



The Cascade Caver

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



Volume 10 no. 5

Editor: Dr. William R. Halliday

May 1971

COMING EVENTS

April 30. Summit Steam Caves Planning Meeting, Coughlin's, Call PA 5 - 9127.

May 1-2. Lake Quinalt, Washington State Search & Rescue Meet.

May 8-9. North Cascade Cave Hunt, Call Halliday, EA 4-7474.

May 7-9. Papoose Cave Trip, Call Bob Brown, Ro 3-9094.

May 15-16. Ape Cave Trip, Call Bob Brown, Ro 3-9094.

May 22-23. Mt. Adams Trip. Call Bill Halliday, EA 4-7474.

May 29-31. Papoose Cave Trip, this trip will be one of the big trip's of the year, a steak fry is planed and there will be cavers from all over the region-agood chance too meet new friends! Call Bob Brown.

June, altitude conditioning trips for Summit Steam Cave group.

June 12-19. N.S.S. Convention.

Labor Day weekend. NW Regional Meeting, BearLake Area, Idaho.

Thanksgiving weekend. Possibly Shasta Lake area, with California Region.

OME DAIBER TO SPEAK AT MAY 22 GROTTO MEETING
8PM Hallidays 1117 36th Avenue East at E. Madison St.

FOR THE CASCADE CAVER IN THE INTERESTS OF FEEDING THE STARVING
MULTITUDES OF UNEMPLOYED BOEING ENGINEERS!

Turn to the next page.

2# 01.10U

FOR STARVING ENGINEERS.

"Flying Foxes (Gray-headed fruit bat-Pteropus Poliocephalus) are excellent eating though anything but agreeable creatures to touch, or indeed have anything to do with on account of the strong unpleasant smell they have, but once get rid of the wings and skin and you will hardly know the flesh from pork...I cut them up, along with an onion, and seasoned with all sorts of herbs, and stewed them for a couple of hours, then turned them into a pie dish and covered with a good paste. Curried, you would not know Flying Fox from pork, indeed the flesh when they are in season very much resembles suckling pig. I don't think they are good except in the fruit season, as when there is no fruit they live on scrub berries and leaves, which give them an unpleasant flavour."

Allen, Glover Morrill, Bats
(Thank you, Barbara - but not much!)

THE ULTIMATE CAVING PACK FOUND!

- Contents: 1 Carbide lamp in waterproof plastic bag to keep it from getting wet while caving.
- 1 Small glass bottle from Turnbulls Pharmacy 3/4 full of unknown liquid.
- 1 Pair gloves in plastic bag.
- 23 Blank checks (mud-covered)
- 1 bag of rubber bands with matches.
- 1 plastic container of carbide, flints and more matches.
- 1 Jew's harp.
- 1 large plastic bottle of carbide.
- 1 miniature first aid kit to cover minor nervous breakdowns.
- one cc injectable Rabies Vaccine (Duck Embryo type).
- 1 Wad chewing tobacco.
- Seven small, one medium plastic bags.
- 1 Cord, small unknown quantity, unknown quality.
- Assorted stale hard candies.
- 1 2-1/2" candle.
- 1 rusty bowie knife.
- 1 lamp bottom.
- 2 1/2" long pencils, one with eraser.
- 1 Death mask of a Mayan Caver.
- 20 waterproof matches
- 1 Food container, contents:
 - 12 biscuit rations
 - 2 chocolate rations
 - 1 gallon dehydrated water
 - 12 milk chocolate tablets

Note: "This is concentrated food and should be eaten slowly, expires 12--4-59"

The letters K.S. were seen on the pack! Found in Canada!

MOSES COULEE FIELD TRIP REPORT

- Wes Cope

Objective: to examine a reported Ice Cave, also other possible caves in the lower Moses Coulee area

The party left Seattle at 7:00 A.M. on April 3, 1971 in Bill Leufkens' car. The exploration group consisted of the driver, Dave Albert, Bill Halliday and the writer. After looking for a rumored "hot air" cave south of Chelan, we went down the Columbia from Wenatchee to the mouth of Moses Coulee. Many openings in the basalt were seen. High up on the cliffs, two or three looked promising. However as our goal was the Moses Coulee area, we forewent the exploration of these.

The party stopped at the Palisades Cash Grocery for instructions and directions; the owner escorted us to the Goldy Ranch where we met a very interesting young man: R.H. Goldy, who raises alfalfa seed and has lived all his life in the area. He very kindly took the rest of the day off to show us the talus Ice Caves and another cave that he remembered. The Ice Caves were as Bill Halliday predicted they would be: accumulations of ice in loose talus at the bottom of a slope. A very good one, however, an excellent example. Mr. Goldy told us of several other caves or grottos in the area. One is definitely a tree cast; it had petrified wood in it, now removed. This one we did not visit.

We were very interested in one he described in Douglas Coulee, an off-branch of Moses Coulee. From his description we thought that we had a volcanic tube in this old basalt. This is still a question.

Goldy's Cave is located about 1/4 mile up the coulee, on the east wall about 300 feet from the valley floor at the top of a talus slope. It consists of an opening about 10 feet across, narrowing to seven feet just inside the opening. It is a roughly tapered cylinder, sloping upward at about 50 degrees for the first 70 feet. Then it tips horizontally and runs about 40 feet at about a 20 degree slope as far as one can crawl, narrowing down to a very small end. There are rat and bat droppings. The roughly cylindrical, tapered shape and some areas in the cave suggest that it is a tree cast. However due to the definite sagging shape, plus not finding any petrified wood as you usually do in casts of this area, I believe it may have been formed in some other way. However, I'm not the expert.

There are several other openings in the Moses Coulee walls that should be looked into, and many in the Columbia River area. We have received reports of other caves in the area and are going back to check these as time permits.

Our thanks again to Mr. Goldy and the kind folks of the Palisades area!

* * *

Yr editor's thanks to Bob Brown for preparing and typing the first two pages of this issue of the Caver. Dunno why he chickened out at the third.



"Agreement appears virtually unanimous that the dominant value of the Lewis River drainage of the "unit" is speleological. Indeed, the speleological values of this area appear to be of national significance, including as they do the world's longest known lava tube cavern and several caves containing wholly unique speleogenetic features. For this reason, vigorous action is necessary to control conflicting use of this area by snowmobiles.

"Hiking into this area for winter studies, on several occasions I have nearly been run down by snowmobilers who seem to believe that foot travelers have no rights in the area. Other speleologists have similarly had to jump into deep snow because of similar actions by unlicensed vehicles.

"Further, snowmobiles make access to highly vulnerable caves much easier than summer foot travel, thus increasing the risk and rate of vandalism of scientific and other recreational values manyfold. In addition, their uncontrolled use jeopardizes the wildlife values of the area; game animal deaths from exhaustion by snowmobile chases is well documented in other areas.

"On the other hand, public delight in snowmobiling by responsible individuals is understandable, and their use in spelunking is an established use north of road N818; movies of this by Jan Utterstrom have been shown on "Northwest Explorer" and elsewhere. Therefore, while exclusion of snowmobiles from the entire Lewis River drainage of the "unit" would be highly desirable, a compromise appears possible permitting their use on and east of roads N90 and N83, and on and north of N818, where the caves and wildlife are less vulnerable and the use already established.

"In no event should snowmobiles be permitted on road N816, the essential road for winter speleological studies. Further, only licensed snowmobiles should be permitted on any road in the "unit", so that offenders can be identified and prosecuted.

"If I can supply further information, please do not hesitate to let me know."

* * *

Recent correspondence:

"Your February 28 note is sufficient notice of your intent to explore the summit steam caves at greater length. We hope you have a productive trip."

- Norman A. Bishop
Chief Park Naturalist
Mount Rainier National Park

* * *

A staff member of the Washington Department of Mines & Geology has identified a fragment of an odd, tongue-like deposit on the floor of Goldy's Cave as: "an explosion breccia composed of volcanic glass fragments, including cryptocrystalline quartz, clay minerals and iron oxide. Some carbonates are present."

VULCANOSPELEOLOGICAL ABSTRACT

Greeley, Ronald & Hyde, Jack H. n.d. (1971) Lava tubes of the Cave Basalt, Mount St. Helens, Washington. Forthcoming N.A.S.A. report.

The Cave Basalt, a high alumina pahoehoe basalt flow containing numerous lava tubes, originated on the southwest flank of Mt. St. Helens, southwestern Washington, and flowed down a stream valley incised in older pyroclastic flow deposits. In situ charcoal samples yield ^{14}C dates of 1860 \pm 250 years B.P. and 1925 \pm 95 years B.P. from two localities within lava tubes. Detailed survey of 9125 m of lava tubes, correlated with surface geological mapping, yields several geomorphologic relationships of basalt flows. Most of the lava tubes apparently formed between shear planes in laminary lava flow, although some tube sections show evidence that the tube roof formed by accretion of spattered lava in turbulent flow. Partial collapse of tube interiors reveals: 1) the wall separating the tube interior from the pre-flow country rock may be thinner than 25 cm, 2) lava flows can erode pre-flow country rock, 3) collapse of the tube interior can occur immediately after the tube has been drained of molten lava and before the walls cool completely, 4) lava tubes may represent the thickest part of the lava flow, occupying topographic lows (stream channels) and 5) tubes can be modified extensively by later flows through accretion and erosion.

Many surface features of basalt flows are directly related to lava tubes. Pressure within the closed lava tube system resulting from outgassing and hydrostatic pressure and overflow of lava from ruptured roof sections (or from channel overflow prior to roof formation) result in formation of a topographic high along many sections of the lava tube axis. Unequal pressure and temporary ponding of the lava flow can deform the roof into surface domes 40 to 50 m in diameter. Most of the domes of the Cave Basalt collapsed, probably as a result of withdrawal of supporting lava during drainage of the lava tubes. Raised-rim craters found in many parts of the flow are associated with lava tubes and probably formed by collapse of domes.

* * * *

The April practice rescue of the Northwest Cave Rescue Association was held at the third entrance of Ole's Cave, which was rigged in such a way as to require a 20-foot drop. One of the simulated victims had a broken leg and both were exposure "victims". After word reached the "rescuers", one hour was needed to reach the scene. Within another hour, camp was established at the site, with a tent and warm liquids. By the end of three hours, the "victims" were evacuated and the situation controlled. About two dozen cavers attended, about half of them NCRA members.

- information from Bob Brown at grotto meeting.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CAVING TRIP ON B.C. MAINLAND - Clarence Hronek

The B.C. Mainland Cavers left Maple Ridge at 7 AM March 6, 1971 and arrived at Sumas, U.S.A. at 8 o'clock to await the arrival of the Cascade Grotto members. After introductions and coffee, we drove across the border into Canada where custom officials are not surprised to hear of cavers.

From B.C. were this recorder and Gerrit Van Der Laan, scouting trip coordinator. From the Cascade Grotto were Chuck and Mary Coughlin, Ron Pflum, Dave Albert and Gregory Thomson.

Arriving at the area of small Silesia Creek Cave at 10:30 there was lots of snow on the ground and the temperature was 36°. We started scouting immediately, driving south and observing the mountainsides for limestone outdrops and cave entrances for 3 miles, to a fork. Taking what appeared to be the most travelled road on the lower side, it came to an end at a washout; we hiked about one mile to the abandoned Apex Mining and Exploration cabins.

Here we divided into two groups to rejoin two hours later. Gerrit's group took the right road, crossing a bridge and scouting limestone NE of Border peak to about the 3000-foot elevation; no entrances were located. Dave's group followed the road for about 3/4 mile observing both sides of Silesia Creek, stopping two miles short of the International Border. Same result. Leaving the cabins we returned to the car. While driving back, Gerrit spotted a possible entrance. With a monocular lens it appeared to be a cave entrance. Gerrit and Chuck forded three fingers of the creek, but it was only an overhanging ledge. One can crawl into it about 6 feet. They returned wet and cold 1 1/2 hours later; a handline was most helpful crossing the creek.

At the mouth of Silesia Creek, the Cascade group jointly entered Silesia Creek Cave and it was like seeing how many bodies can be jammed into a telephone booth. This is a record for this cave: five people!

We called it a day at 5 PM and drove to the ranch of Mr. Gordon E. Wells who kindly provided us with the use of a hall. On behalf of everyone I wish to thank him publically for this. After supper, Gerrit reported on his trip to The Island of Caves and Cascade Grotto's 20th Anniversary Party. Next he displayed and explained his 3-day lightweight economical food supply. Dave and Ron explained many types of caving equipment. The evening was topped off with Clarence taping a lead with a tape recorder that did not record a sound. Next morning we found we had picked a leaky place to sleep; only Greg and Clarence remained dry. After breakfast we cleaned the hall and drove to "Wells Sink" to show it to the Cascade Grotto. Then we hiked to a gravel-filled sink up a logging road following an overgrown skid road for 100 yards. The scouting group fanned out for about 400 yards but returned due to rain and knee-deep snow and we called it a day at noon. On the way hope we obtained leads on two caves near the Chilliwack River and one in the Agassiz area; local residents are becoming aware that explorers are interested in caves in the Fraser Valley!

Paid-up grotto membership as of May 1, 1971

Albert, Dave	2260 NE 51st	Seattle	-	98105
Anderson, Charles	819 Dexter North	Seattle	AT4-4027	?
Anderson, Margo	"	"	"	?
Brannon, David	726 Pasadena St.	Tacoma	?	98466
Brown, Colete	1212 SW Holden	Seattle	RO3-9094	98106
Brown, Robert	"	"	"	98106
Campbell, Newell	6605 N. Applegate	Yakima	?	98902
Charleston, Jack	19748 SE 34th	Issaquah	EX2-5918	98027
Cope, Wesley E.	4730 32nd Ave. S.	Seattle	PA5-8600	98118 (work)
Coughlin, Charles	4751 Mtn. ViewDr.	Seattle	PA5-9127	98108
Coughlin, Mary	"	"	"	"
Dewitt, Charles	507 3rd Ave. Bx360	Seattle	-	98104
Douglass, Gary	?	?	?	?
Frahm, Jerome	12732 27th NE	Seattle	EM2-9314	98125
Frese, Verne	17021 1st Ave. S.	Seattle	CH4-1525	98108
Halliday, Marcia	1117 36th Ave. E.	Seattle	EA4-7474	98102
Halliday, Patricia	"	"	"	98102
Halliday, Ross	"	"	"	98102
Halliday, Wm. R.	"	"	"	98102
Hronek, Clarence	21491 Dewdney Tk. Rd, Apt. 2,	Maple Ridge, B.C.		
Leufkens, Wm.	915 NW 57th St.	Seattle	SU3-7704	98107
Kaczmarek, Helen	Qtrs 2537C	Fort Lewis	968-3157	?
Kaczmarek, Mike	"	"	"	?
Kirwan, Kathy	5018 17th Ave. NE	Seattle	LA32332	98105
Kiver, Eugene	Geol. Dept. EWSC	Cheney	?	99004
Knutson, Steve	Chem Dept OSU	Corvallis, Ore.		97331
MacLeod, Barbara	2260 NE 51st	Seattle	-	98105
Miller, Tom	308 Streeter Hall,	EWSC, Cheney		99004
Moore, Robert	14727 39th NE	Seattle	EM4-9636	98155
Munroe, Ken	3735 SW 100th	Seattle	?	98146
Nehez, Robert	8101 83rd SW, B30	Tacoma	582-2552	98498 (work)
Pflum, Nancy	816 N. 47th	Seattle	ME2-4898	98103
Pflum, Ron	"	"	"	98103
Roberts, Jan	5706 236th NW	Mntl. Ter.	PR88503	?
Scheffler, Larry	3872 1/2 Beach Dr.	SW, Stle	PA8-2623	98116
Schmidt, Justin	Chem Dept, UBC	Vanc. BC	?	
Smith, Claude	Box 1292	Carlsbad, NMex.		88220
Steinburn, Tom	11517 36th NE	Seattle	98125	EM3-1751
Thomson, Greg	5029 49th SW	Seattle	98116	?
Tubbs, Don	4005 15th NE#402	Seattle	98105	ME2-7048
Tupper, Ed	6241 34th NE	Seattle	?	LA2-3579
York, Maryalice	4834 90th SE	Mcr. Is.	98040	Ad2-1891
York, W. Van	"	"	"	"
Zarwell, Dr. Wm.	8101 83rd SW, G28	Tacoma	98498	JU4-6251

Please send additions and corrections as soon as possible.



A collaboration —
Brown & MacLeod

"PHIL, IT'S ABOUT TIME TO
THROW IN THE PARSLEY"

