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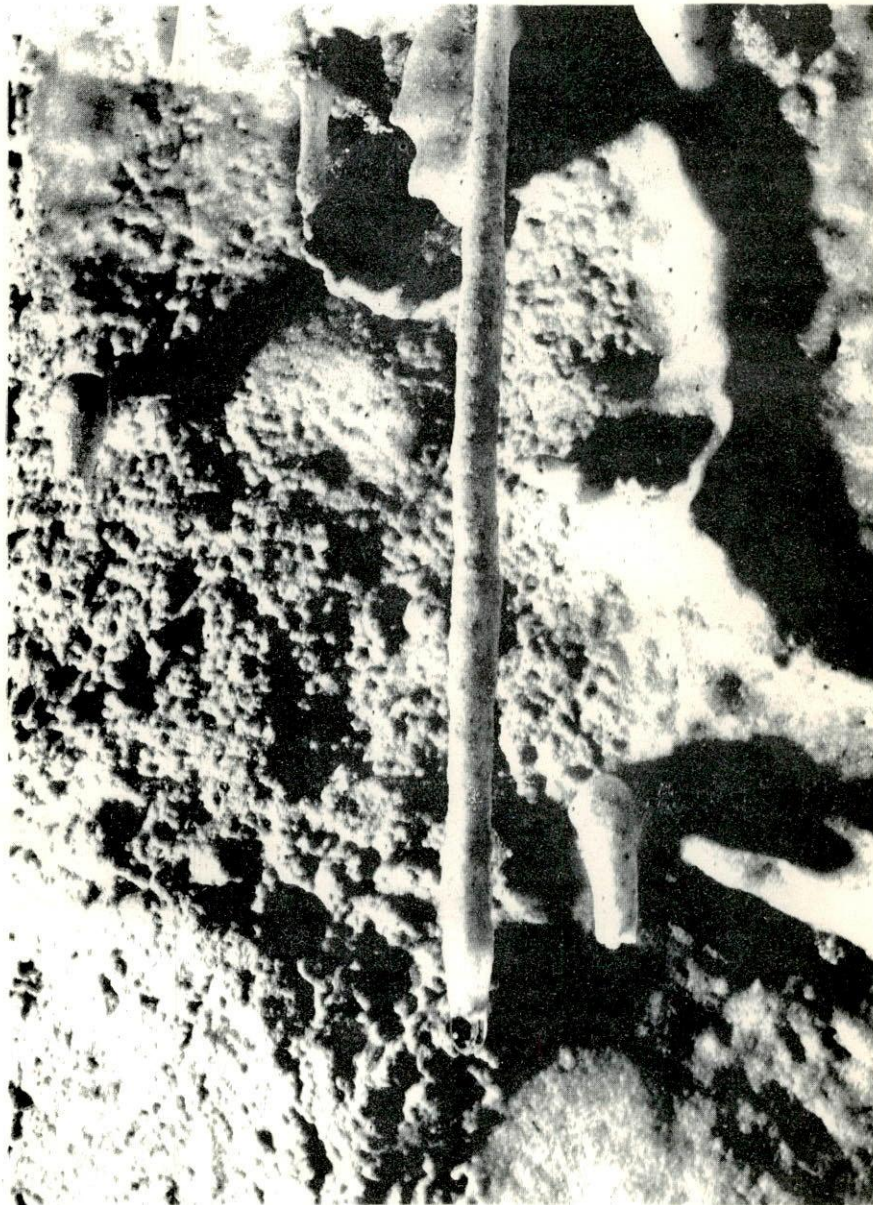
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COVER PICTURE: The soda straw in Engelken Cave pictured on the cover of this issue was reproduced from an Ektachrome slide by Iowa Grotto Chairman John Johnson.

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IOWA GROTTO
National Speleological Society
P.O. Box 228
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Chairman - - - - - Becky Jagnow
Vice-Chairman - Dave Nicholson
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Volume Seven

Issue One

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GROTTO MINUTES AT A GLANCE

Thomas Hruska,
Secretary

Regular Meeting January 13, 1971

Room 3407 Called to order: 7:35 PM Adjourned 8:30 PM
Attendance: 16 members & 6 guests Treasury: \$77.69
The new grotto officers, Becky Jagnow, Dave Nicholson, and Tom Hruska, took over the meeting. Intercom issues 5:5 and 5:6 are nearing completion. Seminar '71 plans are progressing well. Iowa Conservation Commission has budgeted \$58,000 for Coldwater Cave. Cave lead in Marion, Iowa near Council St. Fizzle, Billboard #3, and Fourth Street caves are closed. Heavy construction reported near Level Crevice Mine. Grotto will have a display at university registration. Future trip to Yew Ridge and Engelken caves. NSS slide show "Speleothems" was shown.

Regular Meeting January 27, 1971

Room 3407 Called to order: 7:35 PM Adjourned: 8:45 PM
Attendance: 16 members & 26 guests Treasury: \$80.69
Forty-two people attended meeting as result of registration booth. Had a slide show on an introduction to caving. Talks on caving equipment and cave conservation were given. A trip for novice cavers was planned. Future trip to Indiana.

Regular Meeting February 10, 1972

Room 3407 Called to order: 7:40 PM Adjourned: 7:55 PM
Attendance: 12 members & 16 guests Treasury: \$76.16
Novice cave trip cancelled. Progress report on Seminar '71. Dave Nicholson reported on a trip to Yew Ridge, Engelken, and Cleveland Circle caves. Loren Schutt told about a cave near Massland, Iowa. Future trips to Hunters Cave and the St. Louis area. Dave Nicholson showed slides from the White Pine Hollow trip followed by NSS slide show "Caves of Venezuela."

MINUTES AT A GLANCE (cont.)

Regular Meeting February 24, 1971

Room 3407 Called to order: 7:40 PM Adjourned: 8:10 PM

Attendance: 13 members & 17 guests Treasury: \$77.16

Program of events for Seminar '71 was presented. Spring MVOR will be held May 1 & 2, 1971 in Pulaski County, Missouri. NSS Convention will be held in Blacksburg, Virginia during the week of June 14-19, 1971. Loren McVey reported on a trip to Yew Ridge Cave. Paul Muller told about his trip to Hunters Cave. Survey trip is being planned to Glenwood Cave. Dave Jagnow presented a program on Coldwater Cave and the plotting of cave locations.

TRIP REPORT

by Judy Danneman

The Iowa Grotto cavers decided by the suggestion of Loren McVey to take one of our crazy two-day caving trips the weekend of January 23 & 24. Ed Smith, Jerry Hemingson, Tom Wagner, from Cedar Falls, Lowell Burkhead from Springville, and Loren and Debbie McVey, Dave and Becky Jagnow, Dave and Sue Nicholson, Alan Swenson, John Oetken, Larry Fattig, and Judy Danneman from Iowa City all met in New Vienna to start the weekend.

The first cave we hit was Engelken Cave, about two miles out side of New Vienna. We were in the cave about two hours. The cave had some really nice formations for Iowa: small stalactites, soda straws, and draperies. The cave was a little muddy but not too difficult. We entered through a culvert with a ladder. There are quite a few side passages, several big rooms, belly crawls, stoops, and little walking.

The second cave we hit was Camp Klaus cave. For those of us who had never been there before it was quite a surprise, especially in the winter. It was at least a mile hike up and down hills in one to two feet of snow. The cave

is located a few miles outside of Dyersville in Camp Klaus boy scout camp. The cave is almost entirely chimneying, a good cave for practicing chimneying because it isn't too difficult.

Unfortunately, before entering Camp Klaus cave we had an accident. Our cars were parked along the road by the ranger's house. We were parked one behind the other, getting our gear out. Dave's car accidentally rolled forward while Jerry was standing at the back of Ed's car. Those standing outside heard a scream and there was a look of horror on Ed's face. The car had hit Jerry in the calves. We took him to the nearest doctor in Edgewood. By the time we got there he was feeling much better. The doctor didn't think there were any broken bones. From there, Ed, Tom, and Jerry went home to have his legs X-rayed. At our next grotto meeting we learned that he had no broken bones or even bruises, but his legs were really sore. He used crutches for a couple days but was getting along fine later. We were all glad to hear the good news.

After Camp Klaus we headed to Yew Ridge. This is where we planned to camp out. Larry, Alan, Nick, and Loren went ahead to check out the cabin. It was about a mile hike from where we had to park the cars. Everybody finally made it with their gear in one trip. We decided not to try to go through Yew Ridge Cave, but get an early start to Dubuque instead and see if we could get into Rising Street Cave. We would see Yew Ridge at a later date, preferably in the spring.

When we arrived at the cabin everybody was ready for some hot food and rest. The camp stoves and cans of soup and stew came out of knapsacks. Nick and Sue were melting snow for cooking and drinking water. Larry was having difficulty getting the fire in the fireplace lighted until professional boy scout Dave Jagnow came along and got a roaring fire started in a few minutes.

There was no way of keeping warm (typist's note: or sleeping) on the cold cement floor. The night was cold, but the morning was beautiful in the woods with the sun shining through the tall pines.

We set off for Dubuque. After we arrived, Dave, Loren, Larry, and Becky went in search of Butch Franks, the owner of Rising Street Cave. He spoke of another entrance below Cleveland Circle. There looked like a possible entrance of some kind which needed digging, but was frozen over, another project for the spring. We entered Cleveland Circle Cave which we thought might lead into Rising Street with a little digging. After crawling 200 feet we came to the end. Larry dug for at least 20 minutes with only more dirt to show for it, so we decided to wait on that also. That was the end of the caving on this trip.

Before heading home we stopped to get something to eat of course. It was a pretty eventful trip. When are we going again?

SYNONYMOUS NAMES FOR DUBUQUE COUNTY CAVES
(originally compiled June 17, 1967) James Hedges

Most cavers have a very poor sense of history. They often are unaware that others probably have found and explored their caves before them and, unless those fore-runners were aborigines or famous outlaws, they usually do not care to know. This ego-inflating delusion, that the caves which we find languished unrecorded and unappreciated until we published our own original investigations in the Potto Grotto Swillsheet, arises in part from the youthfulness of organized speleology in America and from the impression, engendered by youth, that history began with ourselves. Delusions also spring from the youth, inexperience, and/or pressing business obligations of most practitioners of the sport, practitioners who haven't, therefore, had the time with which to delve deeply into the history of exploration in their respective caving areas. The

legacy of these delusions is ever more frequently the reporting in grotto newsletters of "new" caves which subsequently are found to have been located, described, and possibly even mapped many years before. The lackadaisical attitudes of most editors of grotto newsletters toward the critical responsibilities which inhere in their office do little to ameliorate this state of affairs.

Such a delusion recently has come to pass in Iowa, where detailed information concerning a cave "discovered" by some boy scouts in Cedar Rapids has jealously been withheld by them on the supposition that they have come across a valuable new cave, one unknown to organized speleology. The editors of The Intercom precipitately rushed a name and a few other fragments of information into print without bothering to find for themselves whether or not the cave is truly "new", thus creating an additional semantic obstacle to the detriment of anyone seeking to study Iowa caves. In fact, "Devil's Throat Cave" is none other than Mielke Cave. Mielke Cave is recorded in the unpublished notes of the 1949-51 Iowa Grotto, is probably the "Bones-in-the-Ground Cave" reported the the NSS by Donald Daus in 1952, and was described and sketch-mapped in the 1957 Iowa Cave Book.

The caves of Clayton County, one of which is Mielke Cave, are, however, not too greatly cursed with synonymous names. The problem is worse by far in the mining district about the city of Dubuque. In the Dubuque mining district, there have been four different NSS groups active in the caves as well as several generations of miners. There is, perhaps fortunately, no published material on the Dubuque caves dating from the 1949-51 period of the Iowa Grotto save a few comments in the NSS NEWS concerning Kemmling Cave. During the years from 1957 to 1963, the Iowa and Quint City grottoes both were working in and around Dubuque. Their activities were largely uncoordinated. Few members of the one read the reports of the other. As a result, descriptions of several of the caves in the district were published under different names at this time.

Present Iowa Grotto members seem by and large to be using the same cave names that were used by the members of the 1957-63 Iowa Grotto. These are not, however, usually the same as those which were used by the miners and which were published in the mining literature. On the other hand, Quint City Grotto members more often than not did use the names previously adopted by the miners.

Over the years, this resulted in the creation of a substantial amount of confusion. And as if the uncoordinated efforts of NSS members were not enough, the miners themselves had a tripartite system of terminology. This involved 1) named ranges, each of which encompassed several crevices within a definite small geographic area; 2) named crevices within a range, each of which might be entered via several shafts, and 3) sometimes several named shafts on an individual crevice. For example, Level Crevice has no less than ten named shafts, plus the adit near the waterworks. Cavers tend to give each presently-enterable segment of crevice a single name. This practice often results in including several shafts (but not the entire crevice as the miners knew it) under a single name, or, contrariwise, may split a single crevice into several named caves separated from one another (at the present time) by collapsed areas, artificial fills, or deep water. Reports by biologists, casual references by investigators mainly concerned with other subjects, and imprecise remarks in the popular press have contributed muddy frosting to an already unpalatable layer cake.

Obviously, someone not familiar with all of the different literatures involved is going to be in trouble when he goes to the library in search of information. This includes most of us. The solution to the problem, for cavers, lies in the frequent use of the cave file and in the editorial suppression of all synonymns except those with the highest priority-- either historical or as may be justified by current usage. Whenever an unfamiliar, possibly "new" cave is found, someone in the party should check its location and description against the cave file to see whether or not a similar cave has been reported from the same locality. If not, reference should be

made further to location maps published in the geological report for Dubuque County, and to other geological and mining literature, to discover the previously published name for the cave. In the zinc-lead district, probably all caves of any size have already been described in print, somewhere.

Before a grotto editor publishes a description of a "new" cave from the mining district, or from any other place, reference should be made to the cave file in order to ascertain 1) whether or not the allegedly "new" cave really has not been described previously, and 2) if published references to it exist, which is likely, what the correct name of the cave is. By observing these precautions, a great deal of confusion can be prevented. Language, especially written language, must communicate across time as well as ~~across~~ space. If each generation of cavers were to invent its own set of cave names, half of this communication would needs be very difficult or would entirely fail.

I have kept a list of synonymous cave names as part of my file on Dubuque County caves and have recently been working with Stewart Peck, David Jagnow, and Dee Clark to set aright some of the accumulated verbiage. The following compilation, you may be sure, is merely rudimental and is possibly incorrect in part. It should, however, be strictly observed as far as it goes.

<u>synonym (to be supressed)</u>	<u>preferred name</u>	<u>justification</u>
Balls Cave	Muenster Cave	current
Baule's Cave	Muenster Cave	current
Becker Quarry Annex	Becker Quarry Cave	error (side p)
Billboard Cave	Black Crevice	mining
Booth & Carter Crevice	Becker Quarry Cave	current
cave--behind milk plant at hwy 52 & Kauffmann Ave	Creamery Cave	correlation
cave--directly below old Grandview Park	Crystal Cave	correlation
cave--in city's railway's park	Timmens Cave	correlation
Dairy Cave	Creamery Cave	prior use
Durango Mines	Ewing Diggings	more specific
Flint Hill Cave	Flint Ridge Cave	pref. var.
Haugen Cave	Indian Crevice	mining
Hill Street Cave	Black Crevice	mining
Julien Dubuque's Cave	Dubuque's Cave	more common

SYNONYMOUS NAMES (cont.)

synonym (to be suppressed)	preferred name	justification
Lake Dubuque Cave	Level Crevice	mining
Levin's cave (Crevice)	Leven's Cave (Crevice)	pref. sp.
Marcus Cave	Crystal Lake Cave	current
pH Diggings	Mull Cave	mining
Rice's Cave	Crystal Lake Cave	current
Royce & Frost Mine	Black Crevice	more common
Whipsey Shaft	Level Crevice	unit name
Wiegand Cave	Dubuque's Cave	sp. error
Wiegand's Cave	Dubuque's Cave	mining

Editor's note:

Devil's Throat Cave and Mielke Cave are not one in the same. They are two different caves very close to each other on the same property. Maybe this can serve as warning against assuming that because two caves have similar descriptions and the same location, they are indeed the same cave. (pg. 6)

According to the Guinness Book of World Records (1971):

The endurance record for staying in a cave is 365 days by Milutin Veljkovic at Kopajkosari, Yugoslavia on June 25, 1970.

The highest known cave entrance in the world is that of the Rakhiot Cave, Nanga Parbat, Kashmir, at 21,860 feet.

The Provetina Cave, Greece, has the world's longest vertical pitch of 1,298 feet.

The world's deepest cave (1966) is Gouffre de la Pierre Saint Martin in Basses-Pyrénées, France, with 4,300 feet.

