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In memory of JEROME R. WHITAKER, of Kansas City, Missouri, who met an untimely death in an automobile accident on Saturday, January 22, 1972, donations have been made to The Ozark Society.

"My brother had a very deep respect for life particularly that which grows around wilderness streams. He had spent many days canoeing streams near his home in Kansas City and was very much interested in seeing the wilderness, beauty, and delicateness of these streams preserved" wrote his brother John.

The Ozark Society is deeply grateful to his family and many friends who have been very generous in their contributions. We are especially indebted to his wife, Mrs. Karen M. Whitaker, for establishing this fund.

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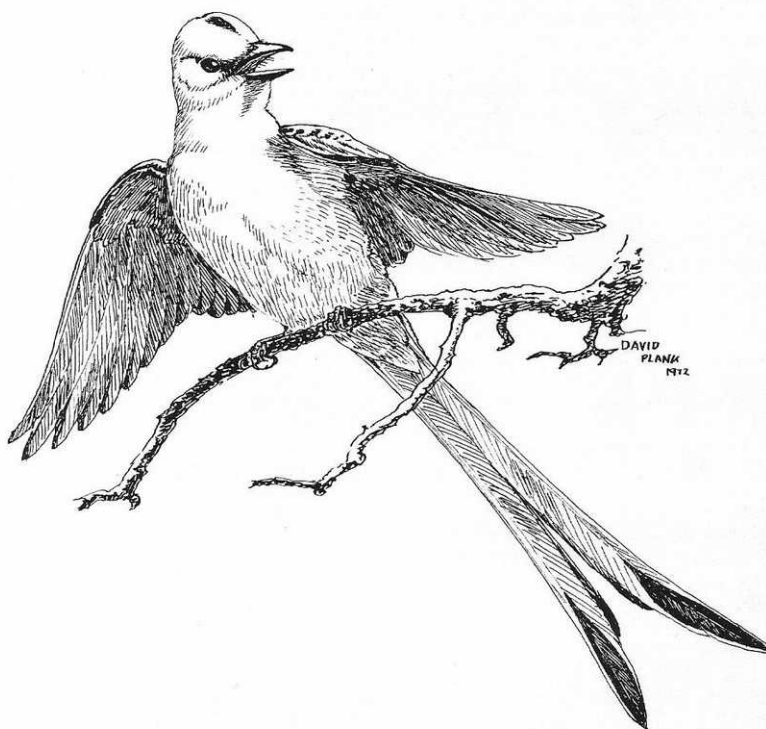
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The Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher

FRANCES JAMES
University of Arkansas Museum

The recent range extension and population increase of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Arkansas and Missouri has been dramatic and only partially explainable. Until twenty years ago western Arkansas was considered to be the eastern limit of its range. It was a familiar bird to residents of Texas and Oklahoma, but was known in Arkansas only from a few isolated prairies. When Captain Bendire was stationed at Fort Smith in 1860 he wrote that he had seen the bird occasionally in western Arkansas. In 1924 H. E. Wheeler mentioned in his manuscript on the birds of the state that scissor-tails nested on the Mazzard Prairie south of Fort Smith and also on prairies near Texarkana. Then, with the alterations in land use that accompanied large-scale farming, the birds began to accept new localities—expanses of cropland having isolated large trees. In 1951 William Baerg quoted Trut Holder as saying that scissor-tails occurred near Little Rock. Even the golf course in Rebsamen Park looked enough like a short-grass prairie with a few big trees to suit the birds. Thus until twenty years ago scissor-tailed flycatchers were a specialty to be found in Arkansas in small numbers in perhaps six counties, all either natural prairies or places that had been modified by man in such a way as to become suitable habitat for the species. Then in the 1950's Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were reported from nine new counties, and in the 1960's from nineteen more.

Those of us who feel twinges about man's widespread destruction of habitat for wildlife might take some comfort in the interpretation of the scissor-tails' increasing numbers that the disturbed areas have benefitted the birds. Although we can't brag about having provided habitat for House Sparrows and Starlings, there are several other cases in which man has contributed however inadvertently to increases in numbers of birds. Where would the Robins be if it were not for towns with lawns and shade trees? They would be mostly in the mountains of the western states where there is natural parkland. Where would meadowlarks be if it were not for pastures? They would be confined to natural prairie. How about the Common Nighthawks that nest on rooftops, the Chimney Swifts that nest in chimneys, the Dickcissels that nest in wheat fields, or the Chipping Sparrows that nest in planted evergreens? These are all



species that occur in larger numbers today because they use either man-made structures or man-modified habitats for nesting sites.

That is all very well but of course it is not the whole story. An equally valid case can be made for the interpretation that Scissor-tailed Flycatchers are extending their range because they have become less choosy about where they live. The bird is not shy, it eats a large variety of insects, and can build its nest out of just about anything that happens to be around. In El Dorado and also in Pine Bluff scissor-tails have built nests on electric company transformers and have successfully raised young from these unlikely "trees". The underlying causes of the increases in the numbers of Arkansas scissor-tails are probably very complex and a cautious ornithologist should avoid the temptation to explain them. It is safer to say only that the species now occurs in at least 33 Arkansas counties, and that it is a welcome addition to the familiar birds of the state.

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher has many admirable qualities. The plumage is a beautiful soft gray

tinged on the sides with salmon-pink. The spectacular tail extends nearly twice the length of the body. During courtship the male performs a fantastic dance during which he flies up to about 100 feet. In a series of dives and turns he makes a zig-zag path in the sky and emits a high-pitched clapping noise. This culminates in an even higher flight and two or three reverse somersaults. Who could fail to be impressed? While the female incubates the eggs and carries insects to the nestlings, he remains in the area chasing intruders. In September the birds become highly gregarious. Huge pre-migratory roosts may contain several hundred birds. Members of the Fort Smith Audubon Society saw 300 birds come to one tree each night for a week in September of 1965. The birds winter in Central America where their requirements of an insect diet and open-country habitat can be maintained. By mid-April they are back with us. It will be interesting to see whether their rapidly expanding population will continue eastward across the Mississippi River.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 13

Wilderness vs. New "Wild Areas"

BARRY ROLAND WEAVER

In 1964 the U. S. Congress passed a bill to create a National Wilderness Preservation System to protect forever various federally owned lands of outstanding wild quality. President Lyndon Johnson signed that bill into law, giving all Americans the "Wilderness Act" and forwarding Henry David Thoreau's thesis that "in wilderness is the preservation of the world."

Since the Wilderness Act became a law of the land eight years ago, a number of mostly large tracts of National Forest lands, National Park lands and lands administered by the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife have been granted full protection under the guidelines of the original law. Congress passes a new act each time a new area is protected, however. What temporary protection any federal department or agency could provide, it could also take away—but what protection the Congress and the President give is locked permanently into our statutes and can not be taken away by any civil servant or cabinet officer.

Today new bills are being introduced into Congress to change the wilderness system or to add another system called "wild areas." One of these bills (H. R. 14392) introduced by Congressman John Kyl of Iowa specifically deals with lands in the eastern half of the country, east of the 100th meridian, and which are administered by the U. S. Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture.

A comparison of the Wilderness Act of 1964 with the new proposed Kyl bill, which is not yet law and may well never be, is of growing interest to conservationists and environment-minded citizens. The definitions of wild lands in the present law and those in the proposed Kyl bill are worth a look.

The wilderness definition in the 1964 Wilderness Act is stated in Section 2 (c): "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the

forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

This type of land "wilderness—is being given protection today as our federal agencies forward information on such lands to the President for recommended action by the Congress. Or when citizen groups forward the needed information to our members of Congress directly. Thus far, no wilderness areas have received full legislative protection in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Louisiana.

The new Kyl bill—if enacted—would include the following definition in Section 3: "The term 'wild area' as used in this Act is an area of outstanding beauty; is primarily primitive and natural in character although man and his works may have been present or are present and wherein the marks of man's activities are subject to restoration to the appearance of a primitive and natural condition; is large enough so that the primitive and natural values can be preserved; and the area provides outstanding opportunities for public use and enjoyment in a primitive type setting."

Both definitions have a pleasant ring. Discussion among conservationists centers more on how the proposed Kyl bill would do a job as compared to the protective job already being done under the Wilderness Act of 1964. There is even the similarity that should the Kyl bill be passed into law, it would also be a set of guidelines primarily; and each new "wild area" protected under it would require a separate Act of Congress as under the present wilderness system.

The Kyl bill deals only with U. S. Forest Service lands because the National Park Service and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife under the U. S. Department of the Interior have forwarded information on wilderness areas throughout the nation to the president and Congress for action. In contrast the U. S. Forest Service has only forwarded such information on lands they administer in the West. Forest Service personnel in Washington D. C. and elsewhere have

concluded that their lands east of the Rockies do not obviously qualify "to the trained eye" under the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Few oppose some protection for Forest Service land in the East. But is the Kyl bill the answer? It has deficiencies. For example it really would not give the U. S. Forest Service any more authority than that agency already has. Wilderness areas have been placed in the National Preservation System which have been once logged, built upon, roaded, etc. and yet today qualify as wilderness under the existing law. The Kyl bill is therefore simply unnecessary.

Since the Kyl bill singles out the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture, any subsequent legislation to protect "wild areas" would go through the Agriculture Committees in both houses of Congress, whereas all "wilderness areas" would continue to go through the Interior Committees. Everyone agrees that the confusion could be great and that competing Congressional committees over taking action on a matter can mean that nothing gets done. No land gets preserved.

A third deficiency would permit mining in the federal wild areas and would not provide for government purchase of any mineral rights retained by private owners on Forest Service lands. Obviously strip-mining could devastate a wild area.

Another problem with the proposed Kyl bill is that in spite of prohibiting commercial timber harvesting, there could still be logging for "recreational purposes" to provide unnatural wildlife openings, vista clearing or indeed for any other non-commercial purpose. Such activities would destroy the whole concept of wilderness preservation.

In the wild, nature—not man—must be dominant. The processes of nature provide something beyond any cultivation man is capable of. People need to experience this something beyond their own powers; or they are less for the lacking of it. When people see only a changed or manicured piece of their native planet, a certain frontier and an inspiration are closed to them. Their poverty is profound.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 is on the books and is preserving wilderness where the human imprint is substantially unnoticed. Future legislation should strengthen this concept and provide for preservation and natural restoration to areas—large and small.

Prehistory in The Buffalo River Area

Hester A. Davis

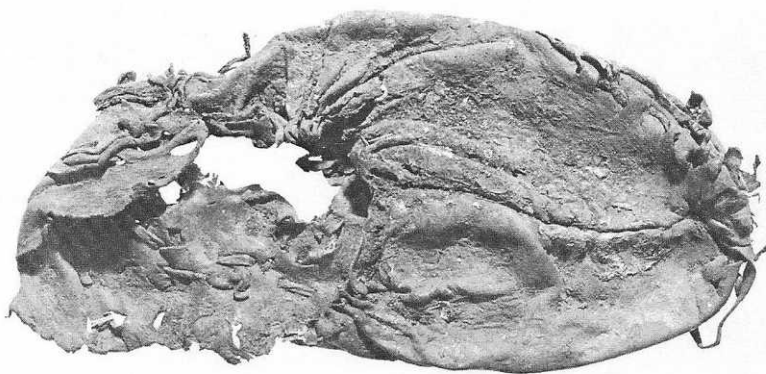
State Archeologist

(This paper was read at the Arkansas Academy of Science meeting, April 7th)

It is difficult to know the best way to tell of the situation relative to knowledge of the prehistory of the Buffalo River area. How best can it be explained that we know very little of the details of 10,000 years of Indian occupation? Perhaps with a little background it will be possible to impress upon you the potential of the area for providing an amazingly complete picture of prehistoric life in the Ozarks.

Much of what we can say about the prehistory of the area comes from knowledge of the prehistoric occupation in the Ozarks in general. The Indians living along the Buffalo River participated in lifeways similar to those along the Kings River, the White River, the James River in Missouri, and all the areas in between. In actuality, very little scientific archeological work has been done in the Buffalo River area itself, less than a dozen test excavations in the last 40 years, all but one confined to shelters. Survey work to pinpoint the location of sites has increased tremendously in the last ten years, so that probably over 300 sites are on record already along the Buffalo and its tributaries, but all of this gives us only a bare outline of Indian occupation.

We can say that Indians lived in the Ozarks for at least 10,000 years. Projectile points of a form distinctive to the Paleo-Indian and/or early Archaic peoples elsewhere have been found both on the surface and in some of the excavations; we know that the hunting and gathering way of life was well suited to the Ozark environment, and that rather than adopting some of the ideas of groups in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, the Indians in the Ozarks continued to find hunting and gathering an acceptable way of life for longer than did those in surrounding areas. These Indians did not build mounds in which to bury their dead, and they did not build mounds as substructures for temples, as did those groups living along the Mississippi River. They certainly did take to the idea of growing crops, and of making pottery; both ideas, however, may have come late into the Ozarks. At this point, we can say almost nothing of when these various changes took place, except to put them very generally into the chronology of Arkansas and southwest Missouri—hunting and



A rawhide "shoe" with puckered toe and opening around ankle, from the prehistoric occupation of a bluff shelter in Northwest Arkansas.

gathering as a way of life from perhaps 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 500-1000; agriculture and pottery being introduced perhaps 1000 years ago.

How do we know what we know?

We know that Indians lived in the shelters because we find the tools and other evidence on the surface of the shelters. These shelters do not need have a great deal of overhang to serve as protection from the elements, and there are very few bluff shelters in the Ozarks which were not used by the Indians (fig. 1). However, they also lived on and used the bottom land along the rivers and creeks. Almost everywhere that cultivation has disturbed the ground, or erosion lays a space bare, stone tools will be found. The first terrace above the stream is the most likely spot for open sites to be located.

The stone tools we find on the surface of sites can be categorized roughly because of their similarity in form to tools found and dated elsewhere. When complete surface collections are made, a large variety of material is found, from discarded stone chips—the result of manufacture of tools—to remains of dinner (animal bone, nuts, shells), and modern shot gun shells. We know that the Ozark Indians made utilitarian pottery, because broken pieces are found in most sites, and rarely enough of a vessel is found for reconstruction. We know they grew corn and beans, and gourds, because we have found them in the shelters.

The thing for which the Ozarks is best known in the archeological world is the fact that the dry shelters have preserved material which normally disintegrates when exposed to the elements. Many shelters which the

Indians used have remained dry in the upper two or three feet, and as a consequence we find preserved evidence of their use of cane, grasses, hide, and other perishable material (Fig. 2).

Let me take a moment to try to correct two misconceptions which have crept into the literature and have persisted. The first misconception is that there is an entity called the Ozark Bluff Dweller culture. The shelters (and the open sites) were used by the Indians from the time of their first appearance in the Ozarks, and during the subsequent 10,000 years the way of life of these Indians—their culture—changed considerably. We know the way they made tools changed, they learned to grow crops and make pottery, they acquired the bow and arrow. These changes in artifact styles are often the only indications the archeologist has of changes in a total way of life—changes in the cultural patterns of groups. There simply can't be one cultural pattern for 10,000 years of time. As yet, we don't have enough details to pinpoint when changes took place, so that we can assign different names, but soon we will.

The second misconception is that the perishable materials are really quite old, perhaps dating from before the time of Christ. We now believe that this material is not particularly old, perhaps no more than 500 years old. When these artifacts were first brought to people's attention in the 1920's, there was no evidence known of anything older. We now have excavated at least two shelters in the Ozarks in which perishable material occurs in the upper two feet or so, and

(Continued on Page 6)



A typical bluff shelter area in Newton County, Arkansas.

there is an additional cultural deposit of at least 10 feet under that. So it is possible that one reason why this material has survived is that it is not very old.

Other evidence of Indians, difficult to interpret and almost impossible to date, are paintings on bluff walls, most of which have either weathered away or been vandalized. Dessication allows us information on things other than artifacts because some burials are found with the grass and/or feather mats still intact around the individual.

Up until about 10 years ago, information on Ozark prehistory in Arkansas was based on work done by the Museum of the American Indian of New York City, and by the University of Arkansas Museum. In the winter of 1931 S. C. Dellinger and a crew worked at Cob Cave, finding a large quantity of material, including perishable items. The crew also worked in three other shelters in the Buffalo River area over the next several years. One was Indian Rock House in what is now Buffalo River State Park. This past summer the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society again did some excavation in Indian Rock House, to see whether there was any cultural information left after 40 years of having been churned up by Park visitors. There was material still there, some of which was found below the disturbed areas.

Another recent excavation which the Survey sponsored was an Old Saltpeter Cavern in Newton County—again a test to see whether this shelter and hopefully others, which have been badly vandalized by unknown persons, had any archeological in-

formation remaining which would be scientifically useful. As we have found in other areas, the top two or three feet of dry deposit were badly disturbed and nothing remained in its original context. (It is likely, in fact, that we may never have good scientific information on the late prehistoric use of the shelters unless we luck onto one that is completely undisturbed.) Under that top few feet there was several more feet of undisturbed deposits, with evidence of Indian use of the shelter all the way down to the gravel and bed rock, in this case a total depth of 14 feet.

As with so much else relative to the Buffalo River, we stand on an archeological threshold with regard to the information on the prehistoric occupation of the area. We know that we are going to be able to get good scientifically controlled information from many of the sites—both shelters and open sites—in the area. Because of the presence of dry deposits, we may be able to provide a more complete picture of the way of life of Ozark Indians; certainly we already know more of their technological achievements than it is possible to know in many areas. We will be able to find out such things as whether the same Indians used the shelters at one time of year and the bottomland sites at another time, or if they used both year round; what the houses were like which they built along the banks of the river; what their relationships were with groups outside the Ozarks—where were the new ideas coming from? Perhaps of greater interest to this particular audience is the potential for being able to reconstruct the paleo-environment. The preservation of large quantities of

animal bones, the possibility of pollen in the deposits, of fresh water snails and mussel shells, these and similar material should provide important information on changes in the environment as indicated by the presence or absence of plant and animal species in the archeological deposits.

It has been our contention, expressed to the National Park Service several times in the past few years, that if the Buffalo River area were to become federal property, to be developed in whatever manner for the use and enjoyment of citizens, massive archeological salvage work would be needed before the area was opened to the public. That great horde of strangers known as "the general public" is fascinated by Indians, and they do not realize that every spade of dirt they turn is destroying a page of prehistory. Indiscriminate excavation destroys archeological evidence just as much as does covering the sites with water and silt. The potential work to be done in the Buffalo River area in order to gain some idea of the chronology of occupation, of the cultural changes which took place, of the use of and adaptation to this particular natural environment, is indeed staggering. Extensive and detailed archeological survey work is ahead, so that intelligent decisions can be made as to which of the hundreds of sites that exist will provide us with the most information—it is neither practical nor necessary to excavate every site. Since excavation is a time and money-consuming activity, we must know as nearly as possible the total number, kind, and potential of all sites that exists so that we can excavate a few.

The work at Old Saltpeter will help provide a chronological framework. The job of site location has been going on slowly but steadily the past few years, but there is a tremendous amount of archeological work to be done before the Buffalo National River is ready for the public.

Hester A. Davis
Arkansas Archeological Survey
April 11, 1972

CORRECTION

Those planning to use the Glover canoeing guide by Jim Jones, published in the Spring Bulletin, please paste the following in the fourth line, column 2, page 8:

18.2 Jones Ranch Crossing. Con-

A Solitary Day On The Cossatot

—Alice Rodgers

Having, as many of you have, loudly proclaimed during times of stress throughout my life that I wished I could give it all up and become a gypsy, I rather surprisingly came to a point in my affairs where I could do just that; and, swallowing hard, I did it, quickly, before I could change my mind. I now devote myself to gypsying around wherever I can find some hill country, with spells of working temporary jobs when the need to pay some bills becomes too great. There are, of course, times when I desire something I can't afford but I forget about that when I think of the dirty gray days around Chicago, with its smoke, fog and slush. This Ozark country brings a deep down enjoyment of life which is far beyond price.

For instance, the June day I spent all by myself at the shut-ins on the Cossatot River. I had been on a canoe float with the OKCers of Oklahoma City, along with assorted Wildlife people and Ozark Society members from Shreveport, on the Glover River in southern Oklahoma (the Glover is another whole, lovely story by itself) and was meandering at my leisure back toward my own delightful 16-acre camp spot in Arkansas' Boston Mountains. Tired of driving and thinking it would be nice to catch a fish for lunch, I stopped at the highway 4 bridge over the Cossatot River (you have to look for the access road unless you know beforehand where it is) and immediately the sparkling clear water sluicing down between two gravel bars refreshed me. There seemed to be no interested fish in the riffle or the pool below the old low water bridge, and I was preparing to wade on downstream when a young couple in a VW bus with a canoe on top drove up and stopped at the river. There is a certain bond between people, heretofore strangers but now observing canoes atop each other's cars, so of course I went up to talk and find out where they were floating and how long, etc. They were doing some survey work for the Arkansas Ecology Center, which I had heard about to some extent already, and I want to say I think this is most encouraging to find some of our young people not out inciting riots and loafing on their parents' money, but doing badly needed research, and on their own time too, with nothing but satisfaction for their reward.

Anyway, they pointed me in the proper direction to find the road into the shut-ins area up the river a few miles. I knew, from the Ozark Society Bulletin write-ups, that I needed

four-wheel drive conveyance to get all the way in to the shut-ins. Since one of the Warn hubs on my Jeep Wagoneer had started to make a loud clatter lately, I was limited to two-wheel drive and might have to walk part way. The road went up and down through deep woods, and got pretty rutted, and slantwise too, but by driving partly in the bushes and ignoring the drooping branches that grabbed for the canoe and carriers, I lurched along until I could hear the roar of the water. Then the road improved and I passed a small campsite and drove on down to a lower cleared area where a short path led to the water and small sandy beach.

A low, broken wall of rock stretched across the river here, and I stepped out on it to get the view up and down the river. I had floated the Cossatot farther down river two years before, but nothing had prepared me for the excitement of seeing this rocky stretch! Downstream from the rock wall where I stood small waterfalls were everywhere, tumbling broken ledges, foaming against rough boulders and sliding off to pour over the next ledge. Upstream from my vantage point, rank after rank of strange scalloped and fluted gray boulders marched away up and around the curve of the stream bed, like eerie distorted monuments in some flooded cemetery in a strange unreal landscape.

I forgot about fishing in my excitement to see the whole thing at once. Beyond the downstream end of the falls area I could see a great tilted ridge of stone projecting into the river, and I wanted to get closer, but every few seconds along the path I was halted by a plant so lovely it had to be looked at, or a stone so curiously striped or strangely shaped it had to be picked up. An inviting stretch of sand just up the sloping bank beckoned me to come explore or sprawl and rest. I pondered whether this smooth sand had washed down from some sandy place higher up the bank or had been left this high by receding spring floods. So clean and unspoiled it was, I hesitated and did not draw my initials with intruding forefinger.

The paths of animals going to drink crossed my path, and some places were steep and slippery so I took to the water with delight for no scum had settled on the rocks in this crystal stream as it does in increasing numbers of our other rivers and creeks. When finally I arrived at the

great tilted ridge, climbed up its slopes with aid of crack and tuft of greenery, and looked down into the pool below I thought of my fishing rod, for large fish darted out from under the rocks to see what shadow (mine) had fallen upon their watery crannies. I may as well confess that these same fish had lost their curiosity by the time I had returned to the little beach, taken a swim, rested, fixed some lunch, rested, wandered about with camera and then returned to the large rock in the mood to fish. However, by this time the peace of the river had sunk into my very bones and it did not upset me that the fish refused to bite. We both, fish and I, are creatures of this lovely Earth and the fish has his privilege of saying "no" as well as I.

Then I returned to the shut-ins upstream, for it seemed so strange a place, like another planet, and I felt I hadn't grasped the reality of it. At this low water level the sculptured rocks extended into the air five and six feet and more, in orderly lines with deep, smooth channels here and there where green water slithered through to the next green pool. In addition to the grooves and sluices worn by how many thousands or millions of years of water flow there were also strange horizontal scallops and flutings that I could use for footholds to climb over the walls of rock. It seemed a spooky place, as if I might be climbing over the prehistoric skeletons of I-know-not-what. At the far side of the river the green pools gave way directly to the rocky, green-vined canyon wall. On the near side the rows of water-worn rock were separated by the loveliest small gravel bars in the world—so clean and so many colors of rock. I liked especially the green with white stripes and the black with fine white veining, like an erratic glen plaid in reverse. (I feel that my description of the place is most inadequate. Go there. You too will search for words, even search for feelings, with which to encompass the spirit of the place.)

When I was a little girl we had, instead of TV and Sesame Street, a book by Robert Louis Stevenson called "A Child's Garden of Verses." So much I learned from those little verses! One of its most profound teachings was that "the world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be happy as kings." Stevenson was certainly right, except that I don't think kings are very happy anymore. And neither will you and I be, if these lovely places are lost to the world because of people who will not listen.

Floating The Eleven Point

a river survey by R. D. (Dick) Murray

Last September, four friends took a leisurely canoe trip down the entire Arkansas portion of the Eleven Point River, gathering the information for this report. (In Missouri, the upper Eleven Point is charted in Oz Hawksley's guidebook *MISSOURI OZARK WATERWAYS*, available for \$1.00 from the Missouri Conservation Commission, Jefferson City.)

Dick Murray, a mainstay of the Ozark Society's outing program, was the leader in compiling the data. Helping him were his canoeing partner, Carl Stamm of Eureka Springs, and Glen and Helen Parker, retirees who live at Dutton in Madison County.

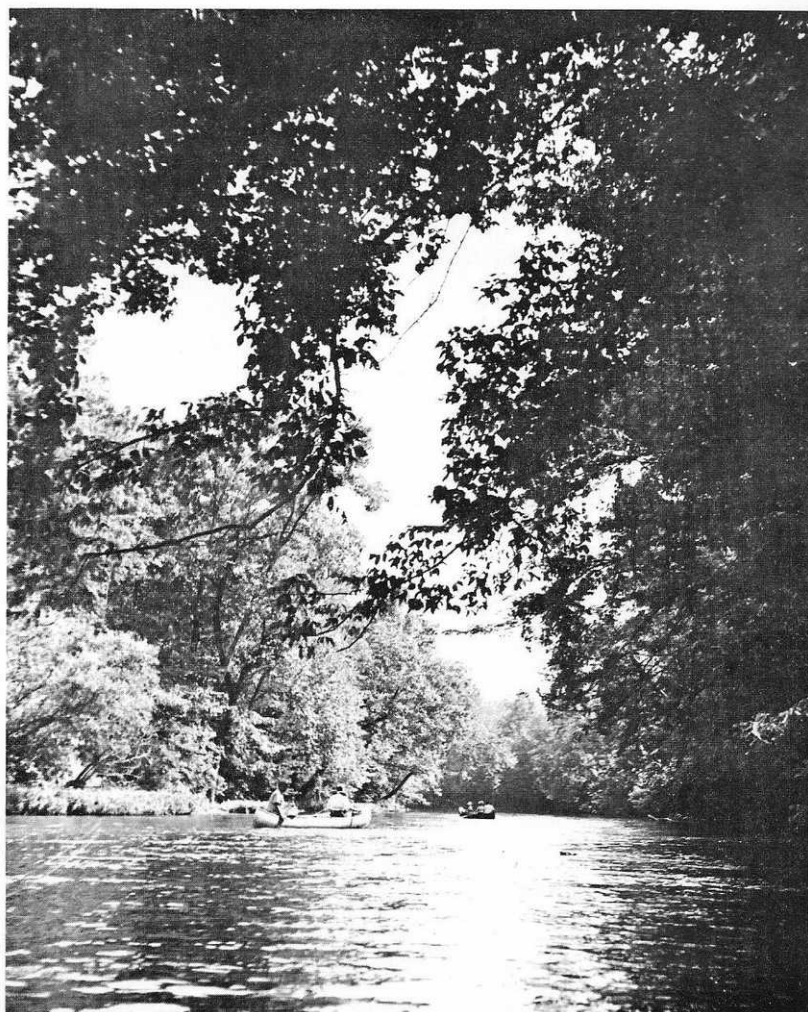
—Editor

THE ELEVEN POINT RIVER is fed by numerous springs. Thus it can be floated at anytime of the year, except during medium-high to high water periods. Even during the lowest stages all shoals can be floated. (The four surveyors floated after a long summer drouth; natives said the river was as low as it ever gets.)

Although the river flows through rocky terrain in Missouri, the land changes gradually from rocky to alluvial in Arkansas—and that causes the largest problem in floating the lower Eleven Point. The alluvial river banks, subject to caving in some places from the Missouri line to Dalton, become more extensive farther downstream. On the lower river are near-vertical banks of sand and gravel to more than ten feet high, especially on the outsides of bends. These banks often are undercut and cave in, taking trees and undergrowth which litter the stream with brush, logs, stumps, and roots. In some places the channel is completely blocked to floaters.

There are many islands along the river, probably formed as the stream became choked with debris in one channel and created another along a route of less resistance. (More than once, the surveyors found both routes around an island to be blocked, so that they had to drag their canoes to open water.)

In addition to trees and brush in the river, there are five old stone dams which require special consideration by the floater. Because of these obstructions, only experienced and careful canoeists should attempt the part of the river downstream from Dalton, and then only at low to



The Eleven Point River in Arkansas.

photo by Neil Compton

medium stages. Above Dalton, the river is comparatively safe for novices at low to medium water. When the river is near bank-full, it should not be undertaken by anyone.

Access to the Eleven Point is limited to five bridge sites (given in the tabulation below, principally because all land along the stream is privately owned, and much of it is posted.

In most places steep banks also hinder put-in and take-out. However, in emergencies one can leave the river on any of a number of private roads, or hike a mile or two across country to one of the roads which usually parallels the river.

The more important roads are shown on the map. Also, the river and road network are shown in detail on the following quadrangle sheets available for 50 cents each from the U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225:

Billmore, 7.5', Missouri
Dalton, 7.5', Arkansas
Warm Springs, 7.5', Ark.
Ravenden Springs, 7.5', Ark.
Ravenden Springs SE, 7.5', Ark.
Powhatan, 15', Ark.
Powhatan sheet, dating from 1935, does not show present-day U. S. Highway 62, which crosses the river about one mile upstream from old U. S. 62 on the map

Most of the Eleven Point is bordered by farmland, usually pasture. A belt of trees and undergrowth along the stream banks hides the cleared land beyond. Floaters are occasionally reminded that settlements are near by domestic sounds—a cow bawls, or a dog barks. But as on other Ozark rivers, the walls of foliage along the banks usually enclose the floater in his own world. Drifting along, the Eleven Point canoeist can count the kinds of trees: Oak. Locust. Bois d'arc. Sycamore. Black gum.

Sweet gum. Willow. River birch. Walnut.

The wildflower display along the banks changes as the season progresses. Autumn canoeists will delight in seeing cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*, and blue lobelia, *L. siphilitica*, along the banks. Shrubby white hibiscus stand like sentinels among the old field flowers such as Indian nosebleed, purple ironweed, sunflower, both purple and white boneset, coreopsis, sneeze weed, aster, and the tall yellow evening primrose.

Or he can keep tabs on the kinds of birds he sees and hears. Not only the noisy jays and the cawing crows, but also the kingfisher rattling past on a bee-line up the river. The green heron standing in the shallows. The great blue heron flapping in slow motion, away around the bend...

Since the river is fed by springs it is delightfully cool for swimming. However, its waters are not potable without treatment, and there are no springs along the river. If needed during a float, drinking water can be obtained at Dalton, or at Birdwell a mile east of the U.S. 62 bridge.

There are not many good gravel bar campsites. Gravel bars are almost nonexistent in the upstream parts, but do become more numerous below U. S. 62. Several which are suitable for camping are noted below.

Once in camp, though, with darkness falling, the floater can sit back and listen to the Eleven Point's night music...the conversations of owls. And then, beginning and seeming never to end, the calling of whip-poor-wills.

Finally, perhaps as the fire burns low, a yipping bark in the distance. A yodeling howl. Another Howl.

Coyotes.

River Miles—Description

0.0—Missouri Highway 142. Launch under E. end of bridge.

4.0—Emergency exit roads from left and right banks.

5.2—Missouri-Arkansas state line. Sign "Entering Arkansas" hangs over river from sycamore tree leaning from left bank.

5.8—Freeman England Bar (gravel, that is) on right. Campsites.

6.0—Emergency exit road from right bank to Elm Store, 1 mi. SW.

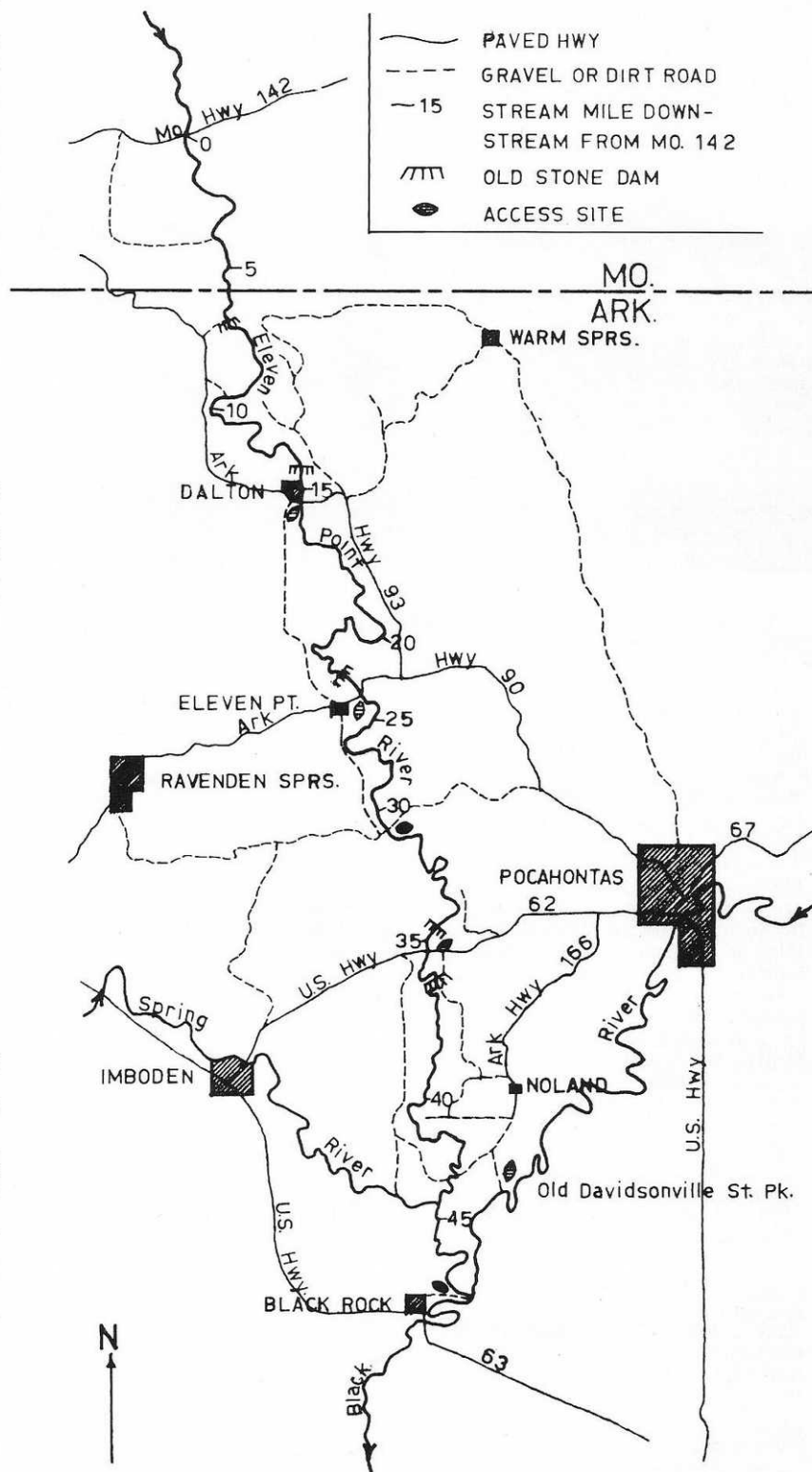
6.2—First old stone dam. Safest passage is by walking craft thru small chute on left.

9.9—Willard King Landing on right. Emergency exit.

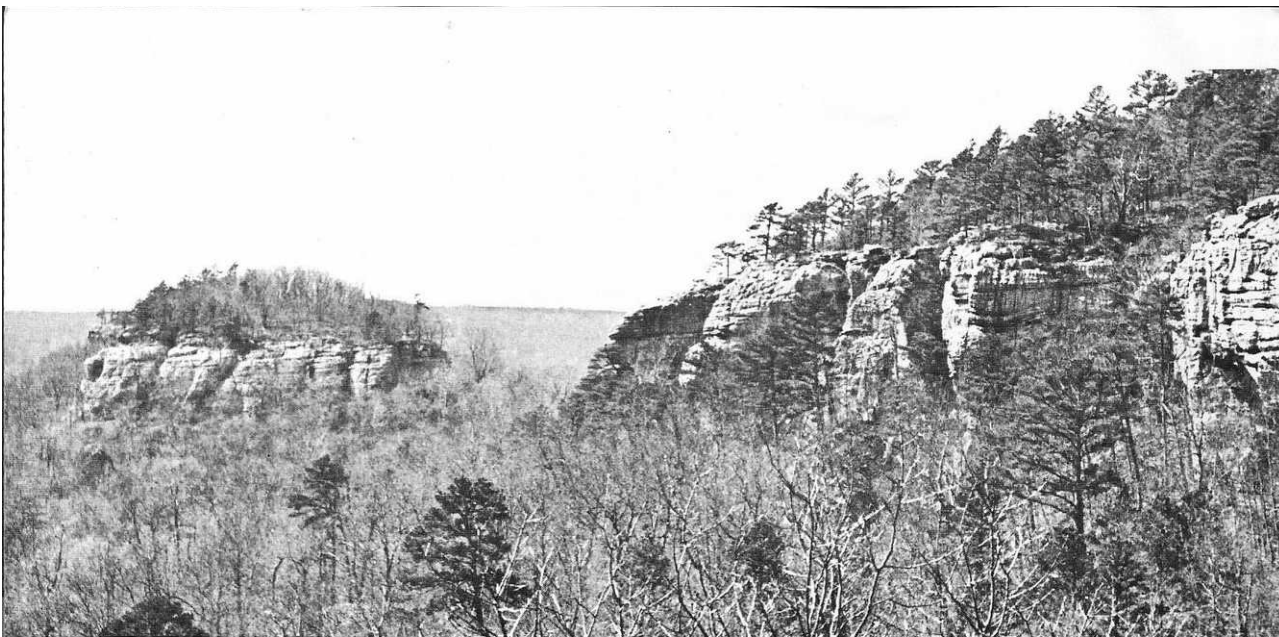
10.5—Large open gravel bar on right 6-8 feet above low water; 10-20 tent sites.

15.2—Second old stone dam. Can

(Continued on Page 13)



Scale: 1 inch=4 miles



Sams Throne. Photo by Neil Compton

History of Sam's Throne

Tim Smith, District Ranger, Buffalo Ranger District Ozark National Forest

This narrative is based on information gathered from old timers of the area and descendants of Sam Davis.

Sam Davis came from Tennessee in the early 1800's, probably 1820 to 1825. He settled in the Big Creek Valley area in central Newton County, Arkansas, with his wife Patsy prior to the removal of Indians from that area. The Davis family was known to be the first settlers of White township, later to become a part of Newton County.

The story is told that Sam Davis became absorbed or entangled over religion to the point of possible insanity. He would retreat to "The Throne" where he would spend several days at a time. The "Throne" is a large circular bluff pedestal set aside from the main bluff line, about

1/2 mile southwest of the Forest Service Fire Tower at Mt. Judea. The "Throne's" sides are 50 to 100 feet high (varies) and the top is oval shaped containing approximately 2 1/2 acres of small trees and brush.

There is a large rock split off the main Throne by a chasm 6 to 8 feet wide and the story relates that Sam would use a pole to cross from the Throne to this large rock, pull the pole after him and sleep there, safe from the "critters" of the area.

Sam planted a small peach orchard on top the Throne and supposedly used the fruit as a food supply during the summer months. Old timers of the area say that remains of the old peach trees were still to be seen within the past 30 years. The peach tree remains are no longer visible. Sam Davis would, as the story goes,

preach sermons to the people of the Valley below the Throne. One can imagine the effect of such a sermon coming from top the Throne and echoing off the high bluff lines in the background.

Sam was fearful of someone stealing his gold, which was supposedly a considerable amount. It is related that he drilled a hole in a small cedar log or large carved cedar cane, poured his gold into it, plugged it up and carried it with him, sometimes hiding it for safekeeping. Many people have since looked for the gold.

Sam Davis rode off to the South one day and the story tells that he was never heard of again.

Sam Davis' son, Sam Davis, Jr., is buried in the Jasper Cemetery, along with his grandsons.

Prize Winning Recipes

Times Cookbook
NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES
April 28, 1972

PARTY FOODS

SECOND PLACE WINNER

Cold Cereal: for backpackers and canoeists

Ozark Society
Box 38
Fayetteville, Arkansas
(\$15 won for The Ozark Society)

Stir together:

5 cups oatmeal;

1 cup each of:

soy flour,
wheat germ,

sesame seeds,
dry milk,
almonds,
coconut.

Add: 1 cup each liquid oil, honey, and water. Spread on cookie sheet and bake 1 hour at 300. Crumble and store in air-tight container.

Recipe from Lois Imhoff, Secretary of The Ozark Society.

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HONORABLE MENTION

Karen Imhoff
224 West Cleburn
Fayetteville, Arkansas

8 quart box instant non-fat dry milk,
6 ounce jar of coffee creamer, 1 pound
instant cocoa mix, 1/2 cup powdered
sugar.

Mix in large paper bag and store in
air tight containers - place 1-3 cup of
mixture in cup and fill with hot water.

Botanical Notes

MAXINE CLARK

High climbing vines have always fascinated me. Although I have never had the good fortune of observing the lianas or climbing plants of the tropical forests, I have enjoyed observing the vines in the near wilderness areas of the Buffalo River Headwater Country (particularly the giant grape vines) and the variety of vines festooned along the wooded banks and bluffs of Arkansas streams.

Climbing plants have slender weak axes and require mechanical support to maintain their upward growth. Some are twiners; examples are morning glory, bittersweet, and wild yam (not to be confused with sweet potato). Members of the grape family climb by tendrils. This includes woodbine, *Parthenocissus*, which has adhesive disc on 3-8 branched tendrils. We always examine the attachment of woody vines on firewood. If the disc are absent, the vine is poison ivy held by aerial rootlets; the smoke from such wood can be toxic. Thorns, which are modified branches, assist roses and brambles in scrambling over other plants. Greenbrier, colloquially known as catbrier and whizbrier, is equipped with both tendrils and thorns and tempts the mildest mannered hiker to use abusive language.

The movements of plants is an absorbing topic. Perhaps you have seen films using time-lapse photography of plants. One is called "Ballet of the Flowers." In 1880 Charles Darwin published a book "The Power of Movements in Plants." He noted that twining stems, as if feeling for support, undergo a slow nodding rotation (which he named circumnutation). He gives times for a single nutation ranging less than 2 hours for bindweed, *Convolvulus*, to 12 hours for the climbing fern, *Lygodium*. Although he lacked sophisticated laboratory equipment, he plotted the movements of many species of plants; the graphs are included in the book. We are fortunate in having an 1896 edition of this book.

Some stems twine with a clockwise and others with a counterclockwise rotation. It is suggested that you observe the twist by looking vertically down the stem. I have found this difficult and am only certain when I begin at the bottom. In most species all individuals twine in the same direction. In the yam the twist is clockwise and in bittersweet it is counterclockwise.

The principle of nutation is exhibited in the formation of tendrils.



The following quote is from **Plant Physiology**, B.S. Meyer and D.B. Anderson, 1948. "The growth movements made by plants as a consequence of contact with solid objects are known as thigmotropic reactions. These movements are best illustrated in the growth of tendrils, though they are also exhibited by petioles, stems and other organs of some plants. Tendrils are slender cylindrical organs that structurally represent modified stems, leaves or leaflets. Some common tendril-bearing species of plants are the grape vine, greenbriers (*Smilax*), sweet pea and wild cucumber (*Sicyos*). As a result of unequal rates of growth, the tips of young tendrils exhibit the phenomenon of nutation and make slow circular movements in space during their elongation. As soon as a tendril comes in contact with a solid object, rapid growth reactions are initiated. The cells on the side which makes contact with the solid object shorten somewhat and the cells on the opposite side quickly elongate with the result that the tendril is bent around the support. This movement usually occurs within a few minutes, and in the tendrils of some species may take place in less than a minute.....Once the tendril becomes attached to some object,

further growth in length ceases. As a result of inequalities in growth in the basal region the tendril becomes spirally coiled so that it resembles a coil spring. Secondary wall formation then follows, transforming the delicate thin-walled tendril into a firm supporting organ."

We have seen grape vines with large ropy trunks from 6-8 inches in diameter which parallel the trunk of the beech to a great height. At first glance the vine appears free standing, but high in the tree grape leaves mingle with the beech leaves. Then one wonders: Did the grape attach itself to the beech when both were young? Is the age of the grape comparable to that of the beech? Only by counting annual growth rings could one tell. But who would sacrifice such beautiful specimens to satisfy scientific curiosity. Possibly Forest Service personnel, by use of a core auger, has established tables relating diameters and age of various woody plants. We photographed a textbook example of two kinds of woody vines, a high climbing grape supporting a bittersweet, whose counterclockwise spirals can be traced vigorously ascending the grape.

Pen Drawing by Kathrine Winckler



L - R Ed Harris, Ranger Pleasant Hill District; Rev. Roy Law, First Baptist Church, Ozark; Jane Greer, Representative Job Corps Division, Department of Labor, Dallas; Maxwell Williamson, Director Cass Conservation Center; Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt; Larry Henson, Supervisor Ozark - St. Francis National Forests. Photo: Joe M. Clark

Redding Recreation Center Dedicated

Redding Recreation Center, Ozark National Forest, constructed on Big Mulberry Creek two miles upstream from Cass by corpsmen of the Cass Conservation Center, was dedicated on June 17. Master of Ceremonies, Larry Henson, Forest Supervisor, introduced the principal speaker,

Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt, and two distinguished guests, Troy Curtis, Ranger during the early days of the Ozark National Forest, established in 1908, and Mrs. Jane Greer, Representative of the Job Corps Division, Department of Labor, Dallas. Reverend Roy Law,

Pastor, First Baptist Church of Ozark gave the Invocation. A Band Concert was furnished by the Ozark High School Band.

Harold and Margaret Hedges, and Joe and Maxine Clark of the Ozark Society attended.

Magazine Mountain Hearing

The Ozark National Forest Service conducted a hearing in the Paris courthouse to ascertain the wishes of the public for disposition of Magazine Mountain which lies in the Ranger District by that name. Magazine Mountain has long been an attraction, not only because of its beauty, rich and varied flora, and prominence as the highest mountain in Arkansas and the central United States, but because of the lodge and overlooks on its summit. The lodge was destroyed by fire over a year ago and has not been rebuilt.

Larry Henson, Forest Supervisor, assisted by Robert Strosnider, presided. He stated that no funds are now available but ideas from the

public will be considered in making plans which would be acceptable to the largest number of people. An application for funds will accompany the resulting plan.

Possibilities suggested by the Forest Service are:

1. Redevelop the area to what it was before the lodge burned with a new modernized lodge. Hiking trails would be established.
2. Large modern resort, with facilities for golf, tennis, etc.
3. Allow it to return to a natural state with picnic areas, trails and overlooks. (It would not be classified as a wilderness area.)
4. A scientific educational complex with facilities for astronomical, space

science, physiographical and ecological studies, a planetarium, atmospherium, a mineral exhibit, geological studies and exhibits, trails and field stations.

The hearing was attended by President Neil and Mrs. (Laureen) Compton, and Maxine and Joe Clark, editors of the Bulletin, who made statements. The large courtroom was crowded with local people, most of whom want development which will bring tourist money.

Letters expressing your ideas and opinions will be accepted until August 14 by the Supervisor, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, Russellville, Arkansas 72801.

FLOATING THE ELEVEN POINT—

be run on left of center island with sharp right turn. Safest way is to drag over gravel on right.

15.4—Ark. Hwy. 93 bridge at Dalton. Grocery store, open except Sunday; inquire there about campsites on private land. Road from store to launch site on west bank. Swift current along shore passes under bridge pier 40 feet away—very hazardous. Suggest walking craft to downstream side of bridge before boarding.

22.8—Island; brushy channels

23.6—Third old stone dam. Breach in dam on right side can be run, but current heads into willows. Suggest walking craft thru opening and to left out of current before boarding.

23.8—Open gravel bar on right about 4 feet above low water; 5-10 tent sites.

24.4—Ark. Hwy. 90. Steep high banks at bridge, deep water on left. Shallows out on right to a landing below bridge in back yard of cottage—but property is posted.

26.2—Three islands, to Mile 27.5. Brushy channels, fast water. Inspect on foot for best passage. Subject to change with each high water.

28.0—Open gravel bar on right in 180-degree bend. About 4 feet above low water; 5-10 tentsites.

30.5—Black Ferry Bridge; county road. Steep banks, deep water both sides. Difficult launching, but possible.

32.3—Site of Water Valley Dam, proposed in past by Corps of Engineers. Impoundment would extend to Ark.-Mo. line.

33.4—Emergency exit from fishing camp on left; steep bank.

34.8—Fourth old stone dam. Can be run at low water.

35.3—U. S. Hwy. 62. Launch area on east bank upstream from bridge; 5-10 tent sites. Groceries and ice available at Birdell store, 1 mi. E.

36.0—Site of old U. S. 62 bridge. Emergency exit on left.

36.4—Fifth old stone dam, with several breaches having fast water. Best to pick easiest opening and walk craft thru. From here to Spring River, there are several gravel bars with tent sites.

44.5—End of Eleven Point River, at Spring River. Open gravel bar on right below junction; many tent sites. Emergency exit over private land to Black Rock, 3 mi. S.

49.0—Junction of Spring and Black Rivers. Ark. Game & Fish Comm. public landing ramp on right bank of Black R. just below the junction. Access by county road from Black Rock, 1½ mi. SW.

This is one of a series of river surveys to be published in the

Active Ozark Society Members Wed

Kathy Gosnell, Vice-Chairman of the Delta Chapter and George Wells were united in marriage Saturday June 24. After a honeymoon in Ireland, the couple will be at home in Pine Bluff where Kathy is regional editor for the Pine Bluff Commercial and George is special assignment reporter for the same newspaper. Both have contributed much to conservation efforts in Arkansas. Because of his many newspaper articles relating to conservation, George was given the 1971 Communications Award by the Arkansas Wildlife Federation.

Participation in the marriage ceremony were other well known Ozark Society members, Jane Parsons, the bride's attendant and her husband, Tom Parsons, as best man. Dr. Howard Stern seated guests.

In Imhoffs To Europe

Friday, June 23, Lois Imhoff, Secretary of The Ozark Society, and husband, Dr. John Imhoff, left Fayetteville for Europe where he will lecture at various U. S. Army Education Centers in Germany and Spain during the next six months.

Mail may be sent to Box 38, Fayetteville as usual and will be sorted with that requiring the Secretary's attention forwarded to Little Rock.

Report Of Nominating Committee For 1973 Officers

In accordance with Section II, Article III of the Bylaws of The Ozark Society, the nominating committee presents the following slate: President, Dr. Joe Nix, Arkadelphia; First Vice President, David Strickland, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Second Vice President, Outing Chairman, Harold Hedges, Ponca; Treasurer, Dr. James "Bill" Wiggins, Little Rock; Secretary, Miss Rose Hogan, Little Rock; Membership Chairman, Margaret Hedges, Ponca.

BULLETIN as material becomes available from stream surveyors of the Ozark's Society's adopt-a-river program.

It is hoped that eventually the material gathered by these surveyors will be comprehensive enough for republication as a guidebook to float streams in the Ozark-Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma.

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Illinois River Campfire Program

Initiated by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Association this program is designed to better acquaint visitors with their environment and its proper use. A series of films, slide shows and talks is again being offered this summer free to the public.

Beginning approximately at sunset every Saturday night the Campfire Program will be held outdoors at the Round Hollow Public Access Area. Round Hollow is located near Scrapper 17 miles north of Tahlequah on the east side of Highway 10.

Whether floating, fishing, camping or sightseeing, we hope you will stop in and join us for an educational and entertaining evening along the banks of Illinois River.

August 5, BIRDS ALONG THE ILLINOIS RIVER—Jim Norman—Oklahoma Ornithological Society

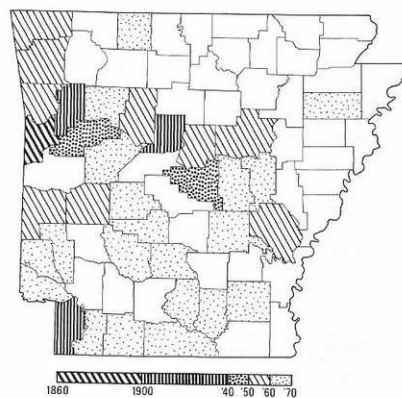
August 12, A GUIDE'S IMPRESSION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER—Clyde Johnson—Tahlequah, Oklahoma

August 19, THE U.S. GAME MANAGEMENT AGENT—Bob Thomas—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

August 26, THE OKLAHOMA WILDLIFE FEDERATION—Bill Howard—Oklahoma Wildlife Federation

September 2, OKLAHOMA'S SCENIC RIVERS—David Strickland—Scenic Rivers Association of Oklahoma

"When You Visit A Scenic River Take Only Pictures, Leave Only Footprints"



Counties in Arkansas showing the range extension of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher from 1860 to the present.

Ozark Society Activity Schedule Listed By Chapter Name

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.

HAROLD HEDGES, OUTING CHAIRMAN

Sept. 24, DELTA: Visit the virgin prairie on the Grand Prairie and see what real grasses look like. Contact trip leader, Tom Foti, 2214 Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601, for details. Ph 501-534-7107. Bring plenty of mosquito repellent!

Oct. 1, BAYOU: Hike and picnic in Jacob's Wilderness Park. Also help clean up the local Nature Center Park. For time and meeting place contact leader, Eleanor Gibbs, 203 Pennsylvania, Shreveport, La. 71105, Ph 318-868-9570.

Oct. 7, UALR: One day hike on the Ouachita hiking trail. For details contact leader Robert Booth, 6911 Skywood Road, Little Rock, Ark. 72207. Ph 501-664-5419

Oct. 7, BAYOU: Annual Bayou Chapter Bar-B-Que at Lloyd Naylor's. For details contact Mary Kavalawski, 2747 Elmhurst, Shreveport, La. 71108. Ph 318-631-1071

Oct. 7-8, SCHOOLCRAFT: White River Float- a big, easy stream with excellent trout fishing. Overnight camp on the river, contact leader, Jerry Toler, 1350 E. Portland, Springfield, Mo., 65804 Ph 417-866-2318

Oct. 14-15, ALL CHAPTERS: Buffalo River float- a section where there is good water. For put-in, and shuttle time contact leader Joe Clark, 1724 Rockwood Trail, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701 Ph 501-442-2404

Oct. 21, BAYOU: Canoe on Cypress Bayou from near Jefferson, Texas. This is a nearby area that most members have not tried. For time and meeting place contact trip leader, Barney Gibbs, 203 Pennsylvania, Shreveport, La. 71105 Ph 318-868-9570

Oct. 21, MILITARY ROAD: An easy seven mile hike along the Military Road in Saline River bottoms. Bring lunch, water, equipment for an all day hike. Meet at Jenkin's Ferry State Park (hiway 46 south of Sheridan) at 8:30 a.m. Contact leader Jay Miller, Route No. 2, Box 132 A, Sheridan, Ark. 72150. Ph 501-942-4113

Oct. 21, HIGHLANDS: Hike down 3½ miles of Whitaker Creek, a tributary of the upper Buffalo in the Ozark Nat'l Forest. This is proposed as a Wilderness Area. A very rough and spectacular canyon. Meet at 9 a.m. at Cave Mountain Church on Cave Mountain Road, 6 miles SW of Boxley or 6 miles NE of RedStar. Leader F.M. Meade, 934 N. Gregg, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701 Ph 501-442-6456

Oct. 21-22, INDIAN NATIONS: Robbers Cave State Park-hike and camp with beautiful fall colors. Trip leader George Savage, 6904 So. Birmingham, Tulsa, Okla. 74105, Ph 918-743-2755

Oct. 21-22, PULASKI: Back pack hike on Richland Creek, Falling Water Camp to Eula via Wasson School- a very beautiful and rugged area in the Ozark Nat'l Forest. For details contact trip leader John Heuston, 5424 Chauvin Drive, North Little Rock, Ark. 72114 Ph 501-758-0814

Oct. 22, SCHOOLCRAFT: Garrison Cave Rope Clinic- a study and practice session on the very basis of rope work. Contact leader Dudley Murphey, 723 E. Delmar, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Ph 417-831-0391

Oct. 29, DELTA: Hike Devil's Fork and Richland Falls area of upper Richland Creek in Ozark Nat'l Forest. Help make a survey of this area as a Wilderness possibility. Contact trip leader Tom Parsons, 4009 Fir St., Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601. Ph 501-535-2775

Nov. 4-5, UALR: Two day backpack hike in the Ouachita Mts. of Ouachita Nat'l Forest. For details contact leader Larry Price, 1712 Glenda Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72205 Ph 501-225-2097

Nov. 4-5, INDIAN NATIONS: Hike Pedestal Rock area in Ozark National Forest. Base camp at Fairview Recreation Area Campground one mile north of Pelsor on Ark. Hiway 7. Leader Paul Kendall, 4813 E. 26th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114 Ph 918-939-1839

Nov. 4-5, BAYOU: Caney Creek Back Country- backpack trip for the family. Plan to hike in from the west end on Sat. and on to Bard Springs on Sunday. For time and meeting place contact Bill Stevenson, 9534 Overlook Dr., Shreveport, La. 71108 Ph 318-686-2658

Nov. 4-5, HIGHLANDS: Overnight backpack hike down Hurricane Creek, Ozark Nat'l Forest, Chancel to Ft. Douglas. Meet at Fairview Recreation Area, 1 mi. N. of Pelsor on Hwy 7 at 8:30 a.m. for car shuttle. Bring hand towel and wading shoes for several creek crossings. Please notify leader of your participation so sufficient vehicles may be left at Ft. Douglas for transportation of all back to Chancel. Leader Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Dr., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701 Ph 501-442-8995

Nov. 4-5, SCHOOLCRAFT: Dismal Creek and Dismal Hollow hikes. Two one day hikes to these very beautiful canyons on the Big Piney River (Dismal Creek) and Little Buffalo (Dismal Hollow). Contact leader for details. Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670 Ph 501-428-5445 or local contact - Bill Bates, 1713 Madaline, Springfield, Mo. 65804, Ph 417-883-5199

Nov. 11-12, OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING: Graduate Education Auditorium, U. of A., Fayetteville— U. of A. chapter, host.

Nov. 18-19, BAYOU: Canoe on the Cossatot River from Hiway 4 bridge to the dam site. This may be your last chance. For experienced canoeists. For date, time and meeting place contact trip leader Bill Meier, 257 Rutherford, Shreveport, La. 71104 Ph 318-865-2982

Nov. 18-19, INDIAN NATIONS: Camp and Hike in Devils Den State Park. Bring your own water. Contact trip leader Alice Rodgers, Delmar Route, Harrison, Ark. 72601 or Jean Estep, Tulsa, Okla. Ph 918-835-2575

Nov. 23, 24, 25, ALL CHAPTERS: First annual Thanksgiving canoe trip on the Buffalo River. First choice-Pruitt to Woolum. By reservation only. Contact trip leaders for your food assignment for the Thanksgiving Dinner. Deadline for reservations Nov. 18th. Harold and Margaret Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670 Ph 501-428-5445

Dec. 2, INDIAN NATIONS: Visit Wooloroc Museum- a one day family outing of trail hiking, visiting museum and picnicking. Each bring own picnic. Trip leader Lowell Dodson, 709 N. Garfield, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063 Ph 918-245-3018

Dec. 2-3, UALR: Hike in the upper Buffalo River Country a newly proposed Wilderness area. For details contact Tom LeCory, 6114 Mabelvale Pike, Little Rock, Ark. 72209 Ph 501-565-5844

Dec. 2-3, SCHOOLCRAFT: Taum Sauk Trail hike - an overnight backpack trip on the first half of the trail. Elephant Rocks to Taum Sauk Mountain-highest point in Missouri. Contact leader Bill Bates, 1713 Madaline, Springfield, Mo. 65804 Ph 417-883-5199

Dec. 3, BAYOU: Delaney Mountain Day Hike. For details contact leader Russ Bruner, 815 Slattery Blvd., Shreveport, La. 71104 Ph 318-868-1379

Dec. 9, BAYOU: Chapter Christmas party at Lloyd Naylor's. For details contact Mary Kavalawski, 2747 Elmhurst, Shreveport, La. 71104 Ph 318-631-1071

Dec. 9, HIGHLANDS: Hike the bluff rim of Home Valley, Ozark Nat'l Forest north of Limestone for spectacular view of Big Piney Valley. Meet at Nail Church (east turn off from Hiway 16 leading to Nail P.O.) at 9 a.m. Children under 12 not recommended. Bring lunch and canteen. Leader Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670 Ph 501-428-5445

Dec. 9-10, DELTA: Hike Sylamore Creek in Sylamore District of Ozark Nat'l Forest. This area is a Wilderness possibility. Contact trip leader Jim Rees, Box 127, Amity, Ark. 71921 Local contact is Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark. 72204 Ph 501-766-8301

Dec. 16-17 INDIAN NATIONS: Elk River float with a traditional base camp at Huckleberry State Park. Shuttle cars at 8 a.m. Sat. at hiway bridge. Trip leader Paul Kendall, 4813 East 26th, Tulsa, Okla. 74114 Ph 918-939-1839

Dec. 16-17, SCHOOLCRAFT: White's Creek hike- an overnight backpack trip to this proposed back country area in Mark Twain Nat'l Forest. Contact leader Greg Bruff, 1464 E. Bennett, Springfield, Mo. 65804 Ph 869-8324

Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1, 1973 ALL CHAPTERS: New Year's Canoe Trip on the Buffalo River. Hiway 65 bridge to Hiway 14 bridge. Celebrate New Year's Eve on a Buffalo River gravel bar. Bring treats for the party NO LIQUOR, PLEASE. Meet at Gilbert for Friday night camp or not later than 9 a.m. Sat., Dec. 30th for shuttle. Contact leaders Harold and Margaret Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670 Ph 501-428-5445.

Sixth Annual Buffalo River Cleanup, August 26-27, 1972

The cleanup will start at Gilbert on Saturday, overnight camp on the Maumee gravel bar, and end Sunday afternoon at Buffalo River State Park. Car shuttling will begin each day at 8 a.m. promptly. A shuttling fee of \$1.50 will be required each day for returning drivers to the starting point. Prizes will be offered to teams collecting the most trash according to the rules below. EACH CHAPTER IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE AT LEAST ONE PRIZE.

A Ouachita Canoe will again be first prize, courtesy of T. V. Sharp, president of the Ouachita Marine Company of Arkadelphia.

J. W. Barnes of the Buffalo River Fishing Resort is furnishing a ham and bean dinner the first evening at

Maumee. Make reservations with Dick Murray one week in advance.

RULES

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 can qualify as a team. Extras cannot aid in any way, including collecting of trash and paddling. Courtesy shifting of load to less laden canoes will be permitted.

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

4. Prizes will be awarded on the

basis of total points for the two-day tour.

5. Cleanup each day will start with a signal from the leader and end at sunset on the first day, and at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday at the State Park. Any trash collected before or after the time limits will be confiscated and not counted.

6. Point values:

A - One point for a full bag of trash and fractional points for fractional bags-full.

B - One-fourth point for each truck or auto tire of any size.

C - Value of any other eye-sore trash to be determined by the judges.

Dick Murray, Leader
2006 Austin Drive

Fayetteville, Ark. 72701 Ph. 442-8995

PAY YOUR 1972 DUES NOW!

Ozark Society dues for 1972 are payable now. Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check, to Box 38, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Your promptness in paying dues eliminates much work for your membership chairman. Send your dues today.

Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100; Student, courtesy membership, \$1.00.

Please check: new member; _____ renewal _____ Date _____

Last name _____ first names of husband and wife _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ If Student-name of school _____



Giant grapevine, upper Buffalo River Area. Photo: Neil Compton