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The big news in September, of course, was Papoose Cave, the target of our Labor Day trip jointly with the Great Basin Grotto of Reno and the new Gem State Grotto which sent in its charter application September 13, 1966. But nobody has sent in a trip report. So we'll simply say that the Satori Passage was mapped and the connection made between the two entrances just about as predicted. We do have three short items from Bill Halliday on the cave:

Fluorescein testing at Papoose Cave, Idaho.

On Sept. 4, 1966, fluorescein dye introduced into the stream at the bottom of the 64-foot pit inside the Upper Entrance guided an ascending group to meet the descending pair not far below the pit.

Another packet of dye was dropped in the creek just outside the main entrance which it passes. This water goes underground a few hundred feet downstream. It is suspected that this water enters the cave but this is not verified as yet.

A small party went by jeep to a spring shown on the USGS Kessler Creek Quadrangle near the west central edge of section 36, on the far side of the ridge, and spring-set til dark. No dye appeared.

However, during the jaunt, they talked with ranch owner Bill DeVeny who became quite interested in the project and promised to watch for green water.

Subsequently he notified the grottos that the dye appeared from a resurgence in the bed of Shingle Creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther south, at 7 AM on September 7, 1966.

The dye therefore travelled a minimum distance of about 10,000 feet, descending about 2,100 feet in about 2 days, 20 hours.

It is anticipated that the next test will be to determine which packet of dye was responsible.

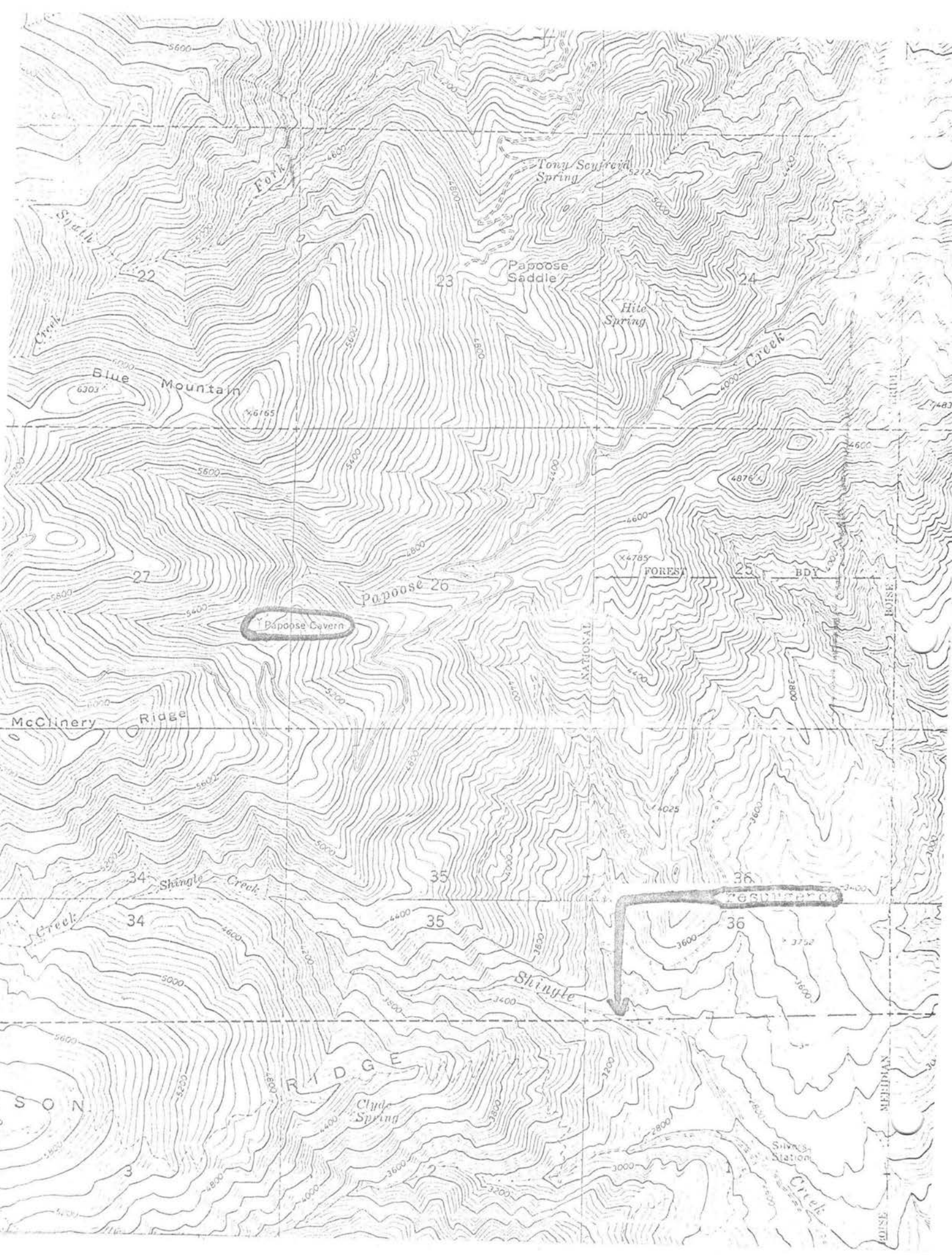
Radiocommunications at Papoose Cave

Radiocommunications have not yet been attempted in Papoose Cave, but the following surface information may be of use, especially if a rescue is ever necessary.

On 9-4-66, tests were made with Jerry Frahm's 6-transistor, 2-diode 100 milliwatt walkie-talkies. One unit was in the semi-enclosed part of the parking area above the cave. Another was about 100 yards north in the remoter part of the camping area.

A third unit was used for testing at various points along the trail to the cave. Reception was good as far as the point of steepening of the trail; between that point and the canyon rim it was usually adequate.

Immediately on entering the canyon, reception became unintelligible. However, upon entering the large shelter cave at the base of the cliff reception began to improve again and was excellent at the point beneath the overhang lip on the trail from the shelter to Papoose Cave. All reception was lost a few feet farther down the trail. The shelter is somewhat hemi-parabolic in section, but who cares about the theory?



Blue Mountain

Papoose Saddle

Papoose Cavern

Papoose 26

McClinery Ridge

Shingle Creek

Shingle

Clyde Spring

Hite Spring

Tony Scireid Spring

FOREST

BDY

SON

Shive's Station

MERIDIAN

BOISE

TRIM

An oddity from papoose Cave

The white dike forming a pool below the 50-foot pit near the bottom of Papoose Cave has been indentified by the Washington Division of Mines and Geology as andesine plagioclase with quartz and a little chalcedony - a real oddity for a "limestone cave". Score another point for Don Dilley for bringing out a sample despite his unplanned swim.

Excitement in the Nakamu Cave party

A letter from Derek Ford indicates that the Seattle trip was called off due to a fire which destroyed an expedition tent, half of July's work and \$2,500 worth of equipment. Downstream in the main cave, they only advanced 40 feet but plan to return in February when stream flow should be almost nil. In high level leads, they pushed the total depth (height?) of the cave over 1,000 feet, and total passage length to about 12,500 feet. In another area a few miles away they found a whirlpool lake 100 feet wide at the foot of a glacier. Fluorescein came out of a short cave 1,570 feet lower and 1/2 mile distant - 55 minutes later!

Mount Adams area trips of late September by Bill Halliday

For the first time in a long time, the grotto got together with members of the Oregon Grotto Sept. 24-25 and Sept. 30-Oct. 1. The result was most delightful. So many people were going in so many caves at so many different times I'm not sure I got everyone listed, but on the first trip Charlie and Jo Larson, Clayton and David Smith came from Vancouver; Elmon Morrison from Portland, Steve Knutson, Mike Templeton and Don Housley from Corvallis, Jerry Frahm, Bob Brown, Mike Lockhart, Ross and myself from Seattle. Ross and I stopped at Slime Cave on the way down; I'd forgotten what a nice cave it is and will have to return to photograph the wavy floor and red siliceous flowstone. Others were in Dynamited Cave; they'll have to write their own report. Base camp was the community campground in Trout Lake - there we explored the two little caves in the campground where Ross fits better than I do. A grylloblattid was collected in Outhouse Cave; first I know about in the Mt. Adams area.

Soon the others were pouring in. Bob Brown showed us the entrance of Pillar of Fire Cave which he'd previously visited with Don Dilley, and we revisited the entrance of Snowpatch Cave which is probably also David's Den. Apparently it's been discovered independently four times, perhaps more. There are two small caves at the other end of the sink; what about calling it the Snowpatch system, including David's Den, Doorframe Cave and one unnamed?

Charlie and Eldon then showed us the entrances of the newly-located Ditch Caves, west of Dynamited and Big Caves and south of the Goose Lake road. After dinner we strolled through the tourist end of New Cave.

Sunday morning work started in earnest. Snowpatch was thoroughly photographed (pardon me, David's Den), and Doorframe and its unnamed neighbor mapped. These small caves - 46 and 92 feet long respectively - are at the west end of the 110' Snowpatch sink. David's Den was pleasant once past the extensive breakdown in the outer half of the cave. It ends by a lava seal at a turn to the north, away from the Pillar of Fire system. The area of the curve has interesting features including both glaze and silica dripstone stalactites, some curious "pancake" features that look like stalagmites in the gutter but may be squeeze-ups, ceiling fragments in the flow floor, nice congealed ripples at the curve and some curious horizontal ceiling lines at the curve. Roots penetrate the roof at several points. A little red flowstone is present. A moderate biota was noted, including a plusiocampa near the rear of the cave. Doorframe Cave is almost entirely breakdown-determined though a little glaze is apparent. Much wood has been brought into this little cave for no apparent reason. The unnamed larger cave nearby is hardly more interesting.

Pillar of Fire Cave was then photographed and explored distally; a real gem. A curious bug was collected here, looking like a tiny scorpion with ruby-red claws and carapace. For all I know, it IS a tiny scorpion with ruby-red claws and carapace. As usual, time ran out and we headed home, this time via Portland and the Columbia River Gorge - elapsed time 4 hours 50 minutes with two stops.

A week later, we were back with the Larsons, Francis Kies and Smith. I met the latter group at the Ditch Caves which we mapped, admiring the two large rooms and regretting the lack of leads onward. Jerry Frahm and his father headed for Dynamited Cave - Mr. Frahm will never live down being unable to fit through the entrance! So they strolled through New Cave as a poor substitute and next morning joined me in mapping Pillar of Fire Cave. The Oregon group had to go home to make more ladders for their next week's Dynamited trip. Time ran out as always; this time we returned via Randic; scenery incredible with red leaves and crystal-clear air and fresh snow on Mt. Adams, but the road is currently a bulldozer's playground and not recommended. Even so, with a dozen stops for photography, driving time was 5:35. Trip down via Cougar, 4:35 with a breakfast stop. Bulldozers are playing on that road also, just west of The Huckleberry Fields, for about 1 mile.