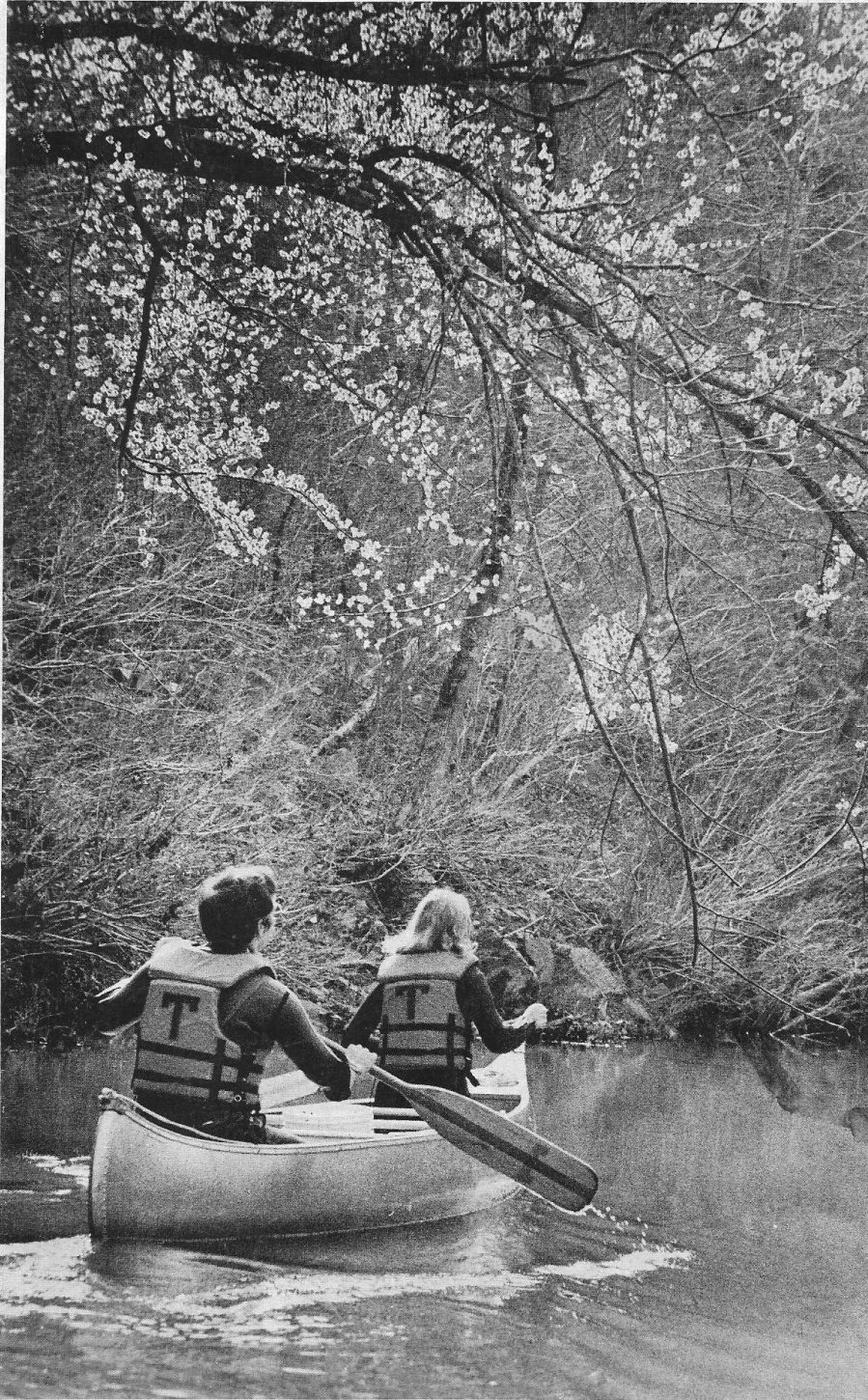


# Ozark Society



## B u l l e t i n

Volume XI  
Number 1,  
1977

## OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume XI Number 1, 1977

Published by The Ozark Society  
Joe Marsh Clark and Maxine B. Clark, Editors  
Ph 501-442-2404

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On the Cover — **Spring** on North Fork Cadron Creek - Lil Junas

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## President Steve Wilson's Message

Isn't it rewarding and refreshing to have the President of the United States saying things and **doing** things which advocate environmental quality!

President Jimmy Carter, on May 23, 1977, went to the United States Congress with an extremely extensive environmental program. This program, if fully implemented, would result in the most meaningful, positive environmental impact ever promulgated by the White House - including Teddy Roosevelt.

The following are excerpts from his message:

The White House

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

This message brings together a great variety of programs. It deals not only with ways to preserve the wilderness, wildlife, and natural and historical resources which are a beautiful and valued part of America's national heritage: it deals also with the effects of pollution, toxic chemicals, and the damage caused by the demand for energy. Each of these concerns, in its own way, affects the environment; and together they underscore the importance of environmental protection in all our lives.

Americans long thought that nature could take care of itself — or that if it did not, the consequences were someone else's problem. As we know now, that assumption was wrong: none of us is a stranger to environmental problems.

Industrial workers, for example, are exposed to disproportionate risks from toxic substances in their surroundings. The urban poor, many of whom have never had the chance to canoe a river or hike a mountain trail, must nevertheless endure each day the hazardous effects of lead and other pollutants in the air.

I believe environmental protection is consistent with a sound economy. Previous pollution control laws have generated many more jobs than they have cost. And other environmental measures whose time has come — measures like energy conservation, reclamation of stripmined lands, and rehabilitation of our cities — will produce still more new jobs, often where they are needed most. In any event, if we ignore the care of our environment, the day will eventually come when our economy suffers for that neglect.

Intelligent stewardship of the environment on behalf of all Americans is a prime responsibility of government. Congress has

## President Steve Wilson's Message

in the past carried out its share of this duty well — so well, in fact, that the primary need today is not for new comprehensive statutes but for sensitive administration and energetic enforcement of the ones we have. Environmental protection is no longer just a legislative job, but one that requires — and will now receive — firm and unsparing support from the Executive Branch.

In this spirit, I am presenting the following program to build upon Congress' admirable record:

### Actions to control pollution and protect health

- A coordinated attack on toxic chemicals in the environment
- Effective implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act
- Accelerated development of occupational health standards to protect workers
- Strong legislation to improve air quality
- A \$45 billion, 10-year program to build sewage facilities
- Accelerated study of economic incentives to encourage recycling

### Actions to assure environmentally sound energy development

- Support for amendments to improve the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
- Revision of the OCS leasing schedule
- More participation by states in the current OCS program
- Accelerated identification of health and environmental effects of new energy technologies
- A nationwide evaluation of the availability of water for energy development
- Support for strong national stripmining legislation
- Reform of the federal coal leasing program

### Actions to improve the urban environment

- Commitment to neighborhood preservation and conservation
- Use of historic buildings for federal offices where appropriate
- An improved and expanded urban homesteading program

### Actions to protect our natural resources

- A comprehensive review of water resources policy
- Executive Orders to direct federal agencies to refrain from supporting development in floodplains and wetlands
- Support for the program regulating dredge spoil disposal in wetlands
- \$50 million over the next five years to purchase wetlands to protect waterfowl habitat
- Development of legislation to replace the anachronistic Mining Law of 1872 with one that establishes a leasing system for hardrock minerals
- A comprehensive review of the Cooperative Forestry Program
- An Executive Order strengthening protection of public lands from the uncontrolled use of off-road vehicles

### Actions to preserve our national heritage

- An accelerated five year, \$759 million program to develop new and existing parks
- Development of legislation to establish a National Heritage Trust to protect places of cultural, historic, and ecological value
- Support for designating major addition to the Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems in Alaska
- Four new wilderness proposals and enlargement of five others submitted by previous Administrations
- Accelerated preparation of new wilderness proposals for Alaska and the East and initiation of a vigorous new wilderness program on Bureau of Land Management lands
- Eight new Wild and Scenic Rivers and proposals to study 20 others

- Legislation to deauthorize the Cross Florida Barge Canal and to study adding the Oklawaha River to the Wild and Scenic River System
- Three new National Scenic Trails

### Actions to protect wildlife

- A \$295 million five-year program to rehabilitate and improve the Wildlife Refuge System
- Improved protection for nongame wildlife
- An accelerated effort to identify habitat critical to the survival and recovery of endangered species
- An Executive Order restricting the introduction of potentially harmful foreign plants and animals into the United States

### Actions which affirm our concern for the global environment

- A major interagency study to assess potential global environmental changes and their impact on the United States
- An offer to assist interested nations in dealing with population problems
- Inclusion of environmental considerations in assistance programs of the Agency for International Development
- Support for a number of international environmental agreements
- A prohibition on commercial whaling in the U.S. 200-mile fisheries zone

### Actions to improve implementation of environmental laws

- An Executive Order directing the Council on Environmental Quality to issue regulations reducing paperwork in the environmental impact statement process
- Development of legislation to create one consolidated environmental grant program
- A review of environmental coordination legislation to reduce overlapping and conflicting requirements.

This isn't just talk! Five executive orders were issued the day of the message! These involved exotic organisms, floodplain management, offroad vehicles, wetlands protection and environmental impact statements.

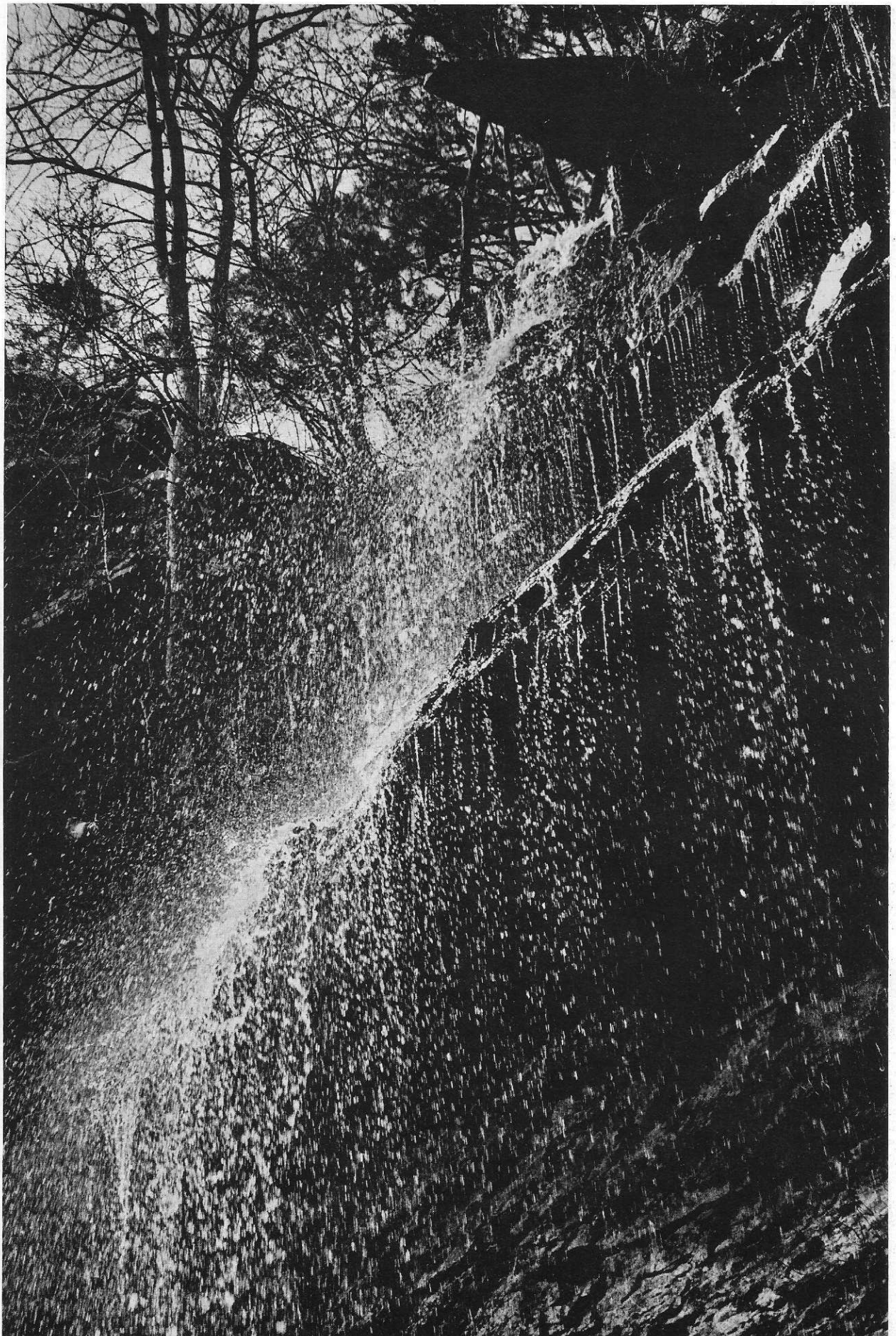
Not all of these actions are popular and are not the politically expedient thing to do. As with his "hit list" of water projects, he will "catch hell" for many of these proposals. So, he needs our support. Write him and tell him you think he is courageous and wise. Ask your congressmen to support these programs when they are presented to Congress. I assure you that your thoughts and feelings are considered.

Now how did President's Message effect the Ozarks? Of course the total program has many components which will in some way improve the environmental quality of the Ozarks, but the most exciting news from the White House involved the Buffalo National River. The President is proposing to Congress the establishment of three (3) wilderness areas on the Buffalo! I have not seen the boundary proposals, but basically they are (1) an area of just over 2000 acres on the upper Buffalo contiguous with the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area within the Ozark National Forest, (2) a 10,000 acre area surrounding Big Bluff and Hemmed-In-Holler and (3) a large area on the lower end of the Buffalo across the river from the Sylamore District of the Ozark National Forest. I hope we have more about these on the program at the summer meeting.

Also, the president designated the Arkansas reach

(Continued on Page 10)





**Rainbow Falls, Mansfield Bluff, East Fork of the Cadron, about two miles east of Hwy. 107 - Lili Junas**



## Cadron Alert

Dear Friends:

The time has evidently come to exert whatever influence we can to save the Cadron from the Soil Conservation Service's plans to place 15 dams on it and its tributaries. Rep. Tucker and Sen. Bumpers (and perhaps Gov. Pryor) are the individuals who would be most receptive. Their addresses are below. Won't you take some time now and write them?

It's likely the proposal will soon come before the US House and Senate Public Works Committees, and my information is that those committees simply ask the local congressmen if they have any objections. If not, the project is approved. (And no appropriation is needed - that's it! The SCS has a general budget to draw from.) So if you don't want tax monies spent to benefit the few, losing the free-flowing stream in the process, write now! And note again that it's not sufficient to make our congressmen lukewarm to the proposal - they have to be convinced the proposal is unwise and that the majority of those concerned with what happens to the creek are opposed to the dams. And then one of them has to come out against it.

As ammunition, I can only repeat many of the same things we've said all along. The 10 million dollars in public funds to be spent (actually 75 million, counting interest, etc., over the 100 year lifetime of the project), and the 5500 acres to be tied up by the floodwater retarding structures (covering some 43 miles of stream) are to be contrasted with the downstream 24,000 "benefitted acres" including part or all of 530 farms. The fifteen lakes would be privately controlled and closed to public access.

Many of those pushing the most for the project already seem to have gained considerably from their livelihood. And the most intensively cropped land will actually be the least protected. . . that land in the lower bottoms is subject to backwater flooding by the Arkansas River, and high river levels and the Conway water supply wier combine to prevent the rapid run-off of floodwaters there. (The Watershed Improvement District-the local sponsoring group-is considering scaling their yearly assessment on land in the benefitted area to the percent reduction of flooding, and that would mean those farthest upstream would pay the most per acre. The estimated assessment stated at one of the public meetings was 85 cents per acre per year.)

Of course, a great concern is that one of the dams (E-4) will obliterate the most beautiful stretch of the East Cadron, that between highways 36 and 107. Those of you that have floated or fished that stretch should mention in your letters the unique scenic beauty of the Tupelo gums in the creek channel and the overall wilderness nature of that stretch. And, the assurances of the SCS notwithstanding, the upstream dams will change the nature of the creek throughout. The flooding presently actually helps maintain the character of pools and rapids by periodically scouring the pools and depositing sand and rocks at the ends of those pools.

One note that I don't have space to sufficiently document is that the overall benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.6 to 1.0 is not trustworthy. Considering only damage reduction figures the SCS gives and excluding things like the 170,000 dollar yearly benefit from increased recreation at Woolly Hollow State Park, there would be a return of only 86 cents for every dollar spent - a loss, rather than a gain! The figures the SCS provides are hard to decipher, and I simply don't believe them. Fully 20 percent of the benefits claimed are lumped under the category "secondary benefits". Upon checking with the US Dept. of Agriculture's Economic Research Service office in Little Rock, we were told that the SCS routinely overestimates benefits by 25% and underestimates the costs of a project like this by another 25%.

And then several other circumstances have a bearing. The new Conway water supply reservoir will remove a substantial number of acres (possibly 3500) from the above-mentioned 24,000, making the SCS proposal already out-of-date. And that same reservoir may also invalidate the SCS structure (L-1) planned in the same general area. Also, once Conway has a new water supply, removal of the water supply wier on the lower Cadron might reduce flooding damages considerably.

The benefits claimed for additional recreation at Woolly Hollow, an estimated average of 600 more visitors per day from April through October, seem both wishful thinking and unrelated. In fact, the SCS might not be able to participate in improvements on the park as the state matching funds originally set aside have al-

ready been spent, and the SCS must spend its fund at the same time.

It's not a matter of being insensitive to those who suffer flooding damages, but rather a speaking up for one's own idea of what's best. The flooding was there long before farming up to the bank of the stream magnified the damages done. Spending public funds to benefit a few people and losing a beautiful free-flowing stream in the process is not right.

Won't you please write the following individuals to help save the Cadron?

Sen. Dale Bumpers United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510	Rep. Jim Guy Tucker Federal Bldg. 700 West Capitol Little Rock, AR 72203	Gov. David Pryor State Capitol Bldg. Little Rock, AR 72201
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Don't rewrite all this that I've given you. The best letter might be one saying you like the creek as it is and want it left alone. Try to put your ideas in your own words, though, and get others to write too, if you can. Good luck!

Michael W. Rapp  
for the Committee to Save  
the Cadron

1817 South Blvd.  
Conway, AR 72032  
June 3, 1977

## Spring Meeting

White Water News

The spring meeting of the Ozark Society was held in Fayetteville, Arkansas, the weekend of March 26-27 at the Mt. Sequoyah Assembly. Friday night featured the Society board meeting and that of the chapter chairmen.

The Saturday program, arranged by the Schoolcraft Chapter, featured speakers on the theme, "Growth and Development in the Ozarks," as well as a fine children's program conducted by Nan Darby and Carol Cox. An address by Society President Steve Wilson initiated the program Saturday morning and was followed by Mr. Ed Jeffords of Eureka Springs speaking on Migration to the Ozarks, Mr. Tom Foti of the Arkansas Ecological Center speaking on Problems of Development and Mr. Bill Royce, newspaper publisher, giving personal experiences, concerning changes in Ozark culture and attitudes.

Following a break for lunch, the program featured Mr. Harold Alexander, a long-time Society member, speaking on Society obligations and courses of action concerning regional development and Dr. Redfearn, Springfield City Councilman, addressing the topic of working to solving growth problems in an urban environment. The Saturday program concluded with a panel discussion featuring most of the program speakers. Saturday night, the speaker at the banquet was Mr. Dan Saults, a renowned conservationist and writer. The banquet was followed by an informal sing-along.

Sunday morning the Society business meeting was held and saw the adoption of various resolutions and discussion of society business. As usual, the meeting was informative and enjoyable and chapter members should plan on attending the next regional meeting to be held in the fall.

**OZARK NATIONAL FOREST** employees have located a large **blue heron rookery** within its borders. The rookery is being protected and its whereabouts is being kept secret.

# Nest Building in the Ozarks

By Henry W. Robison, Ph.D.  
Southern Arkansas University

Each spring issues forth the ancient ritual of courtship and spawning behavior in fishes inhabiting the clear, gravel-bottomed streams and rivers of the majestic Ozark Mountains. While spawning in fishes is accomplished in a multitude of ways, one of the most interesting, indeed spectacular methods, is accomplished by the nest-building species, particularly the basses and sunfishes known to ichthyologists as centrarchids, as well as a less conspicuous group of minnows and shiners. These fishes build "nests" in the stream substrate along the edges of long, quiet pool stretches of rivers and small streams. Nests vary from a simple exposed gravel pit to highly elaborate piles of stones depending upon the species involved in the building.

The most conspicuous nest builders are the colorful centrarchids: the basses and the sunfishes. Even the most casual observer floating Ozark streams in the spring of the year will have spotted a colonial nesting area of male longear sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*) tirelessly protecting the clean-swept, rounded depressions along the stream shore from younger sunfish and/or minnows darting brazenly into their territorial nest areas attempting to eat the eggs being zealously guarded by the males. Such sights are common in these clear mountain streams and herald the true arrival of spring.

Characteristically, when the waters begin to warm up following winter's dreary episode males of the sunfish family Centrarchidae select areas in which they fan out rounded depressions with their tails at the stream's edge where the current is reduced. Each male selects a particular area to defend, such areas often being contiguous. After carefully ridding the nest of detritus and miscellaneous twigs and debris, the male begins the defense of the nest against other males or additional species. Females are enticed into the saucer shaped depression where spawning occurs, and the eggs are deposited, but not buried, in the nest. Males quickly rid the nest of the female subsequent to spawning as she will eat the eggs should the nest be left unattended. Until hatching the male vigorously defends the nest area against all comers, be they conspecifics or other intruders.

The dominant and most abundant sunfish inhabiting the Ozark Mountains is the longear sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*) which frequents pools and overflow areas adjacent to the main stream channel. Nesting from April to late June, the longear fans out his depression in typical sunfish fashion. Nest territories in *L. megalotis* are extremely close, with territorial borders (rims of the nest) often touching. Each male defends his particular nest area, occasionally intruding into the territory of another male at which time he is vigorously expelled. Characteristically males are usually larger than females with which they spawn. When the female is physiologically ready, she approaches the nest area whereby the male rushes to meet her. The male initiates courtship displays and tilts his body to display his brilliant orange-red belly. Males during this time are exquisitely colored. Due to the aggressiveness of the male, the female assumes a strongly barred body pattern preparatory to entering the nest indicating a subordinate position necessary for spawning to proceed. Spawning is accomplished as the pair circle, pausing to deposit eggs which are fertilized a few at a time by the male. Repeating the sequence the female returns again and again to the nest until spent. Following the repetition of the spawning sequence, the male chases the female from the nest. Males guard the nest for up to a week subsequent to spawning until the young hatch, complete their development, and disperse.

The smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), a perennial favorite of the angler, fans out a nest similar to the longear nest in quiet areas with little current usually along the edge of a pool in shallow water adjacent to a submerged log, boulder or stump. Such nests are approximately two feet in diameter, several inches deep, and are free of debris due to the fanning movements of the resident male. Nesting activity occurs from late April to July, although it generally peaks in May. As many as 10,000 eggs may be laid by a female, however nests usually contain between 2000-3000 eggs. As an illustration of productivity, a single mile of Ozark stream may produce as many as 80,000 bass fry, although these are reduced to less than 100 by the first of September of the first year (Pflieger, 1966; 1975).

The rock bass or goggle-eye (*Ambloplites rupestris*) is another

early spring spawner. Nesting in the Ozarks usually occurs in early to mid-April. Although nests and nest construction are essentially like the other sunfishes, the rock bass is a solitary nester, thus avoiding the communal nest habits of other centrarchids.

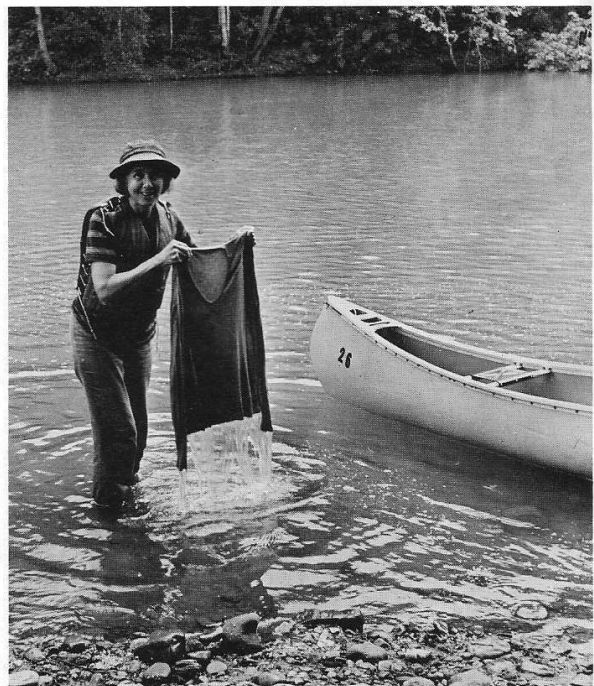
In addition to the more commonly known centrarchids, a number of other fishes participate in nest building activities in the Ozarks. Among these are the minnows of the family Cyprinidae known as the stonerollers (*Camptostoma anomalum*), creek chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*), and both horny head chub species (*Nocomis asper* and *Nocomis biguttatus*), which typically build nests of small stones they excavate and carry in their mouths to arrange in several large stone piles 14 inches to two feet in diameter. Nests are built in fast flowing riffles or runs although occasionally shallow pools with a moderate current may also be used as nest sites.

These nests or pits are also used as spawning sites by a variety of additional minnows and shiners, most notable of which are the dusky stripe shiner (*Notropis pilsbryi*), bleeding shiner (*Notropis zonatus*), common shiner (*Notropis cornutus*), rosyface shiner (*Notropis rubellus*), redbelly shiner (*Notropis umbratilis*), and Ozark minnow (*Dionda nubila*) (Miller, 1967; Miller and Robison, 1973; Pflieger, 1975).

Time spent observing the behavioral interactions among the various fish species during the nest building season is an intriguing experience and one which every lover of nature will be fascinated by as he or she plies the vast water networks of the Ozark Mountains.

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Look what Margaret caught. - Joe Clark



# The Big Piney Trip, May 1-8

Ella McDonald

It's Sunday afternoon, the first day of May. As I drive toward Dover, Arkansas, on Highway 7 out of Russellville, I feel I'm going against the current in a stream of canoes and kayaks. Everyone else is returning to town after a weekend on the creeks. I'm going "upstream" for a week of camping, hiking, and canoeing. I turn at Owen's Cemetery, go down along a fertile bottom land cow pasture and enter Long Pool Recreation Area in the Ozark National Forest.

Margaret and Harold Hedges of Ponca are leading a group of eight on Big Piney Creek. I arrive just in time to have dinner with Mary Virginia Ferguson of Conway, Ray Kreig of Clinton, Tom Gilchrist of Shreveport, Joe and Maxine Clark of Fayetteville, Rose Hogan, Carolen Dunaway, and I are from Little Rock. Dinner is home-baked and delicious; dill bread, ham, beans, salad, black walnut cake.

After dinner we sit around the campfire. Night noises of crickets, cicadas, frogs merge with our low chatter. We talk of hill people, of trees, rocks, birds. Gradually the fire wears down and our first evening ends.

## Monday

During the night rain has begun. No canoe trip for this day. We put on rain gear and begin a hike to a box canyon not far from our campground. Along the way we identify may apple, bladdernut, fire pink, chinquapin oak, black locust, Solomon's seal, false Solomon's seal, dwarf dandelion, milkweed, buffalo pea, horse mint, wild azalea, as well as beech, linden, catalpa, elm, and a rare yellowwood. Maxine knows the botanical name of each flower and tree, and she tirelessly shares her knowledge with us.

A dry creek bed leads back and up into a heavily wooded area. We climb over mammoth rocks, gray and green and white with moss and lichens.

We continue upward toward the sound of a waterfall, and finally see it. Water pours in thin streams down the fall, a drop of twenty feet or more, a perfect shower.

A deep overhang juts out, making the top ledge of the canyon a dry shelf. The dry, powdery rocks are in contrast to the moist, shiny, luscious growth of trees and bushes below. A bird perches on a grape vine far above us on the cliff. He swings back and forth. An azalea grows over the side of the cliff behind the bird, creating a pink back drop. We walk down through the gleaming, water soaked woods. Mary Virginia sees a copperhead as she is about to step on it.

"Tom, what's that?" asks Harold. Tom cocks his head, listens, and thinks, "A red-eyed —". "No", he corrects himself, "that is a yellow-throat." This first week in May is the height of the bird migrating season.

At lunch we discuss another hike. The clouds are heavy but the rain is light: Harold says that on the map he sees about a two mile hike, beginning up near the "Narrows" or Narrows and coming back down into the campground by a logging road, a drop of about one thousand feet. Six women, three men start out on this "exploratory hike." The first thirty minutes, we walk through blackberry bushes, loaded with blossoms—and thorns. The next thirty

minutes we walk through a rain-soaked forest on a rocky Forest Service road. Harold stops to check his topo map. Ray studies his aerial photographs. They talk together, pointing first to map then to photograph. The road has changed. Map and photos are old, and new roads have been cut into the Ozark National Forest. We have turned many times since leaving Maupin Flat Road. The sun is thickly shrouded by clouds. No one has a compass. It slowly dawns on me that no one really knows where we are. Harold keeps going, feeling that he will see a landmark soon, Ray reconnoiters. I'm thirsty. I drink from the leaves—a drop here, a drop there. The afternoon wears on. Will we spend the night here in this forest, I wonder. Will we spend days? What will Joe and Margaret back at camp do to help us?

We sit under a tree in the rain and wait until Ray scouts. He returns; he thinks he knows where we are; we walk on. The day seems to have stretched on forever. Two miles have turned into four, and we're still a long way from camp. Suddenly, Harold spots a landmark, a plowed field. We are no longer lost! Harold grins and plunges over the hill, confidence regained. All is well. We slide, slip, run down the mountain side, through huckleberries, sparkleberries, farkleberries and the largest bracken fern Maxine has ever seen. We're out of the woods and on a paved road, headed for home. As we return to pick up the cars, the sun shines through the clouds for the first time.

Around the fire in the evening, Mary Virginia recalls the hike. "Not the three stooges - the nine stooges. Here we go down the mountain in our vari-colored rain suits, heads down, stumbling along, bumping into each other in the rain."

## Tuesday

The smell of coffee brewing, the sound of an ax chopping means that Harold is up; Margaret is putting wholewheat pancakes

## Rest Stop - Joe Clark



on the griddle. No rain! Canoeing today, from Long Pool to Double Bridges. Margaret reminds us to please take a car to Double Bridges. She had known a newspaper man who put in at Long Pool and then, too late, realized he had no way to get home from Double Bridges. The gauge says 2.80, which means mild water for the trip.

The first riffle below Long Pool is always exciting to me no matter how low or slow the water. I've had some spills on the first riffle, or shoal, and I've seen some disasters. My heart races as we begin - and all goes well. We relax, and begin to enjoy the scenery along the banks. We work our way from riffle to pool. Midmorning we snack, and at noon we lunch on a gravel bar.

Lunch over, we set into the stream again, one by one. A tree stump hangs into the creek at the end of a chute. Maxine and Joe are in the last canoe. We wait for them downstream. We watch as the current catches their canoe at the head of the chute as they come off the bar. They have no time to bring the bow around, but start down the current backwards. Before they can get turned around, they are taken into the tree limb and the canoe flips. Joe and Maxine are underneath and still going downstream, their gear scattered all over the stream. Joe is up. I jump in and head toward Maxine. She emerges from beneath the canoe looking dazed. "How embarrassing," she exclaims. Ray and I collect the gear. The canoe is totally under water. We lift it straight up out of the water to empty it, then flip it over.

"Where are my glasses?" asks Joe. "They had floats on them; they should be around somewhere." We all look. Finally, someone finds one of the floats, but no glasses. Fifty dollars down the creek. Joe is philosophical about it; "Let's go on", he insists.

We see river birch, sycamore, smoke tree, linden, catalpa. Along a cliff, swallows fly. Tree roots are exposed along the edge of a bluff, yet the trees still grow. ^

Suddenly Joe calls out, "Hey! I found my glasses! 'Where did you find them?' 'In the boat!' Impossible"; Ray and I had



**Bringing in a Wreck - Joe Clark**

emptied the canoe of all contents. A miracle, we agree. Later, Joe declares he didn't lose anything but his equilibrium, his dignity, and his hat!

At campsite the afternoon is spent lazily. An open tent becomes the library. Books on birds, flowers, trees, mosses, ferns, stack up, along with the *New York Times* and the *Log Cabin Democrat*.

#### Wednesday

Maupin Flat Road winds around and up to the Narrows, then down through the Valley to Treat and Three Fork Hollow, Mocassin and Indian Creeks, then on to Mr. Hilton's farm. We pay Mr. Hilton a small fee and enter Big Piney Creek through his cow pasture. We have checked the gauge at Long Pool and the creek has risen to just under three feet. Inches count.

Good hay stacks, good "25 Surprise", "Shoal 27" good; we wind through the rocks at a good speed. White water! Margaret and Harold land their canoe; we all follow. We look at the Cascades of Extinction. Margaret wonders whether they should try the left side. They've always gone right. Harold is game. "Let's go", he says.

Harold steadies the stern; they go over the fall; Margaret makes a relaxing movement, just as she sees the rock. She reaches out and draws just in time. It can be done, I see. The rest of us go the "chicken route" to the right.

Downstream, Ray and I pick up a portion of a wrecked aluminum canoe and bring it into Long Pool. We ride in tandem with Margaret and Harold the last long stretch with the quarter of a canoe balanced between our canoes. At camp we gather in the library to study, to compare notes, to read, or to doze off to sleep.

#### Thursday

Past Treat we park our cars and begin a hike on another forest road. Carolyn has brought her compass. After about two miles, Harold leads us out through a clearing and into a shady forest down a south facing hill. Abruptly the hill ends, and across a chasm of fifty or more feet there

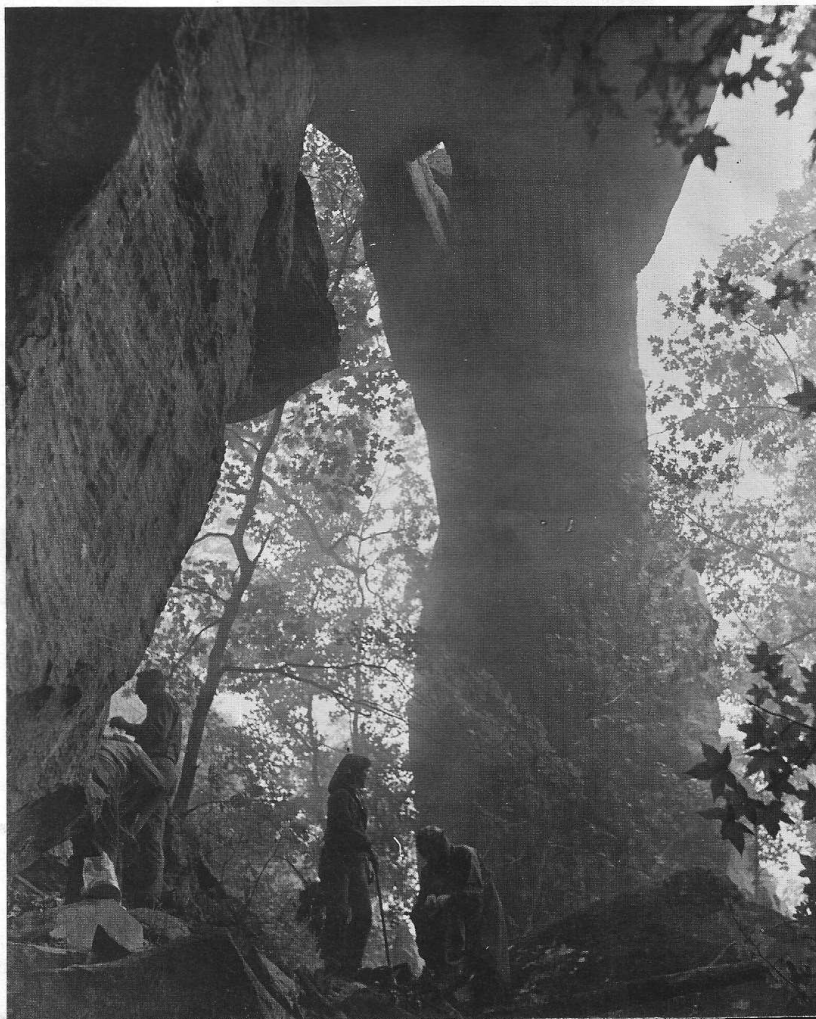
arises a solid rock that bridges two sections of the hill. It is a natural bridge known as Rainbow Rock. It is estimated to be 40 feet high and 200 feet long. A large oak shades the central part of the bridge. There is one place where one may crawl out to view the scenery. A misstep and you could fall 20 feet and down the hillside. Joe tells us how time and water make such an unusual form of nature.

We hiked further along the hillside and came upon Buzzard's Roost, a gargantuan mass of rock, monolithic, massive. An acre of knobby, rounded rocks that resemble a giant's brain. Between the rocks some spaces are three and four feet deep; other spaces are great drop offs up to 40 feet. We walk carefully down and around and under the giants, and we find a maze of tunnels through the rocks. Caves dot the sides of the rock. Some animal has depressed the leaves here, has slept here. A deer? A mountain lion. A bear? All three are known to be around Treat. Margaret has named the rocks the See See See rocks before finding the name preempted. Ozark chinquapins dot the area. These trees are on the endangered species list.

Back up the hill, we wind along the trail to the car. Water is a delicious liquid.

**Beneath Rainbow Rock -**

Buzzard's Roost Area - Joe Clark





#### Friday

A last day of canoeing, this time on the Illinois Bayou. The water is low. The day goes along pleasantly, quietly. I'm a little tired, a little sad that it's the last day. Margaret had said, "It's best to go home just before you tire."

Late in the afternoon Rose shows me a cliff she has found along the banks of the Big Piney, near the campground. Water seeps from a cave. The bottom of the cave is covered with mosses of many kinds, many greens. Columbine, shooting stars and fire pinks grow out of crevices in the cliff. The path we walk on is rugged and slippery. Azaleas hang over the top of the hillside. Bracken, maidenhair, Christmas ferns grow everywhere. The cliff seems to glow, perhaps a reflection in the creek of the fading sun. A large beaver swims downstream.

After dinner, Ray brings out his aerial photographs and stereo lens. Carolen bends over the lens and peers at the overlapped photos. "Hmm...interesting", she says. "You don't see the photo in three dimension, do you?" says Ray. "Hmm - well, yes. There's a hill; there's the creek. Very interesting" she muses. "You don't see it," Ray says. He puts a finger of each hand under the lens and on top of the photograph. "Here, adjust the lens until you see three fingers. Now concentrate on the middle finger; now on a point on the photo at the tip of my finger. "He slowly withdraws his hands. "Oh!" shouts Carolen, "Wonderful, oh! look!" "Now you see it", says Ray; the hills rise up out of the picture in exaggerated relief. It is as if you were flying over the land. Carolen becomes lost in the photograph of the natural bridge and Buzzards' Roost.

The last day of our week ends as the others have - around the campfire. Margaret and Harold tell of their home at Ponca, of their bees, of their early canoe trips on the Big Piney and flood times on the Buffalo.

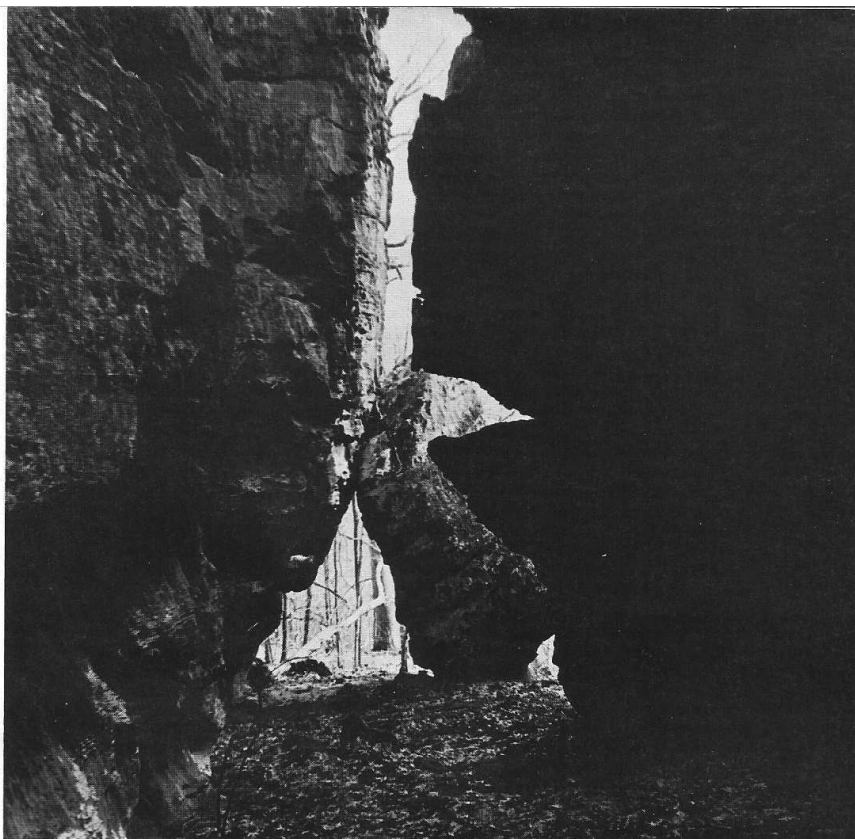
The next morning, breakfast, as usual, and then we break camp. Tents come down, duffle bags are filled, and cars loaded. Harold and Margaret fill their suburban with the extra tents, tarps, food and ice boxes, and all the other paraphernalia they brought to make a successful week long camp. Fond goodbyes were said and all scattered their various ways.

## THE GREEN LINEN OF SUMMER

I wrap my thoughts in the green linen of summer  
Against the terror of the dragon wind,  
And pray that the linen may not too soon be threadbare,  
Its texture thinned.

For by and by I know will come November  
With its wintry blast;  
And what is there to keep body and soul  
from freezing,  
If the linen do not last?

By Lily Peter



Crevice at Buzzard's Roost - Joe Clark

Buzzard's Roost - Joe Clark



# Ozark Society Bulletin 1967-1977

by the Editors

This is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Ozark Society Bulletin. The first issue was Spring 1967. Neil Compton was first president of the Society which was founded in 1962. He had long hoped for an official publication. He and the first Secretary, Evangeline Archer, had been pushing hard to find someone who would take on the editing of a magazine. A few retired professional journalists were approached, but all apparently knew better than accept the job.

Finally, the writer volunteered, pulling Maxine under with him. Our only experience had been my writing a short newsletter for a civic club. As for training, we had both walked to classes past the world's first School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. We started out by visualizing a newsletter but soon found that Neil wanted something more sophisticated. The gas company was printing such a magazine for its employees and we got a lot of valuable information from its editor. We then knew how to take our first steps. We took the format of the Bulletin from the Missouri Conservationist. With fear and trembling that we could not always fill the pages, we wrote James F. Keefe, editor of the Conservationist, asking if we could borrow articles from it. He kindly gave us permission, but so far we have not borrowed beyond some of the short items for fillers. Now, if we can ever find space, there are some good articles we would like to take from the Conservationist. We have always had the fear of coming up short of material, but it has always been provided.

The first printing was an 8 page Bulletin. The next four issues were 12 pages each. The Summer 1968 was the first of 16 pages. We returned to 12 in the Autumn number and then went to 16 pages except for 20 pages in Spring 1974. This was the Bulletin which encased the 16 page *Mighty Mulberry, a canoeing guide* within its cover sheets. Another such Bulletin was that of Autumn 1975 with 16 pages, the covers containing the 12 page booklet, *Wilderness in Missouri*. In both of these issues, the covers were left off for an over run of the principal contents for distribution beyond the membership.

As we recall, 500 copies of Volume I No. 1 were printed as we had between 400 and 500 members. We sat up nearly all night hand addressing the first mailing. The membership increased until we have been printing 2500 copies for the past few years. With a concerted effort, we believe the membership could be greatly increased, but there is the question that at some point it might be too large to be handled by a volunteer staff and too small for the Society to afford a paid staff.

We were invited by The Arkansas Wildlife Federation to its 1968 Governor's Award Program in Little Rock, November 1968. The editors of the Ozark Society Bulletin were surprised to be among those honored, receiving from Governor Rockefeller the statuette of a panther, the Communications Award. We wrote in Volume III No. 1, the Winter 1969 Bulletin, "So many have helped us make the Bulletin a

success that we wish our panther would have kittens for us to pass around."

Later that winter, we received a letter from The National Wildlife Federation in Washington announcing that we were selected to receive the National Achievement Award - Communications and were to be guests with 14 others to receive awards at the President's Conservation Achievement Program to be held during the NWLF Annual Meeting, March 1, 1969.

Naturally, we were excited, but Maxine had broken an ankle and a knee and suffered other leg injuries in February when her hands slipped as she was sliding down a sapling to get over a low bluff. She had one leg in a three quarter length cast when March 1 rolled around, so the writer had to make the trip alone. Neil Compton was so anxious for her to go that he encouraged her to take a wheel chair on the plane but Maxine stayed in the hospital until I returned. We've often wondered how we would have looked going up the long aisle, to the strains of "The Arkansas Traveler," Maxine with one leg extended forward, to receive the miniature whooping crane.

Secretary of the Interior Walker J. Hickel and Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture, presented the awards. I was very much impressed by Mr. Hickel whose appointment had been fought by conservationists, but who turned out to be the greatest conservationist of all.

Our greatest awards have been the friendships we have made as a result of our close association with members of The Ozark Society during the past 10 years.

We are appreciative of those who have written articles, contributed photographs, and helped with the mailings of the early issues. It is risky naming the ones to whom we are the most indebted for fear of omitting someone. The people we think of are Katherine Winkler, now deceased, who furnished the drawings for Maxine's Botany Notes, Neil Compton for his many fine photographs, Margaret Hedges for her hiking and canoeing articles, Fran James who was a regular contributor of her fine ornithological articles, illustrated by the bird drawings of David Plank, George Fisher for allowing us to use his "Keep Busy" cartoons, and the Bryant Davis's of Little Rock for relieving us of the mailing of the Bulletin.

## PRESIDENT STEVE WILSON'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

of the Illinois River as a "study stream" for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. I hope you all have purchased a copy of Ken Smith's excellent new book *The Illinois, a People River*.

I guess you can tell that we are excited about the potential we think the Carter Administration possesses. I think the objectives of the Ozark Society will be more easily attained because of the receptiveness toward environmental programs being fostered by Mr. Carter.



## Botany Notes

Maxine Clark

We consider ourselves fortunate since we live within short driving distance to some of the scenic areas of most rugged beauty within the Boston Mountains. Scheduled Ozark Society outings offer a rare opportunity to be with friends who share our interests and appreciation.

Flowering trees and shrubs reach the height of bloom in April and May and it is interesting to follow the succession of species blooming as the season advances. On April 16 we drove across the mountains following Highway 16 and met our friends for a hike along the bluff line above Home Valley, Newton County. Leaving Fayetteville, the highway follows the Upper White River to its source at Boston, elevation 2341.

Massive south facing sandstone bluffs overlook the valley. We were fascinated by the continuous white bands of locust trees outlining the undulations of the bluff line. Never have we seen locust bloom as prolific as it has been this spring. We could name 1977 the year of the locust, which is commonly known as black locust or honey locust.

The following description is from Steyermark, Flora of Missouri: "The twigs are zigzag and without a terminal bud. The foliage turns a greenish yellow in late fall. The leaflets have a habit, as in some other legumes, of drooping on their stalks and folding together in the evening hours. The drooping racemes of wisteria like flowers are all white except for a blotch of yellow on the uppermost petal. The fragrant flowers are much visited by bees and are an important source of honey in some areas. As with a number of other members of the legume family the flowers may be eaten; they are fried or cooked like a vegetable. A pleasant drink is also made from an infusion of the flowers. The roots have a sweet licorice like flavor, but they and the bark are reported to be somewhat poisonous and children have been reported poisoned from chewing the inner bark. Reports of poisoning are also on hand of chickens which have eaten the leaves and of livestock which have fed on the bark and young shoots of locust. The seeds are a favorite food of pheasants in the northern states.

"The Black Locust is known to have the strongest wood of any species in North America, outside of the American tropics. It is also the stiffest and shrinks the least in drying among the major hardwood species. It is also known to be the most durable, and this makes it desirable for fence posts, railroad ties, tree nails, rungs of ladders, teeth for rakes, tool handles, and policemen's clubs. The fuel value of this tree is stated to be higher than that of any other American tree, a cord of it nearly equaling a ton of anthracite coal. Black Locust has been used extensively for reforestation purposes, especially in covering newly exposed ground, such as mine excavations and dumps, and eroded areas.

The parent tree establishes colonies all around it by sending out underground root suckers which may extend a long distance before rising above the ground level."



### Nine Bark

We continued on Hwy. 16, met our friends at Nail, and following an old logging road, started our descent to the bluffline. Soon we were on extremely rugged terrain; many of the hazards are hidden by a lush growth of poison ivy which often carpets cut-over areas.

The massive bluffs overlooking Home Valley are characterized by many overhangs which form wide but shallow caves. At intervals are pour-offs from above. Seeps and small springs flow from the floors of some of the caves.

The vista across Home Valley is magnificent. The valley was formed by the erosive action of Home Creek which enters Big Piney at Limestone. We drove a winding gravel road to Limestone and then followed a road along the river which is bordered by beautiful stone fences of river rounded boulders.

Along the fence row Carolina silverbell and cucumber magnolia were in bloom. The silverbell was full of bees busily gathering nectar. We have photographed silverbell on the banks of the Mulberry and it grows in the Ouachitas. It belongs to the Styra Family.

We spent an exciting week May 1 - 8 at the Long Pool Recreation area on the Piney. Many of the areas are fragile. During the summer months it becomes a tent city, but fortunately, most of the summer campers are interested in water sports. The park is well managed and maintained by the Forest Service.

The area is a botanical jewel. A shrub which grows along the river bank is ninebark. We caught glimpses of it as we canoed the fast water from Long Pool to Twin Bridges. There was a beautiful specimen growing out of the rocky mossy ledge where we had our lunch stop.

Ninebark belongs to the Rose Family as do most fruit and bramble plants. The white flowers are clustered in a dense head, have five petals and divisions of the calyx. I was intrigued by the red pollen grains on the numerous stamen. The bark peels off in loose shred.

Growing along the stream bank was wild mock orange. Many of you are familiar with the cultivated mock orange, a snowy white shrub which blooms in early spring. If you have canoed the Buffalo in early May you have seen it in abundance on north facing rocky limestone banks and bluffs between the Boy Scout Camp and Pruitt.

Black Locust

Honey Locust - *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.

Ninebark - *Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim.

Carolina silverbell - *Halesia carolina* L.

Cucumber magnolia - *Magnolia acuminata* L.

**Carolina Silverbell** or Snowdrop

# Camp Cooking

By Rose Hogan

One of the pleasures of the out-of-doors is the food which you take along on your outing. It can be bread, cheese, peanut butter or more elaborate. No matter how simple, food is delicious when you have had a vigorous day and are sitting around a campfire. Part of the fun of preparing for the outing is assembling the food.

Weekend backpacks, longer backpacks, day hikes, car camp-outs, and canoe trips can all test our ingenuity in the planning. In addition, season influences food preparation. Nothing is better in summer on a canoe trip than cold gazpacho.

3 medium bell peppers, chopped and seeded	2 10-oz. cans Snap-E-Tom
3 medium cucumbers, peeled seeded, and chopped	3 tsp. salt
5 medium ripe tomatoes peeled and chopped	½ tsp. oregano leaves
2 medium red onions chopped	½ tsp. basil leaves
2 cloves garlic, chopped	½ tsp. Tabasco
	1 Tb. Worcestershire sauce
	½ cup salad oil
	½ cup red wine vinegar
	2 Tb. lemon juice

Mix all ingredients together; put in refrigerator for 2 hours. Take about 2 cups of mixture; put in blender for about 15 seconds; stir all together. Chill. Some people don't chop. Just put all vegetables into blender for a smooth soup.

In cold weather, no matter what the outing, a hot drink really hits the spot. Dry soups which are available in the grocery store plus some spices from your pantry shelf can be added to boiling water and will warm the marrow of your bones. Vegetable soup can be spiced up with a little chili powder. Warm drinks in cold weather are good at all meals and breaks. Edwina Walls, a devoted iced tea drinker, took her powdered sweetened lemon-flavored tea with her to the San Juans a couple of years ago. Even though it was July and the weather was sweltering in the rest of the country, it was cold in them thar hills. She ended up, along with the rest of us, enjoying her tea in hot water rather than cold. In packages it is very expensive but mixed at home you can cut costs.

- 1 cup instant unsweetened tea powder
- 1 0.47-oz. package unsweetened lemonade soft drink mix  
(I like it sour so I use 2)
- ½ cup granulated sugar replacement

Measure all ingredients into a one quart screw-top jar. Shake gently to thoroughly mix. Makes about 1 cup mix. For ice tea: measure 2 rounded teaspoons mix into tall glass; add cold water and ice. Stir. If you like spices, use ¾ teaspoon ground cinnamon and ¼ teaspoon ground cloves in mix - not in individual cups. Hot tea has 2 calories per serving and iced tea has 4 calories per serving.

Powdered coffee with sweetener and cream, General Foods brand, and hot chocolate mix make preparing hot drinks a simple process.

- 1 8-qt. box dry milk
- 1 1-lb. box Nestle's Quik
- 1 13-oz. jar Pream
- 1 cup powdered sugar

Mix and store in jars. Put ½ cup mix in cup and finish filling with boiling water.

Examples of what you can learn from others are related in the following descriptions. An outing with Alice Andrews is always an eating adventure in addition to all the natural elements. Her recipe for cream cheese sandwiches has become a favorite one for me.

- 1 3-oz. package cream cheese, room temperature
- 1 Tb. milk
- ¼ cup nuts
- Butter or margarine optional
- Raisin bread

Cream cheese with milk and stir in nuts. If desired, lightly butter the bread slices. Spread cheese on slices and top with another slice. Makes 3 sandwiches. Cut in half and wrap with vinyl or tuck into vinyl bags. Label and freeze in tightly closed container.

After years of water soaked food on canoeing trips, John and Jeanne Heard taught me about keeping quart plastic freezer containers filled with water in the home freezer. These can be set into my cooler and will keep food cool and dry. In addition I have cool drinking water. This is good home freezer practice because a full freezer does not require as much electricity.

Harold and Margaret Hedges cook steaks in the most out of the way places. They start out, either backpacking or canoeing, with their steaks frozen. By mealtime, the steaks are ready to go on the grill. Charcoal which has been soaked in starter can be sealed in several layers of aluminum foil and carried in a plastic bag in your backpack. After using the foil as a burn pan, the remaining charcoal and foil are put into the plastic bag and backpacked out.

You can find lots of good food to take out-of-doors on the grocery shelf. You needn't always use expensive freeze-dried food. I really burned myself out on Vienna sausages on backpacks, so I do as Joe Nix does and carry canned boned chicken which makes great sandwiches.

One recipe I learned in the out-of-doors that I now use at home is Jo and Steve Wilson's recipe for trout caught on their annual White River summer float. Steve catches the trout and cleans them. Jo cooks them sealed in aluminum foil on a grill. Each trout is layered with thinly sliced onions, thinly sliced lemon, butter and salt, and pepper before being sealed in foil.

Fern Downs, who has survived for days on her homemade jerky in the Wind River Mountains, introduced me to Knox Blox.

- 4 envelopes Knox Unflavored Gelatine
- 3 packages (3 oz. each) flavored gelatine
- 4 cups boiling water

In large bowl, combine Knox Unflavored Gelatine and flavored gelatine; add boiling water and stir until gelatine dissolves. Pour into large shallow baking pan (for example, 13" x 9") and chill until firm. Cut into squares to serve. Makes about 100 one inch squares. Great for backpacking. Will not liquify.

Meals and snacks in the out-of-doors should be nutritious as well as scrumptious. The endurance that hiking requires mandates that large amounts of food be eaten. Winter hikers must tax their imaginations to find a way to devour enough calories each day. Summer hikers require three quarters of the amount to keep going, which is nearly twice the caloric needs on a non-hiking day. Those who disregard this requirement tend to find their tails draggin by the end of a long hiking day.

Many national outdoor organizations publish outdoor books which either have some chapters on food or are entirely on food. Some books are published by individuals.

- Van Lear, D. (ed). The best of backpacking. San Francisco, Sierra Club. 1974.
- Bunnelle, H. Cooking for camp and trail. San Francisco, Sierra Club. 1972.
- Bunnell, H. Food for knapsackers. San Francisco, Sierra Club. 1971.
- Kinmont, V. and Axcell, C. Simple food for the pack. San Francisco, Sierra Club. 1976.
- Griffin, T.H. Backpack trail cooking. Ramona, Calif., Sentinel Publications. 1970.
- Barker, H. The one-burner gourmet. Chicago, Greatlakes Living Press. 1975.
- Packrat Papers #1 and #2. Lynnwood, Wash., Signpost Publications. 1973.
- Angier, B. Taming the wilds. New York, Galahad. 1967.
- Griffin, T. Let's go backpacking. Ramona, Calif., Sentinel Publications. 1972.

Backpacker magazine has a recipe page entitled "The Moveable Feast". Every month there are three or four recipes submitted by readers.

In March 1975 at the Spring Meeting at the Ouachita Girl Scout Camp, the banquet was a pot luck which finally convinced John Heuston that shared food is great. Recipes were collected that night and will eventually appear in the Bulletin. In addition, if you have a favorite recipe you would like to share please send it to Jo Wilson or Rose Hogan, P.O. Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.



## Buffalo River Clean Up

By O.R.C., U of A

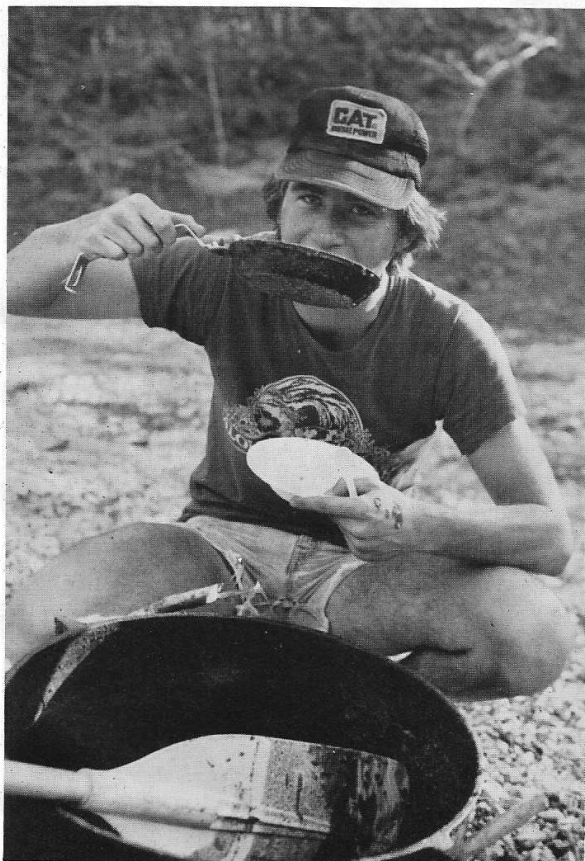
Carl Imhoff

Close behind a cold Winter, sunshine and warm temperatures returned telling everyone that Spring had arrived. In recent years, the traditional heralds of Spring, such as Bloodroot and Dogwood, have attracted canoeists to the Buffalo National River in growing numbers. This increased use prompted the Outdoor Recreation Committee (ORC) at the University of Arkansas to plan the 1ST ANNUAL SPRING CLEAN-UP FLOAT last year. Success last year led to another trip this Spring!

On April 9th, the 2ND ANNUAL SPRING CLEAN-UP FLOAT swept the Buffalo River from Steel Creek Primitive Camp to Kyles Landing. Many of the 30 participants spent the evening of the 8th at Steel Creek getting acquainted over fresh strawberry-rhubarb cobbler and preparing for an early start the following day. Soon after the end of the shuttle that morning, the tread of wet tennis shoes and the distinctive clink of cans and bottles assured everyone on the river that a clean-up was under way! The warm sunshine and rich colors scattered upon the hillsides helped the students make light work of the days toil. By midday, diving for submerged cans proved to be the most popular sport as participants found the cool water to be a welcome relief from the seasons first sunburn.

By late afternoon, Kyles Landing was bedecked with two large piles of stuffed gunny sacks, remains of canoes, roofing tin, bed springs—the works. Folks finished the day by strolling downstream to the gravel bar across from Castle Rock where a surprise was in store. In lieu of prizes, the ORC had prepared a free feast for the weary warriors. A cauldron loaded with chile accompanied by another full of ears of corn provided a tasty and deserved reward for a successful day.

The ORC wishes to thank everyone who helped make the clean-up a success—keep your ears open for news of next years trip!!



Camp Cooking - Carl Imhoff

## Resolutions Spring Meeting

WHEREAS, the Illinois River Book by Ken Smith is an excellent publication, is effecting legislation in Oklahoma concerning the river, and is the result of a lot of hard work,

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society thanks Ken Smith for his efforts.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society will support a petition drive for placing before the voters of the State legislation requiring a minimum mandatory deposit on all beverage containers sold in the State of Arkansas.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society expresses its gratitude to Senator Eagleton for supporting President Carter's efforts to delete funding for the Meramec Dam Project from the Fiscal 1978 budget.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society expresses its gratitude to Senator Danforth for taking a stand in opposition to the Meramec Dam Project.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society expresses its gratitude to President Carter for his opposition to unnecessary and environmentally unsound Federal projects including the Meramec Dam, Cache River Channelization, the Lukfata Dam on the Glover River, the Red River Navigation System, the Tensas Project and the Strawberry River Project.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society wishes to express its gratitude to Secretary Andrus for his opposition to unnecessary and environmentally unsound Federal projects including the Meramec Dam, the Cache River Channelization and the Lukfata Dam on the Glover River.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society urges Senator Bumpers to introduce his Senate Companion Bill to H.R. 39, the "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act", designating 114.7 million acres as immediate wilderness.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society recommends the no dam alternative for the Glover River and supports the Glover for consideration as a National Scenic River.

(Carried to the Public Hearing for presentation to the Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District Box 61, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102)

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society supports the opening of sections of each campground (on a rotation basis possibly) during the winter season when many area residents desire to use them, even without water facilities. The campgrounds could operate on an honor system.

WHEREAS, the Ozark Society recognized the importance of the Illinois River for recreational use, and the many influences now acting toward making the river unfit for such use,

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society urges legislative and executive efforts of the State Governments of Oklahoma and Arkansas to restore scenic and water quality values of the Illinois River in both states.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society supports the 1976 Forest Management Practices Act and a reduction in Forest Service's dependence upon clear cutting, even-aged management, pine conversion and the use of herbicides.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society is grateful to Mary Faucett and the Schoolcraft Chapter for a well organized and fine program with excellent speakers.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society is grateful to Carolyn Crook and the Highlands Chapter for providing excellent facilities for the Spring Meeting.

WHEREAS, the Strawberry River of Northern Arkansas is a highly productive agricultural area and provides a form of high quality river recreation now becoming rare in the Ozark Region,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society reaffirm

firms its opposition to Bell Foley Dam on the Strawberry River and further urges President Carter and Interior Secretary Andrus to include Bell Foley Dam on its list of water projects to be deleted from funding and hopefully deauthorized.

## **Eleventh Annual Buffalo River Cleanup Float**

September 10 and 11

Gilbert to Buffalo Point

Meet at Gilbert 8:30 a.m. Saturday the 10th. Prizes will be awarded and we hope to have a canoe for 1st place.

Contact Carl Guhman, 501-374-8127 res., 501-371-1001 ofc.

Ralph Roseberg, 501-246-4945

### **Rules for the 1977 Cleanup Float:**

1. There will be three judges and a score-keeper, all of whom will be elected by those people taking part in the cleanup, chosen on the morning of the 10th after one vehicle shuttle takes place. These officials will decide starting and finishing times.
2. Carrying trash for other people will be allowed on a voluntary basis, but picking up trash for other teams will not be permitted. In other words, the idea is for teams consisting of only two persons and one canoe to compete.
3. No motors.
4. Burlap bags will be provided by the Society. Full sacks will count one point. Partially or incompletely filled sacks will count whatever the judges decide. Full car size or larger tires will count 1/2 point. Other trash or objects will count whatever point value the judges decide is equitable.
5. No individual may win a canoe as first prize two years in a row.

## **Belle Star Cave Wilderness Involvement Session**

Ouachita National Forest Supervisor Alvis Z. Owen announced today, June 14, a public involvement session for the Belle Starr Cave Wilderness Study Area, to be held July 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Waldron Courthouse, Waldron, Arkansas.

Public Law 93-622 1975 designated this area (6,036 acres) for study by the Ouachita National Forest for its suitability for Wilderness designation by Congress.

The public is invited to participate and express their views at the public involvement session or respond by letter to the Forest Supervisor, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901.

The Norfork National Fish Hatchery, located on the river bank beneath Norfork Dam in north central Arkansas, is one of the largest rainbow trout "fish factories" in the nation. It produces 1 1/2 million trout annually to be used in stocking Arkansas waters. The hatchery is open to the public daily from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

## **OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING**

**August 19, 20, 21**

Lake Sylvia - Camp Ouachita

Ouachita National Forest

*Fri. night* - Registraton, Council Meeting

*Sat.* - Program: Wilderness

Scenic Rivers

National Forest Mgmt.

*Sat. evening* - Pot luck dinner

**Special Guest Speaker**

**Honorable Cecil Andrus**

**Secretary of Interior**

(tentative)

*Sunday* - Business Meeting & Election of Officers

More information will be mailed in July.

## **A New Buffalo River Canoeing Guide**

**A NEW BUFFALO RIVER CANOEING GUIDE** by Harold and Margaret Hedges. 1977 edition with major revisions. Specific information on routes of access and access points; best water levels for floating; rapids and hazards; campsites; and car shuttle, canoe rental and other services along the river.

16 pages. Outstanding photographs, new color cover. New map. 8 1/2 x 11. Paper. \$2.00.

Order from **Ozark Society Books, Box 3503, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.**

## **School of Advanced Wilderness Skills**

Due to a lack of student participation and interest, the School of Advanced Wilderness Skills will not be operated at the present. All persons which were to serve as instructors will be called upon at a later date. Those students interested in participating please understand that enrollment was not enough to begin the first class. At a later date we will try to put the SAWS program in motion again. Until then, all parties please consider the SAWS program tabled.

Frank W. Hampson, Director

### **ILLINOIS RIVER BOOK**

BY KENNETH L. SMITH

Ozark Society Books, Box 3503, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203. Its price is \$4.95.



# Ozark Society Activity Schedule

CARL GUHMAN, OUTING CHAIRMAN  
1315 S. SCOTT STREET, LITTLE ROCK, AR 72202  
Res. Ph. 501-374-8127 Bus. Ph. 501-371-1001

Dates and trips are subject to change. Before you go on an outing, please contact the trip leader to confirm meeting times and places, and to let him know you are coming.

## HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT CHAPTER

AUGUST 6-7: Float trip on the Eleven Point River with the Arnold Whitewater Assn. Dave Smallwood, leader. Box 1261, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101, (314) 636-2025  
OCTOBER 22-23: Backpack trip to Upper Buffalo Wilderness. Bill Bates, leader, (883-5199)  
OCTOBER 30: Clean-Up Day Hike in Hercules Glades Wilderness. Paul Duckworth, leader, (831-3732)

## BUFFALO RIVER CHAPTER

AUGUST 27-28, Sat. & Sun.: Eleven Point River Canoe-Camp-out, no experience necessary. Trip leaders Mr. & Mrs. Rock Engeler, 501-425-5066.  
SEPTEMBER 10, Sat.: Lake Norfork fall clean-up. Details to be published later. Contact Mr. & Mrs. Rock Engeler, 501-425-5066.  
OCTOBER 29, Sat.: Day hike, supper, Buffalo River area-Goat Bluff, Lost Valley, etc. Easy hike and very scenic. Not recommended for young children. Trip leader Chris Tullgren, 501-425-2694.  
DECEMBER 3, Sat.: Canoe Buffalo River, location depends upon water level, some canoeing experience required. Not recommended for children. Trip leader Chris Tullgren, 501-425-2694.

## BAYOU CHAPTER

Outing Chairman, Tom Carson, 949-0048

JULY 2-4: Buffalo River Float (Buffalo Point to White River) Jim Allen, 318-865-8961

## INDIAN NATIONS CHAPTER

JULY 9, 10: Keystone Lake outing. Camping, canoe and other sailing, picnicking. Leader Glen Ramsay, 918-936-1546, 1725 S. Yorktown, Tulsa, OK 74104  
AUGUST 6: 6 Day backpack. Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico. Leave on trail Aug. 7. Santa Barbara west to Turchas Lake. Rest a day then over Sky-line Trail and back to starting point. Leader Ollie Crosby, 918-742-1134, 4040 E. 52nd Pl., Tulsa, OK 74135  
SEPTEMBER 10, 11: Clean up float on Illinois River. Arrangements to be announced. Leaders Benefeldt, Ramsay Ferris & Kendall, 918-939-1665.  
SEPTEMBER 24, 25: Piney Creek Wilderness, S.W. Missouri, easy trail. Leader Still Meador, 918-628-0840, 6926 S. 73rd E. Ave., Tulsa, OK 74133  
OCTOBER 8, 9: Buffalo River Float. (if no water will hike area.) Camp Fri. night Lost Valley Natl. Park. Shuttle Sat. 8:30 A.M. Ponca to Pruitt wilderness camp. Experienced canoeist.  
OCTOBER 15, 16: Dry Creek Wilderness Area. Backpack. Survey. Meet at Jacks Fork Camp Ground Friday night. Leave for trail 8:00 a.m. Sat. Leader Ollie Crosby, 918-742-1134

NOVEMBER 5, 6: Caney Creek backback. Meet Bard Springs S.E. of Mena, AR, Sat. 9:00 a.m. Leader Paul Kendall, 918-939-1839, 4813 E. 26, Tulsa, OK 74114

NOVEMBER 12, 13: Jane Dennis Trail work. Meet Hwy. 33 & Sams Corner Sat. 8:30 a.m. Base camp. Big Hollow Rec. Area. Leader Paul Kendall, 918-939-1839.

## BELLE POINT CHAPTER

Outings - Joe Miller - 501-782-4403

JULY 30, Sat.: Evening Potluck - Picnic at Shores Lake. Club will furnish hot dogs and drinks for members. Moonlight hike. Reservations required.

AUGUST 28, Sat.: Spelunking (tentative) Adair County, Oklahoma

SEPTEMBER 13, Tues.: Meeting - U S Forest Service - Blanchard Springs Caverns

SEPTEMBER 24, 25, Sat. & Sun.: (Arkansas vs. Tulsa at Fayetteville) or

OCTOBER 1, 2, Sat. & Sun.: (Arkansas at Fort Worth) Bus trip to Blanchard Springs Caverns (Second tour route should be open) & visit Ozark Folk Center.

October 11, Tues.: Meeting - Arkansas Game & Fish Commission "A Question of Hunting"

OCTOBER 29, 30, Sat. & Sun.: Backpack or float on Ouachita River (Arkansas at Houston)

NOVEMBER 8, Tues.: Meeting - What the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce looks for in industrial prospects.

NOVEMBER 13, Sun.: Afternoon hike - Lake Shepherd Springs area

DECEMBER 13, Tues.: Meeting

JANUARY 10, Tues.: Meeting

JANUARY 21 or 28, Sat.: Hiking & Photography near Rudy

## HIGHLANDS CHAPTER

JULY 16: One-day hike on goat trail at Big Bluff in a.m. and to Hemmed-in-Hollow in p.m. Meet at 9 a.m. at Madison-Newton County line on Hwy. 21 between Kingston and Boxley (See County maps or USGS Osage SW, Ark. quadrangle). Leader: Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Dr., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, Ph. 442-8995.

AUGUST 13: One-day canoe float, Elk River near Pineville, Mo. Meet at Bella Vista Rest Area on U.S. Hwy. 71 at 8:30 a.m. for drive to put-in and car shuttle. There will be a fee for launching, take-out, and car shuttle of \$1 or less. Leader: Luther Collins, 605 S. Harve, Springdale, Ark. 72764, Ph. 751-7084.

SEPTEMBER 17: One-day canoe float, War Eagle Creek, Rocky Ford (near Withrow Springs State Park) to State Hwy. 45 Bridge (near Clifty). Meet at 8:30 a.m. at intersection of Hwys. 68 and 45 (one mile north of Hindsville) for car shuttle. Leaders: Glenn & Helen Parker, Star Route, St. Paul, Ark. 72760. Ph. 677-2473.

## Dues Notice

Please send in your dues for 1977.

Fill out the blank below and send it with your check to Edwina Walls,  
Membership Chairman, Box 2914, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

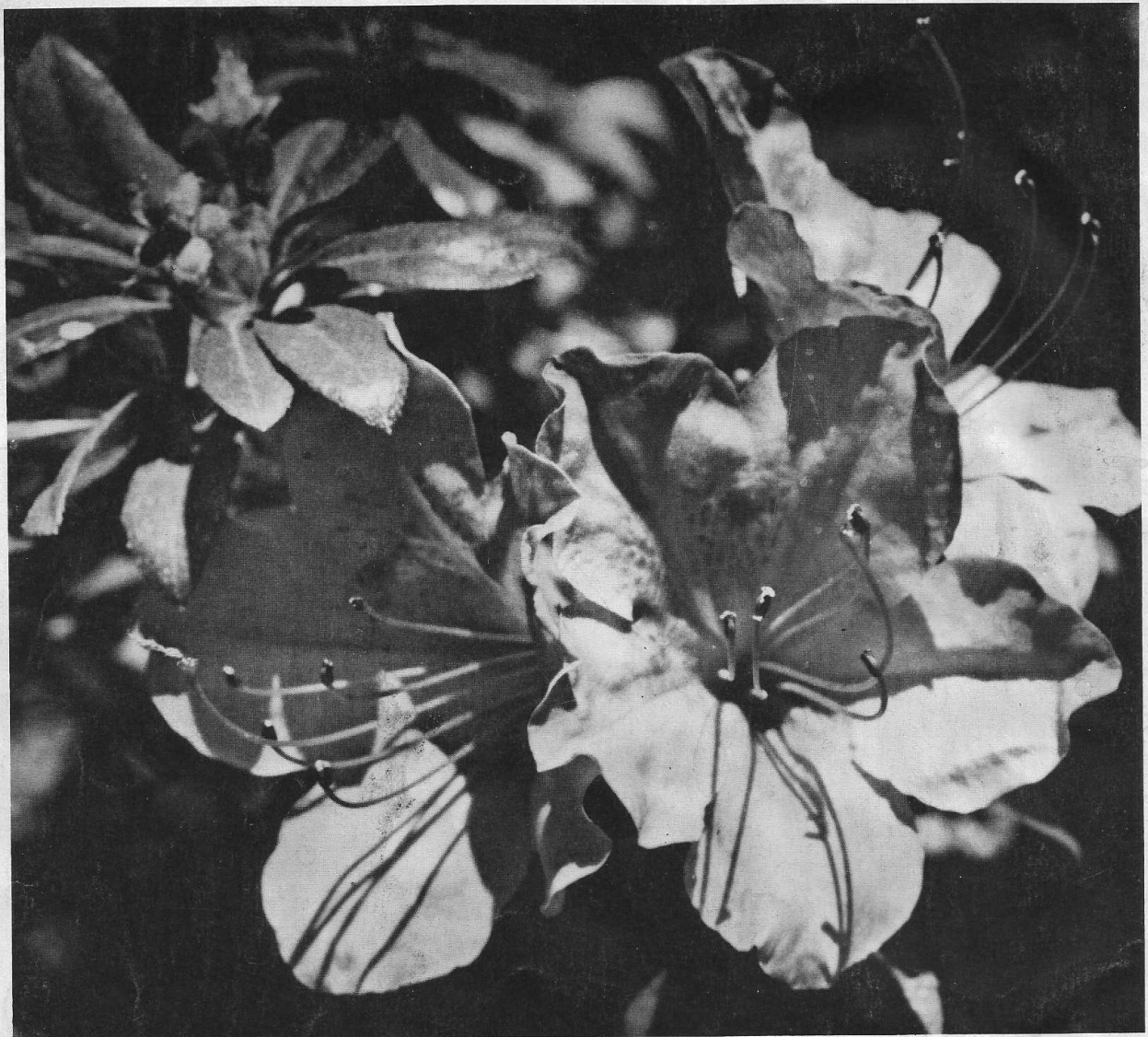
Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100

Please check: new member; \_\_\_\_\_ renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ first names of husband and wife \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Student Memberships have not been offered since 1975 due to rising costs.



Azaleas - Lil Jungs

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