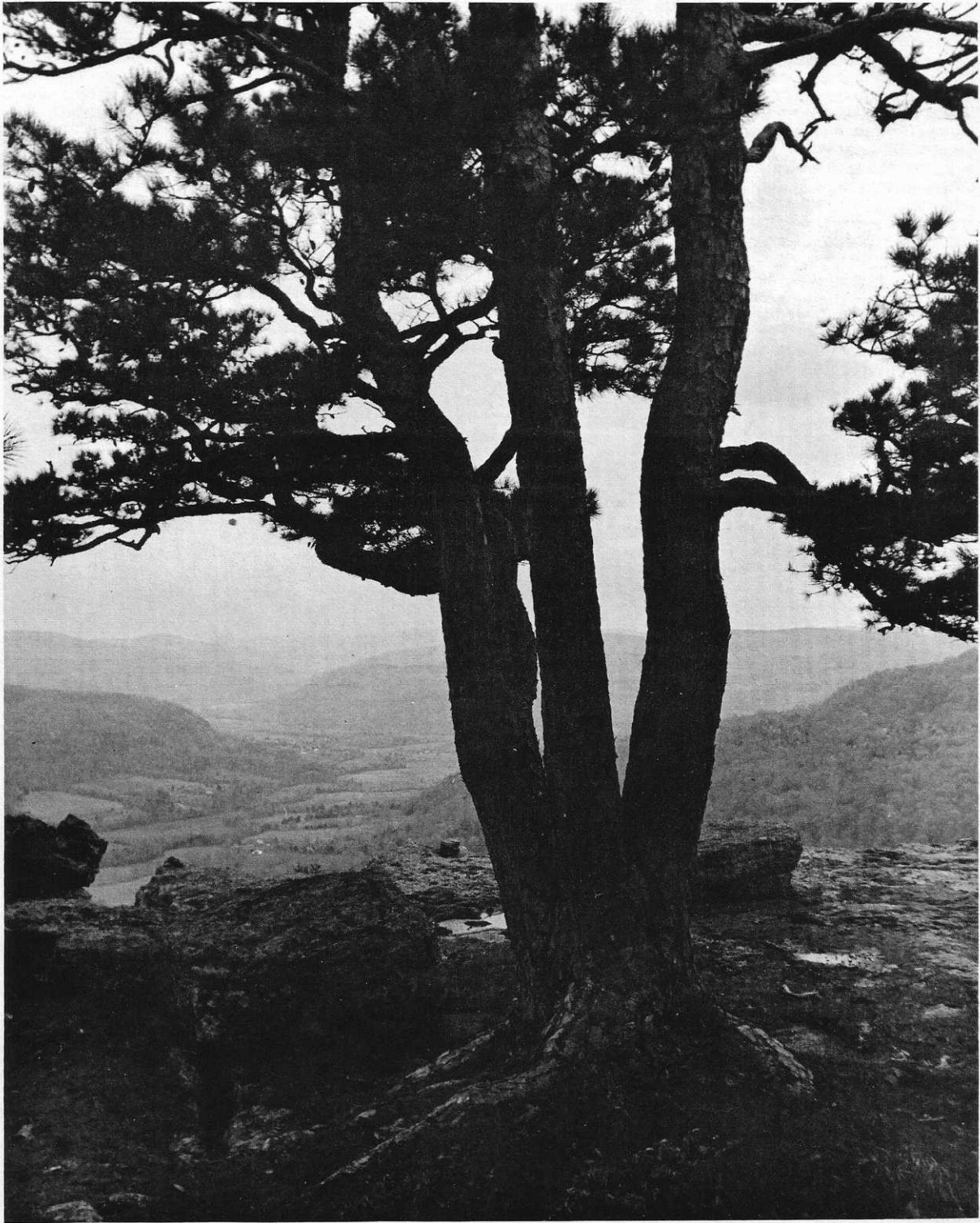


# Ozark Society Bulletin



# OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

Summer 1971

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## HEARING DATE ANNOUNCED FOR CONGRESSMAN HAMMERSCHMIDT'S BILL

H. R. 8382 to create a Buffalo National River will be presented to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington on October 28 and 29.

We urge you to send written statements in support of the legislation for a Buffalo National River to Honorable Roy A. Taylor, Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C. 20515. Request that your statement be made a part of the record. If you wish to testify in person before the Subcommittee, mail your request in advance to the Chairman.

According to a recent letter by Congressman Hammerschmidt to our Secretary, Lois Imhoff, "It would be difficult to make an exact count but the response to your campaign in support of my bill has been tremendous, not only from Arkansas but nationwide."

The Ozark Society thanks its members and friends for their response to the Emergency Announcement.

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# Trails On The Ouachita

**Art Cowley**  
Recreation Assistant  
Ouachita National Forest

Trail hiking opportunities are expanding to meet a popular demand on the Ouachita National Forest. Thanks to the GREEN THUMB Program we now offer 18 miles of trails open for public use. If this help continues, Ouachita National Forest can boast about 40 miles of trails by July, 1972. Maps on the following pages show trail segments now ready and show next year's planned trails.

We are presently working on a new trail plan that will feature specific forest areas for trail hiking, bicycling, horseback riding and motorized vehicle use. Our goal is to eliminate user conflicts.

Renewed and varied public interest in trails sparked this planning effort. Ouachita National Forest affords many varied trail opportunities and is reacting positively to meet this renewed interest. Hiking trails will dominate the Forest trail construction program

for the next few years. The Forest road system is now available to horseback riders and motorized vehicles.

Construction of new trails next year will depend to a large degree on extension of the GREEN THUMB Program. GREEN THUMB is a U. S. Department of Labor program designed to do needed work and to provide additional income for retired people.

Primary goals of the Forest trail development program are:

—Reconstruct and maintain existing trails for increased use.

—Develop loop trails for day hikers at major recreation areas.

—Develop the planned east-west Forest trail (from near Highway 10 south of Perryville to U. S. 271 north of Tahina, Oklahoma—total length about 250 miles). This trail will in time probably qualify as a National Trail.

—Develop connecting trails from the major recreation areas to the east-west Forest trail.

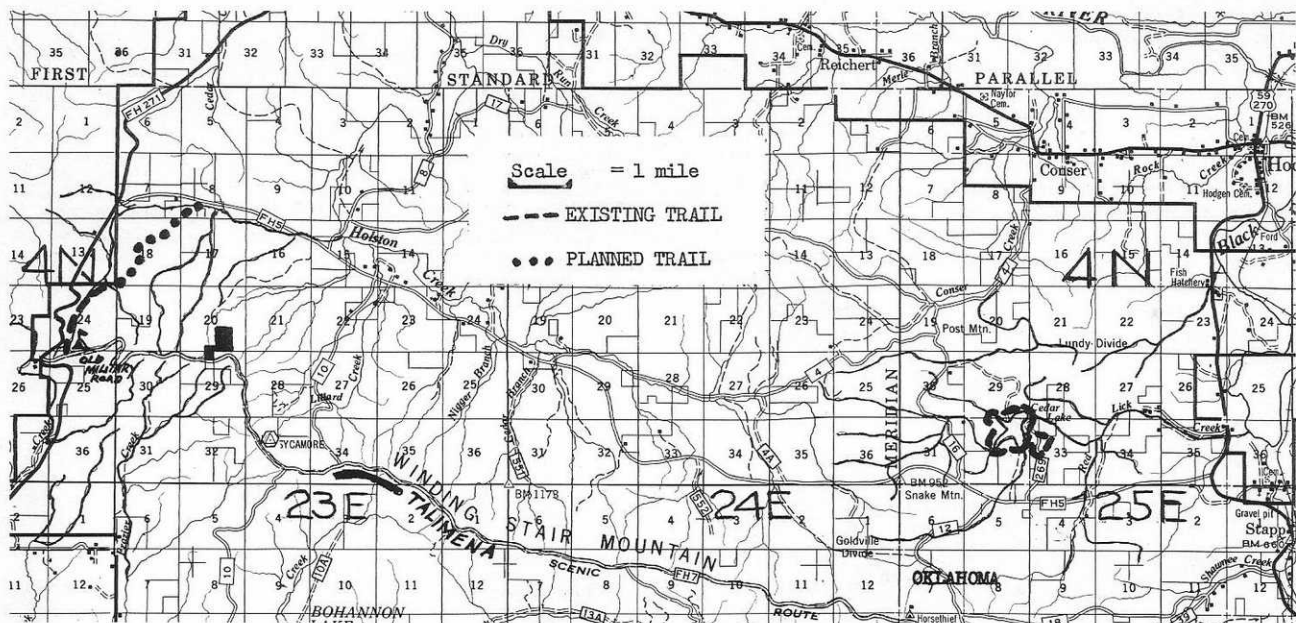
We are temporarily using Forest roads to extend or make connections to the

east-west Forest trail. Later, we will replace these road segments with trails. Quality directional and interpretation trail signs, plus minimum maintenance, are trail building criteria.

Forest Supervisor Alvis Z. Owen is vitally interested in this first venture by the Ouachita National Forest into trail planning and construction. The Forest Service asks you, as a member of the Ozark Society, to let us know about your hiking patterns and requirements. We solicit your support and comments on our plans and the development program for trails.

A letter or visit to Alvis Z. Owen, Forest Supervisor, Ouachita National Forest, Federal Building, P. O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901, will yield more information about our trail plans.

Obtain free index maps for your area of interest from the Distribution Section, Geological Survey, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225. Individual quadrangle map sheets of specific areas are 50 cents each.



**CEDAR LAKE AND OLD  
MILITARY ROAD TRAILS**  
(In Oklahoma—Blackjack Ridge  
and Heavener, U. S. G. S. Quadrangles)

Existing trails include—

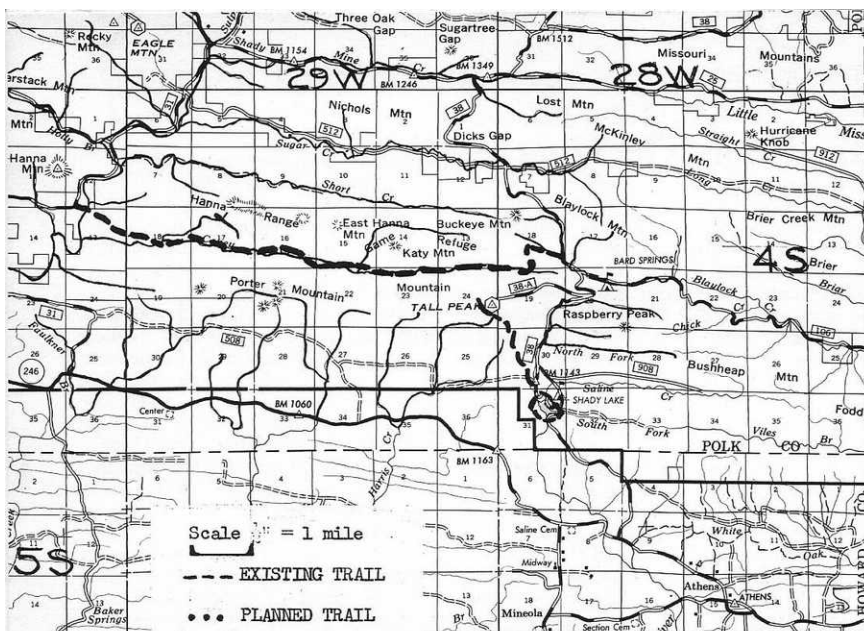
—Two and five-tenths mile shoreline trail around Cedar Lake.

—One-half mile loop interpretive trail. (Twenty interpretive signs are used on this trail to tell about plant communities.)

—Old Military Road Trail. One mile of this old road still exists north of the Old Military Road Picnic Site on Tahimena Scenic Drive. This road, constructed by army troops in 1832, was abandoned about 1930.

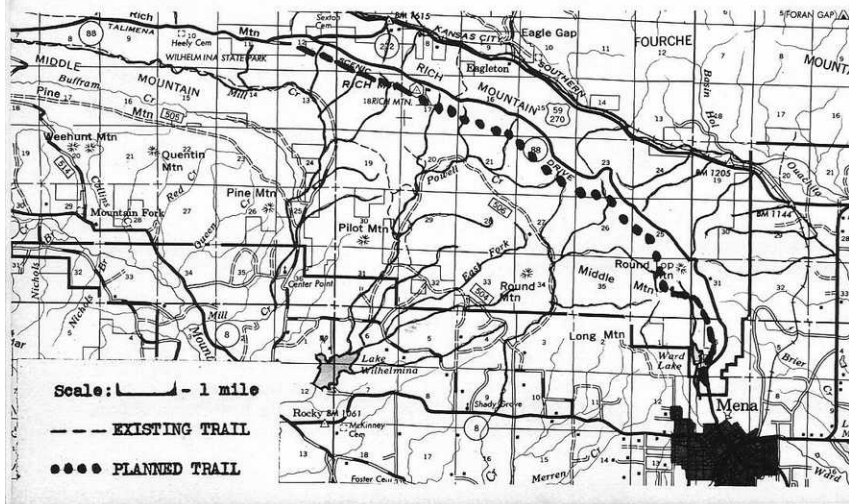
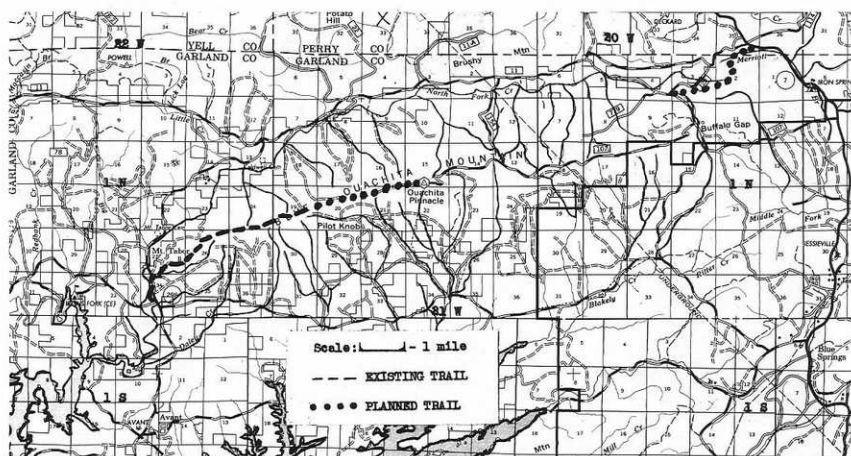
Planned trails include reconstructing the one mile of Old Military Road Trail and extending it north to Holson Valley Road 5.

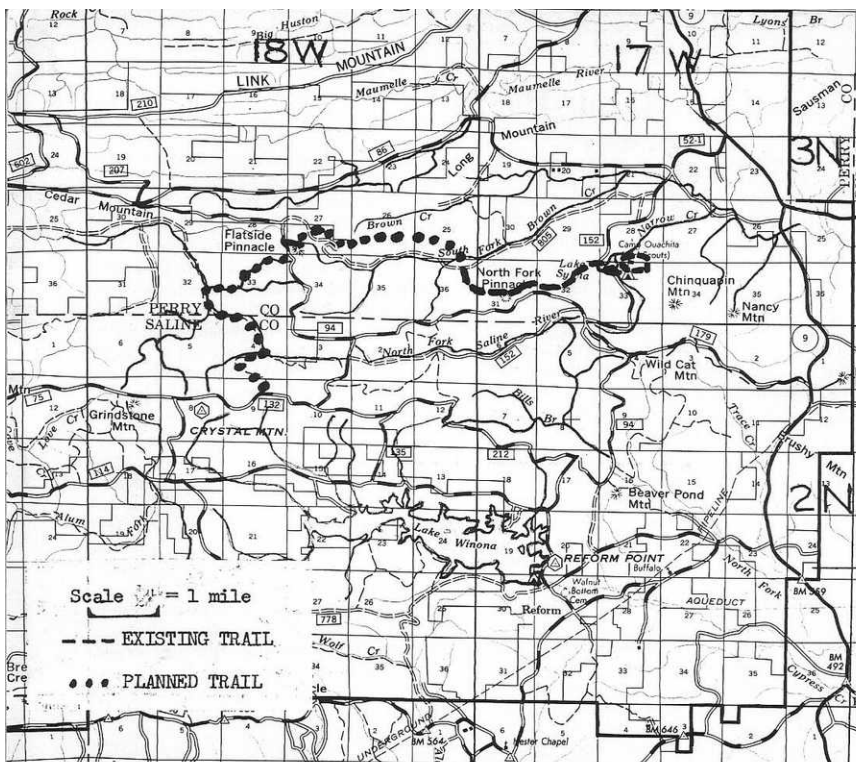




**CRYSTAL TRAIL**  
(North of Lake Ouachita—Avant, U. S. G. S. Quadrangle)

Existing and planned trails shown here are all part of the east-west cross Forest trail. The GREEN THUMB Program constructing this trail will eventually extend it to Girl Scout Camp Storey and Corps of Engineer areas on Lake Ouachita.





# **LAKE SYLVIA—CRYSTAL TRAIL** (Southwest of Perryville—Paron and Paron S. W., U. S. G. S. Quadrangles)

Existing trails include—

—One mile loop interpretive trail at Lake Sylvia. This trail, named "Green Thumb" Trail, is the first trail constructed by GREEN THUMB and its interpretive signs show examples of growing things (the definition of green thumb).

—Crystall Trail from Lake Sylvia picnic area to North Fork Pinnacle and Brown Creek—about three miles, and

—One-fourth mile trail leading from a vista on Road 94 to Flatside Pinnacle.

Planned trails include connecting Crystal Trail ending at Brown Creek to the trail at Flatside Pinnacle, then extending it to Road 132 on Crystal Mountain. The Crystal Trail is part of the east-west cross Forest trail. All of this trail construction is part of the GREEN THUMB Program.

## **CRYSTAL—WALNUT CREEK** (West of Hot Springs—Crystal Springs, U. S. G. S. Quadrangle)

Existing trails include—

—Three-fourths mile Walnut Creek Multiple Use Trail at Charlton Recreation Area. Interpretive signs describe examples of multiple use of Forest lands.

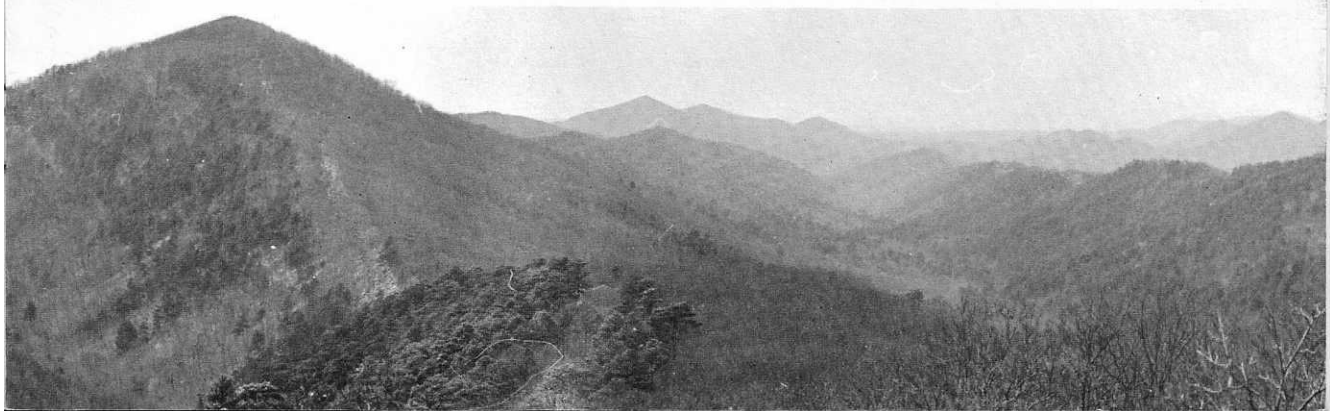
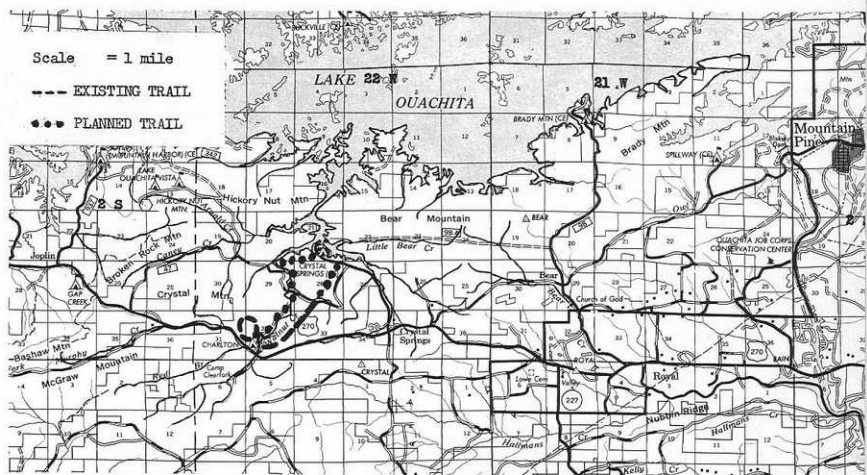
—New trail constructed this past summer by the Youth Conservation Corps connects the Charlton area with a developed spring on Road 47.

Planned trails include—

—Connecting the YCC Trail with Crystal Springs Camp Area.

—A trail along Lake Ouachita to Walnut Creek and Road 47 (eventually a part of the east-west cross Forest trail), and

—The old logging road up Walnut Creek from Road 47 to Charlton. This will close an interesting ridge-valley loop from Charlton.



# Grandma Goes Back-Packing

Margaret Hedges

For the past twenty years Harold and I have been camping at every opportunity. We have tried car camping, canoe camping and even took a camping vacation via of the Canadian National Railway back in 1954. When we weren't camping we were making plans, reading catalogues, travelogues or talking to others about their camping experiences. We visited most of our National Parks, many of our National Forests and went time and time again to near-by State parks just for the weekend adventure.

Early in our camping experience, we became interested in backpacking. We read of the high adventure on the trail, the thrill of being completely free, the joy of seeking out spots known only to those rugged enough to shoulder the load and tread the many long miles to the remotest parts of America's wilderness. We surveyed our equipment, studied minimum needs, tried to assess our physical strength in relation to the demand and even reached the interesting stage of putting packs on our backs and taking a few cautious steps. It was this little preview of backpacking over ten years ago that convinced me once and for all that, alas, I was too old. The pack, ill fitting as it was, was loaded with some 25 pounds of gear and the effort required to move me and the pack across the length of our basement persuaded me that backpacking was not fun, it was work and only the most rugged of America's youth could ever participate in this sport and call it recreation.

And so the packs went back on the highest shelf in the camping closet and the dream of exploring America's wilderness hiking trails faded into nothingness. Meanwhile, we continued an avid pursuit of some 75 canoeable rivers in the mid-west and vowed our life long ambition was to camp on every gravel bar on every stream at least once. Still, buried in the deepest recesses of our allied thinking was the little gem that possibly we were missing something in not at least trying a backpack trip. We read a lot, we looked at pictures and we listened and watched as various friends made plans for hikes in the wildest and most scenic spots of America. It was soon obvious that we were envious. Before long we were again discussing the great outdoor sport of backpacking—trying to rationalize that you didn't have to be an Amazon, you didn't have to go out for two weeks at a time, you didn't need to drive 1,000 miles and you didn't need \$500, worth of special equipment to make a backpack trip.

Somehow this thing had become a challenge to us both and we were determined that our age, I'm 49 and Harold is 53, (1966) nor lack of expensive, light weight equipment would deter us. We

had absorbed a lot of useful information by listening to the experiences of our friends and we learned a great deal from their failures as well as their successes. We were especially aware of all foot problems and eyed the pictures of blistered feet and swollen ankles with some thought as to how we might save ourselves this torturous experience. For some time hiking boots had been high on my list as we spent a lot of time in rocky, snake infested country—no terrain for low cut, stylish mocassins. We chose my foot gear with the utmost care, picking a well-known brand of light weight, durable leather with plenty of room for extra socks. I began methodically to break in the boots and found myself a little self conscious when a neighbor would catch me doing housework in hiking boots! But in 1966 the little at a time theory paid off and it wasn't long until I could wear my boots all day in great comfort.

From the local library I obtained a copy of "Home in Your Pack" by Bradford Angier. When I finished that I borrowed a copy of the Sierra Club book on backpack trips (and who should know more) and thus compared the two authors. Our fall vacation of one week was already set for the last of October and traditionally we had gone white water canoeing, mostly in the mountains of Arkansas. However, a prolonged dry spell extending from June on into the early fall dropped river levels to new lows and canoeing began to take a back place in our plans. For the past year we had had our eyes keyed to an old logging road running up the Buffalo River of Arkansas. Aerial photos of the area showed an intermittent trail of some kind leading well into the National Forest. This, we concluded, would be ideal, providing we could make the river crossings on dry ground and, of course, still find the water necessary for an overnight camp. As vacation time drew nearer we began to train in earnest for our hike. We didn't set any fantastic goals or kid ourselves into thinking that we could carry a heavy pack and walk on the often rough and rugged trail a very great distance. We agreed only to go as far as time and energy would permit, even if we covered only two or three miles. To get in condition, we walked nearly a mile every morning before breakfast and the same little walk each evening. During the days, when time permitted, I put on my hiking boots and walked—sometimes as much as 5 miles a day—and, near the time for our trip made the 5 mile hike three times in one week. Both of us were in excellent health and found all these pre-hiking activities very stimulating, both mentally and physically.

Though we had many pieces of camping equipment, including several tents and sleeping bags, very few items were readily adaptable to backpacking. Thus we began to improvise, to borrow and to "make do". Our experienced friends had warned us of the miseries of ill fitting packs and we took that advice, for a badly balanced load seemed even a greater threat to our comfort than ill fitting shoes. Good pack frames are expensive and we couldn't see spending \$50 or more for an item we might never use again. Fortunately, our friends took pity on us and one "lady" type Kelty pack appeared on our door step—a loan from a dear and very experienced friend. Since the pack was just my size (and, since I was considered the puny member of the party) the neat little aluminum pack frame with its dark green nylon bag became mine to stuff, re-stuff, arrange and rearrange until everything was in proper place, the heavy items high and close to my back. I felt guilty as I watched Harold struggle with a pack frame not suited to his 6 foot 2 inch frame and mentally ran down the list of friends who might let us borrow a better piece of equipment. (Eventually we were offered a large size Kelty and the smile on the face of my hiking partner when he shouldered his pack for the first time was true indication of its perfect fit and balance.)

But packs alone won't suffice in the woods and thus we began to improvise from our old camp gear all the necessary items for an overnight hike. If boots were top priority and pack frames were second, certainly sleeping bags were third. Good, warm, light weight down bags are wonderful but expensive. From previous experience we calculated the night time temperature would probably drop to freezing and figured part of our protection would have to come from warm clothing, not from sleeping bags. In our own camping supplies we found a single down bag that belonged to one of our boys—it wasn't a mummy bag and wouldn't do much good below freezing but we figured it would be adequate providing long underwear and down jackets were worn also. For the second bag I took an old ice blue satin down comforter that had been part of my trousseau and methodically hand stitched into the corded edge enough ribbons to tie the comforter into a fine sleeping bag. What it lacked in looks it made up for in comfort, for it was filled with 5 pounds of the finest down. Blue satin doesn't go well on a camp trip but it did accomplish the purpose intended and we felt quite smug to have solved our sleeping bag problems without spending a dime.

The rest of the equipment was easy to assemble—a light weight cook set, a



number 10 tin can with a wire bale, a small flashlight, a collapsible saw (one we always took canoeing), four pieces of foam rubber for a soft bed, a large plastic tarp for a shelter, a snake bite kit, a quart of water, a pocket knife, nylon cord to pitch the shelter, minimum clothes, rain parkas, matches, candle and light weight food completed the list. When we had assembled all the necessary equipment the fun of dividing the weight and the bulk began. We dug out our old household scales and carefully weighed each item. Somewhere I had read that a woman could carry twenty pounds with ease. I tried twenty pounds and, I found I could carry it but a one mile hike convinced me that I wasn't really carrying it with much ease. Harold insisted he could carry 50 pounds in a pack that fit as well as his newly acquired Kelty. However, we had been warned about overburdening the strongest member of the party and I was sure we didn't need that much gear for an overnight pack trip. We finally divided our equipment so I carried 18 pounds

and Harold carried 35. We probably had more than we needed but we were certain we had what we wanted to be comfortable in case of rain or cold weather. We allowed ourselves the luxury of two cameras (carried in my pack pockets so Harold could reach them easily) and, one of the heaviest, but most enjoyable items was an extra pair of light weight shoes to wear around camp.

Thus we planned and practiced for nearly two months before our vacation. The last week in October was anticipated around the house as Christmas used to be when the children were all at home. And, like Christmas, October arrived, the trees put on their annual exhibition and the weather settled down to that peak of perfection known as Indian summer. It was cold on the morning we started, near 25 degrees and it seemed to take us forever to get our packs ready even though we had had much practice and each worked from thoroughly checked lists. The sun was bright and the sky almost an artificial blue when we hit the trail shortly before 8. Here was a dream

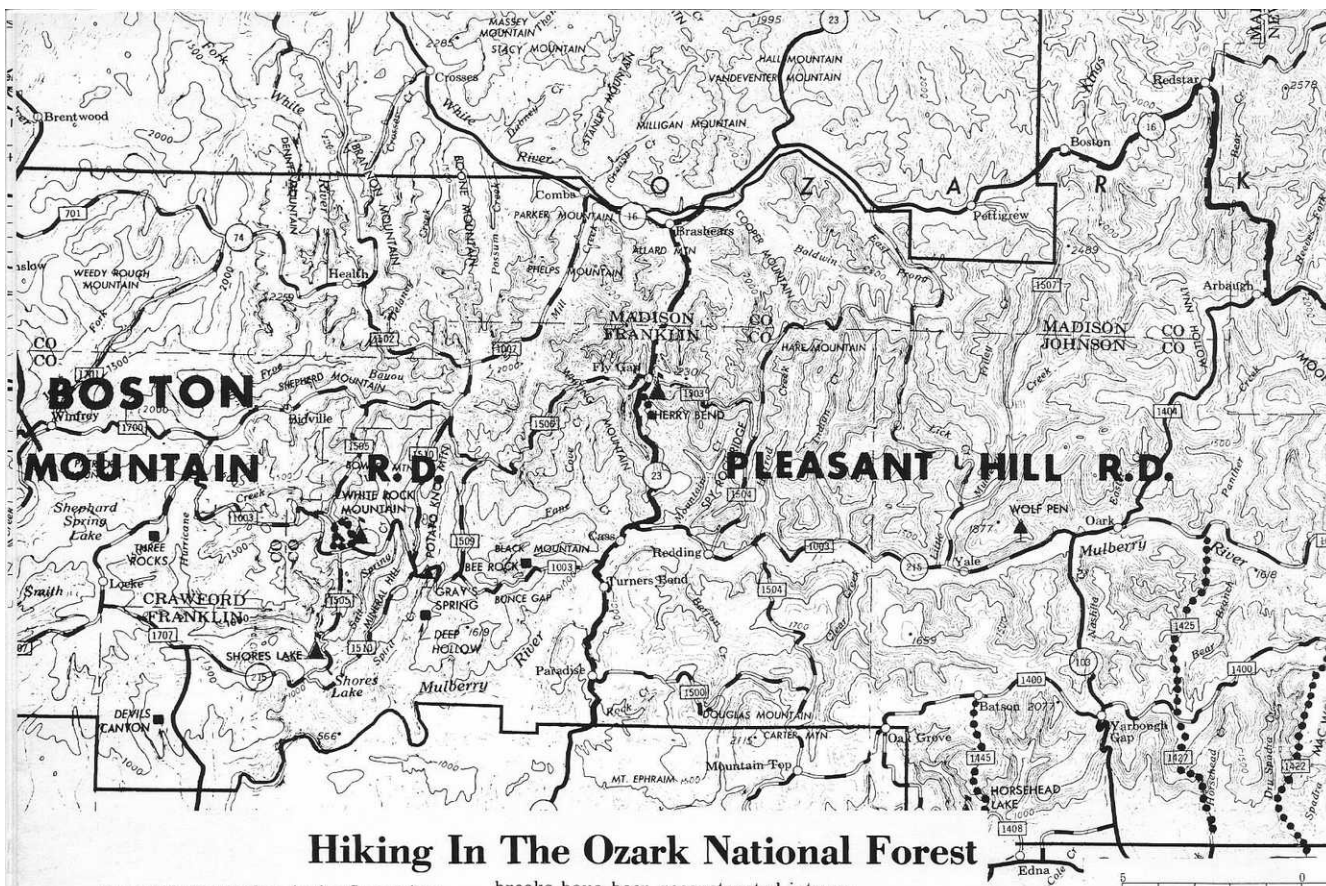
of a lifetime finally seeing fruition and already we knew that backpacking was all that we had heard and more. We thrilled at the scenery, superb at the climax of the fall season and stopped often for pictures. Sometimes we stayed on the trail but often we ventured up the rocky river bed searching for springs and fresh holes of water. The weather was dry and had been for many months. The natives said the river had never been so low, but we took advantage of this extremely dry situation and explored parts of the river that in normal years would be roaring with water. We tried to imagine what a canoe ride would be like if we could follow the crest down this steep, time worn gorge. At noon we found a quiet pool and seated ourselves in the shade. Taking off the packs was a welcome relief for a study of our aerial photos showed we had traveled nearly 6 miles up river. Lunch was delicious but nothing equaled the pleasure of that long drink of water from our plastic bottle. Filled the night before and left out

(Continued on Page 11)

The Upper Buffalo A Good Hiking Area

Photo by Joe Clark





## Hiking In The Ozark National Forest

Robert K. Strosnider, Acting Supervisor  
Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

The mountainous terrain of the Ozark National Forest offers the hiker a variety of opportunities for getting away. Spectacular Bluffs, quiet valleys and streams keep the visitor interested in the changing scene.

There is a missing element however—trails. The Ozark National Forest does not have a complete system of designated trails. During the 1930's when the Civilian Conservation Corps was working in the National Forests across the United States, many miles of trail were built.

In the Ozark Mountains the need was for better roads and a system of firebreaks. Few trails were built and those that were built were mostly at developed recreation sites. The CCC Program was disbanded after the start of World War II and no further work was done toward a trail system. Those few existing trails in developed recreation areas were maintained as funds were available. In some cases they simply disappeared.

After World War II, road access into the Ozarks was still the greatest need. The growth of outdoor recreation was just starting. However, very few miles of trail were built until recently.

Those who hiked during the 1930's found that these firebreaks make excellent trails. Today many of these fire-

breaks have been reconstructed into access roads and others abandoned. Traces of those that were abandoned still remain and for the hiker, provide a route through the mountains.

With the advent of the Arkansas Greenthumb Program the opportunity to build trails was opened. The men working in this program are hard at work on trails and other recreation facilities. They have built a trail into Pedestal Rocks and are building a trail to Blanchard Springs.

The interest in hiking has grown rapidly, especially in the past few years. The Forest Service in the Southern Region has recognized this demand and is now developing Comprehensive Plans for trail systems in the National Forests.

Generally the system used for developing these trail systems is this: We consult with various interest groups to see what their specific needs are, then through a series of overlays on a base map of the Forest, we find the positive and negative values which will influence the trail location. Once this is done the final location is established and the construction of high priority sections of trail can be programmed.

The Trail Plans for the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests will be completed about mid September this year.

This still does not help those who want to hike now and it will be a few years before any significant amount of the plan-

ned Trail System is completed.

The best advice for the hiker is to contact the District Ranger in charge of the area you wish to visit or contact the Forest Supervisor. The addresses are given at the end of this article.

Some of the best opportunities for hiking are found on the old firebreaks, logging roads or settlement roads. These tie together in many cases and form a network of hikeable trails. A good USGS topographic map coupled with a map of the Forest will help the hiker in finding his way.

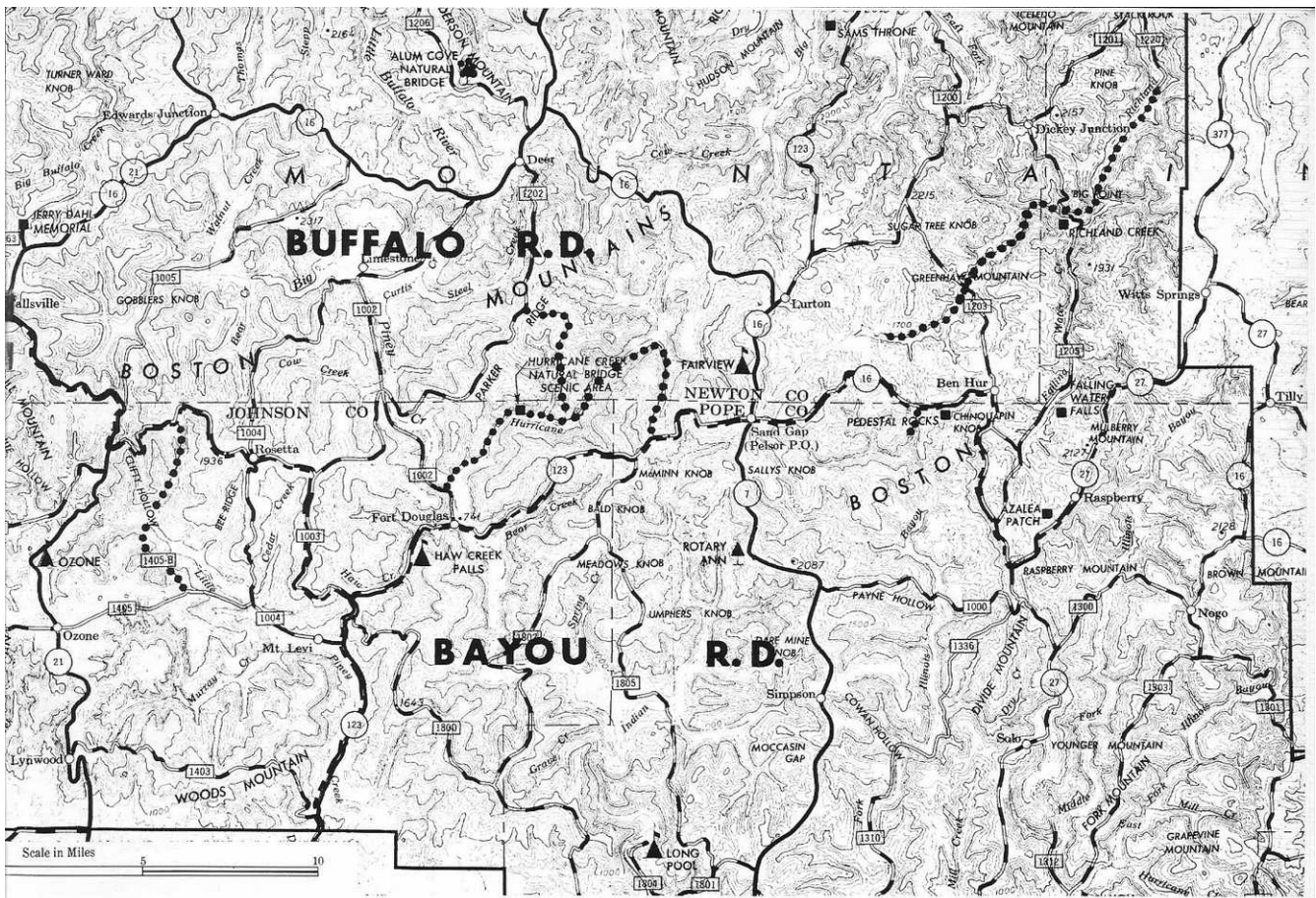
The map which accompanies this shows the District boundaries and some of the existing trails.

### ANNUAL MEETING

The Ozarks Society's Annual Meeting will be at Mather Lodge, Petit Jean State Park Saturday and Sunday November 6 & 7. Delta Chapter is host and is planning an outstanding program. The program will be mailed to Chapter Chairmen well in advance and will be published in the Autumn Bulletin.

Make reservations early for rooms in the lodge or for cabins by writing Mather Lodge, Petit Jean State Park, Morrilton, Arkansas 72110 or phone (501) 727-5431.





**Addresses of Forest Service Personnel:**

Supervisor Ozark—St. Francis National Forests  
P. O. Box 1008  
Russellville, Arkansas 72801  
Boston Mountain Ranger District  
Ozark, Arkansas 72949  
Buffalo Ranger District  
P. O. Box 313  
Jasper, Arkansas 72641  
Bayou Ranger District  
Hector, Arkansas 72843  
Pleasant Hill Ranger District  
P. O. Box 190  
Clarksville, Arkansas 72830

Ranger Districts not on map:  
Sylamore Ranger District  
P. O. Box 1  
Mountain View, Arkansas 72560  
St. Francis Ranger District  
Marianna, Arkansas 72360



## *Trails in the Ozark National Forest*

..... Existing Trails

# Botanical Notes

Maxine Clark

Modern highway construction using massive machinery leaves the right-of-way a monotonous treeless expanse. Interstate freeways clearly favor fast travel between two points within the shortest period of time. This is understandable when one considers that most of the nation's freight is carried on huge transport trucks. But the vacation-bound traveler is interested in viewing the countryside and is more inclined to travel at moderate speeds if the highway offers beauty and variety.

A beautiful stretch of Interstate 40 between Clarksville and Morrilton follows the Arkansas River Waterway. The vista to the west is across a broad expanse of water towards the distant blue mountains which rise above the valley floor. One can recognize Mt. Magazine, Mt. Nebo, and Petit Jean Mt. Until this year the right-of-way has been meticulously mowed even on the outcropping rocks. An attempt was made to leave some trees in the dividing strip, but it is doubtful if many will survive the disturbance caused by the road construction.

In early May of this year we were delighted to see the roadside planted with a brilliant crimson clover; it made us think of a red carpet that extended for miles and miles. Occasionally in wet places were masses of bright yellow buttercups; we saw fields of these when flying over the Petit Jean area the same week. A few weeks later when the clover had finished blooming, the area glowed with golden tickseed which ornamented the sloping right-of-way, bordered the rock outcrops and even seemed to thrive on the thin soils of the rock surfaces. The species in most abundance was *Coreopsis grandiflora*, var. *harveyana* which has leaves cut into finely divided linear segments. In June this is followed by the small flowered *C. cardaminefolia* with dark brown "velvet" pigment on the area of the yellow ray flowers surrounding the central disc. This species is often confused with *C. tinctoria*.

In a conversation with Mr. Jim Francis, landscape architect for the Arkansas Highway Department, we learned that the maintenance policy has been modified under the direction of Mr.



Rownd, and extensive mowing of the right-of-way has been curtailed on all Arkansas Highways, thus cutting down the maintenance costs and encouraging the re-establishment of native species. This can amount to a considerable saving when you consider the many acres covered by highways in Arkansas.

We received from Mr. Rownd "Mowing Standards" which describes the AHD mowing policy effective June 1, 1971. Of special interest to us are: "Some areas may be selected for uncontrolled growth of native vegetation and allowed to revert back to a native state with mowing operations discontinued thereon. . . Older roadway sections with short steep inslopes, shall be mowed, 5 to 10 feet maximum width cut, along top of shoulder to keep growth near level of roadway surface. . . In areas where the rights-of-way are covered with a uniform growth of wildflowers, mowing shall be deferred until these early spring flowers have matured seeds. In sites where Crimson Clover occurs, this will mean six weeks after the height of the blooming period. During this period mowing shall not be performed unless vegetation height requires, and then shall be limited to a single pass of a rotary or sickle mower." For the enjoyment of fall tourists similar consideration should be given to the vividly colored flowers and maturing native grasses of late August, September and October. Seeds of these plants are valuable as wild bird food.

The state also has on its staff an expert agronomist, Mr. Bob Fulton, who analyzes soil conditions, selects species of grasses and legumes which will check erosion, hold newly cut steep inclines, grow in the drier areas of thinner soils, and require a minimum of mowing. According to Mr. Fulton, most seeding is done by contract. In the

spring a mixture of Bahia grass, bermuda, weeping love-grass, and Korean Lespedeza is sown. On shoulders bordering the pavement squares of soil with bermuda sod are set. This tough grass can take the heat and abuse. Bahia grass, *Paspalum notatum*, var. *saurae*, introduced from Paraguay, is becoming an important forage and erosion control grass in the southern states. Weeping love-grass, *Eragrostis curvula*, is an introduced species from Africa. I am certain you have seen the thick clumps of this pendulous, fine grass covering perpendicular road cuts. In the fall Kentucky fescue, crimson clover, *Trifolium incarnatum*, (not hardy in northern states), and *Serecea Lespedeza*, *L. cuneata*, are sown. This Lespedeza and weeping love-grass have a low moisture requirement.

Planting of clover to enrich the soil disturbed by highway construction is the first step towards reestablishing the natural landscape along the right-of-way, and should furnish a seedbed for wind dispersed seeds of many sun-loving wildflowers. The most satisfactory roadside effects are achieved by large masses of color that will catch the eye. Yellow flowers are more clearly visible from a distance, even on an overcast day. Shades of purple blend with greens of grasses and blue of the sky. Blue flowers are the least noticeable and, as every photographer knows, tend to disappear into the grasses. Most plants that thrive in hot, dry locations are members of the composite family, *Compositae*. The family is the largest in the plant kingdom, and is divided into ten tribes. The succession of bloom, from the first ragwort to the last aster, provides beauty, color, and variety to roadsides, regardless of terrain.

We congratulate the Arkansas Highway Department upon its latest efforts to make our highways more beautiful.



## Grandma Goes—

in the weather it had partially frozen and now, in the heat of the day we relished every sip of this icy treat.

Since we were novices of this sport we had agreed to make camp early and to stop when we were tired. Shortly after our lunch break we came upon a long abandoned cabin and, dropping our packs proceeded to explore the old farm site. This home, like others we had found in the Buffalo valley, had been abandoned about 20 years—the tell tale signs being the newspapers, catalogues and wall paper samples that once served the double function of decorating and insulating the thin walls. The building was in bad need of repair both inside and out with doors sagging or gone, floors rotten and little but medicine bottles left to tell the story of the former occupants. We disturbed nothing and after taking a few pictures, shouldered our packs in search of an adequate camp for the night.

Early in the afternoon we came to a clearing and the remains of a tumbled down cabin near the bank of the river. The spot was ideal, for the woods had already been cleared, a lovely pool of water was close at hand and the near-by mountains offered scenery unsurpassed. We soon discovered our camp had other advantages for it had been previously used, possibly by deer hunters who had rigged a small iron stove (obviously "borrowed" from the cabin) and even were so hospitable as to leave their water cans with bails attached. All this, combined with an endless supply of old shake shingles scattered over the fallen cabin made our camp spot perfection. The old stove kept our cook pots

from getting black and the dry shingles provided us with light as well as heat. Stopping early gave us plenty of time to explore the area and we hiked up river without our packs and leisurely enjoyed strolling among the colorful beech and dogwood so common to the Buffalo valley. Satisfied that there wasn't a better campsite in the entire state of Arkansas we began to build a shelter for the night. We laced young saplings together to make a frame and, using our large plastic tarp, soon had a shelter fit for a weary hiker. Meanwhile we had all the pots on the stove boiling river water to quench our terrible thirst. The strenuous pace, combined with an unusually warm day—shirt sleeve warm by now—and, the lack of unlimited quantity of water in our packs made us crave water far beyond anything we had anticipated. We drank coffee and just plain boiled water but our thirst was unending.

With our shelter completed and our beds spread out for the night we turned our efforts to cooking our first frozen-dehydrated chicken stew, following directions to the letter. We had already made inquiry of more experienced hikers as to the exact quantity of one package of food labeled "sufficient for four" and had been assured it would be quite adequate for two. The long preparation perfumed the air about our camp and appetites that needed no encouragement were whetted even further. The chicken stew, dried fruit and coffee tasted like a banquet to us partly because we had walked so far that day and partly because we had carried it on our backs and cooked it over an open fire. The crisp fall air, the hooting of a nearby owl and the rising of a nearly full moon didn't spoil our evening one bit and we were sure

this wouldn't be our last pack trip. However, the heat from our fire combined with the fine dinner under our belts soon led the grogginess that we couldn't shake even with extra coffee so we crawled into our bags for a wonderful rest. We were up at dawn building a fire to ward off the cold for it had dropped below freezing and our meager supply of drinking water was frozen solid. In the early morning this posed no problem for we merely boiled more river water and consumed great quantities of the best instant coffee ever brewed in the mountains of Arkansas. Breakfast of more dried fruit and cereal was quicker than preparing the chicken of the night before but every bit as satisfying. We broke camp, doused our fire over and over, replaced the cans exactly as we had found them and tried to remove all traces of our use of the camp. As we shouldered our packs and turned down the trail we vowed to return to this spot each fall hoping to recapture the thrill of our first backpack trip.

Surprisingly enough our homeward trek was quicker than our pace of the day before and we found ourselves at base camp well ahead of schedule. We wished we had gone further since neither of us showed any weariness at the weight of the pack, the difficulty under foot or the length of the journey. Part of our exhilaration was due to our eagerness to prove to ourselves that we really weren't too old for a backpack trip—maybe we couldn't carry heavy burdens 20 miles a day at 12,000 feet elevation but we had discovered you can take a backpack trip close to home, you can find magnificent scenery east of Colorado and, incidentally, west of the Mississippi and most of all you don't have to be an Amazon to do it.

## Turkey Ridge Special Interest Area

ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST  
Phillips County, Arkansas

Roger W. Dennington, District Ranger

The Turkey Ridge Special Interest Area derives its name from the fact that flocks of turkey inhabit the area. As could be said for most of Crowley's Ridge, the area has numerous ridges which contributes the term 'Ridge' or use of 'Ridge' in the title.

Eighty-five acres of National Forest land is designated in this particular special area of interest. As best as can be determined from observation and talking with local oldtimers, this particular area was cut over heavily for timber about 1890. The upland hardwood timber that now is found on the site is the result of the area being cut over and permitted to grow back undisturbed naturally. The existing timber averages 90 to 100 years of age.

In the eighty-five acre tract there are no evidences of timber cutting. The average size of the trees is approximate-

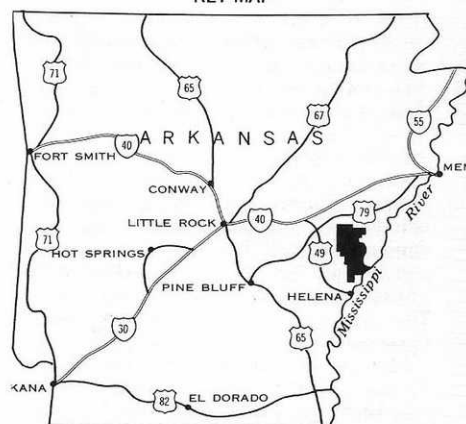
ly 28 to 30 inches in diameter. The species found are quite varied, consisting of red oak, white oak, hickory, yellow poplar, ash, cucumber, elm, walnut, sycamore, and black willow, in addition to numerous other species of lesser significance. Of particular interest is one large grapevine which at one point has a diameter of 18 to 20 inches.

The area could be considered a roadless area inasmuch as no roads or trails exist in the area. A jeep trail does come, however, within 100 yards of the perimeter. Access to the area is by boat from Storm Creek Lake on the eastern edge of the area, or by foot and/or jeep from the southern edge of the area.

No definite plans have been made for the management of this particular area. Until such plans are made, the area will be retained unmolested and undisturbed by the activities of man. It has the possibilities of interpretation of the natural features that are found or as a study area used by ecologists to observe

the plant succession, plant occurrence, and ecology that is taking place on undisturbed portions of Crowley's Ridge.

KEY MAP





## Fifth Annual Clean Up Float



THE WINNERS: Standing, L-R John Parker, Cherry Partee, Grover Partee, Steve Wilson, Allen Pratt, Gary Wilson, Allan Gilbert, Phyllis Gilbert, Greg Krulin, Joe Mizzel, Rush Holt, Susan Holt. Kneeling, L-R, Avis James (peeking), Dusty Rhodes, Jo Wilson, Alison Fowler, Helen James, Sigrid James, Frances Alexander, Ian Fowler, David Scott. Photo Courtesy Northwest Arkansas Times.

Northwest Arkansas Times  
Sept. 1, 1971

By ALLAN GILBERT

For the fifth year in a row the Ozark Society late last month staged its clean-up and anti-pollution float on the mid-reaches of the Buffalo River. The float this year attracted 25 canoes, give or take a couple, and something more than twice that many people.

Though less trash was collected on the long run from Gilbert to the State Park, it was generally agreed among those in charge that this was the best attended and one of the most thorough-going of the events so far staged.

Another, it was announced at the conclusion of affairs last Sunday, will be held again next year.

— — —  
This year's winning team turned out to be Mr. and Mrs. Rush Holt of Little Rock. Rush, a dark, good looking young fellow, is only shortly out of school and supervising youth work with the Methodist Church in Little Rock. He hails from West Virginia, where canoeing is a good deal rarer and more downhill than in Arkansas. Mrs. Holt (Susan) is also from West Virginia, and currently adding to the family income as a freelance writer for the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis.

A small, tightly wound bundle of feminine aggressiveness, Susan admitted during the awards ceremony that she and her husband had had ideas of a prize when they borrowed a canoe from a friend and made the long drive Friday to Gilbert. "I'm a girl," she explained, and we didn't think we had a chance to win the canoe though."

But win it they did, with an astonishing 45.75 points, which if you exclude the second place finishers, was about equal to what the other 23 canoes hauled

in all together. To appreciate the really remarkable quality of the feat it must be realized that the Buffalo, having been combed annually for more than a half-dozen years, yields grudgingly to the floaters in search of more than the occasional can and plastic cup of picnickers and fishermen. In the good old days ore carts, mattress springs, parts of tractors, and literally hundreds of tires were common.

The prize, incidently, is a new 17-foot white water model canoe from the Ouachita Company in Arkadelphia, donated by the manufacturer on behalf of conservation. The new model is heavier than past ones, has a shallow keel, and an extra couple of ribs.

About the only fly in the ointment this year for the clean-up floaters was low water. The weather was perfect—cool evenings; warm afternoons—but with a well-loaded canoe, there was more dragging through shoals and across rocky chutes than the elderly members of the entourage could really enjoy.

Considering the fact that the purpose of the affair is to promote interest in conservation and the objectives of the Ozark Society, as well as to collect incidental trash on the Buffalo, it might be better in the future to adjust the reach of the float to the depth of the water.

— — —  
An interesting comment overheard at the state Park last weekend, which was offered by an employee who helps with canoe rentals, is that at least nine out of ten visitors to the Buffalo this summer bring their trash back with them from a float. Some of the others bury it. The result, plainly, is a relatively clean river, still.

One gets the uneasy feeling, though, that time is getting away from the peace-

ful idyll of the old Buffalo. There is a conflict of interest involved between the spread of pasture, fence and cattle, and an increase in vacationers and floaters along the river. Action in the Congress on the park proposal one way or another, is crucial for the river as well as those who use it.

— — —  
There are visible reasons for uneasiness about the Buffalo. Dozers are beginning to dig gravel from its bars; roads are beginning to make its banks accessible; and signs are cropping up along its bluffs.

A new sign was noted this trip, for instance, etched with a spray can in permanent black paint, giving credit to "BobSAE" for its inspiration. Another can be seen hanging across the face of an incredibly high and otherwise stately bluff upstream from Maumee Landing.

"The next thing," grumbled one veteran member of conservation movements, "will be for 'Save Our Scenic Streams' stickers to show up nailed to all the big trees along the river."

This fear is apocryphal, though, because at the rate land owners along the Buffalo are cutting what salable timber remains (so as to beat the government to it if their land should become a park) there won't be any big trees to nail signs on soon.

There was a feeling, for me at least, that this year's clean-up float may have been the last of such optimistic spirit and kind. The mood regarding the Buffalo's future is changing. It is encouraging, though, to find an awful lot of people making a big effort to keep the stream as clean and neat as possible. Picking up isn't easy for most of us. Setting so good an example is one of the Ozark Society's important contributions.

RELATED STORY ON PAGE 15

## Cossatot River Hearings

Two hearings have been held by the Corps of Engineers on the Environmental Impact Statement for Gillham Lake. The first was at Fort Smith on August 31 and the second at DeQueen on September 8. The announcement sent out by the Tulsa District, Corps of Engineers stated:

"The purpose of the public meetings is to receive for the record new and additional material concerning environmental impacts of the Gillham Lake."

**Arkansas Gazette Sept. 12**

Those who want the Cossatot River preserved as a free-flowing stream—the last such in the Ouachita Mountains—have been heartened by a recent move by the state Planning Commission.

The Commission has nominated the Cossatot as its first choice for the state's addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

(Editor's note: First choice because the Buffalo National River Senate Bill has passed and action on the House Bill is pending.)

The nomination went to regional Bureau of Outdoor Recreation offices at Atlanta and Gladney Davidson of the Bureau asked the Engineers at the hearing Wednesday to include in the environmental impact statement a detailed study of the benefits of leaving the Cossatot in its free-flowing state.

River advocates suggest that some sort of federal flood insurance is needed to help landowners who lose cattle in

floods. Residents and the engineers say stopping the flooding is preferable.

The Engineers are now putting together their new environmental impact statement, complete with transcripts of the two public hearings held in the last two weeks.

From there, the report goes up channels to the Council on Environmental Quality and to Judge Eisele.

Resident Engineer A. B. Elias said Friday that the environment impact statement needs to be cleared by November or the dam will sit unfinished for another year.

The dam must be built in July, the driest month and it will take from November to July to get the project rolling again.

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## Another Boost For Buffalo National River

**Arkansas Gazette  
Thursday, September 2, 1971**

THE State Parks and Tourism Commission's agreement, without a dissenting vote, to give the land in two state parks to the federal government if Congress designates the Buffalo River a national river speaks eloquently of Arkansas's support for the national project.

That decision at the state level last week came less than two months after the state Game and Fish Commission agreed to give 1,000 to 1,500 acres of land it owns along the Buffalo in Newton and Marion Counties to the federal government for the national park project.

State government thus continues to stand strongly behind the legislation for a Buffalo National River that already has cleared the United States Senate this year, and awaits a hearing this fall before the Parks and Re-

creation subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Buffalo River State Park is our judgment is one of the brightest gems in the state's system of parks and its donation to the federal government would make a strong contribution to the effort to make the 134-mile North Arkansas stream an outstanding addition to the National Park system. Buffalo River State Park contains about 2,000 acres and has many attractions within its boundaries. The other state park involved in the Parks and Tourism Commission's offer is the 280-acre Lost Valley State Park, which the Commission acquired in 1966 but has not fully developed. By all accounts, Lost Valley as well has outstanding natural assets.

The offer of the parks contains only one condition: The Parks and Tourism Commission wants to be reimbursed for the capital improvements—nearly all are at Buffalo River State Park—undertaken by the state. It seems a reasonable

enough request, but even this condition in the end should not be placed in the way of House passage of the Buffalo National River bill. The people of Arkansas can continue to enjoy the park facilities no matter which level of government happens to be administering their maintenance and operation. In any event, reimbursement for capital improvements need not be made a critical issue in getting the Buffalo River bill through Congress at the earliest possible date.

Timing is of utmost importance. The Buffalo's banks are in constant danger of further despoliation and commercial exploitation that can do nothing but diminish its status as a natural treasure. Arkansas stands ready, as this latest decision by the Parks and Tourism Commission demonstrates, to welcome and encourage national park status for one of the truly great American mountain streams.

## 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.

Oct. 2-3—**SCHOOLCRAFT**: Meramec River Float, Meramec Spring to Birds Nest—21.9 miles. One of Missouri's most popular canoeing streams. Leader Paul DeRigne', 1420 S. Pickwick, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Ph. (417) 866-7033.

Oct. 2-3—**BAYOU**: Kisatchie Nat'l Forest near Natchitoches. Day hike and over night camping at a forest camp ground. Leader Peyton Cunningham. Ass't Leader and local contact: Bill Meier-Ph. 865-2982 (AC 318).

Oct. 3—**CADDO**: Cossatot Float from Hiway 4 bridge at Wickes to Gillham Dam Site. Meet at 9:30 a.m. Contact leader Eric Bishop, 1520 Harold Drive, Ashdown, Ark. 71822. PH. 501-898-2005.

Oct. 9—**BAYOU**: Bar-B-Q Naylor Plantation. Southern hospitality at its best. Host: Lloyd Naylor. Local contact: Irene Armstrong. Ph (318) 865-8302.

Oct. 10—**DELTA**: Explore forks off Whiteley Creek near Boxley; Leader Tom Parsons, c-o Pine Bluff Commercial, Ph. 501-534-3400 or Chalmers Davis, Altheimer 72004, Ph. 501-766-8301.

Oct. 16—**HIGHLANDS**: Hike bluff rim of Dismal Hollow in headwaters of Little Buffalo River. Several waterfalls and unusual panoramic views. Meet at Hickory Grove church on Hiway 16 at EAST turn off to Nail (not west turnoff). Leader: Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Dr., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. (501) 442-8995.

Oct. 16-17—**BAYOU**: Canoe Float on Whiskey Chitto in southern La. near Lafayette. Day float and overnight camping for those who choose to do so. Leader: Richard Williams. Local contact: Russ Bruner. Ph. (318) 868-1379.

Oct. 16-17—**SCHOOLCRAFT**: Taum Sauk Trail Hike. Backpack from the highest point in the state of Mo. to one of its loveliest State Parks, the Johnson Shut-Ins, a distance of 13 miles. This 2 day hike will cover some of the finest and most rugged scenery in the state. Leader: Greg Bruff, 1464 E. Bennett, Springfield, Mo. Ph. (417) 869-8324.

Oct. 23—**BAYOU**: Mt. Delaney Day hike near Plain Dealing, La. Perfect for beginning hikers, new members, and members who enjoy that occasional outing. Pack a trail lunch and camera. Leader: Russ Bruner. Ass't leader: Bob Hightower. Ph. (318) 868-0297.

Oct. 23-24—**DELTA**: Autumn color float on the Buffalo; Hwy 123 bridge to Wolum to Hwy 65 bridge; Leader Doug Smith, 1425 W. 15, Pine Bluff 71601. Ph. 501-536-0601.

Oct. 23-24—**INDIAN NATIONS**: Illinois River Fall Color Float. Lake Francis or Karns Ford to Round Hollow. Trip 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.

Oct. 23-24—**UALR**: Hike to Dismal Hollow and the North Fork of Big Piney River. Contact trip leader. Robert Johnston, Ph. (501) 562-1627 or (501) 565-7531, Ext. 241.

Oct. 23-24 — **CADDO**: Camp out at Bard Springs. Backpacking into Caney Creek Wilderness Area and day hike to other surrounding points of interest. Contact leader. Tom McRae, 2516 Glendale St., Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. (501) 772-0387.

Oct. 30-31—**BAYOU**: Caney Creek area family backpack. This is back country in southern Arkansas at a beautiful time of the year. The trip is planned as an introduction to backpacking for families including one night out. Leader: Wellborn Jac, Jr. Local contact: Jennie Jack. Ph. (318) 865-3303.

Oct. 30-31—**PULASKI**: Fall color float, Buffalo River, Gilbert to State Park. Assemble at Gilbert 8 a.m. 30th for car shuttle. Leader, John Heuston, 5424 Chauvin Drive, North Little Rock 72118, Ph. 372-4311 or 758-0814.

Nov. 6—**DELTA**: Annual Meeting Ozark Society at Petit Jean State Park.

Nov. 6-7—**SCHOOLCRAFT**: Buffalo River fall color float, Ponca to Pruitt, 24 miles. The Buffalo at its best (water providing). Leader, Charles McRaven, 1832 E. Crestview, Springfield, Mo. 65804.

Nov. 6-7—**Ozark Society Annual Meeting** at Petit Jean Mountain State Park. A family event. Spectacular scenery, trails on rocky slopes, water falls, a lake, Rockefeller's Auto Museum, lodge or campground—all on a mountain top. Notice appears elsewhere in this bulletin.

Nov. 6-7—**INDIAN NATIONS**: Illinois River Float around Sparrowhawk Mtn. Camp at Fred Wilson's Eagle Bluff Camp. Trip leader: Mel Smith.

Nov. 13-14—**CADDO**: Ouachita River overnight float trip. Contact leader Royce Weisenberger, Jr. for details. 2016 Beech St., Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. (501) 772-7525.

Nov. 13-14—**BAYOU**: Columbia Area Day Hike. A first look at the eastern La. river hardwood area just south of Monroe guided by members who know the best places to see. Overnight camping or day hike. Leader: Lois Pevehouse. Local contact, Eleanor Gibbs. Ph. (318) 868-9570.

Nov. 13-14—**HIGHLANDS**: Overnight backpacking trip down upper Richland Creek from Pelsor to vicinity of Moore along old Hideout trail. Meet at 8:30 a.m. Sat. Morning at Fairview Rec. Area on Hwy 7, 1 mile north of Pelsor for car shuttle. Leader: Margaret Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Ph. (501) 428-5445.

Nov. 13-14—**UALR**: Ridge hike in Ouachita Mountains, trip leader, Larry Price, 1712 Glenda Dr., Little Rock, Arl. 72205 Ph. (501) 255-2097.

Nov. 18—**DELTA**: Annual Meeting of DELTA CHAPTER at Pine Bluff, National Bank of Commerce Town Hall at 7:30

Nov. 20—**PULASKI**: Hike Pedestal Rock area in National Forest. Length of hike will not exceed 1 mile. Not recommended for children under 12. Meet at Pelsor (Sand Gap) on Hwy. 7 at 9:00 a.m. Leader, Joe Clark, 1724 Rockwood Trail, Fayetteville, Ph. 442-2404.

Nov. 20—**DELTA**: Tour White River Refuge; Leader, Kathy Gosnell, Pine Bluff Commercial, Ph. (501) 534-3400.

Nov. 20-21—**SCHOOLCRAFT**: Long Creek hike. An overnight campout in the glade country of Mo. (Ava District—Mark Twain Nat'l Forest). Lots of pretty scenery and rugged country in its natural state. Leader: Bill Bates, 1713 Madeline, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Ph. (417) 883-5199.

Nov. 25, 26, 27, 28—**BAYOU**: Series of floats on the Ouachita River. Base camp in the new Fulton Branch Forest service campground. An excellent river for intermediate canoeists. Some runs good for beginners under George's able leadership. Leader: George Armstrong, Ph. (318) 865-8302. Ass't leader: Bob Hightower.

Dec. 4-5—**DELTA**: Hike Sylamore Creek; Leader, Tom Parsons c-o Pine Bluff Commercial, Ph. 501-534-3400.

Dec. 4-5—**PULASKI & UALR**: Hike (overnight) into Twin Falls of the Devils Fork. Trip leader: Jim Allen, 22 Alameda Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72204 Ph. (501) 565-1363 or (501) 565-7531-Ext. 258.

Dec. 4-5—**INDIAN NATIONS**: Elk River Float, Campout at Huckleberry Ridge, Trip leader: George Savage, 6904 S. Birmingham, Tulsa, Okla. 74105. Ph. (918) 743-2755.

Dec. 4-5—**BAYOU**: Hike into Big Thicket of Texas. The Big Thicket is big—nearly as big as all of East Texas. Here is more of it shown to day hikers by a Texas member. Leader: J. R. Brannon. Local contact: Jack Austin, Ph. (318) 424-7201.

Dec. 4-5—**SCHOOLCRAFT**: Current River float and hike. Akers to Pulltight—9.5 miles. One day of hiking in the Sunklands and a short float on the upper Current. Leader, D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield, Mo. Ph. (417) 883-5685.



# State Planner Enjoys Buffalo Float

**Pine Bluff Commercial**  
June 28, 1971

**By GEORGE WELLS**  
**Of The Commercial Staff**

"Now that's a hat with character," Troyt York said, holding up his memento of two days on the Buffalo River.

It was a piece of round, gray, washed-out felt that probably once was a hat. York had stuck a turkey buzzard feather into it and used it to protect his head from the sun after he lost his baseball cap the first day.

"Will you come back to the Buffalo?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, sir," York said.

York is the director of the state Planning Department and one of his concerns is outdoor recreation planning. He was the guest of honor on a two-day float trip on the Buffalo sponsored by the state Stream Preservation Committee and the Ozark Society, a conservation organization formed originally to preserve the Buffalo as a free-flowing stream.

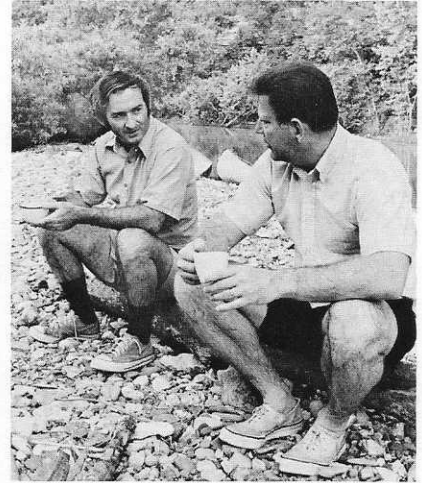
There is federal legislation now before Congress to preserve the river and turn it into a national park. The bill has passed the Senate and may come up for action this year in the House. If it passes, and York said he believes it will, the Buffalo will no longer be one of his official concerns.

But he wanted to see the river, so the trip was arranged. Also, York told stream committee members he would help them plan and draft legislation to establish a scenic rivers system. If the federal legislation does not pass, the Buffalo will probably be included in that bill.

"It's a beautiful stream," York said.

Dr. Joe Nix of Arkadelphia, chairman of the Stream Preservation Committee, set up the float. He and three committee members—Mrs. Harold Hedges of Ponca, Mrs. Joe Clark of Fayetteville, and John Heuston of North Little Rock made the float. Joe Clark, Harold Hedges, and reporters George Bently of

the Arkansas Gazette, Bob Thomas of the Arkansas Democrat, and George Wells of the Pine Bluff Commercial were the other floaters.



Joe Nix, Chairman Stream Preservation Committee & Troyt York, Director Arkansas Planning Commission  
Photo by Bob Thomas, Arkansas Democrat

## List Of Winners & Donors Clean Up Float

1st—Susan & Rush Holt, Little Rock, Ark.; 17' Ouachita Canoe donated by Ouachita Marine, Arkadelphia by T. V. Sharp, President.

2nd—John Parker and Dusty Rhodes, Arkadelphia, Ark.; Down Sweater and Down Vest donated by Schoolcraft Chapter of Ozark Society.

3rd—Greg Krulin, Osceola, Ark. and Joe Mizzel, Little Rock, Ark.; Sleeping bag donated by Pfeifer-Blass by Dan Eichenbaum.

4th—Gary Wilson, Jonesboro, Ark. and Allen Pratt, Hoxie, Ark.; Coleman Stove donated by Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. by Sam Walton.

5th—Jo & Steve Wilson, Fayetteville, Ark.; Paddles, 1 pair donated by Hedges Canoes, by H. C. Hedges.

6th—Sigrid James and Doug James, Fayetteville, Ark.; Coleman Lantern donated by Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. by Sam Walton.

7th—Mary Moriarty and Cathy Pauly, Little Rock, Ark.; 1 Grumman Paddle

donated by Kampers Korner by John Knight, Shreveport, La.

8th—Grover & Cherry Partee, Fayetteville, Ark.; Coleman Jug donated by Kampers Korner by John Knight, Shreveport, La.

9th—Phyllis & Allan Gilbert, Fayetteville, Ark.; Fishing Reel donated by Mrs. Bryant (Tip) Davidson, Shreveport, La.

10th—Mr. & Mrs. Don Kimball, Fayetteville, Ark.; Space Blanket donated by Highlands Chapter of Ozark Society.

11th—Alison — Ian Fowler and Avis James, Fayetteville, Ark.; Electric Corn Popper donated by Arkansas Power & Light Co. by Dale Booth.

### SPECIAL MENTION:

Best Junior Picker: David Scott, Little Rock, Ark.; \$1.00 donated by Margaret Hedges.

Best Leader: Dick Murray, Fayetteville, Ark.; Gear Bag donated by Kampers Korner by John Knight, Shreveport, La.

## REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR 1972 OFFICERS

In accordance with Section 11, Article III of the Bylaws of the Ozark Society, a nominating committee was elected by the Board to select a list of officers to be presented to the membership at the ANNUAL MEETING.

The nominating committee is: Chairman, David Strickland, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Everett Bowman, Pulaski Chapter, Little Rock; Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Delta Chapter; Eleanor Gibbs, Bayou Chapter, Shreveport, Louisiana; Lois Imhoff, Highlands Chapter, Fayetteville.

On August 30, the Chairman submitted, on behalf of the committee, the following list:

President, Dr. Neil Compton

First Vice President, Dr. Joe Nix

Second Vice President, Harold Hedges

Treasurer, George Kinter

Secretary, Mrs. John (Lois) Imhoff

Nominations may also be made from the floor.

## THE OZARK SOCIETY

P.O. Box 38

Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

New Memberships are good for the remainder of this year and 1972.

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

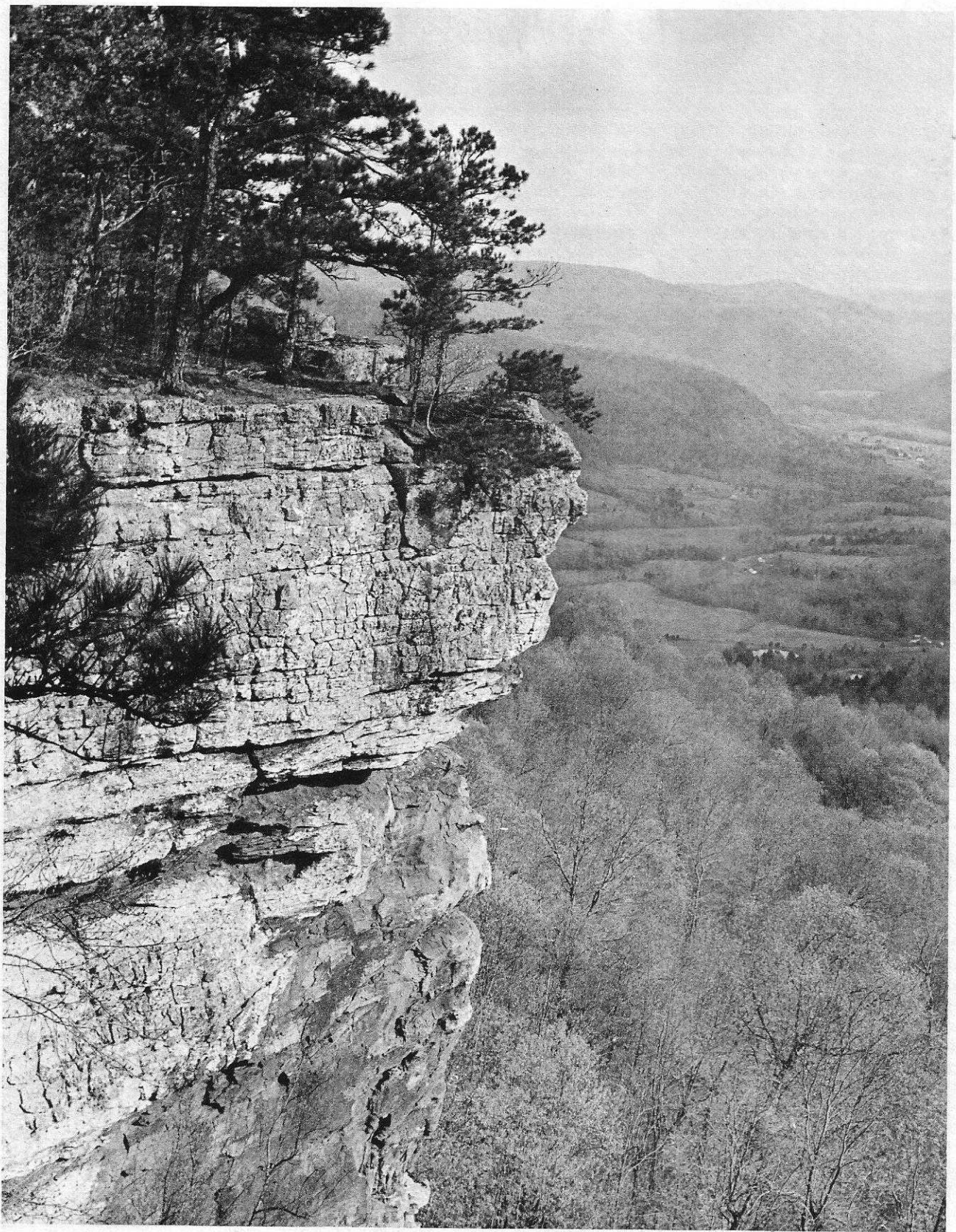
Please check: new member ☐; renewal ☐.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First names of husband and wife \_\_\_\_\_

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

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ If Student - name of School \_\_\_\_\_  
(Include Area Code)



Overlook Above Home Valley

Photo by Neil Compton