

# Ozark Society Bulletin

SUMMER 1976



## OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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## The President's Letter

As we are celebrating our Nation's 200th birthday (and our Societies' 13th) I think it appropriate that we reflect on our accomplishments and anticipate those things of value on which we must work in the years to come.

In 1962, the Ozark Society set about to preserve the Buffalo River. In 1971, after almost 10 years of unbelievable dedication, perseverance and hard work, we convinced our Congress to pass the Buffalo National River legislation. Now, in the summer of 1976, we are working with our Congressmen to assure adequate funding of the Park Service so that purchase of the remaining 40,000 acres of the Park can be expedited. We have worked with the Park Service for a decade to provide the kind of Buffalo National River we think best for the river and the people who use it. As master plans and wilderness proposals continue to develop, we will strive to provide the Park Service with our best thinking relative to the direction the BNR must take.

In 1962, Conservation, Education, and Recreation were identified as general goals of the Society. Education seemed to be the most needed and in 1967, the Ozark Society published Buffalo River Country by Ken Smith. In 1976, after the sale of over 17,000 copies of the first and second editions, the third edition of the BRC was printed. In 1972 and 1973, the Society published the Buffalo River and the Mulberry River canoeing guides by Margaret and Harold Hedges. These very popular guides have provided thousands of families all over America with the best information on our two finest canoeing streams. Our nationally recognized and award winning Bulletin continues, under the outstanding editorship of Joe M. and Maxine Clark, to be our main attraction.

In an effort to stimulate our education program, the Society last year hired Ken Smith to increase our publishing effort. We hope to have publications shortly on the Illinois River and Cadron Creek. Many other possible publications of all sorts are being continually monitored and screened by Ken and the Board of Directors.

One of the most exciting developments in the Society concerns the Ozark Society Foundation and its efforts in associating with the Forest Service to disseminate information and publications in the National Forests in Arkansas (and perhaps eventually Louisiana, Okla-

(Continued on Page 13)

### FRONT COVER:

Rose Mallow - Hibiscus lasiocarpus - Neil Compton

# Natural Heritage Commission Expands Investigations

by MELINDA WORD  
NHC Staff

The author:

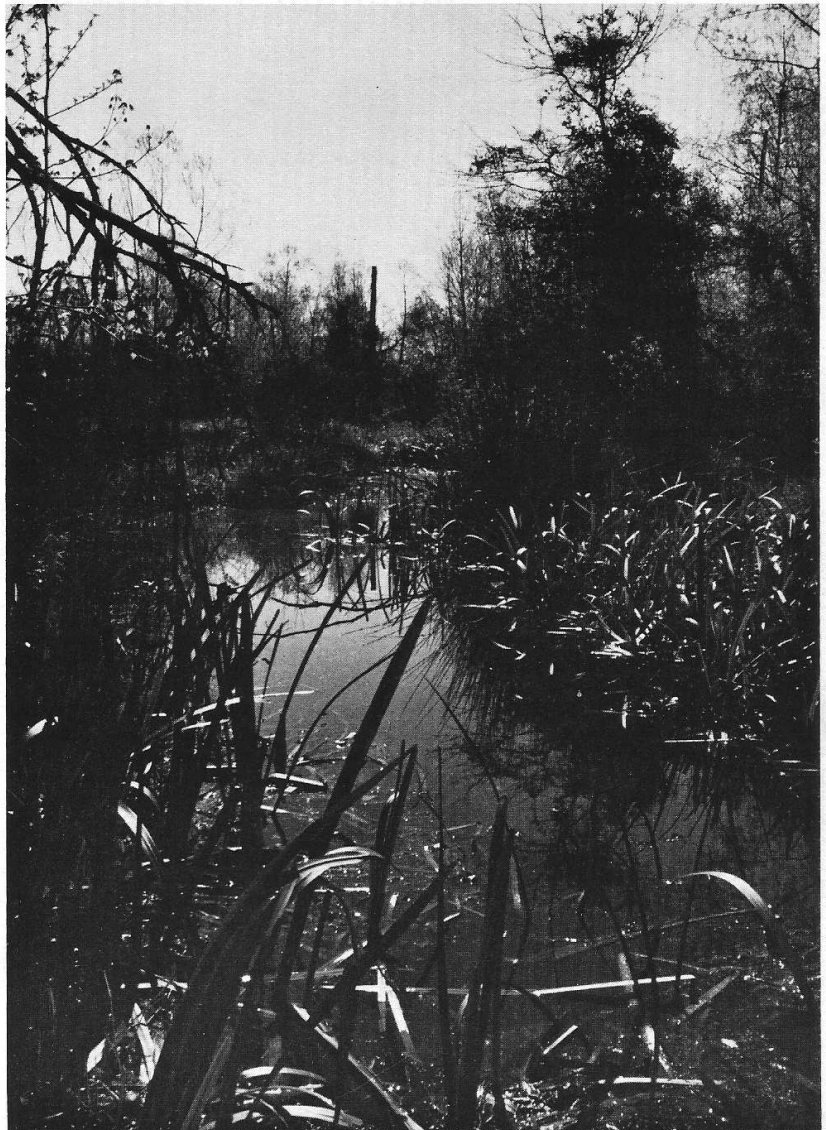
Melinda Word, Assistant for Planning with the Natural Heritage Commission, is in charge of public and press relations.

In 1973 the Arkansas General Assembly recognized in Act 112 that "this generation is the trustee of the environment for succeeding generations." This was an important move toward assuring that Arkansas' environment would not be allowed to deteriorate or its unique natural features be forever lost. As a result, a plan is underway "to strike a proper balance among population growth, economic development, environmental preservation, and ecological diversity. . .all to the end that the environment and resources of the State of Arkansas shall be used and preserved for the welfare of man."

It is from this exciting vantage point that the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission has launched its program for permanently protecting and preserving Arkansas' natural areas. Act 112 called for establishing a System and Registry of Natural Areas which would take into account various types of land and habitats representing typical portions of the State which are untrammelled by the works of man"; whose natural quality remains substantially undisturbed; which contains habitats for rare, vanishing, or endangered species of populations of animals or plants; or which have unusual aesthetic quality.

Harold Grimmert, who became Executive Director of the Commission in August of last year, has designed a Master Operations Plan to carry out the intent of Act 112. Recently approved and commended by the Commission, the plan calls for a systematic evaluation of potential sites reflecting concern for the natural divisions of the State, types of habitat, physical features and endangered species. The nomination of each site to be included on the Registry of Natural Areas is supported by information obtained by staff biologists from actual visits and is justified by the relationship of the site to other areas already on the Registry.

According to Mr. Grimmert, "The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission is designed and supported for one purpose: to establish a living record of the natural history of Arkansas. Although much of the original land has been altered for farming, industry, and living space, there do exist



**This sweet bay** - bog area supports several rare or endangered species of plants and the red-shouldered hawk, which apparently has been nesting in the area. - Bill Shepherd

remnants which are very near their original condition. Other sites support small populations of endangered species of plants and animals."

The Registry of Natural Areas is designed by law to recognize land and waters "that retain their primeval character to a substantial degree, or that have flora, fauna, ecological, geological, or archeological features of significant scientific, educational or recreational interest." By pointing out the natural significance of these areas, we hope to encourage landowners to preserve and protect the area's unique features.

However, this Registry can be more than a list of interesting natural areas; and by being more, it can accomplish more. Listing a site on the

Registry should be the greatest distinction which can be bestowed upon a unique natural area of Arkansas.

Sites which are nominated to the Registry are evaluated and classified as a) those which unquestionably deserve protection, b) those which possibly deserve protection, c) those which deserve recognition.

The decision to acquire particular sites for the System of Natural Areas is based on the relative vulnerability and availability of the area: The highest priority is given to sites in danger of destruction, sites containing the last remnants of flora or fauna species, or tracts suddenly available by gifts or bargain sale. Lower in priority are those areas not in danger of destruction in the foreseeable



future, and areas in Federal or State ownership or otherwise protected.

We are primarily seeking areas which either represent what was once widespread and typical of Arkansas—i.e., Roth Prairie and Smoke Hole Tupelo Swamp—or areas which are striking for their geological and biological composition—i.e., Magazine Mountain and Cove Creek.

"Magazine Mountain," according to staff botanist Richard Davis, "is a very interesting botanical feature, in addition to being the highest point in the State. There are prairie openings, northern flora, and bogs which are suitable for unusual plant associations. This variety of habitat is ideal for the 14 rare and endangered plant and animal species which occur there."

The Arkansas Natural Area Plan has served as a beginning and a guide for field investigations. Now, however, new sources of leads are being developed and investigated. For this undertaking our limited staff is having to enlist the aid of its network of "friends" to suggest potential sites. These are people familiar with Arkansas resources; they are farmers, businessmen, professors, students, legislators, and naturalists. Their primary qualification is that they wish to see the best of Arkansas preserved and protected for future generations. These valuable people realize that the future is built upon the past, environmentally as well as historically. They love the land.

So far the response of individual Arkansans has been impressive. Joe and Maxine Clark recently spent two days showing Deputy Director Mina Marsh areas of Northwest Arkansas. One particularly interesting area is an isolated mountain stream which supports especially impressive relicts of Appalachian flora. Mina is also working very closely with Dr. E.E. Dale of the University—Fayetteville who is conducting a federally funded interior highlands study which parallels the Arkansas Natural Areas preservation program in many ways.

In addition, Miss Aileen McWilliam recently guided Bill Shepherd to a southern Arkansas site which harbours the rare four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*). Dr. Delzie Demaree and Henderson biology professor Dan Marsh took members of the staff to a southern Arkansas oxbow lake described as looking more like Louisiana than Arkansas. The value of the site was underscored by the presence of anhinga, little blue heron, and great egret. It is the only site the staff has visited that has both Spanish moss and palmettos.

During the summer, field investiga-



Cove Creek - is being purchased for the System of Natural Areas by the Commission. - Harold Grimmert

tions also have been supplemented by three biologists retained as consultants. Maxine Clark, Dr. Gary Tucker, and Jerry Roberts have described a number of "new" areas and we are very excited about their prospects.

At its June meeting the Commission moved to solicit the aid of Ozark Society members to help locate potential sites in the Ozark National Forest. The forest is so large that we have only been able to investigate areas

already widely known for their natural character. Smaller and more remote areas are now also our concern. Ozark Society members or other interested persons who have suggestions for potential sites, or any questions, may direct them to Harold Grimmert, Executive Director or Mina Marsh, Deputy Director, Old State House, 300 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 (Phone 371-1706).

## Registry of Natural Areas

The Registry of Natural Areas now includes 34 sites. Fourteen of these sites represent the prairie which was once common in Arkansas.

These are the most vulnerable sites, the most easily lost. Once the prairie is altered by cultivation it will not return to its original state, as other types of habitat may do. It is forever lost. Eleven sites in Eastern Arkansas are the last remnants remaining of the once extensive Grand Prairie Grassland. Two of the fourteen prairie sites are in Benton County; these are remnants of Lindsley Prairie, a type which is common in southern Missouri but endangered in Arkansas. One prairie in south Arkansas supports several rare and endangered plants, one of which may be found in only one other spot in the world.

In addition to the prairie remnants, sites on the Registry represent four different forest types, a tupelo brake, an acid bog, a diamond deposit, a sandhill barren, a cave, a national wilderness area, an Ozark stream,

and various sites displaying significant geological features. These are distributed throughout the State. The Registry promises to continue to grow rapidly as more leads are investigated.

From this Registry a System of Natural Areas is being developed. This system includes four areas which was acquired by the Commission by donation and purchase.

### Singer Forest Natural Heritage Area

Singer Forest is a remnant of bottomland hardwood forest that once dominated the Mississippi Delta region of Arkansas. It is located in Poinsett County nine miles southwest of Marked Tree. The vegetation is dominated by overcup oak, water hickory, bald cypress, red maple, Nuttall's oak, pin oak, sugarberry, and pecan. The Singer Forest habitat is suitable for a number of woodland animals such as squirrel, raccoon and swamp rabbits.

Singer Forest was acquired by the Natural Heritage Commission



through donation by the Singer Corporation. A deed transferring title from the Natural Heritage Commission to the Game and Fish Commission has been executed. Management of the site will be by the Game and Fish Commission in accordance with stipulations made a part of the deed.

This tract, though subjected to heavy logging in the past, retains a degree of naturalness uncommon in Poinsett County. The area is rapidly recovering from past disturbance, and in time the natural processes of plant succession will create a mature forest of the type once covering most of the delta.

#### Roth Prairie Natural Area

Roth Prairie is a forty-acre tract of Grand Prairie Grassland south of Stuttgart in Arkansas County. The tract is square, relatively flat, but gradually sloping to a ditch which roughly bisects the area in a north-south direction. This relict displays a great variety of plant species once common throughout this region.

Roth Prairie was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd McCauley who maintain the area for hay production. The high quality of the natural features of this site has led to its inclusion in the Registry of Natural Areas.

This prairie site is high in quality and is one of the finest examples of the Grand Prairie Grassland Plant Association.

The deed to Roth Prairie is being transferred to Arkansas State University who is, in turn, leasing the area to Arkansas County to manage.

#### Smoke Hole Natural Area

Smoke Hole represents a type of bottomland hardwood forest which once covered vast areas of Eastern Arkansas and is now almost entirely gone. The nearly flat land surface and Bayou Two Prairie combine to account for the tupelo swamp.



Eastern Arkansas has only remnants remaining of its vast bottomland hardwood forest.—Bill Shepherd

The name "Smoke Hole" itself refers to a small opening in an otherwise dense and almost exclusive stand of water tupelo which is used by birds in their annual migration through Arkansas.

Rodney Petersen purchased the site in 1972 because he recognized the importance of protecting the natural character of the area and of preserving an example of the fast disappearing bottomland hardwood forest of Arkansas. Mr. Petersen, a member of the National Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society, The Cousteau Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Isaac Walton League, has strongly supported the Arkansas

natural area preservation program.

#### Cove Creek Natural Area

This clearwater creek meandering through the Ozark foothills has very high picturesque cliffs rising up from the creek bed. The conspicuous layers of bare rock sandstone palisades are cracked, providing an ideal native heath for the endangered Carolina spring beauty (*Claytonia caroliniana*).

Above the cliffs runoff is rapid and soils are thin and dry. An extensive eastern red cedar glade covers almost 100 acres on the west side of the creek above the bluffs.

The 228-acre site is being purchased from James Young of Conway.

## Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Registry of Natural Areas

No.	County	Name of Site	Size Acres	No.	County	Name of Site	Size Acres
1.	Arkansas	#1 Roth Prairie	40	20.	Ouachita	#1 Chidester Sand Hill Barren	60
2.	Prairie	#1 Auersperg Prairie	22	21.	Pike	Crater of Diamonds	73
3.	Prairie	#3 Downs Prairie	30	22.	Izard	Devil's Knob-Devil's Backbone	
4.	Prairie	#5 Kocourek Prairie	30	23.	Ashley	#3 Levi-Wilcox Forest	90
5.	Prairie	#6 Konecny Grove	18	24.	Benton	#3 Rice Prairie	40
6.	Prairie	#7 Konecny Prairie	70	25.	Lonoke/ Prairie	Smoke Hole	437
7.	Logan	#2 Magazine Mountain		26.	Benton	#4 Stump Prairie	19.5
8.	Stone	#1 Barkshed Recreation Area		27.	Pike	Hendrix Bog	60
9.	Clay	Chalk Bluff	55	28.	Grant	#1 International Paper Company Red-cockaded Woodpecker Sanctuary	38
10.	Yell	Dardanelle Rock	15.21	29.	Mississippi	#1 Burdette Heronry	4.6
11.	Prairie	#4 Halijan Prairie	50	30.	Faulkner	Cove Creek	228
12.	Arkansas	Weber Prairie	30	31.	Bradley	Southern Bluff	10
13.	Prairie	#11 Shirkey Prairie	30	32.	Clark	Perritt Ravine	10
14.	Prairie	#2 Beems Prairie	10	33.	Newton	#4 Upper Buffalo	10,590
15.	Lonoke	#10 Rock Island/U.S. 70 Prairie	150	34.	Bradley/ Drew	#1 Warren Prairie	720
16.	Desha	Sugarberry Reserach Natural Area	973				
17.	Columbia	Logoly State Park	280				
18.	Poinsett	Singer Forest	519				
19.	Stone	Alexander Cave					

## Botanical Notes

By  
MAXINE B. CLARK

In the late 50's when Joe came to Arkansas to do geological work, I accompanied him when he was doing field work. We explored some remote and wild areas. Good judgment dictates that it isn't wise to go alone, so I walked the outcrops with him and incidentally learned many of the plants of the Boston Mountain region of Arkansas.

You may know that the Grand River in eastern Oklahoma is considered the boundary line between western and eastern flora. For instance, flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida* and *Sassafras albidum* are not indigenous to Tulsa County.

As you drive farther east you will see a definite change when you cross the spring-fed Illinois River. One should stop and visit beautiful Dripping Springs. The forest of the upland slopes of the gorge is the typical blackjack, post oak, hickory type. But the forest of the gorge include white, red and chinquapin oaks, red maple, slippery elm, mulberry, sour gum, hickory, dogwood, sugar maple and wild cherry.

Early in our field work in Arkansas, we stopped at a farmhouse to get permission to hike up a small stream to a bluff line area. When we returned and stopped to thank the landowner, he asked, "Did you get to the 'por'f'." It took a few seconds but I was able to say, "Oh, yes we did". That was our first introduction to the good Arkansas word "Pour-off". It is not in the dictionary but adequately describes bluff-line areas of hard resistant rimrock of sandstone where upland streams plunge to the valley floor.

The most famous one is Hemmed-in Hollow where an intermittent stream drops 200 feet and flows a short distance before entering the Buffalo River. It is considered the highest waterfall between the Rockies and the Appalachians. The volume of water is dependent upon rainfall; in hot dry weather it may be reduced to a trickle, but what a display after a good rain!

The Boston Mountains in N. W. Arkansas and the Ouachita Mountains in S.W. Arkansas and S. E. Oklahoma are known as the Interior Highlands. Like the Southern Appalachian Highlands, they are beyond the farthest southward advance of the Pleistocene glaciers. These areas harbor relics of an ancient flora that is interpreted as Tertiary in age, up to 70 million years old. While the type vegetation has continued to thrive in the Appalachians, the Interior Highlands have been subjected to drier climatic conditions and it is not surprising that relics of this ancient flora are found only in protected deep ravines or coves. The vegetation of the cove is in sharp contrast to that of the rimrock area.

The Boston Mountains lie on the southern flank of the Ozark Uplift forming a north facing escarpment which rises to a height of 800 feet above the Springfield Plateau. The escarpment is capped by a resistant sandstone, in many places a hundred feet thick. Back of the escarpment there is a succession of shale and highly resistant sandstones. All of these maintain the high elevations of the Boston Mountains. Streams flowing out of the escarpment have given it an irregular, serrated edge. Beneath the hard rimrock of thick sandstone occur softer sands, shales, and limestones. It is within these areas of steep walled, narrow ravines that we find the cove vegetation of Appalachian origin.

These areas are becoming increasingly rare due to the persistent efforts of the Corps of Engineers to dam all our free flowing streams. Large segments of the river valleys and the adjacent coves entering them are flooded. Since the advent of the bulldozer we have seen



**Yellow lady-slipper** *Cypripedium Calceolus L.* - Neil Compton

many irreplaceable areas destroyed, even in the Buffalo River area.

Because of the great diversity of ecological entities, Arkansas is unique in the midwest. The Arkansas Legislature is very foresighted in establishing the Natural Heritage Commission and providing funds to purchase outstanding areas for preservation.

### WOODY SPECIES OF COVES

Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Erh., var. <i>caroliniana</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> L.
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i> L.
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> Mich.
Chinquapin oak	<i>Quercus prinoides</i> Willd. Gl.
Mockernut hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i> Nutt.
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i> K. Koch
Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> K. Koch
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.
Sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.
Cucumber magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> L.
Umbrella magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> L.
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> Nees.

### UNDERSTORY TREES AND SHRUBS

Blue Beech	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> Walt.
Hop-Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> K. Koch
Carolina buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Walt.
Spice bush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i> Blume
Spring blooming witch-hazel	<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> Sarg.
Mountain azalea	<i>Rhododendron roseum</i> Rehd.
Bladdernut	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> L.

The lush growth of ferns in the cove areas is a further indication of Appalachian affinity. They range from the tall Cinnamon fern to the walking fern and tiny rock-cap ferns.

# Behavioral Archeology

CAROL SPEARS  
University of Arkansas

Reprinted, with permission, from *FIELD NOTES*, monthly newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Carol Spears is working this summer on a National Science Foundation and Harvard University project involving research at an early agriculture site in Yugoslavia.

This past fall I participated in the 9th Annual Buffalo River Cleanup Float Trip sponsored by the Ozark Society and the National Park Service. The two days spent on the river surrounded by the natural beauty of the Buffalo were also filled with excitement, challenge, and exhaustion of cleanup float competition. However, during one of the few quiet moments of paddling downstream, my thoughts drifted to the integration of Strategy 4 of behavioral archeology with cleanup floating.

Behavioral Archeology has been defined as the study of material objects regardless of time or space in order to describe and explain human behavior (Reid, Schiffer, and Rathje 1975:864). The relationship between human behavior and material objects has been organized into 4 strategies which depend on the nature of the questions asked. Strategy 4 includes questions concerned with explaining modern human behavior by studying modern material objects in ongoing cultural systems (Reid, Schiffer, and Rathje 1975:866).

Cleanup floating, a modern human behavior, involves a land and water survey and collection of modern material culture (trash) in places accessible to river travel via small boats, canoes, and kayaks, etc. In addition to cleanup floats being a competitive undertaking, the cleanup float is one method utilized by governmental organizations such as the National Park Service and conservationists such as the Ozark Society to clean-up sensitive environments. Suggestions for winning a cleanup float trip include: (1) stay ahead of all canoers on the river, (2) have one person run along shores, banks, sand and gravel bars collecting trash while the other team member solos downstream, and (3) predict where large quantities of trash might occur (which would require minimal time and energy to collect) and concentrate on collecting these groups of trash instead of single items.

As archeologists we cannot assist canoers in the first two suggestions mentioned above. However, we should be able to predict where trash occurs, if trash disposal methods differ for various types of terrain, and what types of trash are deposited by fisherpeoples, day canoers, and over-

night canoers. For example, fisherpeople, day canoers, and overnight canoers may dispose of food-associated trash near places of eating (it should be possible to predict favorable picnic spots). Food and drink containers may be deposited in or near fire-hearthths by overnight canoers, and this trash is more likely to be buried in areas amenable to excavation such as sandy beaches. Fisherpeople dispose of snackfood, drink containers, and bait articles in good fishing areas (where water is pooled and fairly deep). Canoers which are wrecked are most likely to be found in places most difficult to maneuver and where water runs fast. The above statements are examples of primary refuse or material discarded at its location of use (Schiffer 1973:60). It has long been part of our culture to use rivers as trash disposal areas for various non-recyclable items such as old tires, car parts, refrigerators, and garbage in general. This type of refuse is most likely to be found in the river or on the banks of the river at bridges or near access roads. Items which are discarded in places other than area of use are referred to as secondary refuse (Schiffer 1973:60). Concepts which relate items in an ongoing cultural system to variables describing cultural deposition or nondeposition (recycling) of its elements are cultural transformation processes, c-transforms for short (Schiffer 1973:26).

The archeologist and the cleanup float competitor, besides being aware of c-transforms to predict where trash occurs, must in addition consider natural processes (n-transforms) which disperse trash on the river. These n-transforms would include the effects that flooding, drought, water movement, and animal behavior have on refuse. For example, flood waters will disperse trash which has been left along low-lying shores. Raccoons, rats, beavers, and bears might ravage areas of refuse for organic material. Floatable defacto refuse (articles still useable which are abandoned, (Schiffer 1973:60) such as styrofoam ice chests, life vests, and cushions will be found downstream from "rough water" areas, lodged against bushes, branches, or logs. Flood water will carry floatable material to the tops of bushes and trees where they will remain even after the water level recedes. Non-floatable items such as tires and other forms of secondary refuse may be carried downstream during fast mov-

ing flood waters and when the water level recedes these articles may be found wedged against trees and bushes or partially buried in alluvium, in cobble bars, along the bank or on the stream bottom.

The c-transforms and n-transforms I have hypothesized from observations on a cleanup float all fit into the domain of Strategy 4 of behavioral archeology, the study of material culture to describe and explain human behavior. These hypotheses have yet to be tested. However, it was the intent of this article to introduce the reader to concepts in behavioral archeology (n-transforms, c-transforms, and refuse types) and to show one of the many ways behavioral archeology could and should be relevant to solving problems in our own society.

## ARKANSAS CONSERVATIONIST OF THE YEAR AWARD RECEIVED BY THE OZARK SOCIETY

The President of The Ozark Society, Steve Wilson, accepted the Eagle, symbol of the top award at the 1976 Governor's Award Program of The Arkansas Wildlife Federation, August 14.

The Ozark Society is a regional conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of natural areas in the Ozark-Ouachita Region of Arkansas and in the adjoining States of Missouri, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Founded in 1962, the Society has become one of the most active and effective conservation organizations in mid-America. Its membership now totals more than 2,000 and it has local chapters in the four-state area.

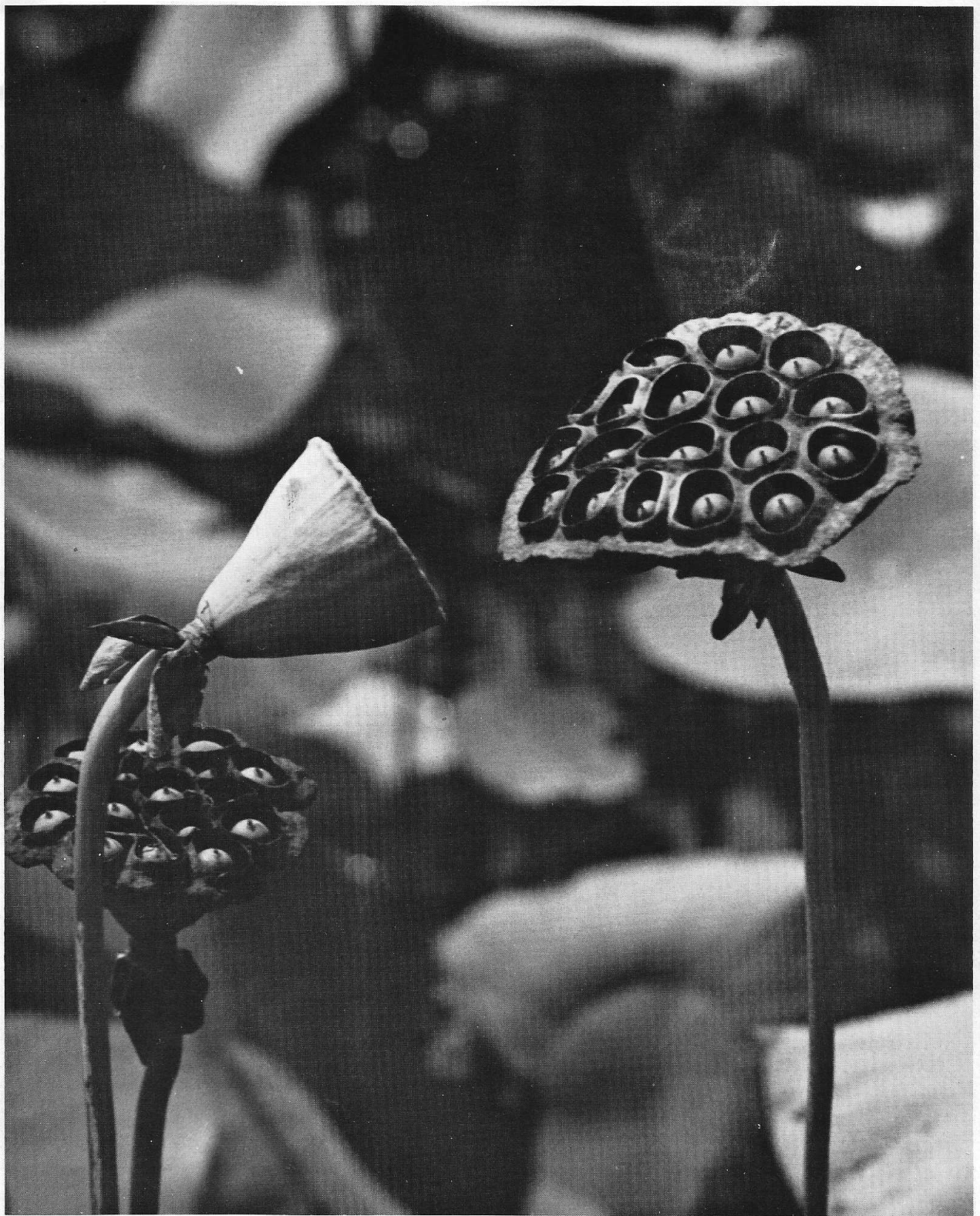
The Society's initial concern was to preserve the Buffalo River as a free-flowing stream. Not only did the Society's efforts prevent the Buffalo River from being dammed but, in addition, in 1972, the Buffalo National River was established, which will preserve for all time this beautiful river. The Society has been active in attempting to establish an Arkansas Scenic River system.

Recently, the Society was instrumental in the successful effort to include Arkansas wilderness in the Natural Wilderness Preservation System. There is now in existence the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area and the Caney Creek Wilderness Area.





**Wonkapin** - Lotus Lily - *Nelumbo lutea* - Neil Compton





# The Clean Up Float

BY  
ALLAN GILBERT, Jr.

Here it is 1976 and we will have our 10th Clean-up August 28 and 29. The following description of the first clean-up can be taken as a yardstick for all that follow; no better account has ever been written about any of them. It was so long ago, most Ozark Society members have joined since then so we thought you'd enjoy this.

The account is compiled from an Allan Gilbert, Jr.'s. column of August 1967, courtesy of the Northwest Arkansas Times.

The Buffalo River country, for this time of year, is in excellent condition. The river is a mite low, but higher than usual and clear as a bell; fishing has remained quite good through the summer.

Describing the Buffalo River country is of small use to those who already know about it, and of faint purpose for those who don't, it seems to me. Everyone would be better off

buying a copy of Kenneth Smith's book by that title, anyway.

The camping areas at State Park, 17 miles south of Yellville, appeared last weekend to be as popular a spot for the entire Midwest as any place you can think of except Busch Stadium during a series with the Giants. I counted cars from a dozen states, ranging as far afield as Oregon. More than 100 camping units (families) were in the Park on Saturday night.

Delos Dodd, the friendly, well-composed (as well he needs to be) manager of the park, estimated his crowd Saturday night at more than 500.

By most any yardstick you'd measure with, the Ozark Society's "clean-up float" along the Buffalo River was a dazzling success.

Friday night the bulk of the participants in the "clean-up" project met on a gravel bar below the camp grounds. Float manager Clayton Little

and Ozark Society president Dr. Neil Compton, both of Bentonville, conducted the session.

A group of two score enthusiasts, eight of whom had driven up from Shreveport to get in on the project, were divided into twin parties for the Saturday trek. Half the canoes were to ply the water from Gilbert to Maumee; half to work the river from Maumee to the State Park.

The logistics of putting in, taking out, and having transportation for people, boats and trash, was Little's responsibility. To his great credit the whole operation went off like a \$5 skyrocket.

Both Little and Compton displayed flairs for diplomatic leadership as they tempered their exercise of authority with gestures of comradery: Little provided a fire, which was welcomed in the sub-50 degree temperature, and Compton handed out a bushel of peaches, which went well with breakfast.

The turnout from four states, was commendable; the collection of two huge truck loads of trash was more than anyone expected; the casualty list from snake bite, boating mishap and campfire burn was an amazing zero; the weather for the two-day affair was letter-perfect; and everyone was convivial with almost everyone else.

You can't ask much more than that from a two-day float. The assurance that the wild and wondrous Buffalo River is almost as clean as the Indians left it was icing on the Society's cake.

On Sunday the entire crew lined up and raced off, sweeping banks and river bed clean from Buffalo River State Park to Rush. That was the extent of the float — a matter of about 20 river miles.

John Fleming, outdoor writer for the 'Arkansas Gazette' (a statewide newspaper based in Little Rock), is credited with thinking up the idea of a competitive clean-up float for the Buffalo, so it was appropriate that he was on hand to help judge the results. His eyes popped at the collection of well over 100 old tires that were fished from the river, in addition to a ton of old auto parts, bed springs, mining operation equipment, and enough beer cans to sink the Mighty Mo.

## The Judges

Dr. Compton, John Fleming, Clayton Little

- Bea Devlin





All sorts of odd things were discovered by the flotilla, including a set of binoculars, inside a leather case; two tackle boxes complete with artificial flies; a number of broken paddles, and a can of GI potted beef.

In awarding prizes — Fleming commented that he had just judged a pile of beer cans that when full would enable a person to start drinking at the age of five and continue to 50, "...if they could live that long without serious side effects."

Winners of the first prize, a sleek 17-foot Ouachita aluminum canoe, were Richard Byrd senior and junior, an indefatigable father and son team that could just about paddle and comb the brush and spot Jim Ryun 10 yards and beat him in a mile race.

From Little Rock — where they may paddle and pick up beer cans and old tires for a living — the Byrds exhibited not only speed and enormous stamina, but a bit of the killer instinct. I know every time they saw me pick up a can they glared as if I had just violated some sort of rule.

They scored 22½ points in a very complicated point system (evolved during the judging by Society president Dr. Neil Compton of Bentonville).

As it turned out the Byrds needed every point they collected (one-half point was awarded for each passenger car tire; one point was credited for a gunny sack full of beer cans, etc.) because a pair of Fayetteville athletes, Navy man John Mader and graduate student Jim Turner, scored 21¾ points, and didn't get a single tire the second day out.

Turner, who is just short of his doctorate at the University and a member of the local semi-pro baseball aggregation, ran from Gilbert to Maumee the first day, lugging tires and scrap iron most of the route. (He said later he'd like to go back and float the river some time.) Turner, incidentally, came as close as anyone to being a casualty when he developed blisters on his number three toes. This slowed him some the final day.

A team of Walton and Rawlings from Bentonville, with 21¾ points—just one quarter of a point out of second and a single truck tire shy of first place—grabbed the show position.

A Little Rock pair, Bo Graham and Reagan Cole, placed fourth, with 17 points; Grimes and Russell, of Shreveport (Jim Russell was an arts and science freshman at the UA last year), placed fifth with 15¼; Mrs. June Davis and her son Chal Jr., of Altheimer scored 14 for sixth, and Alan Cook and Dub Delaney, of Fayetteville, scored seventh with 11¾ points.



**First Prize Winners** Richard Bird, Sr. & Jr. - Bea Devlin

In addition to being a rousing success, the Ozark Society's cleanup float must be commended for the example it sets in the care and conservation of our natural assets here in the Ozarks. To the casual eye the Buffalo looked spick and span, even before the float. Digging around along its banks, however, disclosed just how littered it had become.

Right now the river is a good deal cleaner than my front yard, which isn't really an accomplishment of too much note, but the fact that the float and the clean-up focused state and national attention on the responsibility of "good campers and floaters" to

take their litter home with them, will reap benefits long in the future.

"What we need to do," says President Compton, "is get those who float the river to take their litter home with them. When they bury it, high water comes along and washes it out. The proper thing is to carry a sack along and put trash and litter in it. Then take it home to throw away."

Most all those who took part in this year's "clean-up float" are sure to follow Dr. Compton's advice from now on, and in time, maybe their example will be followed by others.

It's a start.

#### **What Is It?** - Bea Devlin



# U.S. Department of Wildlife

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Rm. 3097, Page Belcher Fed. Bldg.  
333 W. 4th St.  
Tulsa, OK 74103

July 7, 1976

Joe Marsh Clark and Maxine B. Clark  
Editors, *Ozark Society Bulletin*  
P.O. Box 38  
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Dear Clarks:

Your Spring 1976 edition of the *Bulletin* inspired me to write to you. The tributes to David Strickland are simply beautiful. We in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service held David in very high esteem, and we grieve along with the rest of the conservation community over our loss. I think we feel a kinship with the private conservation groups which is somehow stronger now than it was before David left us.

I want to tell you that Fish and Wildlife Service biologists and administrators in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana read and study your *Bulletin*. We are informed by it and learn of your concerns over environmental and related fish and wildlife matters. Yes, we learn from you and we almost always share the same concerns as you.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, particularly Ecological Services, has embraced many new responsibilities under Director Greenwalt's leadership. We are interested and want to know of people's concerns of proposals and issues which bear on habitats and natural resources of substantial value. Our major program is habitat preservation and we are serious about any threat to habitats. If you think this sounds like an invitation to talk to us about threats to areas of concern, you are correct. So run, don't walk to your nearest Ecological Services Field Office when you know of some threat to our valuable resources. If the matter concerns another Service division or if it is properly state business, we will be glad to refer the matter to the right people.

### Area

Oklahoma

**USFWS Office Location**  
Ecological Services Federal Office  
333 W. 4th Street  
Tulsa, OK 74103  
918-581-7458

### Arkansas- Louisiana (inland)

Ecological Services Field Office  
409 Merchants Bank Bldg.  
Vicksburg, MS 39180 601-638-1891

### Louisiana (coastal)

Ecological Services Field Office  
Billeaud Hall  
University of South-  
western Louisiana  
Lafayette, LS 70504  
318-234-4833

### Missouri

Ecological Services Area Office  
Room 1748 Federal Bldg.  
601 E. 12th St.  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
816-374-5951

Again, I thank you, in the name of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for your conservation efforts.

Sincerely yours,  
Sidney H. Wilkerson  
Field Supervisor  
Division of Ecological  
Services

## Superintendents Change at Buffalo National River

**GOOD-BYE** to our friend **Donald Spalding**, Superintendent of Buffalo National River since its establishment, who has been named Superintendent of Death Valley National Monument. We send with him our best wishes.



**WELCOME MRS. LORRAINE MINTZMEYER** who, on June 20, 1976, replaced Don Spalding as Superintendent of Buffalo National River. Superintendent Mintzmeyer is a native of Adair, Iowa, attended Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls and married Dean Mintzmeyer at that time. She next attended the University of Nebraska, majoring in business administration. She spent five years as Program Coordinator for the Midwest Region of the National Park Service at Omaha. This included programming for the development, planning and construction in the ten state area which comprised the Region including such major Park areas as Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Glacier and Rocky Mountain.

Two years were then spent as Park Superintendent of Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa, before coming to Arkansas.

## HEARINGS HELD ON WILDERNESS

THE WHITEWATER NEWS-JULY

On July 1st the House Sub-committee on Public Lands held hearings on H.R. 14530 (sponsored by Congressman Jim Symington and Congressman Richard Bolling), which is the new Missouri Wilderness bill. It has replaced H.R. 12821 and contains the Hercules (Glades), an area long proposed by conservationists. The Hercules Wilderness would be immediately designated as part of the national wilderness preservation system if the legislation passes and would consist of 12,325 acres, all in government ownership. Additionally, H.R. 14530 contains Piney Creek, Paddy Creek, Bell Mountain and Rockpile Mountain as wilderness study areas.

The hearings in Washington, D.C. were attended by two Schoolcraft Chapter members, Bill Bates and Jim Blanton. Also appearing and speaking in favor of the bill were Congressman Gene Taylor, Congressman Richard Ichord, Congressman Bil Burlison, the authors of the legislation, Congressmen Symington and Bolling, and several other conservationists from around the state.

Hearings on H.R. 2975 which would create the Mingo Wilderness on Department of Interior lands were held at the same time.

As yet no action has been taken by the sub-committee but we feel that it will be favorably considered. Now our attention turns to the Senate where hearings are needed soon in order to allow time for final passage before Congress adjourns.

## Bayou and Cajun Proposal

Bayou and Cajun Chapters have a proposal: If enough of the Ozark Society's conservationists from outside Louisiana want to discover some of that State's most beautiful canoeing water (and learn about saving it), Bayou and Cajun members will be guides for a show-me trip.

The trip would be in November 1976, during Indian summer when days should be warm, sunny, and insect-free.

Participants would bring their own canoes, food and camping gear. Areas under consideration include Saline Bayou, a proposed wilderness; Whisky Chitto Creek, with its white sand bars; the Atchafalaya Basin, Louisiana's last great swamp; the Tangipahoa River, proposed for preservation under the National Wild Rivers Act; and others. After the guided tours, participants could visit other Louisiana natural and historic places as they wish.

Ken Smith, Chapter Coordinator, is assisting with trip planning. Interested members can write him (459 W. Cleburn, Fayetteville, AR 72701) their desires about time and length of the trip and places they wish to see. Tentatively, the trip will be the week of November 14-20. If members want, it may be run Thanksgiving week, November 21-27.

## Fishes of Missouri

The results of 15 years of study by William L. Pflieger, Ph.D. are now available in **THE FISHES OF MISSOURI** published by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

In the book's foreword Bill, a senior research biologist for the Conservation Department, says, "The purpose of this book is to acquaint the reader with the nearly 200 kinds of fishes found in Missouri; to provide keys, descriptions, and illustrations for identifying them; and to make available information on their distribution, life ways, and importance to man."

In the book's 343 pages there are illustrated keys for identifying the 25 various families of fishes found in the state and the 199 species that make up the families. There is a separate section on each family, from the Pirate Perches which has only one member, to the Minnows which is represented in Missouri by 63 of its world-wide total of nearly 1,500 species. The physical characters, distribution and habitat, and habits and life history are described for each species, and a map indicates each fish's distribution in Missouri and range in North America. There are also sections on importance to man and angling techniques for some species. Forty species are pictured in full color.

The book is available in both soft and hard cover from the Missouri Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101. The soft cover edition is \$7.50 and the hard cover version is \$10. Missouri residents must include \$.30 sales tax for the soft cover book and \$.40 for the hard cover.

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

(Continued from Page 2)

homa, and Missouri). The Foundation was established last year as the non-profit, tax-exempt, education-publication arm of the Society. The Ozark - St. Francis National Forest and the Foundation are working on an agreement whereby the Foundation will market informational and educational publications at Blanchard Springs Caverns. If this is as successful as we think, other outlets in the Forest Service system may be opened. The goal of this endeavor is not only the dissemination of educational material, but we feel the profits from this venture will enable us to greatly expand our own publishing program. In that case, more of the Societies' revenues from traditional sources can go toward lobbying for conservation issues.

Our initial conservation efforts focused on the Buffalo River and were directed at almost every agency and group Neil Compton could get to listen. These efforts

have continued and expanded. Our efforts have however, taken new directions. Wilderness and natural area preservation have joined wild and scenic river protection as primary conservation efforts. Joe Nix and others working on the Governor's Stream Preservation Committee in Arkansas; the late David Strickland leading the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Association; and Tom Foti, Chairman of the Society's Conservation Committee; have directed efforts leading to statewide stream preservation systems; the Eastern Wilderness bill of 1975, including two instant and five study areas in Arkansas; definitive wilderness packages in Missouri and Louisiana, and, among many other more subtle accomplishments, a statewide Natural Area protection program in Arkansas.

We have much work to do. The Missouri Wilderness proposals are demanding immediate support and our Schoolcraft Chapter is leading the Society's efforts there.

The Society members around Conway are deeply involved in the proposed Cadron Creek watershed project which includes 15 dams on Cadron Creek. The Pulaski Chapter is also acutely interested and involved with the Cadron. The Society must be firm in its opposition to this project as it is now proposed and strive, through much hard work, to convince Congress and other decision makers that this is another economically and environmentally unwise proposal.

The Illinois River, a major issue focused upon by our Indian Nations and Highland Chapters, will require very hard decisions in the near future. Our Spring Bulletin, devoted to David Strickland, illustrates the problems and efforts needed on the Illinois. As I said earlier, we hope to have a new publication featuring the Illinois by Ken Smith later this year.

The Bayou and Cajun Chapters are busy working with new wilderness proposals, and with efforts to preserve the vast Atchafalaya River basin.

New chapters are testimony to the popularity or attractiveness of our endeavors. We will present a charter to the new Union County Chapter of El Dorado at the fall meeting. It is good to have a chapter in the Gulf Coastal Plains of South Arkansas. New Chapters in Mt. Home and Russellville are on the verge of submitting petitions for charters. Chapters in these areas have been needed and will add much to our geographic solidarity.

As I mentioned at the Spring Meeting, the stature of the Society has never been more solid. We have effective rapport with most of our Congressional delegation; we have the trust of such agencies as the Forest Service and Corps' of Engineers and we have the ear of the Governor (at least in Arkansas). Recently, Charter Member Everett Bowman of Little Rock and Executive Secretary Rose Hogan of Little Rock were appointed by the Governor to the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. Tom Foti was appointed by the Governor to the Economic Development Study Commission. I mentioned these only as examples of some of the more subtle things illustrative of the effectiveness of our efforts.

I would like to mention to our new members that the Society is staffed by volunteers. From the publishing of our superb Bulletin to answering queries about float streams, we all volunteer our efforts. We all experience the glory of shared endeavors in pursuit of worthy ends. However, volunteer work takes time. It may take a month to process a new membership or a couple of weeks to fill a request for materials. So, I hope you will understand and have patience.

It is also my hope that you will join our volunteer efforts either in your chapter or the parent Society and do whatever you can to advance our goals of Education, Conservation, and Recreation.

Steve Wilson



## 2nd Annual Play for Pay Trip October 3 thru Oct. 9

There are still a few vacancies for the 2nd annual "Play for Pay" Ozark Society canoe trip on the Buffalo River to be held Oct. 3 thru Oct. 9. The Trip is limited to 18 qualified canoeists. Water permitting the trip will begin at Pruitt and end 70 miles downstream at Buffalo Point. The cost of the trip is \$110, which includes leadership, canoes, food, camp and parking fees. If you furnish your own canoe and paddles adjustment will be made in the cost of the trip. Each person is asked to furnish his own life jacket and personal camping gear including a small light weight tent. To make reservations send \$10 to Harold Hedges, Ponca, AR 72670. Make your non-refundable check payable to The Ozark Society. It is not necessary to have a partner in order to make the trip as the leader will pair the trippers according to canoe experience and preference for bow or stern position. Any profit from the trip will go to The Ozark Society. The trip leaders are Harold and Margaret Hedges, assisted by Mary Virginia Ferguson, Conway, AR. Write or call Harold Hedges (501-428-5445) for further details.

## School of Advanced Wilderness

In reference to the article that appeared in the Spring '76 issue, efforts continue to organize the faculty and program outline. I have received approximately 30 letters stating definite interest. Some have volunteered as instructors.

Out of all that read the article those responding did not ask questions. They simply stated they wanted to be an active part. As anticipated only a select few out of a large group are truly interested in becoming skilled in whatever they do. Most people are more concerned with the fun part of the outdoors and not really the technical aspects. This I think is normal and understandable.

For those interested (and have not replied) please take time to express your interest. In the early fall the letters will be answered. Also, at that time, the instructors will meet in central Arkansas somewhere and the outline for the program will be expanded to the lesson plan and teaching aids, subject matter, etc. The instructors do not need to be technically knowledgeable, only technically oriented. Data provided and some research will supply them with matters to be taught. One of the greatest assets to the instructors would be college (or high school) professors. These teachers could assign their classes projects or research papers to their students with titles selected by us. The S.A.W.S. students could be taught from data obtained by these findings. Keeping up with "current info" is most difficult! Skilled personnel will be at the instructors disposal.

Some additional assistance will be required by persons not classified as instructors or students. These volunteers or helpers will assist the school and "in part" be allowed to sit in on some of the technical sessions. . . depending on which sessions they help out with.

Please write and express your interest (or suggestions). Those of you that have already written, stand by! Final plans should appear in the Fall '76 issue of the Ozark Society Bulletin.

The School of Advanced Wilderness Skills  
Frank W. Hampson, Director  
1010 Marshall St.  
Shreveport, LA 71101

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## 10th Annual Buffalo River Clean Up

The Ozark Society's annual Buffalo River cleanup float will be held August 28th and 29th this year. Participants should be at the gravel bar on the Buffalo River near Gilbert, Arkansas, before 7:00 a.m. Saturday, August 28, 1976. That evening, at Maumee, the score keeper will reimburse participants who turn in trash amounting to one point for part of the Saturday shuttle fee. Last year an impromptu potluck supper worked out so well on Saturday night, that participants should come prepared for a potluck this year.

The rules for the 1976 clean up float are as follows:

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 28th after 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. Full sacks will count one point. Partially or incompletely full 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.

Ralph B. Roseberg  
315 A. Main  
Arkadelphia, AR 71923

## Bell Foley Dam. . . Again

Paddle Trails — June, Pulaski Chapter

The \$43 million Bell Foley Dam on the Strawberry River in north central Arkansas is living proof that old dam schemes never die, they just get dusted off periodically for a rerun. Proponents of Bell Foley didn't give up when Governor David Pryor turned thumbs down on the project last year and refused to commit the state to finance \$6 million of highly questionable "recreational benefits" this wildly fluctuating "frog pond" is supposed to provide. North Arkansas needs more flatwater recreation like a drowning man needs chains and the Governor is smart enough to know it.

Dam boosters, through their ally Rep. Bill Alexander of Osceola, tried to get William E. Henderson, director of the state Parks and Tourism Department, to write a letter having the state express interest in operating the "recreational area" around the proposed reservoir. This attempt at an end run failed when Henderson wisely said "no." Both Pryor and Henderson need to be strongly commended and backed by us for not backing down on Bell Foley Dam.

Bell Foley is a wasteful burden on already overloaded taxpayers and we should be continually vigilant to see that this project dies a sudden death NOW. This high quality river, and the embattled landowners who live along it, deserve a better future unclouded by dams and rumors of dams.

# Ozark Society Activity Schedule

CARL GUHMAN, OUTING CHAIRMAN  
1315 S. SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202  
PHONES 374-8127 & 371-1941

Since schedules are prepared six months in advance, dates and trips shown 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.

SEPTEMBER 4-6 - **Cajun**. Upper Bogue Chitto Canoeing. Craig Hill, (318) 984-3980.

SEPTEMBER 11-12 - **Pulaski**. White R. Float. Dick Byrd, #12 Flintwood Rd., Little Rock, AR 72207, (501) 225-7334.

SEPTEMBER 17-18-19-**The Ozark Society Annual Fall Meeting** at Camp Mitchell on Petit Jean Mountain.

SEPTEMBER 18-19 - **Cajun**. Homochitto Canoeing. Rick Michot, (318) 233-5009.

OCTOBER 2-3 - **Schoolcraft**. Bicycle Trip, Springfield to Stockton Lake. Jim Blanton, 541 E. Woodland, Springfield, MO 65807, (417) 881-6414. (Two weeks advance notice required.)

OCTOBER 2-3 - **Indian Nations**. Ouachita Trail (Okla.) Backpack. Frank Duncan, (918) 664-6393.

OCTOBER 7 - **Cajun**. Moonlight Paddle on Bayou Teche. Harold Shoemaker, (318) 984-5456.

OCTOBER 10 - **Highlands**. Tour Pratt property in Fayetteville. Ken Smith, 489 Cleburne St., Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 443-4098.

OCTOBER 9-10 - **Delta**. Buffalo R. trip, Hwy 7 to 123 bridge, water permitting. Edwin Hayes, leader. Contact Jim Dardenne, #3 Malcomb, Pine Bluff, AR 71601, (501) 536-3476.

OCTOBER 9-11 - **Pulaski**. Ouachita Trail Hike. Bob Ritchie, 1509 Old Forge Road, Little Rock, AR 72209, (501) 227-1795.

OCTOBER 9-10 - **Cajun**. Orienteering, Kisatchie N. F. Craig Hill, (318) 984-3980 and Roy Wall, (318) 232-8659.

OCTOBER 16-17 - **Indian Nations**. Caney Creek Backpack. George Pierson, (918) 835-2241.

OCTOBER 16-17 - **Schoolcraft**. Piney Creek Wilderness Backpack. Tom Faucett, 745 S. Pickwick, Springfield, MO 65802, (417) 865-5829.

OCTOBER 23-24 - **Pulaski**. Trans-Ozark Trail exploration. Rose Hogan, Box 2914, Little Rock, AR 72203, (501) 374-9429.

OCTOBER 23-24 - **Cajun**. Upper 6-mile Creek Canoeing. Larry Sides, (318) 232-7462.

OCTOBER 30-31 - **Indian Nations**. Pedestal Rocks and Kings Bluff camp and hike. Paul Kendall, (918) 939-1839.

NOVEMBER 6 - **Cajun**. Cajun Canoe and Piroque races. Skip Blair, (318) 984-3716.

NOVEMBER 6-7 - **Schoolcraft**. Backpack trip. Buzz Darby, 750 S. Pickwick, Springfield, MO 65802, (417) 862-8803.

NOVEMBER 13-14 - **Delta**. Richland Creek to Devil's Ford hike. Contact Jim Dardenne. Trip leader, Edwin Hayes.

NOVEMBER 14 - **Highlands**. Penitentiary Mountain and Kings R. headwaters. Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 442-8995.

NOVEMBER 20-21 - **Indian Nations**. Greenleaf Lake trail work. George Pierson, (918) 835-2241.

NOVEMBER 20-21 - **Pulaski**. Trans-Ozark trail exploration. Rose Hogan, Box 2914, Little Rock, AR 72203, (501) 374-9429.

NOVEMBER 25-28 - **Pulaski**. Upper Buffalo Backpack. Jack Downs, 4206 Fairview, Little Rock, AR 72205, (501) 663-0749.

NOVEMBER 26-28 - **All Chapters**. Thanksgiving Float. See Fall issue for details. Carl Guhman, 1315 S. Scott, Little Rock, AR 72202.

DECEMBER 4-5 - **Indian Nations**. Hurricane Creek (Ark.) Backpack. Dan Hobelman, (918) 747-3991.

DECEMBER 4-5 - **Schoolcraft**. Paddy Creek Wilderness Backpack. Paul Duckworth, 930 S. Campbell, #32; Springfield, MO 65806, (417) 831-3732.

DECEMBER 11-12 - **Pulaski**. Petit Jean Mtn. Family Outing. George and Cecilia Toney, 1801 Kimberly Place, Little Rock, AR 72205, (501) 225-8124.

DECEMBER 11-12 - **Cajun**. Canoeing on Saline Bayou. Guest leader from Bayou Chapter. Contact Rick Michot, (318) 233-5709.

DECEMBER 12 - **Highlands**. Pea Ridge Nat'l Park Hike. Ken Smith, 489 Cleburne St., Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 443-4098.

DECEMBER 18-19 - **Pulaski**. Sylamore Creek area Backpack. George Toney, 1801 Kimberly Place, Little Rock, AR 72205, (501) 225-8124.

## BAYOU

SEPTEMBER 4-6 - Family Float; overnight trip on the Illinois River. Jim Allen, 229 Roma Drive, Shreveport, 318/865-8961.

SEPTEMBER 17-19 (or 24-26) - Ozark Society Meeting at Petit Jean State Park.

OCTOBER 2-9 - Bayou Chapter participation in Shreveport's Red River Revel.

OCTOBER 16-17 - Backpacking, Caney Creek Wilderness Area (maybe a joint outing with the Indian Nations Chapter); local contact, Tom Carson; 8620 Wood Fox Circle, Haughton, 318/949-0048.

OCTOBER 30-31 - Day Hiking, Blaylock Creek to Long Creek Area North of Bard Springs. Bill Maier; 257 Rutherford, Shreveport, 318/222-0685.

NOVEMBER 13-14 - Backpacking, Dry Creek Wilderness Area (Exploratory, for this chapter). Bill Stevenson; 9534 Overlook Dr., Shreveport, 318/686-2658.

NOVEMBER 25-28 - Thanksgiving Weekend Float, Upper Buffalo River. Contact: Dr. T.R. Gilchrist, 743 Monrovia, Shreveport, 318/865-8163.

DECEMBER 4 - Annual Bayou Chapter Christmas Party - Details Later. Frank Hampson, 1010 Marshall, Shreveport, 318/222-4572.

DECEMBER 11-12 - Float, Saline Bayou (Joint Outing with the Cajun Chapter). Paul Donaldson, 3946 Richmond Ave., Shreveport, 318/861-0240.

JANUARY 8-9 - Float, Kisatchie Creek. Frank Hampson, 1010 Marshall, Shreveport, 318/222-4572.

## Dues Notice

New memberships are good for 1976.

Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check to Kriste Rees  
Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 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 \_\_\_\_\_



- Neil Compton