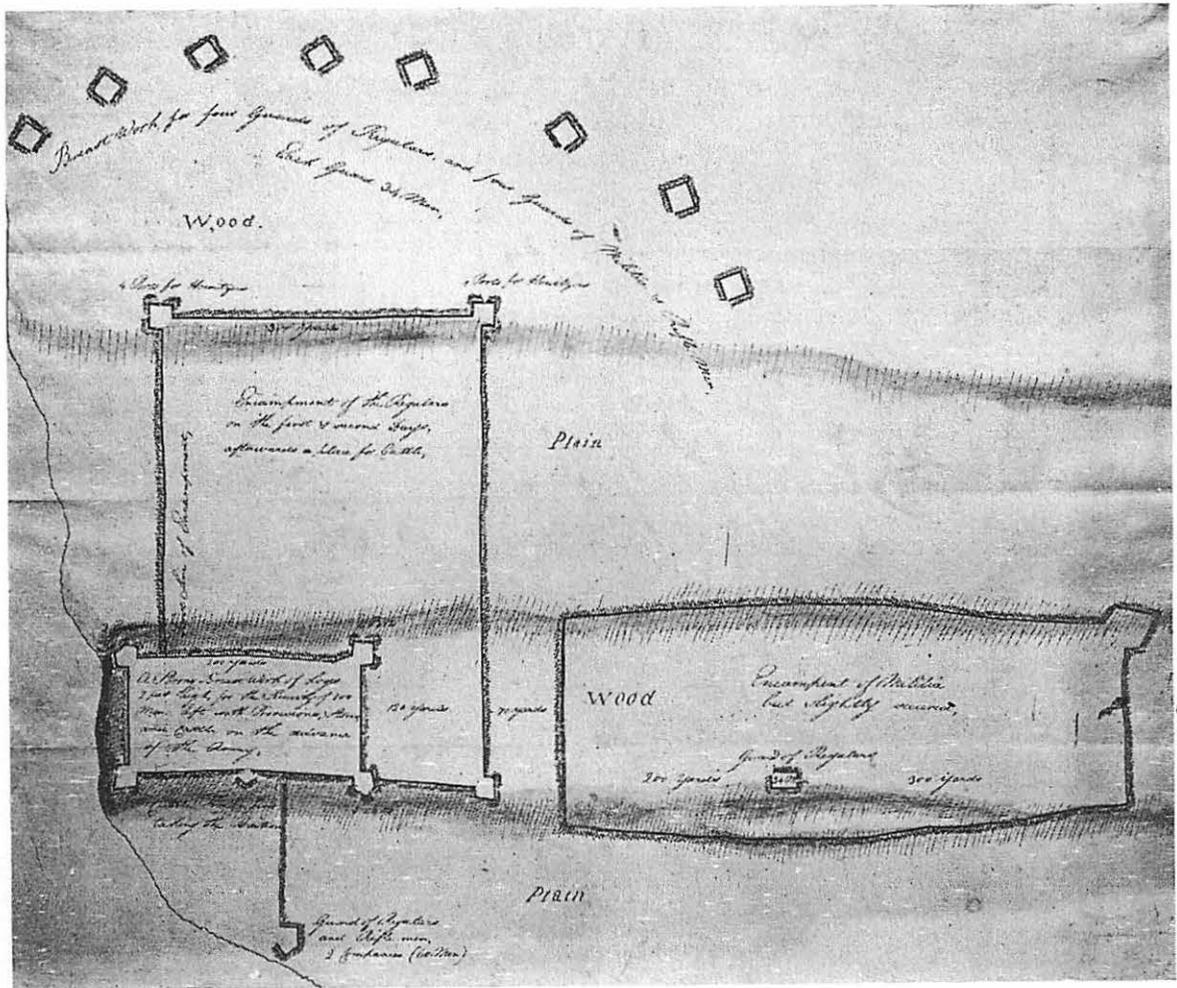
SECTION 14. Each of said commissioners composing the Authority shall be subject to removal at the discretion of the governor, upon recom-

mendation of the Authority, six members concurring. No such removal shall be made, however, without giving such commissioner not less than ten days' notice and a full opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, which hearing shall be public. The order removing such commissioner shall state the reasons therefor and shall be entered upon the permanent record of the Authority.

SECTION 15. Should any provision or section of this act be held to be invalid for any reason,

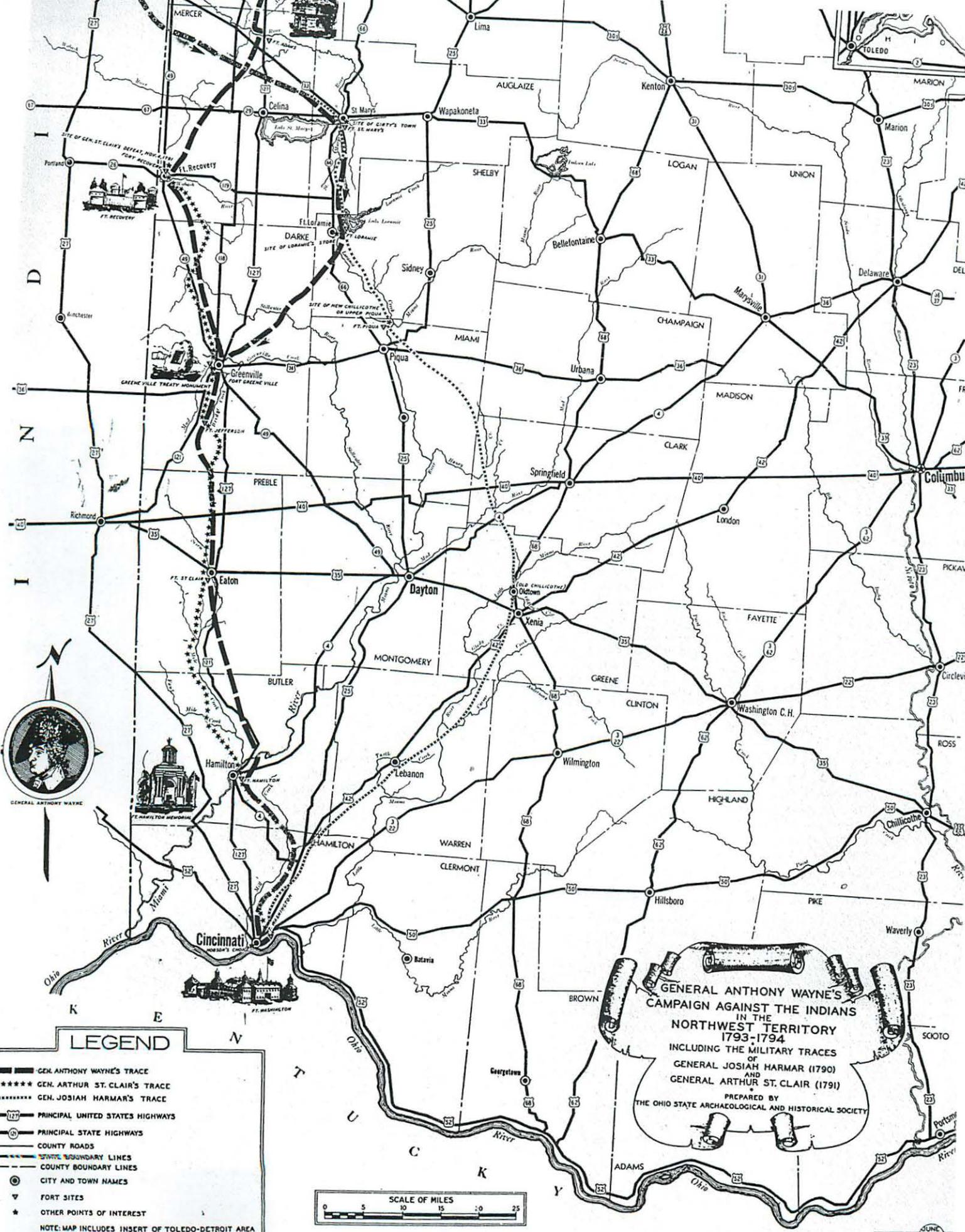
such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of such section or of this act, it being the legislative intent that this act shall stand, notwithstanding the invalidity of any such provision or section.

SECTION 16. There is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund and not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$70,000.00 for the use of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Authority, to carry out the purposes of this act.



FORT DEPOSIT

Erected by Wayne in 1794, as a supply post near the British Fort Miami. Small breastworks on left held 200 men and provisions. Larger breastworks on left held the Legion, while that on the right was the encampment of the militia. The eight squares at top are rifle pits or breastworks of guards.



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE



FT. HAMILTON MEMORIAL

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S
CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS
IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY
1793-1794
INCLUDING THE MILITARY TRACES
OF
GENERAL JOSIAH HARMAR (1790)
AND
GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR (1791)
PREPARED BY
THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LEGEND

- GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE'S TRACE
 - ***** GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR'S TRACE
 - GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR'S TRACE
 - 127 — PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES HIGHWAYS
 - 61 — PRINCIPAL STATE HIGHWAYS
 - COUNTY ROADS
 - BOUNDARY LINES
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY LINES
 - CITY AND TOWN NAMES
 - ▽ FORT SITES
 - ★ OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST
- NOTE: MAP INCLUDES INSERT OF TOLEDO-DETROIT AREA

