

Ozark Society Bulletin



OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

Spring 1971

Volume V No. 2

Published by the OZARK SOCIETY
P. O. Box 38, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

Joe Marsh Clark, Editor

1724 Rockwood Trail, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

President Dr. Neil Compton, Box 209
ph. CR 3-5123 Bentonville, Ark. 72712
1st Vice President . . . Dr. Joe Nix, Ouachita University
ph. res. 246-6534 Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923
2nd Vice President . . . Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670
(Society Outing Chairman) ph. 482-5445
Treasurer George Kinter, Fayetteville
Secretary Mrs. John (Lois) Imhoff, Fayetteville
ph. 442-9948
Membership Chairman . . Mrs. Harold (Margaret) Hedges
Ponca

PULASKI CHAPTER

Little Rock, Arkansas

Chairman Everett Bowman, Little Rock, Ark. 72202
24 Sherril Heights MO 3-2317
Vice-Chairman . . . John Heuston, North Little Rock 72118
5424 Chauvin Drive, res. ph. 758-0814, ofc. ph. FR2-4311
ext. 279

Outing Chairman John Heuston
Secretary-Treasurer Walls Trimble
2821 Youngblood Rd., Little Rock, Ark. 72207

DELTA CHAPTER

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Chairman Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark. 72004
ph. 766-8301
Outing Chairman Chalmers Davis
Vice Chairman Dave Robertson, Pine Bluff
Secretary-Treasurer . . . Kathy Gosnell, Pine Bluff 71601
ph. 534-3400 c-o Pine Bluff Commercial

OUACHITA CHAPTER

Arkadelphia, Arkansas

Chairman Lee Kuyper, Box 246, Ouachita Baptist
University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923
Advisor: Dr. Joe Nix, O. B. U. ph. res. 246-6534
Outing Chairman Dr. Joe Nix

BAYOU CHAPTER

Shreveport, Louisiana

Chairman Byron Gibbs
203 Pennsylvania, Shreveport 71105, ph. 868-9570
Vice-Chairman Mrs. George (Irene) Armstrong
Secretary Charles Harrington
744½ Delaware St. Shreveport, La. 71106
Treasurer Don Duggan
Outing Chairman Russ Bruner
815 Slatery Bldg., Shreveport, La. 71104
ph. 318-868-1379

INDIAN NATIONS CHAPTER

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Chairman Jack High, 5915 E. 24th Pl.
Tulsa, Okla. 74114, ph. (918) 835-3708
Outing Chairman Jack High
Secretary-Treasurer Jean Estep, 5810 E. 30th Pl.
Tulsa, Okla. 74114, ph. (918) 835-2575

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS CHAPTER

Chairman Tommy Jenkins
1204 Lewis Ave. 72701 ph. 521-4749
Vice-Chairman Joe Carver
Secretary Karen Imhoff
224 W. Cleburn 72701 ph. 442-9948
Treasurer John Haldeman, Carlson Terrace, 72701
ph. 443-4727
Outing Chairman Steve Wilson, 1297 Farmers Ave.,
Rt. 10, 72701 ph. 521-5184

SUPPORT VITAL TO BUFFALO

The 92nd Congress is making progress on the Buffalo National River. Senators J. William Fulbright and John L. McClellan have successfully steered S. 7, The Buffalo National River Bill, through the U. S. Senate. The vote came on May 21st.

Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt introduced his bill (H. R. 8382) on May 13th. Your letter of endorsement of this bill is needed and should be addressed to Congressman Hammerschmidt. A copy of the communication is to be mailed to Congressman Roy A. Taylor, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The entire Arkansas congressional delegation is supporting this legislation and your added support is vital. Let's all express our enthusiasm for the project and help boost it to a successful conclusion.

Governor Bumpers Announces Support Of Buffalo National River

The Spring Meeting of the Ozark Society was highlighted by the address of Governor Dale Bumpers by which he brought the meeting to a climactic peak with the announcement of his support of the Buffalo National River. He also expressed his determination to continue to press for a Scenic Rivers Bill.

This meeting, at Petit Jean State Park, March 27 and 28, was the largest and best the Society has had with approximately two hundred in attendance. The Pulaski Chapter is congratulated on its skillful planning of this meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

33rd and University

Little Rock, Arkansas 72204 565-7531

Chairman Larry Price, 1712 Glenda Drive, L. R. 72205
ph. 225-2097
Vice-Chairman Cathy Porter
995 Stage Coach Rd., L. R. 72204 ph. 565-2595

Secretary-Treasurer Betsy Woolford
5705 Browning Rd., L. R. 72209 ph. 565-1988
Outing Chairman Robert Booth
6911 Skywood Rd., L. R. 72207 ph. 664-5419
Faculty Sponsors James A. Allen, Warren Kessler,
Robert E. Johnston, James W. Wiggins

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT CHAPTER

Springfield, Missouri

Chairman D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield
(417) 883-5685
Vice-Chairman Charles McRaven
1832 Crestview, Springfield 65804
Outing Chairman Charles McRaven
Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Glidewell

HIGHLANDS CHAPTER

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Chairman Richard D. (Dick) Murray,
2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville 72701, ph. 442-8995
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Arthur (Lois) Fry
1508 Wedington, Fayetteville 72701, ph. 442-5047
Outing Chairman Jim Akin
Rt. 1, Hwy. 45 Jast, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701
ph. 443-5526

TEXARKANA CHAPTER

Texarkana, Arkansas

Texarkana Chapter was organized May 13, adding 29 new Ozark Society members to the present group of 12 members in the area. The next meeting is scheduled for June 10th when officers will be elected and by-laws drafted.

Until then, the chapter is represented by Mrs. Thomas C (Christine) McRae, 2516 Glendale Ave., Texarkana, Arkansas 75501.

We welcome the latest new chapter.

Statement By Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt

RE: HIS INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO ESTABLISH "BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER" MAY 13, 1971

Today I am introducing a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Buffalo National River in Arkansas.

Such action would ration wisely the resources of this beautiful waterway. My proposal will safeguard the wild and natural character of the Buffalo as a free-flowing stream. It will also bring varied economic benefits.

LAND ACQUISITION POLICY

I have worked on this bill for some months, with foremost concern for the people of the Buffalo River country. They must receive completely fair treatment regarding their holdings.

Some residents whose properties are within the boundaries of the proposed national river will be required to vacate their homes. Of these, most will be able to choose life tenancy or fixed term occupancy. A few would be asked to sell their holdings in key public use areas, and would have to deal for shorter-term occupancy.

There are safeguards which assure against the use of heavy-handed methods. In most cases homeowners and farmers would have the option of using their land and dwellings for the rest of the owners' lives, or, as provided in my bill, for a fixed term of up to thirty-five years.

My measure also seeks a "cut off" date of January 1, 1971 on the rights to use and occupancy of the lands after acquisition. Those whose homes were under construction on or before January 1, 1971 would qualify.

SETTLEMENT EXAMPLES

From similar development projects, we have many examples of how problems can be resolved on a mutually acceptable basis.

In one instance, in a large national park land acquisition area, an elderly couple owned two tracts of land, total appraised value \$16,500. The youngest of the two owners was 73 years old, and according to actuarial tables had a life expectancy of 12 more years. Based on tables used by the National Park Serv-

ice, the reduction in value for the reserved lifetime occupancy-and-use was \$1,980. So the owners immediately received \$14,520 and may live the rest of their lives on the property.

Another recent case history involved an owner of 3.37 acres with several buildings. The property was appraised at \$37,270. The owner reserved a 15-year term of occupancy-and-use for one residence and the 100' by 100' lot upon which it sat. He received an immediate payment of \$35,260 and is permitted to use the home and lot for 15 years.

RELOCATION HELP

The Uniform Relocation Assistance Act passed by the 91st Congress recognized the peculiar circumstances which confront persons who own lands and business obstructing the path of a Federal project. That Act helps ease their moving burden. The government by policy has always paid "fair market value" for lands purchased, but the dispossessed homeowner often had to move himself at his own expense; had a home purchased for its fair market value, but found no homes in the community which he could purchase as a replacement for this amount of money; or had any number of special problems or inequities not previously recognized and compensated for.

The Uniform Relocation Assistance Act has provided for additional compensations, and gives further assurance that the Buffalo River valley residents will receive equitable treatment.

SCENIC EASEMENTS

There is a completely different concept in the private development zone, a two-part area located primarily at Boxley and Richland Valley.

In those areas the Secretary of the Interior would probably acquire only such easements and rights as are necessary to keep the pastoral scene intact. The existing owners in all likelihood would elect to continue owning the lands after selling to the Secretary the needed scenic easements.

GRAZING

To clarify grazing rights, I have modified the bill's language to indicate clearly that "agricultural purposes" for which an owner may reserve use and

occupancy include, but are not restricted to grazing. A number of landowners in the Buffalo River valley graze cattle on pasture which, while grassland in nature, is not managed in the "row crop" pattern often connoted by the term "agricultural land."

LIEU-OF-TAX PAYMENTS

The counties in the 3rd Congressional District which are affected by the establishment of the Buffalo National River will enjoy various benefits, but one adverse short-term impact will be the loss of income from real property taxes. Newton, Searcy, Marion and Baxter counties are not rich; they can ill afford any loss in revenue. My proposal seeks federal payments to compensate for tax losses for the five years after the property goes off the local tax rolls. This would mean direct payment to each county involved of an amount equal to the taxes last assessed and levied on the property under private ownership. This would permit the counties to continue to provide necessary services of local government during the period between project initiation and the realization of the anticipated economic benefits to the localities.

The history of National Park System projects is that they become permanent economic assets. No units of the National Park System have failed to bring increased economic benefits to the communities where they are located.

The primary purpose of the Buffalo National River is recreation based on natural resources preservation. Recreation is a non-consumptive use of natural resources that can continue for as long as the resources upon which recreation is based are not exhausted or degraded.

Establishment of the Buffalo National River offers a unique opportunity for scenic preservation, recreational resource development, and economic improvement for Arkansas and the Nation.

Accordingly, I have asked that House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to hold early hearings on this bill, and to undertake any necessary inspections by members of the Committee to have a full understanding of the area and the proposed legislation.

Buffalo National River Senate Hearing

The Buffalo River Bill (S. 7), introduced by Senators Fulbright and McClellan on January 25, 1971, was the subject of a hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate Wednesday, April 22nd.

Senator McClellan gave the first testimony followed by Senator Fulbright. Both made very strong statements in favor of the Buffalo National River.

George B. Hartzog, Jr. Director of the National Park Service, assisted by Bernie Campbell, Superintendent of the Hot Springs National Park, testified following the

Senators. Up to date cost estimates were given by Mr. Hartzog, jumping the cost of the project from around 9 million to 16 million. Something like 1½ million of the increase can be accounted for by the new Uniform Relocation Act of 1971.

Dick Broach represented the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. Colonel Jack Diggs spoke for the Sierra Club members of Arkansas. Dr. Joe F. Nix of Ouachita Baptist University and First Vice-President of the Ozark Society represented Dr. Neil Compton, President of the Society



BUFFALO ABOVE BOXLEY IN ITS NATURAL STATE WITH BEAVER DAM

ONE REASON FOR EARLY ENACTMENT OF HOUSE BILL 8382

photos by Neil Compton

BUFFALO ABOVE BOXLEY AFTER ROAD MATERIAL HAS BEEN GOUGED OUT BY BULLDOZER



UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

In the last issue of the Bulletin, winter 1970-71, page 13, Forest Service Areas of Special Interest are discussed. We had hoped to feature all of the Areas of Special Interest of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests in the present issue, but find that we lack space and need more pictures and information.

We expect to have something on all of the areas, including those of the Ouachita National Forest, in the next few issues. The Caney Creek Back Country Area of the Ouachita National Forest was featured in the Spring 1969 issue. At the Society's spring meeting, Art Cowley, Manager of Outdoor Recreation

for the Ouachita National Forest displayed a map showing several areas being considered, and the trace of a 200 mile hiking trail which is being constructed. Exact locations of all of the areas are not given because some are not ready for visitors and others await the purchase of additional acreage.

AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN SYLAMORE RANGER DISTRICT OF OZARK NATIONAL FOREST By George Hamilton, Forester

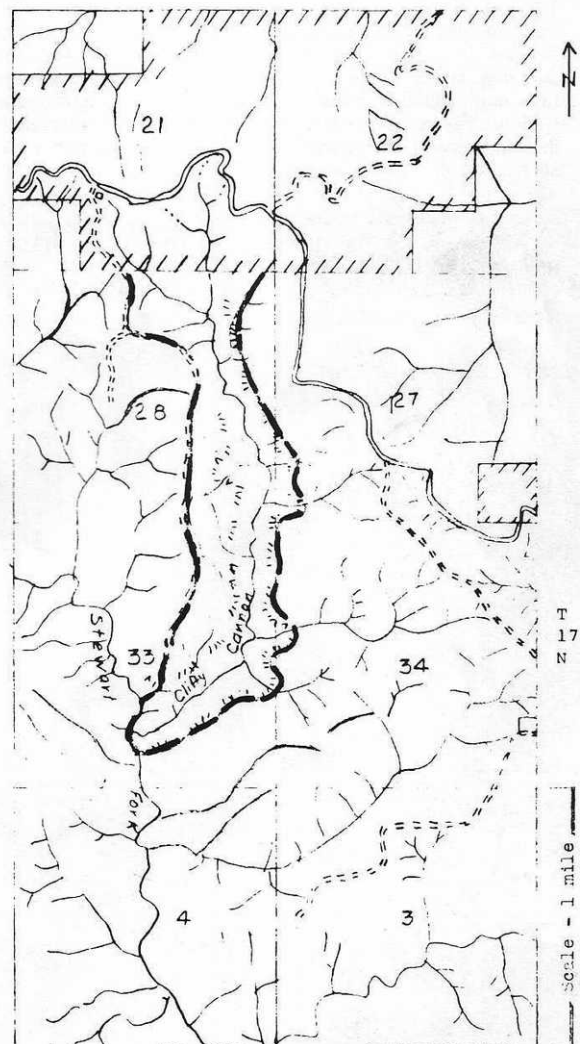
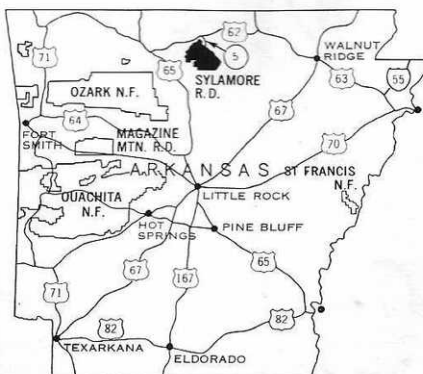
CLIFTY CANYON

The Area

General description (see attached map)—The Clifty Canyon Area is approximately 457 acres which is located on the Sylamore Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest, Baxter County, Arkansas. High bluff walls are the east and west boundaries with Stewarts Fork Creek on the south and private property on the north. It all lies in Township 17 North, Range 12 West, Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, 5th Principle Meridian.

General Description

This is a boxed canyon with high bluff walls on each side with only a few places a person can enter this canyon. There is a clear flowing stream in the canyon which is formed by springs and water coming from various pour overs along the bluffs. Some of these pour overs have large mounds of calcium deposits at the bottom of the falls which have been years in forming. This is a remote area that has never been logged and several large Sassafras, White Oak, Black Oak, Hickory and other hardwood species exist. Many species of wildlife that are native to the Ozarks inhabit this area although no unusual or rare species are known to exist.



CLIFTY CANYON BACK COUNTRY AREA

LEGEND
Boundary ———
Bluff - - -

SANDSTONE HOLLOW

The Area

General description (See attached map)—The Sandstone Area is located on the Sylamore Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest, Stone County, Arkansas. This area is approximately 305 acres which is bordered by the Sylamore Creek and Gunner Pool Recreation Area on the south, Gunner Road on the west, Distinct Hollow on the north and the ridge above the bluff rim on the east. It all lies in Township 12 North, Range 16 West, Sections 24 & 25, 5th Principle Meridian.

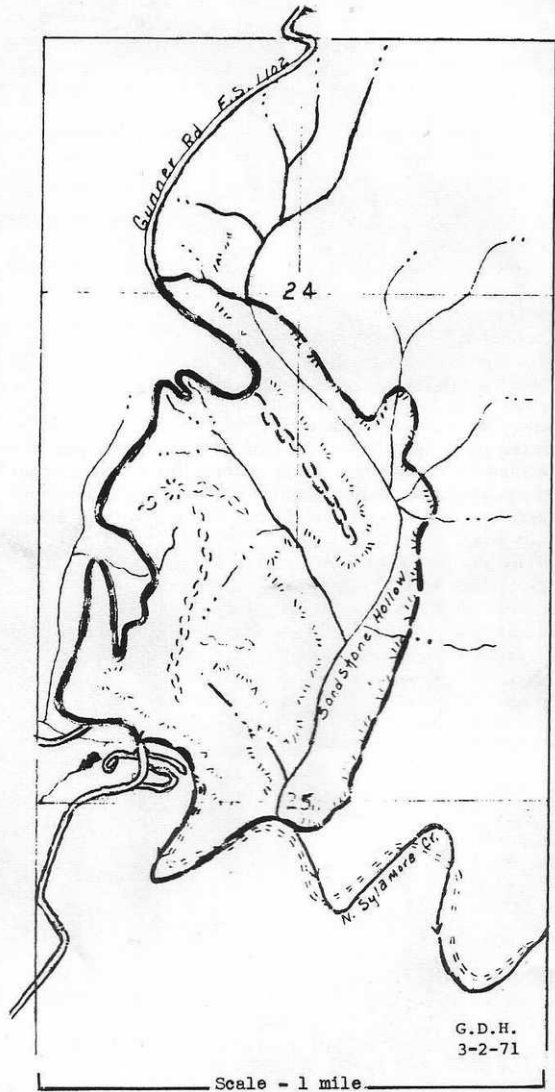
General Description

This is a typical rugged Ozark canyon which contains unsurpassed beauty that only nature provides. Users can experience the intangible subjective values of the feeling of solitude, spirit of adventure and awareness, serenity, and self-reliance to a high degree in this area. The topography is quite rugged with numerous bluffs, rock outcrops, shelter caves, steep slopes and ridges. Several unique rock formations exist in this area such as standing stone, table rock, boxed canyons with waterfalls and eroded odd shaped rocks in the main Sandstone Hollow. Typical of most hollows in this area the stream in Sandstone Hollow will dry up in the summer with occasional holes of water where springs exist. Even when the stream is running it will go a short distance before it disappears underground and will reappear again further down the creek bed. The streambed itself is rugged with occasional boulders that have fallen from

the bluffs. One of the larger bluffs in this area is directly across Sylamore Creek from Gunner Pool Recreation Area. The timber between the bluffs in Sandstone Hollow is a virgin stand of White Oak, Black Oak, Hickory and other native hardwoods which are typical of the Ozark region. Several species of mammals, reptiles and birds native to Arkansas inhabit this area although no unusual or rare species are known to exist.

HIKING SANDSTONE HOLLOW

KAREN DEMUTH



SANDSTONE BACK COUNTRY AREA

LEGEND	Boundary	
	Ridge	
	Bluff	

Clifty Canyon and Sandstone Creek: Areas of Special Interest

JOHN HEUSTON

Twenty-one campfire-hugging persons participated, at one time or another, in the joint Pulaski Chapter-University of Arkansas, Little Rock venture into the Sylamore District, Ozark National Forest, on December 12-13.

As Mary Ray commented Sunday morning, while chipping the ice out of her coffee pail, "it's a mite chilly." It was. But nobody minded.

The purpose of the outing was to check out two of the areas the U. S. Forest Service is considering as "Areas of Special Interest." The term is used by the Forest Service for administrative purposes to indicate areas which may later be given more specific designations. A "Back Country Area", is an area left in its natural state—no timber harvesting, roads or other encroachments.

The areas in question are Sandstone Creek and Clifty Canyon, a more remote area off Forest Road 1101 and south of the teeming megapolis of Culp (Baxter County). Sandstone Creek is in Stone County and is a northside tributary of North Sylamore Creek, the major waterway in the Sylamore District of the Ozark National Forest. The creek, locally called "Standstone" because of its standing rock columns, is located northeast of Gunner Pool campground and east of Forest Road 1102. It heads immediately below FS Road 1113 just a short distance (the first hollow) after driving east on 1113.

Going into the head of Sandstone Creek Canyon on our hike of February 8, 1970, we followed an old logging road which cuts down the mountain and leads one gradually into an area of steep canyons and large boulders. Timber deadening, possibly by helicopter, mars the beauty of the entrance of the canyon and somewhat limits its value as an "untouched" back country area. We hope that the national interest in environmental preservation and recent actions taken at the federal level will soon put a halt to all aerial spraying.

Once in the heart of the canyon, however, it is truly wild country—not one cigarette butt, gum wrapper, beer can or other evidence of "Americanus Slobbovius" did we discover. The only material evidence of man's presence in the canyon was a parade of fading yellow signs which marked the boundaries of the old Livingston Creek Game Refuge. This refuge was one of those instrumental in the program to restore deer to Arkansas in hutable numbers and it served its purpose well.

We all wished long and loud for the presence of Joe and Maxine Clark to identify the various types of ferns and unusual rock specimens we encounter-

ed. At one point there was a round rock column carved out of solid limestone, possibly the result of water action.

One of the most interesting features of the canyon is the bluff overhangs—someone termed them "miniature Hemmed-In-Hollows"—that were found up every side canyon. One eastern tributary contained a large spring, and above it an overhang of solid limestone possibly 50-60 feet high. At the base of the falls was a pile of snow.

No major Indian bluff shelters were found, although Kessler found a perfect triangular-shaped dart point of magnificent workmanship beneath one shallow bluff. It was finely made, razor sharp, and unlike the "garden variety" "arrowheads" commonly found. It appeared to be very old, similar to the flut-

ed, laurel - shaped projectile points often termed "Eastern Folsum."

There were some excellent specimens of virgin pine, white oak (Jim Rees found a whole grove of them) and black jack.

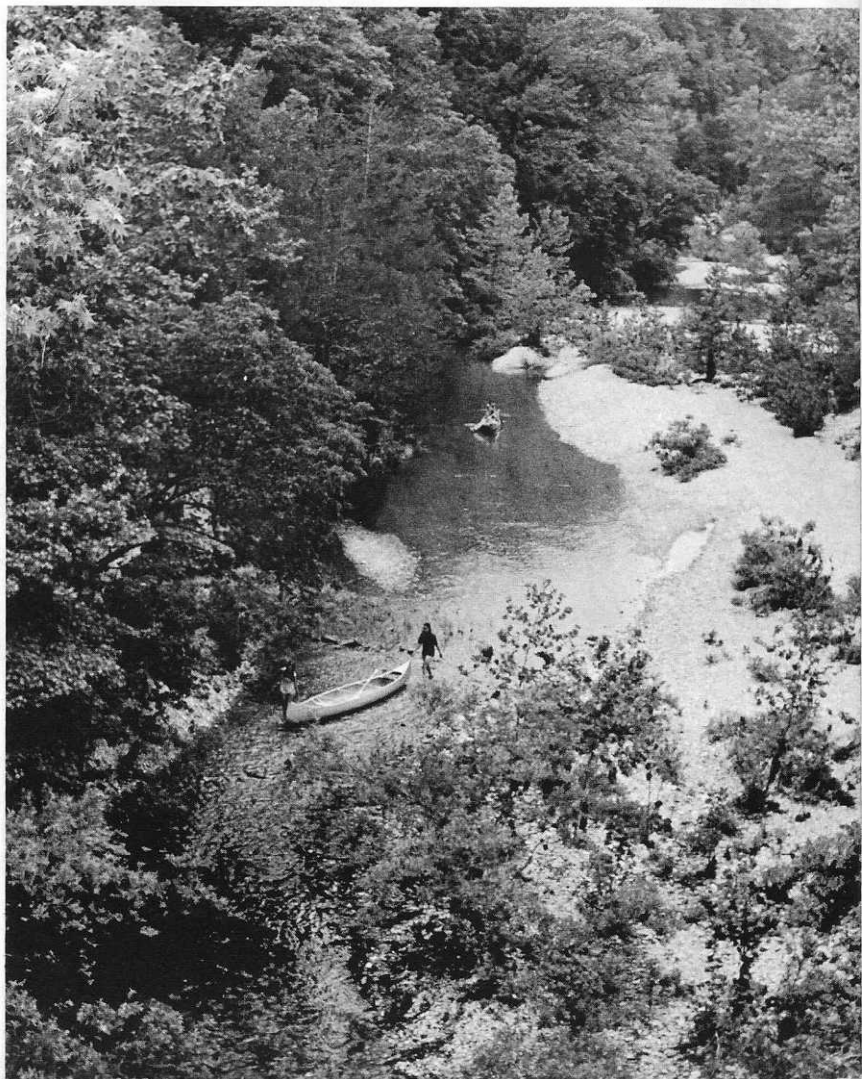
A study of quadrangle maps of the Sylamore District indicates that this region has many canyons that are possibly even more remote than Sandstone Creek. Until a "shank's mare" inspection of them is made, however, it will not be known whether they contain virgin timber and other unique features.

Since the Pulaski Chapter had already visited Sandstone Creek in February, the UALR group, guided by Forest Ranger George Hamilton, hiked this area on Saturday while a contingent from the

(Continued on Page 8)

UPSTREAM FROM GUNNER POOL BRIDGE — NEAR SANDSTONE HOLLOW

MARVIN DEMUTH



Pulaski Chapter scouted Clifty for a way into it.

Based on some preliminary forays, the Forest Service (who had never been into Clifty either) were of the opinion that access would be difficult. We were, however, able to take three four-wheel-drive vehicles (and an expendable Forest Service pickup) down an old logging road on the west rim of the canyon on Sunday morning. From there we had a relatively easy climb down what the natives call the "stair steps" to the mouth of the canyon.

The party then split into two groups, more by accident than design, with one party probing the bluff line on the west of the canyon and the other the east wall. We were somewhat disappointed in that we had expected to find bluff shelters, large waterfalls and possibly a cave or two because of the caprock that rimmed the entire upper portion of the canyon. We didn't. Some of the areas had obviously been used as temporary shelters by the bluff dwellers, but no large shelters were found. The canyon had a few springs, but the stream was small and lacked the water flow found in Stewart's Fork downstream (a most interesting area that deserves more attention).

The area did have much virgin timber, including some huge specimens of sassafras, blackjack, gum, white oak and pine. Leo Thiels, a forester and recreation planner with the USFS, pointed out that this was probably what the virgin forest in the Ozarks generally looked like before logging began. It was not just one big park of old growth trees," Thiels said, "The big trees were interspersed with smaller saplings." When you really study the timber in the canyon, you can see what Thiels means. The big trees stand out once you view the scene for awhile—a lot of board feet, which explains why some loggers have, in the past requested permission to lower mules into the canyon on derricks to haul the timber out. Really!

The consensus was that both Sandstone Creek and Clifty Canyon are worthy of consideration by the FS as Areas of Special Interest. The virgin timber alone would justify such classification. Both areas, however, are far too small to supply the type of semi-wilderness experience so desperately needed in the Ozarks, but would be invaluable as outdoor laboratories for ecological studies. Also as day-use areas, they will fit into the Service's plans.

In the opinion of veteran backpackers and hikers in our chapter, however, a "Back Country Area" should meet several criteria to be truly effective. Clifty Canyon is nice, but now that I've seen it once I have no particular desire to return. Once you've seen it there is nothing else to do. This would not be the at-

titude of study groups, forestry students or botanists who see much more than the average person. There may also be much here for the geologist. A "Back Country Area", therefore, should offer an objective—an incentive for the average out-doors-man to return there once the initial exploratory urge is appeased. Preferably, it should offer a variety of things—a natural bridge, archeological site, etc.

As an example, the upper Richland Creek area ideally illustrates this concept. The Falls of Richland are the primary objective of a back country outing here. The falls can be reached by hiking downstream from the vicinity of Moore or by hiking upstream from the Forest Service Campground off Falling Water Road.

As an added bonus, you have the Twin Falls of the Devils Fork in the same area below the main falls. The visitor to this remote region not only has a definite objective, the falls, but also can swim in the Richland's fabulous pools, fish for panfish, collect fossils, photograph myriad wild flowers, and "shoot" its rapids via air mattress or inner tube. The opportunities here are endless.

Variety of experience, then, should be the prerequisite of the true "back

country" area. We have such an area in the Ouachitas—the Caney Creek Back Country—and we desperately need one in the Ozarks.

As of now, the Forest Service is not officially considering the upper Richland Creek area as a "back country" area. The reason is that it just hasn't been brought officially to their attention for this purpose—an oversight that soon will be corrected by the Pulaski Chapter, which has adopted this goal as a project.

We must say that we are overjoyed at the high calibre of personnel serving with the Forest Service in Arkansas. They are young, enthusiastic and responsive to the new priorities the so-called "environmental awakening" has generated.

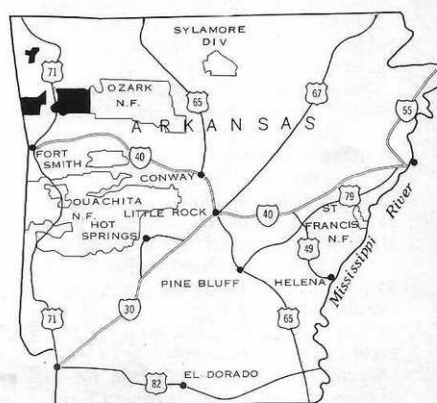
We may have our differences over some USFS programs, but considering the attitudes of some federal agencies, we should be encouraged by their interest in back country preservation, stream preservation, and other projects.

We've been offered a chance to help advise them. Let's not forfeit some fine potential back country areas by default.

DEVILS CANYON AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

**WILLIAM D. WALKER,
DISTRICT RANGER**

The Devil's Canyon Back Country Area is located on the Boston Mountain Ranger District of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. It sprawls across the east half of Township 11 North, Range 29 West, Franklin County, Arkansas, covering about 2,650 acres. All but 420 acres is under Forest Service administration. The area is bounded by the high rock bluffs rising from Mill Creek. The elevation ranges upward from 600 feet at the South end to 1,500 feet along the Locke road. This area has some of the most spectacular cliffs on the Ozark National Forest. The cliffs have a variety of reds, yellows, and browns which change in shades as the sun moves and the clouds from overhead. There are piles of large rocks scattered on the canyon wall opposite the high cliff area. These probably gave the canyon its name. Mill Creek is a typical clear Ozark stream fed by springs and drainage water. It disappears into the ground only to reappear downstream, forming intermittent pools in the summer time. The hardwood trees in the area form a beautiful backdrop for the multi-colored cliffs—especially during the autumn color season. The canyon varies in width at points where the walls of the canyon can't be seen to points where both walls can be seen, which gives a box canyon effect.



AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST: BUFFALO RANGER DISTRICT

WILLIAM C. BLACK
ACTING DISTRICT RANGER

The Buffalo Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest has five areas under consideration at this time for Special Interest Areas. These areas are Dismal Hollow, Hurricane Creek Natural Bridge, Richland-Devil's Fork, Sam's Throne, and an area on the Buffalo River.

Dismal Hollow is an area that has been relatively undisturbed and has much to offer the people hunting a back-country type area. It has high bluffs, waterfalls and clear streams.

Hurricane Creek has the Natural Bridge located at the top of a bluff which is unique. There is also backcountry area with large timber and the clear waters of Hurricane Creek.

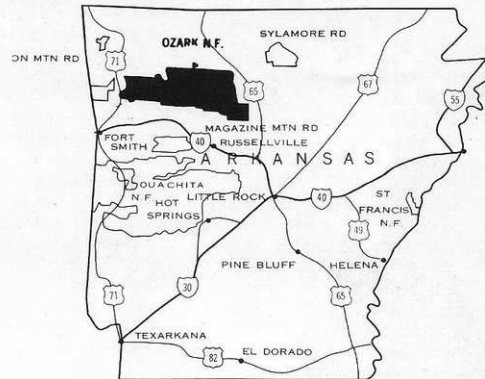
The Richland-Devil's Fork Area is a beautiful area with some of the main attractions being the twin falls on Devil's Fork and the waterfall on Richland Creek. The area also has high bluffs which look down on Richland, Devil's Fork and Fallingwater Creeks.

The area around Sam's Throne is a scenic area with the main attraction being the throne itself. The throne is a remnant of the bluff line which has eroded away to form a giant stool-like formation. The high bluffs in the area form a long scenic overlook of the Big Creek Valley.

The area on the Buffalo River is the last of the Special Interest Areas planned at this time. This area is a backwoods place that has as one of its attractions a double

waterfall on one of the streams that flows into the Buffalo River.

All of these areas are still in the planning stages with the work on Dismal Hollow almost complete. Work on the other areas will progress in order, after they have been completely reviewed, so that all phases of Multiple Use Forest Management can be considered along with comments from special interest groups.



RICHLAND CREEK FALLS

JOE M. CLARK





TWIN FALLS OF THE DEVILS FORK

JOHN HEUSTON

BUFFALO RIVER STATE PARK

By Jack Matthews

Travel Writer, Department Parks and Tourism

A new parks program has been inaugurated at the Buffalo River State Park including an Interpretive Center and wildlife nature trails. The program will be expanded to other parks with the addition of five staff naturalists who will develop similar facilities in other areas.

The Interpretive Center is located in the manager's office as you drive into the park. Toward the back of the twenty foot square room is a mock-up of a cave depicting how Arkansas' earliest known natives, the Ozark Bluff Dwellers, lived almost 8,000 years ago. In adjacent displays are representative samplings of the Buffalo River Valley's birds, animals, fish and foliage. For the curious hiker-camper-tourist, students of all ages, plus casual passers-by, there are a combination of five exhibits. These interpret the natural as-

pects of the area with photographs, plant cuttings and illustrations, pelts and stuffed animals. In the display case fronting the quarter-sized scale model Indian Rock House, are artifacts such as 8,000 year old pottery, stone hatchets and Indian arrowheads of different types. In addition, there are different varieties of live fish and underwater plants in a lighted 24-cubic foot aquarium. What is really great about the Interpretive Center is that everything you see in this small, natural science exhibit can be experienced in the park itself.

Initially responsible for the building of this prototype Interpretive Center is L. E. (Buddy) Surles, Director of the Parks Division of the State Parks and Tourism Commission.

WILDLIFE NATURE TRAILS

These hiking trails will be a second new addition, not only on the Buffalo, but also in three other state parks.

Laid out by Chief Naturalist Larry Dablemont, the forest routes in the

four state parks will be ready for the public by the beginning of summer.

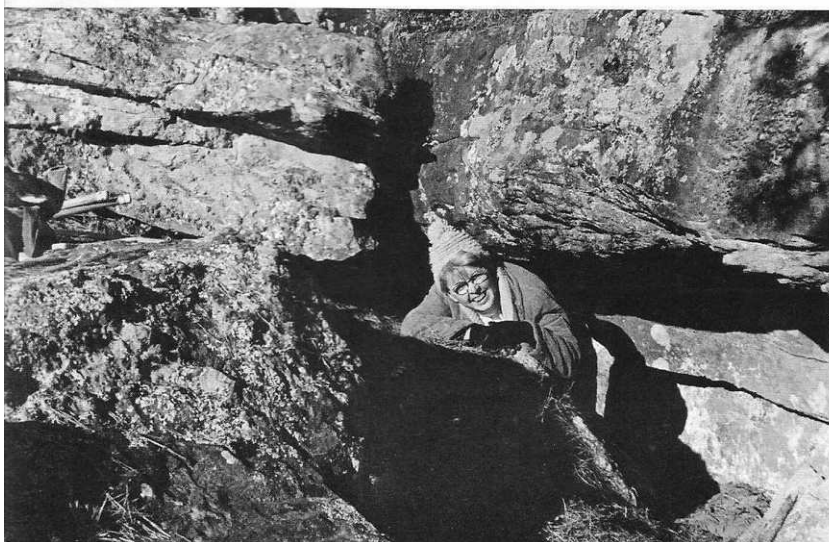
"In addition to those in Buffalo River State Park," Surles said, "there will be others in Mt. Nebo, Petit Jean and Devil's Den State parks. Altogether, the new footpaths will total more than thirty miles."

In addition to Chief Naturalist Larry Dablemont, employed by Surles to coordinate the Natural Science Program, four summer naturalists are being interviewed at Arkansas Polytechnical College at Russellville. Working with Dablemont, they will conduct guided tours at the four state parks, give campground talks to campers, and initiate ecological, conservation and natural science programs for visitors.

WHEN YOU GO for a walk along a river or into the woods or when you camp, fish or hunt in our great out-of-doors, leave nothing but your footprints behind. Don't litter.

**BEAR CRACK IN THE BLUFF ABOVE
DISMAL HOLLOW; INSIDE LOOKING OUT**

The story is - an early settler met a bear in the crevice and hastily backed out rather than shoot in the confined area with the risk of bursting his ear drums.
Joe M. Clark



CRAWLING OUT OF THE CRACK.

One climbs through the fissure from the lower entrance to the upper level, a vertical distance of about 25 feet; or takes a circuitous climb up the steep hillside.
Joe M. Clark

State of the Cossatot Suit

Federal Judge G. Thomas Eisele issued an order February 19 enjoining the Army Engineers from constructing Gillham Dam on the Cossatot River of southwestern Arkansas. The Corps has been ordered to make a thorough study of the environmental consequences of the project—which are considerable—as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

On April 19, the Engineers gave notice that they will appeal the order. The appeal will be taken to the United States Eight Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

Work on the project began in 1963 and is now considered to be approximately 60 per cent complete with nearly 9 million dollars having been spent. The Tulsa District of the Army Engineers opened bids on the dam itself on December 22 and was ready to award a 2.9 million dollar contract to the low bidder if Judge Eisele had permitted it.

Arkansas Environmental Research Society

AERS is a group of scientists working voluntarily to gather sound data regarding current environmental problems. Presently we are making an inventory of the fauna and flora of the Cossatot River Basin. We also plan to include geology, hydrology, and physiology.

If you have expertise in any of these fields, we would appreciate your help. If you could contribute toward travel expenses incurred on collecting trips, we would appreciate this. Contributions to AERS can be made c-o Steve N. Wilson, Chairman, Department of Zoology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville 72701, the Ecology Center, 316 Chester St., Little Rock, 72201, or to the Ozark Society, Box 38, Fayetteville 72701.

A list of current team leaders follows: Phil Gipson, M. S., mammalogy; Larry Olmsted, M.S. ichthyology; David Cundall, M. S., herpetology; Ann Guhman, B. S., plant taxonomy; Joe Nix, Ph. D., water chemistry; Ilene Gipson, M. S., invertebrates; Joe Clark, M. S., geology.

Steve N. Wilson, Chairman

UALR Chapter

The University of Arkansas at Little Rock chapter of the Ozark Society has been operating since October. There are forty seven members of which twelve belong to the faculty. In February, members hiked Sandstone Hollow and Clifty Canyon with the Pulaski Chapter.

The Chapter has an active hiking and canoeing program and publishes "VIEWS", a newsletter. We welcome this active and enthusiastic group.

New Chapter Organized At Springfield, Mo.

Dr. Neil Compton, Ozark Society president, assisted with the organization of a new chapter at Springfield, Missouri, April 19. Approximately forty-five people were present. D. F. Darby was elected Chairman, Charles McRaven Vice-Chairman in charge of outdoor activities, and Thomas Glidewell, Secretary Treasurer.

The new chapter is named in honor of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the early Missouri and Arkansas explorer who traversed the Ozarks in 1818 and 1819. Schoolcraft mentioned localities which can be identified today and described a wild and perilous ride on a January day in a thirty foot canoe through Bull Shoals on White River. The canoe became lodged against some rocks in the roaring current from which it was extricated so that he and a companion were able to finish the trip through the shoals without a spill. They were fortunate to find an occupied cabin about five miles down river where they found hospitality, shelter, and a good fire.

THE COSSATOT

By Dawson T. Harrimaen,
Hatton, Arkansas 71946

Through the oldest strata
Known by men today,
Across the rugged wilderness
You have hewed your way.

Your arms reach out through valleys
That drain vast timberland
And catch each tiny raindrop
In your open hand.

The flowing Birch and Evergreen
That grow along your side
Are precious gifts of beauty
That your ribbon's tied.

The magic in your murmur
Where rushing waters play
Can soothe the tired and weary
Should they pass your way.

Old temperamental river,
You're as a pampered child.
You can be so gentle.
But you can get so wild.

Untouched by men's ambitions,
No dams or refuse tanks,
America's cleanest waters
Flow between your banks.

I wonder, Oh! I wonder,
As time passes by,
Will youngsters have this beauty
When they're as old as I.

Harold E. Alexander

Harold E. Alexander of Conway, resources and environmental specialist for the State Planning Commission, has been honored as Arkansas' "Conservationist of the Year" for 1970 by Shikar Safari International, an international conservation organization.

Alexander was presented with a plaque recognizing his achievements in water resources planning and stream preservation by Steve Gose of Wichita Falls, Texas, a regional director of Shikar Safari International.

The presentation was made Monday at a meeting of Arkansas Game and Fish Commission conservation officers in the commission building on the State Capitol grounds.

Alexander is nationally recognized as an expert in the field of water resources recreation and is often called upon to present technical papers at environmental seminars. Last fall he received a citation from President Richard Nixon for his work in the conservation of water resources and in 1969 the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation named him conservationist of the year in the water resources field.

He is active in the Ozark Society, Inc., Arkansas Wildlife Federation, Audubon Society and numerous professional wildlife conservation organizations.

Environmental Protection Agency Regional Meeting

Dr. George P. Smith of the University of Arkansas Law School, as representative of the Ozark Society, attended the Regional Meeting with William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency March 30, 1971, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Ruckelshaus opened the meeting—at which approximately 150 people were in attendance—by saying the Environmental Protection Agency had divided the United States into 10 regions—and the 6th region comprised Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. He noted that the Agency was charged with co-ordinating state and federal actions with the sole purpose being that of improving the environment.

As far as Dr. Smith could tell, he was the only representative from Arkansas.

Smith Chosen EPA Counsel

Prof. George P. Smith of the University of Arkansas School of Law has been named associate counsel of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Since joining the School of Law faculty in September, 1969, he has been active in the area of environmental management on both the state and national level.

BOTANICAL NOTES

MAXINE CLARK



This year we have hiked into wild, rugged headwater areas of some of the major Ozark streams. Hike plans were made by studying topographic maps and consulting people acquainted with the areas; several hikes into "Areas of Special Interest" were guided by Forest Service personnel. Generally we started high on a bench, followed the selected ravine until its waters plunged off the rim rock to the next level. Locally this is called a "pour-off". On the headwaters of the Little Buffalo River, in Dismal Hollow (certainly a misnomer for such a beautiful place) we saw one pour-off hit three consecutive rock ledges before it reached the valley floor, over two hundred feet below. In winter one revels in the view of the undisturbed deciduous forest, the vestiture of mosses and lichens on rock formations, and the surprising number of evergreen ferns.

Think of the many plants that subsist in rock crevices, on shallow rocky ledges and surface outcrops. They are well adapted to minimal requirements in nutrients, and become dormant when the water supply is insufficient. Some plants are selective as to the type of rock; for example, limestone, sandstone, chert or shale. We know that the big purple beard-tongue *Penstemon co-bea*, grows only on limestone or dolomite; the very rare filmy fern is always found on sandstone overhangs.

Early in spring we look along seepy rock ledges for the basal rosettes of leaves of saxifrages. There are two species in Arkansas: *Saxifraga texana* grows about four inches high; the leafless stem is topped by a close cluster of small white flowers; the stem of *S. virginiensis* is taller and often covered with glandular hairs (seen with 10X magnification), and the inflorescence of flowers is loosely branched. The derivation of the name *Saxifraga* may be of interest. The following quotation is from Gray's Manual of Botany: "Name from saxum, a stone, and fragere, to break;

the name applied through the doctrine of signatures, to European species bearing granular bublets, which were supposed to dissolve urinary concretions."

Alumroot or rock geranium, *Heuchera*, is also a member of the saxifrage family, and grows on shaded rocks and vertical bluffs. The plants are most attractive, giving the appearance of bouquets of long stemmed geranium leaves growing out of the bluff face. It requires careful study to separate the species, but there are spring and fall blooming species in Arkansas. The greenish white flowers are insignificant and not as attractive as the coral bells of the cultivated *H. sanguinea* which is much prized as a rock garden plant.

As spring advances, canoeing takes precedent over hiking and offers an unique opportunity to study the plants growing on the bluffs and ledges along the river. The upper Buffalo from Ponca to Pruitt is superbly beautiful in April and May. The Ozark Society float on April 24-25 was perfectly timed for the dogwood display along the bluffs and rocky shoreline. Every tree, large and small, was covered with the large white blossoms. Apparently the spring drouth did not affect the trees since the bloom buds or "buttons" developed last autumn.

A few weeks later north facing rocky river banks between the Boy Scout Camp and Pruitt will again be white with the profuse bloom of mock orange, *Philadelphus pubescens*. The showy shrub is indigenous and ranges from Tenn., s. Ill., Mo., Okla., Ark., and Ala. Hikers in Lost Valley will see the flowering branches hanging from the lower edges of the bluff above the trail.

It is well to have binoculars readily available in your canoe; you can get a look at shooting stars, *Dodocatheon meadia*, and the red and yellow colum-

bine, *Aquilegia canadensis* growing on damp ledges above you. In pockets of soil crested blue iris, *Iris cristata*, and fire pink, *Silene virginica* may be seen.

On the bluffs of this section of the river are many "fern falls" of the southern maidenhair fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris*. The habitat is described as moist limestone cliffs or slightly alkaline soil. You will see the fern growing low on the first bluff you encounter after you put in at Ponca bridge and the bluff is Saint Peters sandstone; possibly limy waters from the formations above percolate down through the crevices to the ferns below. Farther downstream faces of low bluffs are covered with the fern; calcareous tufa is deposited on the fronds by the spring water flowing over them.

Two stonecrops grow on rocky ledges and barren rock glades. Yellow flowered *Sedum nuttallianum* is named after Thomas Nuttall (1786-1856), the famous botanical explorer of western America, including the territory of Arkansas. *Sedum pulchellum*, meaning beautiful, is pink flowered and sometimes called widow's cross. Both plants are annuals, propagating by seeds. I have never seen the two growing together. *S. pulchellum* is a winter annual; plants die in the summer, seeds germinate in autumn, green plants live through the winter to flower in the spring.

White flowers of *Houstonia nigricans* resemble those of *H. minima*, the annual bluet, which spreads carpets of blue over fields and lawns in early spring, but the plant is quite different. The profusely branched perennial has a tough woody root and forms mounds on dolomite and limestone outcrops. It may be seen in rock crevices a few feet above the water line of the Buffalo and is a delight to the observant canoeist.

ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Those wishing to participate in any activity are requested to contact the leader at least one week in advance. It is often necessary to make changes in plans. Telephone or send a self addressed envelope to leader, chapter chairman, or secretary for final details and instructions.

June 4—BAYOU: Moonlight paddle, Lake Bistineau. An unique experience in canoeing and swimming. Barney Gibbs, leader. Ph. (318) 868-9570.

June 5-6—DELTA: Canoe trip, Middle Fork of Little Red River. Leader, Stan Kahn, 15 Southern Pines Dr., Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601. Ph. (501) 535-1488.

June 5-6—SCHOOLCRAFT: Camp, hike, and float at mouth of Bryant Creek. Charles McRaven, 1832 Crestview, Springfield, Mo., or D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield (417) 883-5685.

June 12—HIGHLANDS: Family outing to Haw Creek Falls in Ozark Nat'l Forest. Located near Fort Douglas on Big Piney Creek crossing of State Hiway 123 between Clarksville and Pelsor. Bring lunch, water, camera and sketching materials. Arrive as early in day as convenient. Various activities planned. Leaders, Glenn and Helen Parker, Dutton, Ark. 72726. Ph. (501) 677-2473.

June 12-13—OUACHITA: Caddo river canoe trip. Contact leader for details. Dr. Joe Nix, Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia, Ark. 72024. Ph. (501) 246-6534.

June 12-13—INDIAN NATIONS: Campout at Pettit Bay. Tenkiller Lake, Okla. Basic canoeing instruction. Leader Reed Flinn, 5338 E. 28th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114. Ph. (918) 939-3241.

June 12-13—BAYOU: Kistatchie Creek Wade-In. The trail is the White Sandy Creek bed. Camping if desired at Peyton's private creekside camp. An unusual trail experience complete with "Ye Olde Swimm'n' Hole" and rope swing. Leader, Peyton Cunningham, Box 837, Natchitoches, La. 71457. Local contact, Russ Bruner, ph. (318) 868-1379.

June 19-20—BAYOU: Sabine River float and camp. A lazy summer water camping trip close to home. Fish and swim. Camp on a bar. Leader, George Armstrong, 311 E. 76th St., Shreveport, La., Ph. (318) 865-8302.

June 26-27—DELTA: Canoe training float on Buffalo River. Base camp at Buffalo River State Park. Leader, Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark., 72004. Ph. (501) 766-8301.

July 3-4—SCHOOLCRAFT: Cleanup float on Finley River. Charles McRaven, 1832 Crestview, Springfield, Mo., or D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield (417) 883-5685.

July 3-4-5—DELTA—BAYOU: Canoe trip on North Fork of White River. A joint chapters activity with camping at Hammond Mill National Forest campground east of Dora, Mo. on Northfork River. Leaders, Tom Parsons, No. Little Rock, Ark., Ph. (501) 758-1287 and Barney Gibbs, Shreveport, La.

July 3-4-5—INDIAN NATIONS: Two outings—take your choice. (1) Campout at Lost Bridge Campground, Beaver Lake. Leader, Glen Ramsey, 1725 S. Yorktown, Tulsa, Okla., 74104. Ph. (918) 936-1546. (2) Eleven Point River Float. Leader, Lowell Dodson, 709 N. Garfield, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063. Ph. (918) 245-3018.

July 17-18—PULASKI: Cossatot Falls Campout. Swim, fish, relax. Trip leader John Heuston, 5424 Chauvin Dr., No. Little Rock, Ark. 72118. Ph. (501) 758-0814.

July 17-18—HIGHLANDS: Canoe trip. Illinois River, Okla. Chewey bridge to Eagle Bluff Camp with overnight camp at the State Park near Scraper. Moderate canoeing experience required. Meet at Chewey Bridge at 10 A.M. on 17th for launching and car shuttle. Bring lunch and water for each day, as camp gear will be left in cars. Leader, Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Dr., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. (501) 442-8995.

July 17-18—BAYOU: Fishing trip at Rock Creek Camp on Lake Greeson, Ark., Leader, Bill Meier, 257 Rutherford St., Shreveport, La. 71104. Ph. (318) 865-2982.

Aug. 1—SCHOOLCRAFT: Float North Fork River. Charles McRaven, 1832 Crestview, Springfield, Mo., D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield (417) 883-5685.

Aug. 6-21—INDIAN NATIONS: Canoe trip—Quetico Provincial Park wilderness, Atikokan, Ont., Can. to Ely, Minn. Quota for one group is already full but possibly can arrange another. Leader, Lowell Dodson, Sand Springs, Okla.

Aug. 7-8—INDIAN NATIONS: Campout at Sequoyah State Park, Ft. Gibson Lake., Leader Bob Martin, 2315 S. Fulton Pl., Tulsa, Okla. 74114. Ph. (918) 835-5325.

Aug. 14—DELTA: Canoe trip to Current River or Eleven Point River (both in Mo.). Contact leader for details—Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark., Ph. (501) 766-8301.

Aug. 14—HIGHLANDS: Family outing to Alum Cove Natural Bridge, Ozark Nat'l Forest Recreation Area, north of Deer, Ark. (off State Hiway No. 16). Bring lunch, water, cameras, arrive as early as convenient. Various activities planned. Leader F. M. Meade, 934 Gregg, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. (501) 442-6456.

Aug. 14-15—PULASKI: White River "air conditioned" canoe trip. Put in at Calico Rock, take out at Sylamore Ferry. Leaders Tom Millard, 7606 Harmon Dr., Little Rock, Ark. Ph. 501-225-5741 and Lowell Carrithers, 2904 Painted Valley Dr., Little Rock, Ark. Ph. 501-225-8188.

Aug. 28-29—OZARK SOCIETY, ALL CHAPTERS: Buffalo River Clean Up trip—Gilbert to State Park or Hiway 14 bridge crossing. Camp Saturday night at Maumee Landing gravel bar. Car shuttle at 8 A.M. each morning; camp Friday night, 27th, at Gilbert bar. Prizes to the teams picking the most trash.

Sept. 4-5-6—INDIAN NATION: Labor Day weekend campout at Cove Lake, Ozark Nat'l Forest. Leader, Howard Allison, 5942 E. 5th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74112. Ph. (918) 835-6076.

Sept. 11—HIGHLANDS: Canoe trip on Big Piney Creek vicinity of Long Pool Recreation Area (Ozark National Forest) with base camp at Long Pool Campground. Located about 20 miles north of Russellville, Ark., west off Hiway 7. Meet at Long Pool at 8 A.M. Sat. to determine stretch of river to be canoed. Suggest camping at Long Pool Friday night. Leader, Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Ph. (501) 428-5445.

Sept. 18-19—INDIAN NATIONS: Annual Clean-Up Float, Illinois River. Trip leaders, Jack High, 5915 E. 24th Pl., Tulsa, Okla. 74114. Ph. (918) 835-3708 and Ted Cowan, 3562 S. Sandusky, Tulsa, Okla., 74135. Ph. (918) 747-4729.

Sept. 25-26—DELTA: Sneed Creek hike (tributary to the Buffalo River). This hike is in the Proposed Buffalo National River Primitive Area. It is just downstream from Ponca, Ark. Leader, Jim Rees, Box 128, Lead Hill, Ark. Ph. (501) 436-5786.

Sept. 25-26—BAYOU: Campout at Cossatot River falls. Contact leader Russ Bruner, Shreveport, La. for details. Ph. (318) 868-1379.

Oct. 16—HIGHLANDS: Hike along bluff rim of Dismal Hollow, Ozark Nat'l Forest. This is headquarters country of Little Buffalo River, proposed as a Special Interest Area. Meet at Hickory Grove Church on Hiway 16 at east turnoff to Nail, Ark. (Not west turnoff which is about ½ mile west of church). Leader, Dick Murray, Fayetteville, Ark. Ph. (501) 442-8995.

Oct. 23-24—INDIAN NATIONS: Illinois River Fall Color Float. Lake Francis or Karn's Ford to Round Hollow State Park. Leaders, Mel Smith, 305 N. E. Morningside, Bartlesville, Okla., 74003. Ph. (918) 333-1072. and Otto Behnfeldt, 2648 E. 2nd St., Tulsa, Okla. 74104. Ph. (918) 939-1665.

Rules For Fifth Annual Buffalo River Clean-Up- August 28-29, 1971

1. Only members of the Ozark Society are eligible for the contest. Others may accompany the contestants but will not be eligible for prizes.

2. Not more than two members in a canoe will be eligible for prizes. Extras cannot aid in any way, including collecting of debris and paddling. Courtesy shifting of load to less laden canoes will be permitted.

3. Value of debris collected: One point for a full bag of trash, and fractional points for fractional bags-full; one-fourth point for each auto or truck tire of any size; and value of any other eyesore debris to be determined by the judges.

4. Three judges are to be designated among the participants before leaving Gilbert. One participant will be designated to keep score.

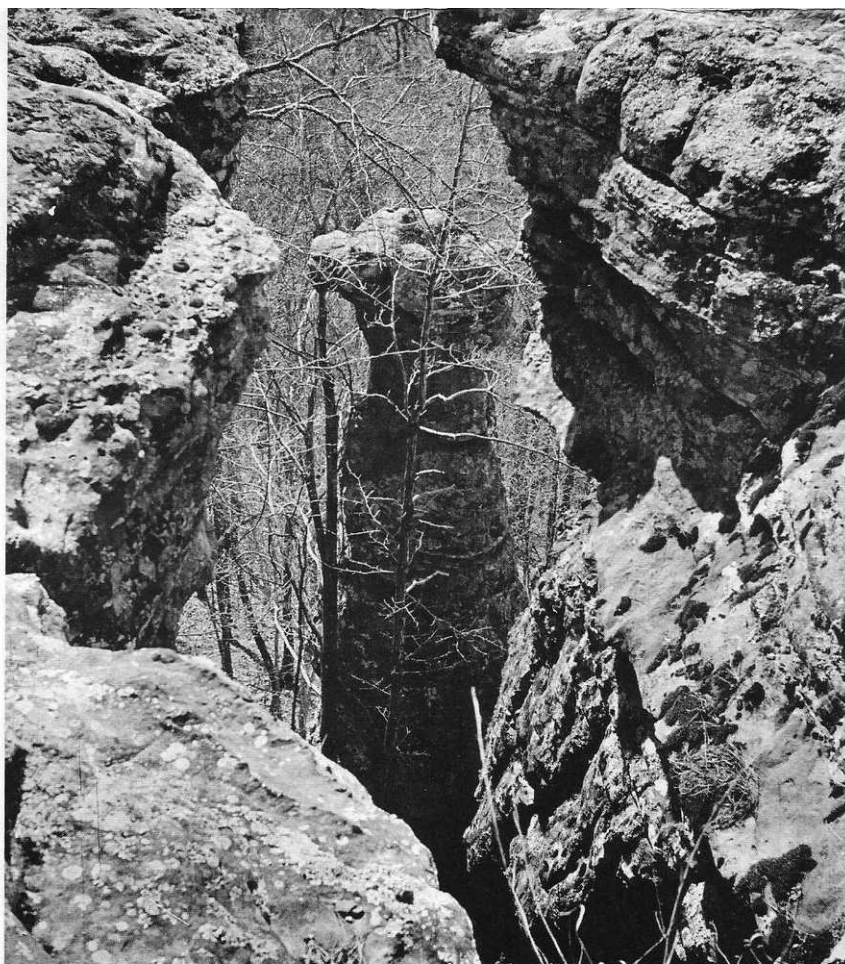
5. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of total points for the two-day tour.

6. Cleanup each day will start with a signal from the leader, and any debris collected prior to the signal will be confiscated and not counted.

It is desirable that each Chapter solicit and contribute at least one prize. First prize is again a Ouachita canoe, donated by T. V. Sharp, President, Ouachita Marine Co., Arkadelphia.

Dick Murray, Leader
2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville, Ark.
72701
Ph. 442-8995

Harold Hedges, Asst. Leader
Ponca, Ark. 72670
Ph. 428-5445



KINGS BLUFF

Ozark National Forest

JOE M. CLARK

FRONT COVER:

PEDESTAL ROCK; SIX MILES EAST OF PELSOR

JOE M. CLARK

DUES ARE OVERDUE!

The strength of OZARK SOCIETY lies in its great numbers. We are now a conservation force of over 1,000 families together in a great environmental cause. We are looking forward to what may well be our greatest year of achievement since our founding in 1962. Won't you help by continuing your membership in OZARK SOCIETY?

OZARK SOCIETY DUES ARE PAYABLE ON JANUARY 1ST AND DELINQUENT ON APRIL 1ST. PLEASE SEND YOUR DUES TODAY TO BOX 38, FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, 72701. DELINQUENT MEMBERS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE MAILING LIST WITH THIS ISSUE.

THE OZARK SOCIETY

P.O. Box 38

Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

1971 Dues Are Now Payable

Dues are for the calendar year. They are: regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100; student, \$1.

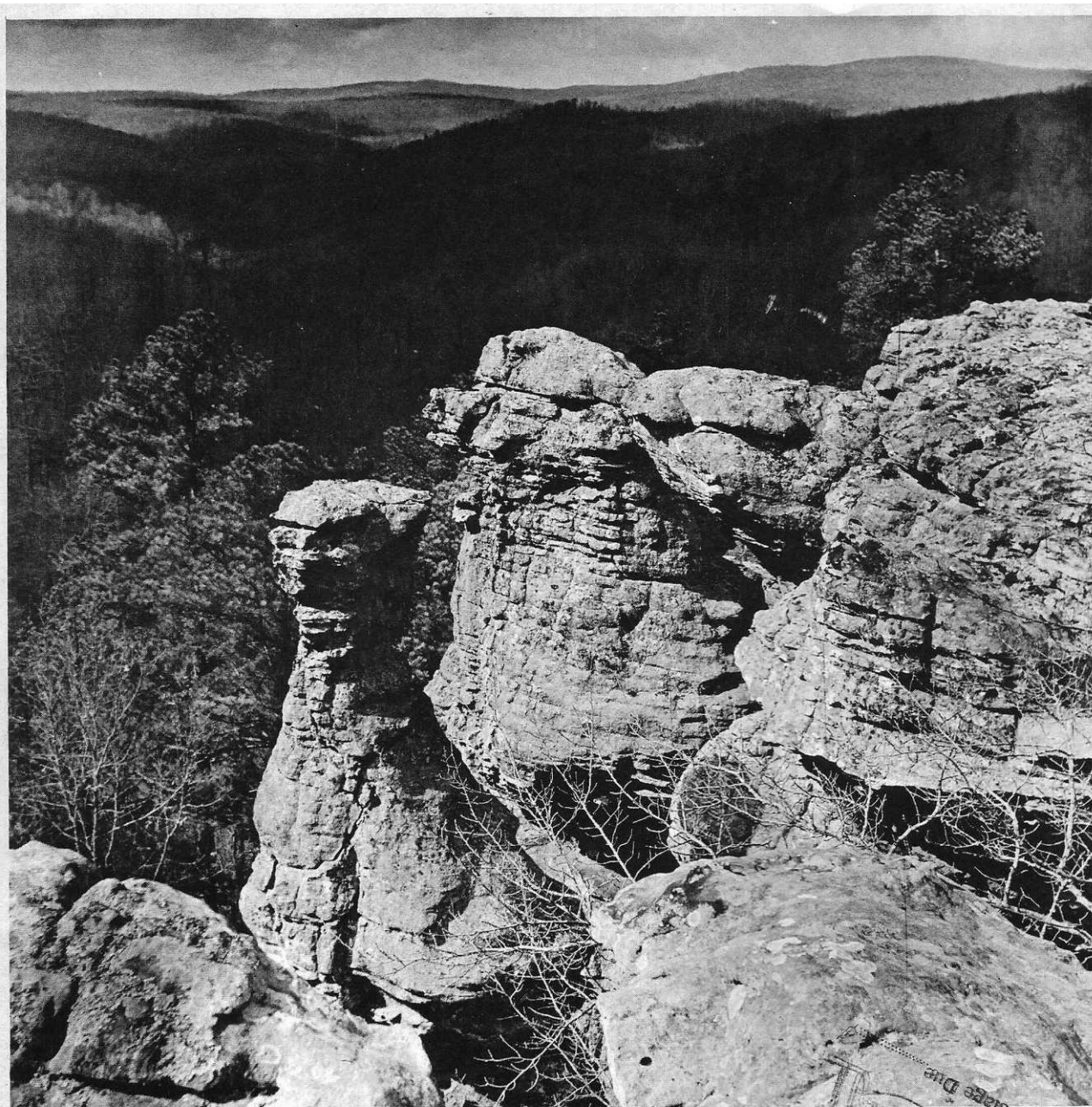
Please check: new member _____; renewal _____ Date _____

Last Name _____ First names of husband and wife _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ If Student - name of School _____

(Include Area Code)



KINGS BLUFF

Ozark National Forest

JOE M. CLARK

Postage Due
To
Joe M. Clark