Metropolitan Park District
of the Toledo Area

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD AND FORT MIAMIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

General Management Plan

May 2006

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site

General Management Plan

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area
and
National Park Service • United States Department of the Interior

Development of the General Management Plan for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site

This *General Management Plan* for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site was the preferred alternative in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement,* which was on public review from March 10 to June 3, 2004. The *Final Environmental Impact Statement* was released for a 30-day no-action period on February 24, 2006. The analysis of environmental consequences was conducted in accordance with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and other appropriate federal regulations and NPS procedures and policies.

The *Final Environmental Impact Statement* describes the other alternatives that were considered in the process of developing this *General Management Plan,* and it includes a complete analysis of the environmental impacts of all the alternatives that were considered. The *Final Environmental Impact Statement* is available from the Toledo Metropolitan Park District Office, 5100 West Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, 43615-2100.

The "Record of Decision" documents the selection of the preferred alternative for implementation as the approved general management plan for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site; it also summarizes the other alternatives that were considered and their impacts. The "Record of Decision" was signed by the Director-Secretary of the Toledo Metropolitan Park District on April 24, 2006, and by the Regional Director of the Midwest Region of the National Park Service on May 17, 2006. It is included as appendix B in this document.

The next step will be for Metroparks to develop implementation plans. Additional analysis will deal with visitor access and circulation, functions at each site, as well as specific on-site interpretation and educational opportunities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Battle of Fallen Timbers played an important role in the history of the United States and the opening of the northwest frontier. It was the culminating event that demonstrated the tenacity of the American people in their quest for western expansion and the struggle for dominance in the Old Northwest Territory. The events resulted in the dispossession of American Indian tribes and a loss of colonial territory for the British military and settlers.

PARK LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site was established by Public Law 106-164 on December 9, 1999 (see appendix A). The national historic site consists of three separate areas:

- the Fallen Timbers Battlefield, site of a 1794 battle between the United States military and a confederacy of American Indians backed by the British
- the Fallen Timbers Monument, erected in 1929 to commemorate the battle
- the site of Fort Miamis, a British fort used during the 1794 campaign and again in the War of 1812

The legislation creating Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site established the area as an affiliated area or unit of the national park system. Even though the area is managed in accordance with laws applicable to units of the national park system, the management entity for this site, as referred to in the enabling legislation, is the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area (Metroparks), in partnership with the Ohio Historical Society.

The affiliated area status granted to Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site recognizes the area's importance to the nation, but it does not require day-to-day management by the National Park Service.

PARK UNITS

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site is in Maumee, Ohio, southwest of Toledo. Both the battlefield and the fort have yielded significant archeological artifacts through various surveys and will likely yield even more significant finds in the future, enhancing their importance to American history.

Fallen Timbers Battlefield

Fallen Timbers Battlefield consists of 187 acres of open field with a wooded area near the center. The property, owned by Metroparks, is bounded on the east by Interstate 475, on the south by US Highway 24, on the west by a proposed retail/commercial development, and on the north by additional commercial property. A railroad spur cuts through the northwest corner of the battlefield. The property is generally flat, with a small swale in the woods on the south edge of the site and terminating at US 24.

The site formerly thought to be the location of the battlefield, 0.25 mile south of the actual site and on the floodplain along the Maumee River, was included in the 1959 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as one of 22 sites representing the national historic theme "The Advance of the Frontier, 1763–1830." It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960, signifying "the culminating event which demonstrated the tenacity of the American people in their efforts of western expansion through the struggle for dominance in the Old Northwest Territory." The National Historic Landmark designation is being corrected to identify the actual battle site.

Fallen Timbers State Monument

The Fallen Timbers State Monument is a 9-acre site approximately 0.25 mile south of the battlefield. Listed as a National Historic Landmark, the monument is owned by the Ohio Historical Society and is managed by Metroparks through an agreement (see appendix A).

Monuments to the battle include the following:

- A 10-foot bronze statue of General Wayne, with an Indian guide to the right and a settler to the left, which is mounted on a 15-foot granite pedestal — As a National Historic Landmark, the monument has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.
- Two stone markers in front of the monument — One recognizes U.S. troops killed and wounded in the battle, and the other memorializes the Indian casualties.
- Turkeyfoot Rock — The rock is linked by Indian histories to the battle and was moved to the monument site in 1953 from its original location along the Maumee River. Based on conversations with representatives of the American Indian Intertribal Association, some individuals and groups continue to use Turkeyfoot Rock as the site of offerings and ceremonies.

The state monument is a fairly level site some 50 feet above the Maumee River floodplain. Visitors have an unobstructed view to the Maumee River, and this important natural corridor has not changed significantly since the time of the battle, showing visitors the ultimate prize of the battle — control of transportation and access along the Maumee River.

Fort Miamis

Fort Miamis is in a Maumee residential area approximately 5 miles east of the battlefield and memorial. The south side of the fort falls off steeply to the Maumee River. Remnants of the fort's earthworks are visible. Archeological remains at the fort are available for future study and interpretation. The fort was previously owned and managed by the City of Maumee, but on November 7, 2005, the City Council voted to return ownership to Metroparks (see appendix A).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War, but it contained a provision that allowed the British to remain in the Northwest Territory until the United States resolved a land issue with Native Americans, who had been British allies. The Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Shawnee, Delaware, Miami, and Wyandot tribes formed a federation to halt further U.S. incursions into their territory (Library of Congress 2003a). After a stunning defeat of General Anthony St. Clair's American troops in 1791 by the Native American federation under Chief Little Turtle, George Washington put General Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero, in charge of the Legion of the United States. The subsequent Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 became the decisive point for resolving U.S. jurisdiction of the Old Northwest Territory.

The Battle of Fallen Timbers

On August 20, 1794, Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne led troops of the Legion of the United States from their fort at Roche de Bout. The left wing and flanking militia from Kentucky crossed level but poorly drained land containing dense forest and underbrush. After a 5-mile march, the mounted volunteers came upon a line of 1,100 Indian warriors from a confederation of Ohio and Great Lakes Indian tribes. The militia volunteers retreated around the legion's front guard. The front guard returned fire while retreating but eventually fled. The warriors closely pursued the soldiers of the front guard until a light infantry skirmish line forced the Indians to seek shelter amid timbers that had been felled a few years before by a tornado (Pratt 1995).

The legion's right wing was under heavy fire from the concealed warriors, who broke down an effort to flank them from the river. The left flank of soldiers charged, inflicting heavy casualties on the Indians and driving them from the field. Wayne's scouts tracked the Indians to the mouth of Swan Creek, but they were not engaged. After regrouping his troops, Wayne held his position into the afternoon. With no Indian counter-attack, Wayne set up camp on high ground overlooking the foot of the rapids, within sight of Fort Miamis.

In the following days Wayne's men returned to the battlefield to collect the wounded and equipment. Two officers and 15 to 17 soldiers were buried, but hard soil conditions deterred soldiers from burying more men.

The entire legion marched back through the battlefield on August 23 as they returned to Roche de Bout.

Fort Miamis

The British, with the support of the Indian Confederation, had constructed Fort Miamis in spring 1794 to hold the Maumee Valley and stop Wayne's advances towards Detroit. It also afforded the British additional means to solidify Indian support against the U.S. settlers moving into the Ohio Territory. The fort consisted of four bastions surrounded by a 25-foot-deep trench lined with rows of stakes. The British also placed 14 cannon in the fort to thwart any attackers (Ohio Historical Society 2003a).

Despite the promise from the British that the fort would offer protection to the Indians, warriors retreating to the fort were not allowed to enter and instead had to proceed to the mouth of Swan Creek. After the battle General Wayne felt that Fort Miamis was too strong to be forced, and he returned to Roche de Bout.

The War of 1812

As a result of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the Indians signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, which ceded strategic areas, including Detroit, and control of most of the river crossings in the Old Northwest Territory to the United States. This essentially guaranteed U.S. domination over the Indian tribes (Pratt 1993). The 1796 Jay Treaty formally ended the British presence in the Old Northwest Territory, and troops withdrew from Fort Miamis and the other forts. However, these treaties did not resolve the underlying issue. British naval power continued to dominate Lake Erie and the lower Maumee River, while the Americans controlled the interior. The War of 1812 finally settled the boundary and jurisdictional disputes.

In 1813 General William Henry Harrison had Fort Meigs constructed as a winter encampment and supply base for the U.S. Army on the south bank of the Maumee River, at present-day Perrysburg, Ohio. In the spring of 1813 the British landed troops and artillery at Fort Miamis; while the fort was too deteriorated to be reoccupied, the British camped at the site and used it as a base of operations. The Indians who gathered in support of the British were led by the Shawnee chief Tecumseh. An army of British soldiers and Indians attacked Fort Meigs in April 1813, but the Americans held firm, and the attackers withdrew in early May. During this battle Tecumseh is credited with saving the lives of American soldiers caught in an ambush. In July the Indians persuaded the British to attack again, but this attack also failed. Britain's failure to drive the Americans from the region convinced Harrison to go on the offensive. In October 1813 Harrison defeated a joint English and Indian army at the Battle of the Thames. British occupation of the American Northwest ended as a result, and with the death of Tecumseh in the battle, hopes of building an Indian confederation ended (Ohio Historical Society 2003b). The Treaty of Ghent in 1815 ended the war, the British withdrew from American Territory, and Fort Meigs was abandoned.

DIRECTION FOR THE PLAN

Purpose of the General Management Plan

Public Law 106-164 requires that a management plan be developed and implemented, including programs that will preserve and interpret the historic, cultural, natural, recreational, and scenic resources of the historic site.

The purpose of the general management plan is to outline the resource conditions and visitor experiences desired for the park, in accordance with the establishing legislation. It is the policy of the National Park Service that each park unit maintain an up-to-date general management plan.

The need for the plan is to set forth a clearly defined management philosophy and a direction for resource preservation, interpretation, linkages, and visitor experiences for the next 15–20 years. A comprehensive interpretive plan will also be produced for the historic site.

The *General Management Plan* for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site is based on the park's purposes, which are derived from the enabling legislation, and the significance of the sites. Scoping meetings were held to seek public input in the development of the following purpose and significance statements.

PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The purposes of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, as stated in Public Law 106-164, are

- to recognize and preserve the 185-acre Fallen Timbers Battlefield site
- to recognize and preserve the Fort Miamis site
- to formalize the linkage of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Monument to Fort Miamis
- to preserve and interpret United States military history and Native American culture during the period from 1794 through 1813

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Significance statements identify site resources and values based on the park purposes. The following statements were used to develop resource management priorities and to identify interpretive themes and desired visitor experiences.

1. These sites are where change in control of the "Old Northwest" occurred, resulting in loss of American Indian homeland and leading to statehood for Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota.
2. The native confederacy that fought at Fallen Timbers was the longest lasting confederacy of Native Americans formed to combat Euro-American encroachment.
3. The native confederacy responded to the Wayne Campaign as another invasion of their homelands by the United States.
4. The Battle of Fallen Timbers was the first successful federal military campaign after the Revolutionary War.
5. In 1794 Fort Miamis was the site of British incursion into United States territory, which led to an international confrontation.
6. A remarkable gathering of present and future leaders participated in the events at Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis.
7. Fort Miamis is the site of a major British invasion of the United States during the War of 1812.
8. Fort Miamis is the site where Tecumseh saved the lives of American prisoners following Dudley's defeat during the War of 1812.

9. Fort Miamis was the central location of the 12-mile military reserve that solidified U.S. control of a strategic region.
10. The Fallen Timbers Monument site expresses efforts to memorialize the events and participants of the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
11. Fort Miamis is an architecturally significant type of fort rarely built on the American frontier, of which original earthworks remain.
12. Fort Miamis and the Fallen Timbers Battlefield have yielded and are likely to yield additional significant archeological artifacts.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Interpretive themes represent concepts and underlying principles that the planning team thinks are important to communicating the significance of the sites, using programs, signs, brochures, and other media. The following ideas, concepts, or compelling stories are central to the historic site's purpose and significance, and to visitor experiences:

1. Events associated with the Battle of Fallen Timbers illustrate America's domineering approach to other cultures and ethnic groups.
2. The United States' direction of the Wayne campaign and its aftermath represents a foundation of U.S. foreign policy and the stimulus for "Manifest Destiny" and the expansion of the central government.
3. Commemoration of the Battle of Fallen Timbers illustrates changing and differing views and approaches to collective memory, symbols, and myths from generation to generation.
4. The geography of the Maumee Valley formed a portal for transportation, trade, and settlement. The valley's importance led to conflicts between cultures and nations.
5. Land use and the living patterns of various cultures in the Old Northwest stimulated the Battle of Fallen Timbers conflict.
6. The Battle of Fallen Timbers resulted in the disruption and displacement of the Native Confederacy and the eradication of some tribes. Those that survived continue to persevere and strive to preserve their culture and religious beliefs.
7. Racial, economic, religious, ethnic, and cultural conflict between the United States and Native Americans in the Ohio Country escalated into a total "no quarter" cultural war, where both sides attacked non-combatants and destroyed homes in order to drive the larger populations out of Ohio Country.
8. The alliances and confederations present at the Battle of Fallen Timbers illustrate how such allegiances most often arise out of self-interest and how they continually change.
9. The Battle of Fallen Timbers represented a focal point in the expansion or decline of clashing rival powers in the Old Northwest.
10. Leadership at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis demonstrated how individual personalities and the interests of generations had shifted national focus and priorities to the West.
11. The Wayne campaign served as a foundation for a common U.S. response to a national crisis — a progression from catastrophe, to panic, to assessment, to a collective and sustained response.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

Desired future conditions are the broad ideals and visions that define how park resources and visitor experiences are to be managed in the future and how visitor experiences are to be achieved. They articulate goals that are to be achieved. The following desired future conditions were identified during the initial phase of planning.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include archeological, ethnographic, and historic resources, as well as cultural landscapes and collections.

- The cultural resources of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site are preserved, protected, and maintained in good condition within the cultural context typical of 1794 to 1813.

- Existing structures related to the time between 1794 and 1813 are preserved in their current condition.
- The archeological remains from the national historic site are preserved and curated.

Natural Resources

Natural resources include vegetation, wildlife, and hydrology.

- The natural areas of all units of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site are maintained to the highest professional standards.

Visitor Use

Programs and facilities for visitor use include orientation, visitor services, access and circulation, and trails.

- All units of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site provide rewarding and meaningful experiences and excellent services to all visitors.
- All units provide enriching experiences for the public by providing an understanding and appreciation of military history and Native American culture of the region during the period 1794 to 1813.
- Visitors to the units of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site are aware of the significance of the events of 1794 and 1813 within the broader context of Native American history / culture and nation building.
- The public visits all three areas to better understand the entire story.
- Visitors have an understanding of the course of the battle and the events at Fort Miamis.

Viewsheds

- Viewsheds are maintained as feasible.

Boundaries

- Existing boundaries are maintained and protected from encroachment.

Surrounding Land Uses

- All three units of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site are surrounded by compatible land uses.
- Related historic sites are identified, recognized, and preserved.

Connections/Linkages

- The relationship between the sites is clear and concise, and there is quality access to all units and circulation among them.

Park Management and Operations

- Appropriate administrative, interpretive, and maintenance spaces are provided to serve the programs and operations at the three units, with emphasis given to both sustainability and aesthetics.

Partnerships

- An environment exists to provide partnerships, community initiatives, and collaboration at the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Management prescriptions are used to help ensure cultural resource integrity, environmental quality, and diverse visitor experiences. They are tools for managers to judge the appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development. Each management prescription describes a specific set of desired resource conditions, essential elements of the visitor experience, and the kind of area in which those experiences should be provided.

The three units of Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site are divided into zones, as shown on the maps on pages 15, 19, and 23. This chapter describes in detail the management prescriptions that will govern activities within each zone. The management prescriptions are summarized in Table 1, and the acreages for each zone are shown in Table 2. All management prescriptions comply with the purpose and significance of the national historic site.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ZONE

Resource Condition. Resources are preserved intact.

Visitor Experience. The historic preservation zone includes sites where the historic events took place. Most visitors view it only from outside the zone. Any entrance by park visitors within this space should be considered a privileged experience.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT ZONE PRESCRIPTIONS

	Resource Condition	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Visitor Use and Facilities
Historic Preservation Zone	Resources preserved intact.	No direct contact with resources, except with written permission.	No visitor use or facilities.
Resource Protection Zone	Intact historic and archeological resources. Natural succession of vegetation with management to control invasive species.	No visitor use.	No visitor use or facilities.
Reflective Zone	Highly modified and maintained resources.	Quiet, respectful, contemplative area for individual or shared experiences. Feeling of anticipation as visitors move toward an established destination point. Formal or informal visitor activities.	Monuments, commemorative elements, formal walks, resting places. Both organized and spontaneous events and activities.
Historical Interpretation Zone	Possible high degree of resource integrity, with some resources surveyed and studied, with results exhibited for the public and the findings used to support interpretive programs.	Multiple, in-depth, interpretive opportunities to learn about the history of the site. Programs for guided and unguided groups.	Hard-surfaced trails accessible to all visitors; interpretive and directional signs.
Transitional Zone	Highly manipulated area to soften the impact of surrounding land uses. Archeological resources documented and left in place if possible.	Incompatible adjacent land uses screened from visitors.	Plantings, berms, and walls. No trails or interpretive materials.
Developed Zone	High degree of resource modification for visitor use and comfort.	Visitor experience created through site design. Structured interaction between visitors and staff.	Visitor center, orientation exhibits, parking, restrooms, signage, roads, access routes, bridges, and other structures.
Recreation Trail Zone	Archeological resources documented and left in place if possible.	Connections and convenient access to other regional sites. Multiple recreational uses, with limited interpretation.	All-purpose, improved surface trails, directional signs, interpretive waysides. Only nonmotorized traffic allowed.

Appropriate Visitor Use and Facilities. Onsite visits and research are done only with written permission from the managing entity. No facilities are established within this area.

RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONE

Resource Condition. This area is highly fragile, with intact historic and archeological resources, some of which are unexplored. This zone is in a state of natural succession and is managed to control invasive species. Any development or uses by park visitors would negatively impact the resources.

Visitor Experience. No visitor use is allowed. Visitors may be able to see historic resources from outside this area.

Appropriate Visitor Use and Facilities. There are no visitor facilities within this area.

REFLECTIVE ZONE

Resource Condition. The resources are highly modified and maintained.

Visitor Experience. This is a quiet, respectful, contemplative area for individual or shared experiences. A processional type of experience may be offered, creating a feeling of anticipation as visitors move through the space towards an established destination point. Formal or informal visitor activities may be offered.

Visitor Use and Facilities. Monuments, commemorative elements, formal and ceremonial walks, and resting places are appropriate. The space can support both organized and spontaneous events and activities.

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION ZONE

Resource Condition. Some resources may be surveyed and studied, with such activities exhibited for the public and the findings used to support interpretive programs. This area may possess high resource integrity.

Visitor Experience. Visitors have multiple opportunities to learn about the historical themes, with a high degree of interpretive programs and in-depth interpretation about the history of the site. Programs are provided for guided and unguided groups.

Appropriate Visitor Uses and Facilities. Hard-surfaced trails are provided that are accessible to all visitors, along with interpretive and directional signs. Trails are aligned to take advantage of topography, and they may lead to high spots and vistas where visitors can gain a perspective of what took place.

TRANSITIONAL ZONE

Resource Condition. This is a highly manipulated area where the impact of surrounding land uses is softened and where invasive plant species are limited. Archeological resources are documented prior to development and left in place for future research if possible.

Visitor Experience. The purpose of this zone is to enhance the visitor experience by reducing the effects of adjacent inappropriate uses that conflict with the national historic site and are not appropriate for interpreting the events of 1794.

Appropriate Visitor Use and Facilities. The area contains plantings, berms, and walls. Visitors are not restricted from the site, but there are no trails or interpretive materials.

DEVELOPED ZONE

Resource Condition. Natural and cultural resources are highly modified for visitor use and comfort. Natural and cultural resources have low integrity or have been disturbed. The landscape is planted only with native plant material appropriate for the year 1794.

Visitor Experience. The developed area is a “built landscape,” where the visitor experience is created through site design. There is a high degree of human interaction between visitors and staff. This contact with visitors is a structured experience, with opportunities for interpretation. Visitor comfort is high.

Appropriate Visitor Use and Facilities. The area contains facilities that orient visitors to the site and

TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT ZONES

Zones	Fallen Timbers Battlefield	Fallen Timbers State Monument	Fort Miamis
Historic Preservation Zone			4.59 ac.
Resource Protection Zone	167.89 ac.		
Reflective Zone		5.36 ac.	
Historical Interpretation Zone	14.0 ac total (1.25 miles of trail plus four interpretive nodes)		0.57 ac. (0.3 mile of trail)
Transitional Zone	5.02 ac.	2.19 ac.	
Developed Zone	5.37 ac.	0.68 ac.	0.28 ac.
Recreation Trail Zone	0.8 mile of trail (outside park)	0.25 mile of trail (outside park)	
Total	**192.28 ac.**	**8.23 ac.**	**5.44 ac.**

provide interpretation. Convenient, safe access is provided to visitor services on the site. Facilities may include orientation exhibits, a visitor center, parking, restrooms, signage, roads, access routes, bridges, and other structures. Designs are compatible with site resources. This area is adjacent to a transportation network.

RECREATION TRAIL ZONE

Resource Condition. Areas are cleared of resources in order to provide formal trail linkages to other units. Archeological resources are documented and left in place for future research.

Visitor Experience. Trails connect sites and provide convenient access to other sites in the region. Multiple active recreational uses are allowed on the trail. Interpretation is limited but may address historic issues outside the interpretive themes for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site.

Appropriate Visitor Uses and Facilities. All-purpose, improved-surface trails are appropriate, with directional signs. Interpretive waysides may provide incidental to intensive levels of information. Only nonmotorized traffic is allowed. A portion of the trail may be part of a regional hike / bike trail system between the adjacent Wabash Cannonball Trail and the trail from Maumee / Perrysburg Bridge to Wood County.

FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD

Fallen Timbers Battlefield has been the site of relatively little human activity since the battle on August 20, 1794, and several significant natural features relevant to the battle are present today. Portions of the site were logged sometime during the late 19th or early 20th century, and farming has occurred on this area ever since.

Most of the battlefield will be managed as a resource protection zone, and public access will be limited. A trail system will allow visitors to view the battlefield from both the main Indian and American battle lines. The battle will be interpreted at a new visitor center on Jerome Road, with exhibits of artifacts used to support the interpretive program. Various types of interpretive programs will be developed to encourage visitors to learn about the importance of the park units and the historic events at all three units, as well as the Indian, British, and American perspectives of the time period. Cultural resources will be preserved. Natural succession will be encouraged to allow vegetation to revert to species types more typical of those that existed in 1794, and exotic vegetation will be removed. Partnerships will be pursued with a wide variety of agencies and organizations to protect viewsheds outside the park and to share programming, information, and materials.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

One landscape feature that became vitally important on the morning of August 20, 1794, was a ravine in the center section of the battlefield. This ravine runs from west to east then turns southeast, draining towards the Maumee River. As the American Indian forces advanced on a confused Legion of the United States early in the battle, the commander of the legion dragoons, Captain Robert MisCampbell, fell back to reform his squadron. MisCampbell was then ordered by General Wayne to charge the Indian forces toward the river. Although MisCampbell and his horsemen carried out this charge, they rode forward instead of heading toward the river. After proceeding about 200 paces through the fallen timber, MisCampbell and several of his men were killed. However, this charge was followed by the advance of the infantry and dragoons to the right of MisCampbell, which turned the tide of the battle.

A significant portion of this ravine still exists and is a prominent feature of the cultural landscape of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield. Because it is the only topographical feature associated with the battle that was mentioned in contemporary accounts, the ravine was a key element in rediscovering the exact location of the battlefield.

The wet woods that covered a large portion of Fallen Timbers Battlefield were also important as the battle progressed on August 20, 1794. The battle was named after a swath of timber that had been blown down several years before by a tornado. It was from within this fallen timber that the Native American forces fired on the legion with devastating results early in the battle. As the first shots rang out, a large portion of the legion found themselves in swampy, thick woods. One soldier noted that the brush and timber made it difficult to see a man 10 yards away. As the legion struggled, the Native Confederacy continued to fire from their strategic location in the fallen timber. It was MisCampbell's charge that began to compel the warriors to retreat toward their main battle line. Yet, this quagmire of trunks and branches also slowed MisCampbell's charge and may have led to his death as he and his dragoons mixed with the warriors hidden there. Because of the low swampy conditions and the ravine itself, this area was never farmed. These woods provide a glimpse back to 1794 and the conditions that existed at the time of the battle.

The actual site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers was identified in a 1995 archeological survey by Dr. G. Michael Pratt of the Heidelberg College Center for Historic and Military Archaeology Studies (Pratt 1995). This archeological survey, as well as one in

2001, provided a wealth of information regarding the progression of the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

The main battle lines of the American legion and the Native Confederacy were identified by carefully interpreting the location of recovered artifacts using state-of-the-art technology. Clusters of buttons, fragments from weapons and uniforms, and varying sizes of shot from muskets, rifles, and artillery allowed archeologists to reconstruct battle lines as they developed during the course of the battle. Numerous button clusters found on the site indicated the location of fallen soldiers from Wayne's legion, and locations of spent ammunition, coupled with contemporary accounts, helped researchers determine from which direction the ammunition was fired.

There are no remnants of historic structures or other signs of occupation on the battlefield.

Archeological Resources

Archeological resources will continue to be studied, and construction sites will be surveyed before any development. Artifacts from all three units will be displayed at a new visitor center.

Cultural Landscape

A cultural landscape report will be prepared to document historic conditions. To protect the battlefield area, a resource protection zone consisting of 167.89 acres will be established. Wooded areas will be retained, previously cultivated areas will be allowed to revert to more of a historical character through natural succession, and invasive species will be controlled. After completion of the cultural landscape report, site characteristics reminiscent of the 1794 time period will be restored. This area is known to be highly fragile, with intact historic and archeological resources, some of which have not been studied.

To protect views of the battlefield, a transitional zone (5.02 acres) will be established along US 24 and adjacent to private properties on Jerome Road. Vegetation, berms, and walls will be used to screen views.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Soils and Water Resources

On the battlefield approximately 160 acres (88% of the battlefield) are composed of soil types that are listed as "prime where drained" (Lucas County Soil and Water Conservation District 2003). Drainage of the area is divided approximately from east to west. Field tiles were installed to enable tillage of the area. There is some evidence of man-made deepening of natural drainage swales to enhance drainage on the west side of the woods.

The northern portion of the property is drained by a ditch along the north edge of the woodland and field, all of which drains to the northeast by means of field tiles to Bostdorf Ditch, which eventually flows into the Maumee River. The southern portion, which includes the woodland, drains through natural ravines that join Whidden Ditch, which combines with Jerome Ditch and drains into Side Cut Metropark lowlands, where a tile then intercepts the water and diverts it into Siegert Lake and the Maumee River. A check gate on the river side

of the outflow regulates Maumee River floodwater entering Siegert Lake.

Soils and hydrology will be managed to reestablish a higher integrity palustrian woodland, which would more closely reflect the landscape of 1794. Soil studies will determine how pH levels are related to vegetation and if residuals remain from past farming practices. Drainage patterns from surrounding areas will be monitored, and drainage tiles will be blocked to restore wetter conditions, which existed historically on the site.

Vegetation

Approximately 60 acres within the center of Fallen Timbers Battlefield is a second-growth maple, ash, and oak swamp woodland. Most trees are under 100 years of age. While the area has been subject to logging, portions of the woodland near the ravine and US 24 remain relatively undisturbed.

An ongoing vegetation survey of the site was begun in 2001 and has identified 204 species so far. The Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves lists 11 species (5%) as invasive and 43 species (21%) as nonnative.

The nodding rattlesnake root *(Prenanthes crepidinea),* which is listed by the state as a potentially threatened species, has been documented in the woods just north of the central ravine.

A relatively undisturbed portion of the woods on either side of the ravine and along US 24 contains several plant species uncommon to the region, including Greek valerian (*Polemonium reptans)* and fire pink *(Silene virginica);* these are the only known locations for these species in Lucas County.

The uncommon Michigan lily *(Lilium michiganense)* was discovered along the railroad right-of-way.

Natural areas will be allowed to succeed with native species, and nonnative species will be removed. A landscape more typical of what would have been present in 1794 will be reestablished, subject to the findings of the cultural landscape report.

Wildlife

White-tailed deer frequently use the woods for cover or browse. Due to loss of habitat, deer have been crowded into natural areas and have been overbrowsing areas, causing declines especially in spring ephemeral wildflowers. The wet woodland area is habitat for a number of resident and Neotropical migrating birds. In addition, eastern box turtles are found in the woods. Red-tailed hawks nested in the woods in 2002. Great horned owls are woodland residents. Fox squirrels, red squirrels, red foxes, raccoons, opossums, striped skunks, short-tailed shrews, and coyotes are also found within the area.

Historic wildlife research will be conducted. Certain native species present for the 1794 period will be encouraged and monitored, and habitats will be defined.

VISITOR USE

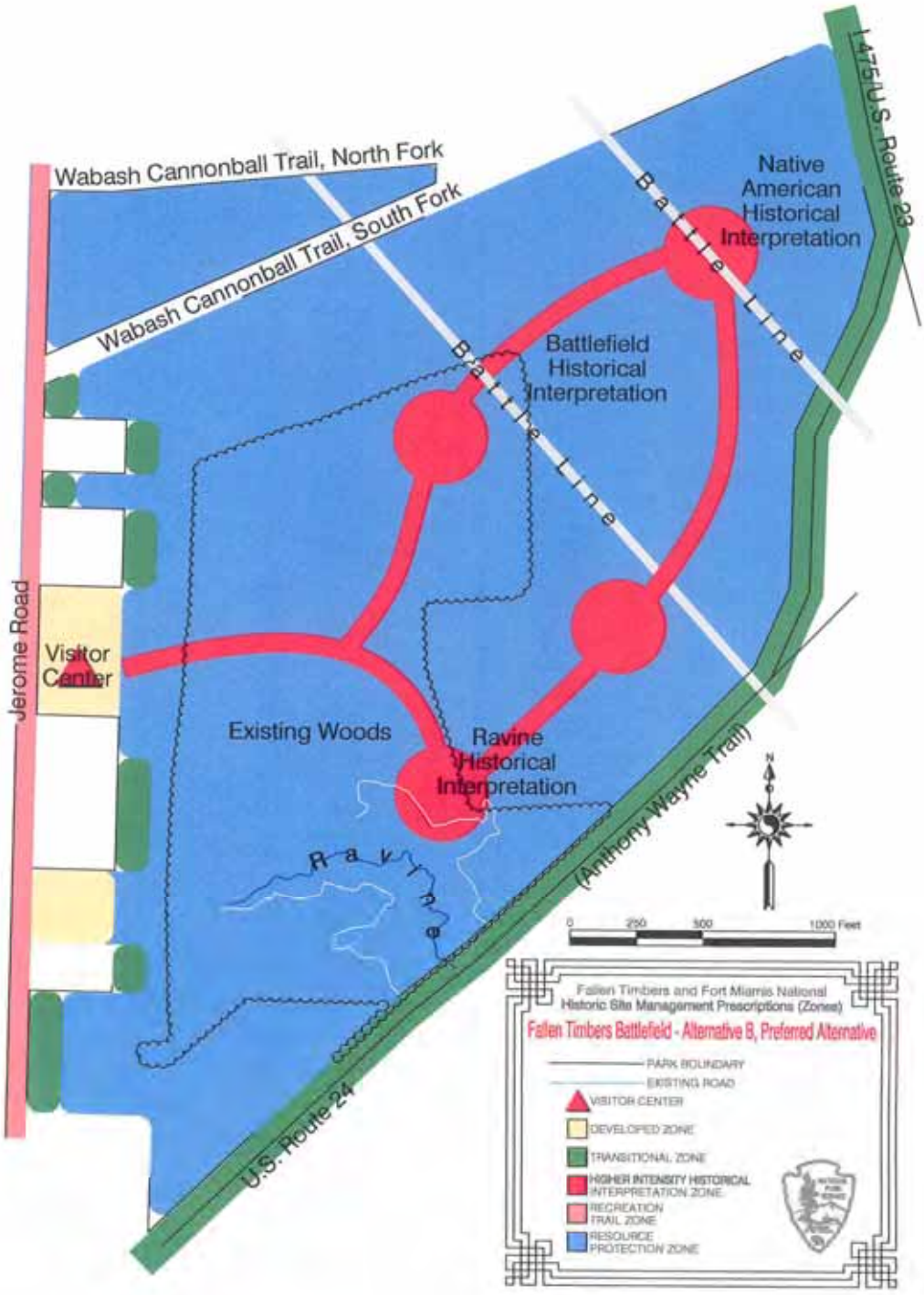
Access and Circulation

Parking areas will be provided at the new visitor center and on adjacent property off Jerome Road along the western boundary. A group entrance will be provided south of the visitor center. Visitors may enter the property from either location.

A trail about 1.25 miles long will be constructed from the visitor center to the ravine then circling through the U.S. and Indian battle lines and returning to the visitor center (see the “Fallen Timbers Battlefield” plan). The trail and interpretive nodes will be within the historical interpretation zone. The trail will be accessible to all visitors. No other areas beyond the trail and interpretive nodes will be open to visitors.

Interpretation and Education

At the new visitor center detailed stories of all three units will be told — the battle, military history, and the culture of the Indians. The center will display important interpretive resources to support the limited outdoor experience at all three units. Hands-on exhibits will be provided, and interpretive programs will be developed to appeal to various interest levels, learning styles, and the time that visitors have. Much of the museum collection


Wabash Cannonball Trail, North Fork
Wabash Cannonball Trail, South Fork
Native American Historical Interpretation
Battle Line
Battle Line
Battlefield Historical Interpretation
I-475/U.S. Route 23
Jerome Road
Visitor Center
Existing Woods
Ravine Historical Interpretation
Ravine
(Anthony Wayne Trail)
U.S. Route 24
N
0 250 500 1000 Feet
Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site Management Prescriptions (Zones)
Fallen Timbers Battlefield - Alternative B, Preferred Alternative
PARK BOUNDARY
EXISTING ROAD
VISITOR CENTER
DEVELOPED ZONE
TRANSITIONAL ZONE
HIGHER INTENSITY HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION ZONE
RECREATION TRAIL ZONE
RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONE

will be on display in the visitor center. A comprehensive interpretive plan will be prepared at a later date to identify interpretive programs and media.

An outdoor interpretive area, including kiosks (free-standing, open structures containing maps and printed interpretive material) and signs, gathering areas for groups, and program drama areas, will be used to further explain the story and to link the battle to other historic sites in the region.

Onsite interpretation will be provided along the trail from the visitor center to different areas of the battlefield. Interpretive signs along the trail will offer visitors further information. Gathering spaces will be complemented with interpretive and directional signs. Users will range from guided groups to individuals.

Visitor Experience

To protect the historic resource, no off-trail use will be allowed. However, visitors may walk to all key resource areas, giving them the opportunity to see the actual sites and to learn about the different stories represented at the site.

ADJACENT LAND USES

The battlefield area is bounded by Jerome Road on the west, the right-of-way of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad to the north, southbound I-475 and the US 24 off-ramp to the east, and US 24 to the south. It lies some 3 miles southwest of the Ohio Turnpike (I-80/90) and I-475 interchange. The battlefield is surrounded by suburban houses, commercial developments, and a few remaining agricultural fields.

There are approximately nine inholdings with private residences along Jerome Road adjacent to the battlefield. Metroparks will cooperate and maintain a dialog with adjacent landowners in order to purchase private homes along the western boundary as they become available, or homeowners may donate their properties. Once acquired, the structures will be removed and the areas used for park purposes. None of these structures has any historical value.

PARK OPERATIONS

Minor support facilities will be provided on the site, while major park operations will be supported through Side Cut Metropark, about 3 miles away. Structures, facilities, and parking areas will be maintained. Volunteers will be used where appropriate.

PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships will be maintained with the Ohio Historical Society, Heidelberg College, and the City of Maumee. Additional partnerships will be formed with the American Indian Intertribal Association for shared programming, information, and materials. More formal agreements to support interpretive programs and park operations will be pursued with the Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission, the Lucas County / Maumee Valley Historical Society, the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments, and the Maumee Valley Heritage Corridor.

Marketing of special events and fund-raising campaigns will be established as part of the overall Metroparks marketing strategy, with cooperative promotions for special events.

FALLEN TIMBERS STATE MONUMENT

The Fallen Timbers State Monument site offers visitors an unobstructed view to the Maumee River from a point some 50 feet above the floodplain. This important natural corridor has not changed significantly since the time of the battle, showing visitors the ultimate prize of the battle — control of transportation and access along the Maumee River.

The monument unit will be managed as a sacred, contemplative area, and the existing cultural landscape will be maintained. A kiosk at the parking area will tell visitors more about the site. A transitional zone will be established to screen incompatible adjacent uses.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The 10-foot-high bronze sculpture that is the focal point of the Fallen Timbers State Monument was designed and built by Bruce Wilder Saville and was installed in 1929 (The Sculpture Center 1993). The 15-foot-high granite pedestal has four bas-reliefs and inscriptions. The inscription on the front commemorates the Greenville Treaty, on the right the white settlers massacred from 1783 to 1794, on the left the pioneers of Ohio, and on the back Chief Little Turtle and his Indian warriors. The state funded cleaning and preservation of the monument in 1998 through the Ohio Arts and Sports Facilities Commission (Ohio Cultural Facilities Commission 2003)

The landscape at the Fallen Timbers Monument was initially designed and constructed in 1936 by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. It contained the monument and flagpole on the top of the hill overlooking the Maumee River floodplain. Access to the site was from River Road to the south; access from the north was envisioned by way of a future boulevard. Parking was adjacent to the monument. Informal groupings of plants were oriented along a central driveway from the monument to the northern access point.

In 1954 a more formalized plan was developed, reflecting what exists today. Parking was relocated to the northern end of the property, and a formal walkway was created along a central axis from the parking lot to the monument. An allée of honey locust was planted along the walkway, and new plantings were installed along the perimeter. A formal pavement design encircled the monument. The River Road vehicular access was removed.

The parking area was further expanded in 1994, in accordance with the 1954 design. An additional monument to the American Indians was also installed in 1994 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the battle.

The present landscape design focuses attention on the Fallen Timbers Monument. Access from the parking area is by way of two parallel walkways separated by a grassy area. Along the outside edge of each walkway are seven thornless honey locust trees planted in a row; each tree is approximately 20 inches in diameter. A paved pathway encircles the monument and the memorial markers on either side. Two park benches on each side of the monument overlook the hillside. The areas to the side of the monument consist of mowed expanses with a tree and shrub line at the edges beside the fence. Included are plantings consistent with the original landscaping; many plants are now overgrown and lack formal pruning and care.

Turkeyfoot Rock was moved from its original location along the Maumee River when Ohio Route 24 was relocated in 1953 in order to allow visitors easier access and less difficulty in locating the rock. The earliest mention of the rock was recorded in 1829 by a Presbyterian missionary, who claimed that Native people of that time period spoke of a spirit in the form of a turkey descending on the rock during the battle. By the 1880s, the written histories had changed the spirit to an Ottawa chief by the name of Turkeyfoot. Chief Turkeyfoot supposedly stood on the rock, encouraging his warriors during the battle, only to be shot down during the midst of the fighting.

Archeological Resources

Minimal archeological surveying was conducted at the Fallen Timbers Monument site in 1994 when the parking lot was expanded.

Sites will be surveyed before any construction to ensure that no resources would be inadvertently disturbed.

Cultural Landscape

A cultural landscape report will be prepared to document the landscape design of the monument. The manicured landscape and trees along the memorial walkway will be preserved.

Historic Structures / Sacred Sites

Monuments and walkways will be retained in their historic condition.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Soils and Water Resources

Drainage of the monument area is divided approximately from northwest to southeast. The northern portion of the property drains to the parking area and Fallen Timbers Drive. The southern portion drains to a small swale at the bottom of the hill. Both drains flow toward Whidden Ditch, which flows into the floodplain area and Siegert Lake by means of a tile.

Information on soils and hydrology will be gathered, and current conditions will be maintained.

Vegetation

Vegetation at the Fallen Timbers Monument consists of landscape variety plantings throughout the upland site. The hillside area consists of an open grassy area. An ongoing flora survey of the site began in 2001, and 86 species have been identified thus far. Of these species, 11 (5%) are listed as invasive by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, and 43 (21%) as nonnative.

Plant surveys will be continued to establish baseline information. The slope on the southeast edge of the site will be managed to control nonnative species.

Wildlife

Wildlife surveys will be conducted to establish baseline information.

VISITOR USE

Access and Circulation

The current entrance drive and parking facility (0.68 acre) will remain so as not to impact any additional areas. The recreation trail providing access to the other units and the Maumee River, as well as linking the forks of the Wabash Cannonball Trail, will be routed along the northwestern and northeastern edges of the monument. A pedestrian overpass will cross US 24.

The memorial walk through the center of the property to the monument will be maintained.

Interpretation and Education

A 1978 aluminum interpretive display of Anthony Wayne, with text by the Ohio Historical Society, is at the center of the sidewalk, before entering the pedestrian boulevard. To the right of the display is a small interpretive map box.

A kiosk adjacent to the parking lot will interpret the main points of the unit and inform people about the other two park units. Wayside signs will be retained. Subsequent events at Fort Meigs and in the Maumee Valley during the War of 1812 will also be explained. An interpretive plan will be created at a later date.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

A highly reflective experience will be established as visitors proceed toward the monument. This experience will be emphasized by establishing a 5.36-acre reflective zone. Opportunities for remote and retrospective experiences will be established. Inappropriate recreational uses (such as jogging, biking, or school sports programs) will be prohibited or routed around the site on the recreation trail so that the primary focus will not be degraded.

U.S. Route 24
Fallen Timbers Lane
Typical Residential Area
Parking Lot
Educational Plaque
US Forces/Militia Plaque
Turkeyfoot Rock
American Indian Plaque
Memorial Statue
Top of Bank
Steep, Vegetated Slope Down to Floodplain
Bottom of Bank
Anthony Drive
Typical Residential Area
0 50 150 300 Feet
Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site Management Prescriptions (Zones)
Fallen Timbers Memorial - Alternative B Preferred Alternative
PARK BOUNDARY
PARCEL BOUNDARY
EXISTING ROAD
METROPARKS
KIOSK
TRANSITION ZONE
DEVELOPED ZONE
REFLECTIVE ZONE
RECREATION TRAIL ZONE
Viewshed Zone Extends to Metropark/Privately Owned Floodplain and Opposite Bank of the Maumee River
Toledo Area Metroparks Property - Side Cut Preserve Metropark Floodplain

To minimize outside interference, a transitional zone (2.19 acres) will be established around three sides of the unit. Historical plantings will be re-established along the southwest and northeast boundaries, and the monument will be screened from US 24 along the northwest boundary. Heavy plantings, berms, and fences will be used.

To preserve the vista from the monument toward the Maumee River, typical of what would have existed around 1794, a viewshed protection area will be established outside the park, including the adjacent floodplain. Metroparks will need to maintain this property in a pristine condition since it is not part of the national historic site.

ADJACENT LAND USES

The area surrounding the Fallen Timbers Monument is within a residential section of Monclova Township, adjacent to the City of Maumee. The monument area fronts Fallen Timbers Lane, which is adjacent to US 24. Metroparks owns the floodplain area below to River Road. Commercial and retail development could be located 0.5 mile to the northwest.

Present land uses and boundaries will be maintained, and views of incompatible development will be screened.

PARK OPERATIONS

The park will continue to be open from 7 A.M. to dark. Use restrictions (e.g., dogs must be on leash, and no beer or intoxicants) are posted on signs. Operations will be maintained off site at Side Cut Metropark.

PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships between the Ohio Historical Society and Metroparks will be maintained. In addition, partnerships will be enhanced with the American Indian Intertribal Association, Parks Canada, and South Wales Borders to improve interpretive opportunities related to international participation in the battle and its interpretation.

FORT MIAMIS

Fort Miamis was constructed by the British in 1794 on a bluff overlooking the "Foot of the Rapids" on the Maumee River. This location marked the end of the navigable deep water coming from Maumee Bay on Lake Erie and was therefore a very strategic location. During the life of the fort, the hill was kept clear of trees and brush so that the river below could be seen clearly. The purpose of the fort was to protect Detroit and Canada from the advancing American Legion and to encourage Indian resistance to the Americans in the Old Northwest Territory. The Treaty of Greenville of 1795 reserved strategic tracts of land for the United States government within the bounds of the Indian Territory created in the treaty. One of these reserves was centered on Fort Miamis, and some of the earliest traders settled on these lands after the battle in 1794. Fort Miamis was reoccupied during the War of 1812, when the British again entered the Maumee Valley in order to contest the Americans for control of the region.

Most of the Fort Miamis unit will be managed as a historic preservation zone, with offsite parking and interpretation. Visitor use will be restricted to trails that were sited to provide a variety of views and experiences.

The remnants of Fort Miamis provide visitors with a reminder of the international significance of the Maumee Valley during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The fort's earthworks are visible from the parking area and from Corey Street. The 4.5-acre site consists of mowed turf and a steep wooded hillside with ravines leading to the Maumee River. At the Maumee River there is a narrow terrace above the water line. Steel sheet piling has been installed to stabilize the bank, and the top of the piling is falling in toward the river.

The Maumee River, the Audubon Islands State Nature Preserve, and the City of Perrysburg on the opposite side of the Maumee River are visible in the winter months from the flagpole area. This vista demonstrates the historic strategic importance of this location for control of the river. Heavy underbrush and trees block the view of the river in warmer months.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archeological Resources

Archeological investigations at Fort Miamis from 1981 to 1984 revealed intact fabric, including footing trenches, sill logs, log wall fragments, and wooden flooring in undisturbed contexts. Thus, not only portions of the visible earthworks remain at the site, but also remnants of the fort's barracks and other man-made structures.

Surveys will be conducted at construction sites to avoid inadvertent impacts to resources. All archeological artifacts will be preserved and protected.

Cultural Landscape

What remains of the cultural landscape at Fort Miamis consists of the remnants of the earthworks from the original 1794 fort. Portions of the earthen walls have eroded into the Maumee River, but significant portions remain.

A cultural landscape report will be prepared to document the fort's historic setting. A historic preservation zone of 4.6 acres will cover most of the property. The zone will ensure the protection of the highly fragile and intact historical and archeological resources. Views will only be from outside the zone, and a fence will protect the perimeter. Native plant species appropriate to the fort setting will be reintroduced through reseeding.

Historic Structures

The landforms associated with the fort will be repaired, and visitor use will be prohibited to prevent any further damage to fort resources. Access will be permitted for research and related projects.

Erosion control structures will be replaced along the Maumee River to protect the edge of the fort, and potential resources within the river will be protected and preserved.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Soils and Water Resources

Drainage of the parking area is by way of a street storm sewer to a large storm drain buried along the west boundary. The central area, the earthworks, and the hillside drain along Corey Street and through steep hillside ravines to the Maumee River.

The historic preservation zone will be reseeded with native plant species to prevent further erosion. As previously mentioned, erosion control structures in the Maumee River will be replaced.

Vegetation

Much of the fort site has been disturbed since 1974. The upland area is mowed grassland with trees. The hillside contains elm, maple, ash, and oak. Most trees are estimated to be under 60 years of age. The hillside and surrounding area have been cleared of trees for perimeter protection of the original fort.

An ongoing flora survey of the site was begun in 2001, and 101 species have been discovered thus far. Of these species, 5 are listed as invasive by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, and 29 as nonnative.

Plant surveys will be continued, and native plants will be maintained. The entire site will be reseeded with native grasses, and visitor use will be restricted to trails. The Maumee River bank will be stabilized with native species. Nonnative species and woody vegetation will be controlled.

Wildlife

Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or species of concern, including the Indiana bat and the Karner blue butterfly, could occur. Wildlife surveys will be continued.

VISITOR USE

Access and Circulation

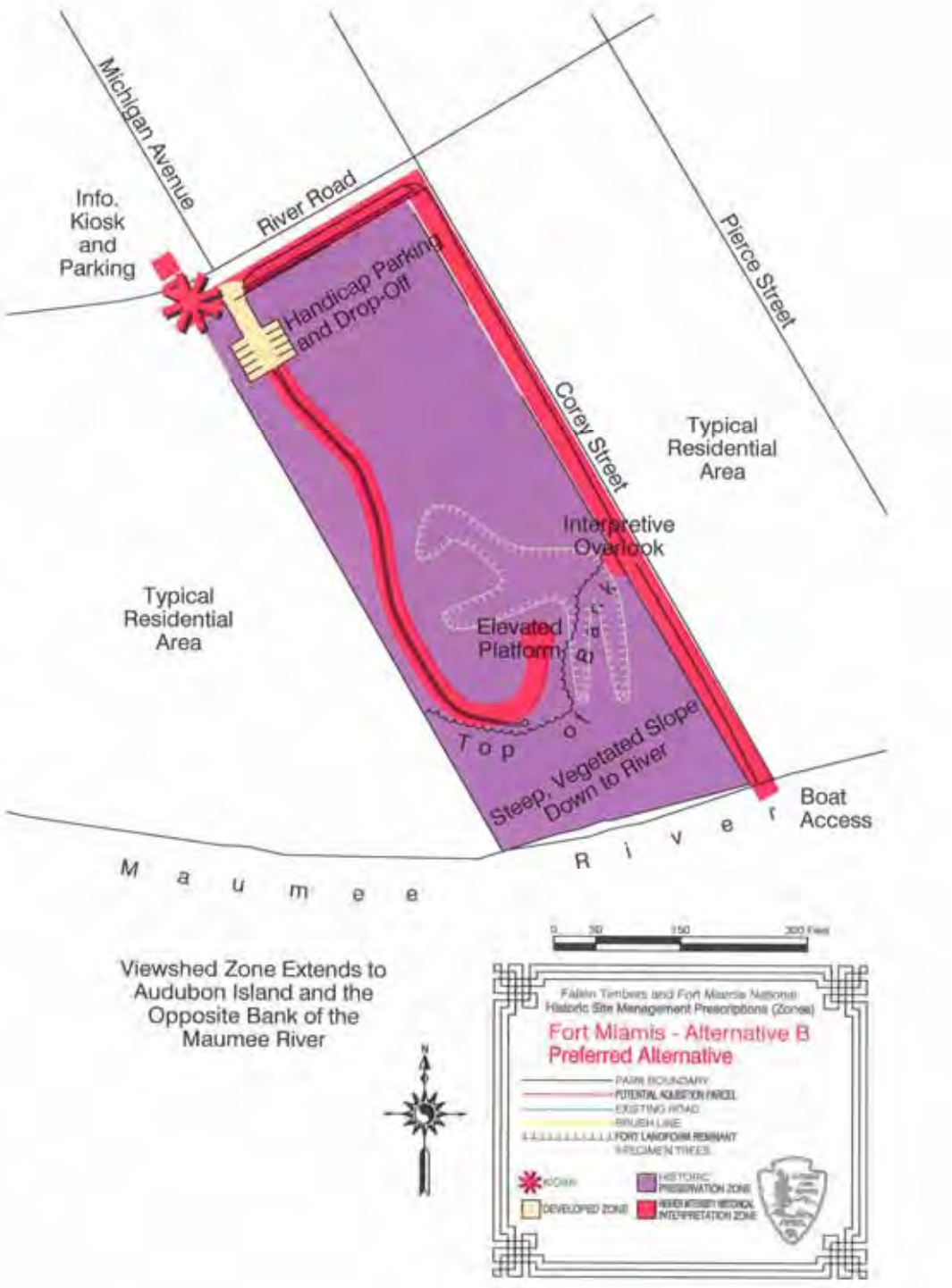
Fort Miamis is between the intersections of Michigan Avenue and Corey Street and is accessible from River Road.

A blacktop parking area for 10 cars has been installed. There are no designated parking spaces for visitors with disabilities, although there are curb cuts to the sidewalk on each side across the front of the property. A split two-rail wooden fence surrounds the parking lot, and a split three-rail fence runs along the north and east sides of the site. Several openings in the split rail fence allow access to the site.

Beyond the fenced parking area is a black-topped walkway and a grassy area. Picnic tables have been placed within a short walk to the parking area. The walkway passes adjacent to the old earthworks and foundations of the fort, ending at a small flagpole.

Parking at the existing location will be maintained. A visitor kiosk will be provided at the parking area in the northwest corner. A fence around the perimeter will limit access to the main parking area. Development will remain in areas already disturbed by the installation of a city storm sewer some years ago.

A total of 0.3 mile of hard-surfaced walkways or trails within the historical interpretation zone will allow pedestrian access to the perimeter of the fort on the west, east, and north. The existing path to the fort will be widened and resurfaced and used as the main interpretive walkway within the site. A second walkway will be established along the northern and eastern edges of the unit (parallel to River Road and Corey Street), eventually leading to an existing dock on the Maumee River. Walkways will be wide enough to accommodate groups. An observation area off Corey Street will be provided adjacent to the fort remnants. Trails will be designed or redesigned for universal access.


Michigan Avenue
River Road
Info. Kiosk and Parking
Handicap Parking and Drop-Off
Pierce Street
Corey Street
Typical Residential Area
Interpretive Overlook
Typical Residential Area
Elevated Platform
Top of Steep, Vegetated Slope Down to River
Boat Access
Maumee River
Viewshed Zone Extends to Audubon Island and the Opposite Bank of the Maumee River
Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site Management Prescriptions (Zones)
Fort Miamis - Alternative B Preferred Alternative
PARK BOUNDARY
POTENTIAL ACQUISITION PARCEL
EXISTING ROAD
BRUSH LINE
FORT LANGLADE REMNANT
REGIMENTAL TENTS
KIOSK
HISTORIC PRESERVATION ZONE
DEVELOPED ZONE
INTERPRETATION ZONE

Interpretation and Education

At the sidewalk before entering the parking lot is a metal historical marker erected in 1955 by the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio. The Anthony Wayne Parkway emblem is at top, the words “Ft. Miamis” are on the entry side, and “The Indian Wars 1790–1795” on the reverse. One plaque near the parking area tells visitors about the fort and the conflict of the 1790s in the Old Northwest Territory.

Information about this unit will be focused at the visitor kiosk at the parking area. Direct interpretation will be provided along the trails leading to two observation platforms on the perimeter of the fort site. Interpretive and directional signs will be posted along the trails. An interpretive plan will be developed at a later date.

Visitor Experience

Recent recreational pursuits at Fort Miamis have included picnicking, sledding, all-terrain bicycling, and other activities. The resources are showing erosion down to mineral soil as a result of these uses. The wooded hillside has also been used as a sledding hill. As of fall 2005, bicycling and sledding have been prohibited (see appendix A).

Most of the fort unit will be managed to provide a highly reflective experience. Interpretive exhibits and waysides at platforms overlooking the fort remnants will help people visualize the historic fort and learn about connected events and stories. Most of the area will be designated as a historic preservation zone, with a narrow, historical interpretation zone for visitors to view the remnants of the fort.

To protect views toward the Maumee River as seen from vista points within the unit, a viewshed protection area will be established outside the park. This vista has been identified as needing to be preserved because of its pristine appearance, typical of what would have existed around 1794. Because this area is outside the boundaries of the national historic site, recommendations will be made to the Perrysburg Planning Commission to protect this area from uncontrolled development.

ADJACENT LAND USES

The surrounding area is zoned residential, but it is commercial to the north across River Road. The west boundary is marked by a chain-link fence, adjacent to which is an old right-of-way for Michigan Avenue and a storm sewer easement to the Maumee River. The southwest boundary is a private residence. There is a seasonal access to the Maumee River at Corey Street.

Islands that can be seen in the Maumee River include an approximately 5-acre island owned by a private foundation and the 170-acre Audubon Islands State Nature Preserve just upstream, which is owned by Metroparks.

Adjacent property might be purchased to accommodate a future interpretive facility and additional parking. Current public docks on the Maumee River will be maintained as they are now.

PARK OPERATIONS

Maintenance operations reverted to Metroparks in November 2005 and will be continued from off site.

PARTNERSHIPS

Potential partnerships with Parks Canada (to enhance the British colonial and French Canadian perspective), the American Indian Intertribal Association, and South Wales Borders will be investigated for future improvements to site interpretation.

LINKAGES TO OTHER UNITS

Actions to link all three park units will include

- a bicycle/walking connection along River Road
- a waterway connection by way of the Maumee River
- public transportation and park transportation, with established bus stops at each unit
- connections to sites not directly related to the national historic site but with historical content

These linkages will rely heavily on signage along the various routes connecting the three units, as well as kiosks offering maps and brochures. These same materials will be available in the visitor center and on a park website. Convenient pedestrian and bicycle connections will be provided between sites and to other sites in the region.

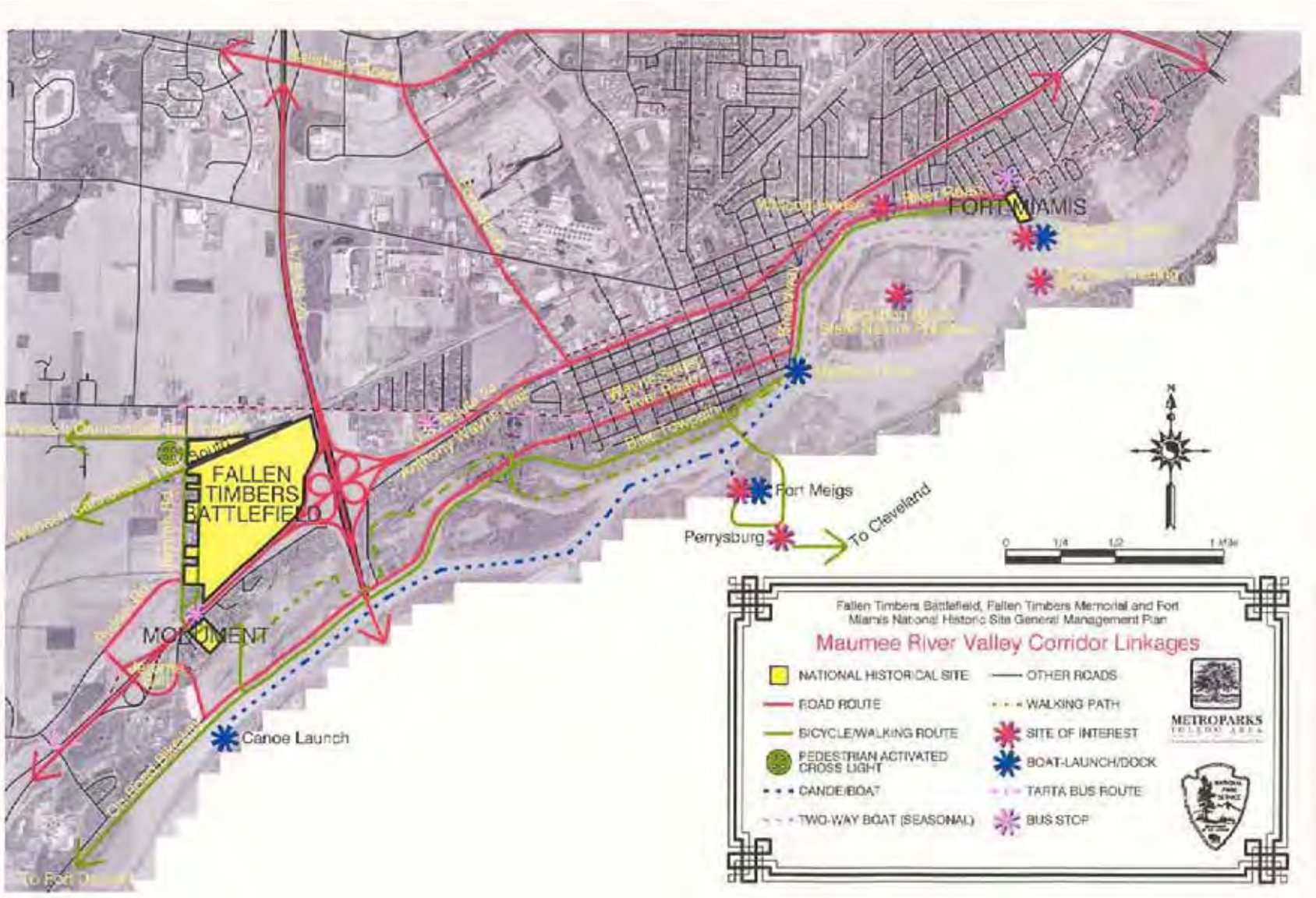
Electronic touring aids may also be used to enhance the visitor experience. For example, routes could be customized according to visitor interests, with the following types of computer-generated itineraries:

- Visitors could trace Wayne's route along the Maumee River; a CD would describe encampments and pertinent information.
- A CD that describes the route and provides networking options to other sites, all based on visitor interests, could be made available.

Potential visitors could log on to the website from home, view options, make choices, and have information e-mailed to them or copied to a CD.

Specific linking trails will include

- a 0.8-mile recreation trail along the western boundary of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield (outside the park boundary), with connections to the monument as well as to Fort Miamis
- a 0.25-mile recreation trail at the monument along the northern and eastern boundaries to connect to the adjacent battlefield, the floodplain, and the river
- a water/boating link on the Maumee River from near the monument to the fort, when water levels permit


FORT MIAMIS
FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD
MONUMENT
Fort Meigs
Perrysburg
To Cleveland
Canoe Launch
Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Fallen Timbers Memorial and Fort Miamis National Historic Site General Management Plan
Maumee River Valley Corridor Linkages
NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE
ROAD ROUTE
BICYCLE/WALKING ROUTE
PEDESTRIAN ACTIVATED CROSS LIGHT
CANOE/BOAT
TWO-WAY BOAT (SEASONAL)
OTHER ROADS
WALKING PATH
SITE OF INTEREST
BOAT-LAUNCH/DOCK
TARTA BUS ROUTE
BUS STOP
METROPARKS

PLAN SUMMARY AND COST

TABLE 3: PLAN SUMMARY

Overall Concept	Manage the three units to maintain a high level of preservation and the integrity of cultural resources. Interpret all three units from a visitor center at the battlefield unit. Emphasize a reflective visitor experience, with interpretation away from the historic resources.
FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD	
Concept	Manage most of the battlefield as a resource protection zone, with limited public access. Interpret the battle at an adjacent visitor center. Ensure the integrity of cultural resources.
Cultural Resources • Archeological Resources	Continue to study and discover archeological resources; survey construction sites before any development. Display and store artifacts from all three sites at the visitor center.
• Cultural Landscape	Retain wooded areas. Prepare a cultural landscape report, and allow the vegetation to revert to conditions likely present in 1794 by restoring a wet woodland community through natural succession.
Natural Resources • Vegetation	Continue baseline plant surveys. Maintain natural areas in succession by removing nonnative species. Reestablish species more typical of the period. Allow vegetation to evolve into wet woods by altering drainage patterns.
• Wildlife	Monitor to determine species and define habitats.
• Soils and Water Resources	Monitor drainage patterns. Monitor stormwater quality from offsite sources. Study pH levels related to vegetation and residuals from farming. Block some drainage tiles, manage soils and hydrology for a higher integrity, palustrian woodland, reflecting the landscape of 1794.
Visitor Use • Access and Circulation	Provide parking at two sites — at the visitor center and on adjacent property along the western boundary (east of Jerome Road). Provide a group entrance south of the visitor center. Construct a trail from the visitor center to the battlefield area.
• Interpretation and Education	Provide a visitor center to interpret all three sites, with a minimal outdoor experience. Use interpretive exhibits to illustrate the history of the American, British, and American Indian forces.
• Visitor Experience	Foster a quiet, respectful feeling in the battlefield area, with a sense of entering sacred ground. Apart from the trail, no other battlefield areas will be accessible to the public.
Park Operations	Provide minor support facilities on site; share major facilities with Side Cut Metropark.
Adjacent Land Uses	Continue a cooperative dialog with adjacent landowners. Acquire properties along the western boundary from willing sellers or through donation and manage consistent with park purposes.
Partnerships	Continue partnerships primarily with the Ohio Historical Society, Heidelberg College, and the City of Maumee, plus develop partnerships with the American Indian Intertribal Association for viewshed protection and shared programming, information, and materials. Maintain Metroparks marketing partnerships for fund raising.
FALLEN TIMBERS STATE MONUMENT	
Concept	Manage as a sacred area, with a kiosk in the parking area for interpretation. Establish a transitional zone to screen incompatible, adjacent uses.
Cultural Resources • Archeological Resources	Survey sites before any construction.
• Cultural Landscape	Retain monument area as a memorial site; prepare a cultural landscape report to document historic conditions.
• Historic Structures / Sacred Sites	Maintain monuments and walkways in their historic condition.
Natural Resources • Vegetation	Continue baseline plant surveys; manage slope vegetation for nonnative species and maintain the manicured landscape.
• Wildlife	Identify wildlife species and observe uses.
• Soils and Water Resources	Gather information on soils and maintain current conditions.
Visitor Use • Access and Circulation	Use existing parking off Fallen Timbers Lane. Maintain a trail through the center of the property to the monument.
• Interpretation and Education	Provide a kiosk adjacent to the parking lot to interpret the main points of the unit and to inform people about the other two units. Retain existing wayside signs.
• Visitor Experience	Support a highly reflective experience and minimize outside intrusions. Eliminate inappropriate recreational uses.
Park Operations	Maintain operations off site.
Adjacent Land Uses	Maintain existing land uses and boundaries; screen views of US 24 and adjacent residential properties.
Partnerships	Maintain partnership between Metroparks and the Ohio Historical Society; pursue partnerships with Parks Canada and South Wales Borders.

FORT MIAMIS	
Concept	Manage most of the fort unit as a historic preservation zone. Restrict visitor use to trails. Offer a highly reflective experience on the site.
Cultural Resources	
• Archeological Resources	Conduct a survey before any construction; preserve and protect all archeological artifacts.
• Cultural Landscape	Prepare a cultural landscape report to document historic conditions. Protect fort from visitor impacts by establishing a historic preservation zone.
• Historic Structures	Repair fort resources; prohibit public access to prevent any further damage. Maintain erosion control structures along the Maumee River to protect the fort edge. Protect and preserve potential resources within the river.
Natural Resources	
• Vegetation	Continue plant surveys; stabilize bank with native species. Reintroduce appropriate native species; maintain existing native plants. Control nonnative species and woody vegetation.
• Wildlife	Identify and monitor species.
• Soils and Water Resources	Control nonnative species and woody vegetation. Reseed the historic preservation zone with native species to prevent further erosion. Install new erosion control structures in the Maumee River. Continue to prohibit bike riding and sledding.
Visitor Use	
• Access and Circulation	Maintain parking at the present location but improve the surface and drainage. Resurface and widen the existing walkway as the only means for visitors to enter the site. Establish another walkway along Corey Street to the Maumee River.
• Interpretation and Education	Construct an elevated interpretive platform overlooking the fort site and the Maumee River. Construct a second interpretive platform off Corey Road.
• Visitor Experience	Provide a reflective experience, with interpretive exhibits about the fort and the historic events. Continue to prohibit inappropriate recreational uses.
Park Operations	Maintain operations off site.
Adjacent Land Uses	Purchase adjacent property to accommodate a future interpretive facility and overflow parking.
Partnerships	Pursue partnerships with Parks Canada and South Wales Borders.
Linkages among the Units	
Concept	Link the three units by means of signs, pedestrian and biking trails, a waterway connection, and public transportation. Highlight connections through interpretive programs, and develop a website for site history and tour options.

The estimated capital cost to implement the general management plan will be approximately $3.4 million, as shown in Table 4. These costs were generated in 2004. Actual costs for implementation may change due to inflation or other factors.

TABLE 4: ESTIMATED INITIAL COSTS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fallen Timbers Battlefield		
Visitor Center		$2,028,960
Trails		$252,280
Parking		$58,968
Miscellaneous		$76,230
	Subtotal	$2,416,438
Contingency (30%)		$724,931
	Total	**$3,141,369**
State Monument		
Trails/Pavement		$54,905
Kiosk		$25,000
	Subtotal	$79,905
Contingency (30%)		$23,972
	Total	**$103,877**
Fort Miamis		
Trails		$70,065
Kiosk		$25,000
Parking		$9,072
	Subtotal	$104,137
Contingency (30%)		$31,241
	Total	**$135,378**
	GRAND TOTAL	**$3,380,624**

NOTE: These costs do not include costs for ongoing maintenance and staffing.

APPENDIXES
GLOSSARY
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
PLANNING TEAM

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION AND LEGAL CONTRACTS

Public Law 106–164
106th Congress

An Act

Dec. 9, 1999
[S. 548]

To establish the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site Act of 1999.
16 USC 461 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "historic site" means the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Monument and Fort Miamis National Historic Site established by section 4 of this Act.

(2) The term "management plan" means the general management plan developed pursuant to section 5(d).

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "management entity" means the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area.

(5) The term "technical assistance" means any guidance, advice, or other aid, other than financial assistance, provided by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The 185-acre Fallen Timbers Battlefield is the site of the 1794 battle between General Anthony Wayne and a confederation of Native American tribes led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket.

(2) Fort Miamis was occupied by General Wayne's legion from 1796 to 1798.

(3) In the spring of 1813, British troops, led by General Henry Proctor, landed at Fort Miamis and attacked the fort twice, without success.

(4) Fort Miamis and Fallen Timbers Battlefield are in Lucas County, Ohio, in the city of Maumee.

(5) The 9-acre Fallen Timbers Battlefield Monument is listed as a National Historic Landmark.

(6) Fort Miamis is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic site.

(7) In 1959, the Fallen Timbers Battlefield was included in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as 1

of 22 sites representing the "Advance of the Frontier, 1763–1830".

(8) In 1960, the Fallen Timbers Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to recognize and preserve the 185-acre Fallen Timbers Battlefield site;

(2) to recognize and preserve the Fort Miamis site;

(3) to formalize the linkage of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Monument to Fort Miamis;

(4) to preserve and interpret United States military history and Native American culture during the period from 1794 through 1813;

(5) to provide assistance to the State of Ohio, political subdivisions of the State, and nonprofit organizations in the State to implement the management plan and develop programs that will preserve and interpret the historical, cultural, natural, recreational and scenic resources of the historic site; and

(6) to authorize the Secretary to provide technical assistance to the State of Ohio, political subdivisions of the State, and nonprofit organizations in the State, including the Ohio Historical Society, the city of Maumee, the Maumee Valley Heritage Corridor, the Fallen Timbers Battlefield Commission, Heidelberg College, the city of Toledo, and the Metropark District of the Toledo Area, to implement the management plan.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD AND FORT MIAMIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site in the State of Ohio.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—The historic site is comprised of the following as generally depicted on the map entitled Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site-proposed, number NHS–FTFM, and dated May 1999:

(1) The Fallen Timbers site, comprised generally of the following:

(A) The Fallen Timbers Battlefield site, consisting of an approximately 185-acre parcel located north of U.S. 24, west of U.S. 23/I–475, south of the Norfolk and Western Railroad line, and east of Jerome Road.

(B) The approximately 9-acre Fallen Timbers Battlefield Monument, located south of U.S. 24; and

(2) The Fort Miamis Park site.

(c) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITES.

(a) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LAWS.—The historic site shall be administered in a manner consistent with this Act and all laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4; commonly known as the National Park Service Organic Act), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.; commonly known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the management entity to provide technical assistance to ensure the marking, research, interpretation,

education and preservation of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT.—Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to reimbursement of all funds made available to such project or the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

Deadlines.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity and Native American tribes whose ancestors were involved in events at these sites, shall develop a general management plan for the historic site. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–1 et seq.; commonly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act).

(2) COMPLETION.—The plan shall be completed not later than 2 years after the date funds are made available.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the plan, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

There is authorized to be appropriated such funds as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved December 9, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 548:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106–64 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):
Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.
Nov. 18, considered and passed House.

○

CONTRACT

This Contract is made between the Ohio Historical Society, an Ohio corporation not for profit, hereinafter "OHS," and the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, hereinafter "MPD."

WHEREAS, OHS is authorized by Section 149.30, Revised Code, to protect and maintain a state memorial known as Fallen Timbers, which memorial is located on the real estate described on the attached Exhibit A, and

WHEREAS, OHS has determined that it would be in the public interest to contract with MPD to manage the site, and MPD has agreed to accept responsibility for management of the site in accordance with the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises enumerated below, OHS hereby grants to MPD full authority to manage the real estate described on the attached Exhibit A, and MPD accepts responsibility for management of such real estate without cost to OHS commencing on June 1, 1982, and continuing in perpetuity unless and until this contract is cancelled by either party as provided herein, on the following conditions:

1. The MPD shall preserve the natural and historic elements of the site;

2. The MPD shall, upon written authorization by the Director of the OHS to the Director-Secretary of the MPD, maintain access to the site for scientific research and study;

3. The MPD shall, for the period of this contract, allow cost-free access to the site for current members of OHS;

4. The MPD shall, in signs, literature and appropriate symbols, recognize the OHS's interest in the site;

5. The MPD shall operate the site as part of the MPD park system, and shall maintain and encourage public access to the site during usual MPD park operating hours, and shall enforce MPD rules and regulations and erect suitable MPD identification and regulatory signs at the site;

6. The OHS shall restore the Battle of Fallen Timbers monument to a condition acceptable to both parties within one year after the first effective day of this contract;

7. It is mutually agreed that during the period of this contract any public assessment costs shall be paid by MPD.

8. It is mutually agreed that the MPD ~~shall~~ may plan developments at the site as part of the development of the contiguous MPD parkland, in cooperation with the OHS, and shall develop

in accordance with a mutually approved plan for the benefit of the public. The MPD shall obtain written approval from the Director of OHS to construct new facilities or to alter or remove existing facilities at the site. It is further agreed that during the period of this contract the cost of any capital improvements to the property shall be equally divided between the two parties, provided the expenditure for such improvements is authorized in writing by both parties in advance. If the contract is terminated by the MPD, the MPD shall relinquish all of its interest in any such improvements. If the contract is terminated by OHS, the MPD shall be reimbursed for any capital improvements constructed five (5) years or less before the termination notification date. Such reimbursement shall be based on cost less depreciation computed at a rate of twenty (20) percent per year.

9. It is mutually agreed that, at two-year intervals commencing two years after the first effective day of the contract, the Directors of MPD and OHS (or their designated agents) shall meet to review overall plans for management and operation of the areas covered by this contract.

10. MPD shall have no authority to incur any liability for or in the name of OHS without its written authorization. OHS shall not be liable to compensate MPD for any services performed or expenses incurred by MPD under this contract.

Further, so long as the MPD maintains control and management of the site by the terms of this contract, the MPD shall hold the OHS harmless from any liability for personal injury or property damage incurred at the site, save for latent defects in the property caused at a time prior to the date of this contract which the MPD could not have discovered in the exercise of reasonable diligence.

It is further agreed that either party may, upon ninety (90) days written notice, cancel this contract. This contract shall continue in perpetuity unless and until cancelled by either party as provided above.

WHEREFORE, the parties hereto, the Ohio Historical Society and the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, through their appropriate officers, affix their signatures hereto as evidence of their mutual intent to be bound by the terms of this contract.

THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By: Robert F. Ebright
President, Board of Trustees

Date: 5-20-82

By: Gary C. Ness
Director, Ohio Historical Society

WITNESS: Jettie C. Hess

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA

Date: May 13, 1982

By:
Robert H. Metz, Director-Secretary

WITNESS: Dorothy J. Buchele

By: John W. Yager
John W. Yager, President

EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR FALLEN TIMBERS STATE PARK

All that part of River Tract 29, Town 1, United States Reserve of 12 miles square at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami and Lake Erie, in Monclova Township, Lucas County, Ohio, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly right-of-way line of Fallen Timbers Lane, said point being 245.38 feet Northeasterly of the interesection of said Southerly right-of-way line of Fallen Timbers Lane with the West line of River Tract 29, said point also being the Northwesterly corner of Fallen Timbers State Park and the Northeasterly corner of Fallen Timbers Plat One, as recorded in Volume 76, Page 56 of the Lucas County Plat Record; thence Northeasterly along the Southerly right-of-way line of Fallen Timbers Lane, same also being the Northerly boundary line of Fallen Timbers State Park for a distance of 225.00 feet to intersect the Westerly right-of-way line of Fallen Timbers State Park Road; thence Southerly along the Westerly right-of-way line of Fallen Timbers State Park Road for a distance of 20.00 feet to a point; thence Northeasterly crossing the right-of-way of Fallen Timbers State Park Road and continuing Northeasterly along the Northerly line of Lots 1 and 2 in Fallen Timbers Subdivision, as recorded in Volume 46, Page 6 of the Lucas County Plat Record, for a distance of 275.17 feet to the Northeasterly corner of said Lot 2; thence Southeasterly along the Easterly line of said Lot 2, also being the Easterly line of Fallen Timbers State Park and also being the Westerly line of Lot 3 in said Fallen Timbers Subdivision, a distance of 701.07 feet more or less to an iron pipe monument at the southeast corner of said Fallen Timbers State Park, thence deflecting right 90° 00'00" for a distance of 500 feet more or less along the southerly line of said Fallen Timbers State Park to an iron pipe monument at the southwest corner of said Fallen Timbers State Park, thence deflecting right 90° 00'00" along the easterly side of the said Fallen Timbers Plat One and also along the Westerly line of Fallen Timbers State Park for a distance of 724 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; containing 8.18 acres more or less and subject to all rights-of-way, easements, restrictions, etc. which are a matter of record.

JEW:ag/4-30-82

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the time that the *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* was being prepared, the City of Maumee owned and managed the city park containing Fort Miamis. To draw attention to Fort Miamis as a nationally significant historic site and to manage it as described in the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*, which requires the prohibition of incompatible activities such as sledding, the Maumee City Council voted to return ownership of Fort Miamis to Metroparks. The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the City Council on November 7, 2005.

ORDINANCE NO. 243 - 2005

AUTHORIZING ADMINISTRATION TO NEGOTIATE WITH BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONS OF METROPARKS OF TOLEDO AREA RELATIVE TO TRANSFER OF TITLE TO FORT MIAMIS PARK, AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CITY OF MAUMEE AND BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONS OF METROPARKS OF TOLEDO AREA RELATIVE TO SAME, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Maumee, Ohio, that:

SECTION 1. The Mayor and the Municipal Clerk be, and they hereby are, authorized, by and with the advice of the Law Director, on behalf of the City of Maumee, Ohio, to negotiate and to execute and enter into an agreement or agreements with Board Of Park Commissions of Metroparks Of Toledo Area for the transfer of title to Fort Miamis Park from the City of Maumee to the Board Of Park Commissions of Metroparks Of Toledo Area, for the sum of $1.00, and to execute all documents and do all things necessary for the transfer of title to such property from the City of Maumee, Ohio, to the Board Of Park Commissions Of Metroparks of Toledo Area.

SECTION 2. It is hereby found and determined that all formal actions of this Council concerning and relating to the passage of this Ordinance were adopted in an open meeting of this Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its

committees that resulted in such formal action, were in meetings open to the public, in compliance with all legal requirements, including Section 121.22 of the Revised Code of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage. The reason for the emergency lies in the fact that this Ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety in that the negotiations and agreements referred to herein are required without delay in order to obtain professional management of a national historic site, to prevent the deterioration of the same, and to retain status of the park as a National Park Affiliate.

Vote on emergency clause: Yeas 7 Nays 0

Passed as an emergency measure: November 7, 2005.

Mayor.

ATTEST:

Municipal Clerk.

APPENDIX B: RECORD OF DECISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

Record of Decision; Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement; Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, Ohio

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this Record of Decision on the Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, Ohio. This Record of Decision includes a description of the background of the project, a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a discussion of impairment of park resources or values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Public Law 106-164, passed in December of 1999, established Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site as an affiliated area of the national park system. A comprehensive general management plan was needed to outline resource conditions and visitor experiences desired for this park. The purpose of Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site is to recognize and preserve the battlefield, the monument, and Fort Miamis; to link the three sites; and to interpret U.S. military history and Native American culture associated with the historic events. The purpose of this management plan is to decide what kind of resource conditions and visitor experiences should ultimately be achieved and maintained throughout the park and to provide guidance for managing the park for the next 10 to 15 years. Four alternatives were considered — a no-action alternative, a preferred alternative, an alternative emphasizing multiple interpretive options, and an alternative emphasizing an interpretive network of sites.

The concepts presented in the Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the park are based on a thorough consideration of the best available information on park resources and the visitor experience. Alternative B in the final plan presents a distinct vision for preserving the resources that contribute to the park's cultural and natural values while making the resources available to people for their enjoyment, education, and recreation.

DECISION (SELECTED ACTION)

The NPS, together with the management entity for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo area (Metroparks), will implement the preferred alternative as described in the Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement issued on February 24, 2006. Because Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site is an affiliated area of the national park system, NPS' authority over this site is limited to providing technical assistance to the management entity, Metroparks. NPS developed this General Management Plan together with Metroparks.

Under alternative B, cultural resources will be preserved, and various types of interpretive programs will be developed to encourage visitors to learn about the importance of the historic events surrounding the park units. At all three units, most interpretation will take place at the edges of the historic resources in order to ensure their preservation. Interpretive programs will cover all three units and the American Indian, British, and American perspectives of the time period. Partnerships will be pursued with a wide variety of agencies and organizations to protect viewsheds outside the park and to share programming, information, and materials.

Most of the battlefield (87%) will be managed as a resource protection zone, and public access will be limited. The battlefield, the monument, and the fort will be interpreted at a visitor center on Jerome Road, with exhibits of artifacts used to support the interpretive program. A 1 ¼ mile-long circular trail will begin and end at the visitor center. On-site interpretation will be provided along this trail and interpretive signs will provide supplemental information to visitors. In the Resource Protection Zone, natural succession will be encouraged to allow vegetation to revert to species types more typical of those that existed in 1794. This process can be expected

to happen slowly as non-intensive methods (removal of exotics, but little, if any, planting of natives) will be used to protect archeological resources.

The Fallen Timbers Monument will be managed as a sacred, contemplative area, with most of this unit (92%) in either a transition or a reflective zone. A kiosk will be provided at the parking area to tell visitors more about the site. A transitional zone using native plantings will be established to screen adjacent uses. The entrance drive and parking area will remain unchanged. A recreational trail providing access to the other units and to the Maumee River will be routed along the northwestern and northeastern edges of the monument. This trail will pass over Route 24 via a bicycle/pedestrian bridge, connecting the monument to the battlefield on the other side of this road.

Most of Fort Miamis (84%) will be managed as a historic preservation zone, with offsite parking and interpretation. Visitor use will be restricted to trails sited to provide a variety of views and experiences. Parking will remain at the existing location, with an interpretive kiosk provided in the northwest corner. Eventually, adjacent property may be purchased by Metroparks to accommodate an interpretive facility and additional parking.

Implementing this alternative will cost approximately $3,380,624 in one-time construction expenses. These construction costs, as well as the yearly operation and maintenance costs, will be borne by Metroparks. Environmental impacts of this alternative are summarized below.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Three other alternatives for the park were evaluated in the Final Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for managing the resources and visitor uses of the park. Alternative A, the no-action alternative, represents current management trends at the park. This alternative was presented as a way of comparing current conditions to possible future conditions, as described in the other three alternatives.

No new construction or major changes would have taken take place under the no-action alternative. Minimal public access and uses are allowed at Fallen Timbers Battlefield. Visitor services at the monument and Fort Miamis are limited to parking, trails, and interpretative plaques. A bicycle/pedestrian bridge over U.S. 24 to connect the north and south forks of the Wabash Cannonball Trail will open in summer of 2006. This bridge will also provide a connection between the battlefield and the monument. Important natural and cultural resources are protected from degradation as a result of visitor use at the battlefield and the monument. While Fort Miamis was owned by the City of Maumee at the time Public Law 106-164 was passed, a resolution was passed in November 2005 to transfer ownership to Metroparks in order to facilitate increased resource preservation of the fort. Visitor activities that are harmful to cultural resources at the Fort such as all-terrain bicycling and sledding are now prohibited.

Total annual operations and maintenances costs to date are $19,368, which are the costs of the no-action alternative. Environmental impacts under this alternative would have included minor beneficial impacts to partnerships and, over the very long term, moderate beneficial impacts to the battlefield's cultural landscape and vegetation and wildlife. Minor to major adverse impacts on archeological resources, moderate and adverse impacts on visitor experience, and moderate adverse impact on sacred sites would have resulted from this alternative.

Under alternative C, an interpretive program with multiple options for visitors to immerse themselves in the site history, with direct access to most historic resources, would have been offered. At the battlefield, visitors would have had various opportunities to directly experience the resource. The resource protection would have been 50% of the park. This alternative would have had a zone of lower intensity historical interpretation (self-guided, unpaved trails) and a vegetative restoration zone (a high degree of disturbance to reestablish vegetation conditions) at the battlefield. There would have been a single, large visitor center at the battlefield with a diverse interpretation program and a number of amenities such as a resource library and meeting rooms. Development at the monument would have been very similar to the way it is in the preferred alternative, although in comparison to that alternative, there would have been a smaller reflective zone and expanded interpretation. Fort Miamis would have been managed as a mix of historic preservation and higher intensity historic interpretation zones. Parking would have been expanded at the Fort and diverse interpretive waysides provided

throughout the site. A kiosk similar to that in the preferred alternative would have been provided at the Fort. At 38% of its acreage, the Fort's higher intensity historical interpretation zone (paved trails) would have been the largest of the three alternatives.

Implementing alternative C would have cost approximately $3,809,034 in one-time construction expenses. Environmental impacts of this alternative would have included: moderate, beneficial and long-term impacts to partnerships; both moderate, beneficial long-term impacts and minor adverse impacts to archeological resources (beneficial in that more area would have been protected, but adverse from the process of actively revegetating sites); both moderate, beneficial long-term impacts and moderate adverse impacts to the cultural landscape at the battlefield and fort (beneficial as a result of restoring wet woods and partially clearing the hillside at the fort, but adverse from constructing a trail across the historic ravine and developing more parking); major beneficial long-term impacts on the visitor experience, moderate adverse impacts on park operation and fuel consumption; moderate beneficial long-term impacts to vegetation and wildlife; and, moderate beneficial impacts on sacred sites.

Under alternative D, each unit would have been interpreted in depth at three separate, relatively small, visitor centers, providing a strong educational/learning experience. Each visitor center would not only have interpreted a different theme of the National Historic Site, but also expanded on other themes that relate to the history of the larger area. Most of the battlefield (79%) would have been in a Resource Protection Zone. Paved trails at the battlefield would have been, relative to the preferred alternative, short, but a lower intensity historical interpretation zone (self-guided, unpaved trails) would have been included. While the American perspective of the battle would have been the focus of interpretation at the battlefield visitor center, the interpretive focus at the monument would have been the American Indian perspective of events. As in the other alternatives, the monument would have had a reflective zone (smaller than the preferred alternative, but larger than alternative C). The British perspective of events would have been the focus at the third small visitor center at the Fort. The developed areas at the Fort would have been relatively large (19%) to accommodate more parking and the visitor center, but, by keeping the higher intensity historical interpretation zone small, the historic preservation zone would have been roughly the same size as in the preferred alternative.

Implementing alternative D would have cost approximately $7,987,564 in one-time construction expenses. Environmental impacts of this alternative would have included: major, beneficial and long-term impacts to partnerships; major beneficial long-term impacts to archeological resources and historic resources; major beneficial impacts to visitor experience; both moderate beneficial impacts and minor adverse impacts to the cultural landscape at the monument (the original landscape plan would have been preserved, but a small visitor center would have been constructed); moderate beneficial impacts to sacred sites; moderate beneficial long-term impacts to vegetation and wildlife; both major beneficial long-term impacts and moderate adverse impacts on the cultural landscape at the Fort (beneficial in that there would have been an historic preservation zone and adverse in that the parking area would have been enlarged and a small visitor center built); and moderate adverse impacts on park operations and fuel consumption from three separate visitor centers.

BASIS FOR DECISION

The planning team solicited comments from the public on the scope of this plan in March of 2002. Preliminary alternatives were presented to the public on August 27, 2002. The Choosing By Advantages (CBA) process was used to select a preferred alternative in the draft plan. The decision factors against which preliminary alternatives were rated were: preservation of cultural resources; richness of the personal experience; diversity of the visitor experience; preservation of the natural resource; ease of access and freedom of movement; potential for partnerships; and, ease of operation. The alternative with the paramount advantage in this CBA process was alternative B. While two alternatives, B and C, scored very closely, the team preferred alternative B because it had superior advantages in protection of cultural resources. Finally, after careful consideration of public comments received throughout the planning process, including comments on the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, alternative B was chosen for implementation.

In response to public comments on the draft plan, the preferred alternative was altered slightly to borrow an advantage from alternative C. Two changes were made: the trail at the battlefield was lengthened; and, the kiosk at the Fort was placed in the corner of the existing parking lot, rather than at an identified space outside of

the boundary. Lengthening the battlefield trail will heighten the visitor experience not only by making the trail circular in shape (which both provides a longer path around the battlefield and avoids the need to backtrack to return to the visitor center), but also by allowing another interpretive node at a different point along a battle line. Visitor traffic will still be confined to the trail so resources will still be preserved as envisioned in the overall concept of this management alternative. By placing the kiosk in the existing parking lot at the Fort, rather than at an identified space outside of the boundary, flexibility has been added in selecting a future location for expanding parking and/or visitor services if needed. These two changes add to the ease of access at the battlefield and provide flexibility for locating future visitor services if they are needed at the Fort without compromising the cultural resource protection advantage of alternative A.

FINDINGS ON THE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote national environmental policy as expressed in section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Ordinarily, this means the alternative that will cause the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative that will best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources. Alternative B, which has been selected as the preferred alternative, is also the environmentally preferable alternative. The six criteria listed in the National Environmental Policy Act follow:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and, wherever possible, maintain an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choices;
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities;
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The environmentally preferable alternative for Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis is based on these national environmental policy goals.

All three action alternatives for Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site will essentially meet all of the objectives of NEPA. However, alternative B, the preferred alternative, will ensure the highest degree of protection of cultural resources because no direct visitor contact will be allowed with historic resources, ground disturbance will be minimized, and intrusions will be limited in order to protect the historic landscape scene. To reestablish a more historic scene on the battlefield, native vegetation, including the wet woodland community, will be reestablished throughout most of the site through natural succession and the removal of nonnative species. Protecting historic resources for the benefit of future generations and preserving important aspects of our national heritage will achieve goals 1 and 4.

While alternatives C and D would also have protected the historic resources, visitors would have had greater access to other parts of the battlefield and there would have been more development on site. Under alternative C, more of the battlefield and the Fort would have been open to visitors, thus intruding on the historic scene. Historic vegetation patterns would have been actively reestablished through natural succession, similar to the preferred alternative, but more trail development at the battlefield would have increased the degree of impacts on natural and, potentially, cultural resources.

In terms of natural resources, the preferred alternative will support protection of the natural areas in the following ways. Water resources will benefit more from this alternative in that drainage patterns will be monitored from surrounding areas, and drainage tiles will be blocked to restore the wetter conditions that existed historically on the site. There will be a benefit to vegetation over other alternatives because natural succession will occur on more acreage, however this process will happen slowly (by controlling invasive plants rather than proactively planting native species) in order to avoid damaging archeological resources.

In terms of the visitor experience, both alternatives B and C focus interpretive programs at a visitor center near the battlefield, while under alternative D, small visitor centers would have been provided at each unit. Under alternative B, visitors will not be allowed to come into direct contact with any historic resources, although they will be able to view the battle areas and the Fort from adjacent trails and platforms. Visitors will also be able to appreciate how the natural environment affected the battle and why Fort Miamis was placed on a hill overlooking the Maumee River. This will achieve goals 2, 3, and 5 because aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings will be provided; the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment will be offered without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; and, a balance will be achieved between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities. Under alternative C, visitors would have had opportunities to become immersed in the historical experience by being allowed to wander through major parts of the battlefield unit, supporting diversity and a variety of individual choice; however, this degree of access could have resulted in undesirable and unintended consequences because of a greater potential for adverse effects on archeological resources.

FINDINGS ON IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES AND VALUES

The NPS may not allow the impairment of park resources and values unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or by the proclamation establishing the park. Impairment that is prohibited by the NPS Organic Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. In determining whether impairment would occur, NPS managers examine the duration, severity, and magnitude of the impact; the resources and values affected; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action. According to NPS policy, "An impact will be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is (a) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park; (b) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (c) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents" (Management Policies 2001).

This policy does not prohibit all impacts on park resources and values. The NPS has the discretion to allow impacts on park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impacts do not constitute impairment. Moreover, an impact is less likely to constitute impairment if it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values.

After analyzing the environmental impacts described in the Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (and public comments received on the draft document), the NPS has determined that implementing the preferred alternative will not constitute an impairment of Fallen Timbers and Fort Miami's resources and values.

Actions under the preferred alternative will protect and enhance the park's natural and cultural resources, and provide for high-quality visitor experiences. Overall, the preferred alternative will produce the following beneficial impacts:

- Partnerships: Moderate, long-term impacts on partnerships, as a greater sense of stewardship and community involvement is fostered
- Socio-Economic: Negligible impacts as a result of visitor services development and annual visitor expenditures. Cumulatively, impacts of regional development are expected to be minor to moderate.
- Archeological Resources: Major, long-term impacts at the Fort and the battlefield as most of these sites will be managed as historic preservation and resource protection zones.
- Cultural Landscapes: Moderate to major, long-term impacts from reestablishing wetland conditions and screening incompatible uses at the battlefield; preserving both the original landscape and historic views toward the river at the monument; and, managing most of the Fort as an historic preservation zone while controlling erosion, prohibiting inappropriate recreational activities, and establishing a viewshed protection area.
- Vegetation and Wildlife: Minor to moderate impacts from reestablishing wetland conditions at the battlefield, maintaining the existing prairie in the floodplain and allowing native forbs and grasses

on the hillside and along the boundary edges at the monument, and reseeding with native species at the Fort.

- Visitor Experiences: Moderate to major long-term impacts from new interpretation facilities and programming at all three units, as well as from fostering reflective experiences at the monument and prohibiting damaging recreational activities and building overlook platforms at the Fort. These impacts would extend to other sites in the region on a cumulative basis.
- Park Operations and Fuel Consumption: Moderate impacts to park operations and fuel consumption from allowing areas at all three units to revert to natural vegetation, which reduces intensive maintenance operations.
- Sacred Sites: Moderate, long-term impacts as inappropriate recreational activities are prohibited and interpretive signs are installed to educate visitors about sacred uses at the monument.
- Soil and Water Resources: While taking prime farmland out of production and impacting soils during construction will have a negligible to minor effect at the battlefield, because stopping agricultural production and restoring natural drainage patterns would result in beneficial impacts, on balance overall impacts on soil and water resources at the battlefield will be beneficial and long-term. Moderate, long-term beneficial impacts on soils and water quality at the Fort will result from reseeding the historic preservation zone with native plant species, thereby decreasing erosion.

The preferred alternative will also produce the following adverse impacts:

- Air Quality: Negligible long-term impacts from increased visitation, although cumulative impacts on air quality at the battlefield are expected to be negligible to minor given anticipated development in that area. Localized, minor adverse air quality impacts will result from construction at all three units.
- Cultural Landscape: Minor, long-term impacts from the developed trail at the battlefield and from constructing the trail and pedestrian/bicycle bridge at the monument. Views from outside of the monument that were intended by the original design will be obscured by the transitional zone -- a minor, adverse impact. At the Fort, not clearing the hillside, as it would have been cleared historically, and constructing of viewing platforms will result in minor adverse impacts. On a cumulative basis, development adjacent to the Fort will continue to intrude on the historic cultural landscape.
- Public Access and Transportation: Negligible to minor adverse impacts on the local and regional transportation system from increases in visitation over the long term as well as impacts to local traffic during construction at the battlefield and monument (for the visitor center and pedestrian bridge).
- Park Operations and Fuel Consumption: Minor to moderate impacts from the need to increase staffing and maintain the visitor center, kiosks and perimeter fencing. At the battlefield, and minor, short-and long-term impacts to energy consumption will result from development of the visitor center.
- Archeological Resources: Negligible impacts as a result of construction activities at all three sites, as well as from planting a transitional zone at the monument.
- Soil and Water Resources: Negligible to minor short-term impacts as a result of construction activities at all three sites.
- Vegetation and Wildlife: Negligible impacts at the monument from removing limited amount of vegetation for trail construction at all three sites.

None of the impacts of alternative B will adversely affect resources or values to a degree that will prevent the NPS from fulfilling the purposes of the park, threaten the integrity of the park, or eliminate opportunities for people to enjoy the park

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM The NPS has investigated all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the selected action. The measures for minimizing environmental impacts are presented in detail in the park's Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement and include:

- The pedestrian bridge over Route 24 between the monument and the battlefield, which will mitigate some of the adverse impacts from additional traffic at both of these sites

- The park's intention to work with the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority to expand bus routes to access all three units will also help to mitigate some of the adverse impacts from additional traffic at both of these sites.
- At both the battlefield and the monument, impacts of traffic on air quality will be partially mitigated by vegetation in the transitional zone, which will help block the transport of pollutants.
- Any adverse impacts to archeological resources from construction of trail and establishing more natural conditions at the Fort would be mitigated through archeological surveys and evaluation before any ground disturbance.

A consistent set of mitigation measures will be applied to actions that result from implementation of this selected alternative. Monitoring and enforcement programs will oversee the implementation of mitigation measures. These programs will ensure compliance monitoring, biological and cultural resource protection, noise and dust abatement, pollution prevention measures, visitor and safety education, revegetation, and other mitigation measures.

Mitigation measures will also be applied to future actions that are guided by this approved plan. In addition, NPS staff will prepare appropriate compliance reviews (i.e., National Historic Preservation Act and other relevant legislation) for future actions.

CONSULTATION WITH AGENCIES

In September 2003, NPS staff initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This consultation included a request for a list of threatened or endangered species. That same month, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided their findings. A copy of that letter is included in an Appendix to the General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. In that letter, U.S. FWS finds that the proposed project lies within the range of: the Indiana bat, a Federally- listed endangered species; the bald eagle, a Federally-listed threatened species; the Federally endangered Karner blue butterfly; the eastern prairie fringed orchid, a Federally listed threatened species; the eastern Massasauga, listed as endangered by the state of Ohio; and, the piping plover, a Federally listed endangered species.

In August 2003, NPS staff began the official consultation process with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. A copy of this office's response is included in an Appendix to the General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. In that letter, it is recommended that Fort Meigs be included in the management plan – a step that was not taken as Fort Meigs was not included in the legislation establishing the Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site. Providing connections to Fort Meigs and other historic sites in the area is one element of the preferred alternative, as described it the "Linkages" section.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A notice of intent to prepare the General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site was published in the Federal Register in January of 2002 (Volume 67, Number 58, pages 13799-13800).

The planning team conducted the initial scoping meeting on March 12, 2002 at the Maumee Branch of the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, 501 River Road, Maumee, Ohio. A total of 150 people attended the two sessions that day. A total of 40 surveys were returned at the meeting, 21 were returned by mail and 11 were returned after the deadline. These comments were used to develop the draft alternatives.

A second meeting, to review the draft alternatives, was conducted on August 27, 2002 at the Maumee Branch of the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library. Forty-six people attended that meeting and 35 surveys were returned. From those comments, the designs for the draft alternatives were adjusted.

A Notice of Availability of the final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was printed in the Federal Register in March of 2004 (Volume 69, Number 62, page 16948). A final set of meetings was held on March 10, 2004 and April 26, 2004, again at the Maumee Branch of the library to review the preferred alternative. A total of 97 people attended these meetings. Comments were accepted until June of 2004. The preferred alternative was modified slightly for the Battlefield and Fort Miamis as a result of the comments.

In addition to the public meetings, four newsletters were published. The first, a special edition for volunteer archaeologists, was sent out on August 20, 2001. A second newsletter, updating the public on the planning process was distributed in December 2001. At the time of the March 2001 meeting, a newsletter was published to solicit comments on the development of the General Management Plan. With that newsletter, the same questionnaire used in the public meeting was distributed, asking for public input into development of the plan. A final newsletter was mailed in conjunction with the August 2002 public meeting on the alternatives. This newsletter gave a detailed description of the alternatives with color maps. It also included a response form, identical to the one distributed at the public meeting.

Newsletters were also sent to all individuals and organizations involved in the planning process and to a mailing list of interested citizens and organizations compiled by the Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission. Copies of the newsletters were also circulated to the 19 branches of the Toledo-Lucas County Library.

The local press, including television, radio and newspaper were sent news releases of all public meetings and each meeting was reported on by those sources. In addition, advertisements of the meetings were placed in the local daily and weekly newspapers on the meetings.

Metroparks led the public involvement effort. The City of Maumee was involved in all discussions leading up to the completion of the General Management Plan. In the Fall of 2004, as the Plan was being readied for final publication, NPS and Metroparks learned that the City of Maumee had concerns over taking the necessary steps to preserve the Fort by prohibiting incompatible recreational activities. As a result of these concerns, a resolution was adopted by the Maumee City Council in November 2005 to transfer ownership of the Fort to Metroparks in order to facilitate the prohibition of visitor activities that are harmful to cultural resources at the Fort such as all-terrain bicycling and sledding.

CONCLUSION

Alternative B provides the most comprehensive and effective method among the alternatives considered for meeting the park's purpose, mission, and goals for managing Fallen Timbers and Fort Miamis National Historic Site and for meeting national environmental policy goals. The selection of alternative B, as reflected by the analysis contained in the environmental impact statement, will not result in the impairment of park resources or values and will not violate the NPS Organic Act. All practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from implementing the selected alternative have been adopted.

Recommended:

James Spengler — Date 4/25/06
Director-Secretary, Toledo Metropolitan Park District

Approved:

Ernest Quintana, Regional Director — Date 5-17-06
Midwest Region, National Park Service

GLOSSARY

affiliated area — An area that meets criteria for national significance but does not meet other criteria for inclusion in the national park system. As stated in the NPS *Management Policies 2001,* to be eligible for "affiliated area" status, the area's resources must: (1) meet the same standards for national significance that apply to units of the national park system; (2) require some specific recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs; (3) be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and (4) be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the National Park Service and the non-federal management entity.

cultural landscape — A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) — A document that describes and assesses the impacts of proposed alternative actions and is available for public comment for a minimum of 60 days.

final environmental impact statement (FEIS) — The document that responds to public comments on the draft environmental impact statement and may include corrections and revisions as a result of public comment.

general management plan — A legislatively required plan that usually guides park management for 15–20 years. It is accompanied by a draft and final environmental impact statement.

management prescription — A term that describes desired resource conditions and visitor experiences in a particular area that will be achieved by implementing the general management plan. Typically there will be numerous management prescriptions that apply to different types of areas, that prescribe different resource conditions, and that foster various visitor experiences.

management zone — The geographic location for implementing a management prescription.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) — This public law requires federal agencies to look at alternatives for proposed major federal actions and to fully analyze the impacts of those alternatives on the human environment before a decision is made.

National Historic Landmark — A district, site, building, structure, or object of national historical significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places — The federal listing of nationally, regionally, or locally significant properties, sites, or landscapes. Sites listed on the national register must be considered when making management decisions if an action could affect that site.

record of decision (ROD) — The document that states which alternative analyzed in an environmental impact statement has been selected for implementation and explains the basis for the decision. The decision is published in the *Federal Register.*

visitor kiosk — A free-standing, open structure containing maps and printed interpretive material.

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PLANNING TEAM

Metropolitan Park District of Toledo

Julie B. Ellison, Administrative Specialist for Planning and Construction

Denise H. Gehring, Director of Environmental Programs

Gary J. Horn, former Project Manager for Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Associate Director for Metroparks of the Toledo Area

John Frederick Jaeger, Director of Natural Resources

Donald R. Rettig Jr., Director of Historical Programs

James A. Speck, Director of Planning

National Park Service, Midwest Region

Sändra Washington, Chief of Planning and Compliance

Ruth Heikkinen, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Consultants

Ann Moss, Planner and Landscape Architect, Shapins Associates, Inc., Firm Principal

Greg Sorensen, URS Corporation, Technical Writer/Editor