HUFFMAN DAM
Huffman Dam is part of a system of five earthfill flood control dams managed by the Miami Conservancy District. They were built after the flood of 1913 to protect the Miami Valley. All five dams (Huffman, Englewood, Germantown, Taylorsville and Lockington) were completed between 1919 and 1922. The system is a unique design developed by Arthur Morgan to allow normal water flow to pass while flood waters are held back. Excess water is retained only long enough to drain safely away.

The construction of Huffman Dam required moving the entire village of Osborn from what was to become a flood basin. It was joined with the village of Fairfield and is now known as Fairborn. Huffman Lake was created when soil was removed to build the dam.

Hikers can glimpse remnants of our past. The construction of Huffman Dam required moving the Ohio Electric Railroad and the New York Central and Erie Railroad lines. Remains of the Erie Railroad bridge abutments still can be seen along the Mad River at the north end of the park and from the hiking trail at the bottom of the hill at the south end.

MoMBA
The MetroParks Mountain Bike Area (MoMBA) facility features a stacked loop system of bike trails offering a variety of difficulties. Beginners can learn the ropes and experts can be challenged by the rock drops, creek crossings and terrain changes.

MAD RIVER
This scenic river flows cool, swift and clear during most of the year due to the numerous springs from glacial deposits in west-central Ohio that feed it. Lush forests and abundant wildlife can be found along its banks.

HUFFMAN DAM TRILOBITE
In the summer of 1919, workers digging the outlet tunnel for Huffman Dam unearthed a giant trilobite fossil of the genus Isotelus. This 14.5 by 10.5 inch fossil became known as the Huffman Dam Trilobite and is one of the largest complete trilobites ever found. It was donated to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and has been on display there since 1919. The Isotelus trilobite is Ohio’s state fossil.