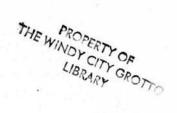
THE CASCADE CAVER

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CASCADE GROTTO N.S.S.
Seattle Washington



COMING	EVENTS		
Monday	July 11	8 PM	Regular Meeting, Dr. Halliday's 1117-36th Ave Eas t , S eattle
SatSun.	July 16-17		Field Trip to be announced
SatSun.	July 23-24		Field Trip to be announced
Monday	July 25	8 PM	Special Meeting, Dr. Halliday's Slide show by visiting New York caver.
SatSun.	July 30-31		Field Trip to be announced
SatSun.	Aug. 6-7		Field Trip to be announced
Monday	August 8	8 PM	Regular Meeting, Dr. Halliday's
	0		We hope to have Derek Ford's group
			visiting, to tell of Canadian caving
Sat-Sun Mon	n Sept 3-4-5		Labor Day Weekend. Proposed invitational trip to Pappoose Cave for NW cavers - to be discussed at July meeting

NAKIMU CAVES, B.C. by Bill Halliday

Over the weekend of July 4, we headed for Roger Pass to meet Derek Ford who has a graduate group working the Nakimu Caves this summer again. These caves were a tourist attraction 50 years ago, but have been closed to the public for many years. Prior to Derek's group, only a party from the Southern California Grotto had worked there. Probably they will be reopened commercially in the future, but not for some years. Their location is an easy 2 hour kike from the Trans-Canada highway (Derek said that by the end of last summer, his group were making it in 40 minutes). The scenery is probably magnificent; we have only had glimpses through mist and rain, and we hit fresh snow between the upper and main entrance of the main cave. Driving time was as easy 11 hours.

Derek's group has mapped about 8,500 feet and has about 1,500 feet to go, but new discoveries are still in progress; he hopes it will reach 15,000 feet. Explorations are complicated by an awesome mountain torrent roaring through the lowest level of the slanting cave - and extensive but melting ice speleothems. The planned route could not be followed due to high water between entrances. Several portions of the cave are very impressive for their size, and for finespeleogens including the largest pothole I've ever seen in a cave. Speleothems are scant, but a few nice straws and some extraordinary moonmilk are present. The speleogenetic sequence is delightfully complex. There is much more to be done even of the surface in this intriguing alpine karst area...several of the caves, incidently were still snowed in.

At least part of his group may be down for the August grotto meeting

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PAPOOSE CAVE, Idaho County, Idaho by Bill Halliday

For approximately one year, the Cascade Grotto of the N.S.S. intermittently has been probing Papoose Cave, located at an elevation of about 5,000 feet on Seven Devils Mountain between the Salmon and Snake Rivers. On June 11, 1966, a joint Convention-bound party from the Cascade Grotto, Salt Lake Grotto, and Shining Mountain Grotto reached two siphons which apparently represent the bottom of the cave. Although an exact figure cannot be given at this time, the methodology given below appears to promise a considerably more accurate estimate than is customary in preliminary reports of this type, for caves of this type.

Because of its pattern of proceeding down the dip of an impurity-containing limestone dipping about 40 degrees, Papoose Cave somewhat resembles Neff Canyon Cave. However, differences are major. On the route employed, the longest single pit is about 65 feet deep. The cave is much more complex than Neff Canyon Cave, and to a large degree consists of sinuous vadose canyons often about 100 feet in height. Many abandoned channels are present at higher levels, and side passages open at multiple levels. Speleothem development is more like Soldier's Cave, California, than Neff Canyon Cave. Also the present dendritic stream pattern is unlike Neff.

Papoose Cave has two entrances along Papoose Creek, with a differential elevation of about 50 feet in spillover points. Both are large cavernous grottosinks sloping back into the canyonside. The upper entrance has not been connected into the main system, but there is a large pit-containing passage continuing past the point of farthest penetration here, and also upstream from the main area at the point where fluorescein showed its stream to join the other. A connection between the two is presumed in the figures below. (Note: This connection has now been established. WRH) There is also a potential of an upstream extention of the upper entrance area to add height to the cave.

On the weekend of May 30, 1966, the Cascade Grotto employed two temperature corrected altimeters. One was observed periodically at base camp in a large nearby shelter cave. Since it did not shift perceptibly during the period of observations, it is believed that barometric changes do not have to be allowed for.

The lowest point of altimetry on that trip was a resting point just above the entrance of the Millrace Room (a point where green-dyed water - presumably the main cave stream last seen at a depth of -420 feet on the route employed enters from the opposite side from that which it was last seen.) A reading of -740 was obtained. The altimeter was then cached at a point about 50 feet deeper, juged by guesstimate, or minus 790 feet.

In the interim, altimetry figures were checked against a map in Forest Service files, said to have been made with a Brunton compass. Three common points could be compared; the lowest at minus 420 altimetrically. Divergence was 10 feet at one point, 5 feet at the others; two of these were minus, one plus.

Papoose Cave Preliminary Report (continued)

On the new trip, the altimeter was found reading minus 950. This is tentatively corrected to minus 790, presuming barometric change. Altimetry was continued to an additional depth of 70 feet or minus 860, at the bottom of another major pit. The passage then continues sloping downward - somewhat less steeply than in higher parts of the cave for several hundred feet to a siphon in shale. This siphon can be bypassed by a parallel passage, but another siphon is soon reached. Additional depth is estimated at 50 feet, giving a tentative depth estimate of minus 910 feet. A further report will be presented after Brunton compass survey and additional exploration.

The team reaching the siphons included Don Dilley (Cascade Grotto), Jim Chester (Shining Mountain Grotto) and Earl Peterson and Stan Moulton (of the Salt Lake Grotto).

NEW MEMBERS

Duane Damgarrd,

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Allen O. Mote

10628 - 8th NE, Seattle, Wn (new) James H. Boye

Interested in caves in the Trout Lake area: Mike Courtney, c/o US Forest Service.

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