



THE CASCADE CAVER

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The C A S C A D E C A V E R

The CASCAD E CAVER is published 10 times a year by the Cascade Grotto, a member of the National Speleological Society.

Meetings: 7:00 pm on the third Tuesday of each month at 1117 - 36th Avenue E., Seattle.

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Dues: \$7.50 per year. Send to Grotto Treasurer, Al Lundberg, at: 19221 38th Place N.E., Seattle, WA 98155.

UPCOMING EVENTS

CONTENTS

MAY 20 Grotto Meeting

JUNE 14-22 Bighorn Cave, Montana. Call Mark Sherman at 524-8780 or Ben Tompkins at 524-9526 for more information.

JUNE 17 Grotto Meeting - The first meeting at University of Washington. It will be in Room 006 in the basement of Johnson Hall. See map later in this issue.

June 22-28 NSS Convention, New Mexico. Contact Bob Brown for more information at 569-2724.

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The following Grotto members are behind in their dues:

Ehli, Lynn	Bosshart, Walter E.
Enochs, Kelly	Riste, Tad
Richardson, Jed	Fichtel, John
Smith, Dr. Floyd	Foord, Andrew
Cebell, Wayne	Wilson, Mark M.
Brannon, David	Vance, Randy
Roberts, Jan	

The following have dues coming up in the next few months:

Rohrer, Jay	Rockwell, Julius
Gunsalus, Jerome	van der Pas, J. P.
McTigue, Larry	Kiver, Dr. Eugene

GROTTO NEWS
By Ben Tompkins

While Mark Sherman basks in warmer climes on his honeymoon, I am assembling the meeting minutes from notes made by Jeff Forbes. Since I wasn't there, I thank Jeff for his excellent accounts of the March and April meetings.

MARCH 18 MEETING - Jeff Forbes presiding. Treasurer reports a balance of \$42 but \$25 is still owed to Mark Sherman.

Theresa McFeeley reported on a number of alternatives for new meeting places: Camp Long (West Seattle) \$11/hr, Senior Citizens (W. Seattle, \$25/3 hrs), Seattle Public Library (main branch, free), W. Seattle Library (15 people max, 7-9pm), Salvation Army (any branch, \$17/hr). Rod Crawford added Discovery Park to the list but the cost was unknown. A room in the geology building at the U. of W. was also looked into.

Dan McFeely proposed that the list of possibilities be printed in the next Caver and that a decision be made at the next meeting.

On new business, Al Lundberg mentioned that there is a Yakima Herald reporter who would like to go caving, preferably not in lava tubes, for the purpose of writing a story.

Dr. Halliday has left a red-zone permit request form for anyone interested in qualifying for one of his periodic trips to Mt. St. Helens.

Rod Crawford and Jim Harp reported on a trip to Senger's Talus Cave.

As for upcoming trips, Al Lundberg asked if anyone was interested in the 23rd annual McLaughlin Canyon trip some time in April.

Larry McTigue announced a March 22 trip to Ole's Cave on Mt. St. Helens.

Dan McFeeley announced a trip to Vancouver Island and Thanksgiving Cave on March 29th.

In the miscellaneous department, Al Lundberg announced a book lottery devised to distribute his caving book collection. Prize of the week was "My Caves" by Norbert Casteret which was won by Larry McTigue. Next month it will be "Ten years Under the Earth", also by Casteret.

The first program was an NSS slide show on Sharp's Cave in West Virginia by George Dasher. Unfortunately, too many of the slides were old and illegible.

The second program was called "Cave Ecosystem Transplant" presented by Bob Martin. This was about transplanting a biological population from McLean's Cave in the Stanislaus River area of California to an adjacent mine.

APRIL MEETING - The meeting lasted from 7:15 pm to 9:40 with 10 people attending.

A treasury report by Al Lundberg showed \$74 in the til but Bob Brown donated \$100 for work done on his house by the Grotto work party.

Dede Brown was chosen to represent the Grotto at the Congress of Grottos at the NSS Convention.

The regional NSS meeting will be at Thanksgiving Cave on Vancouver Island this coming Labor Day.

Larry McTigue made a motion that a Grotto Library be established and he volunteered to take custody of it. The motion passed. Larry donated 6 aerial photographs of the Windy Creek area and Al Lundberg donated 7 caving books. A request was made that the next Cascade Caver solicit donations of books and equipment for the library.

A suggestion was made that upcoming cave trips be posted in the "Fun Section" of the Seattle Times. Much opposition was expressed to this particular idea but many thought that recruiting efforts of some sort would be desirable.

Dan McFeeley moved that the Grotto begin meeting at the University of Washington beginning in June. Roger Cole seconded and the motion passed. (See notices above and below.)

Larry McTigue mentioned a National Geographic article soliciting ideas on outdoor recreation interests of citizens for a national study.

Roger Cole suggested that the current membership list be published in the Caver. (As a matter of fact, the Grotto bylaws call for publishing the membership list in the May issue every year. And this has been done faithfully every year beginning with last year. In lieu of a Grotto handbook we also printed the bylaws in last year's May edition. I have postponed the bylaws until June this year while the Constitution is being verified so I can include it as well. BLT)

Roger Cole, Dan McFeely, and Jeff Forbes reported on their Easter trip to Thanksgiving Cave on Vancouver Island.

Larry McTigue and Rod Crawford reported on

their April 12-13 trip to JaR Cave, Ice Cave, New Cave, Poacher's Cave (which had quicksand), Butter Cave, Madison's Cave, and Snowpatch Cave, all in the Trout Lake area.

Rod Crawford also mentioned finding a scorpion on the surface that is of a species never reported in Washington before. It is only the second species of scorpion in this state although it has been reported in Oregon and other states.

Dan McFeeley is planning a trip to Rattlesnake Cave. This cave needs cleaning so bring trash bags. (The trip date is uncertain in the meeting notes so this could be history. Check with Dan.)

The first program was presented by Bob Brown of last year's Bighorn Project including pictures of Bighorn and Horsethief Caves in Montana/Wyoming.

Bob Martin gave a second program on the Mother Lode Caves in California.

LAVA LOVER'S SPECIAL - We have 8 pairs of knee pads on sale now in the Grotto Stores. These are brand-new, fully padded with genuine Rubba-Tex shock-absorbing knee guards, and are just like the ones that some of us have paid a lot more for. Now only \$3.00 a pair. See Jim Harp.

THANKSGIVING CAVE, VANCOUVER ISLAND March 27-30, 1986

By Roger Cole, Jeff Forbes, and Dan McFeeley

Cole:

We rendezvoused Thursday afternoon in Seattle and headed for Horseshoe Bay in Dan's van. After fighting through crosstown traffic in Vancouver, B.C. to pick up Pat Shaw, we were too late for the 7:00 ferry. The 9:00 run was sold out when we got there but we made the 10 pm boat.

We drove to Bill Bourdillon's place south of Campbell River and crashed in his trailer at 1:30 am. We borrowed some caving gear from Bill, stopped at Paul and Karen Griffith's in Gold River to borrow some diving gear, and arrived at the Head Bay cabin about 11 am. Dan's van had only a little trouble making it up the final steep section of the road.

The focal point of the trip was a dive in the Malaspina View Resurgence on Friday afternoon.



Forbes:

Horizontal rain and snow blasted our faces as we bounced down the road from the Head Bay speleo-hut riding the the outside running boards of Brian Bischoff's well-used Toyota 4X4. Inside were approximately 300 lbs of diving gear and several sherpas to help ferry the load to Malaspina View Resurgence, a presumed rising of water from Thanksgiving Cave.

I began to doubt the sanity of the whole affair since visibility in the spring would certainly be poor due to the heavy rains. Experience in Kentucky and Indiana had taught me that "zero-viz" cave diving was not something to be taken lightly. I did not relish the prospect. My concerns soon dissolved, however, when the spring was found to be extremely clear in spite of a high flow rate estimated to be about 100 liters per second.

On a previous dive during Christmas, Pat Shaw and Paul Griffiths had passed 3 short, shallow sumps and Pat had entered a fourth, which proved to be much longer and deeper. After descending to a water depth of over 28 meters, he had turned back at a sloping gravel-floored constriction which appeared unstable. (Island Underground, Vol 1, No. 3).

With me as a backup diver, Pat hoped to pass the constriction on this dive. The feasibility of exploration beyond the constriction depended largely on whether the passage

THANKSGIVING CAVE, cont.

continued to descend or become shallower. If a connection to Thanksgiving Cave were possible, at least 30 meters could be added to the depth of that cave.

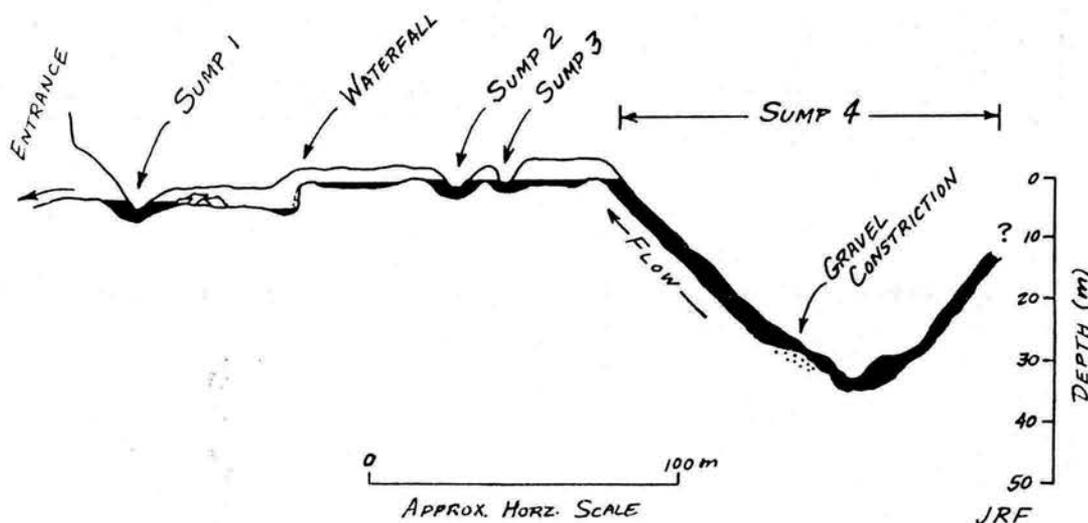
Suiting up at the entrance we discussed plans with Steve Grundy, who had graciously volunteered to help carry equipment through the hundred meters of air-filled cave between the first and second sumps. Pat and I would each be using two 80 cubic-foot bottles, one back mounted and one at the waist. This rather unorthodox set-up had worked well in negotia-

ting tight constrictions, and had the advantage of allowing single cylinders to be carried through the air-filled portions, making the portage much easier than with heavy doubles.

I surfaced beyond Sump 1 to the roar of the cascading stream, Pat and Steve waiting patiently. The 100-meter carry to the next sump went slowly. A 3-m climb with a deafening waterfall got our attention. Bidding Steve goodbye, Pat bubbled off into Sump 2 along the yellow safety line, and I followed.

I told Pat that I would prefer not to go below below 30 meters as I had little de-

Malaspina View Resurgence Profile Looking Southwest (sketch from memory)



compression experience and had no desire to experiment on this dive. Pat said that his limit would be about 40 meters, if the cave went that deep. Such individual dive plans may seem unusual but cave diving as practiced today is quite different from open water diving. The "buddy system" of open water diving often fails miserably in caves, particularly in low visibility situations where the buddy is more of a liability than an asset. Because of this, cave divers are equipped to be entirely self sufficient, with redundant regulators, tanks, and lights, in case of failure. In this context, solo diving becomes acceptable and sometimes even preferable, in my opinion.

The character of Sump 4 was in marked contrast to those before. A clean circular phre-

atic tube descended steeply at an angle of about 60 degrees.

"This is how cave diving is supposed to be," I thought, as I admired the light tan scalloped limestone walls disappearing a head in unlimited visibility. Pat was making a line wrap at the 25 meter depth when I finned up from behind. Accustomed to a smaller helmet light, he later remarked that the appearance of my 30-watt dive light reminded him of a rising sun. We now faced the constricted gravel slope where Pat had stopped on his previous dive. Soon Pat and I had slipped through with little trouble. Beyond the constriction the passage continued to drop. At 30 meters I stopped, as Pat passed through a second constriction ahead and out of sight. Here I waited, breathing

THANKSGIVING CAVE, cont.

slowly to conserve air, while the crashing of my exhaust bubbles became the focus of my attention.

The seconds ticked away. It had been 20 minutes since we had entered Sump 4 and we were approaching the no-decompression limit for this depth. Bubbles appeared, then a light. Pat had returned and it was time to head out.

At the gravel constriction my tank wedged and my light winked out simultaneously. Keep calm. Not a time for panic here. Backing out gently, I realized that the switch on my battery pack had simply turned itself off. Switching it on restored the reassuring beam. On the third try I popped through the constriction.

Visibility was decreasing to 3 meters now, the water carrying sediment that was disturbed by bubbles hitting the ceiling. At 3 meters depth I paused to see if Pat needed to decompress, having gone to an unknown depth below my lowest point. He motioned to surface.

"Well, does it go?" I asked.

"You bet, and getting shallower." Pat then related that he had passed the lowest point in the U-shaped passage at a depth of 35 meters then ascended sharply to about 15 meters before turning back. We were both extremely cold at this point, the water temperature being perhaps 5 degrees C.

Steve was a welcome sight for cold divers, offering us a cup of hot tea. He had been systematically checking out tight leads in our absence, some of which were quite muddy judging from his appearance. Leaving the dive gear at the entrance for retrieval the next day, we had time to think about the dive on the walk back to the cozy cabin. Perhaps cold, not depth, would be the limiting factor to be dealt with on future trips. Many an hour I'll spend wondering.

Cole:

While Jeff and Pat were diving, Dan managed to join a party of VICEG cavers planning to survey around the Birthday Pot. The group included Olivia, Jim, Rob, and Ron.

McFeeley:

We left about 2 pm, shortly after the divers had left for Malaspina View, and made our way up the Staircase entrance to Thanksgiving Cave. I had been down the Staircase

before, but it was different this time because the VICEG cavers rig differently than what I'm used to. The used several re-belays and rope deviations. This got my attention quickly as I have never had to pass a deviation on a drop before. Add this to the fact that the Staircase is a series of cascading waterfalls and I had what's best described as a learning experience!

After some creative rapelling, I arrived at the bottom and we made our way to the base of the Giant Steps. These are a series of four waterfall free-climbs which range from 9 to 15 feet high. At the top of the last one is the Soprano Squeeze followed shortly thereafter by the Tenor Squeeze, neither of which require detailed explanation. The Giant Steps were very wet.

From there we travelled up The Tubes although at the time it felt as though I were going down the tube due to trouble with my pack. Darn! Those Canadian cavers are fast! Anyway, The Tubes are a series of somewhat narrow passages which head upwards for some distance at an angle of about 30 degrees. The passage also tips sideways about 30 degrees making it quite an interesting stretch.

A while later after a long stretch of tight crawlway, we emerged at the Birthday Pot. We did not descend it but went around to the left to the area where surveying was to begin. Getting to this area required a free-climb down a 50-foot crack which was partly exposed. Rob and I decided to wait at the top of the crack.

The return trip to the base of the Staircase was relatively uneventful. On the ascent, however, Rob became jammed in a crack at the top of one of the drops. It took Olivia and Jim about half an hour to free him while I watched from below. We arrived back at the cabin about 10:30 pm.

The VICEG cavers use a very interesting ascending system made by Petzl. It consists of a chest kroll and a "hand jammer" (Jumar). The chest kroll is a mechanical ascender with no handle and is fixed between the chest harness and seat harness. The system works particularly well for getting around the deviations and re-belays they frequently rig. This system should be checked out by anyone considering an ascending system.

Cole:

Saturday morning was rainy and cold. No

THANKSGIVING CAVE, cont.

one was in much of a hurry to do anything. The dive gear was retrieved and Dan, Jeff, and I decided to poke around inside the main entrance to Thanksgiving. Clay Hunsing of VICEG joined us. We climbed down to the stream level and took a right following the stream to the downstream waterfall. Jeff and Clay free-climbed down Dan and I elected not to. The lead party disappeared briefly before returning with word that a sump blocked further progress. Since Thanksgiving is essentially a stream passage with lots of drops, there is a real limit to what you can do there without some kind of waterproofing and vertical gear, at least not at this time of year.

Sunday was spent getting back home. We returned the gear to its owners, had a scenic ferry trip, and enjoyed a beautiful sunset over Vancouver.

We found out later that there had been a mishap Sunday as a VICEG group ascended Staircase. Clay Hunsing had been watching someone climb and got hit by some debris knocked loose. He suffered a fractured clavicle and dislocated shoulder.

SENGER'S TALUS CAVE

By Jim Harp

On March 15, 1986, Rod Crawford, Larry McTigue, my 7 year old son, Ryan, and I met at 7 a.m. in south Everett to head north for Senger's Talus Cave. Senger's Cave is located about one hour's drive north of Everett near Mt. Vernon. From the trailhead it is a two-hour hike through State forest land starting at 80 feet above sea level and reaching the cave at 1,650 feet. We noticed on the hike that somebody had marked the trail with orange spray paint.

The cave was formed by the fracture and collapse of a steep cliff face of metamorphic rock called phyllite or mudstone. Standing at the talus area and looking up, I noted that a great deal of the mountainside remains precariously perched waiting its turn to fall and add to the cave system.

The cave was known to the locals for years and was brought to the attention of organized cavers in 1965 by Clyde Senger of Bellingham.

Clyde is still around and last visited his namesake in 1982 on a trip with Rod Crawford, myself, and 40 little kids from the Arlington Christian School - but that is another story.

Rod became interested in the cave about 1978 and has spent over 100 hours surveying and mapping the system. With 2400 feet mapped on four levels, this task is still not complete. Rod will be seeking assistance with this project in the near future.

The levels from top to bottom are the superficial or twilight level, the main level, the middle level, and the lake level or lake passage complex. This complicated three-dimensional breakdown maze is all located in an area approximately 400 ft. by 400 ft.

We entered through the main entrance at the superficial level and installed a new register. The previous one was missing and in its place was a small notebook full of names which we brought out with us.

About 30 feet into the cave we found that orange paint had been sprayed on the walls. We bypassed the Vice Passage and headed for the main level via Matthew's Misery, a very tight place requiring several attempts before I could fit through. Rod recounted a previous trip where one Grotto member could not force through at all.

Passing through the Junction Room, we squeezed through a hole even tighter than Matt's Misery and I was happy to learn that we would be exiting by another route. We ended up back at the Junction Room after a stop at the main middle entrance for a nature call.

The Spiral Crawl took us down the the lake level where we had four possible ways to go. We could crawl through the water passage, chimney above the water in the J Passage, free-climb up to the Large Room, or move several hundredweight of rock (which is what we did) to be used as steps through Lost Lamp Lake. This portion of the lake gets as deep as 15 feet in one place.

This exercise was followed by a 10-foot climb up the Chute and an exit through the main middle entrance. Our time underground was about 2 1/2 hours.

The drive home was uneventful but I did notice a state highway marker about a mile south of the trailhead painted with a big orange "Dave and Joe were here."

NASHVILLE SPELEOHISTORICAL MINI-TRIP

By William R. Halliday, M.D.

Bufs of spelean history with a little free time in Nashville will enjoy a quick trip to DeMonbreum's Cave on the bluff of the Cumberland River. Actually it runs under an old house at 1700 River Hills Road. The rear entrance is on the other side of the road, at the lower end of a stream gully.

The cave is about 150 feet long, 4 - 12 feet high and 2 - 8 feet wide. It is a joint-controlled, slightly sinuous cave which occasionally floods to the ceiling but has a considerable biota. It is partly floored with a cement walk; this and cement stairs at the rear entrance are said to have been installed by the WPA in the 1930's. It is almost entirely a single stream slot.

The main interest of the cave is its pioneer use by the French trader who was first to come to Nashville and later settle there; his descendants still live in the area. A historical marker stands along the Lebanon Road about a mile farther south. A good reference on the cave and it's history is Anon. 1950. Cave Dweller. Nashville Tennesseean Sunday Magazine, Sept. 10, p. 26.

Traditionally, the cave was the birthplace of the first Caucasian baby in Tennessee but the cave appears uncomfortable for anything other than an emergency or overnight shelter, as a seasonal stream probably left puddles throughout the cave before construction of the cement walkway. Despite the indiscriminate dumping of trash, unfortunately characteristic of the Tennessee-Kentucky cave area, the cave and the nearby river bluffs makes a pleasant one or two hour outing from almost any part of Nashville.

"MY CAVES" by Norbert Casteret
a Book Report by Larry McTigue

The title of this book may seem inappropriately possessive but Casteret explains in the opening pages why he chose it. From the time he was a boy, Casteret probed the caves near his home and came to spend many years exploring the caves of his native France. Affection and patriotic pride in the beautiful caves of his country inspired the title. Casteret applauds the efforts of Martel and others who have helped discover and explore these caves.

Casteret ignites a thrill of true adventure, as he did in his other book, "Ten Years Under the Earth". I recommend his books to all who enjoy daring exploits caving in France, Europe, and Africa.

One of Casteret's creeds was to push every crawlway no matter how insignificant or uninviting in appearance. Crawling long distances in narrow squeeze tubes often produced wonderful discoveries for him. He would break out into vast new galleries festooned with stalactites or succeed in connecting two well-known caves with this newly found crawl. Pushing one particularly tight crawlway, he made an important discovery of prehistoric artifacts, clay figurines of bears and lions. Another such very narrow passage, however, led him face to face with a cornered and angry sharp-clawed badger.

Hammer and chisel to gain access to tight areas, long poles to loosen rocks in over-head chimneys, and long crawls on his belly in underground streams led Casteret to many magnificent new finds in the European caves.

Many European cavers before Casteret felt that these passages were too tight or unlikely prospects. Perhaps there are leads here in Washington that we have passed over which might, if pushed, lead exciting finds. He suggests taking note of the slightest breezes in unchecked leads which may indicate more cave beyond.

Casteret was a "far-out" caver, looking for the elusive connection or undiscovered gallery. Often as not he caved alone, inspired more by curiosity than hampered by prudence, totally dedicated to the cave crawler's motto: "To mighty ends by narrow ways."

Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is mentioned in the book as being greatly exaggerated. He says that it was initially promoted as having 220 miles of passage but at the time he wrote the book in 1939, it was reputed to have 70 miles of passage. He thought that Mammoth would one day grow to at least 150 miles. How surprised he would be to learn that it is twice that size and still growing.

Wind and Jewel Caves are also mentioned. Carlsbad Caverns are given to be in Texas, which is not too far off considering that New Mexico was part of the Republic of Texas before becoming a state. I would be completely lost with French place names if required to locate a famous cave in his country.

CASTERET, cont.

Although he broke formations to further his explorations and occasionally wrote his name on cave walls for historical purposes, I, being

more of a romantic than a modern conservationist, feel that his intentions were honorable. He certainly was a great explorer, undaunted by hardship and physical sacrifice.

CASCADE GROTTO DIRECTORY, April 1986

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NEW MEETING PLACE

The May 20 meeting will be in our usual place at 1117 - 36th Ave East, but after that..

Beginning with the June 17 meeting we will meet at the University of Washington as shown below. Meetings will still be at 7:00 pm and held on the third Tuesday of every month.

