

Ozark Society Bulletin



Sassafras Trees

Volume XI, No. 2-1977

OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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We welcome this new chapter located on the bank of the "Mighty Mississippi". Its charter was granted during the annual meeting at Lake Sylvia August 19 to 21.

Bylaws Revision Begun

The Ozark Society's Bylaws originally written in 1969 need a general updating, the Society's Board of Directors agreed in August. President Steve Wilson has appointed a revisions committee of Ken Smith (coordinator), Rose Hogan and Buzz Darby. The Board is to meet in December to review their findings. Then, as provided in the present Bylaws, the membership at the 1978 spring meeting will vote on any amendments.

THE BYLAWS GOVERN NEARLY EVERY ASPECT OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS, AND NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO ASK FOR CHANGES. Even if you don't have a copy of the present Bylaws (too lengthy to print here), let the committee hear any ideas you may wish to have included. Send them as soon as possible to: Ken Smith, 459 W. Cleburn, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Navigation of the Buffalo River - The Epic Trip of Steamboat Dauntless

Duane Huddleston

A reprint from the October 1968 issue of the Independence Chronicle, published by the Independence County Historical Society, Batesville, Ark.

Controversy over the Buffalo is not a recent development, for as early as the 1880s people were debating the merits of the stream. With the development of the zinc mines from the mouth of the river to well above Rush Creek, the owners began clamoring for efforts to make it navigable. The only means of transporting the zinc ores which were mined by the companies was a rough, poorly constructed road, which wound tortuously up and down steep mountains to Buffalo City, located approximately two miles from the junction of the White and Buffalo Rivers. At this point the ore was loaded on flats or steamers and transported to Batesville for reshipment by rail to its final destination. The difficulty of land transportation forced the use of the river whenever possible to float the ore to the White River.

The first attempt to move the ore on the waters of the Buffalo was by barge. In January of 1889, the Mountain Echo of Yellville, Arkansas, reported:

"Mr. T.A. Blake took the first barge down the Buffalo and was the first to bring one up that stream, demonstrating that the Buffalo is navigable to small steamers."

In February of the same year, this newspaper claimed that ore could be loaded on flat barges along the river for six months of the year and floated to Batesville. The remainder of the year the ore could be freighted by wagon train to Buffalo City. It further asserted that two barge loads had been shipped since the past October, with a third shipment of 60,000 pounds presently being loaded on barges.

The Buffalo River again became a news item when a large chunk of zinc ore weighing over 10,000 pounds was mined at the Morning Star mine on Rush Creek. The Fair in Chicago (World Columbian Exposition 1893) once more emphasized the serious lack of transportation in the wilderness of the Buffalo River country. At first it was decided to transport the giant chunk overland by wagon to Walton's Ferry at Buffalo City, but the weight proved too heavy and cumbersome for the steep, rough roads, causing the plan to be abandoned. Finally a barge was constructed at Rush on which the specimen was loaded and floated to the mouth of the Buffalo River. The steamer Randall, Capt. C.E. Pond commanding, met the barge at the point, transferred the heavy cargo to its deck, and turned toward Batesville. With Captain Pond walking the deck and Capt. Will Warner in the pilot house, the Randall safely carried the prized exhibit to Batesville where it was reshipped by rail to the World's Fair.

Requests to improve the Buffalo for steamboat navigation were submitted to the U.S. Engineers, but nothing resulted from the efforts. So the spasmodic shipment of ore by barge down the Buffalo to the White continued. The Mountain Echo reported on March 16, 1896, that 200 tons of ore had been hauled from the Morning Star mine to the mouth of the river.

At various times throughout the steamboat history of the upper White River,

several steamers plied the mouth of the Buffalo, and a few ventured several miles up the river. The Lady Boone, Capt. Tom Stellings, master, journeyed four miles up river from the mouth.

On Easter Sunday in April of 1896, Capt. Albert G. Gravens, master of the steamboat T.E. Morrison, turned the bow of his boat up the Buffalo and made a successful trip of several miles for a group of excursionists.

In those days the spirit of adventure burned deeply within the steamboat captains who traveled the upper White River waters. They were a hardy lot, and though all were friends, each was intensely loyal to his own steamer and crew. Great pride in their boats and work was the characteristic of all. Each was so competitive that he was unwilling to be outdone by another. When the success of Captain Gravens reached Capt. Will Warner, owner and skipper of the steamer Dauntless, the desire to excel was intense, and he set out to do the impossible. The record of his accomplishment is printed in one short paragraph in the May 1, 1896 edition of the Mountain Echo, and this account is a reprint from another newspaper, the Fort Smith Elevator. The report reads:

"Forty miles up Buffalo River are the mouths of Rush and Clabber Creeks. Heretofore it had been considered one of the impossibilities for a steamboat to go up the Buffalo River on any stage of water, but last week, Captain Will Warner of the Dauntless, having some freight and passengers for the Morning Star determined to do the impossible, and so, without accident, he made the run with the staunch little steamer Dauntless forty miles up the limpid virgin stream, awakening with steam whistle the silent echoes of those uncovered mountains of zinc. The water was about average stage and he proposes to make another trip up the Buffalo hereafter."

The foregoing account of the Dauntless trip makes one wonder why other boats had not been navigating the Buffalo since no difficulties were reported; but the journey was not as easy as depicted.

On August 2, 1968, the writer interviewed Walter L. Isom, who was a passenger on the Dauntless on its epic trip. Mr. Isom was 93 years old, and living with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Martin of Rea Valley. He was believed to be the only person alive who had made the trip with Captain Warner. He remembered clearly the difficulties encountered in ascending the various shoals and rapids between the mouth of the Buffalo and Rush Creek, the upper limit of the trip.

When he was a young man twenty-one years of age, he was working on a farm on Cow Creek with Bob Trimble, some three miles from the mouth of the Buffalo River. As they worked along the river bank, they heard a steamboat whistle pierce the stillness of the river valley. On rushing to the edge of the river, the young men observed the gallant steamer Dauntless puffing slowly up the swift waters of the Buffalo. In open-mouthed amazement they watched

the boat come closer and closer. As the boat approached, Captain Warner shouted and asked them if they wished "to take a little boat ride." After a quick consultation with each other, the young men eagerly accepted the Captain's offer and climbed aboard. Mr. Isom stated that the Captain picked up a few others along the river as they moved slowly toward their destination.

Progress up the stream was exceedingly slow, as the Dauntless had to stop frequently to cut away the overhanging tree branches which were impeding the trip. The branches would catch on the tall smokestacks of the steamer and prevent further progress until chopped away by the crew members, who became quite adept at wielding the axe during the journey.

According to Mr. Isom, ascending the frequent shoals presented another difficult problem which was overcome by the crew under the skillful directions of the clever Captain. When a shoal was reached, the crew would tie one end of a line to some distant tree on the river bank and attach the other end to a winch-like device on the bow of the steamer (capstan). "It was operated much like a windlass," stated Mr. Isom. "Six or eight men would insert poles in the device and turn it so as to reel in the line, thereby pulling the boat over the shoal." Progress was so slow, that although Mr. Isom and Mr. Trimble boarded the boat one day, they did not arrive at the mouth of Rush Creek until during the second day of the trip. Upon reaching his destination, Captain Warner supervised the unloading of the cargo and immediately headed the Dauntless toward the mouth of the Buffalo and the deeper waters of White River.

When asked if he knew of any other boat which had duplicated the feat of the Dauntless, Mr. Isom said that as far as he knew no other boat had ever attempted the trip. He did speak of boats frequently coming up the Buffalo as far as "Gin Eddy," a point where farmers brought their cotton for shipment down-river to market, but this was only about one and one-half miles from the mouth.

The extraordinary feat of Capt. Warner again raised the demand for improving the Buffalo River for navigational purposes. This time positive results were obtained. In a letter of November 1896 from General Robert Neill to W.R. Jones, publisher of the Mountain Echo, the general said he was in receipt of a letter from Capt. W.L. Sibert, engineer officer in charge of improvements on the upper White River in which the War Department had ordered Sibert to submit plans for slack water navigation from Batesville to Buffalo Shoals. The Captain also informed General Neill, who was the United States Congressman for the district, that a survey of the Buffalo River would be made immediately, probably during the current month.

When the contents of the letter were published, the owners of the Upper White River steamboats were encouraged at the possibility of a new trade avenue, and some began making plans to exploit it. The

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Navigation of the Buffalo River

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owners of the Ozark Queen, Captain Charles B. Woodbury commanding, made arrangements with J.J. Adams, secretary of the White River Zinc Mining Company, to transport ore from any point on the Buffalo River as far as Rush Creek. Unfortunately these plans never materialized.

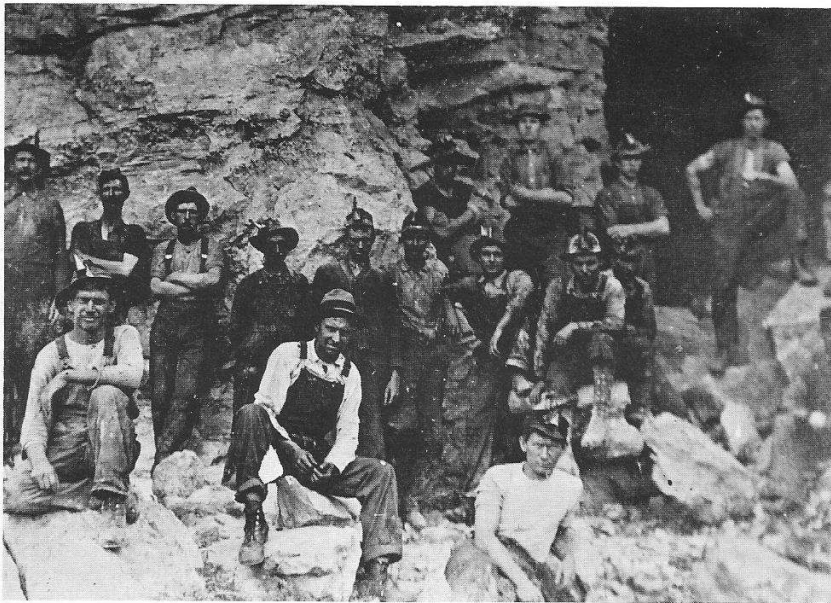
But the contents of General Neill's letter did prove accurate, for a survey was made and a report duly submitted by Captain Sibert and his assistant, William Parking. The survey covered the river from its mouth to Rush Creek, the exact route traversed by Captain Will Warner and the Dauntless. The distance was determined to be 24.2 miles, with the river falling an average of 3.161 feet

per mile. It was determined that navigation could be made possible only by constructing a series of five fixed locks and dams costing \$750,000, or \$30,000 per mile.

The report revealed: "With the exception of a few trips made by boats in the first five miles of the river, and the trip of the Dauntless to Rush Creek, navigation has consisted entirely of flat boats and rafts, the former coming out at any stage of water and the latter as low as the four foot stage. The rafts are nearly all cedar, telegraph poles, posts or piles. Flat boats are of cheap construction, built for the trip only. The freight is mostly zinc ore, carried by barges of thirty-five to forty tons, and possibly not over six go down river in twelve months. A few come from thirty miles above Rush

Creek."

It was the recommendation of Captain Sibert that the commerce did not justify the building of the locks and dams, since the limited benefits accruing would make unfeasible the huge initial expenditure and the resultant maintenance costs. With the submission of this report faded the fonc hopes of the mining companies to make the Buffalo a waterway for steamers. Perhaps it was just as well, for with the coming of the railroad up the White River, the steamboats vanished from the vicinity within ten short years, but the navigational feat accomplished by the gallant Captain Will Warner and his elegant little steamer Dauntless will forever stand unequalled in the annals of White and Buffalo River history!

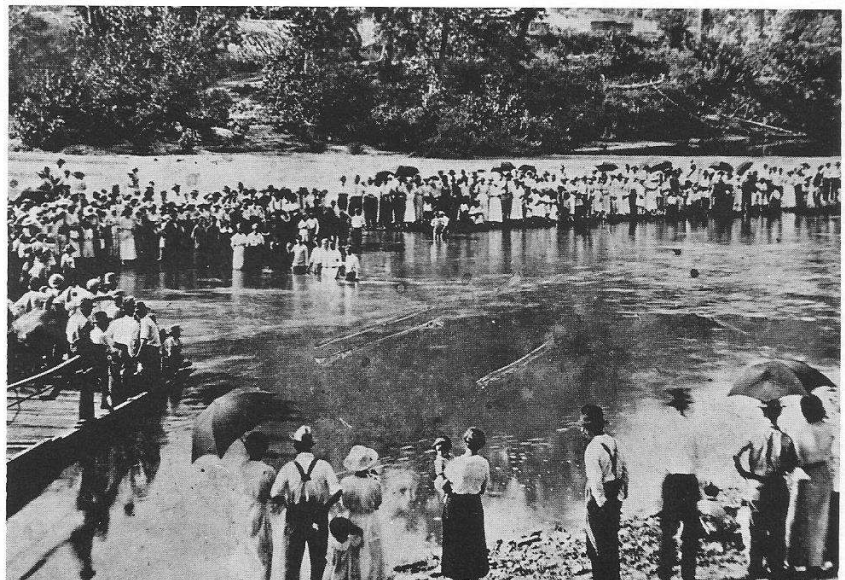


**Miners at
Rush Creek**

Photo furnished by
George Jones

**A baptizing
in the Buffalo
about 1916**

Photo furnished
by George Jones





Robert H. McKinney

That was the headline on an article early in August in the international edition of the *Kayhan*, our local English language newspaper. Sitting there in my office with no air conditioning, while the temperature outside was between 108 and 110 degrees, something cooler than Tehran sounded very good indeed. About halfway through the article, I decided there was no better place to stage our first official Ozark Society outing in Iran than the Alborz Mountains, north of Tehran. A week later, attendance was good as three members, Russ, Michael, and myself along with seventeen “guests” met in the north of Tehran to climb Kolak Chal.

Tehran sits at the base of the Alborz Mountains, on the northern edge of Iran's central plateau which has an enormous surface area with an average elevation of 4900 feet. The Alborz range runs West to East along the Caspian Sea and meets the Zagros range which runs from Northwest to Southeast. The two systems intersect to form a giant "V" which encloses the central plateau. Altitudes are generally high with many peaks reaching a maximum of over 14,000 feet. 18,937 foot Mt. Damavand, which is the highest peak in Eurasia west of the Hindukush is about 50 miles East of Tehran in the Alborz range.

The high mountain barriers largely exclude the moisture bearing clouds from the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas from reaching Iran's central plateau resulting in a low annual precipitation ranging from 0.2 in. to 1.4 in. The southern slopes of the Alborz mountains were once covered with Juniper forests, but now reflect the arid conditions of the central plateau. Most Americans find a striking similarity between hiking here and in the Grand Canyon of the United States.

Along the Caspian Sea on the Alborz slopes facing North is quite a contrast. The Caspian comprises a humid region of comparatively high precipitation and areas of lush vegetation. The relatively mild winters of the Caspian lowlands make this a highly productive area with a variety of agricultural products, such as rice, wheat, cotton, citrus fruits, and tea being grown.

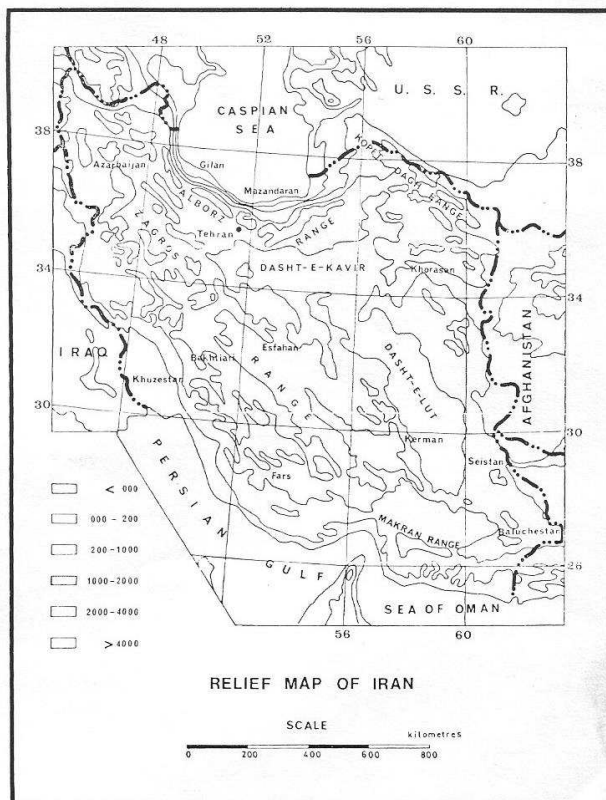
To climb Kolak Chal, we left work early on Wednesday afternoon and were at the trail head in the north of Tehran by 4:00 P.M. (Instead of the usual Saturday-Sunday weekend back home, we're off on Thursday and Friday here, because the Moslem holy day is Friday.) It was only a 20 minute taxi ride to this point and before long everyone was there ready to go. Beginning at 4900 feet, our trail quickly climbed, following a small tree lined river for about a half mile and then on to the barren slopes of the mountain. The trail was good, but extremely steep. Later, one of my friends remarked that he looked up once and the trail was only seven inches from his face. A slight exaggeration perhaps, but nonetheless an apt description of the trail's gradient. We climbed for about two and a half hours until we reached the Kolak Chal camp, which was our destination for the night. Here at 9700 feet we looked down on Tehran as if from an airplane. On the trail, we had frequently passed villagers with their ever present donkeys heading for the city far below.

Hiking in Iran is a very popular pastime. Many of the villages are accessible only by foot or donkey and as a result, there is an excellent trail system throughout the mountains; trails that have literally existed for thousands of years. With a minimum investment, Tehranis can leave the chaos of the city on a poor man's holiday in the mountains and enjoy some peace and quiet. Good equipment is expensive and hard to find here since it must be imported, mainly from Europe. As a result, you see quite a conglomeration of makeshift packs and other gear. You quickly

realize that an expensive Kelty or Jansport pack isn't the most important thing in the world, it's getting out and enjoying yourself, just like in the good old U.S.A. It's a good feeling to pass a family on the trail, the ladies wearing chador, always friendly and smiling and ready to give directions or just say hello. Hikers the world over seem to be a friendly lot whether in the Ozarks or the Alborz. Though my broken Farsi makes communicating a little harder, the conversations are the same; Where have you been? Where are you going? How far is it? In spite of the language barrier, we have some laughs, a lot of smiles and end up with the feeling we've contributed a little to international understanding and cooperation.

The camp at Kolak Chal is like an oasis in the desert. The site of a recent international Boy Scout encampment, the facilities are excellent and by no means primitive. We found it hard to believe. Here at 9700 feet was a 50 meter swimming pool, restaurant, and four man tents complete with foam pads. For 40 rials (57¢) each, we had the use of all the facilities. With a full moon and cool, clear night, it was hard to go to bed, but sleep we must for we had more climbing ahead the next day to reach the summit. Needless to say, both Dad and the boys slept well that night. (continued on page 6)

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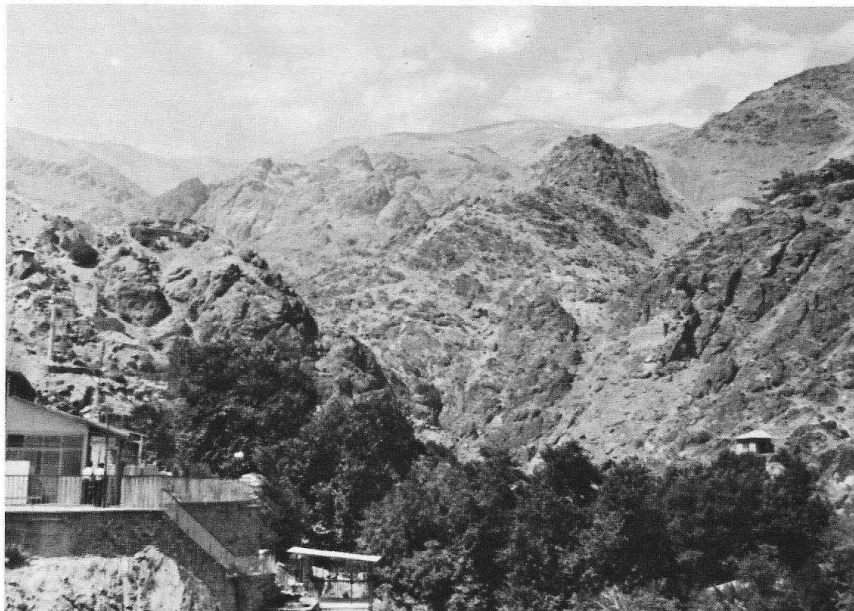
The Alborz

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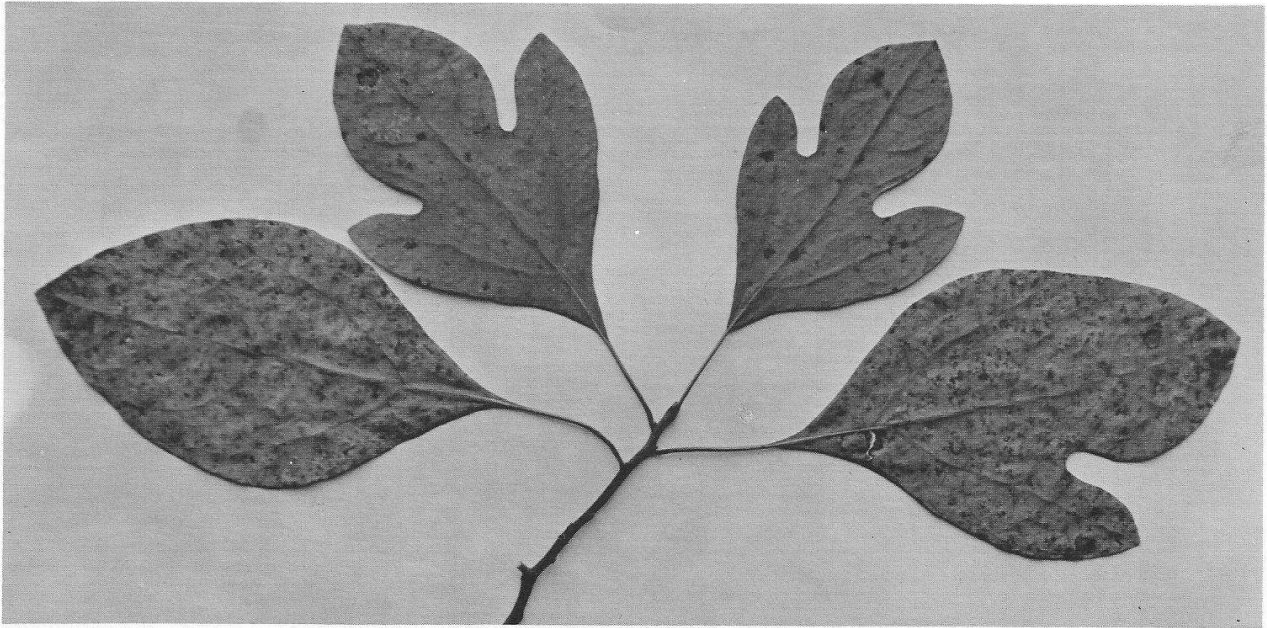
After a good nights sleep and a hearty breakfast, we were ready for our final ascent of Kolak Chal. Again, the trail was good, but steep. When we reached the summit at 11,000 feet, the view was spectacular. Tehran lay spread out to the south while the 13,000 and 14,000 feet Alborz peaks were to the north. The last of winter's snow hung on the peaks while only a few miles away the temperature was over 100 degrees in Tehran. We were truly, closer to heaven and cooler than Tehran.

Our descent was anticlimatic, but again, enjoyed by all. By noon, we were back at our starting point where a mini bus awaited us for the short ride home. That night, around our backyard pool, we were already planning for our next weekend outing - trout fishing on the Lar River at the base of Mt. Damavand. Like most other places in the world, with a little effort, Iran can offer you plenty of good outdoor activity. Russ and Michael both think the Ozark Society should come here and I must agree.

View from trail
at
Darband



Boy tending
sheep on the
way to
Kolah Chal



Oval, three lobe, and mitten shaped leaves of sassafras

Botany Notes

Maxine Clark

As the days grow shorter, Autumn approaches with the glorious kaleidoscope of coloration in foliage and grasses. There aren't enough days to visit all our favorite places in the Boston Mountains to enjoy the mosaic of gold, red, and bronze that covers the hills. One scene that flashes back in my memory is the magnificent view across the mountain tops as seen from a high lookout on Hwy. 7 above Jasper.

If I were to choose the one tree that typifies autumn for me, it would be the hardy sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*. It is the only member of its genus found in America. Only two other species exist in the world, one native to the island of Taiwan and the other to mainland China.

Sassafras belongs to the Laurel Family. Two other members of this family that grow in Arkansas are spice bush, *Lindera benzoin* and the rare pond berry, *Lindera melissae-folium*. All of these are dioecious, meaning that male, staminate, and female, pistillate, flowers are borne on different plants. We have a male spice bush which never produces the brilliant red berries that are on the female plant.

For a number of years we have enjoyed seeing a beautiful grove of sassafras as we drive Hwy. 16 west to Siloam Springs. In early spring the sinuous branches are topped by a cloud of small golden flowers. Sassafras is usually found in colonies since it sends up root suckers freely. All the trees will have the same general shape, branching habit, and sex as the parent tree.

Small tender greenish leaves appear along with the flowers. Three different leaf shapes are common on the tree and all may appear on the same branch. They may be one-lobed, oval shaped; a mitten shape with two lobes; or they may have three lobes, similar to the mitten shape but with an additional lobe. The latter was selected as the Ozark Society emblem and was first printed

on page 2 of the Bulletin, Spring 1973 issue. Embroidery shoulder patches and decals for canoes, cars, and luggage are available for Ozark Society members.

By early autumn sassafras trees begin to brighten the landscape with bright splotches of color, changing from pale orange, yellow, or salmon to orange-red. It is during this time that the fleshy, one seeded fruits ripen. They are about 1/3 to 1/2 in. long, ovoid, dark purple, and held in small red cups at the end of scarlet stems. Usually the seeds are dispersed by birds who often eat them before they fall. The minimum seed-bearing age for trees is ten years, and a tree will produce a good crop every other year. It is almost impossible to transplant a sassafras. It can be accomplished with a small tree and a good ball of earth.

Sassafras became known as a medicinal wonder in the early 1500's. French colonists were repeating Indian tales about the wonderful healing power of the liquors made from the root bark. Early expeditions to America to bring back furs and cedar logs also carried a load of sassafras root. Captain John Smith included it in the cargo of his first exports to England from the newly established Jamestown colony.

Eventually its popularity in Europe declined as its curative powers failed to produce miraculous results. Only on the American frontier was it still regarded as a spring tonic to revitalize the body before the summer heat set in. The Indians continued to use the powdered leaves on wounds and solutions of the juice to relieve sore eyes. In the 1800's sassafras root bark was used to flavor candies, medicine and drinks.

The oil of the root bark of *Sassafras albidum*, safrole, is now regarded as toxic and a carcinogen. It is a natural ingredient of sassafras tea. Until recently, safrole was used as a flavoring agent in root beers, but

its use there was withdrawn after it was noted that prolonged ingestion of high levels (0.5% of the diet) of safrole by adult rats led to the formation of liver tumors.

Sassafras wood is highly aromatic and the early pioneers figured that anything that odoriferous just had to repel insects, particularly bedbugs. So they used it to build the floors and walls of their cabins and their bedsteads. The same theory applied to mites in the chicken house. Sassafras sticks were preferred for stirring the kettle when making soap. Pioneer women boiled the bark to make red and orange dye for cloth.

Louisiana with a French and Spanish heritage is famous for its Creole cooking. One of its original creations is gumbo. From RIVER ROAD RECIPES published by The Junior League of Baton Rouge, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana:

A Word About Gumbos:

Gumbo is an ORIGINAL creation and a cherished possession in South Louisiana kitchens. The word "gumbo" comes from the Congo "quin-gombo" which means okra. It may be made with okra or with file' as a thickening agent. File' is the powdered sassafras leaf made long ago by the Choctaw Indians. Whereas okra is cooked with the gumbo, file' is added AFTER the gumbo is removed from the heat. Never add file' while gumbo is cooking because boiling after the file' is added tends to make the gumbo stringy and unfit for use.

You may make your own file'. Just dry and crumble some sassafras leaves, or string them on a thread to dry and keep a supply handy.

C & O Canal Dedicated to Justice Douglas



Bronze bust of Justice William O. Douglas by Wendy Ross, National Park Service



Justice William O. Douglas rests during the 185-mile C & O Canal hike in 1954

Text, artwork, and photographs reprinted by permission from *National Parks & Conservation Magazine*, August 1977. Copyright © 1977 by National Parks & Conservation Association.

When Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas hiked the length of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal twenty-three years ago to protest a proposed parkway there, he could hardly foresee that the 185-mile canal from Cumberland, Maryland, to Washington, D.C., would one day be dedicated to him to honor his work as a conservationist. On May 17, 1977, seventy-eight-year-old retired Justice Douglas visited the canal for the dedication ceremony and unveiling of a commemorative bronze sculpture of him by Wendy Ross, director of the National Park Service Children's Experimental Workshop at Glen Echo Park, Maryland.

Several hundred people—including Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, other justices, senators, congressmen, friends, and admirers—gathered beside the towpath to honor the man who had worked so tirelessly to establish the C & O Canal as a national historical park.

Justice Douglas had prepared a speech, yet chose to speak extemporaneously on the history of the canal and his interest in the area. He concluded by promising to "get well and take that walk again." (He had suffered a stroke in 1974 and resigned from the

Supreme Court in 1975.) The audience gave Justice Douglas a standing ovation, and many shook his hand as he was wheeled through the crowd. The speech he had prepared for the dedication ceremony follows:

"Harry Golden, the owner and publisher of *The Carolina Israelite* in North Carolina, was raised in the lower East side of Manhattan. In one of his writings he wrote a line that was very moving to me. He said that in front of his New York house there was a crack in the sidewalk and in that crack twenty-three blades of grass had grown and they were bright and refreshing.

"We Americans often think in terms of thousands of acres when we think of the wilderness, but Harry Golden's wilderness was twenty-three blades of grass, and can be made available to almost any city dweller. Smaller things are sometimes the most beautiful of all.

"Lady Bird Johnson, when she was living in the White House, had the idea of brightening up Washington, D.C., by planting flowers in desolate spots. That was done and has made a great transformation in the city.

"I don't suppose there is any Ameri-

can city that is being planned that has in its planning stage the inclusion of a hiking trail as attractive as the C & O Canal towpath. The canal and the river offer almost untold opportunities for wildlife from raccoon up to the deer. Not far from this spot is my home and I've always had on that place a bevy of quail. They like to show off and I'm often awakened by the call of the mourning dove.

"I wish every large city had as attractive a place for walking, for retreat, and meditation as Washington, D.C., and its C & O Canal. It was built for commercial purposes but ended up as a place of wildness, in the heart of a metropolitan area and is good not for making money but for rest and relaxation to man. There are in other metropolitan areas pieces of old canals that could serve the same recreation function that the C & O Canal now serves. Efforts should be made to integrate them into urban planning.

"I am made speechless by the honor bestowed upon me by the President and the Congress by dedicating this towpath and water course for me. I was one of those who in 1954 hiked the canal in protest of its conversion to a highway but I was only one of many. Since that time there have been annual hikes and the people turning out have been in the hundreds. There were 137 people who started the 1954 hike and nine of us went the whole way (Colin Ritter, Harvey G. Broome, Grant Conway, Dr. Olaus Murie, John Pearmain, Al Farwell, George F. Miller, Constance Southworth, and Justice William O. Douglas). I was one of the nine, but the other eight need to be honored with me because their tireless legs and spirit helped bring about the preservation of this wilderness. Those deserving special recognition include Harvey Broome, Colin Ritter, Tony Smith, Grant Conway, Olaus Murie, Al Farwell, John Pearmain, George F. Miller, Constance Southworth, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, and Congressman Gilbert Gude. Some promoted the project by hiking, some by writing, others by speaking."

Without Justice Douglas' dedication to the protection of the C & O Canal, this historical park would not exist. He greatly deserves every honor bestowed on him for his efforts to preserve this area of natural beauty.

Justice Douglas on the Buffalo

Neil Compton

Justice William O. Douglas, during a visit to Arkansas in 1962, was the source of much needed favorable publicity in the battle to save the Buffalo River from the then rampant Corps of Army Engineers.

How it all came about makes an interesting story.

In the summer of 1961 Time magazine elected to do a feature article on outdoor recreation and tourism in the U.S. They requested that A.Y. Owen, their staff photographer in Kansas City, Missouri, obtain some pictures of the Ozarks for this article.

The Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club had been founded in Kansas City six years before by Harold and Margaret Hedges and Owen got in contact with them. He was escorted down the Buffalo River from Ponca to Pruitt, camping the first night on the gravel bar under Big Bluff. That evening with the setting sun on the face of the great bluff Owen made a shot from across the river with a camera. He had someone pour a little gasoline on the campfire to make it flare up as a high point. The result was a stunning photograph that Time gave double page space in their recreation issue.

As a matter of interest, those of us down here in Arkansas who were groping about looking for help in the oncoming battle of the Buffalo were electrified by it and as a result Evangeline Archer, later to be the first Ozark Society secretary, made an investigation which resulted in our first contact with Harold and Margaret Hedges and the OWWC.

At the same time in Washington, D.C., when conservation minded Justice William O. Douglas saw the picture he decided at once that he just had to see the Buffalo River. He called his close friend, Charles Whitaker in Kansas City, Missouri, to see if a trip could be arranged. The Hedges and the OWWC were contacted by Whitaker and the float was scheduled for the next spring. Douglas was to fly into Harrison where he would be picked up by the OWWC for the drive to Ponca.

Meanwhile, friction between two federal agencies and concerned citizens began to heat up rapidly. Those of us in Arkansas were laying plans for an organization which was to become the Ozark Society. Our pleas to Senator Fulbright were recognized and he authorized a National Park Service inspection team to have a look at the Buffalo in October 1961. I was fortunate enough to get to go along. Members of the team were amazed at the magnificent scenery.

Then in January 1962 the Corps of Engineers called their first hearing at Marshall to get the big dams underway before something bad happened to them. At that hearing people from Kansas City, Little Rock, Fayetteville and elsewhere got together and decided to DO something. The Ozark Society was formally founded on May 24th of that year.

On May 1, 1962, there was as big a get together at the low water bridge at Ponca as anyone had ever seen. The OWWC was

there in force along with reporters from all over this area and just about anybody else interested in what was going to happen on the Buffalo. I, happily, had been invited by the Hedges to come along and make moving pictures of the event, riding in a canoe with Dick Mosley of the OWWC.

With Justice Douglas in the bow and our Daniel Boone of Ozark streams, Harold Hedges, in the stern, the float got underway in beautiful spring weather. That evening we camped under Big Bluff and listened to Judge Douglas discourse on the subject of conservation. That night two fellows with flashlights made a difficult decent down the mountain on the west side of Big Bluff in order to interview Mr. Douglas. They were John Heuston and Jack Atkins, important soldiers in the following Battle of the Buffalo. Douglas was by then convinced that the Buffalo should be saved from the big dams and included in the National Park system. His opinions were publicized throughout the region during the next few days and added immensely to the momentum generating in favor of saving the stream. After this he was naturally the recipient of some hot telegrams from the Buffalo River "Improvement" Association (the big dam people) but if it affected him in any way we never heard of it.

Daybreak under Big Bluff was most impressive with heavy valley fog slowly rising up the face of the great precipice like a

curtain. The Justice wanted to climb the bluff and it was arranged with him marching all the way to the top without a hitch. His wife, with two Leica cameras around her neck, shot pictures of him from every vantage point, including the brink of the great cliff. A couple of years later she sent us a packet of the pictures and they are now in the Ozark Society files.

Lunch was partaken at the mouth of Hemmed-in-Hollow before hiking up into that canyon. . . and at that time heavy clouds gathered overhead. We were not far down river when the deluge came. It rained 1½ inches in 40 minutes and ended as we approached Buzzard Bluff. We heard shouting from the lead canoes and upon rounding a bend above the bluff saw a sight that we most certainly will never see again. Leaping waterfalls were coming over the high ramparts above us striking the ledge rock and then plunging again all the way down to the river. It was breathtaking—a little Yosemite on the Buffalo. We had to stop to admire this display of natural hydraulics and to dry out Justice Douglas who had come through the storm with his raincoat on but no hat and thus was wet inside as well as out.

Camp that night was at Goat Bluff at Erbie with an early departure the next morning so that Justice Douglas could catch his plane back to Washington, thus ending a good turn for conservation here in Arkansas.



Justice Douglas with guide, Harold Hedges — Photo, Neil Compton

The National Registry of Natural Landmarks

The National Registry of Natural Landmarks is a program of public service administered by the National Park Service under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The objectives of the Natural Landmarks Program are (1) to encourage the preservation of sites significantly illustrating the geological and ecological character of the United States, (2) to enhance the educational and scientific value of sites thus preserved, (3) to strengthen cultural appreciation of natural history, and (4) to foster a greater concern for the conservation of the Nation's natural heritage.

Under this program, the National Park Service strives to assure the preservation of such a variety of nationally significant natural areas that, when considered together, they will illustrate the diversity of the country's natural environment.

The Natural Landmarks Program is voluntary on the part of the owners. Landmark designation does not change ownership or responsibility for the property. There is no legislative authority for acquisition of natural landmarks. It is primarily a recognition type of program.

Registered Natural Landmarks may display, but are not limited to, one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Outstanding geological formations or features that significantly illustrate geological processes.
2. Significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.
3. An ecological community significantly illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or a biome.
4. A biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions, such as a climatic climax community.
5. An ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration to natural condition following disruptive change.
6. A habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, or restricted species.
7. A relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period.
8. A seasonal haven for concentrations of native animals or a vantage point for observing concentrated populations, such as a constricted migration route.
9. A site containing significant evidence illustrating important scientific discoveries.
10. Examples of the scenic grandeur of our natural heritage.

In order to qualify as a Registered Natural Landmark, a site is first recommended as a potential natural landmark in a comparative theme study inventory such as this one concerning the Eastern Deciduous Forest theme. The information in these theme studies is largely based on secondary sources. The area is then evaluated in the field by a professional who is especially knowledgeable about the theme represented at the site. Upon recommendation by the field evaluator, it is further reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. If the Advisory Board concurs in the evaluation, the site is recommended to the Secretary who finally determines eligibility for inclusion in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. The final step is for the owner, whether public or private, to voluntarily file an application for official Registered Natural Landmark designation. In so doing, the owner agrees to maintain the natural integrity of the site and to manage it in a manner consistent with accepted conservation and use practices. Upon receipt of the application, the National Park Service presents a certificate and an engraved, bronze plaque to the owner.

In the future, this theme study will be updated, and all potential natural landmarks reported in this book that are eventually listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks will be identified and described more fully.

As the National Park Service evaluates sites through the Natural Landmarks Program, it is also gradually completing an inventory of the country's natural areas. These studies focus attention on important natural areas and often stimulate communities, states, and conservation organizations to take action in preserving significant areas.

Readers desiring further information concerning the Natural Landmarks Program should contact the Chief Scientist, National Park Service Science Center, National Space Technology Laboratories, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi 39520.

Gary E. Everhardt, Director, National Park Service
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Keepers Wanted

The Missouri Department of Conservation, which has been experimenting with a 15-inch length limit for largemouth bass on Lake Pomme de Terre (as well as on other lakes) in order to improve bass catching, recently got a plaintive letter from a frustrated fisherman. The man was upset because he couldn't keep most of the fish he caught on a recent trip to Pomme. "We are not experts in any way," he said. "We do like to catch fish." He complained that, "... in one afternoon we probably caught as many as 75 bass that would measure from 12 to 14 inches, all under the legal limit." He went on to say, "This is not only disappointing, but it makes us decide to fish in Arkansas where we can keep our bass and this is not good for the state of Missouri."

Illinois River Cleanup Float

Indian Nations Chapter

The Illinois River Cleanup Float was well attended Sept. 10-11. Sat. was a beautiful day and 11 canoes of Ozark Soc. and/or Tulsa Canoe & Camping Club members put in for a day of cleanup detail; and some playing. Van Nests drove all the way from Garland, Tx., to help. Also attending were Whitts, Kendalls, Neeleys, Ramsays, Steinbergs, Ollie Crosby and Hutchersons from Tulsa; the Modines and Bowmans from Tahlequah. They collected 15 large trash bags of aluminum, weighing 145 lbs., for a total sale price of \$21.40, which was split equally between Ozark Soc. & TCCC. There were also 45-50 bags and much assorted misc. trash picked up and properly disposed of. We have been informed that Fred Wilson of Eagle Bluff Resort, and several other outfitters have supplied canoes to 4-H and Scout groups for cleanup floats. Perhaps these young people will be more aware of their litter, and will find that the river is a beautiful and fun place to be, so those trips could serve a dual purpose. If we all help, surely the offenders will realize - and "PITCH IN" to keep the Illinois beautiful.

Effects of Channelization

A contract study for the Office of Biological Services, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, by Dale H. Arner, *et al*, Department of Wildlife & Fisheries, Mississippi State University, evaluated effects of channelization on the Luxapalila River on fish, aquatic invertebrates, water quality and furbearers. The study report (FWS/OBS-76/08; June, 1976), copies available from USFWS, National Stream Alteration Team, Route 1, Columbia, Missouri 65201, is well worth reading.

Biological data collected from July 1973 to January 1976 from an old (over 52 years) channelized segment, an unchannelized segment, and a newly channelized segment of the Luxapalila River, Mississippi and Alabama, revealed that productivity of the old channelized segment has not recovered to the levels exhibited in the unchannelized segment. Relatively little differences existed in water quality parameters among the unchannelized, old channelized, or newly channelized segments of the river.

Sediments of the streambed in the unchannelized segment were larger than in the older or newly channelized segments. These larger substrate sizes were considered to enhance the quantitative and qualitative plankton and macroinvertebrate communities of the unchannelized segment.

The standing crop of plankton organisms was greatest in the newly channelized segment; the unchannelized segment showed a greater abundance than the old channelized segment. (City pollution was considered a factor in the increased abundance in the newly channelized segment). On the other hand, the standing crop of bottom organisms was considerably greater in the unchannelized than in the old or newly channelized segments.

The average weight of largemouth bass collected in the unchannelized segment was eight times greater than in the old channelized segment. The largemouth bass occurring in the unchannelized segment were larger than the bass in the channelized segments. The newly channelized segment also showed a preponderance of migratory fish, especially spotted sucker and smallmouth buffalo, while the unchannelized revealed a variety of sport fish species.

Density and diversity of shrubs and woody vegetation were significantly greater along the unchannelized segment than along the old channelized segment. Beaver, muskrat and raccoon were far more abundant on the unchannelized segment than on the old or newly channelized segments. Water depth and soil texture limited den sites along the channelized segments.

Solar Cells to Power New Community College in Arkansas

The Nation's first large building designed to draw its electricity directly from sunlight using photovoltaic solar cells will be built on the campus of a new community college in Blytheville, Arkansas.

The solar cell array, similar to those used to provide electrical power for many of the Nation's spacecraft, will be the largest photovoltaic system ever assembled and will have an expected peak output of 250,000 watts.

In addition to electricity, the 50,000-square foot building will use the sun for space and hot water heating and will employ a variety of new energy conservation features.

Details of the \$8.8 million project were announced August 19 following the award of a grant to Mississippi County Community College by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). Construction of the new building will be funded through a \$2.5 million bond issue by Mississippi County. ERDA will provide \$6.3 million which will cover the energy-related portions of the project.

The solar-powered facility is scheduled for operation in mid-1979.

In announcing the award, Dr. Henry H. Marvin, Director of ERDA's Division of Solar Energy, called the project "a forerunner of the future—a project that will give us an early indication of the feasibility of using on-site solar equipment to supply almost all the energy needs of an individual building."

When completed, the Blytheville experimental project will use electricity supplied by a system of roof and ground-mounted solar collectors which will concentrate sunlight onto thin wafers of silicon crystals. These silicon crystals convert sunlight directly into electricity, eliminating the need for a heat engine.

Although solar cells have been used extensively for generating power in space, terrestrial applications have been limited by the high initial cost of the cells.

"Photovoltaic cells are still too expensive to compete with electric power from conventional sources in all but a few specialized uses," said Dr. Marvin. "However, recent progress by both Federal and private research groups has shown that the cost of photovoltaic systems may reach competitive levels much earlier than was previously thought."

"We have increased confidence that prices of \$2 per peak watt of capacity—a 10-fold reduction from today's flat plate array price—may be achieved before 1980, using optical concentrators. If this occurs, many new applications will become economically attractive. Experience gained from systems like Mississippi County Community College will be invaluable to the widespread commercialization of solar cells," Dr. Marvin said.

Although the exact design of the photovoltaic system will not be completed until the fall, the 250,000 watts expected to be generated during peak sunlight hours will far surpass the largest-to-date operating photovoltaic system, a 25,000 watt irrigation facility in Nebraska. It will also be more powerful than a 60,000-watt flat plate system now planned for a U.S. Navy base.

In addition to producing electricity, the system will be designed to circulate a mixture of water and antifreeze through some of the collectors to extract the solar heat and transfer it for use in supplying space heat and hot water for the building.

"Such a dual-purpose system, where solar energy is used for both electricity and heat, uses the sun's energy more efficiently and will help enhance the overall economics of solar use," said Dr. Marvin.

Dr. Marvin said that the Blytheville project will complement other ERDA solar "total energy" projects but will be distinctive in its use of photovoltaic cells to provide electricity. Other total energy projects currently underway use the sun's heat to drive a turbine-generator to produce electrical power.

In addition to the solar collector system, the Blytheville college will also test a new type of advanced storage battery to provide electricity for the school during inclement weather or at night. The storage system is being developed by GEL, Inc., a small company based in North Carolina. The batteries will be charged with either excess electricity produced by the solar cells or electricity supplied by a local utility during periods of low demand.

Arkansas-Missouri Power Company, which serves the Blytheville area, has offered to work with the college to explore experimental rate structures which will provide lower-cost electricity

during these "off peak" periods.

The classroom building will also use both architectural and landscaping features to minimize energy use. Thick walls, special insulation, novel lighting techniques, windows of tinted glass, and earthen windbreaks will be incorporated into the building project. Classes and activities will be coordinated by computers to minimize the need for energy. Heaviest workloads would be scheduled during the morning and evening hours.

Mississippi County Community College also proposes to establish a 2-year degree program to train solar engineering technicians through "hands-on" use and maintenance of the college's solar equipment.

The year-old college, now housed in temporary quarters, has about 800 students, with enrollment expected to be at least double within a year after the new campus is completed, according to Dr. Harry V. Smith, President of the community college.

Barnyard Radar

To many scientists, Chicken Little's warning, "the sky is falling, the sky is falling," may be more than a nursery tale.

Many experts now agree that some animals may get advance warning of the earth's natural disasters and weather patterns well before man's most sophisticated instruments can detect them, according to the (current) September-October issue of *International Wildlife Magazine*.

From the beginning of recorded history, human beings have been intrigued by specific animal behavior that seemed to indicate some supernatural power to predict weather changes or disasters. Just recently, scientists have begun taking this unusual animal behavior seriously, says the bimonthly magazine of the National Wildlife Federation.

Scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union and China are using animals to determine if they can accurately predict earthquakes.

Several months before a massive earthquake shook China's Liaoning Province in 1974, the animals there were acting strangely. Hibernating snakes crawled up from the ground. Pigs climbed walls and bit each other's tails. Agitated rats appeared in packs. Chinese scientists, who have long had an abiding respect for the earthquake sensing abilities of animals, were alerted by this strange behavior and began checking the area's water levels. They were able to predict the earthquake accurately enough to save perhaps a million lives.

This phenomenon, however, does not always work. Last year one of China's deadliest earthquakes struck—killing an estimated 655,000 persons. Unusual behavior was reported for 33 species of animals before the quake—but not in enough time for a warning to be issued.

In the United States, scientists have stationed chimpanzees, kangaroo rats and cockroaches along earthquake zones in California, hoping to learn more about these baffling behavior patterns that are termed "pre-quake agitation," the National Wildlife Federation publication reports.

At a recent U.S. Geological Survey conference, scientists speculated about possible causes for the bizarre agitation. Some suggested it was caused by changes in air pressure, the magnetic field, or animals hearing low frequency sounds. Others thought that gasses released from the ground before earthquakes might be perceived by the animals.

Since at least 1969, the Russians have established animal warning centers in quake-prone areas of the U.S.S.R. One Soviet geophysicist believes that once you can read the animals' behavior, "they are the most sensitive barometers known to science."

For thousands of years animals have been better known for their ability to detect weather changes. If horses yawned or roosters crowed, in Finland it meant upcoming drizzles. When flies bit eagerly and fish broke water, early Americans knew a rain-storm was on its way. If geese flew south early and turkeys grew thicker feathers, one could expect a cold winter.

American scientists want to find out what the animals are sensing so they can build instruments to pick up the same signals. But this may be difficult. Our radar, for instance, which many think is a marvel of modern science, is primitive in comparison with that of a bat. The bat's radar, weighing less than half an ounce, was "invented" by nature several million years ago.

Until these instruments are built, if ever, scientists may have to pay heed to Chicken Little and watch for agitated rats, frenzied pigs and other peculiar animal behavior to predict earthquakes and other important changes in nature.

The Eleventh Annual Cleanup Float

Carl Guhman, Leader

The Buffalo River Cleanup float was held on September 10 & 11, starting from Maumee Saturday morning and finishing at Rush Sunday afternoon. Thirteen canoes made the trip this year, with the teams collecting a total of about 98 points of trash. (1 point = 1 full tow sack). John Heard and Jim Gaither placed first with 28 points, while Ralph Roseberg and Joe Scott tied with Dan Marsh and Jack Bradford for second place, with 17 points each. Sally Hubbard and Nan Darby of the Schoolcraft Chapter were fourth with 13½ points.

On Saturday night Joe Barnes, operator of the Buffalo River Fishing Resort, gave us a welcome supper, which included ham and beans, chicken and dumplings, and jambalaya which in turn had been supplied him by his wife and her helpers. Joe did a wonderful job shuttling our cars and getting the food laid out, but we must give Mrs. Barnes and aids credit for the good cookin', the likes of which you probably couldn't find closer than Paris, France.

When the big thunder-storm hit just before noon the next day,

about half way between Buffalo Point and Rush, the competition was stopped temporarily by the big downpour of rain and everyone took cover. All were thankful that, if struck, they had experienced the delicious meal of the night before.

Our thanks go to these dealers for donating prizes for the cleanup:

Heard's Drug Store, Arkadelphia
Commercial Warehouse Sports, Arkadelphia
The Orvis Shop, Little Rock
Taum Sauk Wilderness Outfitters, Springfield, Mo.
The Coleman Company, Wichita, Kansas
Hedges Canoes, Ponca
The Pack Rat, Fayetteville
Bow and Stern, Fayetteville
Kamper's Korner, Shreveport, Louisiana
Ozark Mountain Sports, Fayetteville
Ozark Outdoor Supply, Little Rock

Special thanks also to Ralph Roseberg and Joe Scott for their prizes, and to Mr. Joe Barnes for all his help.

The Winners



Left to Right: Dan Marsh, Jack Bradford, Earl Hilliard, Millie Murphy, Sally Hubbard, Starr Mitchell & Shanti, Nan Darby, John Heard, Carl Guhman, Annalea March, Jim Gaither, Ralph Roseberg, Stephanie Wilson, George Smith, Joe Scott, Josh Wilson, Rose Hogan, Jo Wilson

Judging a first day collection

(Cleanup photos
by Joe Clark)



Figuring the point value of an air conditioner.



Nan Darby and Sally Hubbard loading their prizes for the trip back to Springfield, MO.

**Rose Hogan &
Jo Wilson**
and gleanings, with helpers
Joshua & Stephanie Wilson



Ouachita National Forest
P.O. Box 1270
Hot Springs, AR 71901
501-623-7763
9/23/77

The U.S. Forest Service said today that 21 areas involving 215,701 acres of National Forest land in Arkansas and Oklahoma will be listed for possible inclusion in a national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas.

A breakdown of this listing is 10 areas, making up 119,122 acres on the Ozark National Forest and 11 areas consisting of 96,579 acres on the Ouachita National Forest.

Forest Supervisors Larry Henson and Alvis Owen said the list resulted from public suggestions including wilderness workshops. The list will be sent to the Washington Office of the Forest Service where a national list of inventoried areas will be developed.

Henson and Owen said the list was developed by screening public suggestions against a set of criteria used in the workshops. At the workshops the public suggested a number of areas for inclusion in the inventory and also suggested criteria for evaluating the wilderness potential of the national list.

After the national list is announced the areas will be analyzed and evaluated for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This phase of the process will also include public involvement.

They said the list will be a help, not only in the roadless inventory but also in meeting the 1980 objective of updating the Resource Planning Act program and in land management planning on the Forest.

A list of specific areas and a map showing locations are available for public inspection at Forest headquarters in Russellville and Hot Springs, Arkansas during normal working hours.

Mulberry River Country Wilder Than It Seems!

What started as a photography outing for two University of Arkansas students, Tom and Pam Webb, turned into a nightmare recently when they met up with a black bear in the Cherry Bend area, four miles north of Cass, Arkansas.

According to the Franklin County Sheriff, the couple was taking pictures when the bear reared up and confronted Tom. Yelling for his wife to run, he shinnied up the nearest tree, meanwhile beating the bear in the head with his camera, shattering it into small pieces.

Unable to keep his grip, Webb fell from the tree, landing directly atop the bear and knocking it to the ground while he tumbled over a 5-ft. bluff.

The bear took off running one way and Webb the other; when he returned moments later to look for his wife and could find only her camera, Webb hiked about two miles to a house and called the Sheriff.

A volunteer search crew was organized, consisting of Cass Job Corpsmen, Game and Fish rangers and others. As the hunt was getting underway, the area was hit by a severe electrical storm.

Mrs. Webb was finally located about 8:00 p.m. Although uninjured, she was drenched and in shock after spending almost three hours alone in the woods.

It is believed the bear was a mama bear protecting her cubs.

...excerpt from The Ozark Spectator, reprinted
in Currents — Bluff City Canoe Club

Disagreement on the Buffalo R.

From the People Column of the Arkansas Gazette of October 20, 1977

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Having just returned from a cave trip on the lower Buffalo River I was intensely interested in what Jerry McKinnis had to say about the river in a recent column in the *Gazette*. It is hard to believe that Mr. McKinnis was talking about the same stream. Contrary to what he found on the river, I found it peaceful, serene, clean and lonely. In 12 miles of floating between Gilbert and Maumelle Landing we saw 4 people, 2 talking on a gravel bar and 2 more at Maumelle fishing.

The column states the river was more beautiful 10 years ago than it is now. I floated the river 10 years ago and 10 years before that and I will agree that the river was more beautiful then than now. But where do we put the blame for the river being more beautiful then than now? Is it the increased use of the river that makes it less beautiful or is it the misuse of the land along the river that makes it less beautiful?

Private development along the river was just getting a foothold when the National Park came along. Now, much of the land still in private ownership continues to suffer from this development. Perhaps Mr. McKinnis can remember the miles and miles of tree lined banks that confined the stream, stabilized the banks and showed the river's pace? Perhaps Mr. McKinnis is aware of the abuse the "private" river received when the Highway Department contractor used the rock from the upper river to pave 20 miles of nearby roads, or the changes that took place when local ranchers channeled the streambed under the guise of river improvements. Mr. McKinnis comments about the changes but fails to mention the large amount of timber that has been removed not only from the slopes far above the river but from the very banks of the river. How long does our columnist think the Buffalo would have remained a clear and pristine river with that kind of watch care? Is he not aware that there is more to saving a river than merely stopping dams (he doesn't seem to be too certain that the dams are stopped even though his own paper recently carried the story of the last deauthorization [Lone Rock] along the entire river).

Obviously Mr. McKinnis hasn't delved very deeply into the situation on the Buffalo River. He states emphatically that there are enough cans and bottles in the river to keep Anheuser-Busch going for several years. I think not. The facts are that the National Park began a program of cleaning the lower river on a regular basis this past summer. Their records show the amount of trash hauled from the river each week, including the number of tires, refrigerators, bed springs, air conditioners and other non-canoe related trash. There is some litter along the river but it isn't as bad as Mr. McKinnis describes. There's litter along our roads, too, for we are a throwaway society.

By now it's pretty obvious I don't agree with much Mr. McKinnis had to say about the Buffalo and I'm sure he'll take issue over public ownership but one statement in his column is an affront to the Park Service. I refer to the paragraph which read, "As a matter of fact, what part of the 130-mile long river the Park Service does not own, they invite the public to use." This is not fact. The Park Service has gone out of their way to remind the public that some land is still held in private ownership and should be treated as such.

For a man who claims to love the river, Mr. McKinnis does it a disservice.

Margaret Hedges, Ponca.

Black Locust vs. Honey Locust

A member in Oklahoma wrote questioning the term "Black Locust". I lost the letter so am answering here. I am very glad someone is reading my articles and I hope the following will clarify the confusion.

The common name, Honey Locust is applied to two trees, *Gleditsia triacanthos* L. and *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia* L. The flowers of *Gleditsia* are greenish and not very fragrant, while those of *Robinia* are fragrant and an important source of honey, but most botanical authorities, foresters, and horticulturists follow the general usage of Black Locust for *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia* and Honey Locust for *Gleditsia triacanthos*.

Maxine Clark

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.

BAYOU CHAPTER, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

OCT. 29: Long Creek - Bard Springs day hike. Leader Bill Meier, 318-222-0685.
NOVEMBER 12: Caddo River day float. Leader Skip Griffin, 318-635-4493.
NOVEMBER 19: Roaring Branch backpack. Leader Jim Allen, 318-865-8961.
DECEMBER 3: Saline Bayou day float. Leader Bill Meier, 318-222-0685.
DECEMBER 17: Overnight backpack to search for old Government trail. Bill Stevenson, 318-686-2658.

HIGHLANDS CHAPTER, FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

OCTOBER 22: Birdwatching hike in S.W. Missouri. Alex Pettigrew, 14 N. Duncan, Fayetteville, ph. 501-443-5447.
NOVEMBER 12: Overnight backpack at Devil's Den. Luther Collins, 605 S. Harve, Springdale, ph. 501-751-7084.
DECEMBER 10: Buzzard's Roost Day hike. Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Dr., Fayetteville, ph. 501-442-8995.

OUACHITA CHAPTER, ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS

NOVEMBER 5: Little Missouri Float. Leader Ralph Roseberg, 501-246-4945.
DECEMBER 3: Winding Stair cleanup. Leader Murray Ruggles. Contact Ralph Roseberg for information.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CHAPTER CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI

OCTOBER 23: Current River float. Contact Clyde Glastetter, Cape Girardeau, 314-335-1321.

PULASKI CHAPTER, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

OCTOBER 29-30: Illinois Bayou backpack, Mike Moriarty, 501-664-3006.
NOVEMBER 12-13: Short Creek backpack. George McAlister, 501-666-6387.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT CHAPTER SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

NOVEMBER 12-13: Leisurely backpack trip in Paddy Creek Wilderness Study Area. Tom Faucett, leader (865-5829).
DECEMBER 4: Field trip to Ozark Underground Laboratory. Paul Duckworth, leader (831-3732).
FEBRUARY 18-19-20: Washington's Birthday Base Camp at Owls Bend on the Current River. Bill and Mary Bates, leaders (883-5199).
MARCH 11-12: Irish Wilderness Backpack Trip. Paul Duckworth, leader (831-3732).

BUFFALO RIVER CHAPTER, MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS

OCTOBER 29: 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: Canoe Buffalo River, location depends upon water level, some canoeing experience required. Not recommended for children. Trip leader, Chris Tullgren, 501-425-2694.

INDIAN NATION CHAPTER, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 5, 6: Caney Creek backpack. 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, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS Outings - Joe Miller - 501-782-4403

OCTOBER 29, 30: Backpack, or float on Ouachita River (Arkansas at Houston)
NOVEMBER 8: Meeting - What the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce looks for in industrial prospects.
NOVEMBER 13: Afternoon hike - Lake Shepherd Springs area.
DECEMBER 13: Meeting
JANUARY 10: Meeting
January 21 or 28: Hiking & Photography near Rudy.

ALL CHAPTERS

We will have Thanksgiving and New Year's Float Trips, with location to be decided depending on water. For details see the next Bulletin or contact Carl Guhman, 1315 S. Scott, Little Rock, AR 72202, phone 501-374-8127.

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.

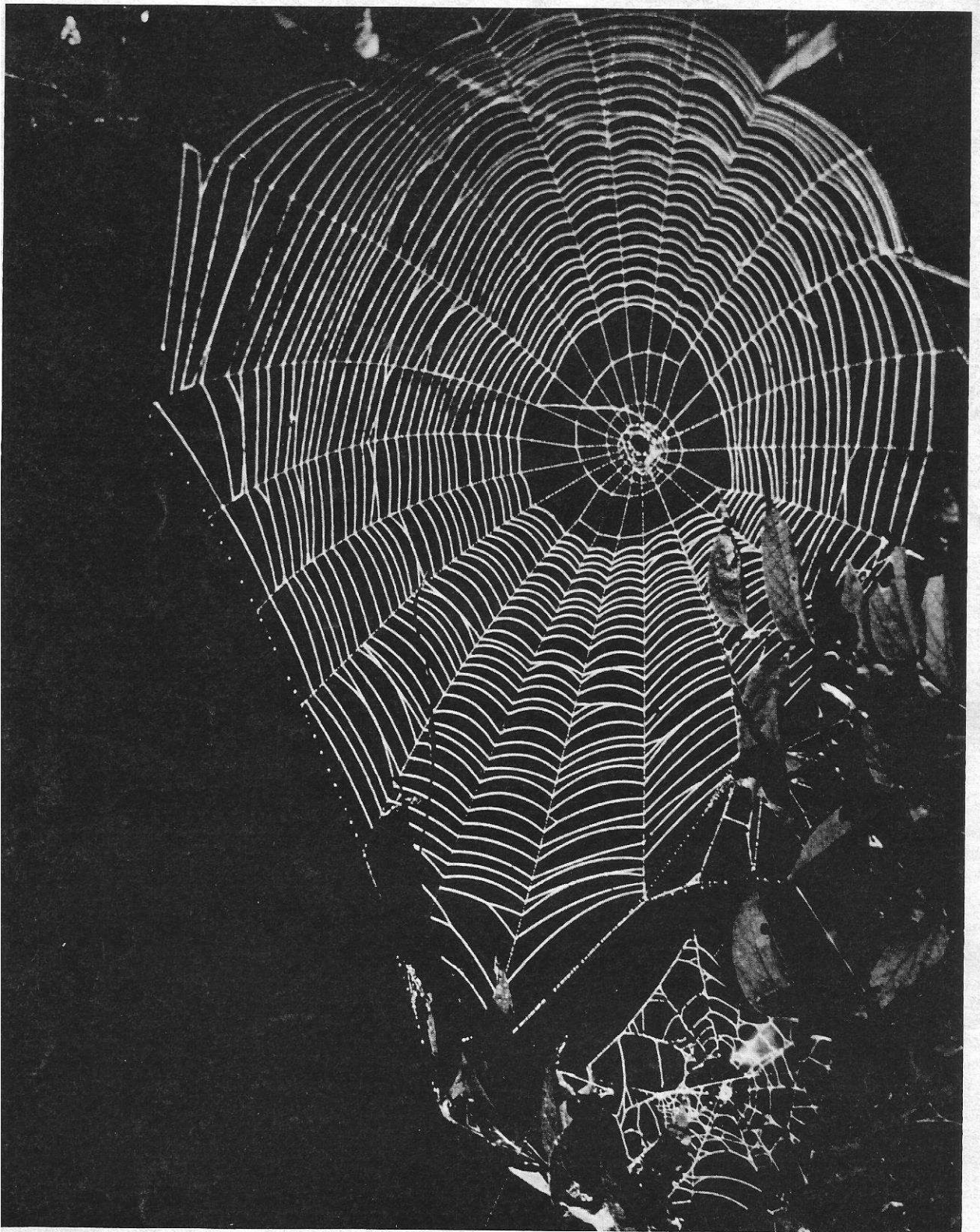


Photo by Lil Junas