

CASCADE CAVER

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Subscriptions, renewals and address changes should be sent to the Grotto Treasurer, Greg Hollenbeck, 21307 E Lost Lk Rd, Snohomish, WA 98290.

Exchange newsletters, material for publication and other correspondence concerning the <u>Cascade Caver</u> should be sent to the Editor, Larry McTigue, 2713 Meadow Ave N, Renton, WA 98056.

CASCADE GROTTO - Regular Grotto meetings are held at 7PM the third Friday of each month at the Univ. of Wash., Room 6, in the basement of Johnson Hall. Business meetings are usually held about every other month immediately following the Regular Grotto meeting or, more often, as the need arises.

Regular, Associate and Subscription memberships are \$10/yr. Additional household members are \$2 each/yr and have full Grotto voting rights if they are 15yrs of age or older. Dues should be sent to the treasurer (see above). Other correspondence concerning the Grotto in general may be sent to: Box 75883, Seattle, WA 98125-0883.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

AUG 21 GROTTO MEETING / BUSINESS MEETING

(THE DROUGHT HAS DROPPED THE WATER LEVEL 150 FEET VERTICALLY IN <u>PAPOOSE</u>. IT'S OPENED UP THOUSANDS OF FEET OF VIRGIN PASSAGE MORE INCREDIBLY DECORATED THAN ANYONE'S SEEN BEFORE!!! WHEN THE WATER LEVEL RISES AGAIN ONLY SCUBA DIVERS WILL BE ABLE TO EXPLORE THIS NEW DISCOVERY. IT'S A ONCE IN A LIFE-TIME OPPORTUNITY.)

- SEP 18 GROTTO MEETING
 - 16 GROTTO MEETING / BUSINESS MEETING
- NOV 20 GROTTO MEETING (NOMINATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S OFFICERS)

FYI (NEIGHBORING GROTTO INFO.)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

<u>TYCHO KNUDSON</u>, who, until recently was a member of our Grotto while studying Russian at the University of Washington is helping to sponsor the <u>1993 NSS ICELAND EXPEDITION</u>. It is also sponsored in part by Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI). They will be camped near Arctic Circle and be exploring and surveying caves in the remote interior of Iceland.

Jee August 1992 NSS NEWS, p.208) We wish Tycho the best of luck in his new ventures.

HAWAIIAN CAVING

by William R. Halliday, M.D.

CAVES IN THE KAUPULEHU "XENOLITH-NODULE BED" VENTS HUALALAI VOLCANO, HAWAII COUNTY, HAWAII

At the request of Ron Greeley, members of the Hawaii Speleological Survey spent four days in January 1992 investigating open vertical volcanic conduits and caves at the 3100foot level of Hualalai Volcano. This is the area of xenolith beds in the 1800-1801 Kaupulehu lava flow. A question has been raised about whether the nodules had been carried to the site through lava tubes or had emerged here in situ, directly from vents.

Jeffrey Taylor of the Planetary Geology section of the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics arranged permission for our entry onto private land here and accompanied us on January 11, showing us the important sites in the area. Marlin Spike Werner joined me in field work January 11, 12 and 19; Twylla Thomas on January 11, Dug Medville on January 12 and Kevin Kelly on January 21.

Except for insignificant surface tubes, we found no lava tube more than 40 feet long. However, we found several open vertical or near vertical volcanic conduits, some of them in linear groups and separated by vertical sills or septa, like "curtain of fire" vents. Some of these were roofed. At the bottom of four of these open volcanic conduits, we found horizontal to sloping chambers. Two were entered through difficult crawlways and were not mapped. Both of these were small; one was very low and jagged. A considerably larger chamber was entered via an overhanging 20-foot pit located beneath a natural bridge; a cable ladder proved very helpful. At the bottom of the pit was an irregularly contoured room up to 15 feet high, 40 feet long and 25 feet wide. All these chambers were walled with granular lava and appeared to be reflux chambers. A similar example was found extending nearly horizontally into the wall of a large cirque-shaped alcove in the nodule beds.

Another cave was much larger and much more important. It was not fully explored but, we estimated that we reached a depth of nearly 100 feet below the surface. Unfortunately, the cross-hair on our clinometer slipped badly at the beginning of the survey, rendering vertical angles and sections meaningless.

In this cave, an entrance section of complexly inter-connected pits and small linear passages zigzags vertically to a large sloping room largely following the dip downward at about 25 degrees. Back in the direction that should be uphill is a deeper, partially explored area which is steeper and is largely lined with dark granular lava, like the smaller caves. In the ceiling of this room is a discrete bed of dense lava containing xenoliths in a manner quite unlike that seen anywhere on the surface. It overlies the nodular xenolith bed and the planetary geologists are very interested in it.

Pahoehoe strands and shelves at different levels indicate a complex late volcanic history of the cave. Only a little white dripstone (probably SiO_2) is present. Part of it is stained blue-green by an unidentified mineral.

Further studies are planned later in the year. Dave Clague (new scientist-in-charge at the USGS Hawaii Volcano Observatory) recalls spending about 4 1/2 hours in a passage extending from the south vent to another puka some years ago. But, we didn't find it.

CENTA'S SHAFT, NORTH KONA DISTRICT HAWAII COUNTY, HAWAII

<u>CENTA'S SHAFT</u> is the much-visited cave entered at the mauka end of a prominent roadside collapse sink a few miles north of the new Keahole Airport in Kona on Highway 19. (Editor's Note-- For all of you "malihini's" out there who don't speak Hawaiian, "mauka" means "toward the mountains" or, in plainer English "upper or uphill".) The name of the cave appears in white spray paint over the main entrance. Probably other earlier names exist but, we haven't encountered them yet. It appears on the James Bier/University of

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, Hawaii Press map of the Big Island as "Lava Tubes", and collapse segments of the tube appear on the USGS topographic quadrangle.

We didn't check out the makai section in detail but, it doesn't look like there is much cave in the system. ("makai" means "toward the sea" or "lower/downhill" --ED) From e impressive lower entrance visible from the highway to the next sink is about 150 feet, and except for segments of a large tube-in-tube which is better preserved than the main tube, this is the longest cavernous segment. The ceiling of this tube-in-tube forms part of the floor of the entrance sink and is seen intermittently in the cavernous and collapse segments of the trench for several hundred feet. Its makai end is highway fill.

Mauka from the upper entrance of <u>CENTA'S SHAFT</u>, the distance is about 100 feet to a natural bridge where the tube-in-tube is exposed. A remnant of a surface tube is exposed in the wall of the natural bridge and also in that of a second short natural bridge farther mauka. Still farther mauka is a long segment of trench locally invaded by "frozen" tongues of lava.

Additional features of interest include predatory bird nests at entrances with numerous small bones below them and a few small sulfate crystals in one of the small chambers formed by the tube-in-tube. The cavernous part of the system was mapped January 12 by Dug Medville, Spike Werner and I; the former is drawing up the map. The most mauka and makai areas need to be re-checked. On the way to Hualalai Volcano for mapping in the vent caves, we recorded additional road-cut caves for future investigation.

KONA AND KOHALA RECONNAISSANCE

On January 16, Sis and I made a loop in the northwestern-most part of the Big Island looking for lava tube orifices that had been reported in roadcuts. We found several but, none was large enough to enter. The parts of Kohala Volcano we could see did not appear favorable for lengthy lava tube caves. Several caves reported on its southwest flank appear likely to be erosional features in aa underlying pahoehoe. We also had a look at Kalopa State Park near which a pit has been reported but, it was too dark in the forest to

looking late in the afternoon. On the following day, I located the entrance of <u>OHIA</u> E near Kailua in a rapidly developing area.

The 26th, Sis and I investigated the pseudokarst in the Mauna Lani resort area. Most of the lava mauka the resort area is aa but, pahoehoe appeared as we drove makai on the entrance road. The first cave entrance appeared on the right, just before the side road (left) to Kalahuipuaa Historic Park in the resort area. Others were just behind the park restrooms and on both sides of the trail to the beach. Collapse sinks are so numerous that it will be surprising to find a lengthy tube here. But, the lava looks like that in the caves loop of Lava Beds National Monument, Calif. so, it is not impossible. The management has installed an interpretive sign about lava tubes, along the trail to the beach. A few days later, Mark Stock reported finding a cave here some 200 feet long, after looking in only a few of the pukas.

We also found the Big Island's second show cave in the park complex of Kona Plantation Coffee's outlet store, between Honaunau and Captain Cook. Although it is only about 75 feet long, it has better flow and drip features than famous <u>THURSTON LAVA TUBE</u> and is reasonably well illuminated; and it's free. Well worth a visit. Gmaller lava tube cross-sections can be seen in the cliff above the illuminated tube, below the main building. Farther south, we located the old Civil Defense Fallout Shelter "marker" for what probably is MAGOON ESTATE CAVE.

SUBDIVISIONS NEAR VOLCANO, HAWAII

On January 18, Spike & Carol Werner, Kevin Kelly and Sis & I went looking at properties in subdivisions near Volcano, HI. On one in the Fern Forest subdivision, we found a sinkhole nearly hidden in ferns and anthuriums that had gone wild. Heading mauka was a walking passage 67 feet long with a strange open low tumulus with peculiar contorted

is a few cm in diameter that once had been vertical but, not much else of interest. Akai was a comfortable walking passage that split after about 100 feet. The higher left branch had a red lava tongue that had spilled in from the other branch -- quite pretty -and some lava dripstone. But, it soon ended with less than 100 additional feet. The other branch soon lowered into a short but, tight and jagged crawlway and none of us had come prepared for such. I did it anyway continuing about 250 feet past the end of the red lava tongue and past some curious lava-balls on the cave floor that have red collars. At a point where the cave curved to the right and enlarged, I decided to go back and return with proper equipment.

Mark Stock and I did return on the 29th but, we didn't find much more. The length of the main passage is about 600 feet. It ends in a low terminal complex (Mark thinks one crawlway may continue, however). The most notable feature of the makai section is a spectacular red stalagmite about 3 inches high. When we used it for a survey point, it turned out to be pasty red clay. We called it <u>ANTHURIUM SINK CAVE</u> and didn't bother to name the little cave on the mauka end of the main entrance sink. (see map in this issue)

Later, Mark twisted his knee between rocks in another puka farther makai and had to be on crutches for several days. On the 31st, he and I had fun photographing a trip through <u>THURSTON LAVA TUBE</u> on crutches but, unfortunately my lens steamed and none of the photos are worth much.

MAUKA THURSTON AND ASH CAVES KAU DISTRICT, HAWAII COUNTY, HI

Speleogenetically, the pit at the mauka end of the <u>THURSTON LAVA TUBE</u> trench has been a source of speculation but, nobody ever got around to checking it out. Finally, Jim Martin asked me to help him on Jan. 20th. As Chief Ranger, he had to rescue a camera somebody had dropped into it.

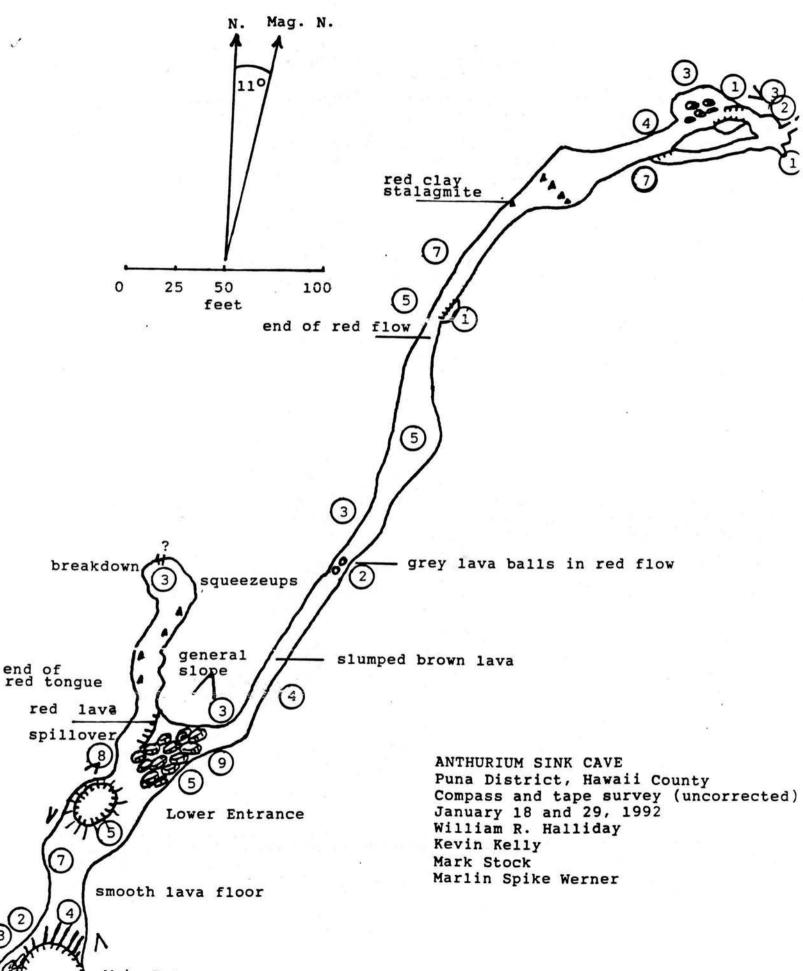
The pit was only about 18 feet deep but, very mucky and the last few feet were overhanging. A cable ladder proved useful. Jim retrieved the camera (a bit water-logged but, possibly repairable) and we noted other recent artifacts including a camera not worth rescuing and old & new beer cans. Then, we looked around. Mauka, we found a <u>"DANGER"</u> sign on the wall, perhaps 30 years old. Beyond was about 100 feet of cave, mostly in breakdown with two blind pits and a small cupola-like upper level. Makai was a short but, more spacious passage extending a few dozen feet under the breakdown in the collapse trench. The cave definitely is not associated with the cracks and puka at and alongside the <u>THURSTON LAVA TUBE</u> comfort station.

After derigging, we headed for the Kau Desert to dry out. Here, <u>ASH CAVE</u> turned out to be about 100 feet long. It is separated into two rooms by a dip in the ceiling and ends by a breakdown slope. Of special interest are acicular crystals, white secondary microgours (probably SiO_2) and layered red lava exposed in one wall. Most of the cave is floored by water-carried ash which nearly plugs the entrance. While small, this cave is of special geological interest. Both caves were entered under Hawaii Volcano National Park permits.

OLAA (DALLAS) CAVE, PUNA DISTRICT HAWAII COUNTY, HI

On Feb. 1st, 1992, Spike Werner, Matt Champion, Steve Mattox and I had a look at about 1 km of <u>OLAA CAVE</u> (<u>DALLAS CAVE</u> in the earlier French literature as a result of studies by Dominique Decobecq). Spike's aluminum extension ladders proved a big help at the overhanging 20-foot entrance pitch -- not as elegant as SRT but, a quick, easy way up and down; and a safe way across the 30-foot pit at the mauka end of the entrance sink in an underground hornito.

First, we had a sightseeing tour makai to the skylight pit, after a photo trip to the plunge pool beneath the false floor forming the bottom of the big entrance puka. Such lava plunge pools are present in several locations in this cave. Along the way to the skylight pit is a 10-foot lavafall where a climbing rope provided a missing handhold that was badly needed. At the skylight pit, red spray paint with misspelled words gives insight into the intelligence, schooling and ethics of a faction of spelunking local youths but, 1



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the rest of the cave looked fine. Bones of two animals in this part of the cave had deteriorated markedly since my last visit.

Mauka was new territory for all of us. We went as far as the red-brown candle stalagmite at the bottom of a lavafall estimated as 20 to 30 feet high. En route, we found unusual variety in the passage. Some was duck walk tube, others were huge multilevel breakdown chambers and just about everything in between. The last 25 minutes is all breakdown -- up and down & up and down long stretches of breakdown. En route are numerous flow features including a steep 15-foot lava cascade. Several upper level confluent passages were not entered. We found two skylights in the mauka section and ascended one but, spotted no landmarks. Among other findings were some secondary mineral deposits, probably sulfates and the skeleton of a dog with a collar near the skylight we ascended. Unfortunately, the owner's name was illegible. As reported at the 6th International Symposium on Vulcano-Speleology by Dave Bunnell, this part of the cave has been mapped previously.

(Editor's note -- As you can see, I'm quite behind in getting these trip reports published. But, I do appreciate all of your patience especially, Bill's. Dr. Halliday sent several other cave maps not mentioned in his trip reports. They will be given to the Grotto Library. If you'd like to see them, contact the Grotto Librarian. Also, while typing all this up, I got rather thirsty. So, I went to get a drink out of the frig. and guess what I found? Hawaiian Punch! So, I poured myself a glass. What a coincidence!)

NEW HAWAIIAN CAVE MAPS FOR LIBRARY

LOWER & MIDDLE PARADISE PARK CAVES, UPPER PARADISE PARK CAVE, MACKENZIE PARK CAMPSITE CAVE, MCBRYDE CIVIL DEFENSE CAVE, MCBRYDE BOUNDARY CAVE, BLACK SAND BEACH CAVE, MAIN WAIANAPANAPA CAVE AND TRAILSIDE CAVE.

LOCAL NEWS

JIM HARP got mentioned in the <u>June NSS NEWS</u> for the article he wrote on constructing a rope litter for emergency use that appeared in the Oct. '91 issue of the <u>Cascade Caver</u>. Credit should also be given to Jerry Thompson who demonstrated the technique at one of our Grotto meetings borrowing the idea from "The Mountaineers" who first originated it. (see <u>Ray's Review</u>, "Other Things in the Dark", p.166, NSS NEWS June 1992)

DICK GARNICK and SALLY POTTS got married on July 26th. They spent their honeymoon touring the cave country in and around <u>Mammoth Cave National Park</u>, Kentucky. They also visited the "Grand Ole Opry" in Nashville, TN. Congratulations to them both.

JAN ROBERTS, a former member of the Grotto tied the knot on June 6th. He and his new bride have a home in Mountlake Terrace not far from where his folks still live. Jan was co-discoverer of <u>WINDY CREEK CAVE</u>, Washington's longest limestone cave. Whenever Bob Brown asked him when he was getting married, Jan always jokingly replied, "Why, does misery like company?" "Yell, we hope Jan's not miserable. Congratulations, Jan.

KARL STEINKE is the proud owner of a family of "little brown bats" that are roosting in the rafters of the building adjacent to his home in Renton. They show up in the Spring, stay the Summer then, disappear to parts unknown for Winter hibernation. Karl purchased a "bat house" from Merlin Tuttle at <u>Bat Conservation International</u> in Texas. But, he says they refuse to use it. They prefer the old rafters, instead.

EX-POOL EXPERIMENTS

by Mike Wagner

"WINDY CREEK CAVE" - Just the name brings back great cave memories.

I first visited the cave Oct. of 1988 with the Cascade Grotto. Caving was new to me nd I didn't quite know what to expect. On that first trip, I forgot my gloves. I was aught a good lesson by <u>WINDY CREEK'S</u> 37 degree bite. Now, I shiver to think of a trip without multiple-layering. This is a story of the different methods I've used for draining the Ex-Pool. Here is part of an article I wrote for the <u>"CAVER"</u> July/Aug. 1990 -- EX-POOL "89":

When I said I was thinking of writing an article for the <u>"CAVER"</u>. my friend, Jim Nelson reminded me of one of our trips to <u>WINDY CREEK CAVE</u> and its wonderful "EX-POOL". It's a low and constricted section of the cave where the excess water collects. It's not bad going in; as you bail, the water runs nicely downhill out of your way. It's usually not bad coming out either, provided you don't leave the cave's plastic bailer on the wrong side of the pool.(which is exactly what they did--Ed) Especially, on a day where lots of snow is melting on the surface.

As the reality of our dilemma hit us, Jim said, "I'm going for it! See ya outside." When I saw the near freezing water pour down the front of his coveralls was about the time he started yelling and I started laughing; and I can assure you, it wasn't as funny, when it was my turn. But, at least Jim soaked up a good amount first. Jim Harp from the Grotto once told me how important it is to keep a journal of cave trips so, you don't forget them later. It's a good idea but, there are some things you never forget; like that look on Nelson's face as he braved the "Ex-Pool". This later became known as the human sponge method.

Another method is to get a large plastic garbage bag, make holes for your arms and head, bail a little, lay on your back and pull yourself through real fast. You look a bit like a dough boy but, what ever works? On one occasion, I brought a hand bilge pump from a boat but, the low ceiling in the constriction wouldn't allow it to operate.

I like to bring people who haven't been caving here before because I tell them that $_$ ling the "Ex-Pool" is a first-timer's initiation to <u>WINDY CREEK</u>. Another way is to use a garden hose with a cap on the end. Start a syphon and cap it just before the pool is drained and bail the rest by hand. Then, when you return, simply open the cap to restart the syphon.

On another occasion, I brought my Makita cordless drill with a Pay'N'Pak drill pump and some hose. This works, if you can keep from laughing long enough. The whole aspect of using different methods to maneuver the "Ex-Pool" is hilarious, now that I look back on it. Mostly, because it really isn't as bad as the picture I paint. The easiest way to get through is to bail like crazy and when it's almost drained, a bonzsai head-first belly crawl will do just fine. So, dress tight, cave right and don't let the "Ex-Pool" bight.

REGIONAL NEWS

A newspaper article on Hell's Canyon states that Chief Joseph was born in a cave near the mouth of Joseph Creek in Wallowa County in 1840. The cave is one of the sites being considered as an addition to the Nez Perce National Historical Park. It also mentions that the brown-eared bat and Townsend's big-eared bat are only two of 14 different species that live in the Hell's Canyon area. (see "Hell's Canyon Facts", <u>Seattle P-I</u>, June 15, 1992, p.A-8)

LARRY KING and MARDI KELTNER of the Willamette Valley Grotto were mentioned in the <u>April NSS NEWS</u>. It had to do with an article they wrote on the <u>BLUE LAKE RHINOCEROS CAVE</u> which appeared in the newsletter of the Willamette Valley Grotto. The cave is located in

- stern Washington. A mold and cast of the cave and six foot long rhino are part of the .lections housed at the University of Washington's, Burke Museum. (see "Ray's Review", .pril 1992 NSS NEWS, p. 110.)

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BECKLEY'S CAVE TRIP REPORT

by Mike Wagner

On April 12, Phil Erickson, Jim Nelson and I drove north with a copy of Halliday's "CAVES OF WASHINGTON" book, as we have done on many occasions. This time, we were searching for a cave that's a little out of the ordinary. A sea cave by the name of "Beckley's" with a large rockshelter nearby. We knew we were headed to the right area but, caves are never easy to find and "CAVES OF WASHINGTON" is 29 years old. A lot can change in that time. We had no idea if there was a Beckley Farm around still, after all those years.

After a brief hour hike through some nice saltwater marshlands and mud banks, we arrived at what we thought must be the caves. A rock out-cropping that probably is an island at extreme high tides attracted our attention. After traversing the thing, we realized we'd been had; there was no cave here.

We then thought that "north side of the delta" must mean north of the delta and north of the North Fork. so, across the river we went but, most of the roads across the river said <u>"NO TRESPASSING"</u>. So, we decided to go to La Conner and ask for directions to the Beckley Farm. As we got close to La Conner, we realized this weekend was the Tulip Festival; tons of traffic. We really had no idea who to ask. At the far end of town, we found a City Hall-Police Station but, this seemed to be more or less a holiday for La Conner. There was one policeman inside, probably because of the attractive receptionist who was also there. He seemed reluctant to unlock the door to talk to us but, eventually did. It seems the Beckley's and their cave aren't known by the local police. But, he told us how to find an indian reservation where there were said to be some old-timers who knew about the cave.

Off we went again but, to no avail. There were no old-timers to be found. By this time, the natives were getting restless in my car. It seems that some in our group were ready to call it quits at this point and I have to admit, it was looking grim. But, I don't give up easy. "Let me check that one dead-end road real quick" I said to buy myself some time.

We drove down the street and saw an elderly man mowing his lawn and we were in luck. He had played in the cave in his younger days on many occasions and told us just how to get there. He explained how it is called the Buck Farm because he married a Beckley girl. We arrived at Buck's house a few blocks away, introduced ourselves as members of the N.S.S. and Cascade Grotto and asked permission to visit his cave. He said, "Sure, you just go back behind my goats and it's at the bottom of the hill. No one has been there for four or five years." To our surprise, the cave was quite some distance from the sea.

The first thing we saw was <u>BECKLEY'S SHELTER CAVE</u>, an impressive-sized rock shelter. A short distance away, we found the entrance to <u>BECKLEY'S CAVE</u>. There is a forty foot crawl that branches in one spot to allow access into the main chamber from two spots. The cave runs parallel to the cliff face and at one time connected to the rock shelter. The cave had a few formations to our surprise and Jim observed five Western Long-earred bats in different parts of the chamber. All in all, the cave was bigger and better than we expected from a sea cave and well worth the drive. It would make a great one day survey practice trip.

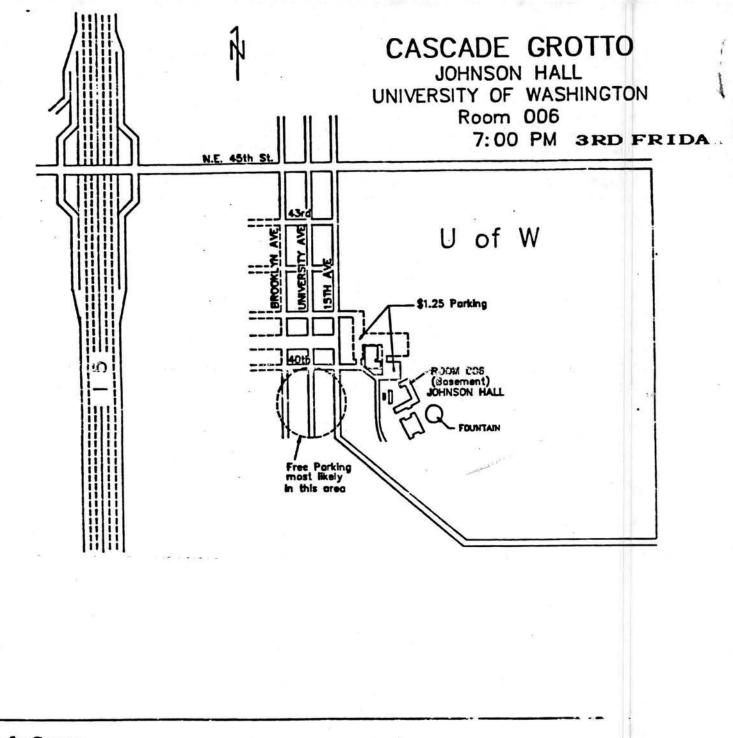
When we left, we each carried a load of trash out with us and thanked Mr. Buck for letting us visit his cave. He seemed surprised that we had done some clean up and said to come back whenever we wanted. It pays to be courteous and leave a good impression on the cave owners. It makes all cavers look good and insures future visits to the cave.

(Editor's Note-- Thanks to Mike for this article on one of our seldom-visited local caves and for his conservation ethic displayed on this and other trips where he's hauled out cave trash left by less responsible people. We can all learn from the fine example he has set. Also, I apologize for publishing this so belatedly.)

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Nos # (1992) CASCADE GROTTO MEMBERSHIP LIST

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	BERG, DEAN	743-1569	15808-80TH W, EDMONDS 98028
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500000000	GELB, RICHARD		3832 WALLINGFORD AVE N. SEATTLE 98103
812			8530 CORNWALL CT, NASHVILLE, TN 37205
	HARALSON, RON		6525 CALIFORNIA AVE SW #306, SEATTLE 98136-1878
			1731 S LK STICKNEY DR. LYNNWOOD 98037
20100	HARTMANN, KEN		2 WEST CASINO RD #33, EVERETT 98204
34849	HOLLENBECK, GREG		21307 E LOST LK RD. SNOHOMISH 98290
			133 N 76TH, SEATTLE 98103
00111	JAMES, RICHARD		6206 NE 70TH, VANCOUVER, WA 98661
27289	KILROY, TOM		4834 S BRANDON ST. SEATTLE 98118
	KILROY (MAJOR), SANDY		4834 S BRANDON ST. SEATTLE 98118
	ananan in ana ina		S 22202 FROG HULLOW LN, CHENEY 99004
			BOX 537, LEAVENWORTH 98826
	LARSON, SHAUN		5423 KIRKWOOD PL N. SEATTLE 98103
	LEE. KWANG H		BOX 85086, SEATTLE 98145
	LUNDBERG, ALAN		19221-38TH PL NE SEATTLE 98155
	MCBRIDE, MOLLY		15100 SE 38TH ST #101-699, BELLEVUE 98006-1763
22000	MCDERMOTT, DAVID		849 NE 68TH ST. SEATTLE 98115
15357	MCTIGUE, LARRY		2713 MEADOW AVE N. RENTON 98056
	MICHAELIS, BECKY		EAST 607 CASCADE PLACE, SPOKANE 99208
	MITCHELL, ROBERT		9715 \$ 248TH APT D-14, KENT 98031
	NAGATA, BRUCE		4113 LINDEN AVE N #101, SEATTLE 98103
	NELSON, GENE & ERICA		1138-18TH AVE E. SEATTLE 98112
18377	OGAWA, DR TAKANORI		1-11-21 KITA-OTSUKA, TOSHIMA-KU, TOKYO, 170, JAPAN
	OSTBY, PAUL		8220 NE 122ND PL, KIRKLAND 98034
33670	PLUE, THERESA R		410 W 10TH, ELLENSBURG 98926
	POOLE, GARY		200-17TH AVE E #201, SEATTLE 98112
	POUND, WENDEL		4525 CHRISELLA RD E. PUYALLUP 98372
33863	ROBERTSON, DON		14507 NE 7TH PL #3, BELLEVUE 98007 4740
	ROBINSON, ROY		3000-80TH SW #402, SEATTLE 98116
	ROGERSON, CHARLES		1315-138TH AVE NE #27-4. BELLEVUE 98005
	SCARL, DR ETHAN A		1701 FAGAN CIRCLE, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801
	SHERMAN, MARK		9417-8TH AVE NE. SEATTLE 98115
	SINGER, DOUG		BOX 31694, SEATTLE 98103
25222	SPRAGUE, STEVE & JENNY		15220-39TH AVE NW. STANWOOD 98292
	STEARNS, DIANA		20725-33RD AVE W. LYNNWOOD 98036
30197	STEINKE, KARL		13125 SE 149TH ST, RENTON 98056
	STEINKE, KURT	1990 B	4556 144TH AVE SE, BELLEVUE 98006
9110	STRONG, TOM	938 - 3957	3260 WALNUT AVE SW, SEATTLE 98116
	STRONG, BLYTHE	938-3957	
	THOMPSON, JERRY		5430 107TH PL NE, MARYSVILLE 98270
25095	TOMPKINS, BEN		18002 1ST AVE NW, SEATTLE 98177
	WADE, JOHN		9301 AVONDALE RD NE #R 1101, REDMOND 98052
33146	WAGNER, MIKE		2770 WESTLAKE N. SEATTLE 98109
			BOX 571, PORTHILL, IDAHO 83853
	ZAK, DAN		1011-215TH ST SE, BOTHELL 98021
			and an



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