

When displayed in the Wayne National Forest Headquarters Office in Nelsonville, Ohio, the Centennial Quilt will be supported by a wooden rack made from different woods found in the Wayne National Forest. *The wooden rack is being made by made by Gary Willison*

Wayne National Forest

Centennial Quilt



The reverse side of the Centennial Quilt is a reminder of the teamwork that was needed during this year-long project. Each Forest Service employee, family member, or friend who played a role in its creation has signed their name on one of the leaves that have been appliquéd onto the back of the quilt. *The leaves were cut and prepared by Ted King and Mary Reddan*

*A Story Told...
One Stitch at a Time*

The U. S. Forest Service turns 100 years old in 2005! To commemorate the occasion, Wayne National Forest employees and their families and friends designed and crafted a Centennial Quilt. Each individual block reveals a story about the heritage of Ohio's only National Forest.

The Wayne National Forest was established in 1934, and was subsequently named for General Anthony Wayne, a renowned Revolutionary War hero who helped open Ohio for white settlement. The landscape we see today was shaped by European settlers that began arriving in "Northwest Territory" as early as 1787. The historic coal, iron, timber, salt, clay, oil, and gas extraction industries of the 19th and 20th centuries had a profound effect on the appearance of the Ohio Territory. Southeastern Ohio fueled industrialization and contributed significantly to Ohio's high ranking in industrial output and the development of the nation.

The Centennial Quilt incorporates depictions of historical events or of natural and recreation resources that characterize the Wayne National Forest...a unique American treasure! Please use this guide to discover the story behind each individual block, as well as who crafted them.

All materials used to craft the Centennial Quilt were donated by Wayne National Forest employees. The blocks were created using a mix of techniques, including appliqué, embroidery, and paper piecing. For many people involved in the project, this was their first-ever experience with quilting.

The Wayne National Forest Centennial Quilt was made possible by many Forest Service employees, their families, and friends:

Wilma Boggess, WNF Retiree, Ironton, Ohio
Linda Boody, HQ Budget Program Manager, BLM, Washington DC
Chantel Cook, Chippewa NF Fisheries Biologist, Cass Lake, Minnesota
Cheryl Coon, WNF Botanist, Athens, Ohio
Ann Cramer, WNF Archaeologist, Amesville, Ohio
Karla Deak-Ward, WNF Information Specialist, Lowell, Ohio.
Becky Ewing, WNF Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Logan, Ohio
Mike Freidhof, WNF Assistant District Ranger, Jackson, Ohio
Bob Gianniny, WNF Planner, Athens, Ohio
Chris Gordon, HQ Budget Program Manager, BLM, Washington DC
Ann Grasso, WNF Administrative Officer, Athens, Ohio
Barb Harwood, Dale Riddle Forest Products, Laurelville, Ohio
Lynn Juniper, WNF SCSEP Enrollee, Logan, Ohio
Elaine Higgins, WNF SCSEP Job Developer, Shawnee, Ohio
Vicki Kincaid, wife of WNF District Ranger Dan Kincaid, Athens, Ohio
Ted King, WNF NEPA Coordinator, The Plains, Ohio
Mary Knapp, Field Office Supervisor, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Reynoldsburg, Ohio
Sandra Krasko, wife of Terry Krasko, WNF Lands Program Manager, Albany, Ohio
Teena Ligman, Wayne & Hoosier NF Public Information Specialist, Bedford, Indiana
Maggie Marziale, Mead Westvaco, Commercial Point, Ohio.
Regina Martin, WNF Realty Specialist, Albany, Ohio
Nancy Miller, WNF Executive Assistant, Lancaster, Ohio
Marlene Miller, wife of BLM Idaho State Budget Officer, Boise, Idaho
Sandy Miller, wife of Kenton District Ranger Ralph Miller, Ottawa National Forest, Iron River, Michigan
Pat Nicklow, wife of Region 9 Environmental Engineer Mike Nicklow, Circleville, Ohio.
Mary Reddan, WNF Forest Supervisor, Athens, Ohio
Connie Roberts, former WNF Planning Assistant, Rolla, Missouri
Mary Saint Louis, Contracting Officer, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia
Mary Stafford, former Wayne-Hoosier National Forest Wildlife Biologist, Nampa, Idaho
Becky Stewart, WNF Information Specialist, Logan, Ohio
Gary Willison, WNF Timber & Watershed Group Leader, Athens, Ohio
LeeAnna Willison, Athens, Ohio
Carleen Yocum, WNF Operations Group Leader, The Plains, Ohio
Angie Zimmerman, Endangered Species Biologist, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Reynoldsburg, Ohio

The Recreation Blocks

Over 300 miles of trails are available for hiking, horseback riding, off-road vehicle riding and/or mountain bike riding. Other recreation opportunities available on the Wayne National Forest include camping, swimming, fishing, hunting, nature viewing and photography, berry picking and mushroom hunting.

Off-road Vehicle - Mary Reddan

Hiking - Carleen Yocum



Horseback Riding - Mary Reddan

Mountain Biking - Ann Grasso

Fishing – Warmwater fishing is probably the most popular recreation activity on the Wayne National Forest. Surface mine strip pits, old farm ponds, reservoirs, streams and the mighty Ohio River offer anglers many fishing opportunities. *Chantel Cook*



Shown on the fishing rod block is a McGinty Wet Fly. Charles McGinty conceived the McGinty in 1883. He was from Chicago and came up with this as a bass fly originally. Do not be deceived however, trout of every description absolutely love these. They have the appearance of a wasp or perhaps a bumblebee, which having fallen into the river is now part of the forage, which help fish grow into the monsters of our dreams.

Bounced off of a rock or bank, thrown into a stream side bush and being allowed to plop onto the water, is the sound of the 'dinner bell' for many a carnivorous fish. Dead drift this fly in the current and you may be amazed at what you can put on the end of your fly line. *Tied by Mike Freidhof*



The **Wayne National Forest**, established in 1934, is over 236,000 acres in size, is separated into three administrative units (Athens, Ironton and Marietta), and is located in twelve southeastern Ohio counties. *Vicki Kincaid*



The **Ohio Star Block** signifies that the Wayne National Forest is one of 155 National Forests located across the United States, but it is Ohio's only National Forest. *Lynn Juniper*

Caring for the Land and Serving People is the Mission of the United States Forest Service. **Wayne National Forest employees** come from a diversity of backgrounds and places. Each brings with them a wealth of experience and expertise needed to manage our National Forest. *Becky Ewing, Regina Martin and Mary Reddan*



The **Senior Community Services Enrollment Program** (SCSEP) provides persons over the age of 55 the opportunity to learn new skills to re-enter the workforce. Our enrollees make valuable contributions in natural resource management and administration. *Vicki Kincaid*

The Ohio State Symbol Blocks

Ohio State Flag - Ohio's state flag was adopted in 1902. The Ohio burgee, as the swallowtail design is properly called, was designed by John Eisemann. The large blue triangle represents Ohio's hills and valleys, and the stripes represent roads and waterways. The 13 stars grouped about the circle represent the original states of the union; the 4 stars added to the peak of the triangle symbolize that Ohio was the 17th state admitted to the union. The white circle with its red center represents the "O" in Ohio. *Barb Harwood and Mary Reddan*



Ohio Buckeye Tree – Designated as the state tree in 1953, Its lightweight wood is used in the production of artificial limbs, and the holding of a "buckeye nut" in one's pocket is considered good luck. *LeeAnna Willison*



White-tailed Deer – Ohio’s state mammal (adopted in 1988) nearly disappeared from Ohio as settlers moved in and cleared the forests for agriculture, but today Ohio’s deer herd is estimated to be almost 600,000 animals in size, due to the return of our forests and to conservation efforts by the Ohio Division of Wildlife. *Becky Ewing*

Large White Trillium – The trillium is a showy spring wildflower commonly seen on the hillsides in the Wayne National Forest. It was designated as the state wildflower in 1975. *Sandy Miller*



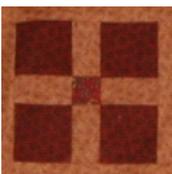
Northern Cardinal – It was adopted as the state bird in 1933, and is a year-round resident in the Wayne National Forest. The Cardinal inhabits forest edges and roadside areas, and is a common visitor to area bird feeders in the winter. *LeeAnna Willison*

The Underground Railroad Blocks

Along the secret network of refuge known as the Underground Railroad, quilts were used as a sign of safety to escaping slaves. They were often hung on clotheslines, bushes, and porch railings as a sign of welcome to enter a safe house or “station”. In small pockets of the South, slaves fashioned quilts which used symbols of African American culture as possible Underground Railroad signals, as shown here. Quilting these remarkable patterns was one way to preserve their culture. Researchers have uncovered sites within the Wayne National Forest that are directly tied to the Underground Railroad.

Reproduction fabrics from the Civil War era were used to make all of the Underground Railroad blocks, as a way to signify the link between these pieces of history.

Flying Geese - Points to a direction to follow, such as where geese would fly during spring migration. *Bob Gianniny*



Bear’s Paw - Take a mountain trail, out of view. Follow the path made by bear tracks; they can lead you to water and food. *Chris Gordon*

Scarlet Tanager, Lady Bug, and Belted Kingfisher – Over 150 species of birds spend all or part of the year in the Wayne National Forest, including many Neotropical migratory species. The Wayne National Forest has been recognized as an “Important Bird Area” by Partners in Flight. The ladybug was adopted as the state insect in 1975 because of its bright color and markings and because of its helpful eating habits. The round beetle eats plant-eating insects. *Maggie Marziale*



Leaves & Paw Prints – Can you name the leaves and paw prints on the sides of the quilt? Fabrics that mimic the autumn colors of common leaves in the Wayne National Forest were selected. Look for the yellow poplar, shagbark hickory, dogwood, red bud, white oak, black oak, red maple, and sassafras. Both game and non-game animals are represented by the paw prints. Find the black bear, wild turkey, bobcat and white-tailed deer. *Becky Ewing*

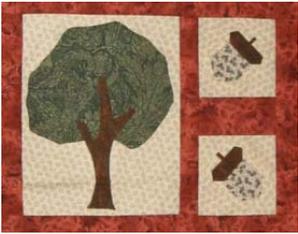


Mushrooms – The forest floor is teeming with life, but often overlooked by visitors. However, the various species of fungi are colorful reminders of the complex cycle of life that occurs in the forest. Each spring, mushroom hunters head to the woods to search for the highly prized morel. Chefs use the morel in many extravagant dishes, but most of us cannot pass up a mess of morels dipped in seasoned flour and sautéed in butter! *Cheryl Coon*



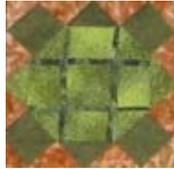
The Natural Resources Blocks

The Wayne National Forest is located in a biologically diverse area of the United States. Several blocks illustrate the vast array of flora and fauna found on the Wayne.



Oak – The oak ecosystem encompasses a large part of the central and eastern United States. Oak is valued in furniture making, but also provides essential food and shelter for many species of wildlife. *Regina Martin*

Turtle – Just over 50 amphibians and reptiles call the Wayne National Forest home. *Becky Ewing*



Butterfly – No one knows how many insects are found in the Wayne, but they play an important role in the food chain. A handful of rare aquatic and terrestrial insects are found in the Wayne. *Pat Nicklow*

Fish – At least 90 species of fish are found in the ponds, lakes, and streams in the Wayne National Forest. *Chantel Cook*



Bat – Eight species of bats spend at least part of the year on the Wayne National Forest. The federally endangered Indiana bat winters is present year-round – it uses an abandoned underground limestone mine during the winter, and roosts in trees during the summer. *Angie Zimmerman and Mary Knapp*

Flower – Over 2,000 native plants grow in the Wayne National Forest. One of the biggest threats to our beautiful wildflowers and plants are non-native invasive species, which can be unknowingly introduced or spread by Forest visitors or neighbors. Non-native invasive species have no natural enemies, so they easily out-compete our native plants. *Pat Nicklow*



North Star - Follow the North Star. It worked in conjunction with the popular song, "Follow the Drinking Gourd," a reference to the Big Dipper constellation. *Chris Gordon*



Monkey Wrench – Displayed when an escape was being planned. Prepare the tools you'll need for the long journey, including the mental and spiritual tools. Or (as a Ship's Wheel), the pilot is prepared to begin the transport. *Wilma Boggess*



Jacob's Ladder - This pattern has had many different names throughout the years including Underground Railroad, Road to California, Off to San Francisco, Gone to Chicago, and Stepping Stones. They all speak of a journey, as in the perilous journey escaping slaves made to Freedom on the Underground Railroad. *Connie Roberts*



Log Cabin – This symbol with a black center block signified a safe house. It could also be drawn on the ground indicating that a person was safe to talk to. *Becky Ewing*



Bowtie - Dress in a disguise, or put on a change of clothes. It sometimes meant that there was a safe church in the area. *Lynda Boody*



Crossroads - Refers to Cleveland, Ohio, a destination offering several routes to freedom. It also signifies reaching a point where a person's life will change, so one must be willing to go on. *Marlene Miller*

The History Blocks

As you travel through the Wayne National Forest, you will notice features in the landscape that played an important role in the development of this area during the last 200 years.

Covered Bridge – A bridge built entirely out of wood, without any protective coating, may last 10 to 15 years. Builders discovered that if the bridge's underpinnings were protected with a roof, the bridge could stand for 70, or even 80 years. Four covered bridges remain along the Covered Bridge Scenic Byway on the Marietta Unit. This block memorializes the Rinard Covered Bridge which was washed away in a flood during 2004. *Cheryl Coon*



Iron Furnace – There were 46 furnaces built in Ohio's portion of the Hanging Rock Iron Region, most between 1818 and 1873. For nearly a century, this region produced the finest quality iron known in the United States, and by 1850 Ohio ranked second in pig iron production and third in iron casting. Most of the armament used in the Civil War came from the Hanging Rock furnaces. This early industry played a major role in making Ohio an industrial state. *Karla Deak-Ward*



Sternwheeler – *Oyo*, an Iroquois word interpreted by French explorers to mean *the beautiful river*, was America's first interstate highway. Between the 1780s and 1820, settlers traveled down the Ohio River on all manner of watercraft but sternwheelers came on the scene after 1810 and were built to carry tons of freight and passengers. They could run in shallow depths and in narrow passages, and were propelled by paddlewheels which could literally lift themselves over shoals and reefs. *LeeAnna Willison*



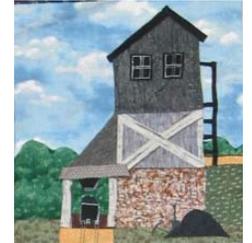
Oil Well – The first commercial production of oil was in Macksburg, Washington County, Ohio in 1860, near the Marietta Unit. Ohio is 4th in the nation for oil wells drilled. Oil is more than a motor vehicle lubricant – it's used to produce items we use in our everyday lives... examples include telephones, life jackets, nylon rope, and shaving cream. *Nancy Miller*

Capitol Christmas Tree – In 1987, a 60 foot tall Norway spruce tree from the Wayne National Forest was chosen as the Capitol Christmas tree. It was displayed for the holiday season in front of the Capitol in Washington D.C. *Elaine Higgins*



Fire Tower – Fire lookout towers were the earliest structures built by the CCC on the Wayne National Forest, constructed during the mid to late 1930's. There were originally a total of seven - Shawnee, Snake Ridge, and Iron Ridge on the Athens Unit and Kimble, Telegraph, Pilot Knob, and New Castle on the Ironton Ranger District. Of these, only the Shawnee and Snake Ridge Towers still remain. *Lynn Juniper*

Coal Tipple - In addition to the mine shaft, the tipple is the most important element of the coal mining complex. It is the link between the underground operation and the commercial market. Historically, the primary function of tipples were to sort the coal into different sizes, screen it to remove any impurities, weigh it, and help load it into containers or carrying cars. From 1800 to about 1948, most of Ohio's coal was mined underground. During most of the 19th century, coal was mined by hand with the aid of animals such as mules, ponies, goats, oxen, and even dogs. Animals were used to haul coal from the working face to the tipple where the coal was loaded for shipment. By the 1930's, many of Ohio's underground coal mines had become fully mechanized with the introduction of coal-loading machinery. Today, acid mine drainage and abandoned coal mine features are reminders of this industrial period. Watershed restoration efforts are ongoing to restore soil and water resources impacted by past mining. *Barb Harwood*



CCC – The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created in 1933 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to provide work for young men who could not find jobs because of the Great Depression. By putting these men to work on resource conservation projects across the United States, President Roosevelt intended the CCC to help solve two of the country's most serious problems, unemployment and resource degradation. The CCC constructed many facilities on the Wayne National Forest, many of which still remain today. *Mary Saint Louis*



Smokey Bear – The symbol of fire prevention celebrated his 60th birthday in 2004. Historically, fire played an important role in maintaining the oak forests of southeastern Ohio. Today, Forest Service managers use prescribed fire to improve wildlife habitat and to protect neighbors from uncontrolled wildfires. *Mary Stafford*