

TEXAS SPELEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE CAVES OF SAN SABA COUNTY
Second Edition

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Ed. by James R. Reddell

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TEXAS SPELEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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THE CAVES OF SAN SABA COUNTY Second Edition

INTRODUCTION

The first report on the caves of San Saba County (Texas Speleological Survey, Vol. 1, No. 6) was published in 1962 and edited by James Reddell and James Estes. That report, designed to be the first of two parts on the caves of the county, included 82 caves. Six of these have since been found not to be caves according to our present definition. Since many of the caves included in that report have been more fully explored or have received biological or historical study, we felt it would be of value to reissue the long out-of-print survey in a revised form and to include all 174 caves known in the county.

A large part of the new information on caves in the county was accumulated during the 1963 Texas Region Project in San Saba County. The new information on caves in the county has not substantially changed our ideas with respect to general distribution and speleogenesis of caves in the county. Most of the newly found caves are formed in the Ellenburger Group and consist of small fissures. There have been found several new caves of considerable size and interest, however. The more notable of these are located on the Lemons and Yates Ranches in eastern San Saba County. Several of these receive considerable quantities of surface runoff and may supply the water which emerges in the springs in the Gorman Falls area. A program of dye studies would be extremely interesting and might reveal valuable data on the relationship of caves to springs in this area.

This report cannot be considered in any sense to be a final study of the caves of the county. Large areas remain untouched, and even those ranches which have been visited many times will produce new caves. This is one of the few parts of Texas where it is profitable and practical to hunt caves by walking; indeed, this is the only way to be certain an area of any given ranch is thoroughly checked. Large parts of eastern, southern, and central San Saba County have never been visited. These regions should be as productive speleologically as the Deep Creek and Gorman Falls areas.

The few caves which have been biologically studied are of considerable interest and indicate a promise of still more interesting finds to come. Recent discoveries in Lampasas and Mason Counties have proven to be significant and indicate that the Ellenburger Group may prove to contain a fauna almost as interesting as that of the caves in the Edwards Limestone.

For this report locations are given for those caves which have been accurately located on topographic maps. These locations are represented only by the six digits in parentheses which follow the respective quadrangle designation. The system used is that of Russell and Costello in their report on the caves of the Mt. Vernon and Livingston Quadrangles, Kentucky (Texas Speleological Survey Special Report, 1962), except that the numbers indicate millimeters rather than inches.

Finally, I can only repeat what has already been said in the earlier report on this county, namely that "once extensive investigations have been made it will doubtless far exceed all other known cavernous areas in the state as far as the number of caves is concerned."

Acknowledgements: I wish to acknowledge the help of James Estes and Pete Lindsley in the preparation of this report. The work of the Abilene Grotto and Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto in this area has laid the foundation for all of the new work in the county. James Jasek and Jimmy Schroeder supplied me with many reports and maps. I also wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Charles McLarrin, owner of Gorman Falls Fishing Camp, for his cooperation with Texas cavers over many years of exploration in the county. Jon Vinson very kindly assisted in drafting several of the maps.

The following systematists supplied identifications of material included in this report: carabid and pselaphid beetles - Thomas C. Barr, Jr., University of Kentucky; mosquitoes - Osmond Breland, University of Texas; millipeds - Nell B. Causey, Louisiana State University; centipeds - Ralph V. Chamberlin, University of Utah; collembolans - Kenneth Christiansen, Grinnell College; hemipterans - Richard Froeschner, U. S. National Museum; spiders - Willis J. Gertsch, American Museum of Natural History; opilionids - Clarence and Marie Goodnight, Western Michigan University; staphylinid beetles - Lee J. Herman, American Museum of Natural History; crayfish - Horton H. Hobbs, U. S. National Museum; amphipods - John Holsinger, Old Dominion College; crickets - Theodore H. Hubbell, University of Michigan; snails - Leslie Hubricht, Meridian, Mississippi; ticks - Glen M. Kohls, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana; ostracods - Emily Mandelbaum, American Museum of Natural History; planarians - Robert W. Mitchell, Texas Tech University; pseudoscorpions - William B. Muchmore, University of Rochester; tenebrionid beetles - T. J. Spilman, U. S. National Museum; asellid isopods - Harrison Steeves, III; thysanurans - Pedro Wygodzinsky, American Museum of Natural History; copepods - Harry C. Yeatman, University of the South.

GEOLOGY OF SAN SABA COUNTY WITH RESPECT TO CAVES

by A. Richard Smith

The Llano Region, sometimes called the Llano Uplift, is a structural uplift, where pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic rocks have been exposed by gentle doming and erosion of the overlying Late Paleozoic and Cretaceous strata. Most of the region is underlain by metamorphic and igneous pre-Cambrian rocks. Around this core of very old rocks lies a halo of Early Paleozoic rocks; these dip beneath the much younger rocks that make up the Edwards Plateau. San Saba County lies along the north side of the Llano Region and is split about equally between Early Paleozoic rocks on the south and younger rocks on the north (see geologic map, p. 5).

The geologic section exposed in San Saba County has been divided into several formal stratigraphic units which have been discussed briefly by Frank (1962) and by many other geologists, especially those of the Bureau of Economic Geology. In San Saba County only two stratigraphic units are known to be speleologically important: the Ellenburger Group and the Marble Falls Formation.

The Ellenburger Group, primarily of Ordovician age, has been subdivided by Cloud and Barnes (1948), who studied these rocks intensively. They named the Tanyard, Gorman, and Honeycut formations on the basis of slight differences in rock characteristics. The differences are very difficult for the untrained eye to see and, so far, have not been shown to be important to localization of caves. Therefore, the Survey considers the Ellenburger Group as a single unit in San Saba County. The Ellenburger consists of fine-grained, dense, sub-lithographic limestone with interbedded chert, much like the Edwards Limestone. In addition, there may be substantial strata of dolomite locally, where it replaces limestone. The Group ranges in thickness from about 1000 feet on the west side of the county to nearly 1500 feet near Gorman Falls on the east. Almost every cave known from San Saba County is in the Ellenburger.

Caves in the Ellenburger vary from small, tight fissures to large walking passages such as in Gorman Cave. Many of the fissures occur in "clumps," commonly close enough together to be referred to as a fissure system, although there may be several unconnected fissures. These fissures have been somewhat neglected by many spelunkers because they seem to lack promise, but several have led, by means of small tubes at the bottom, to larger cave systems. Perhaps the most interesting caves presently known in the Ellenburger is the pair, Clark's Branch Well - Gorman Cave. Gorman Cave opens a few feet above water level onto the Colorado River just below Gorman Falls. It represents a former spring, the outlet of a major trunk passage carrying water from distant collecting points to the Colorado. Although no connection has been made, many spelunkers feel that Clark's Branch Well represents either the upper end of the Gorman trunk passage or an isolated segment of it. The significance of these caves is clear; water was moving from uplands distant from the river through main channels to the river. Work should be concentrated along the river to determine if other such large systems exist and have been overlooked.

An indication that the Ellenburger outcrop has been an important karst area in prior times is the thickness of the overlying Chappel Limestone, filling sinkholes up to 50' deep in the upper Ellenburger. Since the Chappel is Mississippian age, there must have been a long period when the Ellenburger was exposed and during which the same processes of solution and cavern-making were going on as they are today.

The second speleologic unit in San Saba County is the Marble Falls Formation, consisting generally of dark gray to black, siliceous, fossiliferous limestone and black shale. It ranges in thickness from 30 to more than 400 feet. Although not many caves are known from the Marble Falls, it contains at least one major cave, Harrell's Cave, thereby justifying further search. Most of the caves in the Marble Falls are near the base, probably because ground water moves vertically through the limestone until it is stopped by the underlying impermeable Barnett Shale. The

water is then forced to move laterally at sufficiently slow rates to perform substantial solution. The same process may also produce caves just above major shale beds within the Marble Falls. On the geologic map the Marble Falls, Barnett, and Chappell are mapped together, because the last two are relatively thin.

As can be seen from the geologic map, the contacts of the Ellenburger and Marble Falls, the only units shown, are straight or very gently curving in places. Such contacts are indicative of fault boundaries. Many vertical, normal faults are known in the Paleozoic rocks of San Saba County, apparently predating deposition of younger Cretaceous rocks. Accompanying the faults and formed by the same tectonic stresses are a great many joints, especially prominent in brittle rocks such as limestones and dolomites. The joints and faults commonly provided routes for movement of ground water and the beginning of cave-forming. The result is the large number of fissure caves already mentioned. However, the larger caves usually show a combination of development along joints and more or less horizontal bedding planes.



References

- Cloud, P.E., Jr., and V.E. Barnes. 1948. The Ellenburger Group of Central Texas. Bur. Econ. Geol., Univ. Texas, Publ. 4621. 473 p.
- Frank, R.M. 1962. Geology. *In*: J.R. Reddell and J.H. Estes, eds., The Caves of San Saba County. Texas Speleological Survey, 1(6):1-2.
- Plummer, F.B. 1940. Geologic map of San Saba Co., Texas, south of 31°21' latitude. Bur. Econ. Geol., Univ. Texas.

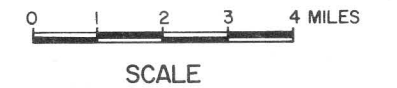
NORTHERN PORTION OF COUNTY OMITTED

GEOLOGIC MAP OF SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

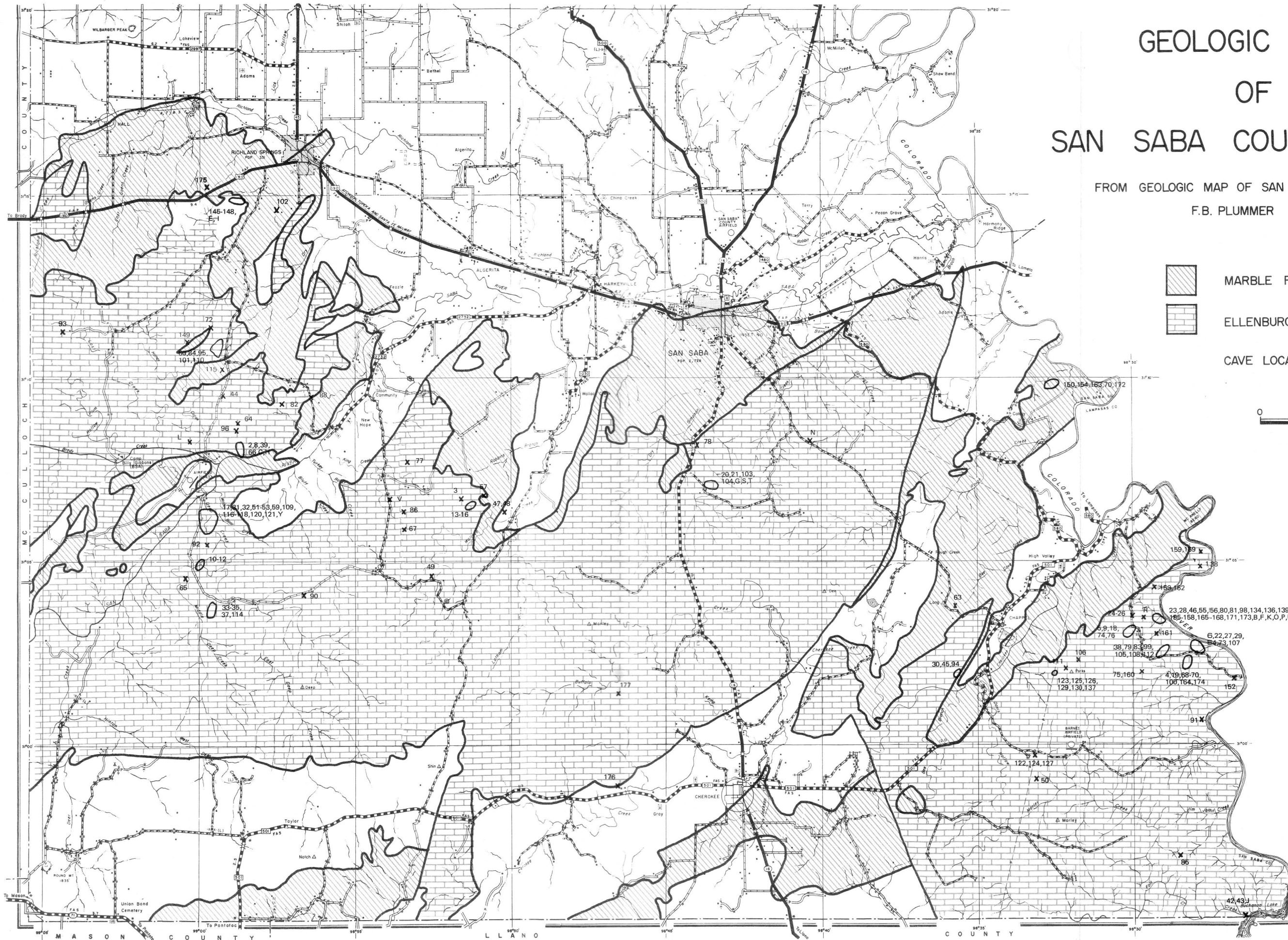
FROM GEOLOGIC MAP OF SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
F.B. PLUMMER 1940

-  MARBLE FALLS, BARNETT, CHAPPELL
-  ELLENBURGER

CAVE LOCATIONS KEYED TO INDEX



KEY TO COUNTIES



INDEX TO THE CAVES OF SAN SABA COUNTY

TSS NO.	NAME	LOCALITY	LENGTH	DEPTH	PAGE
*1.	Alexander's Trash Sink	Bend	30'+	25'	13
2.	Ash Mound Cave	Richland Springs	60'	25'	13
3.	Baby Buzzard Cave	San Saba	40'	29'	14
4.	Barnes Bat Cave	Bend	450'	33'	15
5.	Big Bad Air Hole	Bend	?	30'+	17
6.	Biscuit Can Cave	Bend	80'	40'	17
8.	Carol Cave	Richland Springs	30'+	?	23
9.	Cat Cave	Bend	30'	50'	23
10.	Cave A-2	Richland Springs	25'	0'	24
11.	Cave S-1	Richland Springs	95'	0'	26
12.	Cave S-2	Richland Springs	40'	0'	26
13.	Cave Meadow Cave No. 1	San Saba	?	15'	24
14.	Cave Meadow Cave No. 2	San Saba	?	20'	25
15.	Cave Meadow Cave No. 3	San Saba	?	20'	25
16.	Cave Meadow Cave No. 4	San Saba	?	20'	25
17.	Chicken Cave	Richland Springs	?	16'	27
18.	Cicurina Cave	Bend	600'+	35'	27
19.	Clark's Branch Well Cave	Bend	1100'	40'	29
20.	Connell Cave No. 2	San Saba	?	60'	30
21.	Connell Cave No. 3	San Saba	90'	41'	32
22.	Coon Cave	Bend	35'	40'	32
23.	Corral Crawl Cave	Bend	30'	0'	33
24.	Corral Hole No. 1	Bend	5'	12'	33
25.	Corral Hole No. 2	Bend	5'	15'	33
26.	Corral Hole No. 3	Bend	5'	15'	35
27.	Crevice Cave	Bend	20'	90'	35
28.	Crowbar Cave	Bend	25'	110'	36
29.	Crystal Crevice	Bend	25'	5'	36
30.	Crystal Lake Crawl Cave	Chappell	300'+	0'	36
31.	Dead Calf Fissure	Richland Springs	10'	20'	39
32.	Deep Creek Cave	Richland Springs	40'	0'	39
33.	Deep Creek Bad Air Cave	Richland Springs	30'	16'	39
34.	Deep Creek Black Widow Cave	Richland Springs	85'	8'	40
35.	Deep Creek Crevice Cave	Richland Springs	35'	25'	40
*36.	Dickerson Cave	San Saba	30'	25'	41
37.	Double Trash Sinks	Richland Springs	40'	25'	41
38.	Dove Cave	Bend	30'	5'	41
39.	Edna Cave	Richland Springs	?	15'	43
*40.	Ellis' Bad Air Cave	San Saba	?	68'	43
*41.	English Ivy Caverns	Richland Springs	25'	5'	43
42.	Fall Creek Cave No. 1	Bend	61'	0'	44
43.	Fall Creek Cave No. 2	Bend	36'	0'	45
44.	Fall-In Cave	Richland Springs	?	19'	45
45.	Fence-Line Fissure	Chappell	500'	30'	46
46.	Copperhead Cave	Bend	75'	35'	32
47.	Four-Bat Burial Cave	San Saba	55'	?	50
48.	Four-Bat Cave	San Saba	1000'	20'	48

49.	Frank's Cave	San Saba	?	45'	50
50.	Freese Ranch Cave "System"	Chappell	?	60'	50
51.	Goat Cave No. 1	Richland Springs	55'	0'	51
52.	Goat Cave No. 2	Richland Springs	30'	25'	51
53.	Goat Cave No. 3	Richland Springs	50'	0'	51
54.	Gorman Cave	Bend	3000'	10'	52
55.	Gorman Falls Cave	Bend	270'	90'	59
56.	Gormlette Waterfall Cave	Bend	75'	0'	59
57.	Grand Canyon Crevice	San Saba	60'	75'	62
*58.	Grandaddy Cave	?	200'	45'	62
59.	Grasshopper Cave	Richland Springs	50'	36'	65
60.	Greenbriar Caverns	Richland Springs	70'	30'	65
*61.	Grey Rock Cave	San Saba	?	25'	66
*62.	Hancock Cave	Chappell	300'	0'	66
63.	Harrell's Cave	Chappell	500'	50'	67
64.	Hook-the-Varmint Cave	Richland Springs	?	15'	71
65.	Horseshoe Bend Sink	Richland Springs	25'	20'	72
66.	Iron Cave	Richland Springs	105'	30'	72
67.	Joe's Cave	Sloan	432'	62'	73
68.	Karst Cave No. 1	Bend	?	55'	73
69.	Karst Cave No. 2-4	Bend	100'	55'	75
70.	Karst Cave No. 5	Bend	?	55'	76
*71.	K-15 Cave	San Saba	10'	15'	76
72.	Knat Cave	Richland Springs	25'	81'	76
73.	Lemons Ranch Cave	Bend	550'	100'	78
74.	Lemons Coon Cave	Bend	30'	20'	78
75.	Lemons Ranch Fissure	Bend	20'	30'	81
76.	Little Bad Air Hole	Bend	10'	30'	81
77.	Little Dirt Hole Fissure	Sloan	?	20'	81
78.	Locke Cave	San Saba	30'	35'	82
79.	Lower Cave	Bend	50'+	20'	82
80.	McLarrin Fissure System	Bend	?	25'+	82
81.	McLarrin Flowstone Fissure	Bend	15'	80'	83
82.	Melvin's Bat Cave	Sloan	500'	60'	83
83.	Middle Cave	Bend	100'+	35'	85
84.	Miller Pit	Richland Springs	?	30'	85
85.	Miner's Keyhole Cave	Chappell	200'	10'+	86
86.	Moss Cave	Sloan	60'	33'	86
*87.	Mouse Cave	Bend	50'	70'	88
88.	One Frog Cave	Sloan	75'	30'	89
*89.	Peadon's Sweat Box	San Saba	30'	75''	89
90.	Pool Trash Sink	Richland Springs	40'	30'	90
91.	Postoak Falls Cave	Postoak Falls	50'	75'	90
92.	Red Handkerchief Cave	Richland Springs	100'	80'	91
93.	Richland Springs Cavern	Richland Springs	500'(?)	80'(?)	91
94.	Rotten Log Cave	Chappell	100'	10'	95
95.	Roundtree Cave	Richland Springs	600'	175'	96
96.	Shaw's Last Cave	Richland Springs	?	25'	100

*97.	Shoat Cave	Richland Springs	20'	25'	100
98.	Skull Cave	Bend	40'	0'	100
99.	Sour Cave	Bend	50'+	20'	101
100.	Spicewood Creek Crevice	Bend	54'	30'	104
101.	Spider Cave	Richland Springs	35'	25'	104
102.	Springdale Ranch Cave	Richland Springs	900'	75'	104
103.	Stewardson Cave No. 1	San Saba	10'	40'	107
104.	Stewardson Cave No. 4	San Saba	10'	20'	107
105.	Sweet Cave	Bend	50'+	20'	107
106.	Temple Cave	Chappell	200'	100'	108
107.	Toad Frog Falling Floor Fissure	Bend	20'	45'	108
108.	Turtle Shell Cave	Bend	50'	70'	110
109.	Twin Entrance Sink	Richland Springs	15'	15'	110
110.	Two Buzzard Sink	Richland Springs	10'	25'	111
111.	Two Coon Cave	Chappell	15'	20'	111
112.	Upper Cave	Bend	100'+	20'	111
*113.	Walk Thru Cave	San Saba	50'	15'	112
114.	Whiteface Cave	Richland Springs	600'+	200'	113
115.	Wildcat Cave	Richland Springs	30'	22'	117
116.	Wild Man Cave No. 1	Richland Springs	50'	0'	117
117.	Wild Man Cave No. 2	Richland Springs	120'	0'	117
118.	Wild Man Cave No. 3	Richland Springs	25'	0'	118
120.	Windmill Crevice	Richland Springs	15'	20'	118
121.	Windmill Sink	Richland Springs	?	20'	118
122.	Beggar Lice Pit	Cherokee	30'	28'	15
123.	Board-Covered Pit	Chappell	365'	45'	17
124.	Daddy Long-Legs Fissure System	Cherokee	?	25'	37
125.	Ignominious Cave	Chappell	25'	15'	72
126.	Lively Flowstone Pit	Chappell	15'	16'	82
127.	Rock Caves Fissure System	Cherokee	100'	30'	95
129.	World's Largest Grasshopper Fissure	Chappell	130'	35'	118
130.	Leaping Rattlesnake Fissure	Chappell	15'	25'	77
*131.	Armchair Cave	?	?	41'	13
*132.	Black Kid Cave	?	40'	0'	17
*133.	Cedar Pit	?	?	15'	26
134.	Dagger Cave	Bend	38'	27'	37
*135.	Dry Goat Fissure	?	50'	0'	42
136.	Gorman Sink	Bend	70'	15'	59
137.	Green Persimmon Fissure	Chappell	15'	15'	66
138.	Millican Cave	Bend	330'	15'	85
139.	Mini-Cave	Bend	25'	10'	86
*140.	Ochre Cave	?	30'	30'	89
*141.	Peadon's Sweat Box Crevice	San Saba	?	35'	89
*142.	Steve's Bluff Crevice	?	35'	0'	106
*143.	Waggoner's Crawlway	?	30'	0'	112
*144.	Unnamed Cave	?	100'	30'	119
145.	Bad Air Fissure	Richland Springs	25'	45'	14
146.	Bremer Cave	Richland Springs	500'	75'	20

147.	Bremer Fissure	Richland Springs	40'	25'	20
148.	Bremer Trash-Filled Fissure	Richland Springs	75'+	40'	23
149.	Creekbed Sink	Richland Springs	25'+	40'	35
150.	Crinoid Pit	Colony	26'	10'	36
151.	Devil's Staircase	Bend	15'	20'	40
152.	Dynamite Cave	Bend	60'	15'	42
153.	Flea Pit	Bend	6'	15'	48
154.	Goat Pen Cave	Bend	60'	25'	52
155.	Hawkins Fissure	Bend	15'	15'	70
156.	Hidden Fissure	Bend	7'	40'	71
157.	High Noon Fissure	Bend	20'	40'	71
158.	Honeycomb Fissure	Bend	20'	25'	71
159.	Large Pit	Bend	?	15'	77
160.	Lemons Pit	Bend	12'	15'	77
161.	A "Mother Pit"	Bend	10'	30'	88
162.	Rattlesnake Fissure	Bend	?	40'	90
163.	Robinson's Pit	Colony	20'	38'	94
164.	El Sotanito Grande	Bend	200'	105'	101
165.	El Sótano Grande	Bend	75'	90'	101
166.	Spanish Fissure	Bend	125'	25'	104
167.	Standing Rock Fissure	Bend	50'	20'	106
168.	Surprise Fissure	Bend	100'	25'	107
169.	Tick Fissure	Bend	3'	35'	108
170.	Trespass Pit	Colony	?	35'	110
171.	Wedge Cave	Bend	100'	20'	113
172.	Wet Crevice Cave	Colony	245'	58'	11
173.	Y Fissure	Bend	70'	35'	119
174.	Yates Goat Cave	Bend	40'	70'	119
175.	Rattlesnake Hole	Richland Springs	175'	10'	91
176.	Hext Spring Cave	Cherokee	30'	0'	70
177.	Lenhardt Cave	Cherokee	20'	15'	77

SHELTERS AND DOUBTFUL CAVES

*A.	Amy's Cave	?	?	?	121
B.	Balancing Rock Fissure	Bend	12'	?	121
C.	Bottle Cave	Richland Springs	?	?	121
D.	Bottle Fissure	Bend	?	?	121
E.	Bremer Cave Trash Dump	Richland Springs	40'	15'	122
F.	Burnt Fissure	Bend	30'	12'	122
G.	Connell Cave No. 1	San Saba	?	?	122
H.	Dodo Cave	Richland Springs	15'	10'	122
I.	The Dolina	Richland Springs	75'	20'	123
J.	Fall Creek Shelter	Cherokee	10'	0'	123
K.	Fallen Tree Fissure	Bend	10'	12'	123
L.	Gibbons Shelter	Richland Springs	15'	0'	123
*M.	Mine Shaft	San Saba	0'	11'	124
N.	Nitrate Caves	San Saba	?	?	124
O.	Oak Fissure	Bend	10'	12'	124

P.	Oak Grove Cluster	Bend	?	?	124
*Q.	Persimmon Cave	?	?	?	125
R.	Prickly Pear Cave	Bend	3'	4'	125
S.	Stewardson Cave No. 2	San Saba	?	?	125
T.	Stewardson Cave No. 3	San Saba	?	?	125
U.	Stump Fissure	Bend	50'	10'	126
V.	Tin Cave	San Saba	?	?	126
*W.	Turkey Creek Cave	?	?	?	126
Y.	Wild Man Cave No. 4	Richland Springs	?	?	126
*Z.	Unnamed cave or shelter	San Saba	?	?	127

RUMOR

Unknown Cave	San Saba	?	?	127
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NOTE

Clamp's Cave				127
Horseshoe Fissure				127

ALTERNATE NAMES

Bad Air Hole—Gorman Falls Cave	200-Foot Cave—Whiteface Cave
Bat Cave—Barnes Bat Cave	Waterfall Cave—Gormlette Waterfall Cave
Big Gorman Cave—Gorman Cave	Wild Persimmon Fissure—Green Persimmon Fissure
Biscuit Can Hole—Biscuit Can Cave	Ye Olde English Ivy Caverns—English Ivy Caverns
Board-Covered Cave—Board-Covered Pit	
Bounding Rock Cave—Unknown Cave	
Coon Cave—Copperhead Cave	
Crystal Lake Cave—Crystal Lake Crawl Cave	
Dagger Cave—Red Handkerchief Cave	
Dave Cave—Dove Cave	
Flea Cave—Copperhead Cave	
Gormalette Cave—Gormlette Waterfall Cave	
Gorman Falls Cave—Gorman Cave	
Gormanlet Cave—Gormlette Waterfall Cave	
Harrell Caverns—Harrell's Cave	
Lemons Cave—Lemons Ranch Cave	
Little Gorman Cave—Gormlette Waterfall Cave	
Mack's Rain Drain—Clark's Branch Well Cave	
Medium Corral Hole—Corral Hole No. 1	
Melvin's Cave—Melvin's Bat Cave	
Namrog Cave—Clark's Branch Well Cave	
Rattlesnake Hole—Cicurina Cave	
Sandrock Cave—Whiteface Cave	
Small Corral Hole—Corral Hole No. 2	
Snyder Cave—Unknown Cave	
Taylor Cave—Springdale Ranch Cave	
Taylor's Mud Cave—Springdale Ranch Cave	
Treasure Cave—Richland Springs Cavern	
Two Buzzard Cave—Two Buzzard Sink	

ALEXANDER'S TRASH SINK

San Saba County (SE1)

Owner: J.D. Alexander

Description: The cave is a 25ft deep sink 30 ft in diameter. Passages leading from the bottom of the cave are now filled with trash. It was visited on August 31, 1963, by Katherine and Blair Goodbar and Tom Dillon.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

ARMCHAIR CAVE

San Saba County (SE131)

Owner:

Description: Armchair Cave is a 41 ft pit with no leads. It was explored on February 29, 1964, by Tom Meador, Jon Vinson, Jack Smith, and other San Angelo cavers.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1964. "News: Texas Independents." *Texas Caver*, 9(3):51.
Ref: TSS files

ASH MOUND CAVE

San Saba County (SE2)

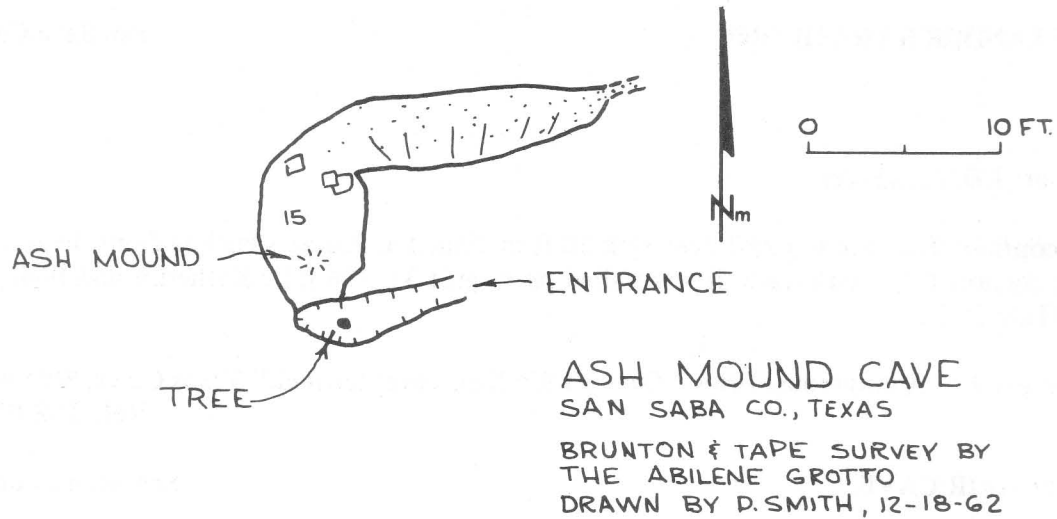
Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (099 032)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: Ash Mound Cave and Iron Cave trend toward each other and may have been connected before fill and breakdown separated them. The entrance of Ash Mound Cave is in a slightly larger sink than that of Iron Cave and has a large tree growing in it. The main passage goes to the north; the entrance room has a 5 ft mound of dirt, ashes, and charcoal in its center. The mound, presumably left by Indians, contains small animal bones, bits of flint, and several mussel shells. These shells are probably from the San Saba River about a half mile from the cave and at a much lower elevation. A passage in the back of the room extends into a 40 ft long room with a steeply sloping very loose dirt floor. Total length of the cave is 60 ft and the total depth 25 ft. It was mapped in 1961 by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto. (See map, p. 14)

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):1-42.

Ref: TSS files



BABY BUZZARD CAVE

San Saba County (SE3)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The entrance is an oval sinkhole, 10 ft long, 5 ft wide, and 27 ft deep, with sloping walls at the top and loose boulders. Many long, beautiful ferns grow on the walls of the entrance sink and wandering jew is abundant around the entrance on the surface. The entrance contained two baby buzzards when James Estes and Tom Meador visited it June 12, 1962. The cave was explored by Estes and Meador in January 1963. A large half-ton boulder is lodged in a solution pocket on the north side of the entrance drop about 8 ft from the top, making exploration hazardous. A small fissure at the bottom extends 5 to 6 ft from the south side of the floor before pinching out. A small stoopway on the west side goes 6 ft before becoming filled with silt. Total depth is 29 ft; total length, including the entrance drop, is 40 ft.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):67.
 -----. 1963. "From the frigid zone. . ." *Texas Caver*, 8(2):15.
 Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19(2):184-226.
 -----, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):1-42.

Ref: TSS files

BAD AIR FISSURE

San Saba County (SE145)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (072 571)

Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: This fissure is located to the west of Bremer Cave near the top of a hill. The fissure entrance is located in the bottom of a shallow sink. The principal opening is about 15 ft long and 2 to 3 ft wide. A drop of 10 ft leads to a ledge and it is possible to climb back up beneath a choke

of breakdown and exit through a crawl into the sink. The main fissure, however, continues to drop for an additional 13 ft to a floor of organic debris and silt. A slope at the west end of the fissure leads down an additional 5 ft to the top of a narrow crevice about 20 ft deep, 1 to 2 ft wide, and 6 ft long. Bad air at the top of the drop prevented further exploration. The cave was visited on 17 September 1972 by David McKenzie and James Reddell.

Ref: TSS files

BARNES BAT CAVE (BAT CAVE)

San Saba County (SE4)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (089 157)

Owner: Mack Yates

Description: The 33 ft deep fissure entrance is on the rocky side of the creek in which Clark's Branch Well lies. At the bottom of the entrance is a low-ceilinged room 45 ft wide extending 50 ft northeast; it is 4 to 6 ft high. A passage 10 ft wide and 3 to 5 ft high goes about 80 ft northwest from the entrance, then makes a right-angle bend to the right. After 50 ft, it bends slightly left. After about 40 ft more, it turns back right and is an 8 to 15 ft high passage, the Big Bat Room, for about 100 ft to a point where the ceiling lowers to 3 ft. After about 100 ft of steadily lowering ceiling, the cave ends at a possible sink. The route of an intermittent stream traverses part of the cave, and a few pools occur in the Bat Room. The cave appears to flood extensively in unusually wet weather. Total length of Barnes Bat Cave is about 450 ft. It was first visited by James Estes and members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto on June 8, 1962. The cave was mapped by Pete Lindsley, George Yeary, Brooks Snyder, and Norman Robinson on January 25, 1964. It is inhabited by about 10,000 bats, including both brown bats (? *Myotis velifer*) and *Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*. (See map, p. 16)

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth." *Texas Caver*, 7(6):82-83.
-----, 1962a. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth." *Texas Caver*, 7(7):91.
-----, 1964. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth, N.S.S." *Texas Caver*, 9(2):23.
Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19(2):184-226.
-----, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):1-42.

Ref: TSS files

BEGGAR LICE PIT

San Saba County (SE122)

Indian Hills 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mack Yates, Jr.

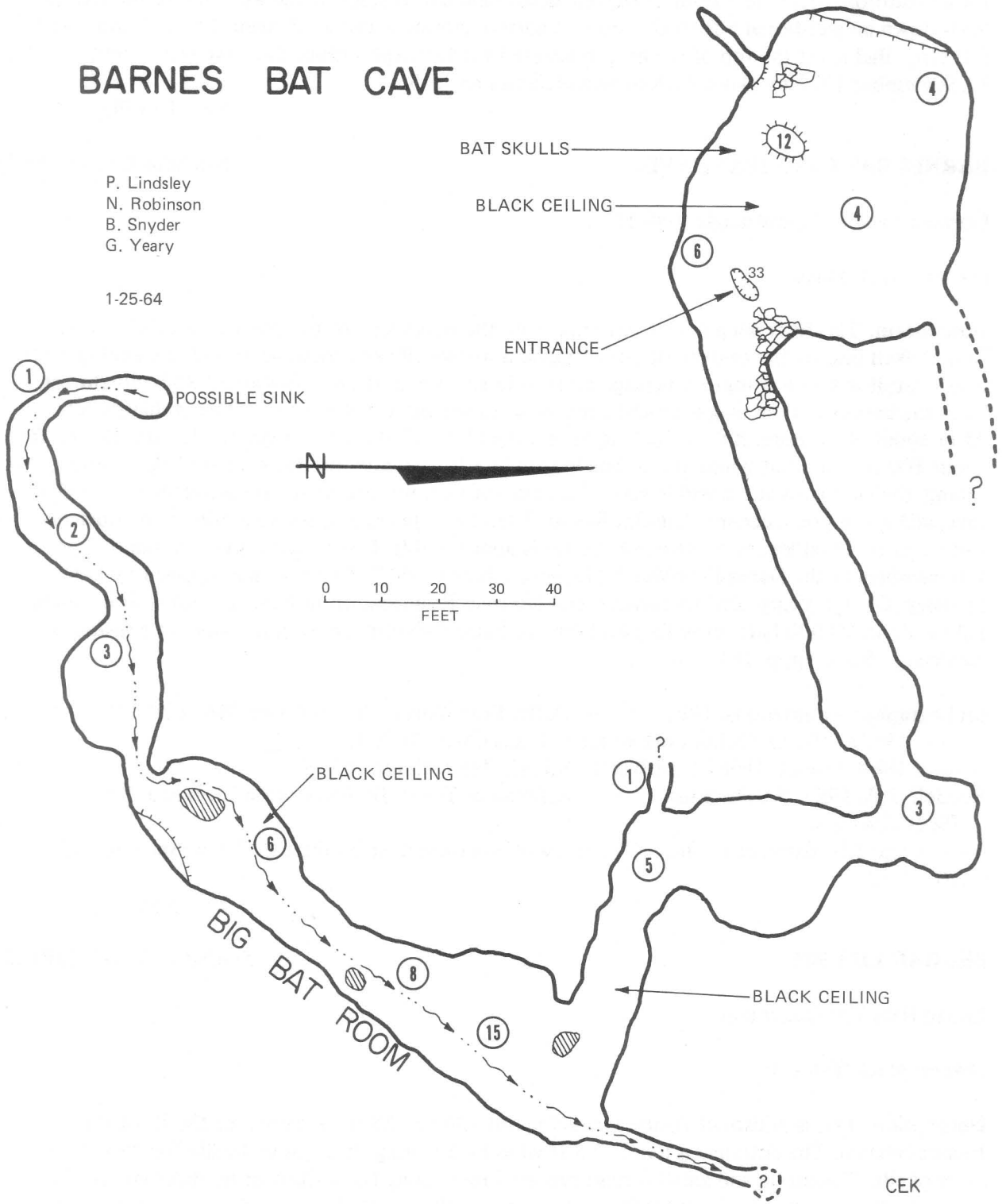
Description: This is a distinct fissure located about 100 to 125 ft southwest of the Rock Caves Fissure System. The entrance is a hole 2.5 ft wide by 5 ft long. It drops vertically for 28 ft to a floor of silt. Flowstone and small formations are found along the walls near the bottom. To the north the fissure extends about 30 ft to a hole too small to exit. The top of the entrance is surrounded by beggar lice plants. The cave was explored on July 7, 1968, by A. Richard Smith and James Reddell.

Ref: TSS files

BARNES BAT CAVE

P. Lindsley
N. Robinson
B. Snyder
G. Yeary

1-25-64



BIG BAD AIR HOLE

San Saba County (SE5)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (480 255)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons, Sr.

Description: The entrance to the cave is a 15 ft long, 8 ft wide crevice. A hole at one end drops an undetermined distance, but is apparently about 40 ft. Equipment is required to enter the cave. The owner reports the presence of water in the cave at times. When visited on September 1, 1963, by Orion Knox, David McKenzie, and James Reddell a carbide lamp would not burn below the 25 ft level because of bad air. It was not explored further. When the cave was visited on February 27, 1972, by James Jasek and Jimmy Schroeder, water was present about 25 ft below the surface.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

BISCUIT CAN CAVE (BISCUIT CAN HOLE)

San Saba County (SE6)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons, Sr.

Description: The entrance to the cave is a crevice about 3 ft wide and 15 ft long which drops about 15 ft to a ledge. At one end of the fissure it continues to drop, first along a slope and then vertically to a depth of about 40 ft. Back to the northwest a silt-floored passage extends about 25 ft before ending. A pool of water was found at the bottom of the fissure when it was explored and mapped on October 14, 1962, by James Reddell, Tom Phillips, and Terry Raines (see map, p. 18).

Ref: TSS files

BLACK KID CAVE

San Saba County (SE132)

Owner:

Description: This cave, located in a 60 ft high bluff, is 40 ft long. It was explored on March 22, 1969, by James Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." *Texas Caver*, 14(4):45.
Ref: TSS files

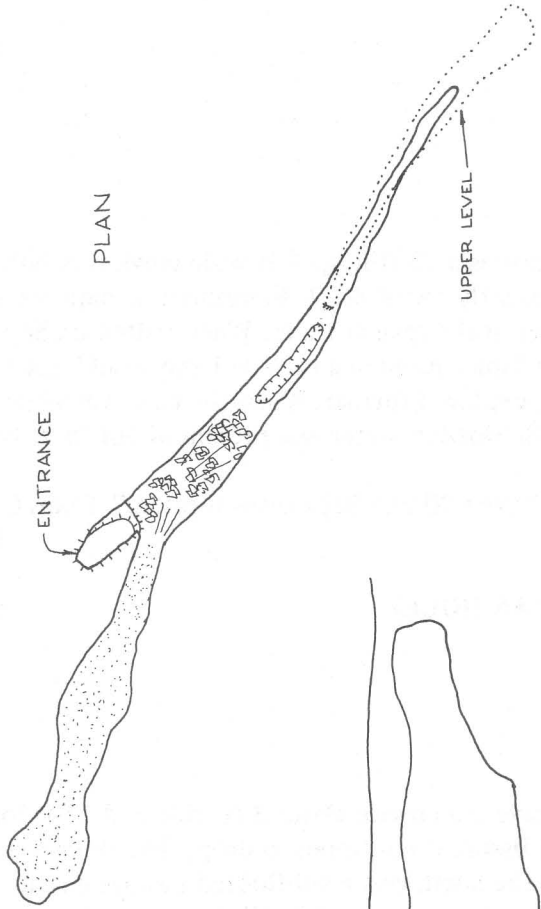
BOARD-COVERED PIT (BOARD-COVERED CAVE)

San Saba County (SE123)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W.E. Lively

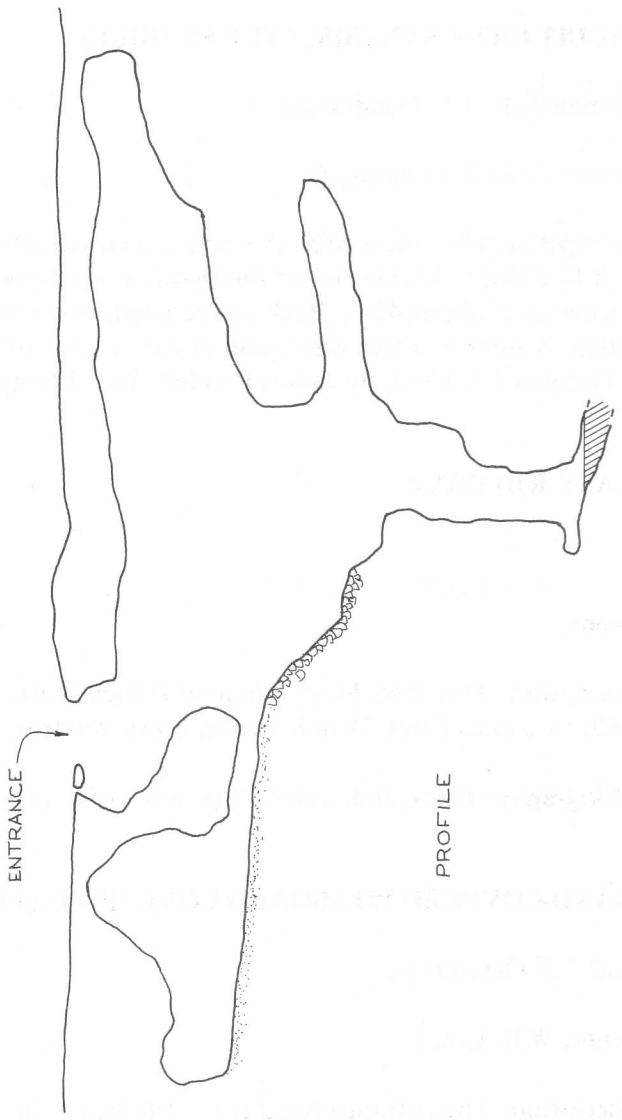
Description: The entrance is a 2 ft by 3 ft fissure in the bottom of a small sink. The fissure drops 2 ft to a ledge of trash, followed by a 25 ft drop to a pile of trash 5 ft deep on the bottom. The main fissure is 30 ft high and extends to the northwest about 30 ft before fill rises sharply and the



PLAN

ENTRANCE

UPPER LEVEL



ENTRANCE

PROFILE

BISCUIT CAN CAVE

SAN SABA CO., TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY BY
H. COOKE, T. PHILLIPS, & T. RAINES
DRAWN BY D. SMITH, 1-23-63
UTSS

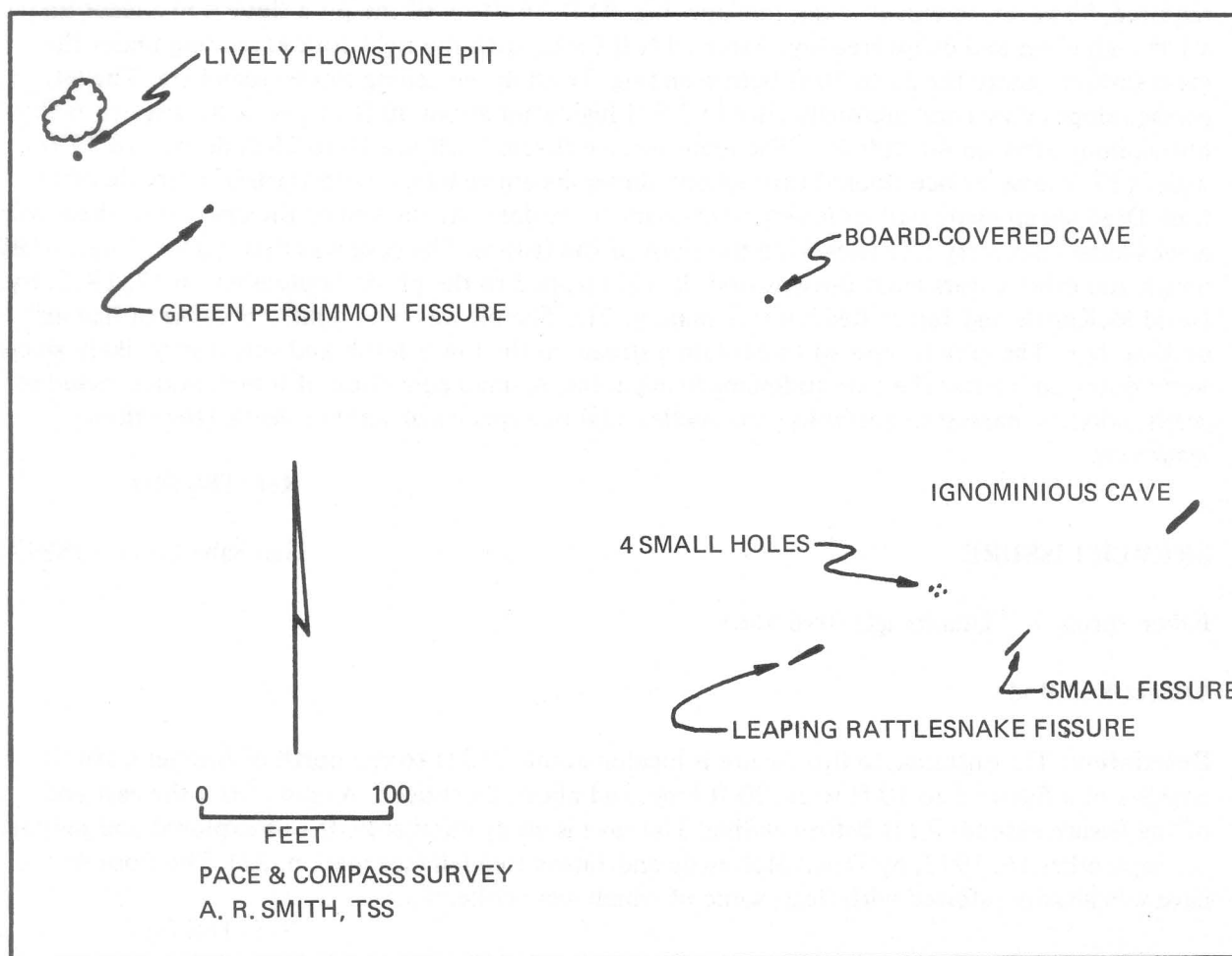
fissure ends after 10 ft. A small crawl on the west side extends upstream as an enlarged joint. The upper part fills while the lower continues as an 8 ft wide, 1.5 ft high gravel-floored passage for 40 ft. The passage curves gently to the left and, after 30 ft, it turns into an elliptical passage 3 ft in diameter and about 100 ft long. It turns left again as a passage 15 ft wide and 2 ft high and goes 100 ft to end in a sump below a fissure too small to enter but apparently reaching indirectly to the surface. Trash lies below the fissure, and a snake was found on a ledge a few feet off of the floor in the fissure. The crawlway downstream from the entrance fissure begins as an 8 ft wide, 1.5 ft high passage and continues at least 30 ft, but was not checked. The total length of the cave is about 365 ft; the total depth is about 45 ft. It was explored on July 7, 1968, by James Reddell (see sketch map showing location of this cave below).

Biology: A small collection of invertebrates was made in the cave by James Reddell on the above date. This included an epigean milliped (*Narceus americanus*), a blind milliped (*Cambala speobia*), a snail (*Polygyra* sp.), a carabid beetle (*Rhadine howdeni*), and staphylinid beetles. One of the rhadinid beetles was observed eating on the leg of a cave cricket (*Ceuthophilus* sp.). Other fauna included the Great Plains Narrow-Mouthed Toad (*Gastrophryne olivacea*) and an unidentified non-poisonous snake.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R. 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. V. Additional records of Insecta." *Texas J. Sci.*, 22(1):47-65.

----- 1970a. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. VI. Additional records of Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 22(2-3):139-158.

Ref: TSS files



BREMER CAVE

San Saba County (SE146)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (095 564)

Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: Bremer Cave is well-known locally since the fissure entrance and the neighboring fissures have been used as a trash dump for at least 80 years. It is reported that the fissures will fill, a heavy rain will cause the trash to settle, they will be filled again, etc. The most easily negotiable entrance to the cave is an easily climbed 14 ft drop located about 75 ft to the west of the large fissure. The opening is about 2 ft wide and 4 ft long and at the end of a line of narrow cracks and broken rock. At the bottom a small room leads directly into a steeply sloping fissure passage 2 to 3 ft wide and 10 to 20 ft high. After a short distance it passes under a small hole to the surface which may or may not be enterable, then drops 10 ft vertically. At the bottom of the drop an enlarged joint to the left leads up a very steep slope for about 15 ft before ending in a small dome. The main passage continues to slope down for a short distance farther. A 3 ft wide, 2 ft high crawl cuts back under the fissure passage for about 25 ft before ending. The main fissure extends a short distance beyond the crawl and opens into a dome-pit room about 20 ft wide and 20 ft long. The dome reaches to the surface about 30 ft up, where it opens into the bottom of a shallow sink. The pit drops about 35 ft and occupies most of the cave floor. It is possible to cross the pit on a narrow ledge on the right and at the far end where the pit narrows to form a fissure, it may be possible to chimney down the drop. The ledge also leads to an alcove on the right from which a chimney leads up to a crawl connecting to the long fissure entrance. Removal of trash is probably required, however, to exit through this opening. At the bottom of the pit a slope down leads under a 1 ft high ledge and drops steadily. After 10 ft it forks, with the right fork extending under the main surface fissure for 25 to 30 ft before ending. Trash in the ceiling can be seen here. The left passage slopes down and gradually rises to 3.5 ft high after about 40 ft. It gradually rises to 6 ft but siphons after about 200 ft. The main surface fissure itself is a 10 to 25 ft deep, 5 to 15 ft wide, 135 ft long crevice floored throughout almost its entire length with trash of every description. Dead sheep made part of it very unpleasant to explore. At the end of the crawl into the lower level a large hackberry tree rises from the floor of the fissure. The cave was first explored by Darrell Smith and other cavers from Brownwood. It was mapped to the pit on September 16-17, 1972, by David McKenzie and James Reddell (see map, p. 21). The pit was unenterable because of bad air on that date. The cave is reputed to contain a stream in the lower levels and this is very likely since some water does enter the cave following heavy rains. A small collection of invertebrates included snails, crickets, harvestmen, staphylinid beetles, and one species of carabid beetle (*Bembidion texanum*).

Ref: TSS files

BREMER FISSURE

San Saba County (SE147)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (096 566)

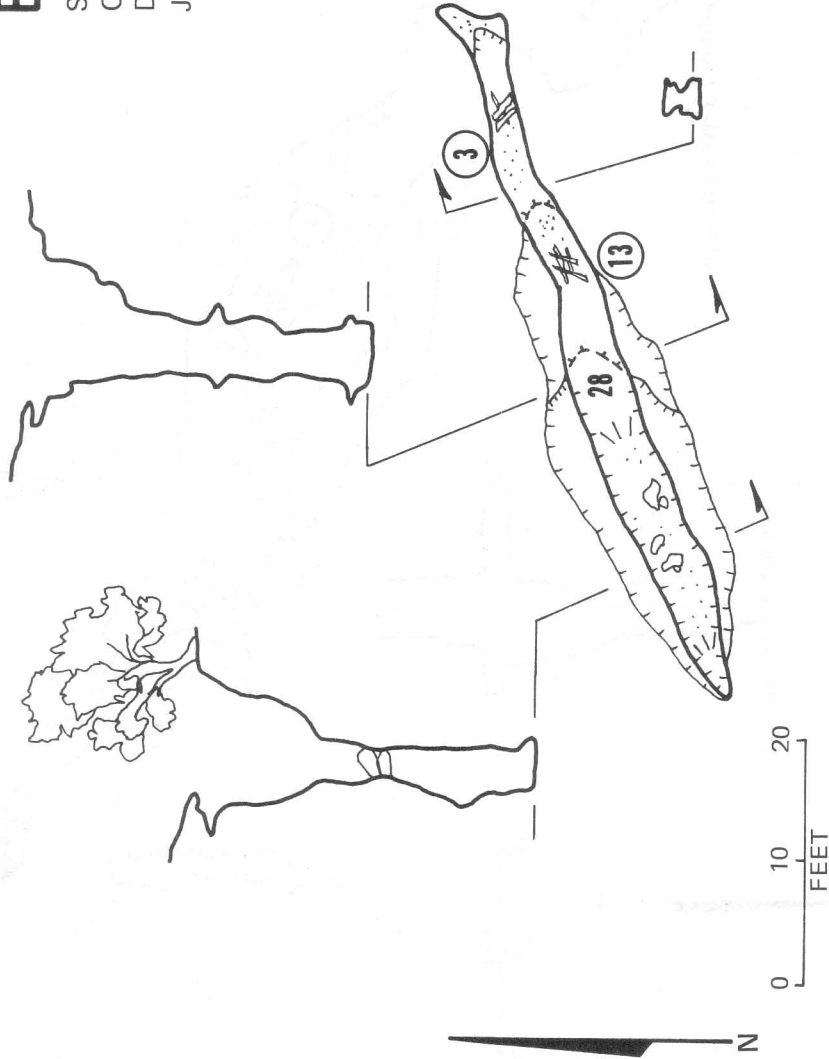
Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: The entrance to this fissure is located about 110 ft to the north of Bremer Cave. It consists of a fissure 5 to 10 ft wide, 20 ft long, and about 25 ft deep. A crawl from the east end of the fissure extends 20 ft before ending. The cave is easily climbable. It was explored and mapped on September 16, 1972, by David McKenzie and James Reddell (see map, p. 22). The floor of the cave was heavily infested with fleas, some of which were collected.

Ref: TSS files

BREMER FISSURE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
COMPASS & TAPE SURVEY 16-9-72
D. MCKENZIE
J. REDDELL



BREMER TRASH-FILLED FISSURE

San Saba County (SE148)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (096 562)

Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: This is the southeasternmost fissure in the vicinity of Bremer Cave. The fissure itself is about 75 ft long and 3 to 6 ft wide. It is almost completely filled with trash, except that a narrow crevice at the east end drops about 40 ft. The enterable crevice is only about 5 ft long and 1 to 2 ft wide. Recent rains have caused collapse in an area about 10 ft east of the main fissure and a hole in alluvium opens into the same fissure. The presence of loose rocks for the first 5 or 10 ft of this new opening make it prohibitively dangerous to enter. The cave takes some water, but the narrowness of the fissure and the strong likelihood of bad air when it was visited on 16-17 September 1972 by James Reddell and David McKenzie caused its exploration to be postponed. Equipment will be required for its exploration.

Ref: TSS files

CAROL CAVE

San Saba County (SE8)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (104 059)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: From a small hole about 2.5 ft in diameter in the side of a small dry creekbed, Carol Cave extends down at a 30° angle for 25 to 30 ft before becoming a horizontal crawl. During its initial and probably only exploration there was insufficient light to continue, but a flashlight revealed a passage continuing an undetermined distance. The principal passage direction, that of most caves in western San Saba County, is N20°E. Numerous harvestmen cover the ceiling of the cave, and many 8" centipedes were seen near the entrance. The cave was explored by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto.

Bibliography: Estes, James. 1961. "Noteworthy caverns of Texas." Texas Almanac: 1961-1962, p. 63. A.H. Belo Corp.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):1-42.

Ref: TSS files

CAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE9)

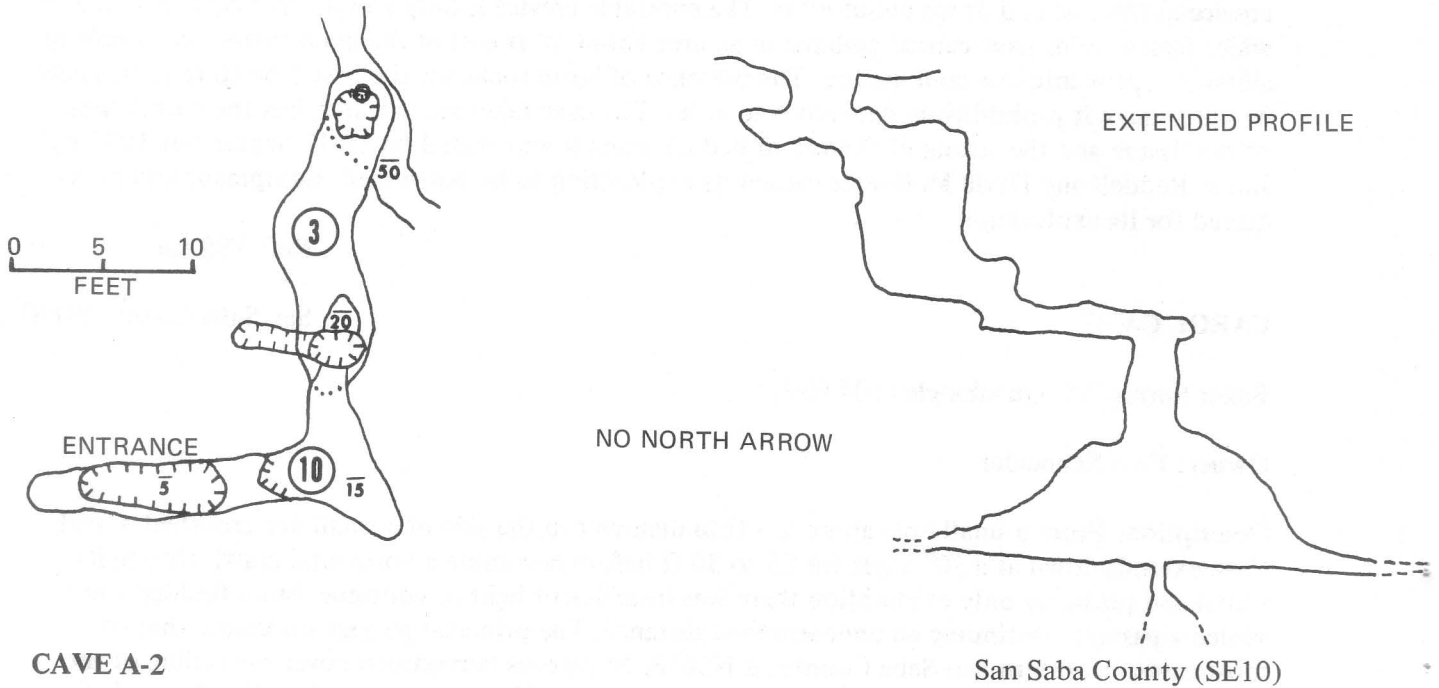
Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons, Sr.

Description: The entrance to Cat Cave is a 1 ft wide, 3 ft long crack which is connected by a narrow passage to a surface opening too small to enter. A house cat inhabited this passage when it was first explored. The entrance crevice connects after a few feet to a distinct level at 17 ft. A sloping passage extends on to a pit about 30 ft deep. Air in this pit is poor, but a carbide light burns. Two small passages extend from the bottom of the pit, but both are too small to enter. One is a 6" in diameter

hole dropping into an apparent lower level. When the cave was entered on February 27, 1972, by James Jasek and Tom Pack a strong air current flowed up from this lower level. The cave is inhabited by spiders, harvestmen, crickets, collembolans, and millipeds. Equipment is useful but not necessary in the pit. It was explored on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell, Orion Knox, and David McKenzie.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files



CAVE A-2

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave is a 25 ft long small solution grotto filled with dry formations. Several small companion caves are near it, but none are of any importance. There was evidence of animal habitation in the cave.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):1-42.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE MEADOW CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE13)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: This unexplored crevice cave in Cave Meadow has a 15 ft entrance drop, 2 ft wide and 8 ft long. It was visited by James Estes and Tom Meador.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):8.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE MEADOW CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE14)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: A 2 ft by 8 ft crevice drops 20 ft. This unexplored crevice was visited by James Estes and Tom Meador in June 1962.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):9.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE MEADOW CAVE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE15)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: This is an unentered crevice cave about 20 ft deep. Its 2 ft by 8 ft entrance was visited in June 1962 by James Estes and Tom Meador.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):9.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE MEADOW CAVE NO. 4

San Saba County (SE16)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: This 20 ft deep crevice cave has an opening 2 ft by 8 ft. It was visited in June 1962 by James Estes and Tom Meador but it has not been entered.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):9.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE S-1 San Saba County (SE11)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The main entrance to the cave is a large arched shelter-like hole about 30 ft wide. In the first low-ceilinged room there is a conglomerate pillar and a small pit, as well as much dust and evidence of partial habitation by goats and other animals. Two small tunnels lead off to the right and join after about 30 ft. A small 20 ft tunnel to the left becomes even smaller. After the passages join, there is another 15 ft to a second entrance. There is a third entrance below this one, but the passage leading into it from the other part of the cave is too small. Small beetles and ticks were found. The total length of the cave is 95 ft.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):9.

Ref: TSS files

CAVE S-2

San Saba County (SE12)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: A large arched entrance immediately downstream from Cave S-1 leads into a one-room shelter cave. There are a few formations, all dry, on the ceiling. Some guano on the floor indicates the cave is occasionally inhabited by bats; goats also inhabit it at times. The entrance is 30 ft wide and the total length of the cave is 40 ft. It may possibly contain Indian artifacts since the floor is thickly covered with dirt, and the height of the shelter would make it a desirable living place.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):10.

Ref: TSS files

CEDAR PIT

San Saba County (SE133)

Owner:

Description: An oval entrance leads into a 15 ft drop, which opens into a small room. A low crawlway extends for a few feet before ending. It was explored on March 22, 1969, by James Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." Texas Caver, 14(4):45.

Ref: TSS files

CHICKEN CAVE

San Saba County (SE17)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (058 465)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: A small opening leads down for 16 ft into a small solution room formed along a fracture. Fauna observed included cave crickets, grasshoppers, and harvestmen. A record of the slimy salamander, *Plethodon glutinosus albagula*, should be verified. The cave was explored by James Estes and others.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." *Texas Caver*, 6(6):73.
Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19(2):184-226.
———, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):10.

Ref: TSS files

CICURINA CAVE (RATTLESNAKE HOLE)

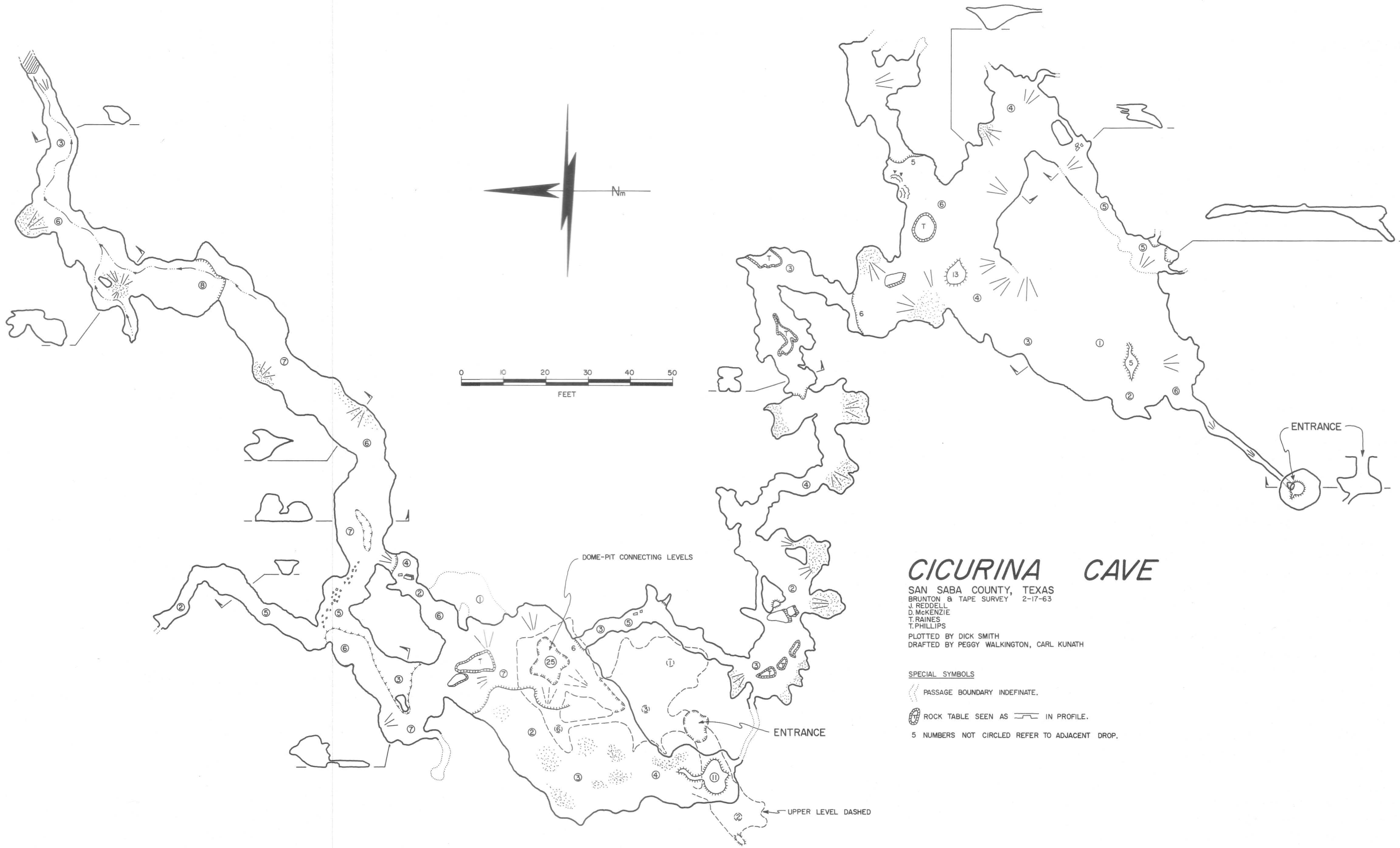
San Saba County (SE18)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (478 214)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons, Sr.

Description: A small hole on the slope of a creekbed drops about 10 ft into a room about 10 ft in diameter. At the bottom of the room a tight hole leads down a sloping passage for about 30 ft before opening into a wide silt-floored room about 70 ft long, 30 to 50 ft wide, and from a few inches to 6 ft in height. Large areas of the room and, in fact, large areas throughout the cave, contain silt up to or very near the ceiling. From this large low room a winding silt-floored passage leads up a 5 ft drop and for 130 ft to a junction. To the left a narrow passage goes about 20 ft before opening into a large low passage. To the right the main passage continues for about 50 ft before a 7 ft drop beneath a 25 ft high dome occurs. It is possible to climb up this dome and enter an irregular 3 ft high upper level passage which in turn leads to a shallow second entrance about 10 ft in diameter. When the cave was first visited, this entrance was apparently not open. From the bottom of the dome a short climb to the left leads up into a 2 to 4 ft high silt-floored area which eventually leads back to an 11 ft high dome beyond which the low crawl extends into the junction before the 7 ft drop. The main passage beyond the dome room extends as a very wide passage which, after a short distance, splits into two passages. To the left it is about 6 ft high while the right hand passage is from 1 to 6 ft high. After about 30 ft they both intersect a junction passage which extends to the left about 50 ft before becoming too small. To the right it goes about 120 ft as a dropping passage containing an intermittent stream. Exploration ended at a pool. A later exploration entered a side passage which continued for an unknown distance as a water crawl; this passage has not been surveyed. Cicurina is not a large cave, but it is an interesting one and not like most of the caves in the county. There is still the possibility of making additional discoveries in it. (See map, p. 28.)

History: The cave had been entered at some time previously by the owner, but he had not fully explored it. The cave was explored and mapped on February 17, 1963, by Tom Phillips, David McKenzie, Terry Raines, and James Reddell. A second trip was made to the cave on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell, Orion Knox, and Tom Phillips.



CICURINA CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
 BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY 2-17-63
 J. REDDELL
 D. MCKENZIE
 T. RAINES
 T. PHILLIPS

PLOTTED BY DICK SMITH
 DRAFTED BY PEGGY WALKINGTON, CARL KUNATH

- SPECIAL SYMBOLS**
- PASSAGE BOUNDARY INDEFINITE.
 - ROCK TABLE SEEN AS IN PROFILE.
 - 5 NUMBERS NOT CIRCLED REFER TO ADJACENT DROP.

Biology: The cave is of some biological interest and harbors a few interesting species of troglobite and troglophile. The common cave milliped (*Cambala speobia*) is extremely abundant throughout the cave, as is the troglophile spider (*Achaearanea porteri*), whose webs may be found throughout the main passage where they hang from walls and ceiling. A complete faunal list follows:

Snails - not collected

Millipeds - *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin) - troglobite

Abacion ? texensis (Loomis) - accidental

Centipedes - not collected

Collembolans - *Pseudosinella violenta* (Folsom) - troglophile

Odonata - Coenagrionidae - *Telebasis ? salva* (Hag.) - accidental

Spiders - *Cicurina* sp. (blind) - troglobite

Cicurina varians Gertsch and Mulaik - troglophile

Achaearanea porteri (Banks) - troglophile

Crickets - *Ceuthophilus* (*Ceuthophilus*) sp. - troglaxene

C. (C.) secretus Scudder - troglaxene

C. (Geotettix) cunicularis Hubbell - troglaxene

Fleas - *Pulex ? simulans* Baker - troglaxene

Beetles - Carabidae - *Bradycellus rupestris* - ? troglophile

Harpalus caliginosus F. - accidental

Rhadine howdeni (Barr and Lawrence) - troglophile

Tachys (Tachyura) ferrugineus Dej. - troglophile

Staphylinidae - *Belonuchus* sp., nr. *moquinus* Casey - troglophile

Biocrypta magnolia Blatchley - ? troglophile

Lathrobium sp. - ? troglophile

Stilicolina condei Jarrige - troglophile

Aleocharinae gen. et sp. - ? troglophile

Frogs - not collected

Bats - *Pipistrellus subflavus subflavus* (Cuvier) - troglaxene

- Bibliography:** Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 17(2):143-187.
- , 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.
- , 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." Texas J. Sci., 19(2):184-226.
- , 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 21(4):398-415.
- , 1970a. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. V. Additional records of Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 22(1):47-65.

Ref: TSS files

CLARK'S BRANCH WELL CAVE (MACK'S RAIN DRAIN) (NAMROG CAVE)

San Saba County (SE19)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (082 154)

Owner: Mack Yates, Jr.

Description: A 3 ft in diameter entrance along one side of a creek bed drops 25 ft into one side of a room about 15 ft in diameter. A constriction leads after a few feet into a similar second room. Logs

and debris are found on the floor and wedged in the ceiling. From one side of the second room a hole leads down a slope and over short drops for about 40 horizontal feet where a pool of water is encountered. This lake forms a wet-weather siphon. When the first San Saba County report was issued this was the known extent of the cave. The cave was visited on October 13, 1962, by James Reddell, Terry Raines, and Tom Phillips when this siphon was open with a few inches of clearance. After a short distance the floor rises, and it is possible to enter a passage floored with gravel and pools of water. Passages to the left here go a short distance to domes to an upper level silt-floored passage which extends unsurveyed for several hundred feet. The lower level continues about 100 ft to a junction, where a passage to the left leads to a fissure in the ceiling through which a strong air current flows, indicating a possible opening to the surface. The main passage continues as a low crawl for about 75 ft to a 12 ft dome and then an additional 60 ft to the Turtle Room, where a turtle-shaped formation is found. Beyond the room the passage is slightly higher and alternates between 3 to 4 ft high crawls and higher areas. After about 400 ft the ceiling is black and a 4 ft high passage is known here as Brooks' Black Passage. About 50 ft farther a squeeze leads up into the Formation Dome and then after a short distance into George's White Room which is 6 ft high and about 20 ft in diameter. After about 150 ft of low crawl, a pool of water is encountered which continues with very little clearance and may siphon. The cave has not been explored beyond this point (see map, p. 31).

History: The cave was first entered in June 1962 by members of the Dallas-Fort Worth and Abilene Grottoes. It was again entered on October 13, 1962, by James Reddell, Terry Raines, and Tom Phillips, at which time it was explored to the terminal siphon. The cave was mapped on January 25, 1964, by Pete Lindsley, Brooks Snyder, and George Yearly of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto.

Biology: A collection was made on October 13, 1962, by James Reddell. This was a very superficial examination and a more careful study would certainly reveal the presence of many more species. A corn snake, *Elaphe guttata*, was found on a tree-trunk at the bottom of the entrance drop. Large surface millipeds, *Narceus americanus* (Beauvois), were found on silt in the upper levels. Blind millipeds, *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin), and blind spiders, *Cicurina* sp., were the only troglobites observed. Crickets, (*Ceuthophilus* (*Ceuthophilus*) sp., were also collected in the cave. Ostracods, seen in small pools, were not collected.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1964. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth, N.S.S." *Texas Caver*, 9(2):23.
Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." *Texas J. Sci.*, 17(2):143-187.
----- 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." *Texas J. Sci.*, 18(1):25-56.
----- 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19(2):184-226.
-----, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):10.

Ref: TSS files

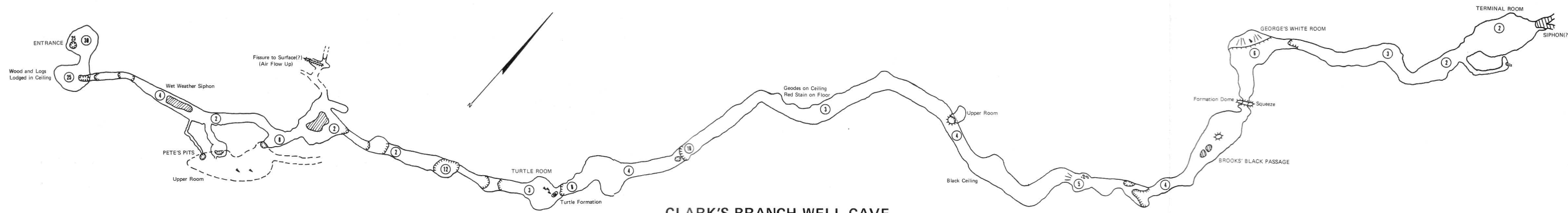
CONNELL CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE20)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Connell Ranch

Description: The cave is little more than an enlarged fissure. At the time of the only known exploration, by Bob Hudson and Gordan Danz, it was so full of tin cans that it could be descended for only



CLARK'S BRANCH WELL CAVE
 San Saba Co., Texas
 Brunton & Tape Survey
 P. Lindsley, B. Snyder, G. Yearly
 25 January 1964



about 60 ft. Rope is required. The cave is very warm and is reported to be inhabited by a large number of cave crickets.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):11.

Ref: TSS files

CONNELL CAVE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE21)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Connell Ranch

Description: The cave is entered by a vertical sink dropping to a ledge about 6 ft down and from there to the floor 35 ft farther down. At the bottom of this drop there is a room about 20 ft wide by 60 ft long. It adjoins another room about 30 ft in diameter and 10 ft high. The floor and walls show swirl markings, and mud tracings indicate placement by swiftly running water. There are no formations and the only fauna observed were cave crickets. It was explored by Bob Hudson and Gordan Danz.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):11.

Ref: TSS files

COON CAVE

San Saba County (SE22)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The cave is located on top of the bluff above Gorman Cave. It is entered by a 4 ft long and 1 ft wide crevice which drops 40 ft vertically as a 20 ft long, 1 ft wide fissure. At one end it extends about 15 ft to the left. It was explored in February 1962 by Bud Frank and Tom Phillips. A raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, has been observed in the cave.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." Texas J. Sci., 19(2):184-226.
----, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):11.

Ref: TSS files

COPPERHEAD CAVE (COON CAVE) (FLEA CAVE)

San Saba County (SE46)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (065 269)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Copperhead Cave is entered by an 8 ft by 15 ft sink with a steep silt and rock slope leading down about 15 ft. A crawl extends from the bottom of the sink. After about 10 ft the

crawl opens into a 10 ft wide, 10 ft high passage sloping at 43° down for about 30 ft where it opens into a 25 ft long, 17 ft wide, 10 ft high room. The room is floored with mud containing numerous bones. Any passages which might continue are filled with silt. Total depth of the cave is about 35 ft. The only fauna observed were cave crickets, ticks, a few bats, and thousands of fleas. It is known locally as Copperhead Cave because of its rumored use as a copperhead den. It was explored by James Reddell and other members of the University of Texas Grotto in the spring of 1962. The cave was mapped on June 7, 1970, by Jimmy Schroeder, Berry Hawkins, and Tom Pack (see map, p. 34).

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):16-17.

Ref: TSS files

CORRAL CRAWL CAVE

San Saba County (SE23)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Corral Crawl Cave is a dry, dusty 25 to 30 ft long crawlway.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):11.

Ref: TSS files

CORRAL HOLE NO. 1 (MEDIUM CORRAL HOLE)

San Saba County (SE24)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Bob Hudson originally reported three pits 75 feet or deeper in the vicinity of a corral. This area was carefully searched in 1962 by James Reddell and other members of the University of Texas Grotto. The only pits found were filled to within 15 ft of the surface by silt. These are tentatively identified with those reported by Hudson. This cave is now about 12 ft deep and entered by a fissure-like opening 5 ft long and 3 ft wide.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):12.

Ref: TSS files

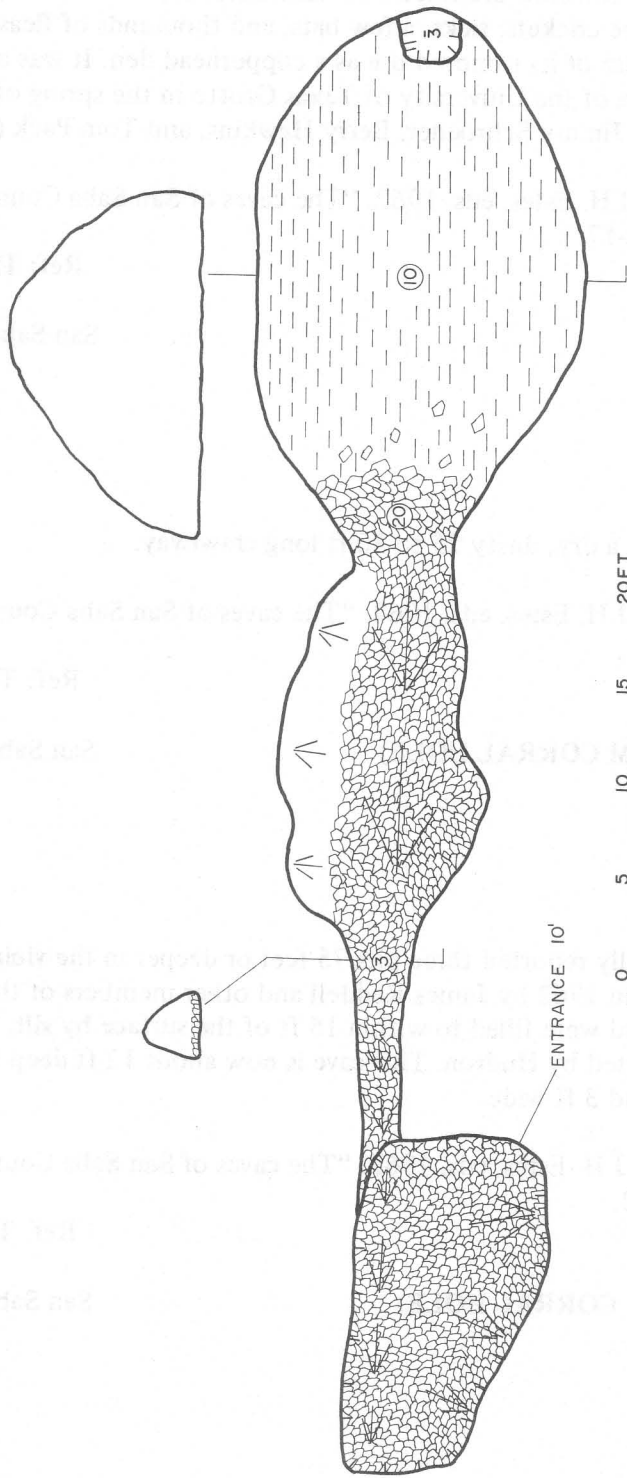
CORRAL HOLE NO. 2 (SMALL CORRAL HOLE)

San Saba County (SE25)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Although originally reported by Bob Hudson to be a vertical pit requiring 75 ft of rope to enter, this hole was found in the approximate area shown on his location map. It is only about 15 ft deep and floored with silt. It was checked in 1962 by James Reddell, Stiles Roberts, and other members of the University of Texas Grotto.



COPPERHEAD CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY, 6/7/70 BY J. SCHROEDER, B. HAWKINS, AND T. PACK
 HUACO CAVERS SOCIETY

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I."
Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):12.

Ref: TSS files

CORRAL HOLE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE26)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Another of the Corral Holes reported by Bob Hudson to require 75 ft of rope to enter, this is only a fissure-like opening 15 ft deep and floored with silt. It was explored in 1962 by James Reddell, Stiles Roberts, and other members of the University of Texas Grotto.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I."
Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):12.

Ref: TSS files

CREEKBED SINK

San Saba County (SE149)

Lost Creek 7.5' Quadrangle (476 269)

Owner: A. J. Beck (?)

Description: The entrance to this cave is a fissure 15 ft long and 2 to 4 ft wide at the bottom of a shallow sink in the bed of a small creek. The area around the entrance is solid rock, broken by cracks and small crevices. The fissure entrance drops 20 ft to a floor of gravel. At the north end a second vertical drop extends downward for 20 to 25 ft and is unclimbable. Bad air at the top of the second drop prevented its being entered. The cave takes considerable water and is, therefore, quite promising. It was visited on September 17, 1972, by David McKenzie and James Reddell.

Ref: TSS files

CREVICE CAVE

San Saba County (SE27)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The cave is entered by a narrow fissure which drops about 20 ft to a slope. This in turn leads to a vertical drop of about 30 ft to a flat shelf. Here it intersects a perpendicular fissure which drops an additional 40 ft to the bottom of the cave. The total depth is about 90 ft. It was explored in February 1962 by Bud Frank and Tom Phillips.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I."
Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):12.

Ref: TSS files

CRINOID PIT

San Saba County (SE150)

Wolf Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Max Maxey

Description: A 10 ft by 3 ft wide crevice drops 26 ft with no change of dimensions. It is located 110 yds to the southwest of Wet Crevice Cave. It was explored in May 1972 by David McKenzie and Stewart Murphy.

Ref: TSS files

CROWBAR CAVE

San Saba County (SE28)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The entrance to this cave was originally a small crevice blocked by large rocks. A crowbar was used to move the rocks, opening a hole large enough to enter. A 3 ft wide fissure drops 30 ft into a narrow room. To the right a 25 ft drop, followed by a 6 ft drop, leads to a 20 ft in diameter room. From this room a 30 ft drop leads to the bottom of the cave, where fill blocks any possible leads. The maximum width attained by the cave at any point is 25 ft. It was explored by Stiles Roberts, Bill Bell, and other members of the University of Texas Grotto in the spring of 1962.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):13.

Ref: TSS files

CRYSTAL CREVICE

San Saba County (SE29)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons, Sr.

Description: The entrance to Crystal Crevice is located a few feet from the road to Lemons Fishing Camp and can be readily seen from the road. It is a fissure and drops down a few feet into a crevice-like passage about 25 ft long, about 2 to 3 ft wide, and up to 6 ft high. The walls are completely covered with large calcite crystals and the cave is therefore very attractive. The total depth is about 10 ft.

Ref: TSS files

CRYSTAL LAKE CRAWL CAVE (CRYSTAL LAKE CAVE)

San Saba County (SE30)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Otis Brister

Description: The entrance to the cave is located in the wall of Spring Branch, a shallow creek. The main opening is about 6 ft high and 8 ft wide but the passage lowers to about 3 ft after about 50 ft.

The entrance area is used by goats. The cave consists of a single main passage with several short, filled side passages. It extends several hundred feet to a small pool of water, the Crystal Lake. Beyond this lake the cave continues unexplored. The cave was explored on October 17, 1965, by James Reddell, Ed Alexander, John Fish, Bob Burnett, Don Erickson, and Jane Calvert. Although part of the cave was mapped at that time, this map has since been lost.

Biology: A small collection of invertebrates was made on this date by Jane Calvert and James Reddell. This included a troglotic milliped, *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin), and a reduviid bug, *Triatoma sanguisuga indictiva* Neiva.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1965. "Grotto news: University of Texas Grotto, N.S.S." *Texas Caver*, 10(11):222.
Reddell, J.R. 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." *Texas J. Sci.*, 21(4):389-415.
----. 1970a. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. V. Additional records of Insecta." *Texas J. Sci.*, 22(1):47-65.

Ref: TSS files

DADDY-LONG-LEGS FISSURE SYSTEM

San Saba County (SE124)

Indian Hills 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mack Yates, Jr.

Description: Several fissures drop 8 to 10 ft to dirt-filled passages which were unexplored. At the junction of two joints was an irregular hole 4 ft in diameter, dropping about 15 ft to fill. A hole on one side of the bottom of this drop drops an additional 10 ft to a 10 ft long crawlway ending in dirt fill. The fissure system encompasses an area of about 30 ft by 60 ft. It was explored on July 7, 1968, by A. Richard Smith and James Reddell. Harvestmen abounded in the fissures on that date.

Ref: TSS files

DAGGER CAVE

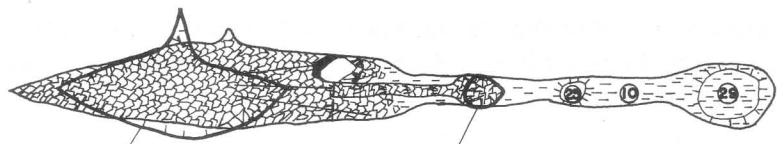
San Saba County (SE134)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (041 274)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The main entrance to Dagger Cave is a crevice 11.5 ft long and 4 ft wide which drops 27 ft to a floor of small rocks. A second entrance about 2 ft in diameter is located about 10 ft away which drops down a very steep slope of rubble. Equipment is required. At the bottom a 10 ft passage extends down a small slope for about 20 ft, passing beneath one 20 ft high dome and then ending abruptly at the base of a dome which must reach almost to the surface. The cave is formed along a joint striking S52°30'W and is a total of 38 ft long. Bones were observed on the floor. It was explored and mapped on March 29, 1970, by Jimmy Schroeder and D. Bettinger (see map, p. 38).

Ref: TSS files

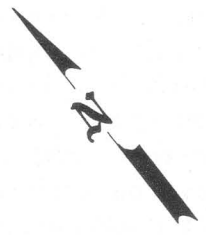
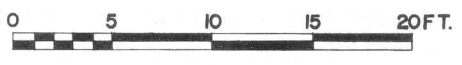


ENTRANCE 27'

ENTRANCE



LONGITUDINAL PROFILE



DAGGER CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY, 3/29/70 BY
J. SCHROEDER & D. BETTINGER, HUECO CAVERS SOCIETY

DEAD CALF FISSURE

San Saba County (SE31)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: This cave was bulldozed shut at one time, but recent rains resulted in its re-opening. The entrance is 2 ft wide and 8 ft long; moss covers the walls and a large dead stump is caught in it about 4 ft down. A dead calf had been thrown into the cave before it was filled. There is about a 20 ft drop to breakdown, with treacherous dirt and rock fill funneling towards its fissure-type entrance.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):13.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

DEEP CREEK CAVE

San Saba County (SE32)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (033 472)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: This is a beautiful cave with ferns and ivy growing inside on the floor and on rocks. Large Iceland spar calcite crystals are found on walls and ceiling in many places. There is evidence of much vandalism. The entrance is 25 ft wide and a good view can be had from it. One small grotto to the right leads to a hole in the ceiling in which someone had placed a log for entrance. A small room lies up through the hole and contains more calcite deposits. A small tunnel goes a short distance to another entrance, just downstream from the main one. Total length of the cave is about 40 ft.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):13.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

DEEP CREEK BAD AIR CAVE

San Saba County (SE33)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (053 276)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave is located in the rocky bed of a small draw emptying into East Deep Creek. A 2 ft in diameter hole drops about 10 ft to a shelf, from which a 6 ft drop leads. From the bottom of this drop a crawl extends about 30 ft before ending in trash fill. The air was found to be bad throughout the cave, causing extreme difficulty in breathing. Fauna included a black-widow spider, numerous harvestmen, and cave crickets. It was explored on June 23, 1962, by James Reddell and Orion Knox.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):13-14.

Ref: TSS files

DEEP CREEK BLACK WIDOW CAVE

San Saba County (SE34)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (055 276)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: This cave is located downstream from Deep Creek Bad Air Cave by about 100 yards. There are two entrances, both sinks about 8 ft in diameter. The southernmost of the two sinks drops about 8 ft, while the other sink is filled with breakdown, leaving a sloping crawl to the south, connecting to the first sink. Two crawls extend from the southern sink, both of which end after about 30 ft. A crawl running parallel to the northern sink goes for about 25 ft before becoming too small to negotiate. The cave is infested with fleas. Other fauna includes harvestmen, cave crickets, numerous black widow spiders, and at least three other species of spider. It was explored on June 23, 1962, by James Reddell and Orion Knox.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):14.

Ref: TSS files

DEEP CREEK CREVICE CAVE

San Saba County (SE35)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (056 277)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave has a crevice entrance about 2 ft by 10 ft, dropping 22 ft to a floor of breakdown and fill. To the north it becomes too narrow after a few feet, while to the south it extends about 20 ft as a 10 ft high, 3 ft wide passage. This becomes very narrow and drops a few feet. Although it continues for at least 10 ft, much time and effort would be involved in further exploration. Fauna included a 6 in centipede and numerous harvestmen and cave crickets. The skeleton of a goat was found on the floor of the cave. It was explored on June 23, 1962, by James Reddell and Orion Knox.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):14.

Ref: TSS files

DEVILS STAIRCASE

San Saba County (SE151)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This is apparently one of the fissures making up the McLarrin Fissure System. The entrance is 15 ft long and 20 ft deep. A passage 100 ft long extends S 48° W from the bottom.

Ref: James Jasek

DICKERSON CAVE

San Saba County (SE36)

Owner: Mr. Ball; **Manager:** Mr. Jeffreys (Flying V Ranch)

Description: The cave is entered by two 2 ft vertical crevices located close together. They drop about 20 ft to a single room about 6 ft high and 30 ft long. The maximum height of the room is 8 ft and the minimum height is 3 ft. The deepest point of the cave is 25 ft. It is damp, takes a small amount of water, has a few dead stalactites and popcorn. There is a little silt and breakdown. Cave fauna includes crickets. A dead skunk was also seen in the cave. It was explored on August 31, 1961, by Bert Olsen, Norman Robinson, Joe Dickerson, C. Gordon Pedon, and Bob Dickerson.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

DOUBLE TRASH SINKS

San Saba County (SE37)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (045 255)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave has two entrances, one of which is used for the dumping of trash and refuse. The main sink measures 10 ft in diameter; the other is 10 ft long and 3 ft wide and is located a few feet away, making a natural bridge between. The floor of the cave slopes slightly downward from the trash fill for a length of not more than 40 ft and attains a depth of 25 ft beneath the surface.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):15.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

DOVE CAVE (DAVE CAVE)

San Saba County (SE38)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The entrance is a 5 ft in diameter vertical sink dropping down a few feet to a slope which extends back about 25 to 30 ft as a passage 5 to 3 ft high and 5 to 6 ft wide. The cave is dry. It was originally reported by a hunter on the ranch and was explored on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell, David McKenzie, and Orion Knox. Fauna includes the black-widow spider (*Latrodectus mactans* F.), other spiders (*Agelenopsis aleenae* Chamberlin and Ivie), harvestmen, and cave crickets.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." *Texas J. Sci.*, 17(2):143-187.

Ref: TSS files

DRY GOAT FISSURE

San Saba County (SE135)

Owner:

Description: This cave is located in a 60 ft bluff and is about 50 ft long. It was explored on March 22, 1969, by Jim Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." Texas Caver, 14(4):45.
Ref: TSS files

DYNAMITE CAVE

San Saba County (SE152)

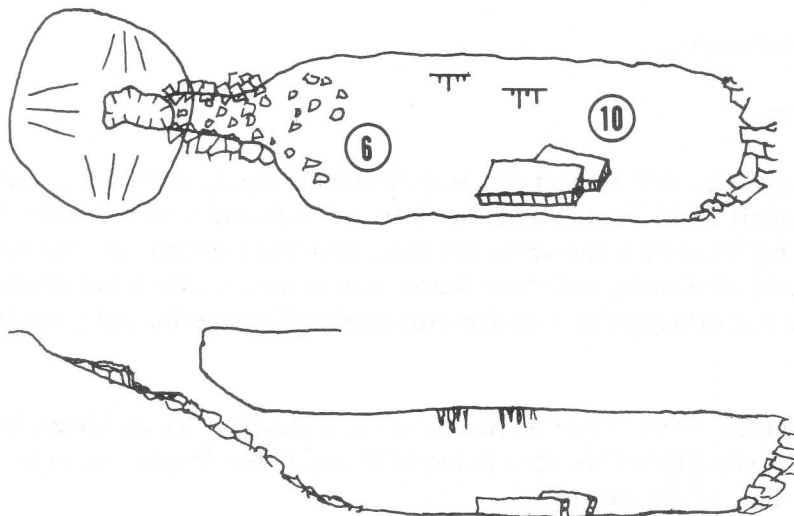
Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (217 110) app.

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The cave is located in an area of very thick brush and is, therefore, difficult to find. Mr. Lemons set off 300 sticks of dynamite in the entrance in order to make it easier for him to enter the cave, which is rumored to contain buried treasure. The once crawlway entrance may now be walked into. Trees and rocks have been scattered all around the entrance. From the entrance a short slope down leads into a room 6 to 10 ft high, 15 ft wide, and about 50 ft long. There are a few dry formations and the floor is of dry loose dirt. The cave was visited February 27, 1972, by James Jasek and Jimmy Schroeder. (See sketch map, below)

Ref: James Jasek

NO NORTH ARROW



EDNA CAVE

San Saba County (SE39)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: The walls of the entrance are covered with moss and algae, and an air current flows from the entrance. This air current possibly comes from Carol Cave, which is on the same joint system as Edna Cave and Dodo Cave. The entrance is a large fissure-type opening dropping about 15 ft to the floor. There is some evidence of animal habitation.

Bibliography: Estes, James. 1961. "Noteworthy caverns of Texas." Texas Almanac, 1961-1962, p. 62. A. H. Belo Corp.
Reddell, J.R., and J. H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):15.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

ELLIS BAD AIR CAVE

San Saba County (SE40)

Owner: Robert Ellis

Description: The cave is a vertical pit with an entrance 4 ft wide and 14 ft long. This drops about 30 ft to a slope which leads down to a ledge from which another drop leads to a horizontal passage. From this passage a pit leads on down for an unknown distance. Bad air prevented exploration of the horizontal passage or the bottom drop. The deepest explored point is 68 ft. Fauna included cave crickets, harvestmen, and ants. The cave requires equipment and was explored on August 31, 1963, by Jim Gordon, John Guinn, Larry Walls, and Brooks Snyder.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: D-FW Grotto

ENGLISH IVY CAVERNS (YE OLDE ENGLISH IVY CAVERNS)

San Saba County (SE41)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave entrance is an irregular sink about 15 ft long and 5 ft wide, surrounded by great masses of English Ivy. The sink drops about 3 ft to a slope of small breakdown and trash. This slopes down as a 3 to 4 ft high passage for 10 ft before finally filling with trash and rock. Fauna includes spiders, harvestmen, and cave crickets, *Ceuthophilus (Ceuthophilus) secretus* Scudder. It was explored on August 31, 1963, by James Estes, James Reddell, John Kreidler, and Jim Medlin.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Reddell, J.R. 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.
Ref: TSS files

FALL CREEK CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE42)

Tow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Lower Colorado River Authority

Description: The cave has been covered by the impounded waters of Lake Buchanan. Before its inundation it was excavated by A. T. Jackson of the University of Texas Anthropology Department. The cave consists of one room 61 ft by 38 ft. Its comparatively small opening faces north. A summary of the results of the excavation of the cave follows: "The upper two inches of the floor deposit consisted of dust and animal excrement. Beneath this was a layer 15 inches deep of compact soil apparently consisting of dust from the roof intermixed with camp refuse and red river deposits. In this stratum were found. . . flint artifacts, bone beads, mussel shells and snail shells and split animal bones. . . The bones include those of the deer, buffalo, small mammals, turkey and tortoise." (White, 1948)

Biology: This cave was known to harbor the relapsing fever tick, *Ornithodoros turicata*. Weller and Graham (1930) report on this disease in Fall Creek Cave: "Four boys, aged about 16, explored a cave in the Colorado River Valley, seventy-five miles above Austin. On emerging, they noticed attached to their legs several small ticks, which easily brushed off. . . During the investigation of the source of these cases, one of us (G.M.G.) visited the tick-infested cave. Several hours later, he found and removed one well fed tick from his body." On the seventh day he too contracted relapsing fever. "Inspection of the cave showed the floor covered with three inches of dry, powdery sand, which is literally alive with ticks, a handful of sand yielding thirty or forty of different sizes. They were identified by Major Wesley C. Cox, U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, as *Ornithodoros turicata*. The cave is frequented by goats and sheep; also probably wild animals, such as bats, foxes, skunks, and rabbits."

- Bibliography:** Barnard, H.D. 1939. *Early history of research in Texas archaeology by the Department of Anthropology and the history of the Anthropology Museum of the University of Texas*. M. A. Thesis. Austin: University of Texas. x + 284 pp.
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- Graham, Malcolm. 1931. "Relapsing fever endemic in Texas: Possibility of an animal reservoir." *Texas State J. Med.*, 27:226-228.
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Ref: TSS files

FALL CREEK CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE43)

Tow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Lower Colorado River Authority

Description: A small cave measuring 36 ft by 20 ft, it is now inundated by the waters of Lake Buchanan. It is formed in the Ellenburger Group. Excavated by A.T. Jackson of the University of Texas Anthropology Department, a summary of his finds follows: An exploratory trench dug in May 1932 indicated that this cave was more extensively occupied than Fall Creek Cave No. 1. "A cross-section in No. 2 showed the following:

Inches.	Deposits and Contents
0-4	Recent accumulation of dust, leaves and rubbish.
4-12	Ashy midden soil containing a few flint chips and mussel shells; also a few complete artifacts.
12-15	Layer of pure ashes, without either shells, flint chips or artifacts.
15-20	Hard-packed red clayey soil—such as might be deposited by waters of the nearby Colorado River. In the deposit were found many mussel shells and some flint chips; also a few animal bones; very few artifacts. The greatest number of shells and flint flakes were found twelve inches from the top of this stratum, or at a depth of 27 inches." (Jackson, 1938)

Bibliography: Barnard, H.D. 1939. *Early history of research in Texas archaeology by the Department of Anthropology, and the history of the Anthropology Museum of the University of Texas.*

M.A. Thesis. Austin: University of Texas. x + 284 pp.

Jackson, A.T. 1938. "The Fall Creek Sites." Univ. Texas Publ., 3802:28, 40, 51-53.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):16.

White, P.J. 1948. "The caves of Central Texas." Natl. Speleol. Soc. Bull., 10:60.

Ref: TSS files

FALL-IN CAVE

San Saba County (SE44)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Gibbons Estate

Description: This cave was recently exposed by the falling of soil and rock debris into a pit. It is near a rumored large cave of that area. The entrance drop measures 19 ft, but the cave has not been explored. It was visited by Tom Meador and James Estes.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):16.

Ref: TSS files

FENCE-LINE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE45)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Otis Brister

Description: The principal entrance is an elongate fissure lying along a fence-line. It is 35 ft long, 2 to 5 ft wide, and on one end drops vertically for 25 ft. The other side is a steep slope and may be climbed with little difficulty. To the west the fissure extends under an overhang for 30 ft before ending. To the east a slope down leads to a passage to the left which extends as a 1 ft high crawl for about 15 ft before intersecting a perpendicular passage. This extends to the left as a 3 to 7 ft high, 5 ft wide passage for about 30 ft before a slight drop-off leads down into a 17 ft high "room" about 15 ft in length and 10 ft wide. At the base of the walls a very low wide crawl extends in both directions. To the south this crawl extends back below the main entrance as a 1 to 3 ft high passage up to 20 ft wide, becoming too small to enter along the sides. The center of the passage is somewhat higher due to the presence of a slight cutting-down of a dry stream bed. After about 120 ft the crawl opens into a very irregular room about 50 ft in diameter, broken-up slightly by several pillars. The west wall cannot be seen, the ceiling in this area being less than 6 inches in height. The dry stream bed can be followed through the room to the SSW and into a 1 to 2 ft high crawl about 5 ft wide which extends for 40 ft where mapping stopped. The passage still continues very low and difficult. From the room near the main entrance from which the low bedding-plane crawl originated, a 2 to 3 ft high passage extends about 30 ft before intersecting a fissure-like passage. To the left this drops down and ends, with a very low bedding-plane crawl extending off at the base of the walls; it was not explored. To the left the passage extends about 70 ft as a breakdown-floored passage 8 to 22 ft high. This passage emerges from a small hole in the bottom of a large breakdown-floored sink. Total length of the cave is in excess of 500 ft. (See map, p. 47)

Biology: A small collection of invertebrates was made on October 17, 1965, by James Reddell. This included a troglophile spider, *Achaearanea porteri* (Banks), and a troglobite milliped, *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin).

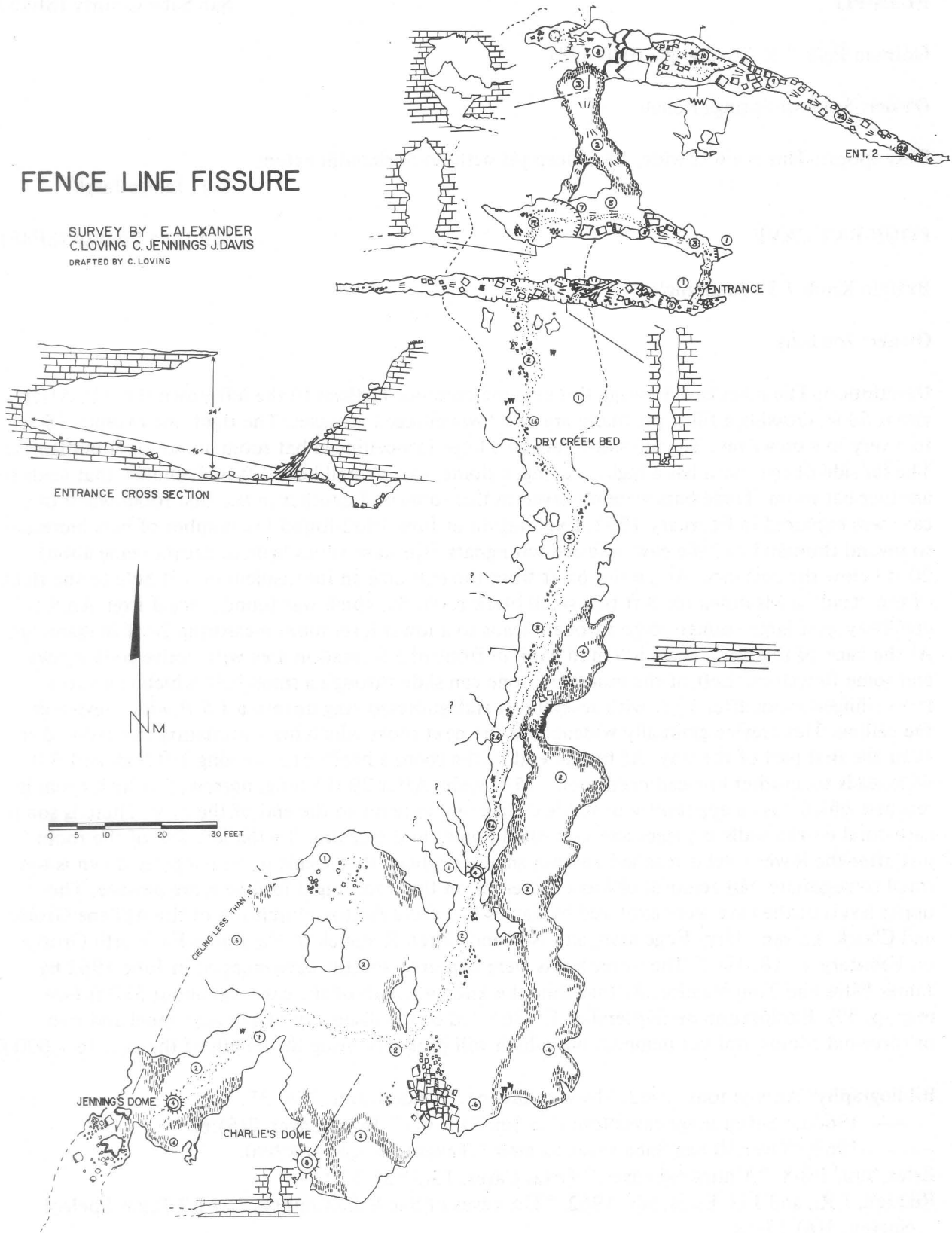
History: The cave was first visited by James Reddell, John Fish, Ed Alexander, Jane Calvert, Bob Burnett, and Don Erickson on October 17, 1965. At that time the main bedding-plane crawl was not explored. The cave was mapped on October 23-24, 1965, by Charles Loving, Ed Alexander, Charles Jennings, and Jonathan Davis. The cave was also visited by Ed Alexander, Mary Bang, Ron Gillett (?), and Scott Guyer on October 2, 1966.

Bibliography: Alexander, Ed. 1966. "Ed's trips!" Univ. Texas Grotto News., 4(1):10-11.
Reddell, J.R. 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 21(4):389-415.

Ref: TSS files

FENCE LINE FISSURE

SURVEY BY E.ALEXANDER
C.LOVING C.JENNINGS J.DAVIS
DRAFTED BY C.LOVING



FLEA PIT

San Saba County (SE153)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (040 328)

Owner: Sulphur Springs Ranch

Description: This is a 6 ft wide, 15 ft deep pit with no horizontal extent.

Ref: James Jasek

FOUR-BAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE48)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The main cave (among three) is the entrance farthest to the left down the hill. After about 50 ft, crossing a filled pit, there are two low-ceilinged passages. The right one extends 75 ft to a very low crawlway. The left continues to a large low-ceilinged bat room about 50 ft in diameter. The far side of the room has a higher ceiling, a dome, and a small hole 2 ft in diameter, that leads to another bat room. Three bats were observed in this room and another in the first room when the cave was explored in February 1962. Exploration in June 1962 found the number of bats increased to several thousand and the cave infested with gnats. The cave varies little in depth, being about 20 ft below the entrance. At a point 65 ft from the entrance an inconspicuous 2 ft hole to the right of the "trail" leads down for 8 ft to a small black room, in which was found a pond frog. An 8 ft crawlway, just large enough to go through, leads to a lower level room measuring 20 ft in diameter. At the back of the room there is a mud bank in front of a formation area with active soda straws and some flowstone. Left of the mud bank, one can slide through a small hole which leads to a low-ceilinged room after 10 ft with several 3 ft stalagmites jutting up into a 1.5 ft wide crevice in the ceiling. This crevice gradually widens into the next room which has a miniature travertine dam floor the first part of the way. At the far end of the room a horizontal opening 1 ft high and 5 ft wide leads to another low-ceilinged room, 15 ft wide. After 20 ft a long, narrow, 5 ft high room is reached which has an apparently unstable ceiling and extends to the end of the cave. There is some cave coral on the walls in places and two small domes in the ceiling. To the left side of the room just after the lower level is reached another small crawlway that seems to lead slightly down is too small to negotiate, but removal of loose materials on the floor might lead to more passage. The upper levels of the cave were explored by James Estes and Paxton Hutchison of the Abilene Grotto and Chuck Larsen, Jerry Fogelman, and Neil and Loren Roebuck of the Dallas-Ft. Worth Grotto on February 17-18, 1962. The lower levels were explored and the cave mapped in June 1962 by James Estes and Tom Meador. At that time the known length of the cave was about 530 ft (see map, p. 49). Exploration on September 1, 1963, led to the discovery of a small tunnel and two or three bat rooms, not yet mapped, but which will probably bring the length of the cave to 1,000 ft.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "News: Abilene." *Texas Caver*, 7(3):35.

----. 1962a. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):65.

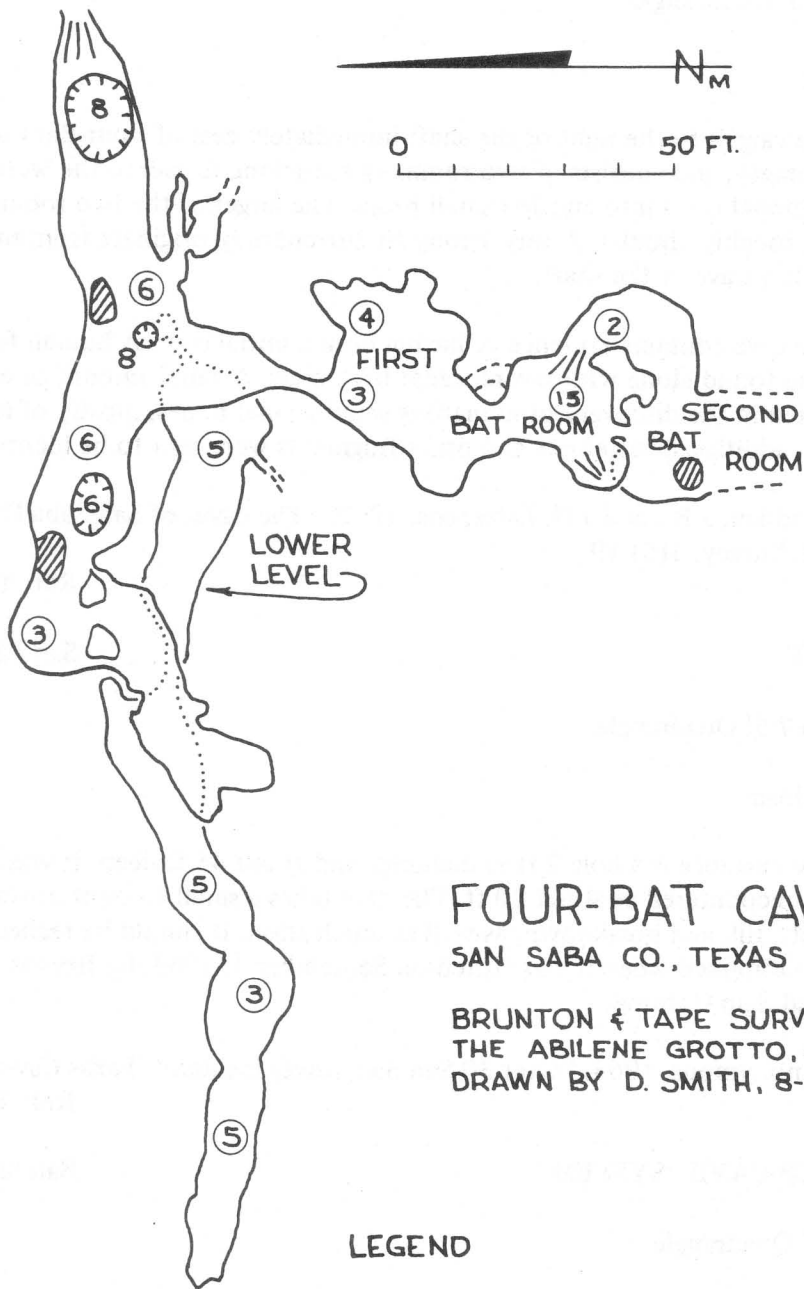
----. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.

Estes, Jim. 1968. "A hundred caves." *Texas Caver*, 13(3):31-32.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):17-18.

Ref: TSS files

ENTRANCE



FOUR-BAT CAVE

SAN SABA CO., TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY BY
THE ABILENE GROTTOS, 4-29-61
DRAWN BY D. SMITH, 8-18-62

LEGEND

 FORMATION AREA

FOUR-BAT BURIAL CAVE

San Saba County (SE47)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The cave is to the right of the shaft immediately east of Four-Bat Cave. This small cave is 55 ft in total length, and consists of two rooms—a branching tunnel to the west and another to the east. The latter tunnel leads into another small room. The larger of the two rooms is 2 ft high, 25 ft in diameter, and roughly circular. A very strong air current may originate from small connecting tunnels to Four-Bat Cave or the shaft.

Archeology: The cave contains evidence of having been a burial cave. A human femur and section of backbone were found along with several cedar bark mats. A small amount of excavation in early June 1962 resulted in the discovery of numerous small animal bones, mostly of large rodents. Bones of small animals, additional vertebrae, and other fragments were sent to be identified.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):19.

Ref: TSS files

FRANK'S CAVE

San Saba County (SE49)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Frank Sloan

Description: The entrance is a hole 2 ft in diameter and about 45 ft deep. It was not explored because of bad air encountered at about 20 ft. The cave takes a small amount of water in wet weather, contains mud, silt, fill, and breakdown, as well as much trash. It should be rechecked. Crickets and harvestmen were observed when it was visited on September 1, 1963, by Bryant Lilly, Jim Estes, Tom Meador, and Sam Corning.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

FREESE RANCH CAVE "SYSTEM"

San Saba County (SE50)

Indian Hills 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Freese Ranch

Description: "This is an area of numerous cracks and sinks. In the area about 60 cracks were entered without access being made to a cavern system as such. One of the cracks was 60 ft deep, with most of them ranging from 20 to 40 ft in depth. It is an indication of a large collapsed cavern system. Several depressed areas appear to be the collapsed roofs of rooms. It was explored by Gordon Danz and Bob Hudson in 1954." (Reddell and Estes, 1962). Greater exploration in San Saba and Lampasas Counties indicates that this area is probably a typical "fissure system" and

not necessarily indicative of a larger unenterable system. The area should be revisited since there are probably several distinct caves now listed here as a "system."

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):19.

Ref: TSS files

GOAT CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE51)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (035 426)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The cave has one entrance on the side of a rocky bluff about 20 ft from the bed of Deep Creek. After about 15 ft it extends to the right for 10 ft, then to the left for a short distance at which point a stoopway leads into a room 15 ft high, 20 to 30 ft long, and 8 ft wide. A small crevice in the opposite side of the room pinches out. There are a few speleothems in the cave. The floor is crumbly material containing dry white clay-dirt.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):19.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

GOAT CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE52)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (039 427)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Goat Cave No. 2 is in the same bluff and at about the same height as No. 1. It is about 30 ft long and has another entrance in the form of a chimney to the surface about 25 ft above. A strong current of air was flowing through the cave, coming down the chimney, at the time of the exploration. The cave is occupied by goats much of the time.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):20.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

GOAT CAVE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE53)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (041 426)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Located on the same bluff as Goat Caves Nos. 1 and 2, this cave, with at least four entrances, consists of several small rooms about 10 to 15 ft in length and connected by crawlways. The floor of the cave is of dry powdery dust. It is occupied by goats much of the time. Total length of the cave is about 50 ft.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):20.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

GOAT PEN CAVE

San Saba County (SE154)

Wolf Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mac Maxey

Description: A large sink entrance 15 to 25 ft deep with talus slopes at each end and with two large oak trees growing from the bottom has been used as a goatpen. A passage to the east extends for about 25 ft into a 12 ft high domed room. To the north a 9 ft high passage extends for about 20 ft into a perpendicular fissure passage which connects to the surface at each end. The cave was mapped in May 1972 by David McKenzie and Stewart Murphy (see map, p. 53).

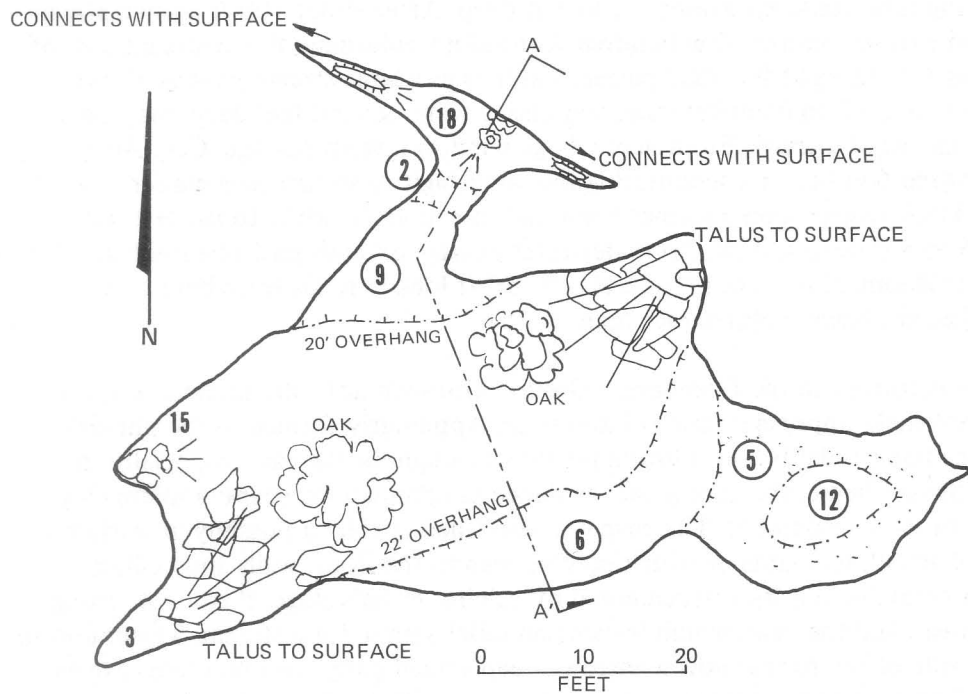
Ref: TSS files

GORMAN CAVE (GORMAN FALLS CAVE) (BIG GORMAN CAVE) San Saba County (SE54)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (120 227)

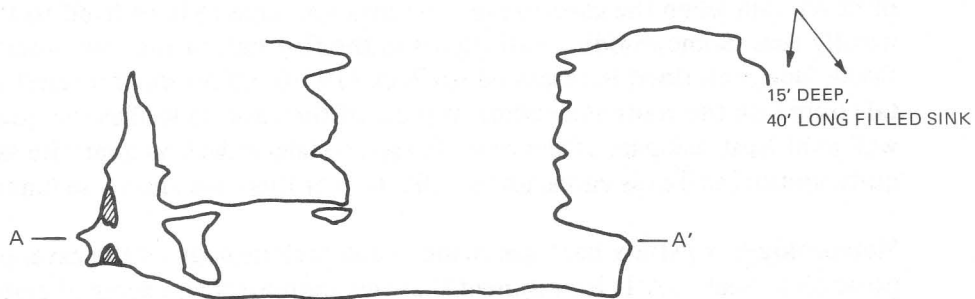
Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Gorman Cave is located in a bluff on the west side of the Colorado River. A narrow, steep-walled gully leads from the narrow flood plain and into the mouth of the cave. Large breakdown blocks litter the floor of the gully, indicating a ceiling collapse. The entrance itself is about 10 ft high and 15 ft wide. Immediately inside, the passage becomes somewhat wider. The left wall of the first room is covered with massive calcite crystals with faces up to two inches across. Although coated with mud, many of them have been chipped away by vandals, leaving beautiful crystal faces exposed. After about 75 ft, a breakdown slope on the left connects with a filled depression on the surface; this depression is located at the base of a short cliff about 50 ft above the level of the cave entrance. A short stoop and crawl over large breakdown blocks leads to a 20 ft wide, 20 ft high passage floored with river sand and gravel. Several small travertine dams have formed pools, the Fish Ponds, which lie across the cave passage. River perch and catfish have been found in these ponds after rises of the Colorado River inundated this part of the cave. About 200 ft past the Fish Ponds an elliptical stream passage is reached with a high crack on the left side of the passage. After a sharp turn to the left the Bath Tub, a low, wide circular pool of water, may be seen on the left. A ceiling drop occurs shortly after this and immediately after this drop in ceiling height the passage opens into the Big Room. This is a 40 ft wide, 50 ft high, 100 ft long domed room floored with guano and gravel. The room is inhabited by a small colony of bats during the summer. A winding stream passage extends from the Big Room about 200 ft, bypassing a small side passage which ends after 100 ft in the Mouse Room. At the end of the dry stream passage is a 1 to 2 ft deep pool of water, Separation Lake. This lake is inhabited by numerous crayfish. Gravel banks on the sides of the pool contain quartzite sand and quartz pebbles. About 100 ft beyond Separation Lake, the first of a series of holes drops into a lower level stream passage containing running water. Here and for the next few hundred feet much breakdown has occurred, making it necessary to climb over and around the large blocks. Immediately after the breakdown area is a fork in the passage; the passage to the left deadends after about 100 ft. The passage to the right extends to more breakdown,



GOATPEN CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
 COMPASS & TAPE SURVEY MAY 1972
 D. MCKENZIE
 S. MURPHY



CEK

which can be climbed over or beside to the main passage. Beyond this breakdown area there is another junction formed by a large mass of flowstone. A passage above the flowstone leads through deep mud, while that to the left extends through a narrow crack to meet the upper passage in the Bat Room. This is a small room floored with guano and containing a large number of bats in the summer. A squeeze out of this passage leads to a large passage. To the left it slopes downwards, becoming a narrow winding tube containing pools up to 8 ft deep. After about 100 ft a small stream enters from the left and extends another few hundred feet before siphoning; the upstream part of the passage also siphons. To the right the main passage extends as a large stream passage floored with flowstone and rock. A 30 ft in diameter lake, containing water several feet deep, may be bypassed on the right by means of a crawl. From here a large winding stream passage, CO₂ Alley, extends for several hundred feet before encountering the same fugitive stream seen earlier. To the right (downstream) the passage soon becomes too small to negotiate, while to the left (upstream) it is seen as a 6 to 8 ft deep siphon. An underwater passage extends past one small air pocket into the first Air Room. A walking passage about 150 ft long extends from here to a second siphon, which has not been explored (see map, p. 55).

Geology: Gorman Cave is formed in the Ellenburger Group. Although not fully understood, the speleogenesis of this extremely important cave is interesting. Apparently formed in the phreatic zone, as evidenced by ceiling pendants and solution pockets throughout the cave, especially in the area known as the Swiss Cheese, the cave shows evidence of complete or near-complete clay filling in an early stage of its development. The cave was also filled at this or possibly an earlier time by breakdown and gravel, remnants of which may be seen in the floor, walls and ceiling. Some of the gravel and breakdown is locally cemented by calcite. At this stage, the downcutting of the Colorado River dissected the cave, which became an outlet source for a stream. The extension of the cave on the east side of the river is now a narrow, steep-walled gully with no open cave extending from its head. This part of the cave presumably has been filled with mud and sealed by breakdown. After the downcutting of the river had opened the cave, a stream began removing the clay and cemented fill. The source of the water for this stream is presumed to be the numerous small caves and fissures lying above the cave. Almost certainly related to Gorman Cave is Clark's Branch Well Cave, lying in a direct line with the main trend of Gorman Cave and less than a mile distant from the end of Gorman Cave. With the collapse of portions of the cave walls and ceiling, the stream running through the cave found it easier to utilize several small side passages which still serve as the channel for the cave stream. The main passage is frequently flooded in times of heavy rain when the cave stream becomes too large to limit itself to the small side passages it usually uses. Some flooding also occurs in the first half of the cave when the Colorado River is in flood. One such flood is described by Beck (1970). Of no small interest are the large calcite crystals found on the walls and ceiling of parts of the cave, as well as the quartz crystals found in the wall in at least one part of the cave. These crystals, as well as quartzite sand and sandstone, are quite unusual in Texas caves, and a full study of this cave and its sediments is badly needed.

Meteorology: No study has been made of the meteorology of the cave, but it is interesting in possessing "bad air." It is presumed that this represents an excess of carbon dioxide. The greatest accumulation of bad air is in the lower level stream passage where decaying organic matter has accumulated in large quantities and where lack of circulation prevents a refreshing of the atmosphere. The air is also poor throughout the passage known as CO₂ Alley but is worse at some times than at others.

Biology: Biological collections were made in the cave on October 19, 1962, and on March 15, 1963, by James Reddell and David McKenzie. "Blind crayfish" reported from this cave are



GORMAN CAVE

Keith Heuss

almost certainly white individuals of the common species, *Procambarus simulans simulans*. These frequently lose their pigment as an apparent result of absence of carotin in their diet. Additional collections are badly needed in this extremely interesting and biologically significant cave. A faunal list of identified material follows:

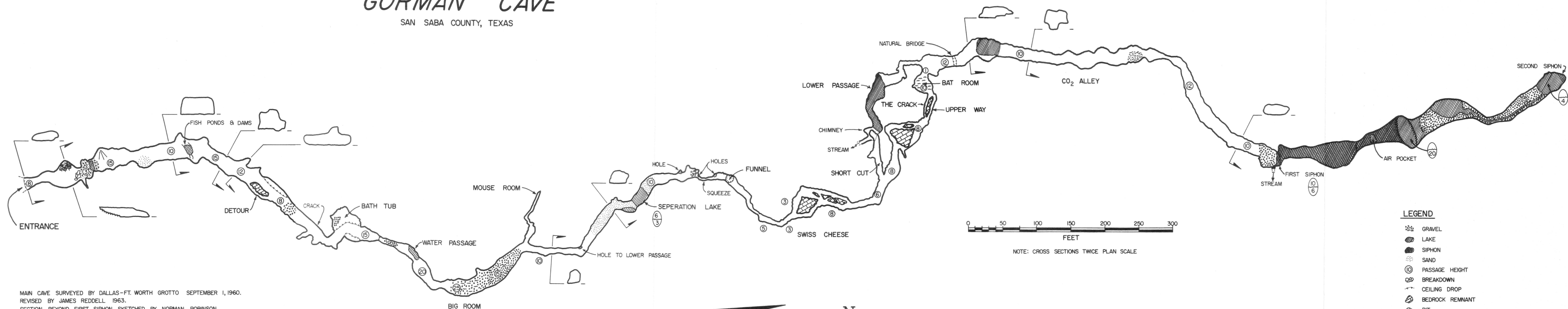
- Snails - *Helicodiscus eigenmanni* Pilsbry - troglophile
- Isopods - *Asellus bisetus* Steeves - troglobite
- Amphipods - *Stygonectes bifurcatus* Holsinger - troglobite
 - S. russelli* Holsinger - troglobite
- Crayfish - *Procambarus simulans simulans* (Faxon) - troglophile
- Millipeds - *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin) - troglobite
- Spiders - *Cicurina* sp. - Troglobite
 - C. varians* Gertsch and Mulaik - troglophile
 - Meioneta* sp. - troglophile
- Collembolans - *Pseudosinella violenta* (Folsom) - troglophile
- Crickets - *Ceuthophilus (Geotettix) cunicularis* Hubbell - troglonexene
- Mosquitoes - *Aedes*, poss. *vexans* (Meigen) - troglonexene
- Beetles - Carabidae - *Tachys (Tachyura) ferrugineus* Dej. - troglophile
 - Pselaphidae - *Cylindrarctus* sp. - troglophile
 - Staphylinidae - *Belonuchus* sp. nr. *moquinus* Casey - troglophile
 - Orus (Leucorus) rubens* Casey - troglophile or troglonexene
 - Stilicolina condei* Jarrige - troglophile
- Ringtail - *Bassariscus astutus flavus* Rhoads - troglonexene

Also observed but not collected were flies, centipedes, bats, frogs, and mites.

History: Gorman Cave is one of the best known and most frequently visited caves in the state. It has probably been locally known since the 1860's. Apparently authentic dates as early as 1876 may be found in the cave. The earliest written report on the cave appeared in the *First Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas, 1889*. Since this is one of the earliest reported cave explorations in Texas the account of it is reprinted in its entirety. "Caves are very numerous in the limestone of the Carboniferous, and some of them are very extensive. . . I entered only one of them, and traversed it about three-fourths of a mile. Sometimes the roof would be high overhead, and then again we would have to crawl upon our hands and knees. There were lateral openings at different places, but we kept in the main opening. Most of the way the bottom was dry, but here and there a pool of water would be found standing in a basin of calcareous rock. Stalagmites covered the floor and stalactites hung from the top. We came to a place where there was a descent of the bottom of the cave for several feet, and lowering our candles into the opening, found on account of the gas they would not burn, so we retraced our way to the entrance." (Cummins, 1889) The cave has been visited numerous times by local people and by visitors to the Gorman Falls Fishing Camp. As a result there has been considerable vandalism, and much debris has been left in the cave. The cave was among the first to be discovered by organized spelunkers in Texas. Riggs (1951) reports its discovery by the newly-formed University of Texas cave club. Since that time the cave has been visited by most of the cavers in Texas and is a regular site of grotto trips. Some of these have been recorded, but most have gone unnoticed. The references are included in the bibliography, but the trips are otherwise unnoted here. The cave was mapped by the University of Texas Grotto in 1954, but a more detailed and accurate map of the cave was prepared by the Dallas-Ft. Worth Grotto in September 1960. Detail and cross-sections were added to the map by James Reddell. The underwater passage was partially explored in March 1962 by Tom Phillips and other members of the University of Texas Grotto. Further explorations of the underwater passage were made on August 24, 1962, by George Yeary and Norman Robinson.

GORMAN CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS



MAIN CAVE SURVEYED BY DALLAS-F.T. WORTH GROTTOS SEPTEMBER 1, 1960.
 REVISED BY JAMES REDDELL 1963.
 SECTION BEYOND FIRST SIPHON SKETCHED BY NORMAN ROBINSON.
 DRAFTED BY CARL E. KUNATH SEPTEMBER, 1969.

1960 MAGNETIC DECLINATION 10° EAST

LEGEND

- GRAVEL
- LAKE
- SIPHON
- SAND
- PASSAGE HEIGHT
- BREAKDOWN
- CEILING DROP
- BEDROCK REMNANT
- PIT
- DROP
- SLOPE
- GUANO
- FLOWSTONE

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1952. "Lost cavern' search ends in blind alley." *Austin Statesman*, Feb. 8(?), 1952.

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 - 1955a. "Gorman Cave." *Natl. Speleol. Soc. News*, 13(8):11.
 - 1955b. "Summer activities." *Texas Caver*, Oct. 1955, p. 2.
 - 1959. "Little known, really, of well-known caves." *Texas Caver*, 4(2):6.
 - 1961. "Caver of the Month, Irene Estes." *Texas Caver*, 6(3):30.
 - 1961a. "News of the Grottos: Abilene." *Texas Caver*, 6(1):8.
 - 1961b. "News of the Uvalde Convention." *Texas Caver*, 6(11):121-122.
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GORMAN SINK

San Saba County (SE136)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (054 275)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The entrance to the cave is a 26 ft long, 3.5 ft high opening at the south end of a sink 49 ft long, 28 ft wide, and 8 ft deep. It leads down a talus slope into a room 8 to 20 ft high, up to 40 ft wide, and 50 ft long. At the back of this room a 1 ft high, 15 ft wide crawl extends 10 ft before becoming too low. The cave is known locally and was visited by members of the Dallas-Ft. Worth Grotto in 1963. It was mapped by Jimmy Schroeder on April 12, 1970 (see map, p. 60).

Ref: J. Schroeder

GORMAN FALLS CAVE (BAD AIR HOLE)

San Saba County (SE55)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (071 261)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The entrance to the cave is an opening about 4 ft in diameter; a drop of 28 ft leads onto a slope at one end of a passage. After 25 ft a 20 ft drop leads into a domed room 63 ft high, 35 ft long, and up to 15 ft wide. At the far end of the room a 19 ft drop intersects a stream passage. To the right (downstream) a 10 ft high passage, floored with rapidly flowing water, extends about 100 ft before ending in a siphon. To the left (upstream) the passage is about 38 ft high and domed. After about 25 ft it widens to about 15 ft, turns abruptly to the left, the ceiling lowers to 20 ft, and after 40 ft more it passes under a natural bridge and then siphons. A submerged room can be seen beyond an opening too narrow to negotiate. The total length of the cave is about 270 ft and the total depth is about 90 ft. At times the air is unbreathable. It was explored several years ago by J.D. McClung and his son. The cave was mapped on January 6, 1962, by members of the Dallas-Ft. Worth Grotto. Because of the bad air and nature of the cave the owner has restricted visits to it (see map, p. 61).

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Ref: TSS files

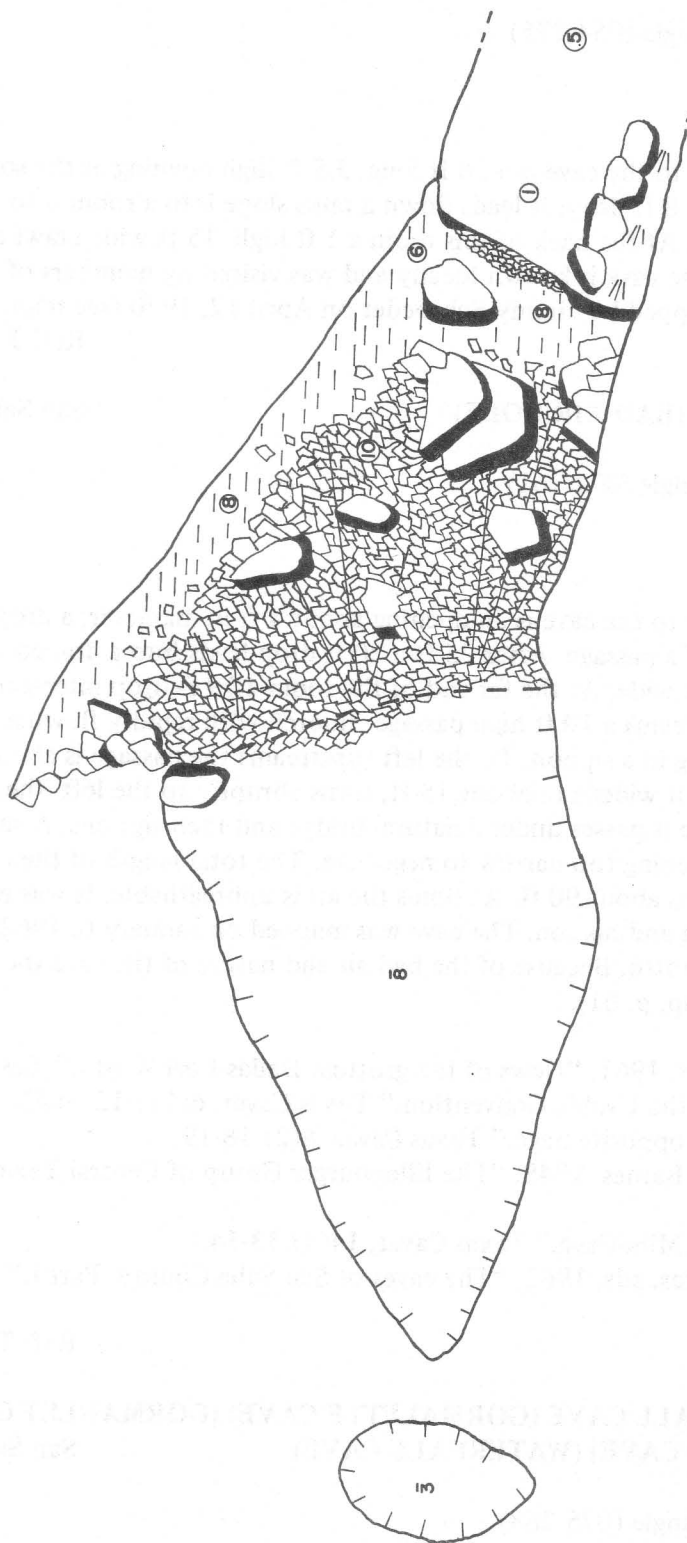
**GORMLETTE WATERFALL CAVE (GORMALETTE CAVE) (GORMANLET CAVE)
(LITTLE GORMAN CAVE) (WATERFALL CAVE)**

San Saba County (SE56)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (075 268)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The cave is formed behind travertine deposited at Gorman Falls but to the left of the present falls. Two small openings 2 to 3 ft in diameter open into a room 25 ft wide, 20 ft long, and



GORMAN SINK
 SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
 BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY, 4/12/70
 J. SCHROEDER, HUECO CAVERS SOCIETY

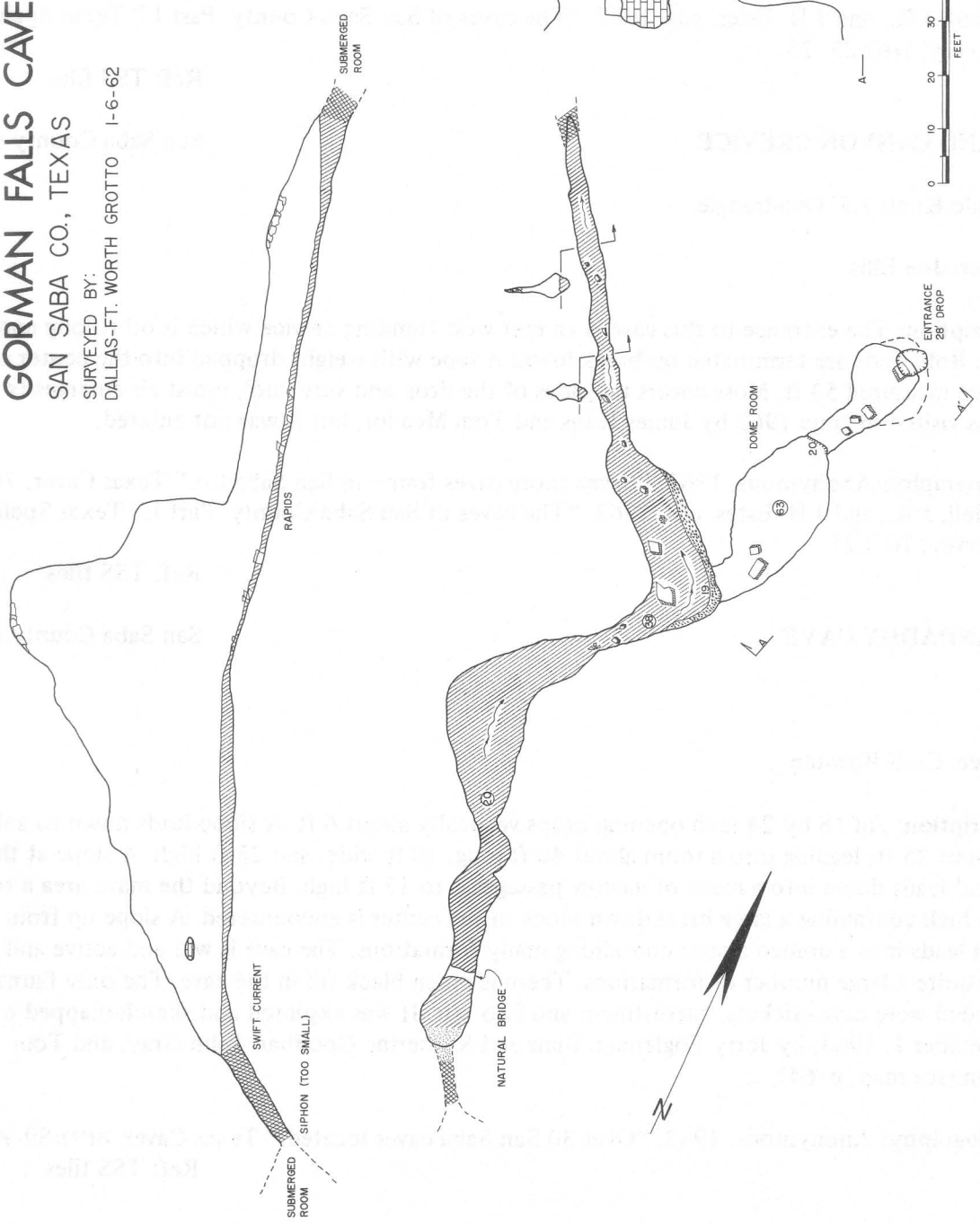


GORMAN FALLS CAVE

SAN SABA CO., TEXAS

SURVEYED BY:

DALLAS-F.T. WORTH GROTTO I-6-62



4 to 12 ft high. At the back of this room a passage 2 to 5 ft wide and 10 to 15 ft high extends for 40 ft before opening into an irregular room, 15 ft long, 20 ft wide, and 7 ft high. A third entrance 1 ft wide and 2 ft high opens onto the cliff face from the right wall of this room. There is a narrow 7 ft high lower passage extending to the right from the main passage 10 ft before the terminal room; it becomes too small after about 20 ft. The cave is dry and dusty, but it is well-decorated with travertine dams, stalactites, soda straws, and helictites. It has been visited countless times, but there is relatively little vandalism. It was mapped on May 17, 1970, by James Jasek and Jimmy Schroeder (see map, p. 63).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1969. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth." *Texas Caver*, 14(2):26.
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Ref: TSS files

GRAND CANYON CREVICE

San Saba County (SE57)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The entrance to this cave is an east-west trending crevice which is 60 ft long and 2 ft wide. Both ends are terminated by breakdown. A tape with weight dropped into the center of the crevice measured 53 ft. Moss covers the sides of the drop and very cool, moist air emerges from it. It was visited in June 1962 by James Estes and Tom Meador, but it was not entered.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):67.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):25.

Ref: TSS files

GRANDDADDY CAVE

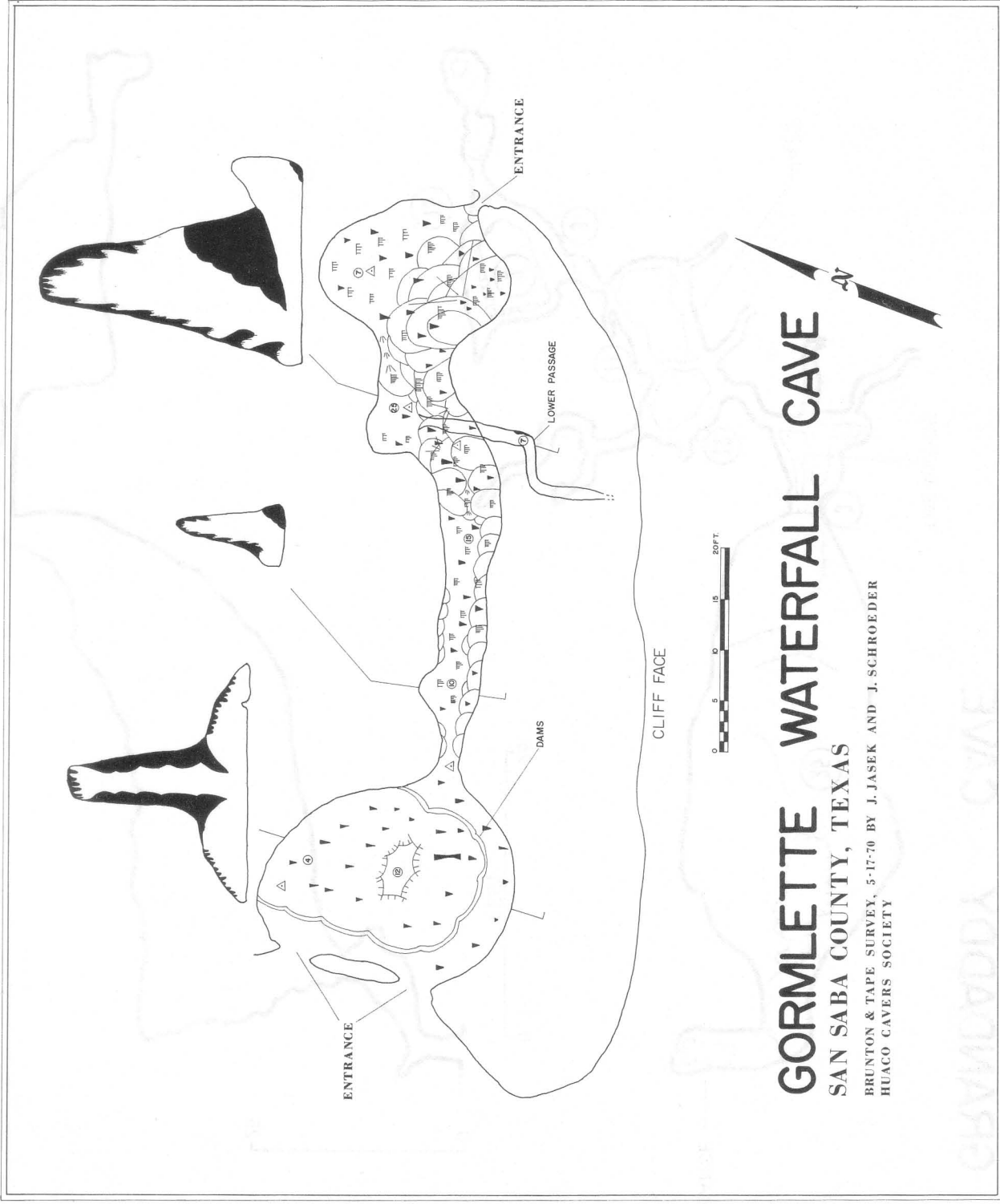
San Saba County (SE58)

Owner: Cecil Bowden

Description: An 18 by 24 inch opening drops vertically about 6 ft. A slope leads down to a drop of about 25 ft, leading into a room about 40 ft long, 20 ft wide, and 25 ft high. A slope at the far end leads down into a maze of narrow passages 3 to 12 ft high. Beyond the maze area a room 15 ft high containing a large breakdown block in the center is encountered. A slope up from this room leads into a domed alcove containing many formations. The cave is wet and active and contains quite a large number of formations. There is much black fill in the cave. The only fauna recorded were cave crickets, harvestmen, and two rats. It was explored and sketch-mapped on September 1, 1963, by Jerry Fogleman, Blair and Katherine Goodbar, John Gray, and Tom Dillon (see map, p. 64).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files



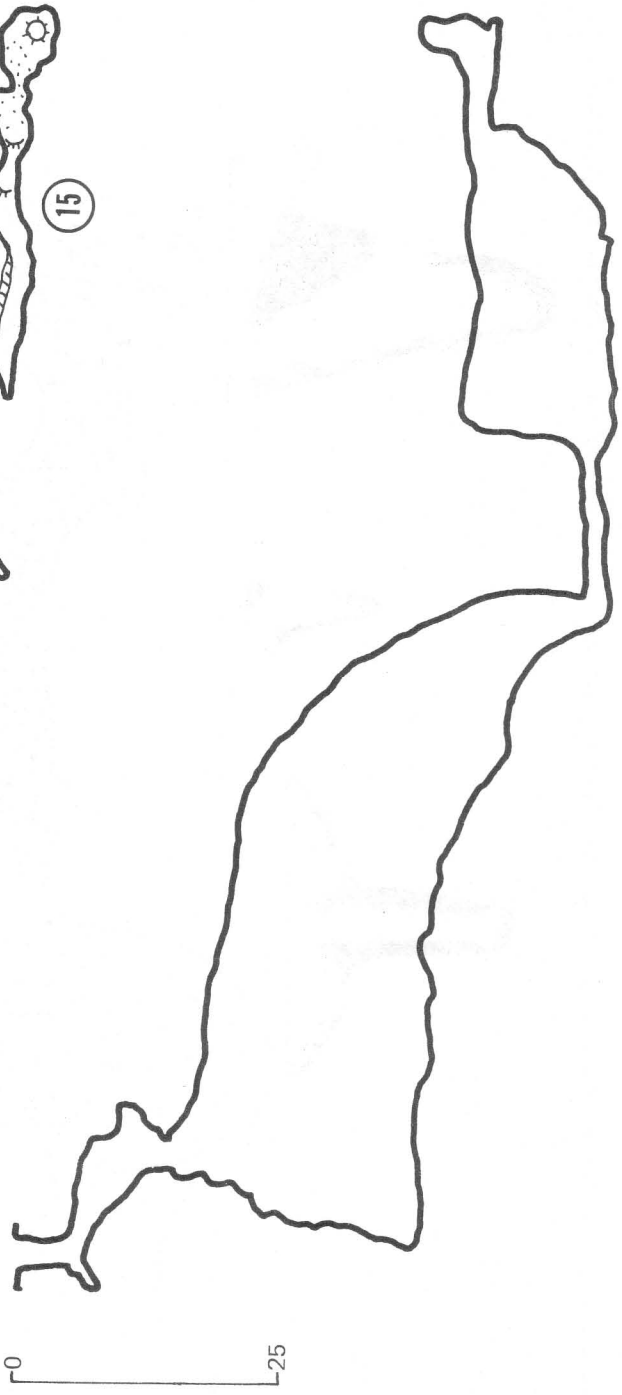
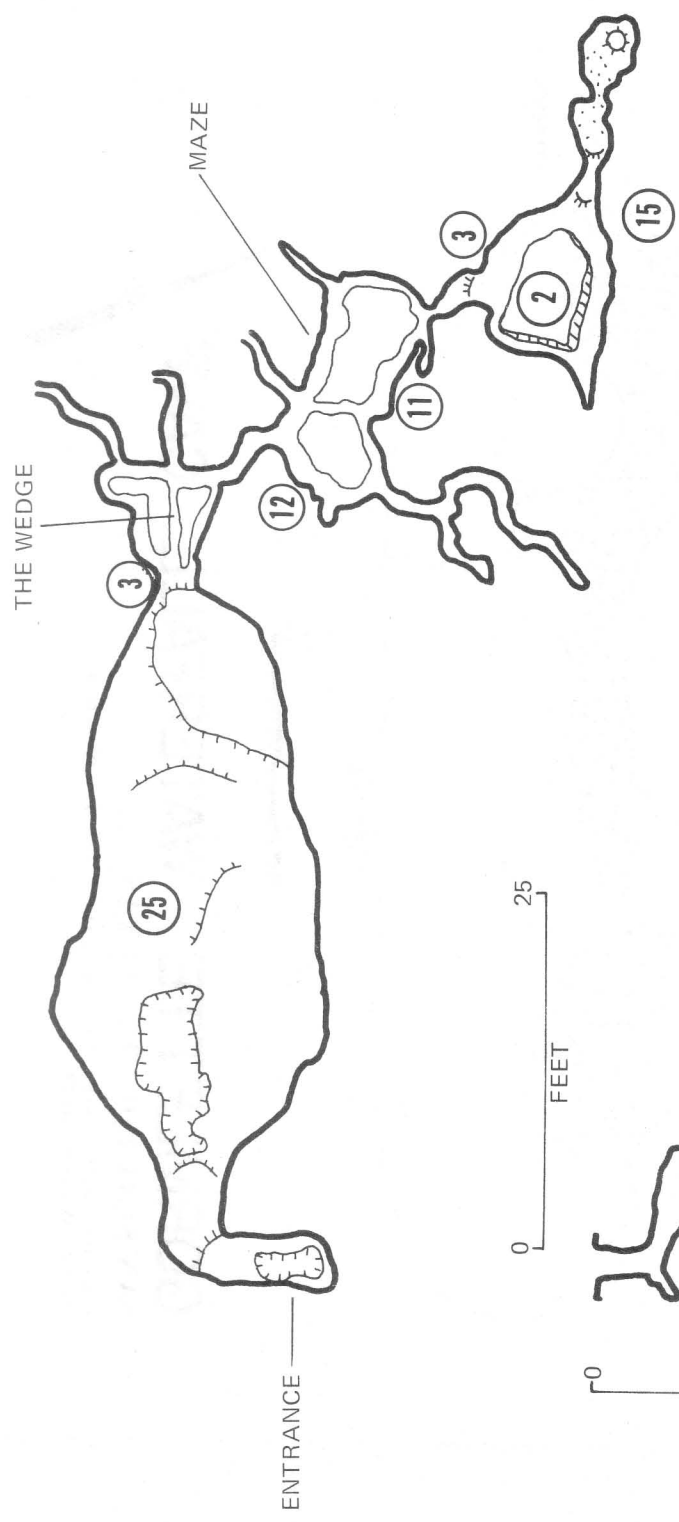
GORMLETTE WATERFALL CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY, 5-17-70 BY J. JASEK AND J. SCHROEDER
 HUACO CAVERS SOCIETY

GORMLETTE WATERFALL CAVE

GRANDDADDY CAVE



CEK

GRASSHOPPER CAVE

San Saba County (SE59)

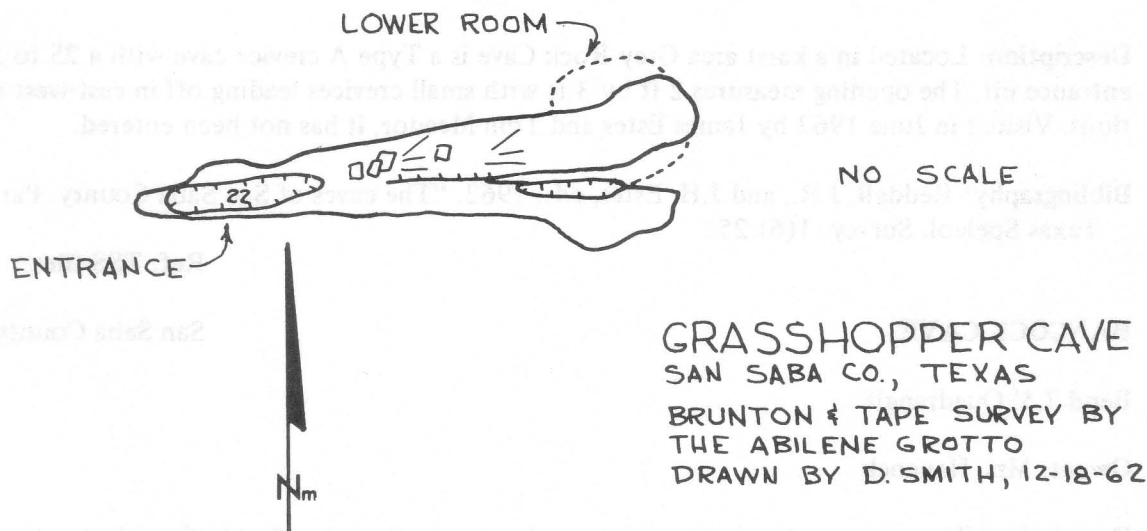
Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (041 439)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The entrance is 3 ft wide, 8 ft long, and leads to a 22 ft drop to a small breakdown slope. There is evidence of good solution along a fracture. The main passage continues down the slope on a 45° angle to a small low-ceilinged room. This room measures 10 ft in diameter. There are some ragged formations on the left. A small upper passage leads into a room where daylight can be seen filtering in from a 6 inch crack in the ceiling. In this passage were many harvestmen and black beetles. Many large green grasshoppers were observed in the cave below the entrance. It was mapped by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto (see map, below).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." Texas Caver, 6(6):73.
Estes, James. 1962. "Crevice caves of San Saba - McCulloch Counties, Texas." Texas Caver, 7(1):3.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):7, 25.

Ref: TSS files



GRASSHOPPER CAVE
SAN SABA CO., TEXAS
BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY BY
THE ABILENE GROTTA
DRAWN BY D. SMITH, 12-18-62

GREENBRIAR CAVERNS

San Saba County (SE60)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (?)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: A fissure-type entrance drops 20 ft into an irregular room. One passage extends along the general strike of the entrance for about 50 ft as a 2 to 8 ft high passage before it ends. A passage perpendicular to the entrance extends about 20 ft and drops a total of 10 ft as a 2 ft high passage. The cave is damp, takes some water, and contains stalactites and flowstone. Crickets and spiders were observed when the cave was explored in September 1963 by Jack Smith, Jim Ray, and James Estes.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

GREEN PERSIMMON FISSURE (WILD PERSIMMON FISSURE) San Saba County (SE137)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W. E. Lively

Description: This cave is to be found at the base of a persimmon bush. One part of the entrance drops 12 ft with no passage from the bottom. A deeper part of the fissure was unentered because of its tightness and the time involved in its exploration. The cave was visited on July 7, 1968, by James Reddell and A. Richard Smith (see sketch map, showing location of this and nearby caves, on p. 19).
Ref: TSS files

GREY ROCK CAVE San Saba County (SE61)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: Located in a karst area Grey Rock Cave is a Type A crevice cave with a 25 to 30 ft entrance pit. The opening measures 2 ft by 3 ft with small crevices leading off in east-west directions. Visited in June 1962 by James Estes and Tom Meador, it has not been entered.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):25.

Ref: TSS files

HANCOCK CAVE San Saba County (SE62)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mrs. Hancock

Description: The cave is entered by a stoopway located in the side of a bluff on the bank of a small creek. The entrance opens into a room 20 ft long, 10 ft wide, and 4 ft high. A belly crawl leads to the west from this room for 300 ft of slightly ascending passage before exploration was halted with no end in sight. At no time is the cave more than 12 ft below the surface. It was explored by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):26.

Ref: Bob Hudson

HARRELL'S CAVE (HARRELL CAVERNS)

San Saba County (SE63)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (122 289)

Owner:

Description: An 8 ft in diameter unclimbable vertical shaft drops 40 ft to the edge of a large breakdown-floored room. The room is about 210 ft long along a NE-SW axis and 175 ft along a NW-SE axis. The ceiling height averages about 20 ft. Much of the floor is covered with massive breakdown blocks, some of which are separated by large cracks, by means of which it is possible to climb down 15 ft to what may be the true floor of the cave. Guano over part of the floor makes walking occasionally treacherous. The presence of "several 20 to 40 ft deep pits" has not been verified and it is doubtful if they exist. An 18 in hole in the left side of the room near the back leads down into a well-decorated area. Behind this hole a 4 ft flowstone slope leads up into a muddy crawl. After a short distance this crawl splits, one of the branches becoming a tight upper level passage which eventually connects by a chimney with the other passage. The joined passage soon ends. At the lowest point of the room there is a fairly large pool almost always filled with water. This pool is fed by an intermittent stream which emerges from a crawling-walking passage above a large flowstone formation immediately behind the lake. This passage continues for about 90 ft before becoming too small. Pools in this passage are probably permanent. Although most of the cave is drab the travertine dams and other formations in the vicinity of the pool are quite attractive. The two crawlways are formed along the same joint and provide a spectacular example of joint controlled passage. From the end of one crawl to the end of the other, the passage measures about 300 ft, with roughly the same height and width dimension throughout (see map, p. 68).

History: The cave is well-known locally but the vertical entrance has discouraged many visitors to it. Among early spelunkers to explore the cave were early University of Texas Grotto members J. D. McClung, Roy Pietsch, and Bob Hudson. Ken and Martha Baker visited the cave about January 6, 1957, and made a small biological collection in it. Only a few of the recent trips have been recorded; these are summarized below:

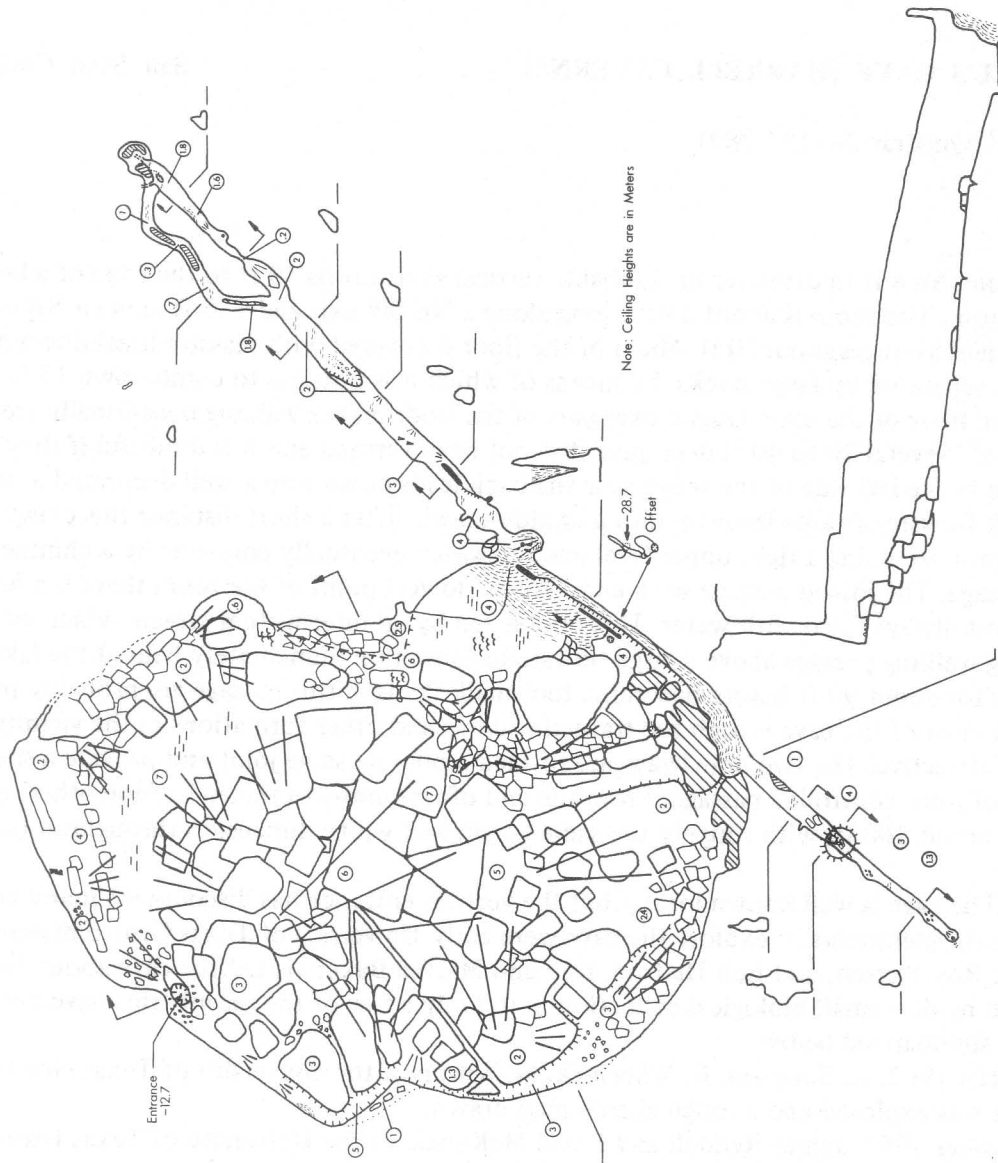
- 18 March 1962. A. Simpson, R. Wheelock, M. Wilson of the University of Texas Grotto. The cave was explored and a rough sketch map drawn.
- 21 October 1962. James Reddell and David McKenzie of the University of Texas Grotto. A biological collection was made.
- 2-3 March 1963. George Yeary and other members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto.
- 31 August 1963. Bill Gray, White, and others during the TSA Region Project. The cave was mapped, but the map was too crude to be of any use.
- 31 August 1963. Carl Kunath and others. Amphipods were collected.
- October 1964. Randy McNatt, Tom Tracy, Nancy Harris, and Dick Clerk of the University of Texas Grotto.
- 9 February 1964. James Reddell, David McKenzie, and Keith Garrett. A biological collection was made.
- 26 Sept. 1965. Ed Alexander, Jonathan and Hugh Davis, Ed Berg, Don Erickson, Dennis Barret, Richard Smith, Sue Emory, and Bob Burnett of the University of Texas Grotto.
- 1967. Glenn Hastings, Craig Curlee, Don Greenway, Mike Farrell, John Redwine, Burt Jones, and Jim Helbert of Temple High School, Temple.
- 2 October 1966. Ed Alexander, Mary Bang, Ron Gillett (?), and Scott Guyer of the University of Texas Grotto.
- 1 January 1967. Bill Pierce, Danny Alexander, Tommy Masterson, and Dick Moore of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto.

HARRELL'S CAVE

San Saba Co., Texas

Brunton & Tape Survey, 1-21-73
Frank Binney, Susan Hardcastle,
Ronnie Fieseler, Darrell Smith,
Rodney Roundtree

Drafted, 1-23-73
Ronnie Fieseler



Note: Ceiling Heights are in Meters

28.7
Offset

Entrance
-12.7

Meters 0 5 10 20 30
Feet 0 10 30 50 100

1 March 1969. Jim Brooks, Dennis Kazee, Ken and Debbis Mueller, Bill Waggoner, and Steve Waldrip of Abilene Christian College.

20 January 1973. Rodney Roundtree, Darrell Smith, Ronnie Fieseler, Frank Binney, and Susan Hardcastle. The cave was completely surveyed.

In addition to the above trips Dr. Bassett Maguire of the University of Texas Department of Zoology has collected amphipods in the cave and Dr. Robert W. Mitchell of Texas Tech University has collected flatworms, but the dates of their trips are unknown.

Biology: Harrell's Cave is a comparatively rich cave with respect to its invertebrate fauna. Additional collecting should reveal the presence of additional species of interest. At least six species of troglobite live in the cave, including one which is endemic to it. The lake contains troglobite flatworms, ostracods, and amphipods. Of considerable interest is the presence of a possible troglobite centipede belonging to a probable new genus. A small colony of bats (*Myotis velifer incautus*) inhabits the cave seasonally. Collections were made in the cave on October 21, 1962, by James Reddell and David McKenzie; on September 1, 1963, by Carl Kunath; and on February 9, 1964, by James Reddell, David McKenzie, and Keith Garrett. Dr. Robert Mitchell collected the troglobite flatworm, but the date of his trip is unknown. A complete faunal list follows:

- Flatworms - *Sphalloplana sloani* Mitchell - troglobite
- Snails - *Helicodiscus eigenmanni* Pilsbry - troglophile
- Ostracods - *Candona* sp. - troglobite
- Copepods - *Cyclops (Diacyclops) crassicaudis brachycercus* Kiefer - troglophile
- Amphipods - *Stygonectes bifurcatus* Holsinger - troglobite
S. russelli Holsinger - troglobite
- Millipeds - *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin) - troglobite
- Centipeds - Geophilomorpha - Himantariidae gen. et sp. - troglobite (?)
- Pseudoscorpions - Chernetidae gen. et sp. (imm.)
- Spiders - *Cicurina varians* Gertsch and Mulaik - troglophile
Meioneta sp. - troglophile
- Thysanurans - *Nicoletia texensis* Ulrich - troglobite
- Collembolans - *Pseudosinella violenta* (Folsom) - troglophile
- Crickets - *Ceuthophilus (Geotettix) cunicularis* Hubbell - troglaxene
- Beetles - Staphylinidae - *Belonuchus* sp. nr. *moquimus* Casey - troglophile
- Frogs - *Rana pipiens* Schreber - accidental
- Rattlesnake - *Crotalus* sp. - accidental
- Bats - *Myotis velifer incautus* (Allen) - troglaxene

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- , 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." Texas J. Sci., 19(2):184-226.
- , 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 21(4):398-415.
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- , and R.W. Mitchell. 1971. "The invertebrate fauna of Texas caves," pp. 35-90. In: E.L. Lundelius and B.H. Slaughter, eds., *Natural history of Texas caves*. Dallas: Gulf Natural History.
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Ref: TSS files

HAWKINS FISSURE

San Saba County (SE155)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure, which is part of the McLarrin Fissure System, is 15 ft deep, 15 ft long, and strikes N 88° E.

Ref: James Jasek

HEXT SPRING CAVE

San Saba County (SE176)

Magill Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (405 480)

Owner:

Description: Hext Spring flows from an arched opening 15 ft high and 35 ft wide. The cave siphons after only about 30 ft. It was visited by Roy Brooks and Wolfgang Lehnhardt in 1968.

Ref: W. Lehnhardt

HIDDEN FISSURE

San Saba County (SE156)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure is 40 ft deep, 7 ft long, and strikes N 3° W. It is part of the McLarrin Fissure System.

Ref: James Jasek

HIGH NOON FISSURE

San Saba County (SE157)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure (part of the McLarrin Fissure System) is 20 ft long, 40 ft deep, and strikes N 24° 30' E.

Ref: James Jasek

HONEYCOMB FISSURE

San Saba County (SE158)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This part of the McLarrin Fissure System is a fissure 20 ft long, 25 ft deep, and striking N 24° E.

Ref: James Jasek

HOOK-THE-VARMINT CAVE

San Saba County (SE64)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: The entrance to Hook-the-Varmint Cave is an unentered 15 ft deep sink-fissure containing trash on the bottom. Passages appear to extend to both sides of the sink. A record of the Coahuilan cliff swallow, *Petrochelidon fulva pallida*, from this cave should be verified since this is beyond its known range. The name of the cave originated because of the owner's son's shooting raccoons and ringtails in the sink and then fishing them out with a fishhook.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." Texas J. Sci., 19(2):184-226.

———, and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):26-27.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

HORSESHOE BEND SINK

San Saba County (SE65)

Pecan Springs 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: E. B. Linthicum

Description: A somewhat circular sink on a slope slightly above a creekbed drops about 15 ft onto a mound of breakdown. A single 2 to 3 ft high passage extends about 25 ft and to a total depth of 20 ft before ending. The cave is dry and lacks formations. It was explored in September 1963 by James Reddell, James Estes, Jim Medlin, and John Kreidler.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1930. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

IGNOMINIOUS CAVE

San Saba County (SE125)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W. E. Lively

Description: Ignominious Cave is located in a 15 ft by 15 ft collapse sink covered with broken branches. The entrance is a hole dropping 15 ft into an area of several short passages through breakdown blocks. There is a total of about 25 ft of passage. It was explored by James Reddell and A. Richard Smith on July 7, 1968. (See sketch map of location of caves in this area, p. 19).

Ref: TSS files

IRON CAVE

San Saba County (SE66)

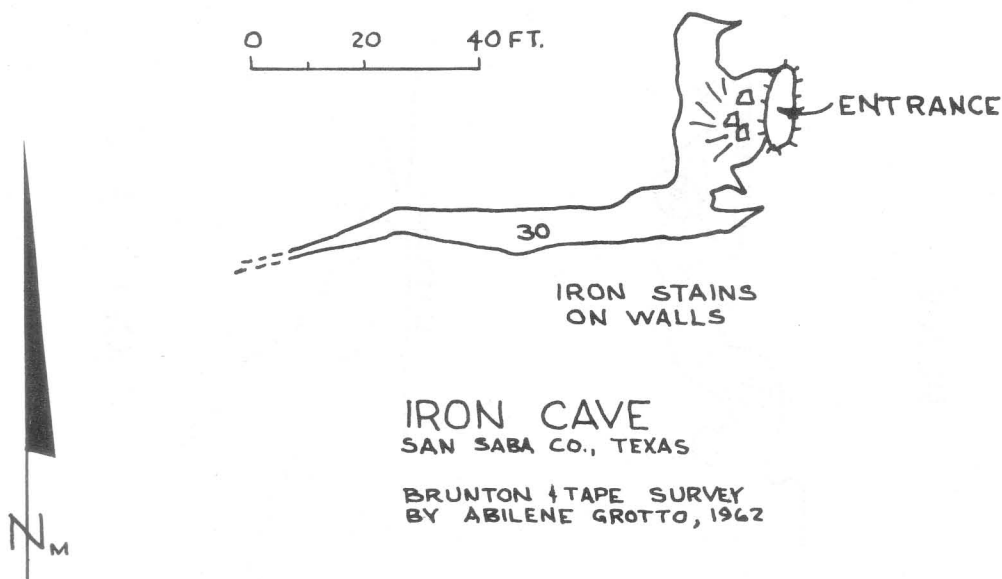
Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (099 038)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: The entrance to Iron Cave is a 6 ft in diameter sink. A sloping passage goes down a breakdown slope into a room 20 ft long and 15 ft wide. A short passage to the right pinches out in breakdown after 25 ft. To the left the cave continues, after going down a short breakdown slope, for 60 ft before the fissure-type passage pinches out. The floor is of dirt and old guano. The ceiling is at least 30 ft high and the walls are a dark brown rust color. There seems to be some limonite in the limestone. The cave was mapped by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto (see map, p. 73).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." *Texas Caver*, 6(6):63.
Estes, James. 1962. "Crevice caves of San Saba - McCulloch Counties, Texas." *Texas Caver*, 7(1):3.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):27-28.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

**JOE'S CAVE**

San Saba County (SE67)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (433 459)

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The entrance to Joe's Cave is a funnel-shaped sink with algae covering the east wall. The total drop to a breakdown floor is 46 ft, with 20 ft of it climbable. Three passages lead from the entrance room. The first passage leads downward for 10 ft on breakdown opposite the entrance and ends in a small domed room after 80 ft. It contains some flowstone. The second passage is to the right of the entrance drop and leads down a breakdown slope for 20 ft and into a room 60 ft long, 35 ft high, and 20 ft wide. A small connecting passage leads to a 43 ft long passage. Many cave rats were seen on the walls and ledges. From the entrance room a third passage leads to the east, up a breakdown slope, and out a second entrance; this entrance is easily negotiable but filled with thorn vines, spider webs, and loose, snaky-looking rocks. The total length of the cave is 432 ft and the total depth 62 ft. It was mapped by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto on April 28, 1961 (see map, p. 74).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):67.
 Estes, Jim. 1968. "A hundred caves." *Texas Caver*, 13(3):31-32.
 Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):27, 29.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

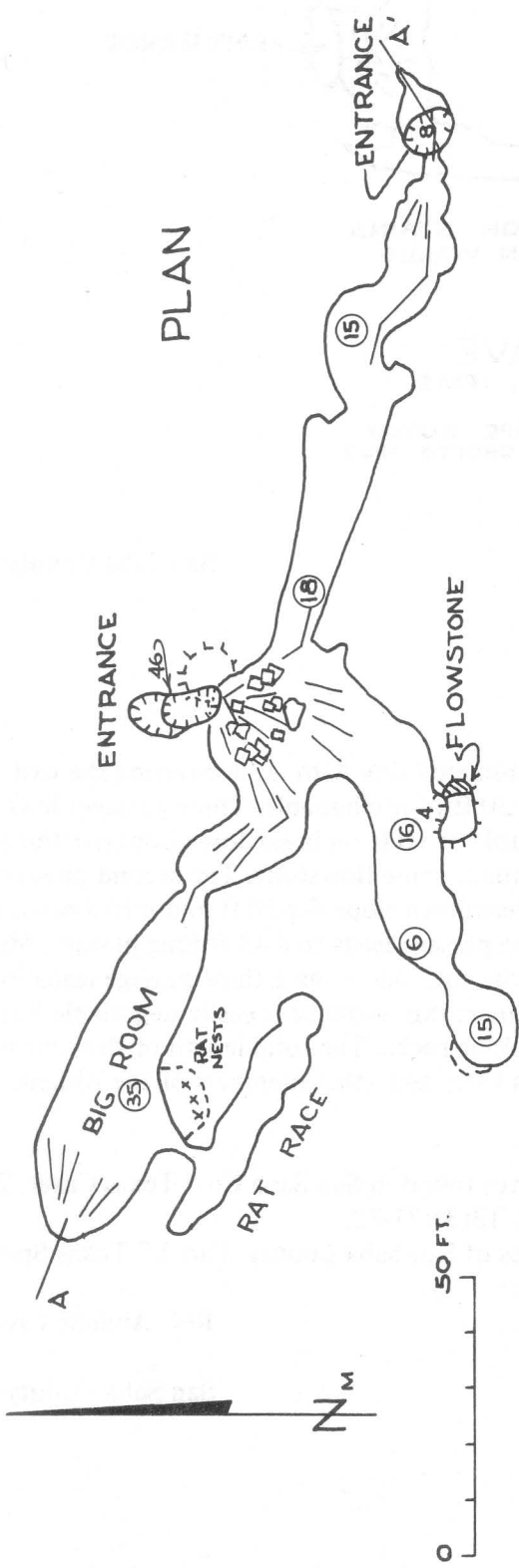
KARST CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE68)

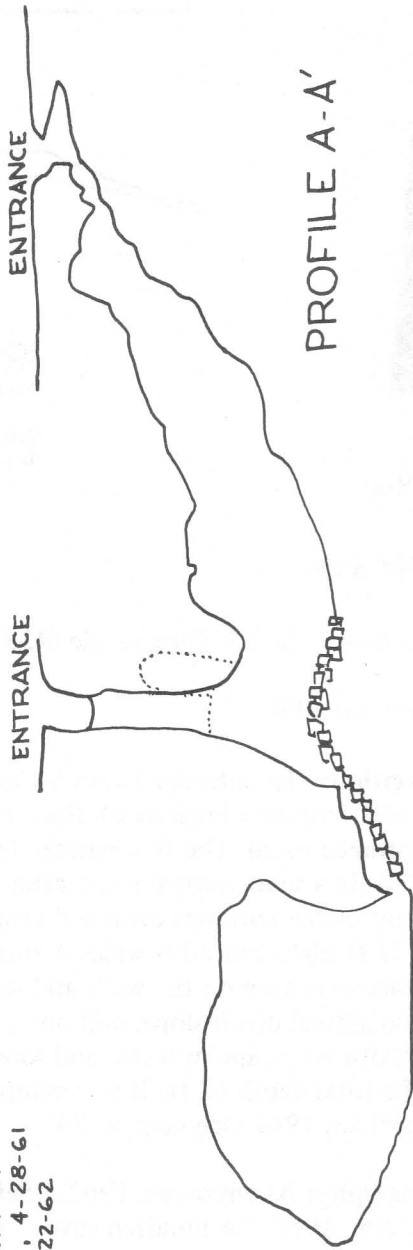
Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mr. Barnes

Description: Karst Cave No. 1 is located 100 ft to the west of Karst Cave No. 2-4. A drop of 55 ft leads down a passage trending NE-SW. This passage is fairly short and apparently siphons in both



PLAN



PROFILE A-A'

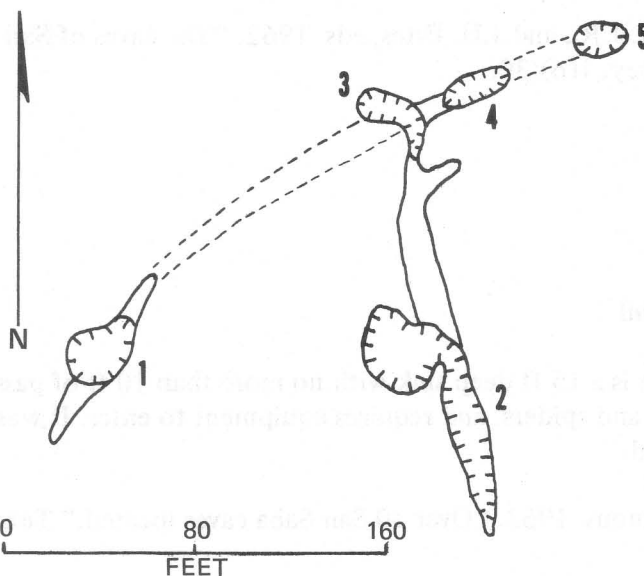
JOE'S CAVE
SAN SABA CO., TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY BY
THE ABILENE GROTTTO, 4-28-61
DRAWN BY D. SMITH, 8-22-62

directions. It probably connects by underwater channel to the Number 3 entrance of Karst Cave No. 2-4. It was explored in June 1962 by members of the Abilene and Dallas-Fort Worth Grottoes (see map, below).

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: Abilene Grotto



KARST CAVE NO. 2-4

San Saba County (SE69)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mr. Barnes

Description: This cave has three entrances, each about 55 ft deep with breakdown lodged in them and each with water in the bottom. The southernmost entrance is an elongate fissure enlarged at one end. An 80 ft long passage extends north to entrance No. 3, then extends east for 20 ft to the fissure-like entrance No. 4. It is possible that this cave connects from entrance No. 3 to Karst Cave No. 1 and from entrance No. 4 to Karst Cave No. 5 but no connection has been made. These passages apparently siphoned when it was explored in June 1962 by members of the Abilene and Dallas-Fort Worth Grottoes. At the same time, however, Clark's Branch Well Cave was found to siphon, only to later reopen. It is possible, therefore, that accessible passage now exists (see sketch map above).

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

KARST CAVE NO. 5

San Saba County (SE70)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mr. Barnes

Description: Karst Cave No. 5 is a circular sink about 55 ft deep and floored with water. It may connect to entrance No. 4 of Karst Cave No. 2-4. It was explored in June 1962 by members of the Abilene and Dallas-Fort Worth Grottoes (see sketch map, p. 75).

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

K-15 CAVE

San Saba County (SE71)

Owner: Bill Kuykendall

Description: This cave is a 15 ft deep sink with no more than 10 ft of passage at the bottom. It is dry, contains crickets and spiders, and requires equipment to enter. It was explored on September 1, 1963, by Jim Ray et al.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

KNAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE72)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (042 312)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: A 2 ft in diameter hole located in the bottom of a 15 ft in diameter, 5 ft deep sink floored with loose boulders drops about 30 ft before opening into a fissure about 25 ft long. About 60 ft down a ledge occurs and, when first explored, a heavy accumulation of CO₂ prevented further exploration. The first group to explore it was Pete Lindsley, Tom Meador, Butch Conner, and Jack Smith on August 31, 1963; they were stopped at the 60 ft level. In 1964 it was visited by Tom Meador, Jon Vinson, Jack Smith, and other San Angelo cavers who found it to be a total of 81 ft deep. Apparently no passages extend from the bottom. It bears cave tag SS-25.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

———. 1964. "News: Texas Independents." Texas Caver, 9(3):51.

Estes, Jim. 1968. "A hundred caves." Texas Caver, 13(3):131-132.

Ref: TSS files

LARGE PIT

San Saba County (SE159)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (160 399)

Owner: Sulphur Springs Ranch

Description: This is reported to be a large, 15 ft deep pit. It presumably has no horizontal extent. It was explored by James Jasek and other members of the Huaco Cavers.

Ref: James Jasek

LEAPING RATTLESNAKE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE130)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W. E. Lively

Description: The cave has two entrances formed along a NE trending fissure and separated by breakdown. The SW end fills, while on the NE end a 20 to 25 ft drop occurs. It requires equipment. A single passage extends about 10 ft before it ends. A frog was at the bottom of the entrance drop and a 2 ft rattlesnake, *Crotalus atrox*, struck at the explorer from a ledge at head height, but missed and fell to the floor. The floor contains numerous goat bones. It was explored on July 7, 1968, by James Reddell and A. Richard Smith.

Ref: TSS files

LEHNHARDT CAVE

San Saba County (SE177)

Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner:

Description: The entrance to the cave is 5 ft in diameter opening. It narrows to 3 ft and ends in silt about 15 ft down. A 20 ft crawlway ends in silt. It was explored in 1968 by Roy Brooks and Wolfgang Lehnhardt.

Ref: W. Lehnhardt

LEMONS PIT

San Saba County (SE160)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: This small single chamber room cave is located along a long abandoned railroad. It is on the side of a hill some 100 yds from the railroad. The entrance is 4 ft in diameter and drops 15 ft to a small round room about 8 ft high and 12 ft in diameter. A small passage too small to enter leads from the room. It was visited February 27, 1972, by James Jasek and Jimmy Schroeder.

Ref: James Jasek

LEMONS COON CAVE

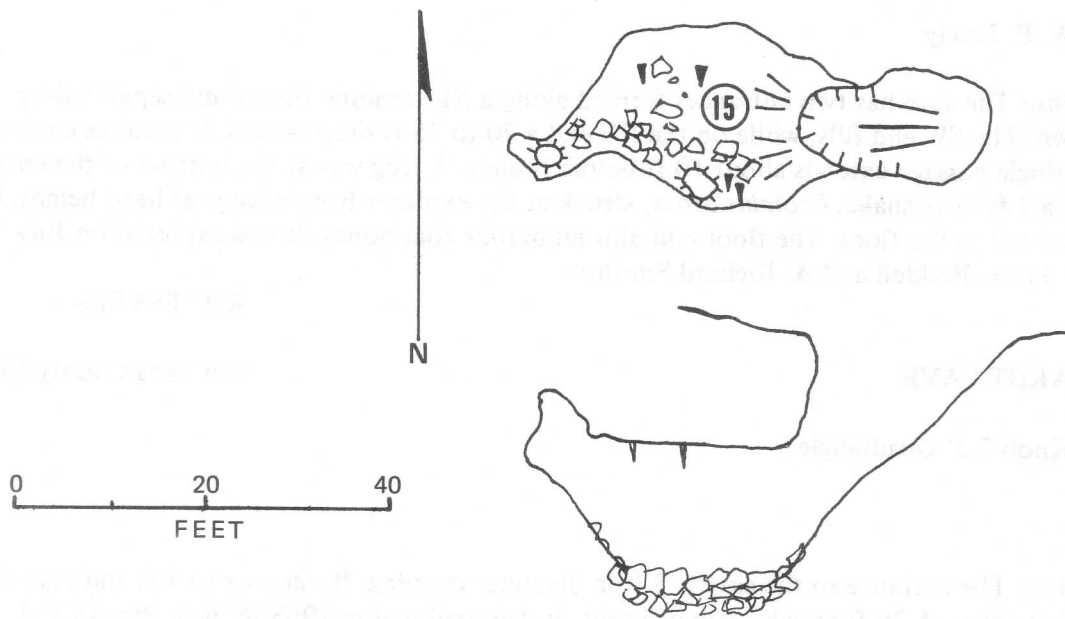
San Saba County (SE74)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle or Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: An elongated 10 ft by 15 ft sink leads down a slope for a vertical distance of 20 ft where it opens into an elongated breakdown-floored room 15 ft high, 15 ft wide, and about 30 ft long. A raccoon was seen in a narrow dead-end passage leading from one end of the room. Spiders, harvestmen, and crickets were observed when the cave was visited on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell, Orion Knox, and David McKenzie. (See sketch map, below)

Ref: TSS files



LEMONS RANCH CAVE (LEMONS CAVE)

San Saba County (SE73)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (097 203)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The entrance to Lemons Ranch Cave is a 19 ft sink along one side of a draw. From the bottom a sloping passage leads down into a junction room. To the left a narrow 1 ft high passage ends after about 10 ft, while to the right a 6 to 10 ft wide, 1 ft high crawl extends 20 ft before ending. The main passage continues as a stoopway over rubble to a second junction. To the left a 1 ft high, 3 ft wide chimney leads steeply down to intersect the main passage of the cave. To the right the passage opens into a very wide irregular mud-floored room about 30 ft in diameter and up to 6 ft high. Two passages lead from the room: the right-hand passage leads via a mud-floored crawl to a blind pit about 60 ft deep, while the left-hand passage forms the main passage of the cave. This

passage extends as a 1 to 3 ft high crawl for about 30 ft to the chimney junction. After an additional 30 ft it opens into a 5 to 10 ft wide, 3 to 5 ft high passage with a narrow, usually dry stream channel cut into the floor. After about 160 ft the ceiling height increases to 6 to 9 ft and passage width in places to 15 ft. After about 100 ft a constriction occurs and it is necessary to crawl through a small hole for a few feet. The passage then opens up to about 10 ft wide and 4 to 15 ft high. Two domes reach up to 20 ft. After 100 ft the passage ends in a 20 ft high dome and a flowstone block. The stream channel extends under the block but is too small to negotiate. A crawlway above the flowstone block becomes partially choked by mud after about 10 ft. This crawl has been extended somewhat by digging, but additional work will be required before the flowstone block is passed. A strong air current issues from the crawl and it should eventually lead back down to the main passage. The main stream passage contains several areas of formations, including numerous stalactites and some helictites. (See map, p. 80.)

History: The cave was first visited by organized spelunkers on October 13, 1962, by James Reddell, Tom Phillips, and other members of the University of Texas Grotto. At that time two handwritten notes were found in the passage leading back to the pit. One was undated and read: "Turn back. Its not worth it. Passage ends in vertical sink. W.J. Pruitt, David Walker, Dick Walker, Glen Price. Sink is 60 ft-75 ft. No features at bottom." The second note read: "June 10, 1961 - we explored this hole to here searching for a new entrance to Gorman Cave.

Johnette Matthews		Jim Sutter	
Route 3	Age 14	Post Office Box 211	Age 15
Lampasas, Texas		Lampasas, Texas	

Robin Matthews		Doyle Roper	
4706 Shadow Lane	Age 18	1907 Aggie Lane	Age 17
Austin, Texas		Austin, Texas"	

Other recorded trips to the cave include ones by James Reddell, Orion Knox, and David McKenzie on September 1, 1963; by Bill Russell and other members of the University of Texas Grotto on July 18, 1964; and by Ed Alexander, Jonathan Davis, Charles Jennings, Hugh Davis, and Charles Loving in November 1965, at which time the cave was mapped.

Biology: Collections of invertebrates were made in the cave on October 13, 1962, by James Reddell; on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell and David McKenzie; and on July 18, 1964, by Bill Russell. The cave is fairly dry, but it does contain three troglobite species. Additional collections should yield other species of interest. A complete faunal list follows:

Millipeds - *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin) - troglobite

Spiders - *Cicurina* sp. - troglobite

C. varians Gertsch and Mulaik - troglophile

Meioneta sp. - troglophile

Phalangids - *Mesosoma roeweri* Goodnight and Goodnight - accidental

Thysanurans - *Nicoletia texensis* Ulrich - troglobite

Crickets - *Ceuthophilus* (*Ceuthophilus*) sp. - troglaxene

Ceuthophilus (*Ceuthophilus*) *secretus* Scudder - troglaxene

Beetles - Carabidae - *Rhadine howdeni* (Barr and Lawrence) - troglophile

Tachys (*Tachyura*) *ferrugineus* Dej. - troglophile

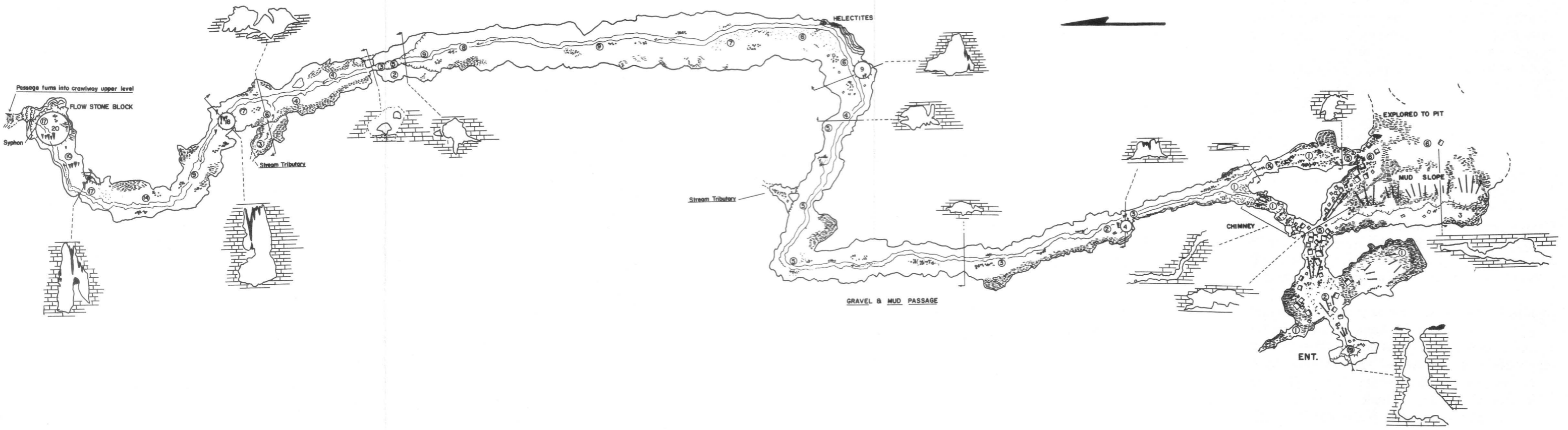
Bibliography: Anonymous. 1965. "Grotto news: University of Texas Grotto, N.S.S." Texas Caver, 10(11):222.

Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 17(2):143-187.

LEMONS RANCH CAVE

BEND, SAN SABA COUNTY TEXAS

BRUNTON TAPE SURVEY NOV. 1965 UNIV. TEX. GROTTO
C. LOVING, C. JENNINGS, E. ALEXANDER, & J. DAVIS



Reddell, J.R. 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.
----- 1969. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 21(4):389-415.

Ref: TSS files

LEMONS RANCH FISSURE

San Saba County (SE75)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: This is the only obviously negotiable fissure in a fairly extensive fissure complex located near the bed of an old abandoned railroad. It consists of an elongated entrance about 10 ft long and 3 ft wide which drops unclimbably for about 30 ft. It extends a short distance in one direction as walking passage but then it slopes down and becomes very tight and has not been explored further. Many other fissures exist in this heavily wooded area and some may lead to caves. The cave was explored in 1962 by James Reddell and Tom Phillips.

Ref: TSS files

LITTLE BAD AIR HOLE

San Saba County (SE76)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (480 254)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: A 1 ft wide, 3 ft long crack drops 30 ft into a slightly elongated fissure 2 ft wide and 10 ft long at the bottom. The walls are smooth and the presence of bad air made the climb very difficult without equipment. The floor is of soil and there are no formations. Harvestmen and crickets were observed. A carbide lamp would not burn 10 ft from the floor when it was explored on September 1, 1963, by James Reddell, David McKenzie, and Orion Knox.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

LITTLE DIRT HOLE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE77)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: A fissure-type sink drops 20 ft but it has not been entered. A small round hole in dirt nearby is evidence of a recent cave-in. The cave was visited by James Estes.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

LIVELY FLOWSTONE PIT

San Saba County (SE126)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W. E. Lively

Description: A 1.5 ft by 2.5 ft hole in a shallow sink drops 16 ft into a fissure 1 to 2 ft wide and 15 ft long. There is flowstone deposited along the cave walls. The cave was explored by A. Richard Smith and James Reddell on July 7, 1968.

Ref: TSS files

LOCKE CAVE

San Saba County (SE78)

San Saba 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Locke Ranch

Description: The entrance to Locke Cave is a brush-filled 10 ft in diameter vertical sink dropping 25 ft to a talus floor. A 20 ft high, 30 ft in diameter room is reached by going under a low ledge. About 15 ft up from the floor there is a ledge and a small alcove about 15 ft deep and 5 ft high. There are no formations. Crickets were observed when the cave was explored and photographed by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz in 1954.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: Bob Hudson

LOWER CAVE

San Saba County (SE79)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The entrance to Lower Cave is an irregular breakdown sink on the side of a shallow draw. A crawl down leads into an area of several low rooms. The cave is essentially unexplored and may be fairly extensive. It was visited on September 2, 1963, by James Reddell and Bill Russell.

Ref: TSS files

MCLARRIN FISSURE SYSTEM

San Saba County (SE80)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (045-057 270-282)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This is a system of narrow fissures located within a 100 to 150 ft radius. Most of the fissures obtain a depth of from 5 to 25 ft. Several of the fissures are fairly long, but no horizontal extent of consequence is known to extend from the bottom of any. Many of these fissures are described elsewhere in this report.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):30.

Ref: TSS files

MCLARRIN FLOWSTONE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE81)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This is an 80 ft deep, dirt-floored fissure located on top of the bluff above Gorman Cave. A ledge at the 40 ft level leads to a curtain formation and an area with helictites on the ceiling. A small rattlesnake was shot on the ledge when it was explored by Pete Lindsey and Norman Robinson of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto on March 2-3, 1963. No passages lead from the bottom.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth, N.S.S." Texas Caver, 8(4):42-43.

Ref: TSS files

MELVIN'S BAT CAVE (MELVIN'S CAVE)

San Saba County (SE82)

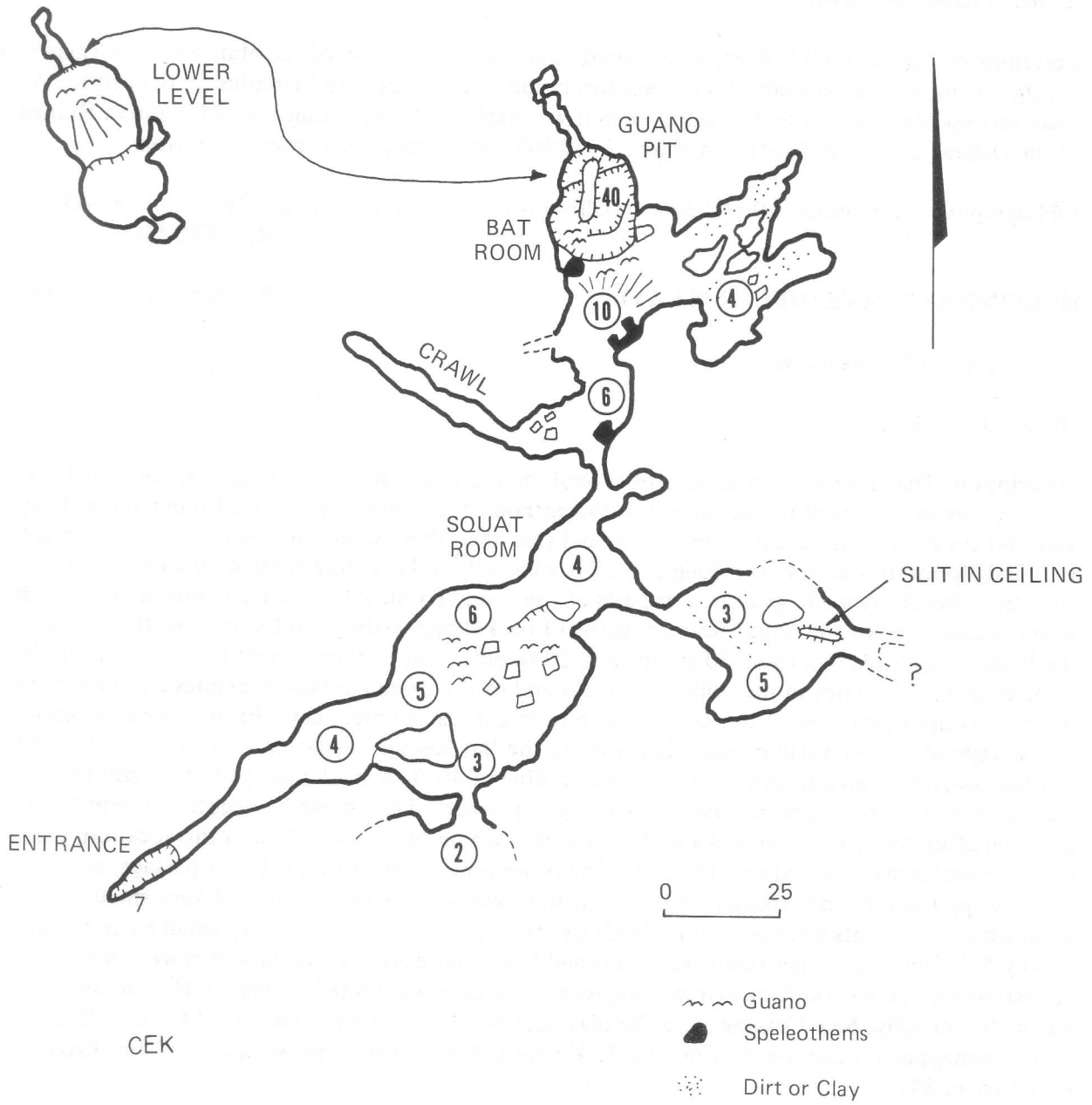
Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Jack Sloan

Description: The entrance is in an area of several small crevices and is 8 ft long, 3 ft wide, and 7 ft deep. A narrow crevice at the north end of the entrance leads down into a small room and a stoop-way and crawl. Another small room lies beyond this, then there is another short crawl that leads to the First Room. It is about 30 ft long and 25 ft wide with a flat ceiling formed by a layer of flint and chert. Breakdown and guano cover parts of the floor. To the left the cave continues to a small room, which is called the Squat Room because of its 4 ft high ceiling. To the right of this room a small crawlway leads to a room 30 ft long and 20 ft wide with a ceiling height up to 5 ft. There is some drapery, and a slot in the ceiling at the far end of the room contains draperies and flowstone. A small collapse area beyond this slot, if dug out, might lead to more cave. From the Squat Room and straight ahead is a small passage that leads to the Bat Room. This room is 30 ft long, 15 to 20 ft wide, and has a vertical distance from pit to ceiling of 40 ft. A small passage to the right leads to a small area of solution cavities and boneyard-type passages. The pit can be negotiated with hand line, and after about 12 ft there is a guano landing. Two passages lead off from this location. One, a small solution passage, extends for 20 ft. The other is a continuation of the pit passage, and a guano slope leads down vertically 20 ft to a small round room with dirt floor. A very small hole from which a few bats were seen to fly leads to what appears to be only a very small room about 3 ft by 5 ft. There are other small crawlways and leads that possibly will lead to more passage. An estimated 400 to 500 ft of cave was explored. The cave was visited by Melvin Hector, Jim Estes, Bryant Lilly, Sam Corning, Tom Meador, and Mr. Maxwell on September 14, 1963. The cave was mapped on October 5, 1963, by Jack Smith, Jon Vinson, Tom Meador, and Jim Estes (see map, p. 84).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Melvin's Cave mapped and explored." Texas Caver, 8(10):104. ---. 1963a. "News: Abilene, N.S.S." Texas Caver, 8(9):94.

MELVIN'S BAT CAVE - (sketch)



Anonymous. 1963b. "News: Abilene, N.S.S." Texas Caver, 8(10):105.

-----, 1963c. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

MIDDLE CAVE

San Saba County (SE83)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: A sink entrance leads down about 15 ft to a passage extending two ways. Downstream it leads as a narrow crawl containing formations to an unclimbable drop of about 20 ft. Upstream a low bedding-plane crawl floored with silt extends for at least 50 ft with no sign of an end. The cave is very promising and should be carefully explored. It was visited on September 2, 1963, by James Reddell and Bill Russell. A beetle, *Rhadine howdeni* (Barr and Lawrence), was collected in the cave.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R. 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.

Ref: TSS files

MILLER PIT

San Saba County (SE84)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (?)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: A 2 ft by 5 ft unclimbable fissure drops about 30 ft. It was visited but not entered, in September 1963 by Jack Smith, Jim Ray, and Jim Estes.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

MILLICAN CAVE

San Saba County (SE138)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (163 366)

Owner: Mike Millican

Description: The entrance to Millican Cave is a 3 ft wide, 10 ft long, 10 ft deep crevice. At the bottom of the entrance a 15 ft long dirt-floored passage dead-ends. Near the end of this passage a passage to the left extends down a slope over rubble for 45 ft to an intersection. Straight ahead a 4 ft high passage extends 30 ft before ending in an 8 ft high dome. From the intersection the passage to the left becomes too small after 40 ft. The right-hand passage is 6 ft high and after 20 ft opens into a room 30 ft long, 20 ft wide, and 12 ft high. Two passages lead from this room. One to the right is 6 ft high and 3 ft wide and leads into an irregular room after about 20 ft. From the first room the passage to the left leads up into an irregular silt-floored room about 40 ft long and up to 30 ft wide. This room connects back into the second room. This room is 30 ft long, 15 ft wide, and 9 ft high with several shallow pits in the floor. One narrow passage

from it to the right ends after 20 ft, while a continuation of the room straight ahead apparently ends after 20 ft. Parts of the cave contain soda straws and flowstone. Cave crickets, harvestmen, and large black beetles were seen when the cave was explored and mapped on April 18, 1971, by J. Schroeder, T. Pack, and B. Hawkins (see map, p. 87).

Ref: J. Schroeder

MINER'S KEYHOLE CAVE

San Saba County (SE85)

Tow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mr. Barnes

Description: The entrance to the cave is 6 ft by 10 ft and may be climbed without equipment. This leads into an oval entrance room with a 4 ft deep pit near one end. At the opposite end from the pit, a low, easy crawl extends to two small rooms. One room lies to the left and slightly above the other. A tight keyhole, negotiated by Miner Wilson, leads down into a small pretty formation room. The total length of the cave does not exceed 200 ft. It was explored March 18, 1962, by Miner Wilson, Arthur Simpson, and Russell Wheelock of the University of Texas Grotto.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):31.

Ref: TSS files

MINI-CAVE

San Saba County (SE139)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (073 269)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Mini-Cave is entered by an 18-inch vertical hole located behind the waterfall at Gorman Falls. An easy climb leads down into a small room about 6 ft wide and 15 ft long with a pool of water covering the entire floor except for the area immediately below the entrance. The ceiling is covered with creamy white cave crystals. The water is 1 ft deep and the ceiling lowers to 1 ft. At one end of the room the cave makes a sharp turn and into a small round room and ends. It was explored in 1969 by James Jasek.

Bibliography: Jasek, James. 1969. "The Mini-Cave." Texas Caver, 14(5):49-50, 53-54.

Ref: TSS files

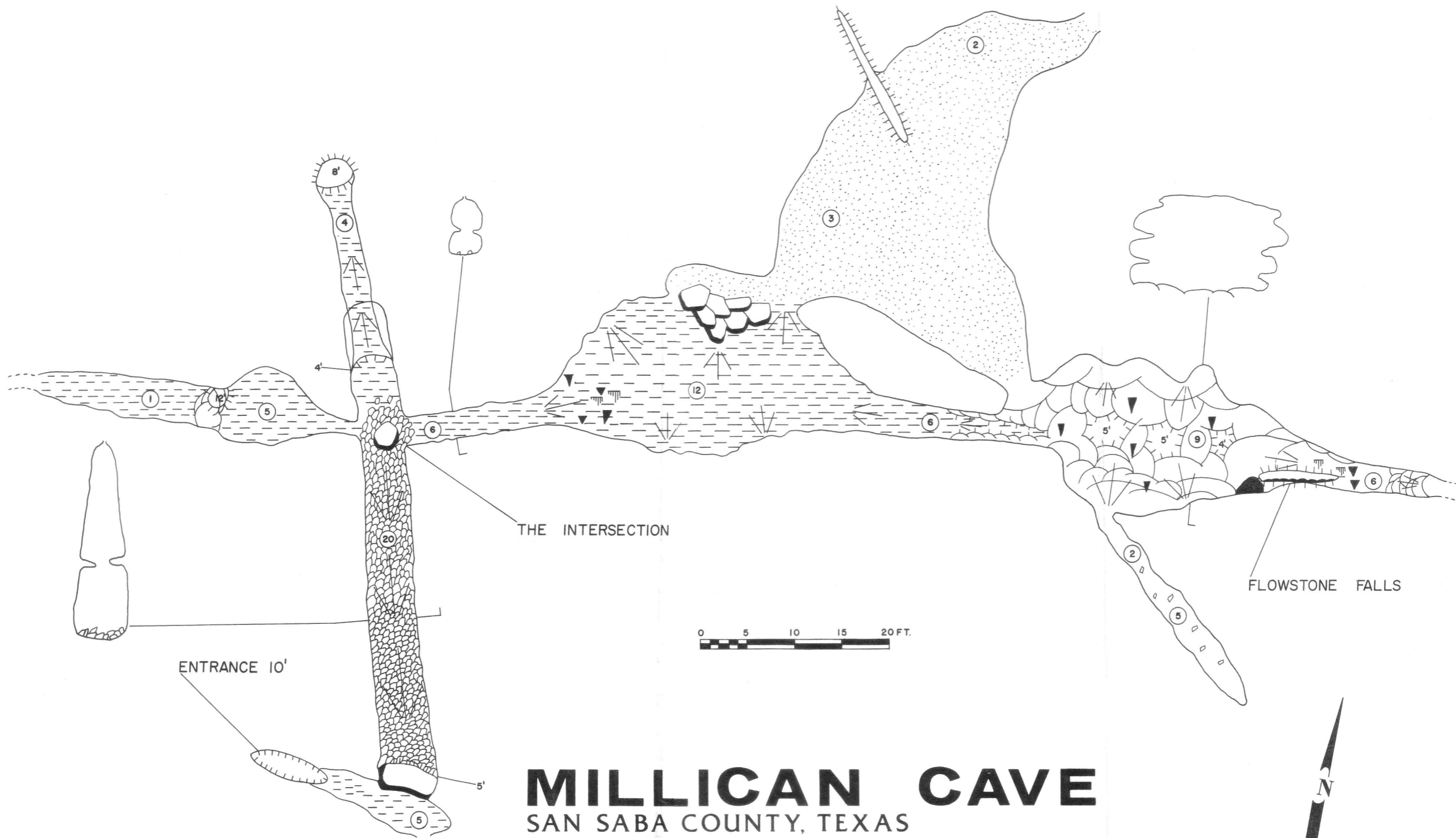
MOSS CAVE

San Saba County (SE86)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (430 497)

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The 6 ft by 10 ft entrance to Moss Cave is located in a solution area with bare grey limestone rock on the surface. Sunlight enters the entrance at times during the day, causing algae and moss to grow profusely on walls and on small breakdown rocks on the floor. From the entrance



MILLICAN CAVE

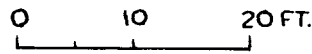
SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

BRUNTON AND TAPE SURVEY, 4/18/71, BY J. SCHROEDER, T. PACK, AND B. HAWKINS, HUACO CAVERS SOCIETY

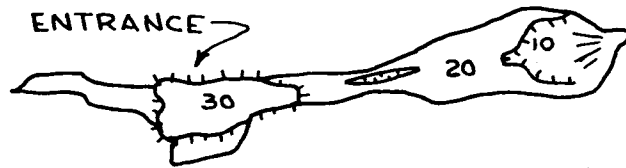


drop the cave leads in a nearly easterly direction for 45 ft to a circular room with a high fissure-type ceiling and a small 10 ft pit in the floor. The walls of the cave are very wet, but there are no formations in it. It leads about 15 ft in a westerly direction. It is a very clean cave, with no fauna observed. It was mapped in 1962 by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto (see map, below).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." *Texas Caver*, 6(6):73.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):28, 31.



Ref: Abilene Grotto



MOSS CAVE
SAN SABA CO., TEXAS
BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
BY ABILENE GROTTTO, 1962
DRAWN BY D. SMITH



A "MOTHER PIT"

San Saba County (SE161)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (app. 054 228)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons (?)

Description: The entrance to this cave is a very narrow crack which drops 30 ft into a small 10 ft in diameter room. Equipment is required to enter. It was visited in June 1971 by James Jasek and B. Trippet.

Ref: James Jasek

MOUSE CAVE

San Saba County (SE87)

Owner: Cecil Bowden

Description: The entrance to Mouse Cave is a 2 ft by 1 ft hole in rock dropping unclimbably for about 50 ft. A sloping passage 9 inches to 3.5 ft high slopes down to the deepest point in the cave, which is about 70 ft below the entrance. The total length of the cave is about 50 ft. It contains some dead formations. The only fauna observed were mice when the cave was explored on August 31, 1963, by Scott Bewly, Mike Craven, Jimmy Ray, and Jon Vinson.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

OCHRE CAVE

San Saba County (SE140)

Owner:

Description: This cave is reported to be 30 ft long and 30 ft deep. It is not otherwise identified.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

ONE FROG CAVE

San Saba County (SE88)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Jack Sloan

Description: The main entrance to One Frog Cave is a 30 ft deep unclimbable crevice dropping into one end of a fissure passage 29 ft high and about 75 ft long. A second small hole also drops into the passage. Fauna included one frog, a possible Little Brown Bat, a surface-type lizard, crickets, and harvestmen. The cave was explored on September 14, 1963, by Tom Meador, Sam Corning, Bryant Lilly, and Jim Estes.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

PEADON'S SWEAT BOX

San Saba County (SE89)

Owner: Mr. Ball (Flying V Ranch); **Manager:** Mr. Jeffreys

Description: An 18 inch wide, 5 ft long unclimbable crevice drops 75 ft into a 30 ft long passage. A crawl at the bottom would require digging. The cave contains popcorn, flowstone, and stalactites. Crickets were the only fauna observed when the cave was explored on August 31, 1963, by Bert Olsen, Norman Robinson, Joe Dickerson, C. Gordon Peardon, and Bob Dickerson.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

PEADON'S SWEAT BOX CREVICE

San Saba County (SE141)

Owner: Mr. Ball (Flying V Ranch); **Manager:** Mr. Jeffreys

Description: This 35 ft deep crevice with no horizontal passage is located 40 ft from Peardon's Sweat Box. It was explored on August 31, 1963, by Bert Olsen, Norman Robinson, Joe Dickerson, C. Gordon Peardon, and Bob Dickerson.

Ref: TSS files

POOL TRASH SINK

San Saba County (SE90)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (210 291)

Owner: Pool-Sloan Ranch

Description: Pool Trash Sink is a fissure-type cave 4 ft wide, 30 ft deep, and 40 ft long. It is filled with trash, wire, and other debris.

Bibliography: Estes, James. 1962. "Crevice caves of San Saba - McCulloch Counties, Texas." *Texas Caver*, 7(1):3.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):31-32.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

POSTOAK FALLS CAVE

San Saba County (SE91)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (160 029)

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: "On the top of the bluff a small opening a few yards across leads into a cave estimated to be about 75 feet deep and 50 feet in diameter. There are small side chambers, and the main cave opens out at the bottom on the valley side at about the level of the base of the cliff. There is a steep descent from its mouth to the river (Colorado). The cave had evidently been a refuge for goats and possibly other animals. The walls of the main cave and the principal side chambers were carefully examined with a flashlight, and small incrustations were observed here and there. These incrustations were mostly of calcium carbonate, but some of other substances, and in one place there was a small accumulation of white crystalline salts about half an inch thick. . . These salts were not pure nitrates." (White, 1948) This cave was revisited on February 20, 1972, by James Jasek and Sam Pole. They report it as being a single chamber 30 ft in diameter and 15 ft high, with several small unexplored leads. In other respects their description corresponds with that of White quoted above.

Bibliography: Mansfield, G.R., and Leona Boardman. 1932. "Nitrate deposits of the United States." *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.*, 838:1-107.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):32.

White, P.J. 1948. "The caves of central Texas." *Natl. Speleol. Soc. Bull.*, 10:60.

Ref: TSS files

RATTLESNAKE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE162)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (048 321)

Owner: Sulphur Springs Ranch

Description: This is a 1 ft wide, 40 ft deep fissure. It has not been entered because of the tightness of the entrance.

Ref: James Jasek

RATTLESNAKE HOLE

San Saba County (SE175)

Richland Springs 15' Quadrangle

Owner:

Description: A sloping sink entrance leads down through much trash and into a walking-stooping passage about 175 ft long. It was explored by Darrell Smith, Rodney Rountree, and other cavers from Brownwood.

Ref: Darrell Smith

RED HANDKERCHIEF CAVE (DAGGER CAVE)

San Saba County (SE92)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (037 397 or 021 397)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The entrance to Red Handkerchief Cave is 2 ft in diameter and drops 12 ft to a floor of small breakdown. A 25 ft long passage to the east contains one large column and a few dry stalactites. To the west a 25 ft drop leads to a sloping floor going on down along the 3 to 4 ft wide fissure. An additional vertical descent of 20 ft is followed by a drop of 8 ft into a small oval 6 ft wide room. A white flowstone waterfall, 2 to 3 ft in width, descends down the north wall for over 40 ft. The ceiling height from the floor of this small room is about 60 ft and almost approaches the surface. A slope descends for a short distance to a low-ceilinged room filled with many different types of speleothems, including small needlelike helictites growing on dry stalactites. A small crevice leads down 4 ft to a short passage about 25 ft long. The total depth of the cave is about 80 ft, but the horizontal distance is only about 100 ft. The cave was first explored by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto in 1961. A second trip was made on February 17-18, 1962, by Jim Estes and Paxton Hutchinson of the Abilene Grotto and by members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto (see map, p. 92).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." *Texas Caver*, 6(6):73.

———. 1962. "News: Abilene." *Texas Caver*, 7(3):35.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):32.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

RICHLAND SPRINGS CAVERN (TREASURE CAVE)

San Saba County (SE93)

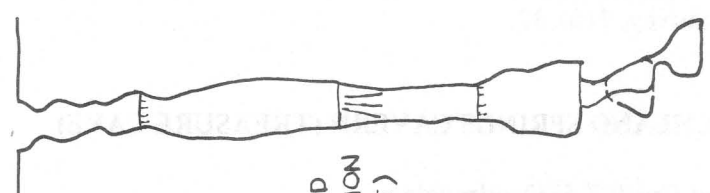
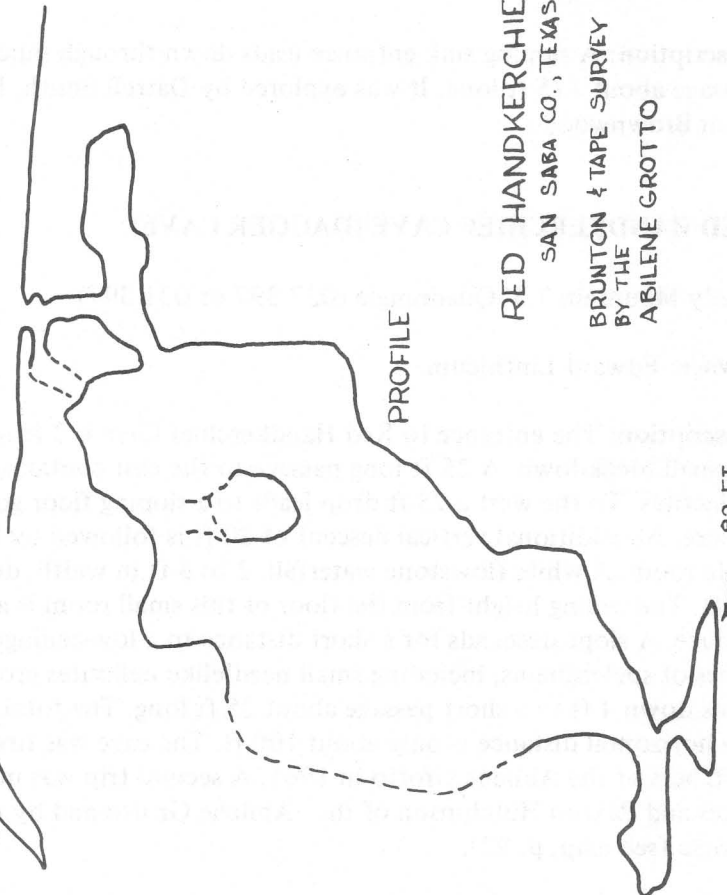
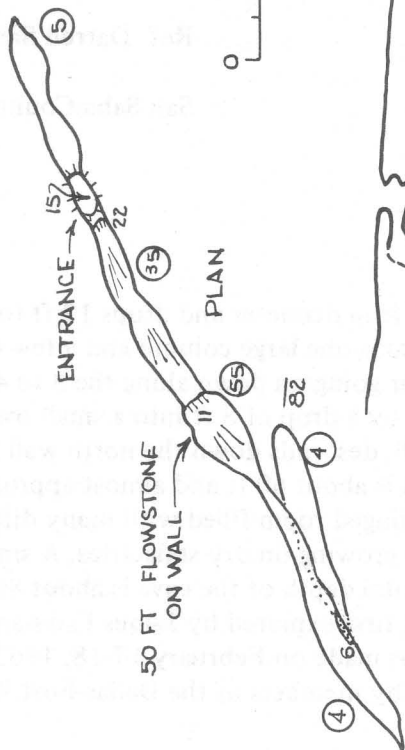
Lost Creek 7.5' Quadrangle

Lessee: Dutch McGregor

Description: Richland Springs Cavern has been closed to all exploration for more than 10 years. This is particularly to be regretted since it is one of the few large caves in the Llano Region, is one of the most famous caves in Texas, and no map or adequate description of the cave is available. The cave is reported to be quite beautiful with a small stream and many attractive formations. Photographs of a few of these were published by Wantland (1930), and more notable features in the cave bear such names as the Christmas Tree, Paradise Chamber, and Elephant Head. The cave



0 20 40 FT.



RED HANDKERCHIEF CAVE
SAN SABA CO., TEXAS
BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
BY THE
ABILENE GROTTO

has been reported to contain five rooms, one of which is fairly large, connected by small passageways. The original entrance to the cave was a small crack dropping 40 ft. A concrete stairway was later built and a house erected over the entrance. The floor of the cave is covered with dark red clay in which was found the bones of a deer and a horse. The descriptions of Richland Springs Cavern which have been published have included almost nothing of importance. A recent conversation with the owner indicates that the cave is by no means as extensive as it is rumored. He indicated that there is a single large entrance room connected by a largely dug passage (once a crawlway) to a second room somewhat smaller. Parts of the cave are well-decorated, but other parts completely lack formations. Stairs lead down into the main room and concrete trails lead through this room and back into the second room. The report of a stream apparently refers to a seasonal stream. Following very heavy rains water rises up into the cave, apparently connected by an unenterable passage with holes in a nearby creekbed which receive considerable water. A nearby well hit a cave and this was opened to permit entry, but no connection could be made with Richland Springs Cavern. An attempt to excavate clay-filling in the main cave has, however, resulted in drainage in that direction and consequent trouble with clay entering the well. A second, vertical entrance was opened to permit more rapid removal of debris during the excavation of the crawlway into the second room. The cave is apparently only about 500 ft long. Every conceivable lead has been excavated in an attempt to discover more rooms, but with no success.

History: Although the entrance was reportedly discovered by Mark Terru in 1937 an account by Clyde Wantland of the commercialization of the cave was published in 1930. Wantland recounted the legend which associates the cave with the lost San Saba Mine and the ballyhoo surrounding its initial commercialization. This is summarized below: In the pocket of Col. James Bowie at his death in the Alamo "was the first authentic map of the immense subterranean cavern now popularly known as Richland Springs Cavern, and apparently destined to become one of the world's prime points of interest. . . This immense, intriguing underground city made its first appearance in recorded history more than 390 years ago—in June, 1549, to be exact—it put Texas (Tejas) on the map the first time; it attracted the first interest of the outside world to Texas, and it undoubtedly inspired the subsequent settlement of Texas 200 years later. It has, in the intervening years, baffled the most daring of the explorers and kept its secrets well hidden in its prodigious bosom; it has bewildered the scientific world, and it remains today as one of the most majestic of all monuments of a whimsical nature and the masterpiece of the Premier Architect of the Universe." The golden city sought by Coronado and called by him Gran Quivera is here claimed to have been located in this cavern and to have been entered by Jim Bowie. "On a fall day in 1834, Bowie was reputed to have entered the sacred confines of the underground city, and to have unfurled the conqueror's flag at its hidden mouth." He was driven out by Indians the next day. "Col. Bowie is known to have explored a part of the cavern, however, and to have made an authentic map of its entrance. . . With the death of Col. Bowie, and the burning of his body and the only map ever made of the fabulous city of gold, the 300-year attempt to explore Richland Springs Cavern came to a temporary halt. It was not revived until after the Civil War period, and in the rush of modern affairs, Richland Springs Cavern passed almost entirely from the public notice until Lon Piper, applying modern business methods to an alluring adventure, acquired Richland Springs Cavern, and is now making of it one of the show places of the world. Is the gold still hidden in this mammoth underground cavern? Mr. Piper doesn't know; it will be many years before he does know if it is or if it isn't. Even with all the modern appliances at his command, he and his associates haven't begun to explore the farthest corners of this vast cave. They have charted and explored some 50 or more of its prodigious rooms, and tourists can now walk through several miles of its fantastic corridors, but there are, no doubt, hundreds of other rooms yet to be explored and many more miles of even more fantastic corridors

to be opened before any person can have any idea of where this city of gold is located." Piper, who also developed the bridge over the Royal Gorge in Colorado, installed electric lights and, in an attempt to open up more cave, laid a rail line of the type used in mining operations back into the cave and down a crawlway as he excavated it. This connected to a shaft which lifted by elevator the debris accumulated during the excavations. When the commercial venture folded the rails were removed but the ties and bed built over the concrete walkways of part of the cave remain in place. The cave was opened in 1929 when there were no paved roads in San Saba County. The depression forced its closing after only a few months of operation. The area around the cave was elaborately developed with "travel courts," swimming pool, large star-shaped flower garden with a fountain in the center, and other attractions. The house over the entrance is now furnished as a private hunting lodge. Recent explorations of the cave have included one by Bob Hudson and other members of the University of Texas Grotto and by members of the Abilene Grotto. At the present time the owner absolutely refuses to allow ANYONE WHATSOEVER to enter the cave for ANY REASON.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1936. "Principal caverns in Texas." Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, p. 483. A. H. Belo Corp.

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National Speleological Society. 1951. *Palaces under the earth*, p. 18.

Nicholson, F.E. 1933. "Caves of Texas." Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, p. 192. A. H. Belo Corp.

Petrie, J.S. 1942. "Commercial caves." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 4:63.

----. 1942a. "Progress on synopsis of commercial caves." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 3:45-47.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):1-42.

Walker, Jimmy. 1955. "Forgotten caves." Houston Chronicle Rotogravure Mag., Aug. 21, 1955.

Wantland, Clyde. 1930. "Richland Springs Cavern." San Antonio Express, Dec. 3, 1930.

White, P.J. 1948. "Caves of Central Texas." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 10:59.

Ref: TSS files

ROBINSON'S PIT

San Saba County (SE163)

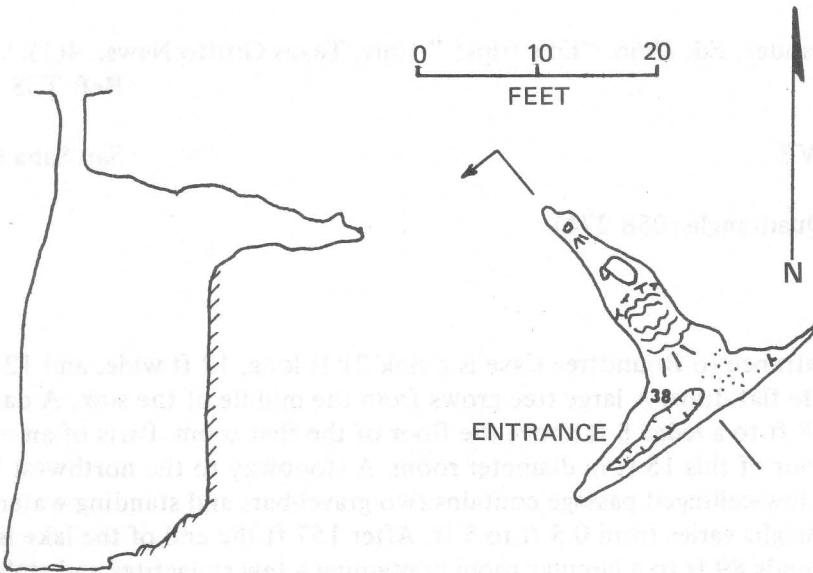
Wolf Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Max Maxey

Description: The entrance is a fissure 8 ft long and 2 ft wide dropping 38 ft into one end of an enlarged fissure. Perpendicular to the strike of the entrance fissure a second fissure passage extends

above a high flowstone wall for a short distance before ending. The cave was explored and mapped by David McKenzie and Stewart Murphy in May 1972 (see map, below).

Ref: TSS files



ROCK CAVES FISSURE SYSTEM

San Saba County (SE127)

Indian Hills 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Mack Yates, Jr.

Description: The Rock Caves Fissure System covers an area about 100 ft square and includes numerous fissures up to 30 ft deep. The joints on which the fissures are formed are irregularly aligned and are frequently connected by low bedding-plane connections. The solution of these bedding planes in several places has been sufficient to lead to considerable slumping of the surface to a depth of a few feet. Most of the fissures are filled with trash and the area is readily identified by the presence of an old dish-washer, furnace doors, and other debris. About 100 ft of passage was explored by A. Richard Smith and James Reddell on July 7, 1968.

Ref: TSS files

ROTTEN LOG CAVE

San Saba County (SE94)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Otis Brister

Description: The entrance to Rotten Log Cave is a circular sink about 3 ft in diameter and 9 ft deep. A log had been placed in the entrance to facilitate entry, but it is now too rotten to be used. The entrance leads into one side of a room 25 ft wide, 30 ft long, and 1 to 6 ft high. One passage to the north ends after 15 ft, while a wide, irregular extension of the room to the NE ends after about 20 ft. A passage to the south extends for 30 ft before ending. The entrance room is floored with small

breakdown, while the southern passage is floored with silt. The cave was first visited on October 17, 1965, by James Reddell, John Fish, Ed Alexander, Jane Calvert, Bob Burnett, and Don Erickson. It was mapped on October 23-24, 1965, by Ed Alexander, Charles Jennings, Charles Loving, and Jonathan Davis (see map, p. 97).

Bibliography: Alexander, Ed. 1966. "Ed's trips!" Univ. Texas Grotto News., 4(1):10-11.

Ref: TSS files

ROUNDTREE CAVE

San Saba County (SE95)

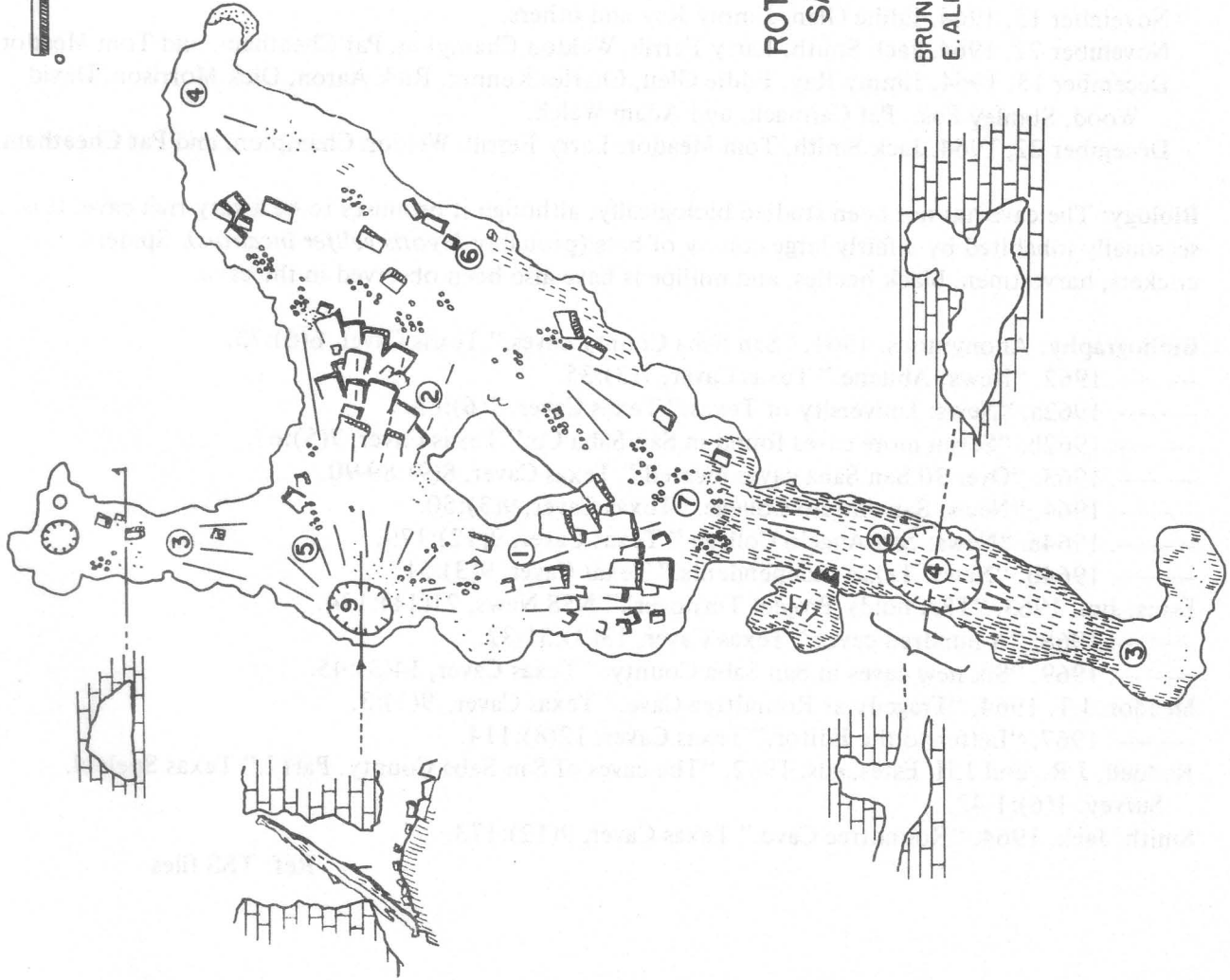
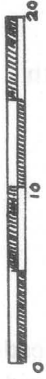
Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (058 274)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: The entrance to Roundtree Cave is a sink 21 ft long, 12 ft wide, and 12 ft deep located in the floor of a wide flat draw. A large tree grows from the middle of the sink. A passage to the west slopes down about 8 ft to a ledge 8 ft above the floor of the first room. Parts of an old windmill are strewn about the floor of this 15 ft in diameter room. A stoopway to the northwest leads 8 ft to the water passage. This low-ceilinged passage contains two gravel-bars and standing water up to 4 ft in depth. The ceiling height varies from 0.5 ft to 5 ft. After 157 ft the end of the lake is reached. A walking passage extends 89 ft to a circular room containing a few stalactites and stalagmites. A 15 ft wide passage extends over a mud slope and terminates in a small breakdown-filled room with a 54 ft deep pit under a large breakdown boulder. A cable ladder reaches a ledge 12 ft from the floor and by walking northwest along it it is possible to climb down through formations to the floor of the pit. A small hole in the southwest end leads to a small 3 to 4 ft high passage in which a portion of a utility pole is wedged. This passage terminates in a climbable 8 ft pit. At the bottom a tight crawl extends 15 ft to a large crack in the floor. This crevice is about 75 ft deep and is easily chimneyable at the top but widens about half-way down. It frequently contains a very high concentration of CO₂ so care should be exercised in entering it. A small ledge is reached 12 ft from the floor. At the bottom a stream passage extends 12 ft to the southwest before siphoning in a deep pool. A crawl to the northwest extends about 20 to 30 ft before opening into a walking passage. After a short distance a drop of 8 ft leads to another stream. In one direction the passage quickly ends, but the other extends to a three-way junction. Two of the passages immediately end, but the main stream passage continues. The water gradually deepens to 5 ft and the ceiling lowers to within 3 inches of the water surface. The cave has not been explored beyond this point. The total depth of the cave is about 175 ft and the total length is about 600 ft. Exploration of the cave is hampered greatly by heavy concentrations of CO₂ at certain times. This varies greatly and on one trip exploration had to be terminated at the beginning of the water passage because a carbide lamp would not burn. At other times bad air is not reached until the lower levels, which are apparently never completely free of bad air. This, together with the danger of violent flooding, makes the cave potentially dangerous (see map, p. 99).

History: The history of Roundtree, so far as is known, began with tragedy. In 1880 Bob Roundtree and his family had their ranch house near the entrance to Roundtree Cave. A windmill and pump were installed in the lake room and the family's water supply was pumped from the cave. On May 27, 1880, while Mr. Roundtree and two older sons were in Austin selling their yearly crop of wool, a storm came up. Mrs. Roundtree, two younger boys, and a guest, Miss Agnes Terry, went into the cave to escape the storm. A heavy rain fell and water rushed down the draw and into the cave entrance. The women and children attempted to get out of the steep-walled sink, but the rushing

SCALE



ROTTEN LOG CAVE
SAN SABA CO.
TEXAS

BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
E. ALEXANDER, C. JENNINGS, J. DAVIS, C. LOVING

flood waters swept them back. Mrs. Roundtree and Agnes Terry were thrown against the cave walls and knocked unconscious. The two boys were swept deeper into the cave and drowned. Miss Terry later died from injuries received in the flood. Uncle Billy Gibbons was the first man on the scene after the tragedy since he had been herding sheep on the ranch at the time and had driven them in for the night. W. F. Luckie and Allen Hall searched in the darkness of the lake room for nearly an hour before finding the bodies of the two boys. The bodies were removed and carried to Richland Springs for burial. Between this time and its discovery by cavers from the Abilene Grotto in 1962 the cave has been visited numerous times by local people. The cave was mapped on December 22, 1964, by Jack Smith, Tom Meador, Larry Ferrill, Weldon Champion, and Pat Cheatham. Several trips by TSA cavers have been recorded and these are listed below:

February 17-18, 1962. James Estes, Paxton Hutchinson, and members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto.

June 23, 1962. James Reddell, Bud and Marge Frank, and Orion Knox.

September 1, 1963. Pete Lindsley, Tom Meador, Jack Smith, and Jimmy Ray.

"Later in 1963." Jack Smith, Jimmy Ray, Jon Vinson, and Jimmy Schuman.

February 29, 1964. Jon Vinson, Jack Smith, Jimmy Ray, and Tom Meador.

March 1964. Ray Smith, Jon Vinson, Jimmy Stone, and Tom Meador.

November 15, 1964. Eddie Glen, Jimmy Ray and others.

November 22, 1964. Jack Smith, Larry Ferrill, Weldon Champion, Pat Cheatham, and Tom Meador.

December 15, 1964. Jimmy Ray, Eddie Glen, Charles Kenner, Rick Aaron, Dick Morrison, David Wood, Stanley Post, Pat Carmack, and Adam Welch.

December 22, 1964. Jack Smith, Tom Meador, Larry Ferrill, Weldon Champion, and Pat Cheatham.

Biology: The cave has not been studied biologically, although it promises to be a very rich cave. It is seasonally inhabited by a fairly large colony of bats (probably *Myotis velifer incautus*). Spiders, crickets, harvestmen, black beetles, and millipeds have also been observed in the cave.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." *Texas Caver*, 6(6):73.

----- 1962. "News: Abilene." *Texas Caver*, 7(3):35.

----- 1962a. "News: University of Texas." *Texas Caver*, 7(6):83.

----- 1962b. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):67.

----- 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.

----- 1964. "News: San Angelo College." *Texas Caver*, 9(3):50.

----- 1964a. "News: San Angelo College." *Texas Caver*, 9(12):179.

----- 1964b. "News: Texas Independents." *Texas Caver*, 9(3):51.

Estes, Jim. 1963. "TSA holds 'Project Turnover'." *NSS News*, 21(11):174.

----- 1968. "A hundred caves." *Texas Caver*, 13(3):31-32.

----- 1969. "Six new caves in San Saba County." *Texas Caver*, 14(3):45.

Meador, J.T. 1964. "Tragedy at Roundtree Cave." *Texas Caver*, 9(1):3.

----- 1967. "Letter to the Editor." *Texas Caver*, 12(8):114.

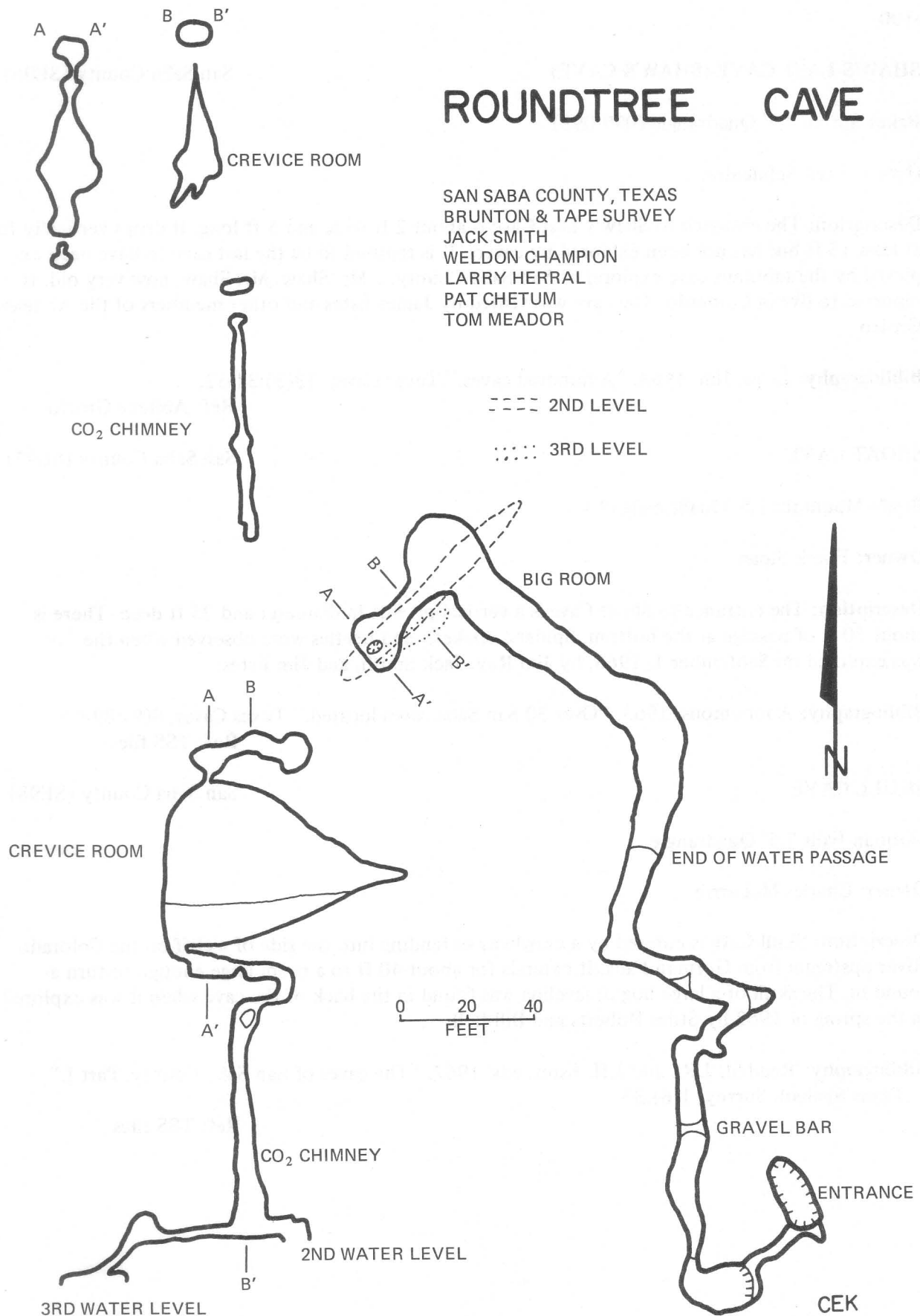
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):1-42.

Smith, Jack. 1964. "Roundtree Cave." *Texas Caver*, 9(12):173.

Ref: TSS files

ROUNDTREE CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
JACK SMITH
WELDON CHAMPION
LARRY HERRAL
PAT CHETUM
TOM MEADOR



SHAW'S LAST CAVE (SHAW'S CAVE)

San Saba County (SE96)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (099 098)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: The entrance to Shaw's Last Cave is about 2 ft wide and 5 ft long. It drops vertically for at least 15 ft but has not been explored by cavers. It is reputed to be the last cave to have been explored by the fabulous cave explorer of San Saba County, a Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw, now very old, is reported to live in Colorado. The cave was visited by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1968. "A hundred caves." *Texas Caver*, 13(3):31-32.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

SHOAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE97)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (?)

Owner: Frank Sloan

Description: The entrance to Shoat Cave is a vertical pit 8 ft in diameter and 25 ft deep. There is about 20 ft of passage at the bottom. Spiders, crickets, and beetles were observed when the cave was explored on September 1, 1963, by Jim Ray, Jack Smith, and Jim Estes.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

SKULL CAVE

San Saba County (SE98)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: Skull Cave is entered by a crawlway extending into the side of a cliff on the Colorado River upstream from Gorman Falls. It extends for about 40 ft to a room large enough to turn around in. The skull of a large hog or javelina was found in the back of the cave when it was explored in the spring of 1962 by Stiles Roberts and Bill Bell.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):35.

Ref: TSS files

EL SOTANITO GRANDE

San Saba County (SE164)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (096 184)

Owner: Mack Yates

Description: This cave is one of an extensive series of pits all located within a hundred feet of each other. The entrance is at the end of a shallow draw and must take considerable water following rains. The entrance is a crevice at the bottom of a shallow sinkhole. A drop of 25 ft is followed by a second drop of 35 ft. At this second level there is a room 10 ft by 18 ft with a passage to the west which appears to end after 20 ft but has not been carefully checked. A third drop leads down 20 ft to the third level. A passage extends for 120 ft to the north. This is a walking-crawling passage which leads to an unchecked water passage with very little air space. A fourth drop of 15 ft leads to a circular room 15 ft in diameter. At one end of the room a drop of about 10 ft leads to an apparent end, although it too was not carefully checked. The cave was visited on March 5, 1972, by James Jasek, Jimmy Schroeder, and Tom Pack, at which time it was mapped (see map, p. 102).

Ref: James Jasek

EL SOTANO LODOSO

San Saba County (SE165)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (062 271)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The entrance to the cave is a vertical pit 5 ft long, 2 ft wide, and 32 ft deep. A slope leads down from the bottom of the entrance drop into a room 30 ft wide, and 40 ft long which slopes steeply downward over silt and breakdown. The room ranges from 30 ft high at the top of the slope to about 5 ft high along the slope to 12 ft high at the bottom of the slope. The end of the room drops 6 ft into a room 8 ft wide, 20 ft long, and 5 ft high. The cave was explored and mapped June 7, 1970, by James Jasek, Jimmy Schroeder, Tom Pack, and B. Hawkins of the Huaco Cavers Society (see map, p. 103).

Ref: James Jasek

SOUR CAVE

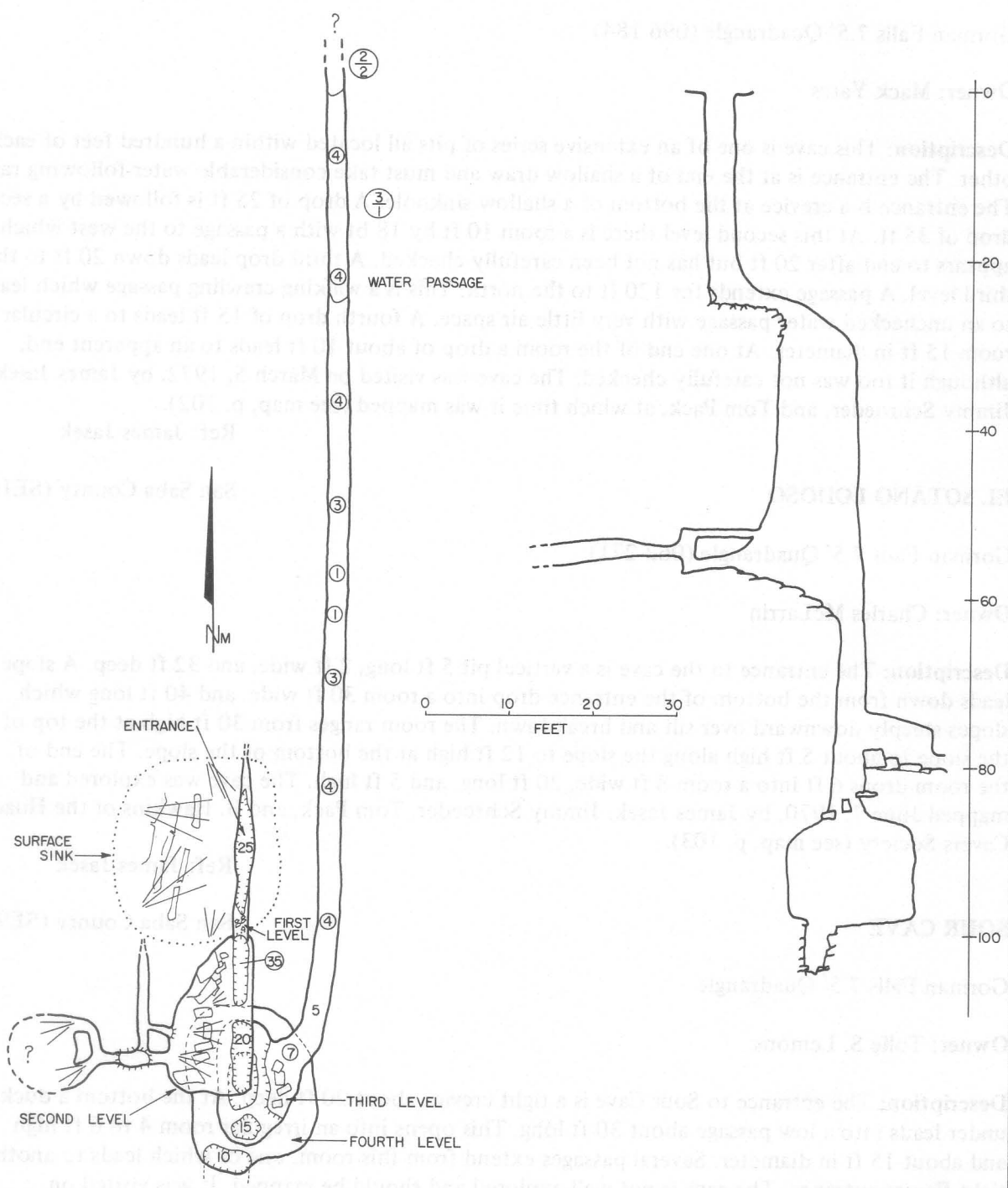
San Saba County (SE99)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The entrance to Sour Cave is a tight crevice about 20 ft deep. At the bottom a duck-under leads into a low passage about 30 ft long. This opens into an irregular room 4 to 6 ft high and about 15 ft in diameter. Several passages extend from this room, one of which leads to another tight fissure entrance. The cave is not well-explored and should be mapped. It was visited on October 14, 1962, by James Reddell, Terry Raines, and Tom Phillips.

Ref: TSS files



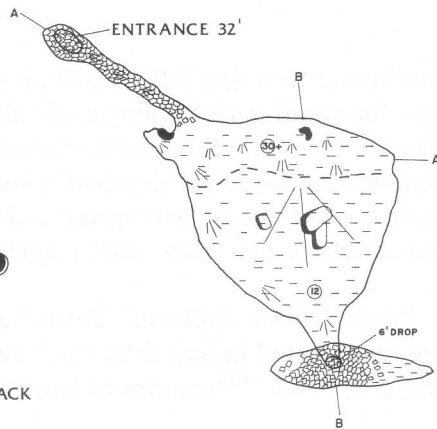
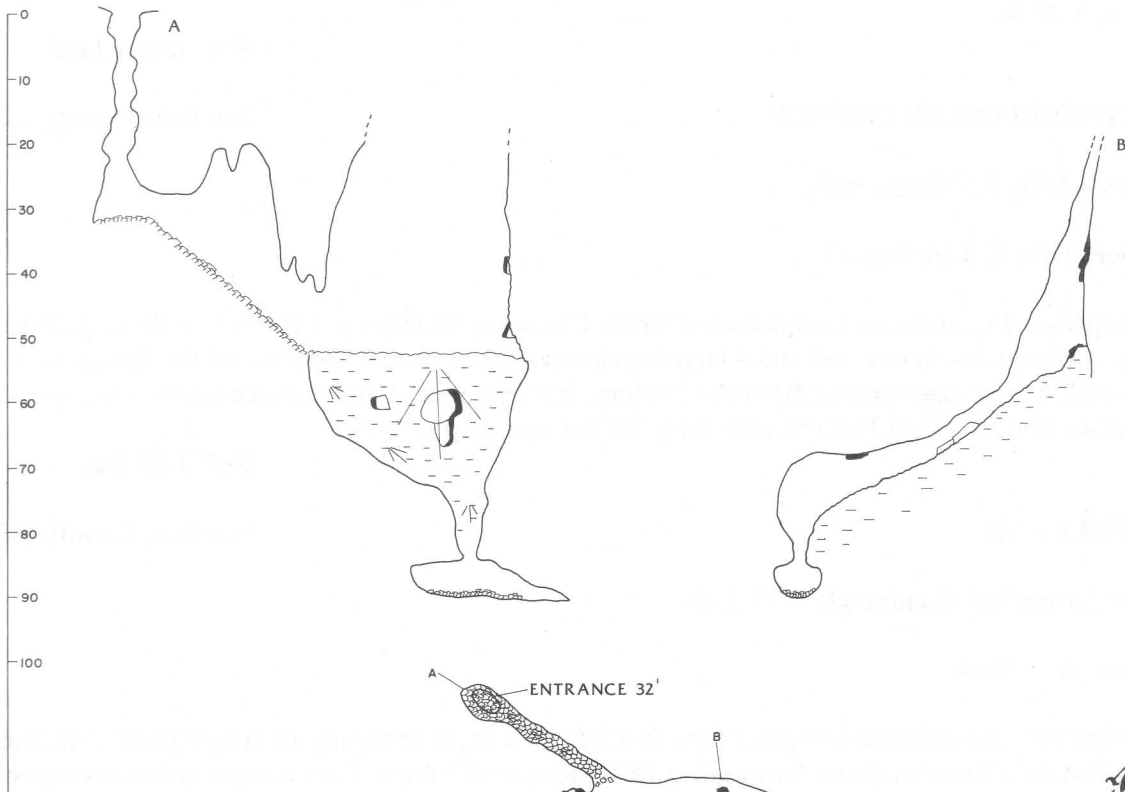
EL SOTANITO GRANDE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

COMPASS & FOOT SURVEY 5 MARCH 1972

J. JASEK, T. PACK, S. SCHROEDER

CEK



EL SOTANO LODOSO

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS

BRUNTON AND TAPE SURVEY, 6-7-70 BY
J. JASEK, J. SCHROEDER, B. HAWKINS, AND T. PACK
HUACO CAVERS SOCIETY



SPANISH FISSURE

San Saba County (SE166)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure, part of the McLarrin Fissure System, is 6 to 25 ft deep and 125 ft long and strikes N 3° W.

Ref: James Jasek

SPICEWOOD CREEK CREVICE

San Saba County (SE100)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons (?)

Description: The entrance to Spicewood Creek Crevice is 54 ft long, 4 to 15 ft wide, and 20 to 30 ft deep. A tree grows in one end and a large breakdown block covers the floor of the fissure near the deep end. No passages extend from the bottom. It was explored and mapped on October 14, 1962, by James Reddell, Tom Phillips, and Terry Raines (see map, p. 105).

Ref: TSS files

SPIDER CAVE

San Saba County (SE101)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (057 274)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: The entrance to Spider Cave is a 2 ft by 3 ft pit dropping 18 ft to a loose conglomerate floor that continues on down for another 18 ft along a 45° slope. Here a more or less level passage extends for about 20 ft before it ends. The cave had apparently been filled when the land was chained and one wall of the entrance drop is made up of a loose gravel and conglomerate that flakes off at a touch. Fauna observed when the cave was visited in June 1962 by James Estes and Gerald Roberts included harvestmen, crickets, and black widow spiders.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1962. "News: Abilene." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):71.

———. 1962a. "Seven more caves found in San Saba Co." *Texas Caver*, 7(5):67.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." *Texas Speleol. Survey*, 1(6):35.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

SPRINGDALE RANCH CAVE (TAYLOR CAVE) (TAYLOR'S MUD CAVE)

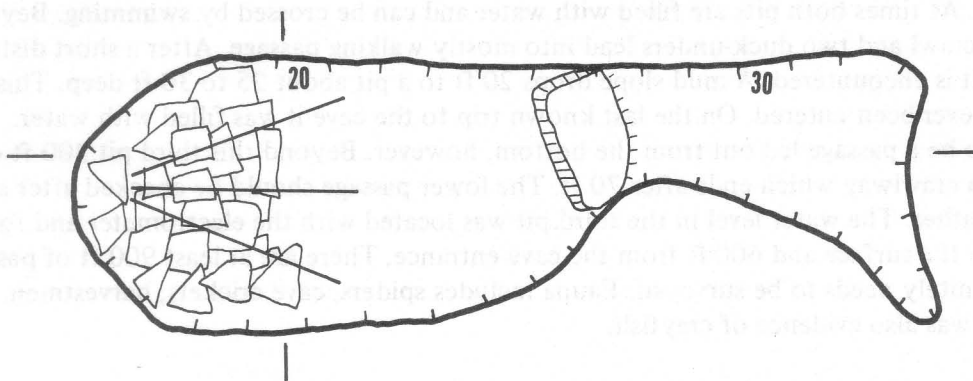
San Saba County (SE102)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: K. K. Taylor

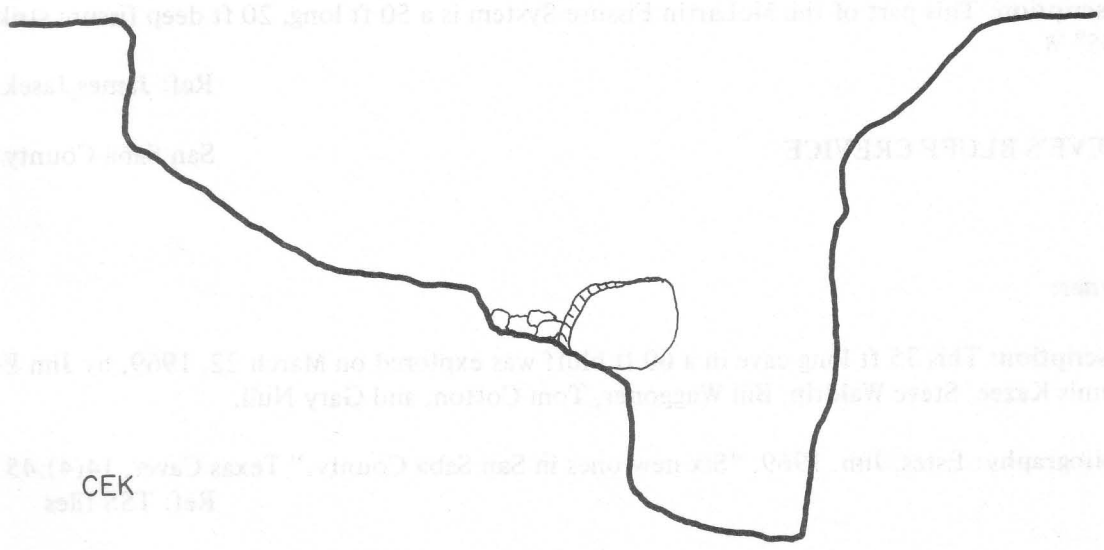
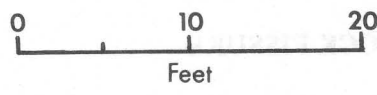
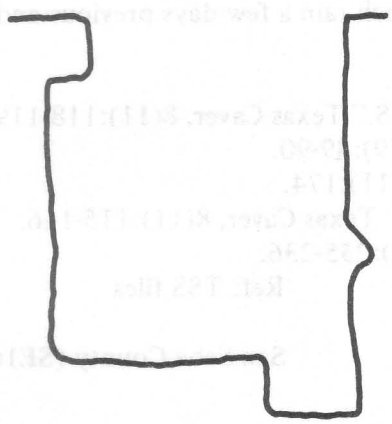
Description: The entrance to Springdale Ranch Cave is a fissure 10 ft long, 4 ft wide, and 30 ft deep. A walking passage leads past one pit and to a second one which is 15 ft deep and which requires

SPICEWOOD CREEK CREVICE



SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
J. REDDELL
T. PHILLIPS
T. RAINES

SKETCHED BY A.R. SMITH



CEK

bridging to cross. At times both pits are filled with water and can be crossed by swimming. Beyond the second pit a crawl and two duck-unders lead into mostly walking passage. After a short distance further a third pit is encountered. A mud slope drops 20 ft to a pit about 25 to 30 ft deep. This pit had apparently never been entered. On the last known trip to the cave it was filled with water. What appeared to be a passage led out from the bottom, however. Beyond this third pit 300 ft of passage leads to a crawlway which ends after 70 ft. The lower passage should be checked after a period of dry weather. The water level in the third pit was located with the electrometer and found to be 75 ft below the surface and 600 ft from the cave entrance. There are at least 900 ft of passage and the cave definitely needs to be surveyed. Fauna includes spiders, cave crickets, harvestmen, and scorpions. There was also evidence of crayfish.

History: The cave was first explored on September 1, 1963, by Blair and Katherine Goodbar and Tom Dillon. They were stopped by the second pit. On September 2, 1963, Blair and Katherine Goodbar, Tom Dillon, Pete Lindsley, Norman Robinson, Gerald Olson, Fred Tart, Brooks Snyder, Bob Dickerson, and Jim Goodbar returned and bridged the pit. They explored back to the third pit but lacked equipment to enter it. On October 19-20, 1963, Pete Lindsley and other members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Grotto returned to the cave, explored beyond the third pit, and located the water level with the electrometer. Their visit followed a two-inch rain a few days previous and all of the pits were filled with water.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "News: Dallas-Fort Worth, N.S.S." *Texas Caver*, 8(11):118-119.
----. 1963a. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Estes, Jim. 1963. "TSA holds 'Project Turnover'." *NSS News*, 21(11):174.
Lindsley, Pete. 1963. "San Saba County: Springdale Ranch Cave." *Texas Caver*, 8(11):115-116.
Smith, Dick. 1970. "Unmapped Texas caves." *Texas Caver*, 15(12):235-236.

Ref: TSS files

STANDING ROCK FISSURE

San Saba County (SE167)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This part of the McLarrin Fissure System is a 50 ft long, 20 ft deep fissure striking S 85° W.

Ref: James Jasek

STEVE'S BLUFF CREVICE

San Saba County (SE142)

Owner:

Description: This 35 ft long cave in a 60 ft bluff was explored on March 22, 1969, by Jim Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." *Texas Caver*, 14(4):45.

Ref: TSS files

STEWARDSON CAVE NO. 1 San Saba County (SE103)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Stewardson Ranch

Description: A 10 ft in diameter sink drops vertically 40 ft and apparently takes considerable water. Two narrow fissures lead out from the bottom but end very quickly. It was explored by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz in 1955.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):35.

Ref: Bob Hudson

STEWARDSON CAVE NO. 4 San Saba County (SE104)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Stewardson Ranch

Description: A 14 inch in diameter sink drops 10 ft to a silt floor. The cave has recently filled with silt. A few years ago it was 20 ft deep and contained a 10 ft in diameter room in the bottom. The owner reported that a calf once fell into the cave. It was explored by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz in 1955.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):36.

Ref: Bob Hudson

SURPRISE FISSURE San Saba County (SE168)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure, part of the McLarrin Fissure System, is 100 ft long, 3 to 4 ft wide, and 25 ft deep. No passages extend from the bottom.

Ref: James Jasek

SWEET CAVE San Saba County (SE105)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: Located in the same area of fissures as Turtle Shell Cave and Sour Cave, the entrance to Sweet Cave is a narrow fissure dropping 15 to 20 ft. A crawl from the bottom leads into a 6 ft high room about 20 ft in diameter and containing several formations. Leads from this room have

not been checked, but are promising. It was visited on October 14, 1962, by James Reddell, Terry Raines, and Tom Phillips.

Ref: TSS files

TEMPLE CAVE

San Saba County (SE106)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (391 186)

Owner: Temple West

Description: A 25 ft vertical entrance sink drops into one end of a fissure. After a short distance a second 25 ft drop leads into a somewhat widened part of the same fissure about 50 ft long. Passages half-way down the drop and at the bottom of the drop extend in both directions along the fissure but become too small after short distances. A small 1 to 1.5 ft wide, 3 ft long crack in the floor near the center of the widened portion of the fissure drops at a steep slope for 50 to 60 ft before apparently pinching out. Water entering the cave runs down this chimney. Equipment is needed for the drops. The total length of the cave is about 200 ft and the total depth of it is about 100 ft. It was explored September 1, 1963, by Pete Lindsley, Bert Olsen, Norman Robinson, Gordon Peadon, Fred Tart, Bob Dickerson, Mike Hughes, and Joe Dickerson (see sketch map, p. 109).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

TICK FISSURE

San Saba County (SE169)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (163 395)

Owner: Sulphur Springs Ranch

Description: This is a 35 ft deep, 3 ft wide pit with no horizontal extent. It was explored by James Jasek and other cavers from Waco.

Ref: James Jasek

TOAD FROG FALLING FLOOR FISSURE

San Saba County (SE107)

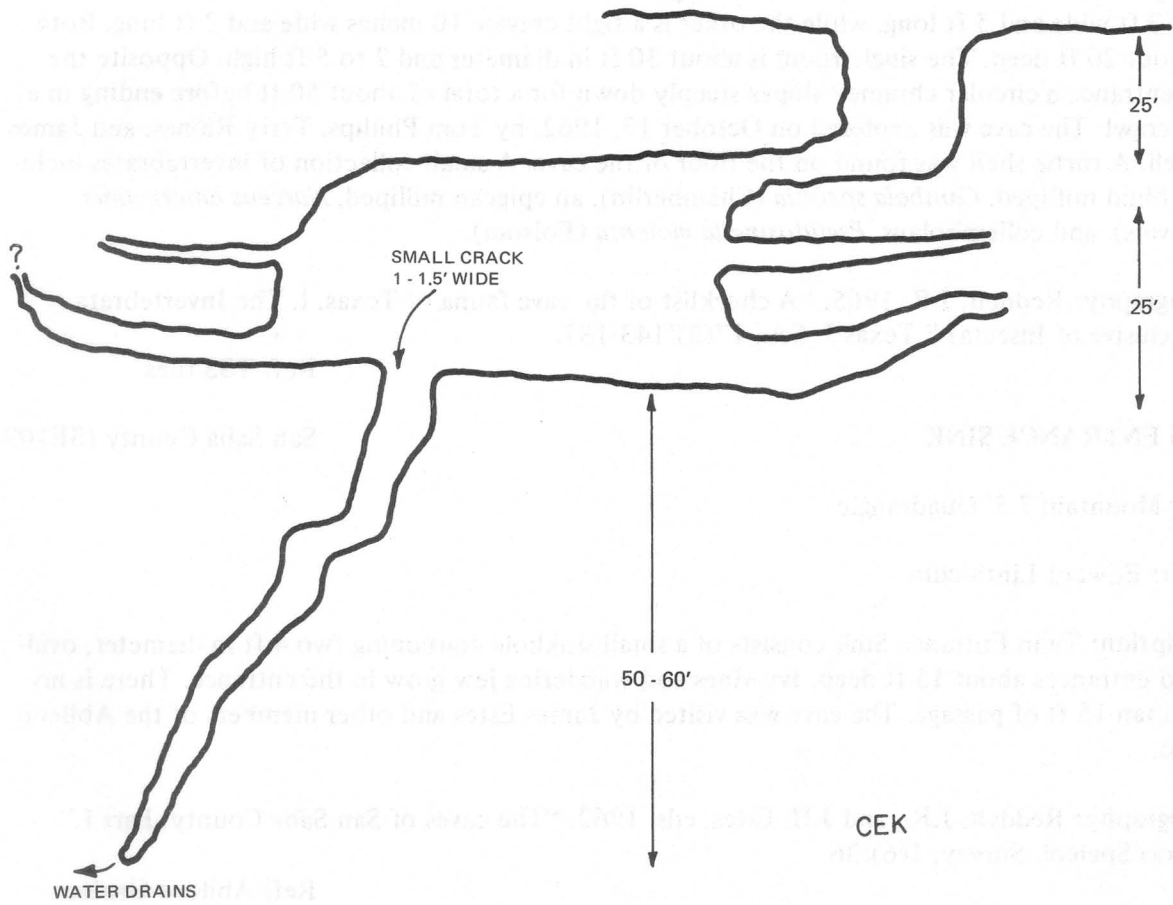
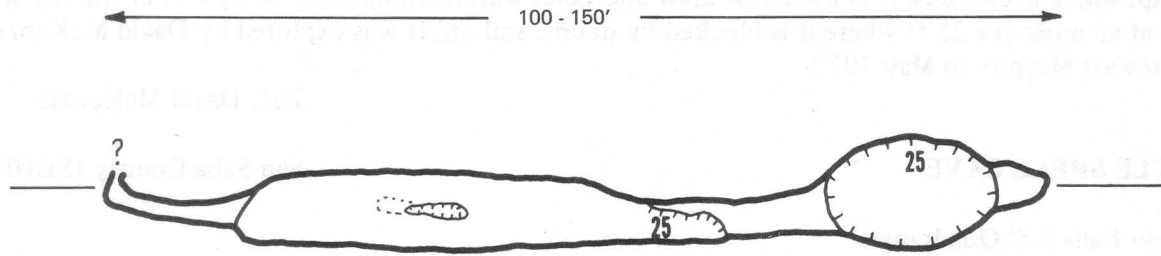
Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The cave is entered by a 3 ft by 8 ft enlarged joint dropping a total of 45 ft. Halfway down there is a ledge and a tight place has resulted from the formation of flowstone. The floor is covered with silt which has a tendency to cave-in in places. No horizontal passage extends from the bottom. A toad was found in the cave when it was explored in October 1962 by Tom Phillips, David McKenzie, James Reddell, and Terry Raines.

Ref: TSS files

TEMPLE CAVE



TRESPASS PIT

San Saba County (SE170)

Wolf Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner:

Description: The entrance is in a shallow draw and takes water. An opening 10 by 6 ft at the top slopes down at an angle for 25 ft where it is blocked by debris, soil, etc. It was explored by David McKenzie and Stewart Murphy in May 1972.

Ref: David McKenzie

TURTLE SHELL CAVE

San Saba County (SE108)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: Two entrances drop into the single main room of Turtle Shell Cave. One is a fissure about 2 ft wide and 5 ft long, while the other is a tight crevice 10 inches wide and 2 ft long. Both are about 20 ft deep. The single room is about 30 ft in diameter and 2 to 5 ft high. Opposite the main entrance a circular chimney slopes steeply down for a total of about 50 ft before ending in a short crawl. The cave was explored on October 13, 1962, by Tom Phillips, Terry Raines, and James Reddell. A turtle shell was found on the floor of the cave. A small collection of invertebrates included a blind milliped, *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin), an epigeal milliped, *Narceus americanus* (Beauvois), and collembolans, *Pseudosinella violenta* (Folsom).

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 17(2):143-187.

Ref: TSS files

TWIN ENTRANCE SINK

San Saba County (SE109)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Twin Entrance Sink consists of a small sinkhole containing two 4 ft in diameter, oval-shaped entrances about 15 ft deep. Ivy vines and wandering jew grow in the entrance. There is no more than 15 ft of passage. The cave was visited by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):36.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

TWO BUZZARD SINK (TWO BUZZARD CAVE)

San Saba County (SE110)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: A 6 ft in diameter sink drops about 10 ft along a slope, then 15 ft vertically. Water runs through a small hole at the bottom of this apparently newly-opened sink. Two buzzards (*Cathartes aura* or *Coragyps atratus*) were seen in the cave when it was explored by Pete Lindsley, Tom Meador, Butch Conner, and Jack Smith on August 31, 1963.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19:184-226.
Ref: TSS files

TWO COON CAVE

San Saba County (SE111)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle (363 159)

Owner: Temple West

Description: The entrance to Two Coon Cave is a 4 ft by 8 ft sink dropping 20 ft. A small drain in the bottom of the sink is too small to enter, while a crawl on the opposite side of the sink leads up a short distance. Two raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) were in this crawl, which may continue beyond the coons. The cave was explored on September 1, 1963, by Pete Lindsley, Bert Olsen, Norman Robinson, Gordon Peardon, Fred Tart, Bob Dickerson, Mike Hughes, and Joe Dickerson.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." *Texas Caver*, 8(9):89-90.
Reddell, J.R. 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." *Texas J. Sci.*, 19:184-226.
Ref: TSS files

UPPER CAVE

San Saba County (SE112)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Tolle S. Lemons

Description: The entrance to Upper Cave is a fissure about 3 ft wide and 15 ft long. It drops about 15 ft, where it intersects a low wide crawl extending in both directions. Neither way has been checked for more than 50 ft, but it continues and may be fairly long. The cave was checked by James Reddell and Bill Russell on September 2, 1963, at which time a small biological collection was made.

Biology: Five species of invertebrate have been identified from Upper Cave. A blind milliped, *Cambala speobia* (Chamberlin), is the only troglobite known from the cave. Other fauna includes a spider, *Cicurina varians* Gertsch and Mulaik, two carabid beetles, *Rhadine howdeni* (Barr and Lawrence) and *Tachys (Tachyura) ferrugineus* Dej., and a staphylinid beetle, *Belonuchus* sp. nr. *moquinus* casey. All four of these species are troglolithes.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R. 1965. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. I. The Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 17(2):143-187.

-----, 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.

Ref: TSS files

WAGGONER'S CRAWLWAY

San Saba County (SE143)

Owner:

Description: Waggoner's Crawlway is a 30 ft long crawl located in a "dry header." It was explored on March 22, 1969, by Jim Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." Texas Caver, 14(4):45.

Ref: TSS files

WALK THRU CAVE

San Saba County (SE113)

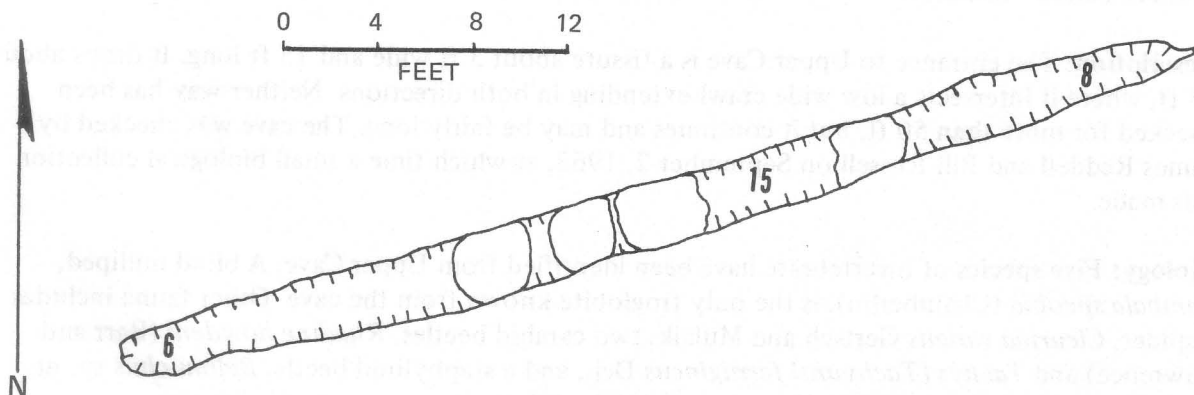
Buffalo Knob 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: Walk Thru Cave consists of a fissure 50 ft long and 6 to 15 ft deep. The cave is open at both ends and near the middle and it is possible to enter at one end and walk through the 8 to 12 ft high passage, under a middle entrance, and exit from the other end. The roof of the cave consists of large rocks wedged in the fissure near the surface. Crickets were observed when the cave was explored by Bryant Lilly, Jim Estes, Tom Meador, and Sam Corning on September 14, 1963 (see sketch map, below).

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files



WEDGE CAVE

San Saba County (SE171)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (040 289)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: A 4 ft by 6 ft entrance drops 15 ft to a breakdown slope. At the base of this slope a mud-floored passage 4 ft wide and 10 ft high extends for 100 ft before becoming blocked by formations. Numerous small leads extend for short distances.

Ref: James Jasek

WET CREVICE CAVE

San Saba County (SE172)

Wolf Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Max Maxey

Description: The entrance to the cave is a crevice dropping a total of 32 ft. A 9 ft drop to the south-east leads into a 25 ft high, 5 ft wide, 20 ft long room. A 25 ft long, 3 ft high crawl extends from this room and deadends. The main crevice passage extends to the northwest for 10 ft before branching. A short low passage extends straight ahead for a few feet and ends. The main passage extends to the left as a 4 to 10 ft high passage for about 120 ft. About 80 ft beyond the branch it becomes a high crevice passage with pits up to 25 ft deep in the floor. At the end of the main passage a narrow passage to the left extends about 30 ft before ending in a small room. The cave was explored and mapped in May 1972 by David McKenzie and Stewart Murphy (see map, p. 114).

Ref: David McKenzie

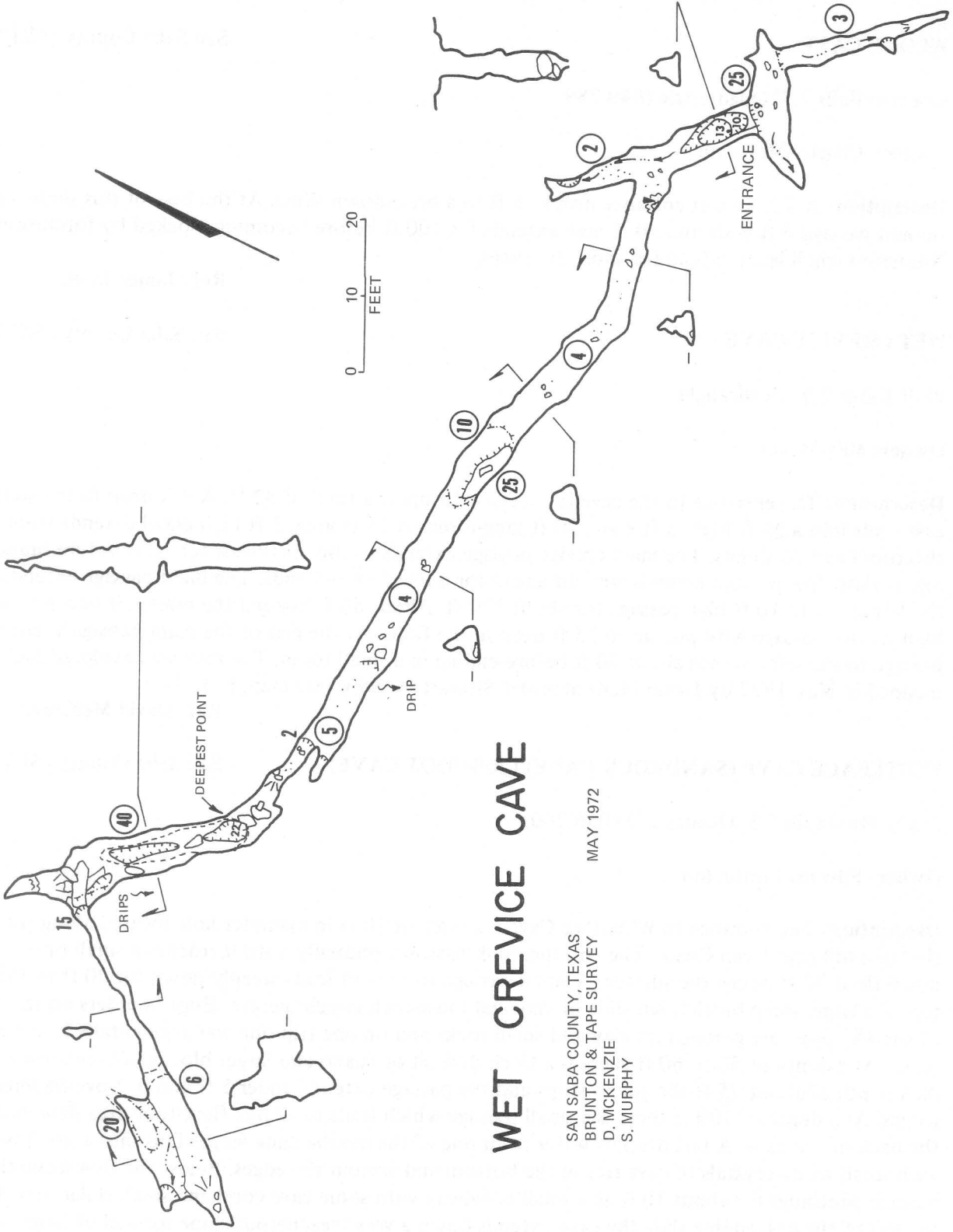
WHITEFACE CAVE (SANDROCK CAVE) (200-FOOT CAVE)

San Saba County (SE114)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (056 260)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The entrance to Whiteface Cave is a circular 10 ft in diameter hole located along the side of a hill near Deep Creek. The entrance sink narrows gradually until it reaches a small breakdown floor 20 ft below the surface. A small passage to the left leads steeply down for 20 ft to the top of a large, steep breakdown slide of clay and loose rock conglomerate. Huge boulders on the top of the 45° slope are perched on clay and small rocks and on one trip one was accidentally knocked loose. At a depth of 50 to 60 ft there is a thick deposit of guano and larger blocks of breakdown. At a depth of about 75 ft the guano stops and the passage extends under 5 ft and 6 ft overhanging ledges. At a depth of 100 ft there is a small passage which leads to a large flowstone area descending the back of the cave. A fast drop of water from one of the overhanging ledges falls into a small pool with small white crystals of cave rice in the bottom and around the edges. Below the flowstone the passage continues for about 10 ft as a small crawlway with some cave coral and small stalactites. To the left of the descending slide the cave extends down a very treacherous slope formed of large boulders to a depth of about 200 ft below the entrance. This slope leads down to a horizontal passage which leads through breakdown and down to a walking stream passage. This unsurveyed passage has been explored for several hundred feet with no indication of an end (see map, p. 116).



WET CREVICE CAVE

SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS
 BRUNTON & TAPE SURVEY
 MAY 1972
 D. MCKENZIE
 S. MURPHY

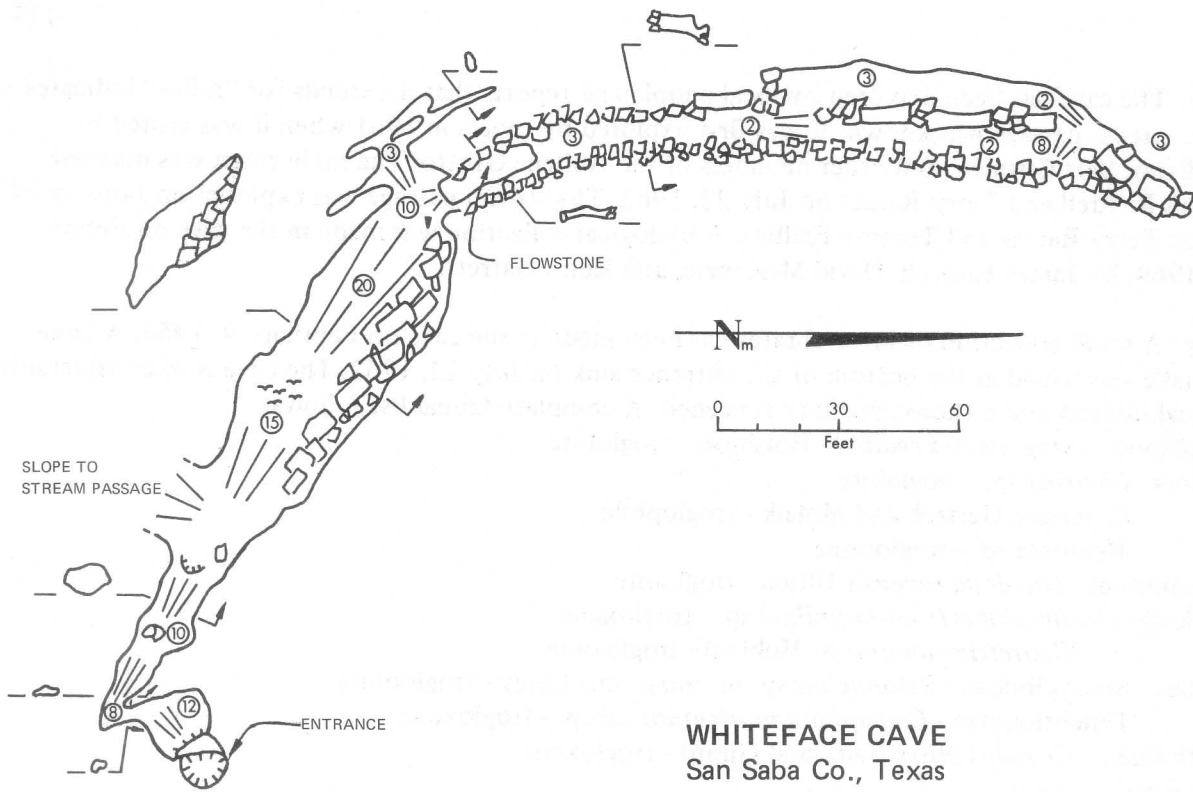
History: The cave has been explored by local people and reports that it extends for "miles" indicates that the stream passage was known. It was first explored by cavers in 1961 when it was visited by James Estes, Bart Crisman, and other members of the Abilene Grotto. The main room was mapped by James Reddell and Terry Raines on July 22, 1962. The stream passage was explored on January 12, 1963, by Terry Raines and Tommy Phillips. A biological collection was made in the cave on February 9, 1964, by James Reddell, David McKenzie, and Keith Garrett.

Biology: A small collection of invertebrates has been made in the cave on February 9, 1964. A large rattlesnake was found at the bottom of the entrance sink on July 22, 1962. The cave is of considerable biological interest and a thorough study is needed. A complete faunal list follows:

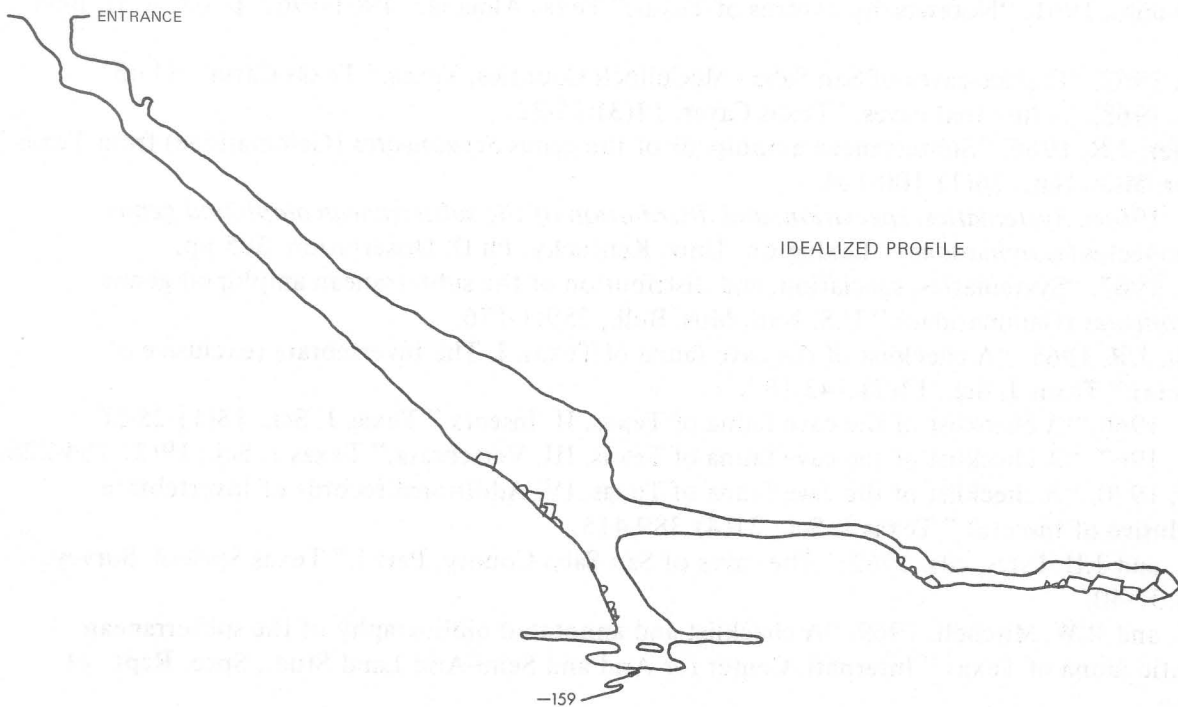
- Amphipods - *Stygonectes reddelli* Holsinger - troglobite
- Spiders - *Cicurina* sp. - troglobite
 - C. varians* Gertsch and Mulaik - troglophile
 - Meioneta* sp. - troglophile
- Thysanurans - *Nicoletia texensis* Ulrich - troglobite
- Crickets - *Ceuthophilus (Ceuthophilus)* sp. - troglaxene
 - C. (Geotettix) umbratilis* Hubbell - troglaxene
- Beetles - Staphylinidae - *Belonuchus* sp. nr. *moquinus* Casey - troglophile
- Tenebrionidae - *Embaphion muricatum* subsp. - troglaxene
- Rattlesnake - *Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard - troglaxene
- Bats (unidentified)

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "News of the Grottos: Abilene." Texas Caver, 6(1):8.

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- 1966. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. II. Insecta." Texas J. Sci., 18(1):25-56.
- 1967. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. III. Vertebrata." Texas J. Sci., 19(2):184-226.
- 1970. "A checklist of the cave fauna of Texas. IV. Additional records of Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta)." Texas J. Sci., 21(4):389-415.
- , and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):37-40.
- , and R.W. Mitchell. 1969. "A checklist and annotated bibliography of the subterranean aquatic fauna of Texas." Internatl. Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Stud., Spec. Rept. 24. 24 pp.



WHITEFACE CAVE
 San Saba Co., Texas
 Brunton & Tape Survey
 J. Reddell, T. Raines
 22 July 1962



WILDCAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE115)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (068 227)

Owner: A. J. Beck

Description: Wildcat Cave consists of a solution-widened fissure 4 ft wide, 30 ft long, and 22 ft deep. It has, to a certain extent, been filled with trash. It was explored by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto in 1961.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1961. "San Saba County caves." Texas Caver, 6(5):73.
Estes, James. 1962. "Crevice caves of San Saba - McCulloch Counties, Texas." Texas Caver, 7(1):3.
Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):41.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

WILD MAN CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE116)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (028 424)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Wild Man Cave No. 1 is located 20 ft up on a sheer cliff, called Wild Man Bluff. The cave is 50 ft long and gradually becomes too small to negotiate. It was explored by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto in 1961.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):38.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

WILD MAN CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE117)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (030 423)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Wild Man Cave No. 2 is also located on Wild Man Bluff and is a companion cave to Wild Man Cave No. 1. To enter the cave it is necessary to lasso a hackberry tree growing in front of the entrance and then pull yourself up the rock face. The cave contains some small formations covered with algae. The first room of the cave is about 8 ft wide and 7 ft high. After 30 ft it turns left and continues for another 30 ft, then narrows to a crawlway. The first part of the passage is covered with breakdown while the back portion is floored with a powdery grey dust. Small holes in the dirt and animal droppings led the explorers to believe this cave was occupied by a large cat. The total length of the cave is about 120 ft. It was explored in 1961 by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):38.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

WILD MAN CAVE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE118)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (030 423)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Wild Man Cave No. 3 is located to the right and somewhat higher on Wild Man Bluff than Wild Man Cave No. 2. One entrance is 2 ft high and 5 ft wide, while the second is a small hole to the right and 5 ft higher. The cave has a total length of about 25 ft. It was explored in 1961 by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):38.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

WINDMILL CREVICE

San Saba County (SE120)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: Windmill Crevice is a fissure about 10 ft long, 1 to 2 ft wide, and 20 ft deep, located near Windmill Sink. The floor of the fissure is of silt and no passages extend from the bottom. It was explored in September 1963 by James Reddell.

Ref: TSS files

WINDMILL SINK

San Saba County (SE121)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: The entrance to Windmill Sink is almost completely filled with parts of old windmills. A flashlight reveals the depth to exceed 20 ft. It was visited by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto, but it has not been entered because of the time involved in removing the junk.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):41.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

WORLD'S LARGEST GRASSHOPPER FISSURE

San Saba County (SE129)

Bend 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: W. E. Lively

Description: The main entrance to the World's Largest Grasshopper Fissure is a southwest-trending fissure 4 ft wide, 18 ft long, and 35 ft deep. Both ends slope toward the middle and the floor is littered with sticks and debris. A joint to the east ends after a few feet, although it runs toward

another small fissure about 25 ft away. A passage to the northwest is 2 ft high and 3 ft wide and connects to an entrance 50 ft away. This entrance is a triangular opening 5 ft wide, 8 ft long, and 35 ft deep, and is unclimbable. A fissure trends west about 30 ft to two other small entrances. The fissure continues beyond these entrances for 15 ft before ending in fill. A toad, *Bufo punctatus*, was found at the bottom of one of the entrances and an enormous grasshopper and many smaller grasshoppers were below the main entrance. The cave was explored on July 7, 1968, by A. Richard Smith and James Reddell (see sketch map of area, p. 19).

Ref: TSS files

Y FISSURE

San Saba County (SE173)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: The entrance strikes N 5° E and is 20 ft long. The total depth of the cave is 35 ft and the total length 70 ft. It is part of the McLarrin Fissure System.

Ref: James Jasek

YATES GOAT CAVE

San Saba County (SE174)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (092 179)

Owner: Mack Yates

Description: The entrance to the cave is a shallow sink about 15 ft long and 3 to 5 ft wide. At one end a small hole drops vertically past a small level to the main level 45 ft down. At the bottom a short passage extends about 20 ft before filling. The pit drops beyond this level for about 6 ft further before becoming plugged by debris. Goat remains were found at the main level. The cave was mapped on February 27, 1972, by James Jasek, Tom Pack, Samuel Pole, Berry Hawkins, and Jimmy Schroeder (see map, p. 120).

Ref: James Jasek

UNNAMED CAVE

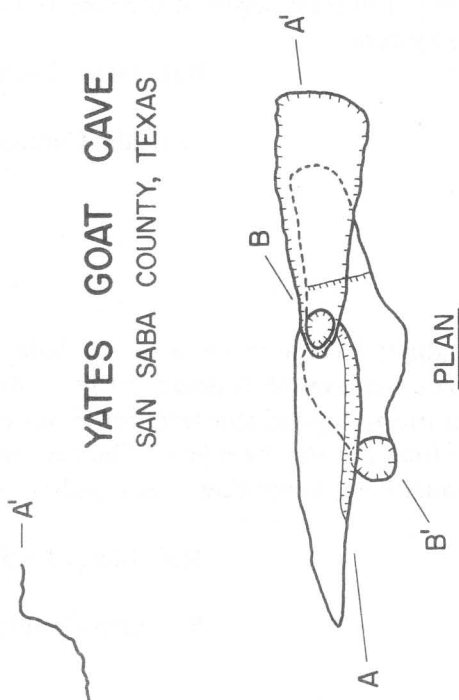
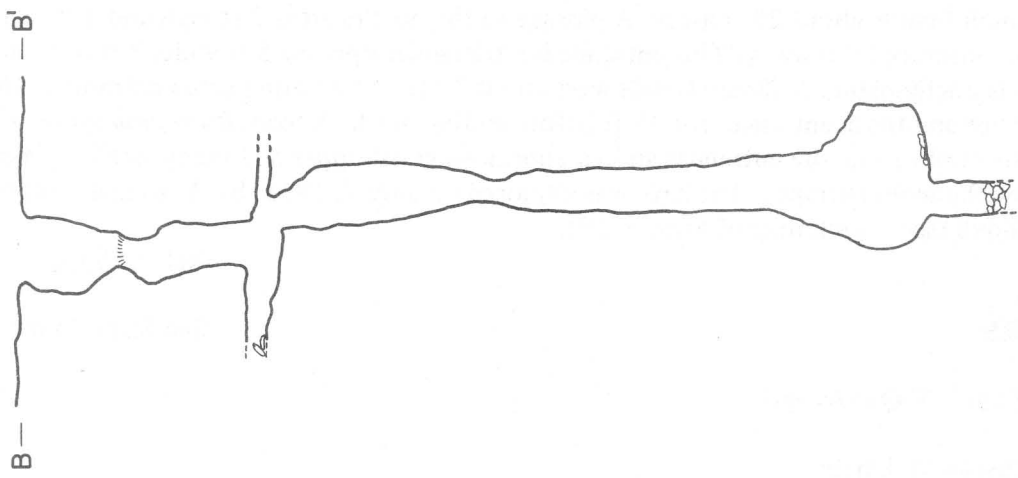
San Saba County (SE144)

Owner:

Description: This cave is entered by a 28 ft unclimbable fissure which is ringed with cactus and algerita. The walls are covered with bright green moss and algae and dotted with hanging ferns. At the bottom of the entrance the cave slopes down and into a 100 ft long stoopway-crawlway. The passage ends in fill. The cave was explored on March 22, 1969, by Jim Estes, Dennis Kazee, Steve Waldrip, Bill Waggoner, Tom Cotton, and Gary Null.

Bibliography: Estes, Jim. 1969. "Six new ones in San Saba County." *Texas Caver*, 14(4):45.

Ref: TSS files

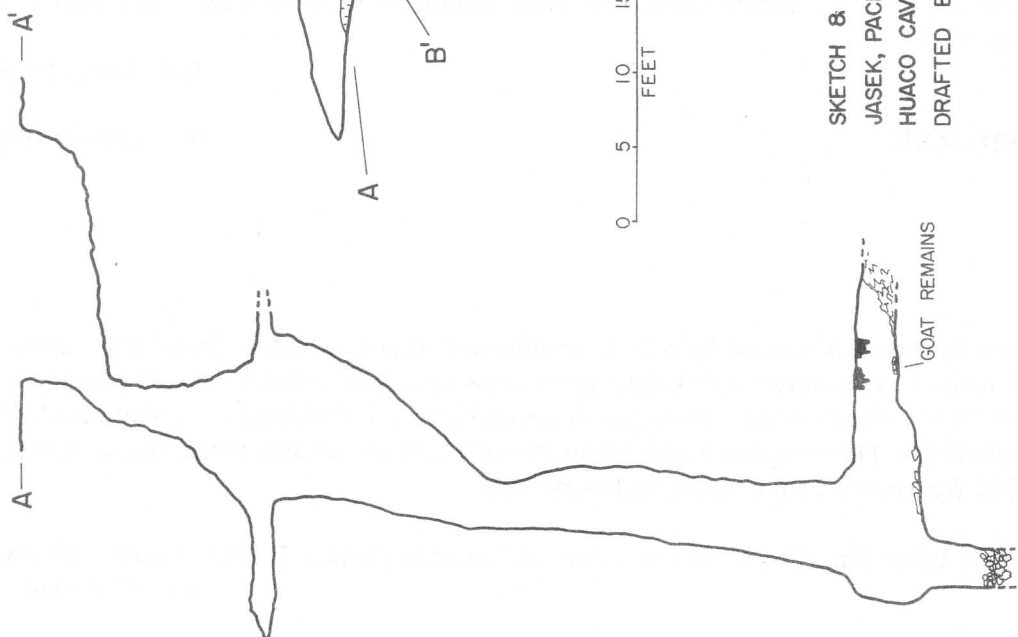


PLAN

YATES GOAT CAVE
 SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS



SKETCH & TAPE SURVEY 2-27-72
 JASEK, PACK, POLE, HAWKINS, SCHROEDER
 HUACO CAVERS
 DRAFTED BY S. POLE



CEK

SHELTERS AND DOUBTFUL CAVES

AMY'S CAVE

San Saba County (SE-A)

Owner:

Description: Nothing is known of this cave, which is mentioned as one of 30 new caves located in San Saba County.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.
Ref: TSS files

BALANCING ROCK FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-B)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: A 12 ft long fissure, part of the McLarrin Fissure System, drops an unknown distance. The entrance strikes N 40° 30' E.

Ref: James Jasek

BOTTLE CAVE

San Saba County (SE-C)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (093 065)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: Trash must be removed before this cave can be entered. A small hole beneath a rock seemed to lead for a short distance.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):8.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

BOTTLE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-D)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (058 329)

Owner: Sulphur Springs Ranch

Description: This is a narrow fissure dropping to an unknown depth. It has not been entered because of the tightness of the entrance.

Ref: James Jasek

BREMER CAVE TRASH DUMP

San Saba County (SE-E)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (094 562)

Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: This is the most southwest of the fissures in the vicinity of Bremer Cave. This is a large shallow fissure 40 ft long, 20 to 30 ft wide, and up to 15 ft deep. At the south end it slopes up a silt slope, while on the north end a low overhang extends back a few feet before becoming too small. The floor is completely covered with trash and it is very possible that the fissure entered an actual cave at one time. The fissure was visited by David McKenzie and James Reddell on September 16-17, 1972.

Ref: TSS files

BURNT FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-F)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure is part of the McLarrin Fissure System. It is 12 ft deep and 30 ft long and strikes N 47° W.

Ref: James Jasek

CONNELL CAVE NO. 1

San Saba County (SE-G)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Connell Ranch

Description: The cave was filled with brush so that it could not be entered without much time and effort. It was investigated by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):10.

Ref: Bob Hudson

DODO CAVE

San Saba County (SE-H)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: A small round opening drops 10 ft to a black dirt floor. The cave is about 15 ft long.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):14.

Ref: TSS files

THE DOLINA

San Saba County (SE-I)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (150 566)

Lessee: Ken Bode

Description: This is a sink about 75 ft in diameter, almost perfectly circular, and about 20 ft deep. The floor is completely smooth, although rock is exposed along one wall. The edges of the sink are covered with small bushes so that it appears almost completely flat with the hilltop on which it is located until one is at the edge. The Dolina is very unusual for San Saba County, where most sinks are shallow collapse or fissures. It was visited on September 16, 1972, by James Reddell and David McKenzie.

Ref: TSS files

FALL CREEK SHELTER

San Saba County (SE-J)

Tow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Lower Colorado River Authority

Description: The entrance to Fall Creek Shelter faces northeast. The shelter is 10 by 4 ft. "Its room was only 4 1/2 feet above the present floor level. The midden deposit had a depth of 30 inches, showing that a small shelter might be utilized extensively." (White, 1948)

Bibliography: Jackson, A. T. 1938. "The Fall Creek Sites." Univ. Texas Publ., 3802:28, 40, 51-53. Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):42.

White, P.J. 1948. "The caves of Central Texas." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 10:60.

Ref: TSS files

FALLEN TREE FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-K)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure, part of the McLarrin Fissure System, is 10 ft long, 12 ft deep, and strikes N 24° E.

Ref: James Jasek

GIBBONS SHELTER

San Saba County (SE-L)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (097 051)

Owner: Fred Schneider

Description: "The shelter is 15 x 6 feet, with stones piled in front, apparently to assist in leveling the floor, and thus affording more usable space. The wall is decorated with historic paintings of horses and white men." (White, 1948)

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I."

Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):41.

White, P.J. 1948. "The caves of central Texas." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 10:60.

Ref: TSS files

MINE SHAFT

San Saba County (SE-M)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Crain Ranch

Description: This natural cave had been filled, but was excavated to a depth of 11 ft by a treasure hunter. Bones of a skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*, and an unidentified snake were collected by Tom Dillon and identified by Bud Frank.

Ref: TSS files

NITRATE CAVES

San Saba County (SE-N)

San Saba 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner:

Description: These small solution pockets are located in a travertine bluff. They contain small, non-commercial quantities of nitrate salts.

Bibliography: Mansfield, G.R., and Leona Boardman. 1932. "Nitrate deposits of the United States."

U.S. Geol. Survey Bull., 838:86-88.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):42.

White, P.J. 1948. "The caves of Central Texas." Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc., 10:60.

Ref: TSS files

OAK FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-O)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This is part of the McLarrin Fissure System. A 10 ft long entrance drops 12 ft. The fissure strikes N 72° W.

Ref: James Jasek

OAK GROVE CLUSTER

San Saba County (SE-P)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This is a large group of shallow fissures making up part of the McLarrin Fissure System.

Ref: James Jasek

PERSIMMON CAVE

San Saba County (SE-Q)

Owner:

Description: Nothing is known of this cave, which is listed as one of 30 new caves in San Saba County.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

PRICKLY PEAR CAVE

San Saba County (SE-R)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle (017 276)

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: A 3 ft wide hole drops 4 ft to a talus slope which slopes downward, but it too tight to permit exploration.

Ref: James Jasek

STEWARDSON CAVE NO. 2

San Saba County (SE-S)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Stewardson

Description: This small cave is so choked with brush that it can no longer be entered. It was examined by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):36.

Ref: Bob Hudson

STEWARDSON CAVE NO. 3

San Saba County (SE-T)

Bear Hollow 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Stewardson

Description: This cave is so choked with brush that it can no longer be entered. It was investigated by Bob Hudson and Gordon Danz.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):36.

Ref: Bob Hudson

STUMP FISSURE

San Saba County (SE-U)

Gorman Falls 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Charles McLarrin

Description: This fissure is part of the McLarrin Fissure System. It is a 6 to 10 ft deep, 50 ft long fissure running N 54° 30' W.

Ref: James Jasek

TIN CAVE

San Saba County (SE-V)

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle (402 526)

Owner: Joe Ellis

Description: The entrance to Tin Cave is a large fissure in a karst area. It is filled with corrugated iron and was not entered when visited by James Estes and other members of the Abilene Grotto in 1961.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):36.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

TURKEY CREEK CAVE

San Saba County (SE-W)

Owner:

Description: This cave is listed in an article on new San Saba County caves, but nothing is known of it.

Bibliography: Anonymous. 1963. "Over 30 San Saba caves located." Texas Caver, 8(9):89-90.

Ref: TSS files

WILD MAN CAVE NO. 4

San Saba County (SE-Y)

Brady Mountain 7.5' Quadrangle (030 423)

Owner: Edward Linthicum

Description: This cave is to the right of Wild Man Cave No. 3 and is located about halfway up the 90 ft bluff. It might be possible to reach the opening from above by rope. It is reported to house a large number of bats which make a huge black cloud when they leave the entrance. The entrance appears to be a huge crack with two elongated openings.

Bibliography: Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):41.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

UNNAMED CAVE OR SHELTER

San Saba County (SE-Z)

San Saba 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Burt Kirkpatrick

Description: This cave is reported to be on Simpson Creek and show signs of habitation.

Ref: TSS files

RUMOR

UNKNOWN CAVE (BOUNCING ROCK CAVE) (SNYDER CAVE)

San Saba County

Baker Spring 7.5' Quadrangle

Owner: Joe Ellis(?)

Description: This cave was listed as a cave in Reddell and Estes (1962) but it has never been visited by cavers and so is considered here to be only a rumor. It is reported to be a small opening in which rocks can be heard to bounce for a great distance.

Bibliography: Estes, James. 1961. "Noteworthy caverns of Texas." Texas Almanac: 1961-1962, p. 63. A. H. Belo Corp.

Reddell, J.R., and J.H. Estes, eds. 1962. "The caves of San Saba County. Part I." Texas Speleol. Survey, 1(6):37.

Ref: Abilene Grotto

NOTE

Clamp's Cave has been listed as being in San Saba County. It is almost certainly located in McCulloch County.

Horseshoe Fissure is listed in Reddell (1970, Texas J. Sci., 22(2-3):139, 158; and 1970, Texas J. Sci., 22(1):47-65) as being in San Saba County. This cave is actually in Schleicher County.

TEXAS SPELEOLOGICAL SURVEY INDEX TO VOLUME III

The index is divided into three parts: biological names, people and organizations, and subjects. Cave names and cave owners are not included in the index nor are the usual subdivisions discussed for individual caves, such as biology, geology, history.

Volume III comprises the following issues:

- No. 1. The Caves of Medina County, ed. by A. Richard Smith and James R. Reddell. 58 p. April 1967; reprinted August 1970.
- No. 2. The Caves of the Stockton Plateau, ed. by Carl E. Kunath and A. Richard Smith. 111 p. April 1968.
- No. 3. A Bibliographic Guide to the Caves of Texas, ed. by James R. Reddell. 173 p. October 1968.
- No. 4. The Caves of Lubbock County, ed. by James R. Reddell. 23 p. March 1970.
- No. 5. A Key to the Bats of Texas and Adjacent Regions, by Tony Mollhagen. 26 p. May 1970. [Title page is misnumbered No. 4.]
- No. 6. The Caves of Kimble County, ed. by A. Richard Smith and James R. Reddell. 47 p. January 1971.
- Nos. 7-8. The Caves of San Saba County, Second Edition, ed. by James R. Reddell. 127 p. February 1973.

Volume III contains a total of 565 pages describing 289 caves and 58 shelters and doubtful caves and included 90 cave maps as well as location maps and geologic maps.

A. Richard Smith, Editor

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