

### Jane Forsyth (1921-2006)



A dynamic scientist and educator, Jane Forsyth graduated from Smith College in 1943 and embarked on a long and successful career in geology. From 1955 to 1965, Forsyth worked at the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological Survey where she mapped and studied all aspects of Ohio glacial geology and co-authored the first Glacial Map of Ohio, published in 1961. Following her work at ODNR, Forsyth became the first female geology professor at Bowling Green State University, despite the lack of opportunities given to female academics during this time. She taught there for 27 years, helping students discover the connections between geology, botany, and ecology. It is fitting that a full-fee scholarship at Bowling Green State University honors her legacy. As one of Ohio's outstanding scientists, she made important discoveries about Ohio Pleistocene geology and authored over 100 scientific papers, popular articles, and abstracts. For this work, Jane Forsyth is known as "the Queen of the Pleistocene."

### E (Emma) Lucy Braun (1889-1971)



Born in Cincinnati where her parents fostered in her a deep love of nature, Lucy Braun was considered an environmentalist even before the term was popular. Braun graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1910, received a master's degree in geology by 1912 and a PhD in botany by 1914. She began her teaching career at the University of Cincinnati in 1914, finally achieving full professorship in plant ecology in 1946. Through her long and fruitful career, Braun wrote four books and 180 articles-- her most famous being *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America* (1950). Her work, *The Woody Plants of Ohio* is still used today and considered an important contribution toward a larger project: The Vascular Flora of Ohio. A three-year grant from the National Science Foundation for this book project allowed her to travel around Ohio to collect plant specimens and obtain many high-quality illustrations. Finally, Lucy Braun was regarded as a mentor to other women in this field. Of thirteen graduate students under her guidance, nine were women, a statistic highly uncommon during her era.

### **Charles Young (1864-1922)**



Colonel Charles Young had a long and noteworthy career in the United States Army and had Ohio roots in his youth and career. He was the first African American to serve as a U.S. National Park Superintendent. He and his troops managed Sequoia National Park in northern California. Young is credited with making significant progress on building roads in Sequoia NP. Roads his crew built are still in use today and have since served millions of park visitors. Charles was born to enslaved parents in 1864. Later the family escaped enslavement and relocated to Ripley, Ohio. He and his family valued education. Charles enjoyed academics, foreign language, and music. He was the first African American to graduate from the white high school in Ripley, Ohio. Later he headed to the US Military Academy at West Point. Young was only the 3rd African American to graduate from West Point. He was also a distinguished professor at Wilberforce University in Ohio. Colonel Young demonstrated determination and leadership as he faced prejudice throughout his career.

### **Edmund Secrest (1882-1949)**



Edmund Secrest was Ohio's first state forester and served as associate director and director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster. Through Secrest's efforts, Ohio passed a 1915 law enabling the state to acquire scenic lands to be used for reforestation and recreation. Today those lands make up many of Ohio's state forests. In addition to developing many of Ohio's re-forestation programs, Secrest developed the Wooster Arboretum in 1909 when he set out the first planting for a proposed Forest Arboretum. This arboretum was dedicated to him and received his name in 1950. Today the Secrest Arboretum, a 110-acre outdoor laboratory and landscape garden, is known as one of the finest long-term plant repositories in the United States.

**Louis Bromfield (1896-1956)**

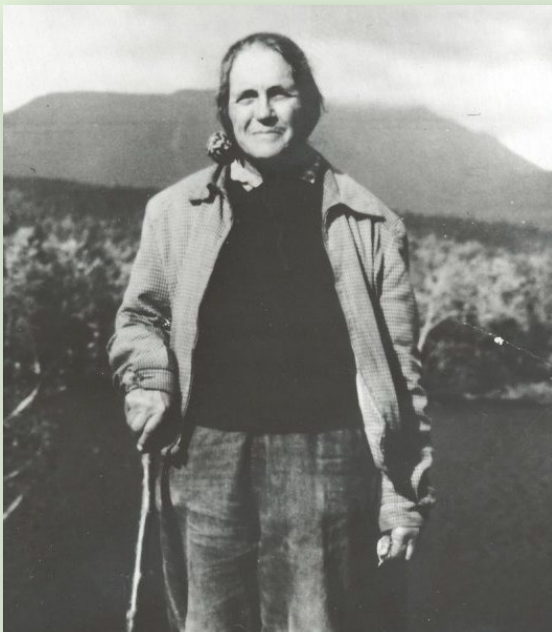


and articles focused on his interest in soil conservation and organic farming. He became famous for his conservation efforts and was posthumously elected to the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame. Upon his death one of his daughters, Ellen Bromfield Carson continued his conservation efforts. Today Malabar Farm is one of Ohio's premier state parks.



Louis Bromfield was born in Mansfield, Ohio. He went to Columbia University and worked on a journalism degree that he later put to use writing articles and eventually publishing books. He was a prolific writer in the 1920's and traveled around the world. In 1939 he went back to Mansfield and purchased Malabar Farm and dedicated his life and the farm to promoting sustainable agriculture and soil conservation. His later books

**Grandma (Emma) Gatewood  
(1887-1973)**



Emma Gatewood was born in Mercerville, Ohio in the Raccoon Creek area of Gallia County. She was one of 15 children born into a farming family. She married Perry Gatewood at the age of 19. Enjoying the outdoors, a walk in the woods was her solace during trying days of spousal abuse and raising 11 children. After 33 years of marriage, she divorced her husband. When the children were grown, she decided that she needed a new adventure. After reading about the Appalachian Trail in National Geographic and finding out that no woman had ever solo hiked it, she decided that is what she was going to do. Her first attempt was in 1953. She started in Maine, but broke her glasses early on the hike, and was encouraged by rangers to go home. In 1955 she started from the opposite end and 5 months later was the first woman to solo hike the Appalachian Trail. She repeated this feat, becoming the first person (man or woman) to complete the solo hike twice. She passed away at home at the age of 85, leaving a legacy that anyone – man or woman can do anything with determination and hard work.



**John Davey (1846-1923)**



John Davey is the “Father of Tree Surgery.” In his early 20’s, John emigrated from England and took a job as the caretaker of Standing Rock Cemetery in Kent, OH. He was affectionately known as the “treeman,” due to his beautification efforts planting trees at the cemetery, and helping his neighbors do the same for their own yards. John’s love of plants and the scientific method motivated him in 1880 to found the first horticultural company to use the practical applications of tree surgery, The Davey Tree Expert Company. John believed the health of a tree, just like humans, would improve if specific care and treatments were applied. He saw that trees needed a similar medical doctor as people did. So, he set out to provide such experts by training individuals and educating the general public. In 1901, John published his tree care practices in his influential work called, “The Tree Doctor.” His methods would provide the foundation for today’s industry of arboriculture. Due to his tree surgeons being such experts, his company became nationally known, even overseeing the grounds of Arlington National Cemetery, United States Capitol Building, and the White House.

**Lewis Charles Chadwick  
(1902-1993)**



L.C. Chadwick was born in Randolph Center, Vermont. He received his Bachelor of Science in Horticulture from the University of Vermont and his PhD in Horticulture from Cornell University. Chadwick’s Ohio connection began in 1931 when he was hired as an Assistant Professor of Horticulture at OSU. He remained at OSU for his entire career advancing to full professor in 1947, then head of the Division of Floriculture and Landscape Horticulture in 1953 until 1967, when he retired. L.C. Chadwick had similar responsibilities at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster during this time. He was the founder of the Ohio Chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference in 1942. Chadwick is known as one of the leading horticultural plantsmen in the world, stimulating high standards in the profession and educating many of the leaders in Ohio’s nursery industry. In 1973 he received the L. H. Bailey Medal, the highest honor given by the American Horticultural Society for outstanding achievement in the field of horticulture. In 1981 the 44-acre Chadwick Arboretum on the West Campus of Ohio State University was dedicated in his name.

## **Ann Fisher-Miller**

(1942-present)



Ann Fisher-Miller was one of the United States' first urban foresters. After serving in U.S. Air Force, she returned stateside and started a family. In 1975 her love of the outdoors drove her to enroll in the University of Kentucky to study forestry. Ann's career with the Ohio Division of Forestry began in 1980 in one of their newly created urban forestry positions. She helped build Ohio's unique, nationally recognized program which provides direct, professional assistance to cities and villages. Ann was the Ohio Chapter International Society of Arboriculture's first female president and won many awards for her accomplishments in the profession. She started her own consulting business and was highly respected as an expert witness specializing in tree issues. Ann paved the way for urban foresters and the profession in Ohio and beyond.



## **Sharon Lilly**

(1958-present)



Arborist, author, educator, Sharon Lilly is best known for leading the credentialing system for the tree care profession. Growing up in Columbus, Ohio she loved being in trees and did tree work while in high school and college at OSU. Her work as a member of the Ohio Chapter International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) to create a certified arborist program became the model for the international society which also Sharon directed. Certification has had a profound, world-wide influence on the arboriculture profession, providing the impetus for tens of thousands to expand their knowledge and improve their professionalism. It created a need and a thirst for educational products and programming, making arboriculture acknowledged and respected among other professions and the public. For many individuals attaining arborist certification is a career highlight. She is instrumental in writing, directing, and producing many arborist training materials, books, and videos which are staple resources for all arborists. In 1994 ISA created one of their highest international awards in her honor. The Sharon J. Lilly Award of Achievement recognizes individuals who have shown sustained, outstanding efforts or contribution to the advancement of ISA. Her efforts to advance arboriculture will have an enduring impact on its future.

