



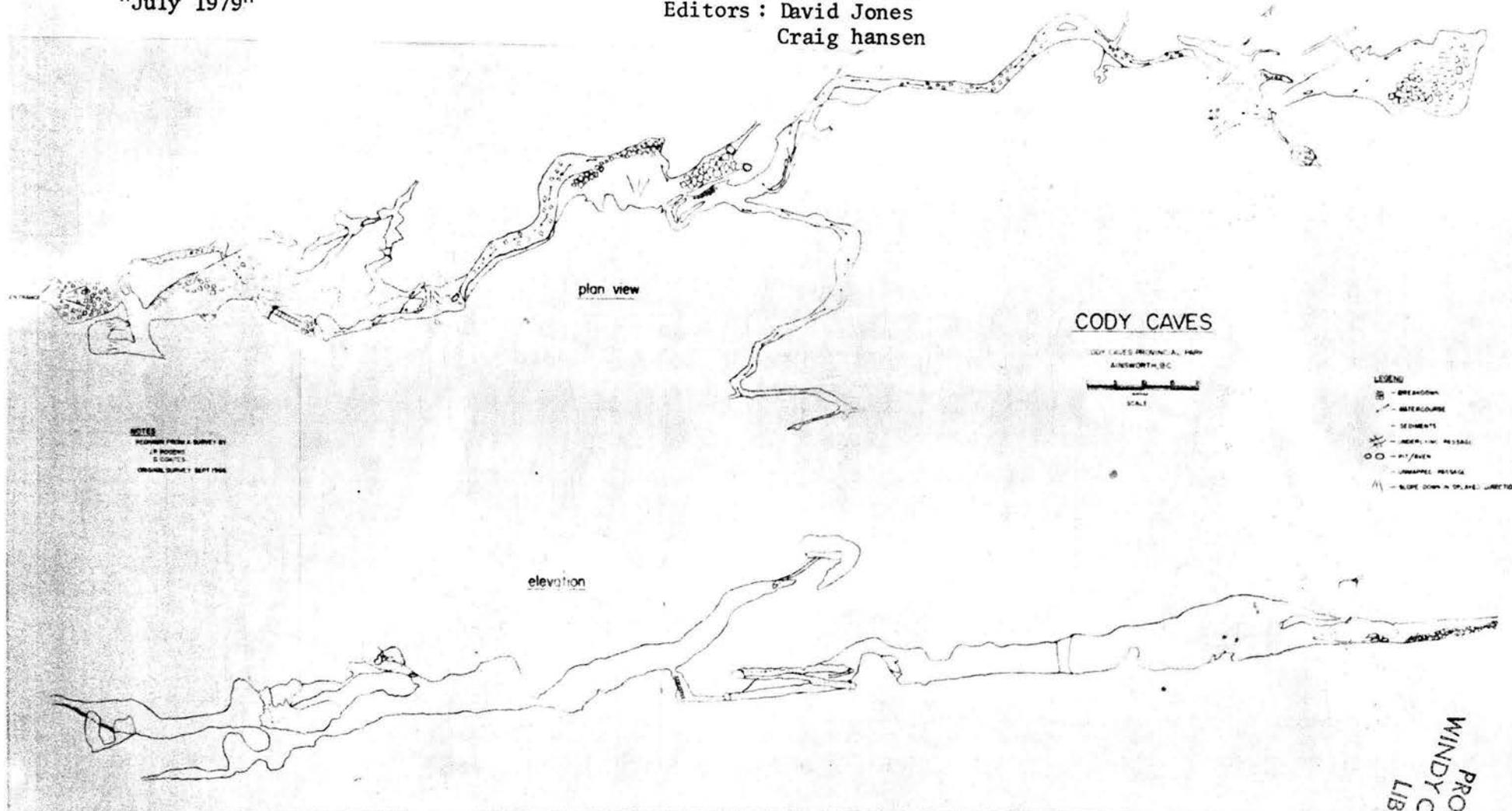
THE CASCADE CAVER

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



Volume 18 No. 7
"July 1979"

Published August 1979
Editors: David Jones
Craig Hansen



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THE CASCADE CAVER intends to be published ten times per year by the Cascade Grotto of the National Speleological Society. Subscription rate is four dollars for one years issue. Full grotto dues are four dollars and fifty cents, and family (not including subscription) is fifty cents. All payments should be mailed to the Grotto treasurer: Craig Hansen, Route 3, Box 118, Cheney WA, 99004.

COMING EVENTS

* Asterisks indicates offical Grotto field trip. (One per month.).

August 24, Friday. Eastern Washington Unit meeting at 8:00 p.m. at David Jones' house at 106 N3rd Cheney WA. Program.

August 28, Tuesday. Northwestern Washington Unit meeting at Wes Gannaways house. 1604 Brockwood drive, Ferndale, WA at 7:00 p.m.

*September 1-3, Labor day. Cody Cave B.C. Meet at Whitfields house in Nelson B.C. Some will stay until the ninth. Contact Brown.

September 18, Tuesday. Regular meeting, Same time and place.

Program: "Papoose Cave, Idaho"

September 22-23, Cave ridge (Snoqualmie pass) limestone caves; Contact Brown.

*September 29-30. Paradise Ice Caves. Meet at 9:00 a.m. at Paradise Ranger station; campat Cougar Rock campground. Contact Charlie Anderson, 682-9994 days.

October 16, Tuesday. Regular meeting, same time and place. Program: "Caves of Oregon".

*October 12-14, Veterans day. Papoose Cave, Idaho. Contact Brown.

November 20, Tuesday. Regular meeting, same time and place.

Program: Film Strip: "Exploring the Sacred Mayan Wells"

*November 22-25, Thanksgiving. McLoughlin Canyon Caves (Okanogan County) mapping trip. Contact Brown.

*December 15. Big Four Glacier Caves (more accessible to Seattle than any of the above); Contact Crawford.

December 18 Regular meeting, same time and place. Program: Slide Show: "Caving Safety"

If you have a field trip planned or pending or you are interested in any of the above please contact Chris Burdge your Grotto Field Trip Coordinator at 775-6724.

CASCADE GROTTO STORE

Storekeeper: Chuck Fair

Route 1 Box 155-B, Eatonville WA 98328

PHONE 832-3651

Construction hardhat (with lamp bracket & chin strap)	\$12.00
Gloves (waterproofed rubber)	1.65
Chin strap	1.10
Kneepads (Judson rubber)	4.95
Side Packs	1.65
Cyalume Lightsticks	1.50
Plastic storm shelter	1.40
Justrite Electric Headlamp	7.50
Justrite Carbide Lamp Tip	.30
Justrite Reamer	.25
Justrite Hexnut	.10
Justrite Striker	.90
Justrite air cooled grip	.45
Justrite reflector 4''	2.30
Justrite reflector 2-1/2''	1.95
Premier Carbide Lamp with 4'' reflector	15.00
Premier Carbide Lamp Tip	.30
Premier Wing Nut	.55
Flints	3/ .10
Gasket	.25
Felt	.10
Felt Holder	.50
Foam ''O'' Ring	.10
Striker Spring	.15
Caves of Washington	4.00
Cascade Grotto Decals	.30
Cascade Grotto Patches	2.35

10% SURCHARGE FOR NON-MEMBERS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Equipment -- Rental -- Locations

Bill Halliday: 324-7474 Seattle

Chuck Fair: 832-3651 Eatonville

At present the equipment rental supplies consist of hard hats, lamps, and side packs. There are also some rental shovels. Any profit from rental fees will be used to purchase more rental equipment. Chuck Fair is equipment rental manager and you can contact him at his home (see above) or at grotto meetings. Bill Halliday has a portion of the rental equipment at his home.

Equipment Rental Fees:

Hardhat, Lamp, and side pack: \$2.00/weekend \$6.00/month. Shovels 25¢/day.

Note: a deposit of \$10.00 will be required of non-grotto members.

Anyone having any worn or unwanted caving equipment is invited to donate it to the Grotto. It will either be rented, sold in the store, or auctioned off. Also, anyone finding any bargains for things the store needs (like coveralls), or having any suggestions, please contact Chuck and tell him about it.

DONATION JUG

At future meetings, you may observe a plastic jug sitting on a card table by the stairs. This is intended to hold donations from anyone who wishes to donate toward the cost of the program.

''\$'' TRIP REPORT CONTEST ''\$''

An anonymous person has donated \$20.00 to a cash prize fund for the best trip report printed in these pages this year. The rules are as follows:

1. A trip report is a narrative of a caving or cave scouting field trip. It must specify the date, people involved, and cave(s), if any, visited.
2. The editor reserves the right to make minor changes in any report before publication.
3. To prevent possible hoaxes, reports on totally secret caves (those known only to the author) are inadmissible.
4. All reports printed from December, 1978, through November, 1979 will be judged jointly by the editor and the chairman, who will select three reports by three different authors.
5. At the December, 1979 meeting, the membership will vote among these three for the winner; its writer will receive the prize.

Any other person wanting to contribute to the prize fund is welcome to do so (contact the editor).

F E A T U R E

CODY CAVES

Hidden in the deep recesses of the Selkirk mountains of British Columbia lies a small but complex series of passages and chambers. Discovered in 1890 by a young Prince Edward Islander, Henry Cody, the caves fame quickly spread. Because of articles written by Roger Pocock for the magazine Argosy, at that time an earth bound adventure magazine, the Governor General of Canada was inspired to visit the cave in 1909. Since then the cave has been visited by countless numbers spurring the Canadian government to make it a provincial park in 1967.

The entrance of the cave follows a half mile hike up a winding trail that crosses over the very stream that flows through the cave. Though not a typical breakdown entrance Cody cave is open to the surface by what appears to be ceiling collapse. The first chamber is breakdown strewn and almost completely devoid of secondary formations but evidence of phreatic origin is abundant. After scrambling over the first series of breakdown one is confronted with the two passages that lead to the main complex. Veering to the right and perhaps twenty meters further in the passageway is an aluminum ramp that leads down to the main stream passage. It is this portion of the cave that hosts the swiftly flowing stream which is very prominent. This stream cascades down a ten foot waterfall accessible by means of a permanently installed ladder. By taking the left route it would take you along up a small side passage through a narrow squeeze then into a fairly large size room that leads into yet another small passage where secondary formations along with several dried out crystalline pools become noticeable. This passage (named the Dog-leg, so named because of the passages shape) leads into the main chamber a few hundred feet from the aluminum ladder. Backtracking back to the ladder one has the option of descending the pit that runs parallel to the ten foot water fall. This passage continues for sixty or so meters until it reaches the point where the stream ingulfs its entire eight inch height. Going up the stream from the ladder the passage widens, secondary formations become slightly more abundant and the gently flowing stream moves below as the main route is a traverse above the stream canyon some eight to ten feet. The traverse continues for thirty meters then gradually fades into sections of massive breakdown. The way around the breakdown is one of several. One of these "by-pass" routes is a brisk crawl through the constant thirty-seven degree water of Cody cave. For those that are not water enthusiasts, or perhaps want to save the best for last, there is always the dry by-pass that leads to the highest portion of the cave. From the highest point in the cave it is a quick crawl down to and around several chunks of breakdown into the room that contains the second ladder. This ladder is an aid for the fifteen foot drop that leads into the room. Again the caver is faced with one of many ways to continue on. The easiest of the choices is a quick crawl following the main route of the stream. This crawlway continues for twenty feet until it opens up into another large canyon like passageway. This is the point where the stream breaks into two separate streams. The smaller of the two goes up through a small

crawl and through a series of "S" bends then opens into a standing size passage. The route of this passage follows perpendicular to the main passage. This passage is perhaps the most richly decorated passage in the cave. Hundreds of white soda straws hang quietly from the ceiling. Boxwork decorate the walls and ceilings. Flowstone mounds covered with small rimstone dams and small stalagmites, are known to contain cave pearls. This side passages end abruptly but not before the ceiling gradually sizes itself down to stooping passage (In the words of Phil Whitfield "it is a stooped passage") Once one confronts the rear wall a tiny passages veers of sharply to the right in two places. The closest is about eight inches high and is completely sealed by a soda straw ceiling that resembles a door on a jail cell. The second crawl is about two feet high and leads back into a small room that branches off in three different directions. One of the branches is too small to negotiate. Another parallels the third and chokes itself off. But the third is a nice sand crawl space leading back for some fifty feet into a small grotto that has a little bit of boxwork. Once out of the stream passage the caver is once again continuing his trek up the main passage. The main stream passage continues some five hundred feet before being choked off by the largest pieces of breakdown in the cave. From this point in the cave several side passages are easily accessible. Most of these side rooms are simple waterfall dugouts that lead to places only the more adventurous go- nowhere. However, one long crawlway is known to reconnect to the main passage. Unfortunately thereafter sumps. Another, usually a favorite for those who like tight wet and muddy crawls leads the interested caver through two-hundred feet of tight (tight) crawlways which contains up to twelve inches of a nice slimy potters mud. The "rectum" then leads the caver into a small narrow room some fifteen feet high. In the room lies fantastic sand castles made of fine mud. A small, amazing, resolution crystal false floor some one eighth of an inch thick hangs out from the edge some two feet. A top this false floor lie thousands of tiny delicate crystals. Once out of the "rectum" and ten pounds heavier one can not help but notice the countless side passages that are visible everywhere.

The side passages are endless and so perhaps is the cave. And so until the last muddy crawlway is pushed to a solid wall, the story continues...

GARDNER CAVE AT 2051

On a recent mapping trip to Gardner cave Craig Hansen and David Jones of this Grotto discovered an untouched and unmarred passage in Gardner Cave. The cave was originally surveyed at 1051' in 1959. Hansen and Jones pushed the new passage to 469' of virgin territory. Along with two other known but not surveyed in 1959 passages the total cave length was 2051'. Due to the contract with the state park service the location of the passage and its formation content cannot be revealed in the Cave this month. But look for a full detailed account of the trip that made Gardner Cave once more the longest limestone cave in the state in the next few cavers.

Trout Creek Hill Pit

by Jim Nieland

I have fairly good directions to the pit near Wind River from a friend who works at the Forest Supervisors Office in Vancouver. He visited the cave in 1973 before a road was constructed near it. The cave is located within the Wind River Experimental Forest. In 1976 there was a little stir by the director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Robert F. Tarrant, who was concerned about Forest Service liability in the event there should be an injury or fatality resulting from public use of the cave. I am not sure that any thing was actually done at the cave but there were some preliminary suggestions to place a log barricade around the opening and to place some warning signs nearby.

I have a copy of a "speleological description taken from the Trout Creek Hill management plan". The report is quite complete and refers to the cave as Marilyn's Hole but I think a more accurate name would be Trout Creek Hill Pit. I have been told that Marilyn is the name of a clerk who works for the Wind River District and that they named the cave after her as a joke. The report mentions the first discovery as being made by Leo Moore, a Forest Service packer, in 1955. It also says that in 1955 a party of 5 was formed for exploration and support. "Three explorers led by Richard Misner were lowered into the cave by "A" frame and rope. They completed exploration finding several arrowheads and some animal bones. Several pictures were taken."

The cave is supposed to be located within 100 feet of a road, at an elevation of about 2700 feet. The entrance is reported to be "located in surface weathered rock" and entered through a vertical "blow hole". "A descent of about 30 feet brings one to a small ledge system. (Combination of chimney and open face climb on belay or vertical rappel.) Approximately 55 feet of vertical rappel is needed to reach the rubble-strewn floor."

"Apparently the cave is restricted to one large room. No side passages are visible. In cross-section, the cave appears as an inverted goblet or double goblet with hollow stem. The base is approximately circular, measuring about 70 feet in diameter."

Trout Creek Hill is a Cenozoic volcano, and I suspect that the cave is a spatter cone, much like we have been finding in Oregon.

TRIP REPORT
Eastern Washington
Field Trip

The time, May 23 about 8:30 in the morning. The day, rainy completely overcast, hopefully not a foreshadowing of what was to come. The reason . . . well that was a different matter, we were heading to Conconully to meet up with all other cavers interested in reaching the terminal chamber of Allbright Cave. The trip for Dave and I started out on a low point, the consumption of some stale rolls bought at a local Supermarket and then gradually built up to a high when we saw the weather was clearing up. It took us five hours to cover the 250 miles from Cheney to Conconully and once there we set up camp at a state park of the same name. After resting for close to an hour, we decided to wander aimlessly around the park to look for Bob Brown, his blue Datsun, and the trailer he pulled behind. We finally found him and then went on some quick rumor checking in the area. The rumors . . . disappointing. But we did manage to locate the two entrances to Allbright Cave, a lure that meant sure caving for the 'morrow.

We left for Allbright a little after eight in the morning, we were at the entrance a little after ten. The main traingular entrance was located at the bottom of a hilltop sink. Bob went in first and began to set up the cave registrar about fifteen feet inside. Rod followed but soon passed him up in his quest for bugs. I then entered and Dave brought up the rear. The first room although quite wide was well lit from the main entrance. We then scrambled down to the bottom of the main room and descended the fifteen foot pit to a passageway where the floor leveled off considerably. The cave was fairly dry and our walking stirred up dust to the very end, the terminal chamber. Bob Brown tried misery crawlway first but found it to tight to continue. I tried next and only at great expense to my body did I manage to fit through. David Jones then followed slipping through fairly easily. The terminal chamber, probably because of the crawlway before it, contained some of the best formations of the cave. This last chamber even though its size was small contained several inch long helictites and a flowstone floor. Dave and I sat there for several minutes and then we started back out, the total time in the cave being a little over two hours. Once again at the entrance we all stopped for some pictures before we got underway, our next stop, Addy and Simpson's Caves.

From our meeting place, Addy, we headed towards Simpson's house as he would give us directions to the cave. We got there at about 5:30 pm and proceeded to set up camp. From there Dave, Rod and myself left directly for the cave. We arrived at the site a little after dark and informed the owners we were there. Soon after we were stumbling through the thick underbrush enroute to the cliff which contained the caves. The first hole we came to was about three feet in diameter. It led into a large chamber that took off in two directions, both soon terminated. We then exited and continued along the bottom of the cliff. Fifty feet further was the second hole. It was a little larger entrance, about four feet in diameter, and looked more promising than the last. I entered first followed by Jones as the passage enlarged. We were about fifteen feet inside when we noticed the first flutter, paying no attention we continued on. Seconds later the air burst into movement as several bats decided to leave the cave. We quickly doused our lights and then called for Rod, who by then was nearing the entrance of the cave. Rod, the on the spot expert, took note of the bats and then followed Dave and I up the passageway. A little further upslope we came to the main chamber of

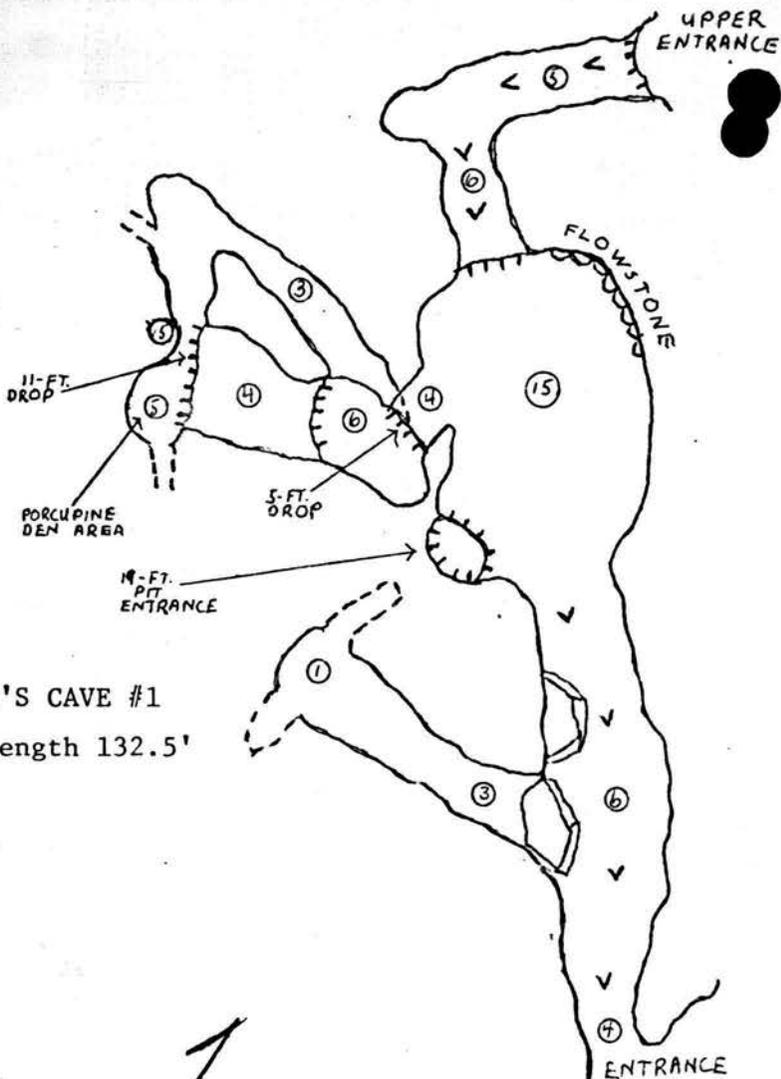
SIMPSON'S CAVES
Stevens Co., Washington

C.R.G. Grade 5 Survey
26 May 1979

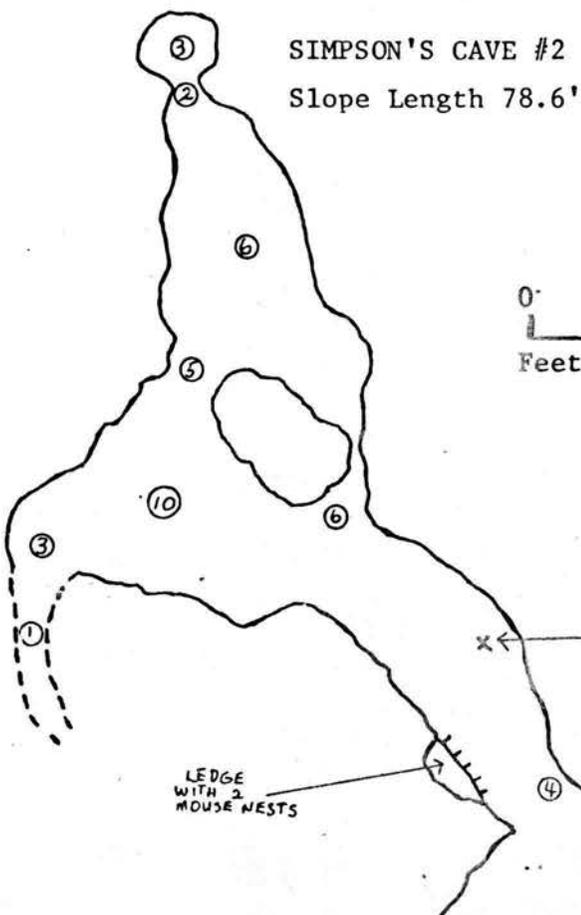
by R. Crawford, R. Brown,
D. Jones, C. Hansen.

Equipment:
Suunto compass,
clinometer,
fiberglass tape.

HORIZONTAL PLAN VIEW



SIMPSON'S CAVE #1
Slope Length 132.5'



SIMPSON'S CAVE #2
Slope Length 78.6'

the cave. From here the main passage goes on to a top entrance fifty feet away. We quickly followed that to the end and then backtracked to a small hole we had earlier spotted on the side of the main chamber.

The "hole" in the wall led back for about three feet and dropped five feet bridging across that pit, which would later lead back to the same passage. I was soon faced with what turned out to be a 11 foot drop. Chimneying down I found it soon terminated. Dave and Rod then followed and while the later took samples Dave and I checked for more passageway. After another half hour in the cave we headed back to Simpson's and showed them the slide show. The next day was spent mapping the caves and checking the general vicinity. No new caves were found but the areas From Simpson's caves near Addy we went back north to Collville and then headed west towards Tiger, which is just south of Metilene Falls and Gardner Cave. From Tiger we went to the Sullivan Lake Campground where we waited for Bob Brown and the others.

After waiting for close to three hours Dave and I decided to go look for them. They didn't take long to find, and we soon realized the problem. We were to visit Cody Cave one day early, which meant we were to be up there that very night. Then (with our efforts combined) we managed to dig up Chris Burdge and Arlene from a local campground. From there it was just a short trip to U.S. Customs and Canada. Our group pulled up to Phils house at about five in the evening and John Dickson arrived soon after. After the original introductions took place we settled down to a steak dinner and four hours of slides. At 1:00 am the majority of us retired as we were leaving early tomorrow morning for Cody Cave. The next morning we loaded into Phils Subaru and Bobs and Johns trucks. It was a twenty minute drive to Ainsworth and from that point another 20 minutes drive up a narrow steep road. This narrow gravel road took us up to a point where snow almost completely covered it. But Phil being in a adventurous mood decided to drive right through which he did for close to 15 feet before becoming detained in the 2 feet deep snow. Twenty minutes later back upon the good portion of the road Phil daringly tried to traverse his car along the edge. Again no luck. After again dislodging the Subaru we continued on foot for the last mile.

About 20 minutes beyond the car we reached the entrance and prepared to go down. Bob, myself, Dave and John were in one group and while the rest stayed pretty much together. Our group went to the very back of the cave first, then circled back and hit all the side passages. Three hours later we emerged soaking wet and quite cold. The trip to Ainsworth Hot Springs was well worth while. One more night at Phils and we headed back down to the states and Gardner Cave.

Our trip into the lower level began at about 2:15, just after the completion of the 2 pm tour. I (Craig Hansen) took the lead, followed by Jones with Rod Crawford bringing up the rear. We made it through the narrows rather quickly and there we stopped, allowing Rod a little

of time to collect some specimens. We then continued down the passage, noting how wet the cave was for that time of year. We made it down to the sump of the main passage in about a half an hour to find a large muddy pool. We then backtracked for about fifty feet to the junction chamber, where we took a side passage that continued for over two hundred feet, the average height of this passage was three feet, although there was several places where there was standing room. After reaching the termination of that passage, we turned around with the intent of reaching the mud room. Our mind was soon changed when we were faced with a large pool of water about 150 feet before our goal. David and I then decided to check some side passages, which took about half an hour. We then started back up and in less than one our emerged from the entrance.

After exiting Gardner Cave we checked out the known holes of the area, such as constriction crawl a small pit near Garner, forsaken Cave a 150 foot cave that ends in a Mine adit, and the once 700 foot Boundry Dam Cave which unfortunately had been cemented in. So five days and some 120 hours later Dave and I headed back to Cheney, the trip completed.

Last month I was appointed safety Chairman for the Grotto by Bob Brown. Since then I have had a few inspirations that I hope will help the Grotto in more ways than one. With any luck once a month I will try to submit a report of sorts discussing various hazards and how to prevent them. These reports will be factually based with the most precise and up to date data I can obtain. Such things as how to deal with Hypothermia, first-aid, falls cuts and so on.

Although I have very little in the way of qualifications in these matters I will rely upon many who do. Indeed. By talking to and questioning the "experts" I feel that much useful information can be obtained. Also I might mention, that I can supply members of the Grotto with places where things as first-aid can be learned. Again I must point out the significance of such a program. By knowing a few basic things that any caver should know when you are confronted with an emergency situation you will have a general knowledge on how to react in the situation.

Thank you.
David Jones
Safety Chairman

Book Review

William R. Halliday
N.S.S. #812

SPELEOLOGY
THE STUDY OF CAVES

By George W. Moore and G. Nicholas Sullivan.

Paperback, 150 pages, Revised Second Edition by Zephyrus Press, 417 Maitland Avenue, Teaneck, N.J. 07666. 7 photos, 44 drawings and charts. \$4.50. First published 1964.

The first edition of this handbook was never reviewed in the N.S.S. News. In retrospect it may have been overcondemned because it was so flimsily bound that many copies disintegrated on the first reading. On the other hand, its varying levels of sophistication made it difficult to determine the audience for which it was intended. Artistic illustrations unfortunately often obscured rather than implemented the text. Especially the speleogenetic section was unbalanced and presented controversial theorizations as if they were established fact, and a number of rather silly errors were present.

The new edition is considerably improved, yet still has some of the serious faults of the first edition. Vadose speleogenesis is dismissed with two sentences introducing a section on dome pits, and incredibly, the work of J. Harlen Bretz is not mentioned, nor even his name. Shallow horizontal phreatic speleogenesis is considered virtually the sole type. The section on meteorology reflects many misconceptions. Piping is not mentioned, in the book, nor glacier caves, nor several other minor but interesting types such as talus caves, block creep caverns, and gypsum caves. Rockshelters are referred to as "sandstone caves"; perhaps one reason why Marmes Cave (in basalt) was omitted despite greater archeological significance than some which were included. The cave distribution map continues to be misleading, especially for the western United States, and the obscurative (but beautiful) illustrations remain.

Yet at \$4.50 this is a much better value than the first edition at \$1.32. As I said in the California Caver in 1964, almost every caver will find it opening new windows that will lead him or her to a better understanding of our underground phenomena. If read with a skeptical eye, and compared with actual experience -- especially by those with broad geographic experience-- it can serve as an excellent introduction to scientific caving. But it is likely to mislead cavers in many parts of the United States and Canada where the caves do not fit the model presented here.



"You know He always
did love it underground

August 21st Grotto meeting.

This months Grotto meeting was held at its usual location and got underway at 8:00 p.m. by Slides from the visiting cavers from Spain. The slides were of various European caves and most impressive. Upon arrival of the chairman Grotto business was discussed, including the Sales of the Calendar Stockholder Certificate (which will begin next month). Rod was allotted forty dollars for the caver. Sixteen members were present and the upcoming Labor day trip was discussed.

NEW MEMBERS

Kevin and Carlene Allred
423 Summit Av. Kent, Wa. 98031
Phone : (206) 852-1058

Eckart W. Schimdt and Wolifi Schimdt
55-101 51st Place NE. Bellevue WA
98007. Phone : (206) 747-5249.

Northwest Washington Unit Meeting- July, 24, 1979
By Wes Gannaway, Local Unit Chairman.

The meeting started at 7:00 p.m. with a round of introductions. Present were myself, Jason and Aaron Gannaway, Steve McRorie Kevin, Carlene and Lehi Allred, and Ben and Karen Lebaron. The first hour was spent getting acquainted and talking about our various caving backgrounds. The Allreds and Lebarons are from Utah and are very experienced cavers. The Allreds were the editors and publishers of the local grotto. Steve gained his experience in Montana while stationed there during his stay in the service. The slide program "Utah Caving" was shown. All present liked the film, and our friends from Utah elaborated on several slides. The meeting finished up with a discussion on the upcoming trip to Vancouver Island, and the trek to Black mountain and the Sumas mountains in August, on the weekend of the 18th and 19th.

Eastern Washington Unit meeting- July 30, 1979.
By David Jones- Unit Secretary.

Though held three days late (to compensate for the delayed arrival of the slide show) the Eastern Washington unit held its meeting on the thirtieth of July at 8:00 p.m. Present were Craig Hansen, David Jones, Tony Alferez and Dale Tallyn. Prior to the meeting a short vertical demonstration was held and various techniques discussed. After the slide show "Utah Caving" was observed and discussed with good remarks, the remapping of Gardner cave was talked about. Various other items were mentioned and the meeting was adjourned around ten thirty.

NOTICE:

The Editors of Northwest Caving are now accepting articles on any field trip or other cave related subject (such as techniques...) Any and all material received will be greatly appreciated and hopefully printed in the December addition of Northwest Caving. So hurry with the stories and look for a few interesting items that may be included. Remember, the editors do not write the magazine you do! Send all material to:

PUB Box 797
Cheney WA
99004

Thank you.

REMEMBER
CALENDAR
STOCKHOLDER
CERTIFICATES

Bob Brown will be selling Calendar
Stockholder Certificates at next
months meeting. Support your Grotto
and please buy a few. It will help.

THE CASCADE CAVER
207 HUB (FK-10) Box 98
University of Washington
Seattle WA 98195

Take
Nothing
But
Pictures
Leave
No
Trace

This issue by Craig Hansen and David Jones. Sorry for the delay