



# The Cascade Caver

Official Publication of the  
CASCADE GROTTO N. S. S.

Vol. 10 #8



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Volume 10 no. 8      Editor: Dr. William R. Halliday      August 1971

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## COMING EVENTS

- July 24-25 Northeastern Washington trip. Call Coughlin PA 5-9127.
- July 31. Big Four Ice Caves. Call Anderson AT4-4027.
- August 1. Denny Mountain. Call Brown RO3-9094.
- August 7 or 8. Black Mountain. Call Roberts PR8-8503.
- August 14-15. Cave Ridge. Call Brown RO3-9094.
- August 16. Regular monthly meeting, Hallidays, 1117 36th Avenue East at East Madison, 8PM.
- August 21-22. Dynamited and Dead Horse Creek Caves. Call Brown.
- August 28-29. CaveRidge. Call Brown RO3-9094.
- September 4-6. Northwest Regional Meeting, Bear Lake, Idaho.
- September 7-10. Wyoming and Montana caves. Call Brown, RO3-9094.
- September 11-12. Papoose Cave. Call Brown.
- September 18-19. Paradise Ice Caves. Call Anderson AT4-4027.
- September 20. Regular grotto meeting. See August for time and place.
- September 25-26. Vancouver Island trip.
- August 12-20, 1972. NSS CONVENTION - WHITE SALMON, WASH!
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William Zarwell, D.D.S.

is hereby officially rendered thanks for his generous assistance to the grotto in the matter of the surplus cave packs, and informally for his never-flagging enthusiasm, pleasant helpfulness and general all around good cavership. We will miss Bill immensely as he leaves for Viet Nam. Hurry back, Bill!

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Ron and Nancy Pflum 2106 Beacon Avenue South, Seattle. EA 5-2629.

8# 01-10U

## RECENT FIELD TRIPS

The July 4 Summit Steam Caves trip worked out very well. A detailed report is expected for next month's Caver. Fragmentary preliminary reports indicate that about 500 feet was mapped with Brunton compass (tripod-mounted) and tape. The main passage was well below freezing, with with ice forming on the floor and cold winds entering via several of the entrance tunnels. The maximum width measured was over 50 feet, with two linear stations more than 100 feet apart. Ceiling heights were as much as 25 feet. Among those participating were Kaczmarek, Zarwell, Coughlin, Sherk and I think others.

On the same weekend an easier trip scouted Jackman Ridge via the Sauk Mountain road. Much limestone and many small sinkholes were found, but nothing important except perhaps one resurgence 300 feet down the south side. Returning via Big Four, the main caves were found to be still snowed in. Brown was along, dunno who else.

Papoose Cave, July 10-11. Bill Zarwell, Erro, George Laughner and others. Materials for the gate were at hand but no work had been done yet. In the parking area they met two local people, one of whom turned out to have been involved in the early mining venture. When asked what they had been going to mine, there was a long pause, followed by a weak response: "stalagmites or something". It was a leisurely trip down the dry 40 to the Sand Room, thence upstream in the side passage (where there was very little water) and to Valhalla.

Vancouver Island July 17-18. The Browns, Zarwell, Erro and George Laughner. It was found that River Bend Cave had been gated a month earlier with a 3/16" steel door; it had been subjected to vandalism a week earlier, with obvious efforts to blast it open, with the result that it was bent to the point where it now cannot be opened. Scratch one cave for awhile. Anybody trying to blast through the masonry near the door is going to get an unpleasant surprise - it was reinforced by experts.

While clearing the road between Cascade Cave and Horne Lake, the group noticed a sinkhole and found a 150-foot virgin cave. They scrambled around in the area and found three others, all less than 100 feet long and ending in mud plugs. Pending study of the area by the VICEG, one is temporarily known as Brown's Blunder - but Brown won't say why.

R. Brown did report on a small cave 50 to 100 feet up-gulch from Euclataw Cave, known as Andre's Annex. This may connect to Euclataw, but there is a 6-foot crawlway 1' high and with 8" of water. He also reported on Frog's Croak, a small cave near Cascade Cave into which part of the stream siphons. Phil Whitfield has checked this with a wet suit and found it is about 100 feet long, descending 30 feet.

On Sunday, they visited the Rabbit Warren section of Cascade Cave. A total of about 2,000 feet has been mapped in Cascade Cave to date.

## MORE FIELD TRIPS

June 20. Jan Roberts, Bill Luffkens and others scouted the Webber Creek area. Most of the day was spent unsuccessfully digging a splendid-looking resurgence, but they also found a small cave (no name at this point) in a sink. The entrance drops 15 feet, then the cave goes 15 feet to a room but it is only 4' in diameter. After a 7-foot S-bend, it goes 10' and continues but digging will be necessary to continue. Another immediately east thereof was named Trapdoor Cave on account of the method of discovery. It is even smaller, with a 4 or 5-foot vertical entrance and a 20-foot diagonal. However they met a logger who mentioned a large pit in the area, so deep that they could not retrieve a lost block and tackle.

June 13. Bath County, Va., with Phil Lucas (chairman of the NSS Virginia Region). Yr editor visited historic Blowing Cave, mentioned by Thomas Jefferson before the American Revolution; blasted and quarried during the past 25 years to the point where Phil had to set up a special excavating team to reopen it earlier this year. This was the first cave mapped by the Speleological Society of the District of Columbia - the precursor of the NSS. No sooner had they prepared the map shown in Douglas' CAVES OF VIRGINIA than they found there was a lot more cave. A wonderful cave if you like mud slides.

June 14 and 18. NSS Convention field trips in SW Virginia and Greenbriar Co., W. Va. - the latter to Organ Cave, a commercially developed part of the Greenbriar system which is running neck and neck with Jewel Cave, S.D., for the position of 4th longest cave in the world @ well over 30 miles mapped. Wonderful wild caves nearby also, but too much work at the Convention itself for yr editor to get into any others. Organ Cave was especially notable for the greatest cluster of saltpeter leaching vats (left over from the Civil War) I've ever seen. (Yes, this was the biological field trip, but cavers are cavers, not just speleobiologists)

June 6. Jackman Creek Cave. Jan Roberts and others. A lot of snow but the cave was not too wet. A nice warm day. About 1/4 mile up the road they found a fissure cave with much air emerging but were unable to squeeze into it. They also scouted the west side of the canyon, finding but snow. The fissure cave is about 150 feet above the road.

June 13. Jan Roberts and other returned to the same area and found the resurgence mentioned above.

Memorial Day weekend. Papoose Cave. Party of ten. This was a problem trip, with new rules for Papoose Cave trips as a result of analysis of the problems. No one acted as trip leader, so no one checked for adequacy of clothing and this soon became a problem when one boy became soaked at a waterfall 30 minutes inside. The plan was for the party to enter by the upper entrance and come out the lower, but it turned out that no one was familiar with the complex that leads into the Sand Room and they had to return to the upper entrance. Good judgment kept all the problems under control but everyone was sobered by the situation.

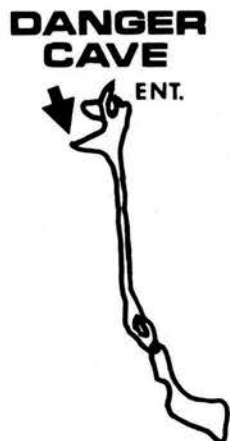
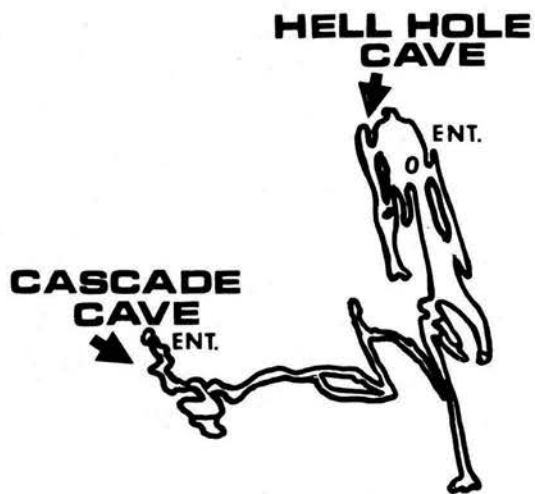
No word from the British Honduras tentacle as yet.



# CAVE RIDGE SYSTEM

SURVEY BY CASCADE GROTTOS NSS  
MAP BY F. FRESE D. MISCHKE R. STITT  
B. BROWN

CARTOGRAPHY BY CHARLES ANDERSON  
SEPT 1966





# WARNING

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**THIS IS NOT A CAVE FOR THE INEXPERIENCED OR IMPROPERLY EQUIPPED PERSON. IT IS HAZARDOUS DUE TO UNSTABLE ROCK AND EXTREME COLD AND WETNESS. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY CALL THE COUNTY SHERIFF. 344-4080**

**THIS CAVE IS GATED FOR ITS OWN PROTECTION. PERSONS WISHING TO VISIT THIS CAVE OR SEEKING INFORMATION ON SPELUNKING SHOULD CONTACT THE**



**CASCADE GROTTO  
OF THE NSS**

**1117 36 AVE. E.  
SEATTLE WASH. 98102  
EA41414**







## MEMORIAL DAY AT PAPOOSE CAVE

OR

You have to learn to like the rain  
by Chuck Coughlin

Roster: Jack and Jay Charleston, Dean and Toni, Greg Thompson, Walt Leburg, Bob and Colete Brown, George Loughner, Ron, Nancy and Gypsum Pflum, Chuck, Mary and Tuffy Coughlin.

The trip got off to a fine start as the 3 car caravan of 15 cavers (13 people and two dogs) left Issaquah Friday evening. The start was about all that was fine. We still haven't figured what the attraction was in North Bend, but we had to wait at the end of a 20-mile line to see it. That delay wasn't as bad as in Moses Lake, however, where we overtaxed the capacity of the local Chinese restaurant and had to be served in shifts (An hour's wait for a bowl of chop suey???) Nevertheless we arrived bright and early in Riggins at 9 AM (bright and early? - ed.). After negotiating the newly torn-up road to the cave, 2/3 of us promptly set up camp at the wrong site. By the time we joined the others (cavers from Montana, Idaho, eastern Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California) it was nearly noon. Since only one person felt like sleeping, everyone else headed down to the cave and waited two hours while Bob Brown placed a bolt over the 70-foot pit inside the upper entrance. At this point George found he was low on carbide and retreated. I woke up about the time the bolt was in and joined Frog, Jack and Jay, Dean and Toni; Walt decided to come so he wouldn't have to retreat through the crack as we were going to make the loop between entrances.

Everyone enjoyed the 70-foot rappel but the water level was high and it was difficult to stay dry. While leading the climb down a waterfall near The Baseball Bat, Jay fell into a pool up to his neck. We thought we could get him to the surface quickest via the Sand Room, so continued. Tom didn't stay too dry, either. Actually only a few of us were really prepared for conditions in the cave despite all the talk about exposure.

Frog scouted ahead trying to find the connection to the Sand Room, and in retrospect we got within 100 feet of it but gave up and made the painful decision to go back up the falls and 70-foot pit. Frog was first out and ran back to camp for help. Aid arrived en masse, but everyone, including Dan who had injured his wrist, made it out under his/her own power. The warm clothes and fire that greeted us outside the cave, however, were much appreciated. Our thanks to everyone who helped!

We hung our coveralls etc out to dry and woke up Sunday AM to find that they were only getting wetter. It was so miserable that no one felt like caving so we packed up and headed for town. After deciding that the James B. Clark Memorial Barbecue Pit in the local park was inadequate for our planned steak fry, we rented the local I.O.O.F. Hall. Due largely to the warm, dry hall, the grotto steak fry was well attended; after selling all the steaks and then some, the treasury ended up only \$1 in the hole. The hall manager did receive a complaint about our presence, but we believe it was brought on by a pair of inebriated local citizens who visited us. Lively conversations and other distractions kept many of us awake long after we had bedded down. Gypsum foiled an attempt early to smother Ron's snoring but sooner or later we all managed to get asleep. It was still raining Monday morning. We packed up and left at 9 AM and reached Seattle 12 hours later after stopping to visit spectacular Palouse Falls State Park.

## PAPOOSE CAVE IN FEBRUARY 1971

by Tom Miller

Although not an unqualified success, the Papoose "expedition" came off rather well. A total of 19 participated, broken up into two parties that each stayed about four days. Several had been there before - Jim Crail, Bruce Ainslie, Chris Beckman and Brian Farnsworth. Denny Andrews and I stayed the whole nine days. School schedules resulted in 14 coming the first part (Feb. 12-17) and only 7 on the second half (Feb. 17-21).

Because of slow-ups it was decided to camp in Dung-ho Cave rather than in the Sand Room; the weather was about 20 degrees warmer than expected, remaining around freezing the whole time. The first day was spent transporting equipment to the shelter. The second day was spent primarily in orientation, although some exploration was attempted. Leads were checked in the Breakdown Room, the Rimstone Passage and above the Tread Softly Passage. This last lead, which we had found at Christmas, and was followed in reverse this time, turned out to be the most profitable of the whole trip. Above the Snowman Room we travelled east into virgin passage. There were several small pools in the passage, one of which is large enough to be called a lake - "Guano Bay". At one point, the passage turns back on itself and eventually joins Valhalla through an impassable squeezeway. The walls are crumbly and old-looking and the floor in places is a soft silty dirt. In places there are some rather pretty speleothems; the Formation Forest is a short crawl between stalactites and stalagmites. Two pure white "falls" occur near the Flowstone Room. Unfortunately one of these got dirtied. The other was dubbed Tawanka Falls in honor of our school cafeteria. (????????? - ed.)

Near these falls, a glistening coralloidal passage leads further into the cave. Three squeezeways nearly exhausted our time and we were fairly flying along when suddenly we broke out in a large passage with leads all over the place. We almost died of shock and wandered in sublime delight until Denny noticed a survey marker. We didn't find out until later where we were - where the Gargoyle Passage comes in above SM 30 in the Satori Passage.

We tried to hurry out, but the two parties that entered via the Upper Entrance independently decided to return via the "Dry 50" - simultaneously; a bad traffic jam, something we avoided the rest of the trip.

The rest of the first half of the trip consisted of exploring Patterson's Passage checking out "The Wet Way" and some other inconsequential leads. The first part of the second half consisted of another tour. The next day Denny Anderson and I decided to follow one last lead in the Gargoyle Passage while the others readied everything to go home one day early and recuperate before school started. The lead turned out to be fairly long and entered Patterson's almost directly above the point where the stream from the Bluewater flows down into Satori. A small side passage reenters the Gargoyle just before it joins Patterson's. Several small leads nearby went nowhere.

At this point we followed the other fork in Patterson's above Puberty Pit. The right hand fork goes to the Cathedral Room. The left hand fork soon opens into a truly deep chimney directly above the large pit below; the entire fall must be more than 100 feet. Continuing, we reached a saddle. On one side was the pit,

on the other was a 15 or 20-foot drop in a small circular room leading off. Although the climb is about comparable to that out of the Sand Room into the passage to the Upper Entrance, it is about twice as high. Our belay ropes were topside.

Near the point where the Bluewater Extension stream enters Patterson's Passage we found a small room with a dense accumulation of speleothems including a crust about the thickness of an eggshell over a pool and a compound column with helictites.

One accident occurred, at the drop into the Cathedral Room. A large, cracked section of wall disintegrated AFTER a caver had just descended it. The usual bleeding from a scalp cut and a slight headache were the only after effects. The cave was undamaged and we used a short rope to avoid the area afterwards.

We were very pleased that all participants were very careful not to break any speleothems, and we carried quite a bit of trash out of the cave.

\* \* \*

Charley Larson reports that the Oregon Grotto has checked out Wildcat Cave (just east of the county line and north of the Peterson road west of Trout Lake) and reports that their map shows that it is actually part of the New Cave system; the lava plug at the lower end of New Cave is only about 50 feet long, then. Downslope it continues toward Lava Bridge passing under the road. They mapped more than 800 feet in the cave, plus about 300 feet of trench.

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#### GLACIOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

Stokes, J.C. 1958. An esker-like ridge in process of formation, Flat-isen, Norway. *J. Glaciol.*, 3(24):286-289.

In studying a subglacial ridge of clastics, Stokes penetrated "several hundred meters under the ice along the tunnel". "An extensive system of subglacial tunnels riddles this part of the glacier. They carry both glacial melt water and streams which plunge down the valley walls and disappear under the ice... The passages are roughly semi-circular in cross-section... they curve gently, are tributary one to the other and frequently divide and rejoin to form 'ox-bow' loops. The union of several passages has resulted in the formation of one or two large chambers which are 15-20 m. wide and have roofs 4-5 m. high. Only in a few places, however, does the height of the roof exceed 3 m and the width of the floor 10 m while the smaller tributary passages and 'ox-bows' are frequently about 2 m wide and 1 m high". He considers their "large size" to be due to ablation rather than melting by the subglacial stream. While small in comparison to the Paradise Ice Caves system, this is clearly a notable occurrence and should be further investigated by cavers visiting the Mo-i-Rana district of Norway.

- W. R. H.



PRICE LIST

Northwest Cave Rescue Association store (RO3-9094)

Carbide lamps.....	\$5.30
Lamp bottoms.....	\$1.10
Cleaning and repair kits.....	80¢
Rubber grips.....	30¢
Flame protectors.....	20¢
Felts (for small cap lamps).....	5¢
Rubber gaskets.....	10¢
Reamers.....	15¢
Felt holders.....	15¢
Felt plates.....	10¢
Tips.....	15¢
Flints (note - lighter flints are 1/32 undersize).....	10¢
Tip cleaner with sliding cover.....	50¢
Lighter spring.....	10¢
Screw cap for lighter.....	10¢
Complete lighter assembly.....	55¢
Wing nut (Save old wing nuts off of discarded lamps. Old style is out of stock and cannot be reordered).....	15¢
4" reflector with lighter.....	\$1.35
2" " " " ".....	\$1.20
Water door and other Justrite products on request.	

Carbide 25¢ per pound.

Caves of Washington \$1.50 each.

Storm shelters \$1.00 each.

MSA hard hats with lamp bracket \$6.00 each (special order item)

Gibbs ascenders \$12.00 per pair.

American Caving Accidents 45¢ each year.

Other caving-oriented items can be ordered at a 10% markup above the store's cost. For further information, contact Bob Brown.

\* \* \*

Scratch one cave. Bob Brown reports that WILLIAMS HOLE, up the White River near Twin Camp, in Sec. 10, T19N, R10E is not a cave - the name shows on several maps.

\* \* \*

BOOK REVIEW (plagiarized in a good cause)

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE OREGON CAVES. By Frank K. Walsh and William R. Halliday. 1971. Te-cum-tom Enterprises, Grants Pass, Ore. \$1.00 plus 10¢ postage. "...an attractive paperback containing 27 pages on the discovery and exploitation (sic) ...of the Oregon Caves. Fine photographs and a map of the mammoth cavern make this booklet a welcome addition...." - Douglas County (Oregon) Hist. Soc.

## SOME SMALL CAVES NORTH OF PAPOOSE CAVE

by Tom Miller

Several small caves are present north of Papoose Cave on Blue Mountain. All are in or near section 27, T24N, R1W, on the Kessler Creek Quadrangle. Six are close together. The hillsides are relatively free of undergrowth, a considerable area being an old burn overgrown with heather.

A good trail leads for a mile quite close to the first six. It begins downstream from Papoose Cave close to the point where the nameless creek shown on the enclosed sketch joins Papoose Creek; it continues down to the road crossing of Papoose Creek but is much poorer downstream and becomes progressively better above Papoose Creek. It crosses the unnamed creek directly below a large burn on Blue Mountain; at this point one leaves the trail to reach the caves. About halfway up the hill from the trail is a prominent large dead tree. The first cave is located about 70 yards uphill and to the right upslope at an azimuth of 50°. It is at the base of an outcrop about 8 x 6 feet.

This first cave has a crawlway entrance. A narrow passage about 20 feet long leads north, then turns to the right; at this point a drop of about 4 feet into a small antechamber beyond which about 8 feet in diameter and a little higher. There are some small speleothems.

To the right from this cave and about 50 yards upslope is a small cavity about 20 feet long. It is on a ledge and is hidden by a small tree. This is in a larger outcrop.

Around this larger outcrop and past a small shelter is a small tube leading into the bottom of the face of the outcrop. It is partially hidden by vegetation. I did not enter this as I think I could see the far end.

Downslope and about twenty yards away is a large speleoliferous outcrop. On top is a natural bridge formed by the destruction of a tube. Along the bottom of the western face is a small, well-hidden cave. It has two entrances and curves to the left but ends in a debris choke after only about 20 feet. 50 feet downslope is a larger cave, with three entrances and a total length of perhaps 60 feet. Wind blowing past these entrances creates a strong suction in the cave, readily extinguishing a candle flame. It smells strongly of animal occupation. The two western entrances are tubular; they join and lead to some small rooms perhaps 5 feet high and wide. The largest has a skylight almost choked with rocks. Continuing, the passage leads to the base of a small sink; on the far side it is choked with debris. A good name for this is Wind Cave.

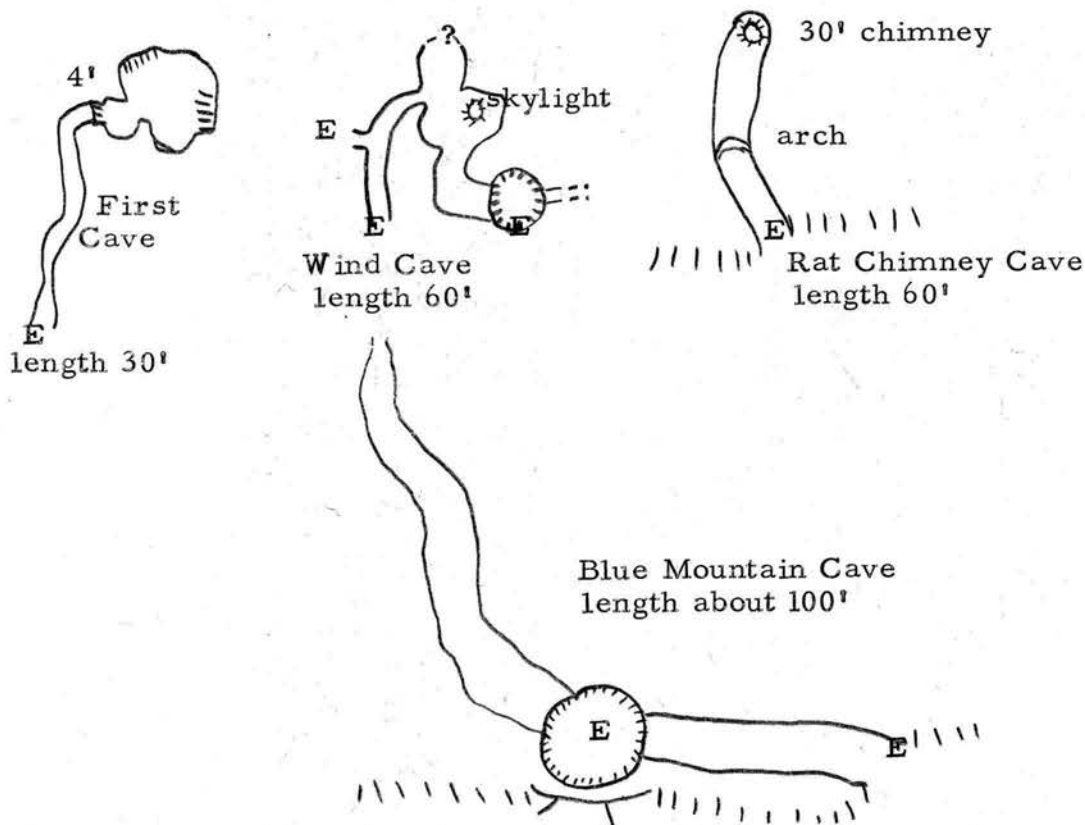
Just below Wind Cave are two smaller caves. One of these, about 20 feet long, ends in a room too small to turn around in and a corkscrew bend halfway in makes backing out difficult. The other is a 20-foot remnant of a large tube.

The next cave I found was at the base of the cliffs just below the eastern summit of Blue Mountain. It is the largest I found, being a tube 5 to 8' in diameter and about 100 feet long. It is entered through a large sink, about 15 feet in diameter and depth, near the center of the cave. The left-hand lead ends in debris in about 60 feet; a small room and some speleothems are

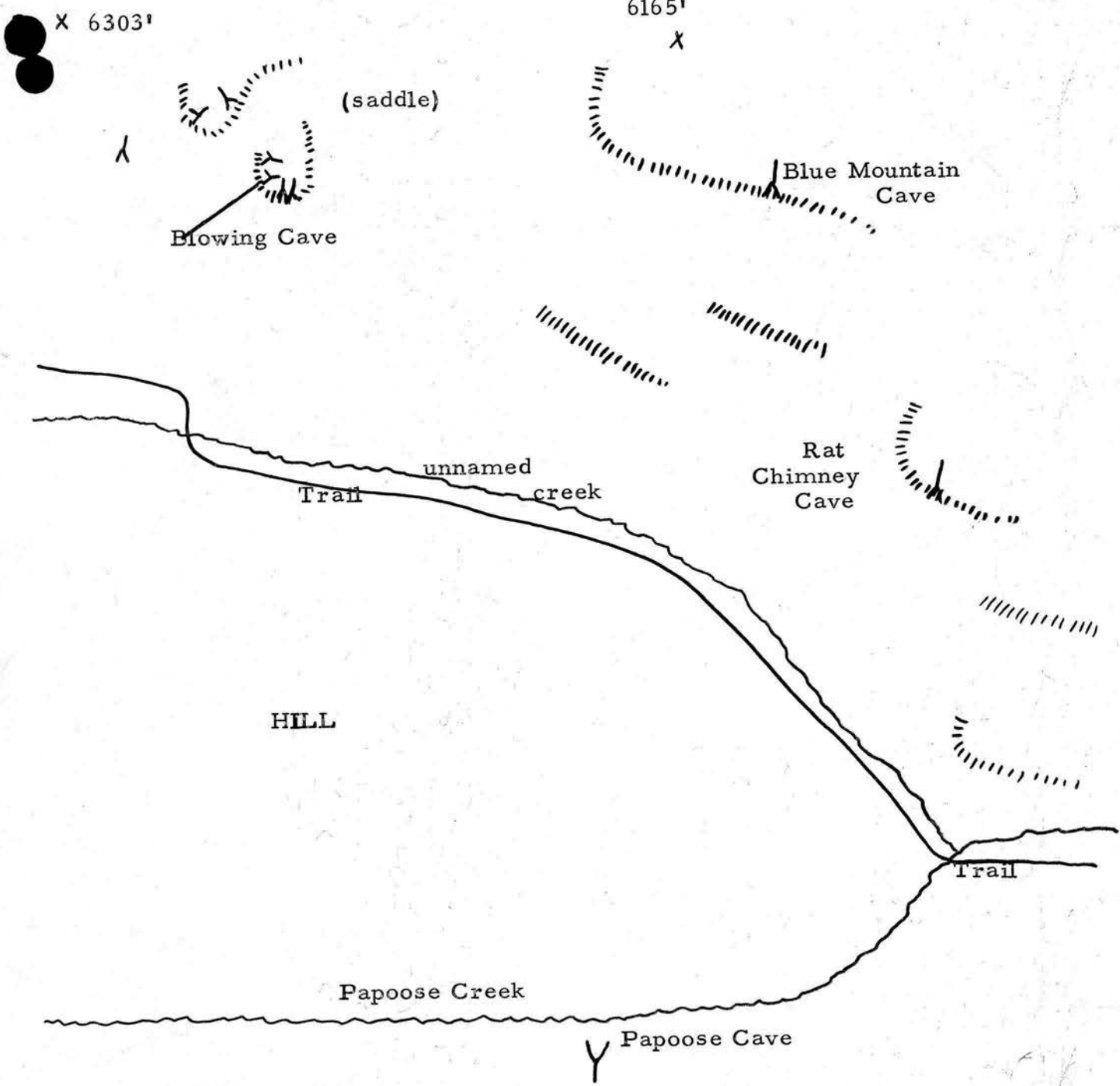
present. The right-hand lead parallels the cliff face to a second orifice. I did not enter it due to fresh bear droppings and a large commotion in the brush nearby. This is Blue Mountain Cave.

Hurrying back to Papoose Creek, I checked out most of the obvious cliffs. Most had nothing but one contained a cave about 60 feet long inhabited by a family of packrats. At the rear was a chimney; I returned two days later with friends and climbed it; it is 30 feet high. A small hole led off but was too small to enter. We found still another small cave nearby, about 15' long and curving to the right.

With the exception of the chimney climb, all of the above was on a solo scouting expedition on August 10, 1970. Both the surface and underground work was a hasty reconnaissance and the possibility of additional caves is obvious. If anyone knows of any other caves in this area, I would appreciate the information. (So would yr ed. - W.R.H.)



Sketches of small caves north of Papoose Cave, by Tom Miller



Sketch of small caves north of Papoose Cave -- Tom Miller

## NEW CAVE AREA REPORTED IN NORTH ALASKA

Jay Rockwell, now in Anchorage, has sent several photos of an interesting-looking limestone area near the proposed pipeline, on the north side of the Brooks Range. As far as is known, none of the obvious cave entrances have been investigated. One photo shows a stream flowing through a sloping tunnel cave perhaps 100 feet long; the far entrance is also visible in one photo. This is Falls Cave, so named for the waterfall down the cliff from the lower entrance. Falls Cave Creek is a tributary of the Atigun River which in turn is a tributary of the Sagavaniuktok River which flows into the Arctic Ocean just east of Prudhoe Bay. A large construction camp with an airfield is located about 10 miles from the cave area, on the west side of Galbraith Lake - an easy walk except for the stream crossing, Jay reports. Access to at least some of the caves may best be by rappelling from the top of the cliffs. The area has much limestone, and is of considerable archeological importance.

The Cascade Caver  
1117 36th Avenue East  
Seattle, Wash. 98102