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NSS VICE\*PRESIDENT GOES LAVA TUBING IN THE RAIN by Bill Halliday

On Nov 17th, Glen Tiedt and I drove NSS executive V-P Tom Barr to Ape Cave and Lake Cave for his first ( and possibly last) experience with lava tubes. As everyone on the trip was well aware, it had been raining a trifle. Creeks were up, and there were ponds atop the cave, and the roofs were leaking. In fact, it was raining harder inside than out.

First stop was the Reese's cabin, where we had even more trouble than usual routing Field Trip Chairman Nieuwenhuis and Co. out of the sack. Just what DID you do Saturday?

Giving up the hopeless task, our one dedicated car proceeded to the Swift Dam overlook to acquire the Seattle Outdoor Club with a few Portland friends, who were given a guided tour of the lower end of Ape Cave. We had planned to run Tom the entire length of Ape, but what with the excess moisture, people, length of the one-day trip and biological collecting, we settled for the lower section of Ape and the upper end of Lake Caves. Tom found an adult and a larval grylloblattid in Ape, but no salamanders, which he particularly wanted. At last report, he was muttering something about a biological desert while standing hunched in a relatively mild drip. But at least he refrained from the old cry "All lava tube caves are just the same", and was sufficiently impressed by the Red Passage to request a photo thereof. Can anyone oblige?

Tom brought flash powder to the depths of Ape Cave for the first time, consternating those of us farther down the passage at the unexpected explosions. He suspects the lava tube slime is a slurry of algae and bacteria, and hopes to be able to encourage George Claus, algologist at NYU Medical School, to come out to study it (them).

REPORT OF BIOLOGICAL SPECIMINS FROM APE CAVE by Tom Barr

The material collected in Ape Cave proved to be an adult male Grylloblatta, presumably chirurgica, unidentified millipeds, a collembolan, and two male snow-flies, or wingless tipulids. The latter are quite unusual, and I hope that more can be collected on subsequent trips. I think Glen saw them, and both of us thought they might be immature hemiptera. They are long-legged, slender, and black, but low magnification reveals the presence of balancers (halteres) which unmistakably mark them as flies. Apparently they are raptorial feeders, and are supposed to show up occasionally crawling over the surface of the snow. Again, an alpine form. They should go into 70% alcohol. Both occurred under logs and rocks near the bottom of the ladder in Ape Cave.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BARKLEY SOUND EXPEDITION by Maruice Magee

The Seattle contingent of the expedition included William Halliday, Luurt Nieuwenhuis, Don Holliday and Maruice Magee.

The expedition left Seattle at 5 PM in Don Holliday's station wagon. The car was loaded to the ceiling but stood up admirably under the load. The journey was pleasant and uneventful to Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver proved a charming city. We followed a sign and promptly got lost. After admiring the scenery a short time, the undaunted quartet of explorers finally found a road to Horseshoe Bay, north of Vancouver, where it was to catch the 8:45 ferry to Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. The expedition caught the ferry at 10:15. To pass the time between ferries, it ate dinner at Tralls. It was a pleasant evening to miss a ferry.

The expedition arrived at Nanaimo at approximately 12:15 after a pleasant crossing on the Sechart Queen, and headed, undaunted but sleepily toward Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park.

After another hour on the road, the party found the park, wound around on various roads, and finally spied a lighter lantern with NSS signs showing the night's destination. The expedition members were greeted by Dave Dunnet who was waiting for them and had a large tent set up. The tent was a welcome sight and was soon taken advantage of.

Activities resumed at 6:30 AM August 23, albeit slowly. There the other members of the expedition were met. There were Dave Dunnet, director and organizer of the expedition, Don Caines, photographer and reporter from the Victoria Daily Colonist which was our backer, Thorne Forrest, guide to the caves on Henderson Lake, and Maywell Wickheim, guide to caves on Pipestem Inlet.

The first group left Little Qualicum about 7 AM with most of the gear, for Port Alberni, on Alberni Inlet. There they were to load the gear on the plane and fly to Henderson Lake. The plane was to come back at 8:30 for another load, mostly people. The first group was to set up camp at Henderson Lake and eat breakfast there. The second group ate breakfast at Port Alberni. Dave, Thorne and Maywell went ahead. The others stopped at Little Qualicum Falls and a primitive forest area en route. The trees were a good example of those which originally covered the island.

The plane came for the second contingent at 8:30. It was loaded, and flew over some beautiful forests and lakes and landed about 9 AM on Henderson Lake. The first group had finished breakfast and had set up the tents. Lunches were made, gear was packed to the large tent, and the expedition was ready for the first day's foray to look for Thorne Forrest's cave.

Due to abundant rainfall in that area there is an abundance of undergrowth and rotting logs which make hiking difficult. It wasn't long before they also came to karst terrain which complicated matters by providing many holes to fall into.

The expedition hiked over land, rocks, logs and brush until noon when a cave was sighted. Lunch was eaten outside the cave. Maywell reported another cave close to its egress. The first cave was entered and mapped. The other was entered; it wasn't very extensive but had some interesting formations in one passage. The first cave was called Sinking Creek Cave; the second was not named at the time.

About this time, Maywell reported he had found a thirs cave. This proved to be an interesting cave with several passages and a beautiful little waterfall. A large piece of flowstone was found on the floor of the main passage, but no extensive formations were found. This cave was named Big Cedar Cave because a large cedar tree was found downhill a short distance from the entrance.

It was getting late in the day and the expedition was getting tired, so it wended its weary way toward camp and a hearty meal of Dunnet stew. A fire was built on the beach where various cave clothes were dried. Some went swimming to wash off the cave mud and sweat.

The night was beautiful and the weary expedition "hit the sack" early in preparation for a busy day ahead. In the middle of the night it started to rain, and you never saw such a scramble bringing clothes in, covering food and getting under cover of a tent. It rained hard the rest of the night, and was rather foggy the next morning, with some rain continuing.

After breakfast, things were packed to the shore in readiness for the plane which was to come at 8 AM to fly us to Pipestem Inlet. The plane came at 9 AM and flew the first group to the Inlet then came back for the others. Camp was set up as quickly as possible in the rain, but some things got a little wet.

The rain stopped and the expedition got under way to the next cave, named Colonist Cave, for the paper which sponsored the expedition. This was a very interesting cave. It had a few stalactites and one stalagmite. The cave corridor consisted mostly of a passage about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide but 30 feet high, and sinuous. Several photographs were taken here. Some of the expedition members returned to camp by foot and some returned by rubber boat.

Another cave was visited a short distance from camp. It was named Wickheim Camp Cave. It had an interesting pool and waterfall just inside the entrance.

That night, Dave Dunnet cooked steaks which revitalized expedition energy, and caving clothes were again dried. Being forewarned from the previous night, everything was put under cover. It rained again, but not so hard.

Next morning, following breakfast, part of the expedition led by Maywell Wickheim went to Skull Creek Cave. This is a cave through which a good sized stream flowed. The entrance room is very low and wide. Inside were many interesting side passages. Several were large enough to stand up. There were Rainbow trout swimming in the stream inside. Other than the odd shapes formed by solution, some flowstone was about the only formation.

We returned to camp and prepared for the plane which came for the first group at 4 PM and the second group at 4:30. Arriving back at Port Alberni, the equipment for the expedition was divided between the Wickheim and Holliday cars. Both still were loaded to the roof. The cars travelled together to Nanaimo where the Seattle contingent caught the 6:30 ferry at 8:15, and the others headed for Victoria.

The Seattle contingent then made another sightseeing detour through Vancouver by accident, and if Bill Halliday hadn't known his way around a little, it might have been prolonged indefinitely. After finding its weary way out of Vancouver, the Seattle contingent finally arrived at Seattle at 2:30 AM, August 26th.

CORRESPONDENCE AND LEFT-OVERS

From Dave Dunnet, Victoria B.C. Nov 30th, '63

Just a short note to let you know that things are slowly but inevitably progressing here. I've been waiting for the last few weeks for identification of the 16 entomological specimens from the Barclay Sound trip by the Federal Government. At least when they come they'll be definite and reputable.

I hope to be in Seattle of the weekend of Dec 27-29. Is there any chance of a quick trip to some tubes around St Helens or Adams? I don't imagine Luurt will be studying, so perhaps he'd like to organize a brief jaunt.

\* \* \* \* \*

From Ted Danner, U of B.C., Vancouver Oct 18th '63

The three specimens ( non-calcareous material in the walls and ceiling of Barkley Sound Caves) which you sent are composed of volcanic rock most likely of the type geologists call andesite. I would guess ofhand that they were dikes that cut or intrude the limestone. A couple of the pieces contain very minute amounts of sulfide. In one specimen it is pyrite and another contains what I think might be arsenopyrite.

I'm still struggling with the Washington State limestone report, but I hope to have the manuscript ready shortly after Christmas.

I noted one error in "Caves of Washington". P.111 (Snohomish County) The end of the paragraph under Snohomish county should read:...on the ridge crest east of Crystal Creek west ( or northwest of Proctor Creek.

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From Linda & Leonard Good, Four Winds Camp, Deer Harbor, Wash. July 17th, '63

Dr. Rockwell was telling me that that you people had been up here cave exploring. The campers have been spelunking at some caves both here and on San Juan island property. They found some they hadn't seen before.

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Don Holliday has presented to the W.S.S. Files some good photographs of a new cave - Jaekel Cave - located between Wishram and Maryhill above the ranch house of Jaekel's sheep ranch. He has some odd coralloids from the cave, the nature of which is puzzling. WHERE'S THE REPORT YOU PROMISED, DON?

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By accident, the bibliography was omitted from the report on the geology of the Mt St Helens area, presented in the Caver through the courtesy of the University of Washington, Department of Geology.

Fremont, Capt. J. C. Diary ( Nov 23, 1842 )

Tillson, R. W. New evidence for a recent volcanic eruption on Mt St Helens, Wash. Am. Jour. Sci. vol. 44, pp 59-62, 1917

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Lawrence, D.B. The "floating Island" lava flow of Mt St Helens; Mazama,  
vol. 23, no. 12, December 1941

Parrish, J.L. in Steel Points ( a Portland mountaineering quarterly) 1942

\*Verhoogen, Jean Mt St Helens: a recent Cascade volcano; Univ of Calif.  
Bull. Dept Geol Sci vol. 24, No. 9, pp.236-302, Oct 26, 1937

Zapfe, C. The geology of the St Helens mining district of Wash;  
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\* The most comprehensive work on the area

\* \* \* \* \*

From Steve Knutson, Waldo Hall, Univ of Oregon, Corvallis, Oct, 1963

I spent most of the summer finishing my thesis and haven't done any real caving since the Oregon Cave trip last winter. On one trip this summer, however, I was able to do some observation of the limestone (actually marble) along the Jostine river in the Wallowas. There is lots of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , but no visible openings. Actually it was very difficult to get close enough to distinguish shadows, etc., but the part of the exposure I examined closely had only traces of solutional development. One solution tube was about 6" in diameter and went back in out of sight. Perhaps the caves might be more likely to form in limestone than marble, (at least in the Wallowas) because of the bedding planes and the joint structure in the former. There is a great deal of limestone in other parts of the Wallowas and more observation will have to be done.

I have gained a great deal of information about a new (unreported) cave south of Marble Mountain, from a fellow in my dorm - Stuart Eyde - who has visited the cave, and lives in Grants Pass. All the information on it I will give you is derived from him. As soon as possible I will send some slides which he took in the cave. The cave location apparently has been known for many years by a select number of individuals. No name for it yet, but there probably is a local one. SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec 30, T 375, R6W - a short distance down hill from the end of the road which extends south from the Marble Mountain Quarry. Entrance is in a limestone outcrop. Shelter entrance with a downsloping crawl at the back - 200' in total length. One 20 foot column, several other massive formations ( flowstone, bacon rind, soda-straws, etc. ) A group is supposed to have found a blind cave animal on an earlier visit. No bats. Several rooms.

Also go a rumor of a cave in Upper Deer Creek, which is supposed to be "bigger than Oregon Caves".

Vancouver Island sounds interesting - wish I were closer. Any information on the Nakimu Caves, B.C. Expedition for next summer? Is anyone from Seattle going? At any rate, how about an Oregon Caves trip? Let me know what is going on and maybe I can become active again.

\* \* \* \* \*

Members in good standing of the Cascade Grotto who have not received their copy of Caves of Washington by W. R. Halliday, may receive it by sending a 9" X 12" self-addressed envelope with 15¢ postage affixed to the author at 1117 - 36th East, Seattle, Washington

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