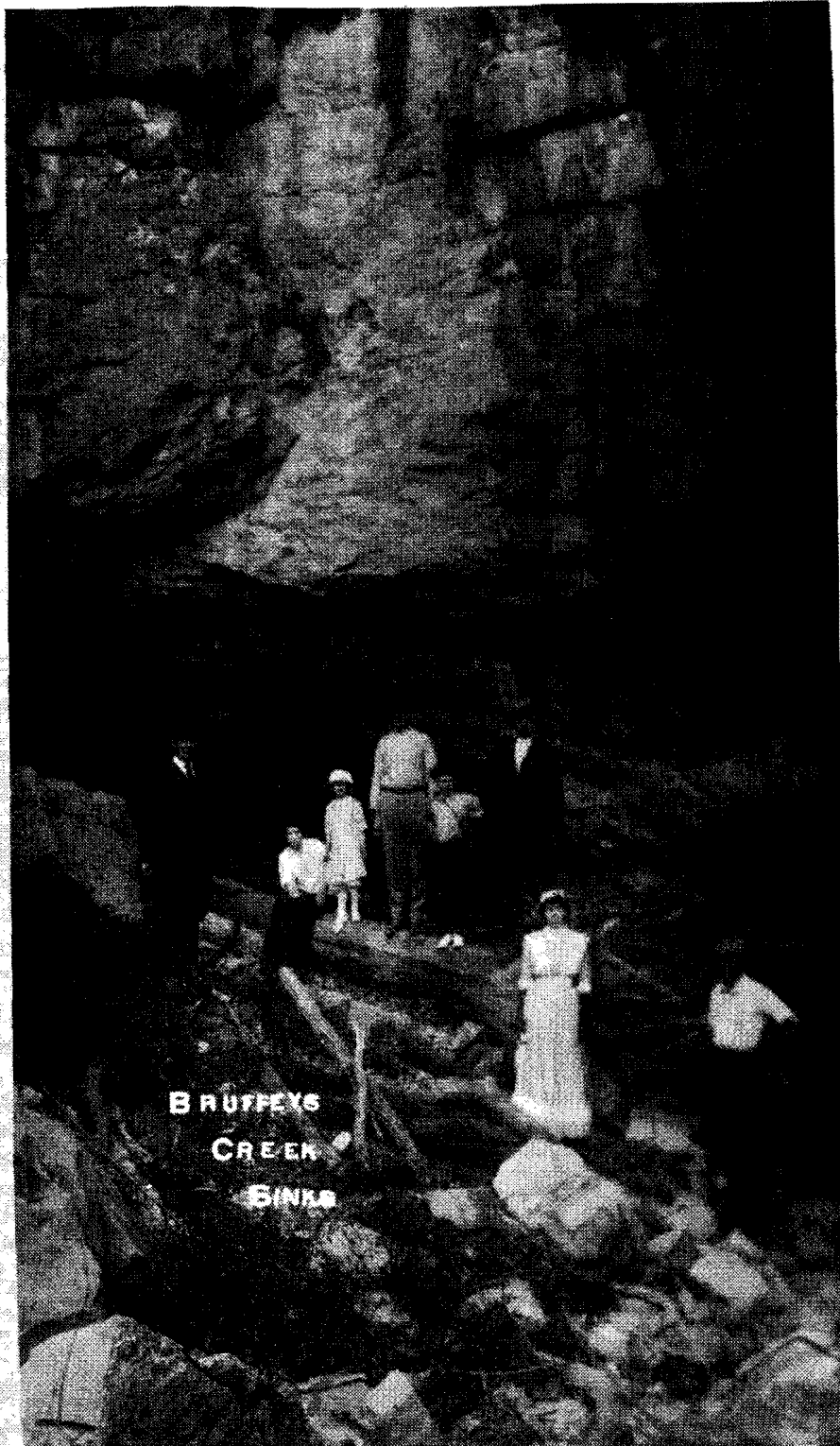


THE JOURNAL OF
Spelean History

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN SPELEAN HISTORY ASSOCIATION



VOLUME 10, NO. 1
34

JAN. - MAR. 1977

THE JOURNAL OF SPELEAN HISTORY

THE ASSOCIATION

The American Spelean History Association is chartered as a non-profit corporation for the study, dissemination and interpretation of spelean history and related purposes. All persons of high ethical and moral character who are interested in these goals are cordially invited to become members. Annual membership is \$5.00; family membership \$6.00. Library subscriptions are \$4.00.

THE COVER

A postcard stock photograph of Bruffey's Creek Sinks, West Virginia, from the collection of Peter Hauer. This view is believed to have been taken around 1915. See accompanying article. Small girl in photograph is Helen Walton, whose home is nearby.

JOURNAL STAFF

Editor: Michael D. Cullinan
4705-B Shrader Court
Richmond, Virginia 23228

Associate Editor: Jack H. Speece

Assistant: Michelle Arrington

THE JOURNAL

The association publishes the Journal of Spelean History on a quarterly basis. Pertinent articles or reprints are welcomed. As a photo-offset process is often used, the editor should be contacted in advance concerning the current type of manuscript preparation desired. Submission of rough drafts for preliminary editing is encouraged, but your contributions need not be photo-ready, but typed, double-spaced pages are best. Illustrations require special handling and arrangements must be made with the editor in advance.

BACK ISSUES

Some back issues of the Journal are available of volumes 1 - 6 from Dr. W. R. Halliday, 1117 36th Avenue E., Seattle, Wash. 98102. All issues of Volumes 1 - 7:2 are available on Microfiche from Kraus Reprint Co., Rt. 100, Millwood, N.Y. 10546. (See additional information on back issues on last page)

Official Quarterly Publication of
the American Spelean History Association

1977-1978

President: Ernst H. Kastning, Jr.
P.O. Box 13165, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Vice-President: Paul Damon
1244 Holy Cross Drive
Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146

Secretary-Treasurer: Jack H. Speece
711 E. Atlantic Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Call for NSS Convention Papers 3
Louis A. Klein Obituary 3
Hillsand Bruffey's Creek Sinks, Jack Speece 4
The Legend of Stephen Bishop, Harold Meloy 5
World's Earliest Cave Maps, Wm. Halliday 7
Smithsonian Institution in 1880, Jack Speece 8
The Saltpetre Caverns and Averall's Raids 1863-1864, John C.
Taylor 9
History of Long Quarry Cave, Marguerite M. Klein 16

.

Call for NSS Convention Papers

1977 and 1978

It's time to consider making a presentation in the Spelean History Session at the Alpena, Michigan NSS Convention, Aug. 4, 1977. Send abstracts to Ernst Kastning, P.O. Box 13165, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711

For the 1978 NSS Convention, New Branufels, Texas June 19-24, 1978, send abstracts of spelean history presentations to Mrs. Jeanne Gurnee, 231 Irving Lane, Closter, New Jersey 07624. Mrs. Gurnee will be the History Session Chairperson.

.

LOUIS A. KLEIN

NSS 4632F

ASHA 34

The full obituary for Louis A. Klein appeared in the July, 1976 NSS
3 Vol. 10, No. 1 Jan. - Mar., 1977

NEWS, Vol. 34, No. 7. Lou was very active in the caving world, especially in the NSS, serving as Treasurer for that organization. He was a charter member of the American Spelean History Association.



HILLS CREEK SINKS. Photo on postcard stock was probably taken around 1915. Hills and Bruffey's Creek Sinks are located in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Note two ladies in bottom-center of photograph. (Pete Hauer Post Card Collection)

HILLS AND BRUFFEY'S CREEK SINKS

Among the Peter M. Hauer collection of post cards were two unique early twentieth century views of the Bruffey's Creek Sinks (shown on cover) and Hills Creek Sinks (above). These caves are located in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, near Lobelia. Pete Hauer's farm was located in this area.

The small girl in the Bruffey's Creek Sinks view was identified as Helen Walton, who lives nearby. These cards were probably obtained from the Walton family. Both photographs were probably taken in the vicinity of 1915, and were snapshots which were printed onto postcard stock paper.

The cave system has been known for years and is described in the 1949 edition of Davies' Caverns of West Virginia. It is a drainage system which sometimes becomes choked with logs and debris. Hills-Bruffey has been studied by various groups and authors as the reference list illustrates. Besides being important geologically, these entrances serve as points of interest for the local people, and of course, cavers visit frequently.

References

Davies, William E., Caverns of West Virginia, West Virginia Geological Survey, Vol. 19, 1949

Davies, William E., Caverns of West Virginia (supplement), West Virginia Geological Survey, Vol. 19A, 1965

Coward, Julian, Hills and Bruffey's Creek Caves, The Canadian Caver, No. 4, May 1971

.

THE LEGEND OF STEPHEN BISHOP*

By Harold Meloy

The legend of Stephen Bishop is one of the most fascinating stories in spelean folklore. Since the turn of the century, histories tell us that Stephen was the first guide and explorer of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; that he first crossed bottomless pit on a slender cedar sapling, and that he discovered everything worth while that was discovered during the nineteenth century.

It is a nice story, and it is legendary.

Actually, Mammoth Cave was quite well known before Stephen arrived there in 1838. It had been explored extensively. At least five maps of the cave had been made, three of them were published. The last had been made by Edmund F. Lee, a civil engineer. During the winter months of 1834-1835, he made a very careful instrument survey of the entire known cave. A knowledgeable guide named George S. Gatewood accompanied him, supplying the names of the passages, rooms and

* Copyright (c) 1974 by Harold Meloy

features which Lee incorporated into his map. George S. Gatewood was a second generation guide at the cave, which had been shown to visitors at least since 1810.

When Stephen came to the cave in 1838, the guides Archibald Miller, Jr. and Joseph C. Shackelford taught young Stephen the routes and passages just as they had been taught by their fathers. They told him the names of the avenues and points of interest as set out in an 1835 guide book of the cave.

In October 1838, a visitor by the name of Hiram C. Stevenson and Stephen were the first to cross bottomless pit on ladders. Thereafter, Stephen and others explored the many branching passageways beyond the pit, crossed the rivers, and explored Cleaveland Avenue and its branching passages.

During the next 19 years, Stephen became the most celebrated guide at Mammoth Cave. Journalists, scientists and authors came to write about the cave. They were so fascinated by Stephen they also wrote about him. In 1842 he prepared the most extensive map of Mammoth Cave that had been made, and it continued to be the most authoritative map on the cave for 40 years. He became almost as famous as the cave itself.

When Stephen died in 1857, the cave lost one of its main attractions; and the management took particular pains to minimize this loss. Now Mat and Nick were in demand as the most experienced guides. The name of Stephen Bishop was seldom mentioned. Exciting new discoveries were made during the Civil War years. After the war, because of racial difficulties, the black guides were replaced entirely with white guides. This lasted only a short time because the influential visitors who had been there before and who could not now have Stephen as their guide, selected either Mat or Nick; and the black guides were returned to the cave.

The white guides viewed this return with distaste and disdain. They let it be known that only the white guides were knowledgeable and competent guides there.

A new book in 1870 related some information about Stephen Bishop. This gave the blacks new hope. Two of them had guided with Stephen and knew him personally. Their stories to their children made Stephen Bishop a folk hero. Now the black guides when showing the cave would tell how Stephen Bishop crossed bottomless pit. How he made the first daring journey on the underground rivers and how he and only he had the genius to make the important discoveries. It was only natural that they embellished their stories of Stephen and that they and a younger generation of black guides invented newer and better stories about their folk hero.

And the white guides invented newer stories to discredit and belittle Stephen. If they mentioned his name at all, they shrugged it off as of no importance. They said he was a slave and only did what he was told and then unwillingly and with fear.

One published story, originating with a white guide, said that Stephen took a boat to Echo River for a visitor but was afraid to enter it, and the visitor forced Stephen into the boat at the point of a gun.

The equivalent of the Ku Klux Klan was dominant in the region at the time. Sometimes they were called "Night Riders," but more usually, "Regulators." Almost the only defense the blacks had above ground was to be meek and submissive. But, underground, the blacks could point with pride to the great Stephen Bishop who they said made all of Mammoth Cave possible. It made little difference to them that he was actually in the third generation of guides at the cave. They proclaimed him as the "first guide and explorer of Mammoth Cave." And no one then living could refute them. Big city journalists heard their stories and printed them in newspapers and books. Pittsburgh millionaire James R. Mellon visited the cave for a week during November, 1878. He was charmed by the stories he heard of Stephen Bishop, for example that he was the "first guide and explorer of Mammoth Cave." In 1881 he had a grave marker carved for Stephen's grave with those words on it. Now black guides could take visitors to the cemetery and show them the proof engraved in stone about the famous guide.

One of the white guides while ridiculing Stephen jested that if Stephen crossed Bottomless Pit it must have been "on a slender cedar sapling!" This was repeated in jest, but the black guides liked the story so well that they repeated it as history. Cave historians Horace C. Hovey and R. Ellsworth Call gave it full factual status in their 1897 book.

Since then the legend of Stephen Bishop has been widely circulated and remains today one of the classic examples of spelean folklore.

. . . .

WORLD'S EARLIEST CAVE MAPS

By William R. Halliday, M.D.

Not counting a couple of stylized representations by Assyrians in 852 or 853 B.C. (recently documented by Trevor Shaw), the

oldest surviving maps of caves are those of Pen Park Hole in Gloucestershire, England, and Podpeske Cave, Yugoslavia. These were published in 1683 and 1689 respectively. The latter was included in Valvasor's famous "The Wonders of the Grand-duchy of Krain." Those with a command of Slavic languages may wish to refer to an article in Proteus Vol. 39, No. 7, pp 266 - 267, 1977, by Andrej Kranjc, which includes photos of the two maps.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN 1880

By Jack H. Speece

The following excerpts were taken from the "Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution." The report shows the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Smithsonian for the year 1880. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881.

P. 122 (Additions to the collection of the National Museum in 1880) Pirz, Anthony. Two boxes of stalactites and specimens of *Proteus anguinus*; from Adelburg Grotto, in Carniola.

Pp 449-460 "Report of a visit to the Luray Caverns, in Page County, Virginia, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, July 13 and 14, 1880." Nine men were invited to visit the cave. During their trip they also visited Endless Caverns but made no examinations. Much of the writing describes the cave (Luray) and its unique formations. A discussion of the geology of the system is good. Mention is given to some bones found in the cave which are thought to be human. The report is illustrated with six drawings, donated by Mr. McDowell, Treasurer of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

P. 445 (Aboriginal Remains in the United States) Palmer, Edward. "Has forwarded a mummy from Monterrey, Mexico, presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Don Ignacio Galerido. It was procured from a cave near Coyote, in Coahuila, latitude 25° 15', Longitude 103° west from Gr., near western border of the state. It is encased in a garment much like that of the ancient Peruvians. In the states of Durango and Chihuahua, Mexico, there are said to be caves containing Indian remains."

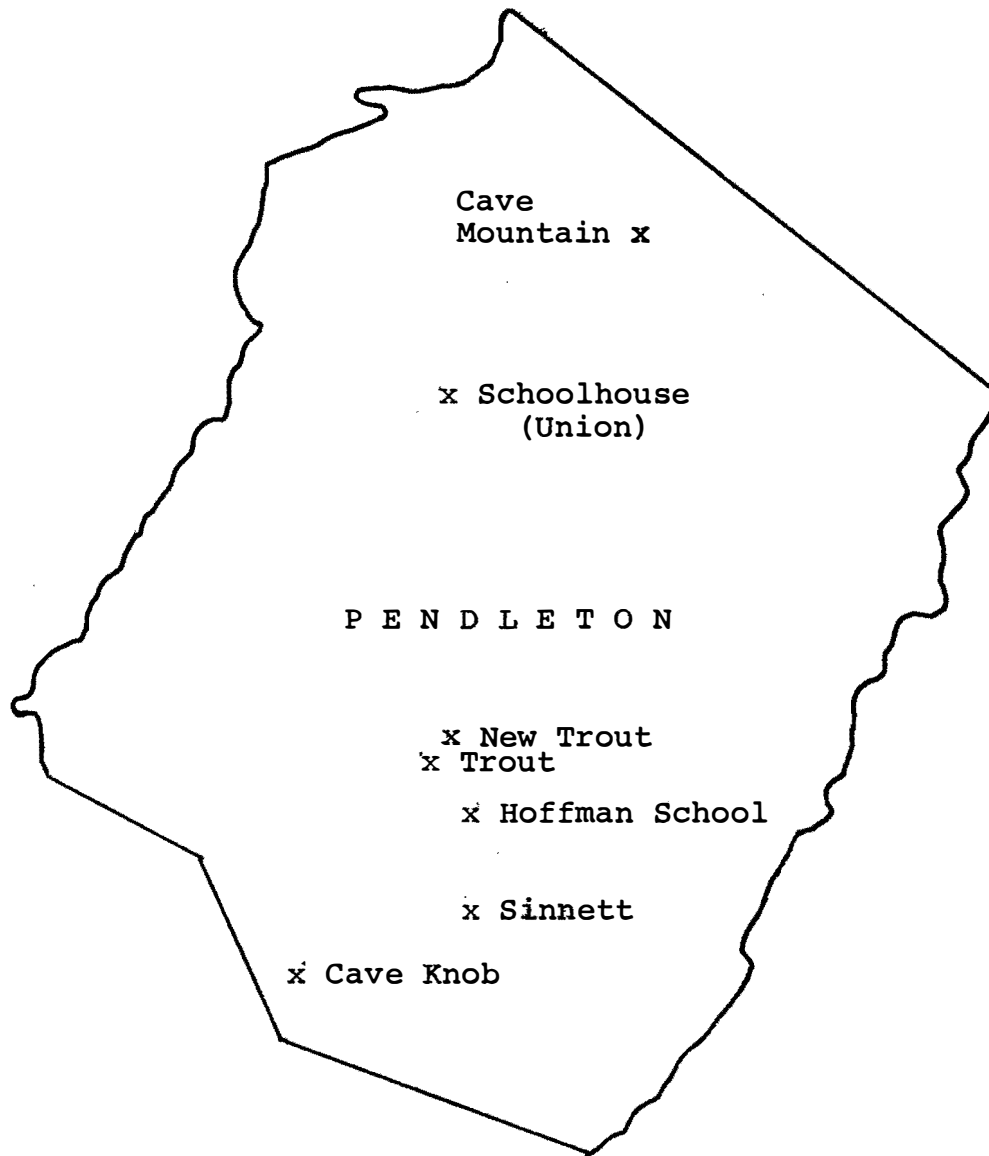
THE SALTPETRE CAVERNS AND AVERELL'S RAIDS, 1863-64

By Atty. John Craft Taylor*

To furnish nitrates essential to the manufacture of gunpowder, made scarce by the Federal naval blockage, the Confederate Nitre and Mining Bureau extracted saltpetre from limestone caves throughout the southern Appalachians. Since the early nineteenth century Pendleton County West Virginia's caves had been part of the "Old Saltpetre Trail," the itinerary along which buyers representing eastern manufacturers traveled while purchasing the production of the nitre caverns. Pendleton and a number of other counties along the present Virginia - West Virginia boundary comprised Confederate Nitre District No. 4, with headquarters at Union, Monroe County. At least six county caves contributed in this manner to the Southern war effort, and one was pressed into the service of the Union.

The most important source was at Trout Rock where saltpetre earth was excavated from two of three caves opening in a bluff 200 feet above the South Branch River. Although Trout Rock was an established production center, the wartime operation apparently did not commence in earnest until sometime after May of 1862, for the various accounts of skirmishes at that point between Jackson's and Schenck's advance and rear guards make no mention of a nitre works. Old men or young boys ineligible for the regular Confederate service labored as "petre monkeys" in Pendleton County's nitre industry, and married men living near the caves were sometimes detailed from the army for such duty. The earth was dug from chambers and passageways often far under the mountain. Although the main passage of the larger cave is about 1500 feet long, and ten to twenty feet high and wide, many side channels were mere crawlways through which the petre monkeys had to drag the bags of earth, their way lit only by smoking fagot torches. At the cave entrance the earth was poured into a spout or trough by which it slid down the mountainside to wagons ready to haul it to the leaching vats by the river. The earth from the smaller cave was transported to the same place for processing.

The cave earth was put in the vats and water was added. After standing for several days it was then drained. To this leach-water was added potash salts, produced by the leaching of wood ashes. In this manner calcium nitrate, or cave saltpetre, was converted into potassium nitrate (potash saltpetre). After concentration and purification, accomplished by the protracted boiling of the liquid in large iron kettles, the solid cakes of potassium nitrate were shipped from Pendleton to a powder mill, where they were blended with charcoal and sulphur in the manufacture of gunpowder.



Pendleton County, West Virginia Saltpetre Caverns

As the main thoroughfare between Franklin and Monterrey (Va.) traversed this valley, constricted into a narrows at Trout Rock, these activities could hardly be overlooked by the Federals. While passing through Pendleton in August of 1863 on a raid to Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties, General William Averell destroyed the Trout Rock works as he had been instructed. His force consisted of units of the Eighth West Virginia, Third West Virginia, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Averell had also been ordered to supply his troops from the countryside, as well as to gather any cattle beyond what his men required - giving vouchers - and sending them to the Federal lines under

guard. Guerrillas presented a great danger and annoyance to Federal movements, and a few of the irregulars were captured on the road to Monterrey. In the thirty miles traveled between Petersburg and Franklin on August 19, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry "skirmished all the way with a double skirmish line right and left, and [was] bushwacked all night by murderous guerrillas. The 20th we marched twenty-four miles to Monterrey and skirmished from daylight to dark. Sometimes the enemy was so strong and aggressive that the whole command was deployed to resist his assaults." (Wm. Davis Slease, The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War)

In mid-September Federal scouts reported several thousand Confederates under Jenkins and Imboden at Crab Bottom. But events two months later reveal that the Rebel force - which included infantry, cavalry, and several artillery pieces - had taken leave of that locality. On November 12, after skirmishing with guerrillas and destroying 400 gallons of apple brandy at a distillery near Crab Bottom, Col. John H. Oley of the Eighth West Virginia Infantry arrived at Trout Rock to again disrupt the nitrate operations. The works had been burned in August and were still in the process of being repaired. The Federals also destroyed a second, smaller works, "up a ravine," the location of which was divulged by a slave, and routed a party of guerrillas. These operations were carried out by troops of Averell's command returning from the Union victory won a few days earlier at Droop Mountain, Pocahontas County. After passing through Franklin, the Federals camped on a large river bottom a short distance beyond, finding an abundance of corn and hay for their horses. The following morning, two squads were sent to Petersburg via Circleville and Seneca, but found no Confederates. The remainder of the brigade marched toward the same destination down the South Branch. Some of these troops had traveled this identical route eighteen months earlier with Fremont. They marched through the "Mill Creek Valley - a good, loyal neighborhood, and the homes of Captain Alt's Swamp Rangers....from here to New Creek there is a large proportion of Union men."

Evidently the Federals encountered no resistance on that march to Petersburg, at least no such reports could be located. But in a communication of November 14 sent from Staunton, Imboden advised Lee's adjutant that he had ordered 200 of McNeill's men to harass and take position in the cliffs and bushwack the enemy as he passed, to obstruct the roads about and north of Franklin, and impede Averell's column in any way. Imboden had also dispatched forty fresh cavalry for a similar purpose, but as he composed his report, he had not yet learned the results of either party's efforts.

One month later Averell again moved south through Pendleton, this

time on his raid to Salem, Roanoke County, where he would devastate the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The saltpetre works, again in the process of being repaired, were destroyed for the third time on December 10, 1863 by about fifty cavalrymen of the Ringgold Battalion under Captain James Hart. Inexplicably, no pickets had been set out and the works were in operation as the Federals suddenly arrived on the scene. Several petre monkeys were captured, but the remainder quickly climbed the steep hillside through the rain of Federal minie balls, all reaching the shelter of the cave entrance in safety. The prisoners were paroled after having been warned not to resume their mining activities. That day the Federals also met a party of fugitives attempting to reach the Union lines, and that night, while encamped along the South Branch, Averell's troops engaged in a skirmish with bushwackers.

While Averell's main force raced southward to the railroad on the "Big Salem Raid," Colonel Joseph Thoburn with 700 infantry, a section of artillery, and the fifty Ringgold cavalrymen remained in Highland County to make a demonstration toward Staunton, thereby keeping Imboden about that town for its defense and out of the way of Averell's raiders. Thoburn was to guard Averell's train of eighty wagons, scout the countryside beyond McDowell toward Staunton, and keep up the appearance of a 5000-man force with an appropriately large number of campfires and buglecalls, all of which he accomplished. As the cavalry scouted, the infantry withdrew to Crab Bottom preparatory to rejoining Averell's command.

At first the Confederates were deceived by Thoburn's ruse and had fallen back toward Staunton, but by December 18 Imboden's scouts had correctly ascertained the approximate strength of the Federal force. On that date, Lieutenant John Byrd sent a dispatch to Imboden advising that about 1000 Union soldiers were encamped on the William Heavner farm at Crab Bottom. He further reported that the Federals were "in a helpless situation, and ready to surrender without an effort." Believing that Thoburn would move down the South Branch to Petersburg because icy roads rendered impracticable any attempt to cross the mountains to the North Fork, Byrd boldly resolved to lead his twenty-five men down the Thorn and blockade the road upstream from McCoy Mill, hopefully checking the Federals until Imboden might arrive with a large force.

Imboden's specific response to Byrd's intelligence report is unknown, but when Thoburn's scouts learned that the principal route to Petersburg had likely been blockaded, his Federals were hardly "ready to surrender without an effort" to Imboden's larger force. Led by Abe Hinkle, "a guide of some note," Thoburn's

command set out at 2 a.m. on December 21, crossing the mountains over a rough by-road to the North Fork Valley and Circleville. Byrd had considered movement in that direction as unfeasible because freezing rains had swollen the streams and so glazed the road surfaces that the horses could remain erect only with difficulty. Under such severe conditions the artillery had to be lowered slowly down the road on the western side of the mountain by ropes secured to the rear axles of the gun carriages. Only one wagon was lost on this arduous journey. Continuing down the North Fork, the force arrived in Petersburg on December 23, 1863.

On Christmas Eve General Averell entered Beverly with his 2,500 mounted troops, having returned through Pocahontas County from the Big Salem Raid. Marching over 400 miles in sixteen days, Averell had managed to reach Salem, destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad facilities at that point, and barely extricate his force while dodging four Southern armies, all during a period of extraordinarily severe winter weather. By cutting the rail line supporting the Confederate army of General Longstreet, Averell's daring raid helped save the Union force under General Burnside besieged in Knoxville, Tennessee. His line of supply disrupted, Longstreet was compelled to end the siege. Thoburn's demonstration toward Staunton had contributed to the success of Averell's mission by distracting Imboden for a time.

Calhoun asserts that following the December, 1863 raid on Trout Rock, that location was considered too vulnerable to the increasingly frequent passage of blueclad armies along the South Branch. While earth continued to be excavated from the cave, it was transported to Dry Run of Thorn Creek for conversion into usable nitrate. This would also have been a relatively convenient site for the processing of earth conveyed from the cave high on the flank of Horner Mountain, now known as the Hoffman School Cave. This was probably done since it has been established that the cave was mined for saltpetre.

In any case, the Trout Rock works continued to be raided. Just after dawn on March 3, 1864, the Fifteenth New York Cavalry arrived in Franklin. Encountering no Confederates, the regiment proceeded to Trout Rock and destroyed the buildings at the works. Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Root estimated the loss to the Confederate government at eight to ten thousand dollars. Root's contingent numbered 400 men, including a small detachment of the Ringgold Battalion. The Federals reconnoitered the surrounding country but found no rebels other than small scouting parties. The force captured two prisoners who informed Root that a Confederate enrolling officer, accompanied by a provost guard, was scheduled to appear in Franklin that day to induct conscripted county men. Root

was also advised that Confederate troops were consolidating on the South Fork. The Federals crossed the mountain to Circleville where they camped for the night; at daylight, Root's command started down the North Fork and out of Pendleton.

Another important Saltpetre source for the Confederacy was the cave opening in a crag near the crest of Cave Mountain. Its upper passage, 2,100 feet long and up to thirty-five feet high and fifty feet wide, was extensively excavated. Canvas sacks filled with cave earth were dragged down the mountainside to Big Spring at the river's edge, a vertical distance of about 1000 feet. The work of processing the petre dirt was performed by members of Pendleton's militia regiment, the Forty-sixth. In the late summer of 1864, Home Guards, probably commanded by Captain Isaac Alt, are said to have attacked the nitre operations, driving the Confederates southward and destroying the large iron kettles at Big Spring. A second version holds that one night two years earlier a number of Smoke Hole men, not in sympathy with the Confederacy and resentful of being pressed into service as saltpetre miners while neglecting their own farms, dismantled the works and broke the kettles.

In Sinnett Cave the petre dirt was extracted from beds in the floor of a large room, 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and up to 40 feet high. The earth was dumped down chutes on the side of this chamber to a passage nearly 100 feet lower. From this point the miners hauled the dirt in sacks nearly 1000 feet to the entrance via a tortuous passageway, either crawlway or crevice, but at a few places comfortable walking. From the entrance the petre monkeys carried the bags of earth down the hillside and across White-thorn Run to the leaching vats. This was apparently a large-scale operation. That no record could be found of raids on this and two other saltpetre caves in Pendleton may be attributed to either their secluded locations or intermittent production. One source that probably produced only a small quantity at intervals is Cave Knob Cave, immediately south of Harper on the South Branch.

The single Pendleton County saltpetre cavern mined by Unionists is located in the Harmon Hills of Germany Valley, presently known as Schoolhouse Cave. This site had served as a source of nitre production during the Revolutionary War and before. Its entrance portal opens into a chamber 40 feet wide, up to 70 feet high, and 150 feet long. At the end of this gallery's steeply-sloping floor, an abrupt ascent of 75 feet leads to the passage from which the petre dirt was excavated. To facilitate its conveyance to the surface, the miners constructed a wooden track part of the way down the incline, and then across a scaffolding or bridge work that they built up for that purpose, to the entrance of the passage referred to. They then gathered up all the log chains in the neighborhood round about, and welded them into one

long chain. They constructed a rude car fitted to run on the track.

They next constructed a device outside the mouth of the cave, similar to the oldtime wooden cider mill with a long lever or sweep, to the end of which a horse or horses were hitched. By driving the horse around and around, the chain was wound around a cylinder-like device, and the heavily-laden car, hitched to the other end of the chain, came slowly with a great deal of creaking up the steep incline to the world outside with its burden of nitre-laden dirt.

After this operation had been carried on for a time and a large amount of nitrate had been amassed, the site was visited by a contingent from the Tenth West Virginia Infantry, encamped near Mouth of Seneca. Their leader, Captain Jarboe, fearful that the saltpetre could be expropriated by the rebel guerrillas continually lurking in the vicinity, ordered that the mining cease and the works be dismantled.

*This article was taken from a master's thesis, "Civil War In and About Pendleton County, (West) Virginia", by John Craft Taylor of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He has been a contributor in several recent Journals as his research on Pendleton County, for his second doctorate degree, this one in history of course, draws to a close. If you wish to communicate with him, his address is 422 Church St., Huntingdon, Pa. 16652. (Editor) [March, 1975]

References

Charles H. Ambler and Festus P. Summers, West Virginia, The Mountain State (2nd ed., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1958

United States War Department, The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 70 vols. in 128 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881-1901)

H.M. Calhoun, 'Twiixt North and South (Franklin, W. Va.: McCoy Publishing Company, 1974) pp. 111-112

Frank Moore, ed., The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, Illustrative Incidents, Poetry, Etc. (11 Vols.; New York: G.P. Putnam, 1861-68), Vol. 8, Documents, p. 282

Samuel C. Farrar, The Twenty-Second Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Ringgold Battalion, 1861-1865 (Akron and Pittsburgh: The New Werner Co.), pp 144-146.

Alvin E. Moore, History of Hardy County of the Borderland, (Parsons,

W.Va., McClain Printing Company, 1963).

Burton Faust, "Saltpetre Caves and Virginia History," from Henry H. Douglas, Caves of Virginia (Falls Church, Va.: Virginia Cave Survey, 1964) pp 36-37.

Boyd B. Stutler, "The Confederate Postal Service in West Virginia," West Virginia History, XXIV (October, 1962), p. 37.

William E. Davies, Caverns of West Virginia, Geological and Economic Survey (Beckley: Biggs-Johnston-Withrow, 1958), pp. 227-28, 251-53, 207-208, 243, 235.

William Davis Slease, The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War (Pittsburgh: Art Engraving and Printing Company, 1915), p. 89.

John W. Elwood, Elwood's Stories of the Old Ringgold Cavalry, 1847-1865 (Coal Center, Penna.: The Author, 1914) pp 176-77.

WPA Writers' Program, West Virginia, The Smoke Hole and Its People, Rev. ed. (Huntington, [1941]), p. 15.

HISTORY OF LONG QUARRY CAVE

By Marguerite M. Klein

Long Quarry Cave, sometimes referred to as Garland's Cave, is located on the property of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Garland, Needmore Quadrangle, Fulton County, Pennsylvania. It has been in the family for about two hundred years and thus should be called Garland's Cave. The land is ten miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line on U.S. 522. The cave is situated in an abandoned quarry, directly across the highway from the old Long Farmhouse and about 1500 feet from the road.

The original land grant for the present Garland property was obtained by the Friend family about twenty years before the Revolutionary War. In the early 1800's the land came into the hands of the Garland family through the marriage of a Garland and a Friend. Local farmers were given permission by Henry Garland, grandfather of the present owner, in the early 1900's to obtain limestone from a quarry on the property for agricultural purposes.

It was sometime between 1910 and 1920 that Henry and his son, D.

Garland discovered a cave opening during quarrying operations. Half afraid and very cautiously, they excavated the partial opening and discovered a large room, very beautiful and full of formations. Various members of the family explored the cave in the first years of discovery, and I was told in 1951 that the early explorers heard a strong sound of rushing water in the cave.

Quarrying operations continued, and it was either in 1924 or 1925 that (without the knowledge of Henry Garland) the local farmers blasted away the entire entrance room of the cave. The cave was then declared unsafe and further explorations were discouraged and, I believe, actually forbidden. The large clearing, with only recent growth in the otherwise wooded section, immediately in front of the cave entrance, as well as the remains of flowstone on the outside of the present entrance, combine to support the story of the main entrance room having been blasted away.

Marguerite Klein first discovered the cave (as far as the NSS goes) in the late winter of 1951 on a lead from a Hancock High School student who was a Pennsylvania resident. It took quite a bit of talking before Mrs. Pearl Long would allow the students to enter the cave, as she still considered it to be in a dangerous state of collapse. It was then that the cave was named Long Quarry. (The Longs acquired the land in 1945 and held it until 1953; Pearl Long was a Garland before she married William Long, so the land was really still in the Garland family.) In 1953 the property reverted back to the Garland family.

Long Quarry Cave is a single passage cave (with one 100' side lead near the entrance), the main passage being a little over 500' in length; several levels are developed in the rear sections, but are connected to the main passage by pits, walls, or chimneys and run in the same direction as does the main passage; total length of passages (in 1955) is slightly in excess of 700 feet. The several rooms which vary in size from large to small are connected by either walking passages or short crawlways (which are in the minority); the ceiling is generally high. The cave is exceptionally wet and muddy at all times but has never been known to flood.

Formations, once in evidence in several rooms, have been completely vandalized. The destruction must have been deliberate, as the formations were broken within a short period of time and removed from the cave. It is the writer's opinion that the cave has been the victim of some commercial cave owner or manager, who carried away the speleothems for sale at his or her commercial cavern.

The 12' x 14' entrance soon narrows down to a walk-squeeze with the reportedly dangerous overhanging boulders firmly and completely wedged into place. There are several specimens of some type of white fungus with long, needle-like, silver projections in various

spots throughout the main passage. Several small brown bats hibernate in the cave. Numerous raccoon tracks can be found on the soft mud floor.

The ceiling of the cave 90 feet from the entrance is composed of a massive deposit of eroded travertine. This is the work of the active vadose water, or proof of a submerged condition of the cave. A large chunk ('Crystal Boulder') of this material is also at the bottom of the steep slope to the left. When the mud-stained outer layer is chipped away, a remarkable arrangement of very beautiful crystal forms were noticed. The large crystals are translucent and form a radiating pattern. This is typical of aragonite, though I have never seen such a massive deposit of aragonite.

The latest addition to the recorded history of Long Quarry Cave is the discovery of the new extension in 1967-68. The description of the additional 500+ feet of virgin cave can be found earlier in this publication. (D.C. Speleograph, Vol. 10, No. 3, March 1955)

.

NOTE: The cover of the Journal of Spelean History, Vol. 9, No. 1, showing a view of the main (Historic) entrance of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky also appears on the cover of "Speleobooks Cavers Calendar" for 1977-1978 (Doug and Linda Rhodes). They obtained their print from a different source than did the Journal: "Caverns and Cavern Life," Scribners Magazine, 1800, by N.S. Shaler.

.

JOURNALS TO EXCHANGE Dr. Stephen A Craven, Provincial Hospital, Private Bay 6035, Port Elizabeth 6000, South Africa, has extra copies of The Journal of Spelean History, Vol. 1, No. 2, Vol. 2, No. 1, and Vol. 6, No. 4 which he would be delighted to exchange for Vol. 1, No. 1, and Vol. 2, No. 2. Any help appreciated.

.

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE Back issues of The Journal of Spelean

18 Vol. 10, No. 1

Jan. - Mar., 1977

History are available at \$1.00 each from Jack Speece, 711 E. Atlantic Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602. Issues available are:

Vol. 1, No. 2, 4	Vol. 5, No. 1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 2, No. 1	Vol. 6, No. 1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 3, No. 2, 3, 4	Vol. 7, No. 1
Vol. 4, No. 1, 2, 3, 4	

BOOKS FOR SALE Jack Speece has for sale the following books:

The Cave of Delaware	\$.65
Alexander Caverns, Pa.	1.00
Laurel Caverns, Pa.	2.50
On Canadian Caverns, (Reprint)	1.00

Additionally, Jack has available from the Dave Brison collection many foreign titles. For a listing of these books, write to Jack Speece (see address above).

* * * *

TAKE NOTHING BUT PICTURES
LEAVE NOTHING BUT FOOTPRINTS
KILL NOTHING BUT TIME

* * * *

A special thanks again to WLEE Radio, Richmond Virginia

