



# The Cascade Caver

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



Volume 13, no. 4

Editor: Curt Black

April 1974



MAPPING A LAVA TUBE

## *Coming Events*

April 11 - 14. Papoose Cave. Call Sproul, 964-2505.

April 15. Regular crotto meeting, irregular place; \_\_\_\_\_, West Seattle.  
Exit I-5 at the Spokane St. off-ramp. Keep left on Spokane St. Viaduct; travel west for approximately 2 mi. Continue on Fauntleroy Way to 35th Ave. S.W. Turn left onto 35th and travel for 6/10 mi to S.W. Dawson St. Turn left onto S.W. Dawson. "Camp Long" sign visible on the corner. The meeting will start at 8:00 PM, and at 10:00 will move to a local pizza parlor. You are encouraged to come early, (try climbing on Sherman Rock) and to enjoy the speleo-camaraderie of the after meeting, meeting.

April 27. Cave ridge - Cascade Cave. Snowshoe via Commonwealth Basin (Avalanche hazard may change destination to St. Helens lava tube) Call Brown, 935-2064.

May 11. Big Four Glacier Caves. Call Jan Roberts, PR8-8503.

May 25 - 27. Papoose Cave; Memorial Day mini-Convention, & Second International Papoose Culvert Crawl. Seattle Call Brown, Tacoma Call Sproul.

June 16 - 23. Summer Vacation. Washington coast littoral cave survey. Call Black, 564-0988.

July 4 - 7. Cave Ridge ice cream feed, and helicopter lottery. (Explanation coming soon) Call Black.

August 12 - 16. NSS 1974 Convention, Decorah, Iowa. Chartered bus from Portland -- Call Mary White through 573-1782, for information.

August 16 - 23. McMaster University cavers trip to Yorkshire, Gargantuan, and Arctomys. Call Mischke, 542-2425.

Labor Day weekend: NW Regional Convention, Craters of the Moon, Id.

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### *New Phone Numbers*

Charles Anderson — 935-0136      Bob Brown — 935-2064

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The NSS PR committee offers the following **suggestions** for dealing with persistent reporters; they are probably applicable to a discussion with any casually interested person.

1. Don't glorify caving.
2. Don't make caving seem to be an attractive form of recreational activity. (In Washington?)
3. Don't inadvertently reveal cave locations.
4. View the situation as an opportunity to convey a strong conservation message.
5. Try to point out the need to protect the fragile environment, and delicate ecosystem of a cave.

This months cover came from, "My Daddy was a Caver", a collection of entertaining drawings published by "The Speleo Press" Austin, Texas.

## *Last Months Meeting*

In overview, last months meeting can be most completely described as "informal". Upon arriving at 7:30, and looking forward to an enjoyable 25 minutes of climbing on Sherman Rock (which is now flood-lighted at night) we were met with a scene probably not unlike that viewed by the residents of the south-east after the recent tornados. Those of you who were there probably noticed; Camp Long is presently being remodeled. It took us most of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to find the floor in the basement, and clear out the piles of sheet-rock, and new florecent fixtures. The remodeling is slated to be finished by the May meeting, and Camp Long shows real potential for becoming a first class facility.

With approximately 30 grotto members, and guests, including John Kohl, Larry McTigue, and Russel Patterson in attendance the meeting moved from introductions into trip reports. Rod Crawford saved us with a report of the "almost relocation of Lost Cave".

Trips were planned to Albright Cave, (Mark Vining) and the Soda Springs area (Jan Roberts).

Bob Brown gave some background to the withdrawal of the Oregon grotto from the Northwest Region, and led a discussion considering the "why nots" of welcoming them back in. The meeting was then founded out by Charlie Anderson with an interesting potpourri of slides from several regions of the U.S. At 10:00 as promised the meeting moved six blocks to the Shakeys where mozzarella, and speleo-conversations flowed on into the night.

## *Features*

For those of you interested in ~~increasing~~ your vocabulary:

### PRESUMED OCULAR HISTOPLASMOSIS SYNDROME

Daniel L. Foxman, O.D.

Histoplasmosis is defined as an infectious disease of the reticulo-endothelial system caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum*, characterized by a primary pulmonary lesion with occasional hematogenous dissemination, ulcerations of the oropharynx and GI tract, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and lymphadenopathy.

*Histoplasma capsulatum*, an oval budding cell one to five microns in diameter, has been isolated from the soil, and infection is usually due to inhalation of dust containing spores. Rates of infection are equal for both sexes, but severe disease after age 12 is much more frequent in males.

Chest film surveys of thousands of residents in certain areas have demonstrated symptomless, nontuberculous, occasionally calcified pulmonary lesions. Skin reactions to histoplasmin in most of these people suggest widespread but sub-clinical infection. Infection occurs throughout the USA, but the highest incidence is among residents on the western Appalachian slope and in the bordering areas north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi.

In some areas of the USA where histoplasmosis is endemic (e.g. Cincinnati, Baltimore), the diagnosis of chorioretinitis (what this article is about) due to histoplasmosis is being made with increasing frequency as a cause of macular

scarring. (The macula is that part of the retina used for acute vision) The macular lesion begins as a small area of edema, and is indistinguishable from central serous retinopathy. (a diseased area of the retina) The patient must have a positive skin test to histoplasmin and must also demonstrate "histo" spots in the peripheral retina. These spots are small, irregularly round or oval, depigmented areas, sometimes with a fine pigmented border. The macular lesion has been described as a doughnut ring of pigment and edema. Activity is indicated by hemorrhages or the exudation of fluid and neovascularization at the site of the scar. Histoplasmosis infections are so ubiquitous in the midwest that positive diagnostic tests are not significant in this region. The ocular disease attributed to histoplasmosis is initially diagnosed because of loss of vision due to an elevated macular lesion.

The foregoing statements provide a background for this report. Mrs. L. O. age 45, was first seen on March 19, 1973. She had no problems other than an occasional near blur. Her unaided visual acuity was o.u. 20/20. The fundi (read macula) appeared normal and an RX was given o.u. +1.25 sphere for near only.

On September 8, 1973 the patient returned with the complaint that for the previous two months she had been experiencing "spots, burns, and floaters" with her left eye. Her unaided vision was: right 20/20; left 20/50. The fundi appeared the same except that I could not observe a macular reflex for the left eye. No improvement in vision could be made for the left eye, and she was referred to an ophthalmologist for study.

The medical followup findings received on November 13, 1973, were: "Examination reveals the vision in the left eye 20/300 (pinhole). It is normal in the right eye. ...she has a "doughnut" shaped area of pigmentation as well as elevation of the pigment and neuroepithelium in the left macular area which is classic of histoplasmosis."

Clinically, it is probable that the patient had a pulmonary histoplasmosis infection as the asymptomatic first stage. Later a single episode septicemia spread the infection throughout the body and lesions occurred in the choroid. Most humans are resistant to the infection and lesions heal rapidly as focal choroidal granulomas with atrophic scars. When the lesions become "active" vascular decompensation occurs at the margin of the atrophic scar and fluid or hemorrhage from capillary buds occur, leading to visual disturbance. Stress may be a factor in the "activation" of the lesions.

In a recent survey by the National Institutes of Health testing the association of *Histoplasma capsulatum* and disciform scars of presumed ocular histoplasmosis, it is speculated that peripheral lesions are most likely to occur at the time of first exposure to and infection with *Histoplasma capsulatum*, whereas the disciform process probably occurs 10 to 30 years later in a small proportion of these infected individuals.

*Optometric Weekly*

February 28, 1974

(I'd like to thank Stan Pugh for submitting this article (and the parenthetical translations); perhaps it will add another verse to Barb's "Histoplasmosis". - ed.)

Of Historical Interest: CONVENTION PAPOUSE CAVE

By Clarence L. Hronek  
Canadian Speleological Society \*

May 29, 1968

On this day I left Victoria B.C. at 9 A.M. in good spirits. Upon arriving in Port Angeles U.S.A. I was picked up on supposition of smuggling dope. After a lengthy search of everything, and tasting of my dry milk, the customs officer informed me they had recieved a tip that I was bringing dope across the line, and said someone in Victoria had a bad sence of humour. They were very good about the whole thing, helped me repack, held the bus up 15 minutes for me, and let my case of beer go through.

I arrived in Seattle at 2 PM, where upon I checked my baggage and walked to the recreational Equipment Co-op. There I saw much caving equipment that we cavers in Victoria have a hard time getting. Having returned to the bus depot, I took a taxi to Dr. Halliday's home. When the fare reached \$5.00 I flagged a policeman and told him I was being taken for a ride. The driver broke out in a cold sweat, and turned off the meter; after a short chit-chat between driver and policeman we soon arrived at Bill's at 7 PM.

May 30th

On our way at 9:30 driven by Jerry Frahm, we arrived in the town of Riggins Idaho (pop. 588), at 8:00 PM. We drove to a hall where we met 50 cavers from: The Canadian Speleological Society, The Cascade Grotto, The Gem State Grotto, The Great Basin Grotto, The Oregon Grotto, and the Salt Lake Grotto. After the meeting we joined into groups; photography, exploration and also a group for collecting insects and specimens. I joined the latter group.

May 31st

Arriving at Papoose cave parking area at 10:30, and after a long climb down the mountain to the two ice surrounded entrances, we proceeded to the upper entrance. Upon entering we walked for about 10 feet, then came to a mud section about 5 feet long. The cave then slants sharply downward to the edge of a pit. Bill Halliday rigged this pit using only a rope, as there was a good rock to anchor to. Well, here I encountered my first experience with rappelling, and belaying. Due to my lack of these techniques we had to call upon the services of the second photographic team to act as belay men for us. Also due to my lack of knot tying the belay man rigged me up, and I was on my way down. The first ten feet were very slow, then I gained confidence in myself and proceeded at a much faster rate, with much enjoyment. All too soon I was on the floor of the cave, looking forward to my next rappel. This pit is 70 feet deep from where it was rigged.

Upon the third member reaching the floor, this group proceeded into the cave. The passage is a narrow canyon which requires the explorer to chimney much of the time. After passing through several small dry passages we entered

\*This C.S.S. is no relation to the C.S.S. presently on Vancouver Island.

the Sand Room where there are bat droppings; one harvestman was collected. The photographic group did not meet us here so we proceeded on to the main passage and came to where some explorers were having lunch. After a short conversation we proceeded out, thereby making a circle tour of the cave. We came to a 40 foot pit rigged with a rope-ladder, and a belay line. There is a fast flowing water fall through which we had to climb to get to the top of this pit. Due to me not understanding the belay, Bill went up first, and belayed the remaining members up. Upon reaching the top of this pit I slipped, "thank God I was on belay". Crawling out the entrance over the cold ice was quite something. Here we were greeted by a hot summer day. It had taken us a good three hours to make the trip through our section of the cave. There is much of this cave I have not seen, and perhaps will not see, as I am glad to be out.

Arriving back at camp we had dinner, then went to a meeting. The formation of the Northwestern region was discussed; hopefully it would include B.C. and Alberta Canada. After the long meeting we did a little socialising in town, then returned to camp where I broke out the Canadian beer. A good time was had by all who participated.

June 1st

Upon arriving at the entrance to Bapoose Cave I became the victim for the rescue practice with Bill as the physician. Laying on the cold, damp ground, and ice, I, the patient died of exposure as it took an hour to bandage and splint my legs. Charlie Anderson then took my place, as I had to get into the sunlight to get warmed up. He was layed in a solid type stretcher, and a call was put over CB radio for a sleeping bag (which by the way never arrived). When I got warmed up I helped with the rigging to get the patient above the ice line. The patient was then unstrapped, and the area was de-rigged and policed. All the garbage and equipment were put on the stretcher till the general weight of the patient was obtained. The stretcher was then man ed to the Dung cave area where a rope and pulley were used to get it over the high cliff. By the time the explorers/rescuers reached the parking bay they were well fatigued. The rescue took a total of three hours, and many things were learned which will come in handy for future use.

I cannot do full justice in explaining the interior of this cave as there were many areas that I missed. Of the parts I have described in the upper passages, this group could see more passages that have not been explored as yet. I think further exploration of this cave will come through these passages. Always remember you never fully explore a cave.

I wish to thank the members of the convention committee for a job well done, also for the enthusiasm shown by all cavers present; especially for making me feel at home. My hat is off to one and all.

Typed January 1972  
B.C. Mainland Cavers

## VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

ANON. 1974. Australian Caving Review; University of Queensland Speleological Society. (From "Down Under", Vol. 12 no. 4, Oct., 1973)  
J. Sidney Speleol. Society Vol. 18 no. 1, Jan. 1974, p. 18

An article in Down Under is reported to be well illustrated with maps of two lava tube areas in north Queensland. One sounds like the one described at the 1973 NSS Convention, but the other is new to this reviewer. The areas are "the Chudleigh and McBride volcanic provinces in North Queensland". Unique about this field trip is that it was by helicopter, with landings near three lava tube systems. "Several others were sighted from the air". A new road gives new access to part of this remote area.

-- William R. Halliday

## RUMORS AND RUMOR TRACING

by Jan Roberts

Tower, or Towers Cave, located 3 to 6 miles SW of Tonasket, Washington (Cascade Caver Vol 10, no. 11, p. 67) is apparently McLaughlin Canyon Caves according to correspondence with Tom Miller. Towers Cave is the one that W. Grant Scofield told me about when a bunch of us met him over at the Soda Springs Quarry, Chelan County, when we tried to find his Soda Springs Cave. Anyway, another rumor laid to rest.

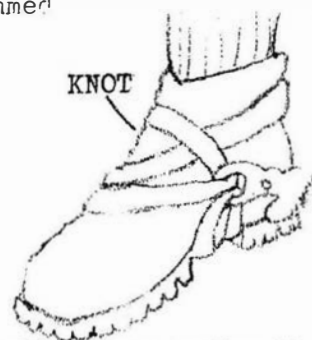
The caves east of Stevens Pass reported by Jerry Roberts (CC, Vol. 10, no. 10, p. 61) are apparently a mix up; they are really the Cave Ridge Caves of Snoqualmie Pass. Jerry checked into the report further, and we pretty much agree that cave ridge got mixed up with the Stevens Pass area. Anyway, there is no limestone that I know of anywhere near Stevens Pass.

## VERTICAL: Gibbs, Rigging the Floating Cam

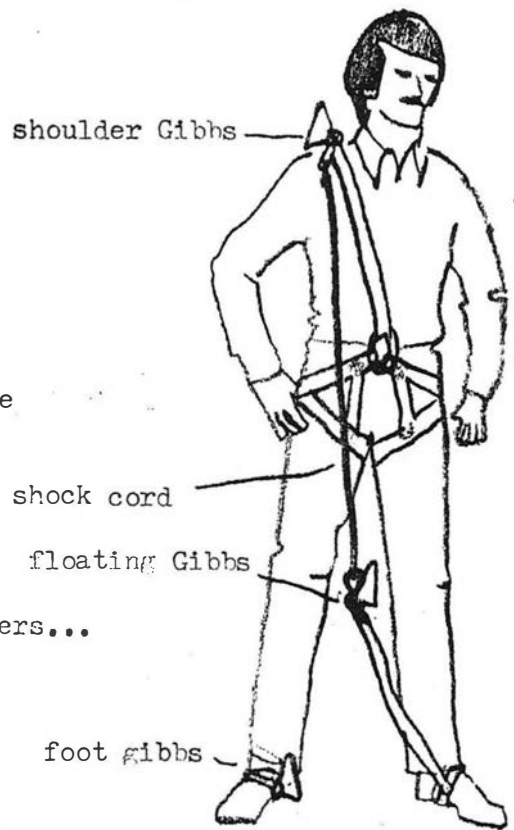
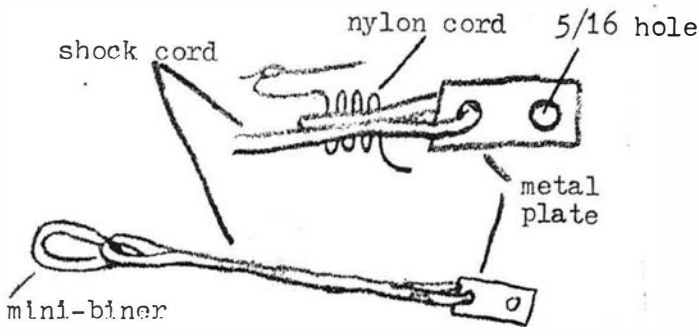
In an attempt to ~~increase~~ the efficiency, and comfort of Gibbs an alternative to the ~~torndquet-around-the-knee~~ method has recently been developed; the floating cam.

Since you can't climb any faster than your slowest Gibb, we'll start with the foot. Traditionally, members of this grotto have simply wrapped the webbing around their boots, and started up the rope. The problem arose about 20 feet off the ground when the wraps tightened up; as much as a foot of vertical gain was lost per step due to slack in the slings. The system diagrammed at the right seems to offer the best solution so far to this problem.

The knee gibbs, or floating cam, floats by means of a shock cord sling. Because there are as many different seat sling/chest harness combinations as there are vertical cavers, I'm not going to try and outline "THE" method for rigging this, but simply give some hints for adapting this system into your use.



The article in the "Texas Caver" (where most of these ideas are coming) recommends starting by fabricating a plate to connect the shock cord to the gibb. The plate should be metal approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  X  $\frac{7}{8}$  X  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with a  $\frac{5}{16}$ " hole drilled  $\frac{3}{32}$ " in from one end another hole drilled in the other end. (persons with quick-release models should note this is probably not necessary as you have a hole already drilled in the casing of your gibb which should be out to some use anyway - all you need do is think up a way to connect the sling and the hole.) Pass the shock cord through one hole in the plate, and stitch with lightweight nylon cord. Stitching as shown in the next diagram will allow the shock cord to stretch naturally. The reason for making a loop in the cord as opposed to using the nice little hooks that come with them became apparent at our last rope practice; Stan Pugh, about 40 feet above the ground, stretched his hook straight out, leaving himself one functioning gibb, and 20 more feet to the top. He made it to the top by pulling the gibb by hand; a slow process.



This should get you started. If you have any problems come to a rope practice; that's what they're for. Try not to have the shock cord lined up so that if it broke you would be zapped in the eye.

For those of you with Jumars Alex Sproul is presently working on an improved Mitchell box (less bulk). For those of you with Hieblers... well, there probably aren't very many of you left anyway.

Most of the information presented here came from the Jan. 74 "Texas Caver" (all of the drawings did), and from experience gained from the Portland seminar.

One of many possible set ups for the floating gibbs - feel free to create.

**"WHERE THE RAIN NEVER FALLS"**

Over 40 minutes of cave songs from the 1972 NSS ballad contest on a 33 RPM stereo record. Profits to go to the NSS office fund.

Record cost .....	\$3.50 postpaid
Cassette cost .....	\$4.50 postpaid

Checks payable to the NSS Cave Ballad Contest. Bill Zarwell, 1040 N. 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53208.



# 'Cave woman' to guide visitors

By PHIL F. BROGAN

Correspondent, The Oregonian

BEND — The desert-skirted, volcano fringed Fort Rock District of the Deschutes National Forest has a "cave woman" on its 1974 field-season staff.

She is Ruth Trautloff. Her duties this season will be to guide small parties into Lavacicle Cave, one of the most interesting of the scores of such tunnels in the high country once ruled by a mighty volcano, Newberry. The cave is 52 miles southeast of Bend.

Mrs. Trautloff is no stranger to the Deschutes lavalands. Last season she was guide at Lava Cast Forest, in the high, western foothills of Newberry Crater. There, she led thousands over a newly-surfaced trail, through the land where streams of lava swept some 6,000 year ago to tumble pines and shield them with casts. Later in the season, when the snow level moves up, Mrs. Trautloff will be in the role of guide through the lava casts.

Entrance to Lavacicle Caves will be limited to tours headed by a guide, generally Mrs. Trautloff. The half-mile long cavern with its many stalactites and stalagmites, has been classified as "a fragile area with many delicate formations. Entrance to the cave is through a very small opening.

Some damage to the cave

formations occurred before the guide system was established and the one entry to the dark tunnel was padlocked. Arrangements to visit the Lavacicle Cave must be made in advance, through the Bend office of the Deschutes National Forest.

The trip out over the high desert to the cave will be made from Bend. Special arrangements can be made for tours by larger parties. Mrs. Trautloff, who is well acquainted with the volcanic geology of the region, lectures to the larger groups.

Not only is Mrs. Trautloff guide for cave visitors, but she is custodian of the cave. None of the fragile "lavacicles" must be touched and no material can be taken from the cave.

Lavacicle Cave has been set aside by the Deschutes National Forest as a place of scientific interest. Vernon D. Pritchard, Bend, is Forest Rock District ranger in charge.

The cave was found in 1959 in connection with "mop up" work on the 21,000 acre Aspen Butte fire. The crew was working near Pilot Butte when a small opening in the sandy earth was noted. Later, some explorative work was carried out and the cave was found.

The small opening still exists, and many visitors are prone to abandon plans for underground exploration when they attempt to crawl

into the fissure. Once Mrs. Trautloff supervised the visit of 57 school children to the cave in a group and that, she said was a nightmare.

All persons visiting the cave are assigned hard hats, to guard against jagged lava.

Geologists have studied the cave, and other caverns of the Newberry lava apron. There is some evidence that one of the later flows entering Lavacicle cave filled the tunnel to capacity, then rapidly drained to leave ceiling rock dripping with stalactites.

New discoveries are being made seasonally in Lavacicle Cave.

## ENLIGHTENING CONCLUSION

A flashlight's handy,  
One often sees...  
For carrying  
Dead batteries...

Wayne Finch

## CAVES IN DENMARK?

-- William R. Halliday

Evidently having a misapprehension about the face of the land in Denmark, I had long thought that there was no chance for caves in that country, unlike Norway and Sweden which are the site of considerable speleological activity. Then recently I read somewhere of an unsuccessful British (I think) search for littoral caves on the island of Bornholm, so when I ran across a second-hand copy of the classic "Tourist in Denmark", I bought it. On opening it to page 71, I was startled to see on a tourist map a sketch of a man holding a candle, entering what looks like a cave in west central Jutland. The text mentions no such cave, but does mention extensive limestone quarries in north-central, and northeastern Jutland and southeast Zealand, the latter not far from Copenhagen. Topographic relief is obviously greater than I had thought, and considerably more than in some of the fine cave country around Galway, Ireland.

As for Bornholm, this guidebook mentions three "romantic caves" at Helligdomen near Rø in east Bornholm, and "grottos" near Slotslyngen, one accessible by boat. Anybody with a few hours, or days to kill in Copenhagen?

### *The Cascade Caver*

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