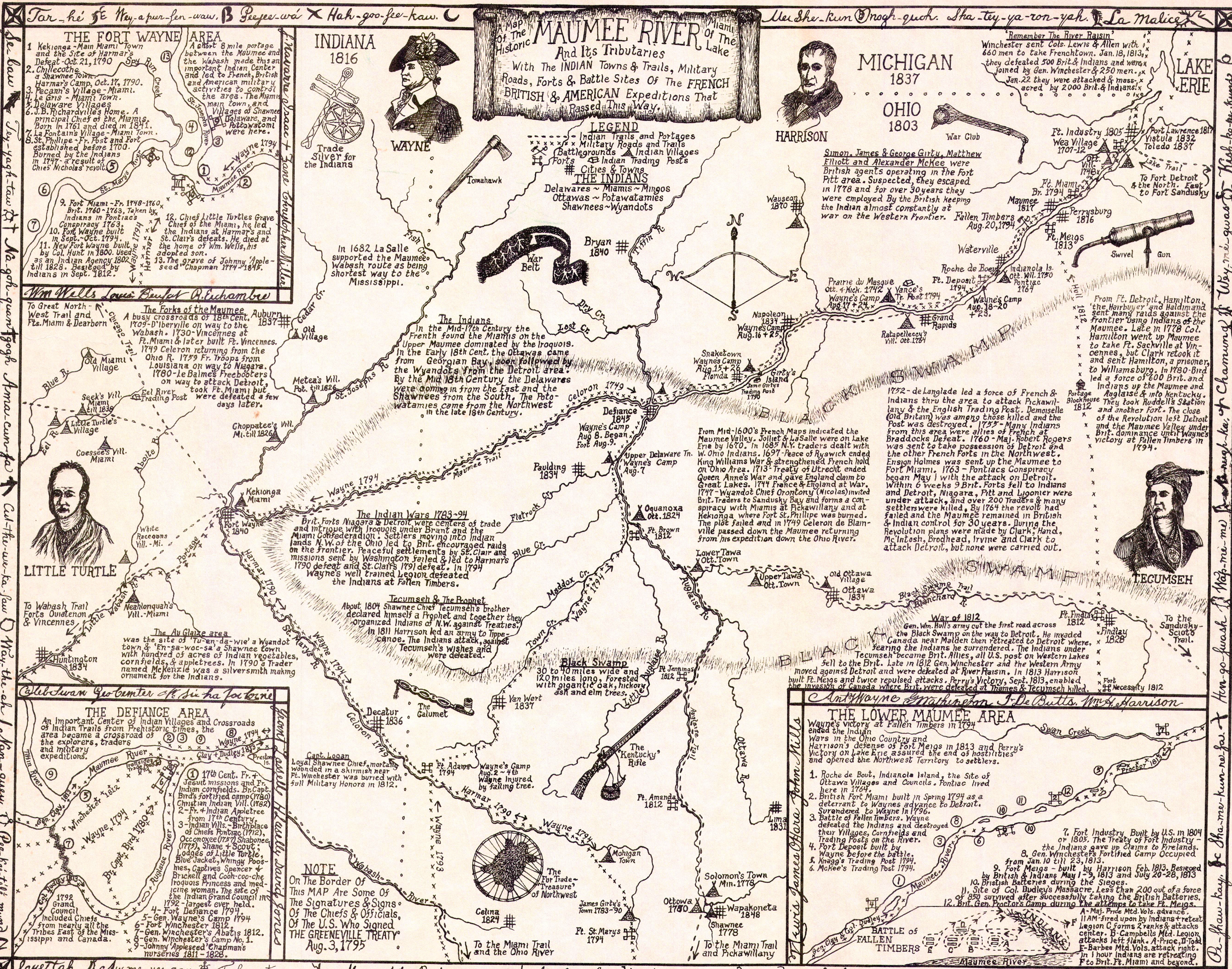


Tar-hei May-a-pur-len-uaw, B Peep-wa X Hah-goo-fee-kaw.

Ue-shu-kun Onogh-quoh. Sha-ty-ya-ron-yah. La Malice



MAUMEE RIVER And Its Tributaries

With The INDIAN Towns & Trails, Military Roads, Forts & Battle Sites Of The FRENCH BRITISH & AMERICAN Expeditions That Passed This Way.

LEGEND
- - - Indian Trails and Portages
- - - Military Roads and Trails
- - - Battlegrounds
- - - Indian Villages
- - - Forts
- - - Indian Trading Posts
Cities & Towns
THE INDIANS
Delawares ~ Miamis ~ Mingos
Ottawas ~ Potawatamies
Shawnees ~ Wyandots

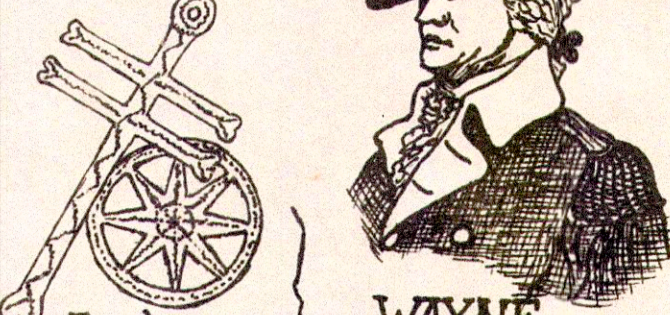


HARRISON
1803
Simon, James & George Girty, Matthew Elliott and Alexander McKee were British agents operating in the Fort Pitt area. Suspected, they escaped in 1778 and for over 30 years they were employed by the British keeping the Indian almost constantly at war on the Western Frontier.

REMEMBER THE RIVER RAISIN
Winchester sent Cols. Lewis & Allen with 640 men to take Frenchtown. Jan. 18, 1813, they defeated 500 Brit. & Indians and were joined by Gen. Winchester & 250 men. Jan. 22 they were attacked & massacred by 2000 Brit. & Indians.

THE FORT WAYNE AREA
A short 8 mile portage between the Maumee and the Wabash made this an important Indian Center and led to French, British and American military activities to control the area. The Miami main town, and Villages of Shawnee, Delaware, and Potawatomi were here.
1. Kekionga - Main Miami Town and the site of Harmar's Defeat Oct. 21, 1790
2. Chillicothe - a Shawnee Town
3. Harmar's Camp, Oct. 17, 1790
4. Pecann's Village - Miami
5. Le Gris - Miami Town
6. Delaware Villages
7. J.B. Richardville's Home. A principal Chief of the Miamis. Born in 1761 and died in 1841.
8. St. Philippe - Fr. Post and Fort established before 1700. Burned by the Indians in 1794 as a result of Chief Nicholas' revolt.
9. Fort Miami - Fr. 1748-1760. Brit. 1760-1763. Taken by Indians in Pontiac's Conspiracy 1763.
10. Fort Wayne built in Sept. - Oct. 1794.
11. New Fort Wayne built by Col. Hunt in 1800. Used as an Indian Agency 1802-1828. Besieged by Indians in Sept. 1812.
12. Chief Little Turtle's Grave. Chief of the Miami, he led the Indians at Harmar's and St. Clair's defeats. He died at the home of Wm. Wells, his adopted son.
13. The grave of Johnny Appleseed Chapman 1774-1845.

INDIANA
1816



WAYNE
Trade Silver for the Indians
Tomahawk
In 1682 La Salle supported the Maumee-Wabash route as being shortest way to the Mississippi.

Wm Wells Louis Buefel R. Echambre
To Great North - West Trail and Ft. Miami & Dearborn
The Forks of the Maumee, Auburn 1709-D'Iberville on way to the Wabash. 1730-Vincennes at Ft. Miami & later built Ft. Vincennes. 1749 Celeron returning from the Ohio R. 1759 Fr. Troops from Louisiana on way to Niagara. 1780-le Balmes Freebooters on way to attack Detroit, took Ft. Miami but were defeated a few days later.
Seek's Vill. Miami till 1836
Little Turtle's Village
Coessees Vill. Miami
White Racoon's Vill. - Mi.
Neahlonquah's Vill. - Miami
Huntington 1834
To Wabash Trail Forts Ouatenon & Vincennes

The Indians
In the Mid-17th Century the French found the Miamis on the Upper Maumee dominated by the Iroquois. In the Early 18th Cent. the Ottawas came from Georgian Bay, soon followed by the Wyandots from the Detroit area. By the Mid 18th Century the Delawares were coming in from the East and the Shawnees from the South. The Potawatamies came from the Northwest in the late 18th Century.

LITTLE TURTLE
To Wabash Trail Forts Ouatenon & Vincennes
The Au Glaize area was the site of "Tu-en-da-wie" a Wyandot town & "En-sa-woc-sa" a Shawnee town with hundreds of acres of Indian vegetables, cornfields, & apple trees. In 1790 a trader named McKenzie was a silversmith making ornament for the Indians.

The Indian Wars 1763-94
Brit. Forts Niagara & Detroit were centers of trade and intrigue, with Iroquois under Brant and the Miami Confederation. Settlers moving into Indian lands N.W. of the Ohio led to Brit. encouraged raids on the frontier. Peaceful settlements by St. Clair and missions sent by Washington failed & led to Harmar's 1790 defeat and St. Clair's 1791 defeat. In 1794 Wayne's well trained Legion defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers.
Tecumseh & The Prophet
About 1804 Shawnee Chief Tecumseh's brother declared himself a Prophet and together they organized Indians of N.W. against Treaties. In 1811 Harrison led an army to Tippecanoe. The Indians attack, against Tecumseh's wishes, and were defeated.

THE DEFIANCE AREA
An Important Center of Indian Villages and Crossroads of Indian Trails from Prehistoric times, the area became a crossroad of the explorers, traders and military expeditions.
1. 17th Cent. Fr. Jesuit missions and Fr. Indian cornfields. Br. Capt. Bird's fortified camp (1740) Christian Indian Vill. (1762)
2. Fr. & Indian Appletree from 17th Century
3. Indian Vill. Birthplace of Chief Pontiac (1712), Occonoxee (1757) Shabonee (1772), Shane & Scout, Dodge of Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Whimpy, Poomes, Captives Spawnee & Brickell and Cook-coo-choe Iroquois Princess and medicine woman. The site of the Indian Grand Council in 1792 - largest ever held.
4. Fort Defiance 1794
5. Gen. Wayne's Camp 1794
6. Fort Winchester 1812
7. Gen. Winchester's Abatis 1812.
8. Gen. Winchester's Camp No. 1.
9. Johnny Appleseed Chapman's nurseries 1811-1826.

NOTE
On The Border Of This MAP Are Some Of The Signatures & Signs Of The Chiefs & Officials Of The U.S. Who Signed THE GREENVILLE TREATY Aug. 3, 1795
Capt. Logan Loyal Shawnee Chief, mortally wounded in a skirmish near Ft. Winchester was buried with full Military Honors in 1812.
The Kentucky Rifle
The Fur Trade - Treasure of Northwest
Celina 1824
To the Miami Trail and the Ohio River

MICHIGAN
1837
OHIO
1803
War Club
Ft. Industry 1805
Wea Village 1707-12
Vistula 1832
To Fort Detroit East to Fort Sandusky
Ft. Miami Br. 1794
Ft. Meigs 1813
Perrysburg 1816
Fallen Timbers Aug. 20, 1794
Waterville
Roche de Boen
Indianola Is. Oct. 1794
Pontiac 1764
Wayne's Camp Aug. 18-20 + 23.
Grand Rapids
Ratapellecey's Vill. Oct. 1784
Wayne's Camp Aug. 16 + 25.
Shaketown Wayne's Camp Aug. 15 + 26 Florida
Napoleon 1834
Wayne's Camp Aug. 16 + 25.
James Girty's Trading Post 1790
Prairie du Masque Oct. 4 High. 1742
Yancey's Tr. Post 1794
Wayne's Camp Aug. 17 + 24.
Ft. Deposit 1794
Ft. Meigs 1813
Swivel Gun
From Ft. Detroit, Hamilton, the "Hairbuyer" and holding and sent Hamilton, a prisoner, to Williamsburg. In 1780 Bird led a force of 600 Brit. and Indians up the Maumee and into Kentucky. They took Ruddell's Station and another Fort. The close of the Revolution left Detroit and the Maumee Valley under Brit. dominance until Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794.
1752 - deLaglade led a force of French & Indians thru the area to attack Pickawillany & the English Trading Post. Demoselle (Old Britain) was among those killed and the Post was destroyed. 1753 - Many Indians from this area were allies of French at Braddock's Defeat. 1760 - Maj. Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and the other French Forts in the Northwest. Ensign Holmes was sent up the Maumee to Fort Miami. 1763 - Pontiac's Conspiracy began May 1 with the attack on Detroit. Within 6 weeks 9 Brit. Forts fell to Indians and Detroit, Niagara, Pitt and Logonier were under attack, and over 200 Traders & many settlers were killed. By 1764 the revolt had failed and the Maumee remained in British & Indian control for 30 years. During the Revolution plans were made by Clark, Hand, McIntosh, Brodhead, Irvine and Clark to attack Detroit, but none were carried out.

War of 1812
Gen. Wm. Hull's army cut the first road across the Black Swamp on the way to Detroit. He invaded Canada near Malden then retreated to Detroit where, fearing the Indians he surrendered. The Indians under Tecumseh became Brit. Allies, all U.S. post on Western Lakes fell to the Brit. Late in 1812 Gen. Winchester and the Western Army moved against Detroit and were defeated at River Raisin. In 1813 Harrison built Ft. Meigs and twice repulsed attacks. Perry's Victory, Sept. 1813, enabled the invasion of Canada where Brit. were defeated at Thames & Tecumseh killed.
Ft. Findlay 1828
Ft. Findlay 1828
To the Sandusky Scioto Trail

THE LOWER MAUMEE AREA
Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794 ended the Indian Wars in the Ohio Country and Harrison's defense of Fort Meigs in 1813 and Perry's Victory on Lake Erie assured the end of hostilities and opened the Northwest Territory to settlers.
1. Roche de Boen, Indianola Island, the site of Ottawa Villages and Councils. Pontiac lived here in 1764.
2. British Fort Miami built in Spring 1794 as a deterrent to Wayne's advance to Detroit. Surrendered to Wayne in 1796.
3. Battle of Fallen Timbers. Wayne defeated the Indians and destroyed their Villages, Cornfields and Trading Posts on the River.
4. Fort Deposit built by Wayne before the battle.
5. Meigs' Trading Post 1794.
6. McKee's Trading Post 1794.
7. Fort Industry. Built by U.S. in 1804 or 1805. The Treaty of Fort Industry - the Indians gave up claims to Firelands.
8. Gen. Winchester's Fortified Camp Occupied from Jan. 10 till 23, 1813.
9. Fort Meigs - built by Harrison Feb. 1813. Besieged by British & Indians May 1-9, 1813 and July 20-28, 1813.
10. British Batteries during the Sieges.
11. Site of Col. Dudley's Massacre. Less than 200 out of a force of 850 survived after successfully taking the British Batteries.
12. Brit. Gen. Proctor's Camp during the attempts to take Ft. Meigs.
A - Maj. Pride Mtd. Vols. advance
B - AM fired upon by Indians & retreat
C - Legion C forms 2 ranks & attacks center
D - Campbells Mtd. Legion attacks left flank
E - A - Price, D - Todd E - Barbee Mtd. Vols. attack right
In 1 hour Indians are retreating to Brit. Ft. Miami and beyond.



TECUMSEH