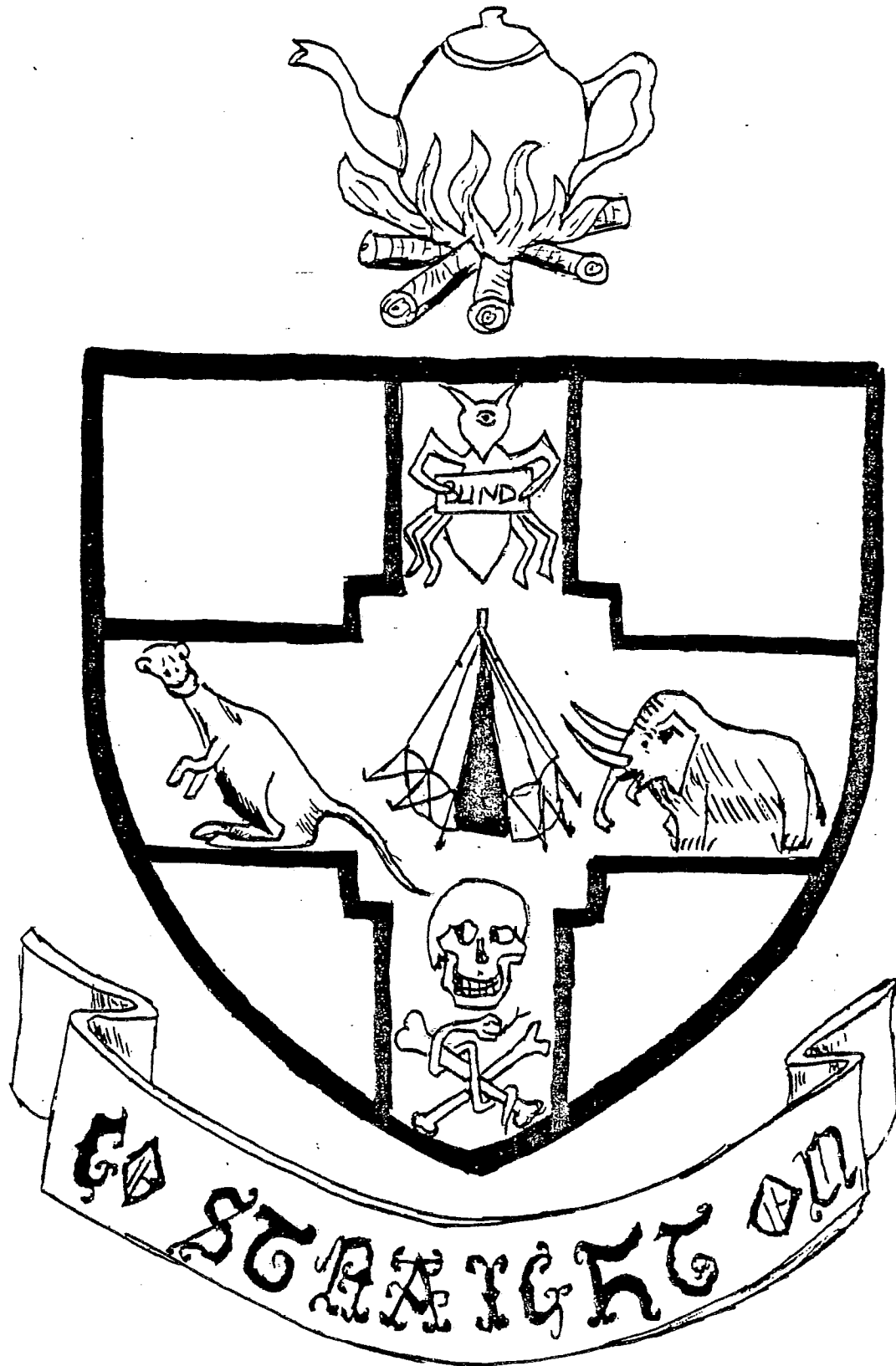


University of Bristol Speleological Society



Newsletter

VOL 6  
N° 1  
FEB 1990

# Editorial

All opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the individual authors, and do not necessarily represent those of the committee.

Welcome to the first newsletter of the nineties & hope everyone had an enjoyable Christmas. Its now time to get back to the serious business of caving.

Any articles for the next newsletter can be sent to me at

University of Bristol Speleological Society, University Union, Queens rd  
Bristol BS8 1LN

Next copy date for newsletter is Fri 10th May.

*Andy Farrant*

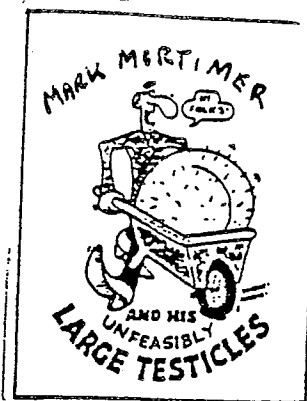
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Some of you may be wondering how the Hut fared during the recent storms. It's still standing, the area being relatively sheltered from the S.W. However, four trees did come down, so firewood shouldn't be a problem. One tree did fall onto the track, but it was passable. As for the rest of Mendip, most roads were blocked at some stage, but the damage wasn't too severe.



# Gravel

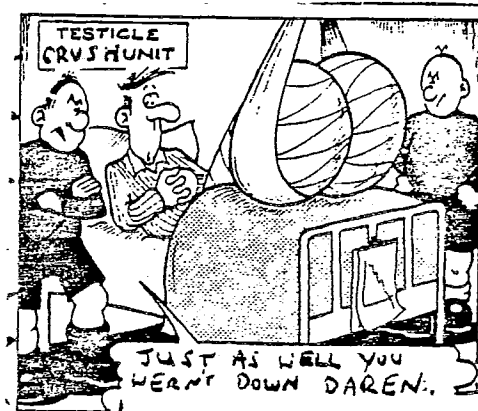


Thrupe Lane Swallet seems to be getting it's own back at cavers recently. Not only did someone break his leg down Atlas pot recently, when a far more serious accident occurred.

Mark 'I'm a stud' Mortimer was descending the narrow entrance rift at a rather rapid rate, when he was knobbled by a knobbly bit, in the dangly bits.

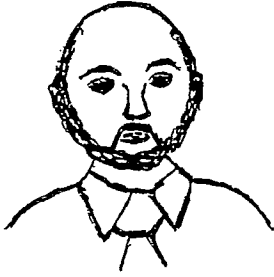
It wasn't until the following night that he felt a pain in his nuptuals. He then had to drive rather carefully to Southmead Hospital for a checkup.

Makes you wonder what he was dreaming about!



(WITH APPOLOGIES TO VIZ, AND ALL OUR READERS)

## ANASTOMOSIS



A. B. DOCTOR WRITES

This rather serious disease occurs quite often amongst the more intellectual cavers, especially prevalent in Geography students. Symptoms range from spending hours in the club library, to, at its worst form, delimiting the catchment area of Banwell spring

Luckily it is rarely fatal, the best cure is to have your research grant cut.

If symptoms persist, consult your doctor

Rob Palmers publicity seeking exploits seem to have gone too far. He organised a Press conference for a 'dive' at Goughs only to find that while he had been away in Florida, Mexico, Hungary, and the Bahamas, no one had actually done anything, and so the papers carried a story saying that 'Rob Palmer had done nothing at all'. Or maybe this was just another Palmer Ego trip...

Just recently, members of the ACG (better known as the Armchair Caving Group) seem to show a marked reluctance to go on trips to O.F.D. They all either catch 'flu or 'have' to work that weekend.

Is it that they don't like :

- a) The trips officer, Andy Farrant
- b) The South Wales Caving Club
- c) Ogof Ffynnon Ddu, or
- d) The Welsh.

Answers the next time the ACG go caving, sometime in the year 2000.

The stress of being a ~~USS~~ committee member seems to be taking its toll on Steve Cottle and Nigel Lester.

They were seen together at a party just before Christmas, along with a large inflatable banana. What's more, the following day, Nigel had Steve's teeth marks in his finger.

Draw your own conclusions.

One of the other Robs, Rob Harper has also had a bit of publicity, of the wrong kind. While in Spain he was arrested for drunk driving, the Spanish Authorities not believing his story - mind you, would you believe someone who says he is a cave diver, and then tells you he's a world expert on tortises. I wonder what the diving potential is in Spanish prisons?

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## HON. SEC'S BIT

After all of last terms successful trips (ending with the Christmas dinner) the new term begins with more trips and expeditions planned (if your lucky -ed). On the 24th and 25th of February there will be an organised trip to South Wales - see the noticeboard nearer the time for details. On 5/6 May there will be a Mendip Bar-B-Que, following last years success. For all those who joined at Faffy and still have not sampled the delights of caving, we meet every Tuesday at 9:30 pm in the upstairs bar in Crockers.

Work has been continuing in the Museum under the guidance of Chris Hawkes and will hopefully be completed for viewing at the A.G.M. Any one wishing to help is welcome to come along on Tuesdays at 3:00pm (before Crockers)

Steve Cottle  
77 North Rd.  
St. Andrews  
(Tel. 441239)

CALENDER FOR 1990

- 26/27 Jan. Mendip Weekend at the hut.
- 14 Feb. Sessional meeting. "Caving in Australasia" by Dick Willis. 8:00 pm in the Spelaeo rooms.
- 24/25 Feb. South Wales Weekend. Staying over night to experience the quality caving in this area. SEE noticeboard later for details.
- 28 Feb. "Caving Abroad" by Gerry Woolridge - Chemistry lecture theatre at 7:30 pm.
- 10 Mar. A.G.M. With a talk on last years U.B.S.S. Austrian Expedition by Paul Drewery and Joe Oates. Spelaeo Rooms 3:00pm. Annual Dinner
- 5/6 May Mendip Bar-B-Que Weekend.
- 9 May Sessional Meeting By Chris Richards "Calamine Extraction on Mendip" - A talk on early metal mining on Mendip. Spelaeo Rooms 8:00pm.

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Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting will be held at 3.30pm on Saturday the 10th March in the Spelaeo Rooms in the Students Union. If there are any motions that you wish to put forward, they should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries at least one month in advance and they will be displayed on the club notice board. At present, the agenda is:-

- i) Secretaries Report
- ii) Treasurers Report.
- iii) Election of Officers for 1990/91
- iv) A.O.B.

Following the AGM, there will be a talk on the UBSS and LUSS expeditions to Austria in 1989.

In the morning before the meeting, there is going to be a caving trip. I am not yet sure what this years theme will be but one suggestion was something to mark the 50th anniversary of the discovery of G.B.

The annual dinner will be held in the evening, probably at Pudseys again, this will be confirmed in the near future. The cost will be approximately £15. If you want to come, can you send a £5 deposit per person to the Hon. Secs. by the end of Feb. if at all possible.

Finally, Bob Savage our President is retiring at the end of the year. To show our appreciation for all of the hard work that he has done during his term in office, we intend to make a presentation to him. If you would like to make a donation towards this, you should send it to the Hon. Secs. Any money left over will be donated to the Oliver Lloyd Memorial Fund

## Editorial Policy and Proceedings

As a temporary measure following the unfortunate but inevitable resignation of Trevor Shaw. I have agreed at the invitation of the President Bob Savage to edit the forthcoming issue of Proceedings. In view of the diverse opinions clearly held by members. I thought it would be useful to briefly summarise our editorial policy as I perceive it.

The purpose of Proceedings is the publication of:

- 1) the speleological work of members of the society.
- 2) studies relating to those areas of particular interest to the society (primarily but not exclusively the Mendips and Co Clare).
- 3) articles of general speleological interest to members.

There has been an inevitable reduction in the number of papers published wholly by members as pressures on students and academia have increased. Proceedings has thus sought to maintain its position as a forum and major reference source for studies on many aspects of our local Mendip karst area - a role incidentally which will be rather easier to justify to the University when our publication grant is reviewed! We have also encouraged submission of good material from other geographic areas, and by non-members when it is of high quality and worthy of publication.

The subjects covered in Proceedings are wide ranging, reflecting the interests of members in speleology in general and in archaeology (with an emphasis on cave sites). Coverage includes reports of cave exploration, survey and description, accounts of the biology, archaeology, geomorphology hydrology and geology of caves and karst areas. This diversity is well illustrated by examination of recent and past volumes. Submitted papers vary from short notes through substantive articles to longer multi author compilations dealing with an individual site or subject. In all cases articles are peer reviewed prior to acceptance in order to maintain the high standards established by previous editors.

In this respect I am happy to discuss the content and format of proposed papers with authors prior to submission, and to advise generally on editorial matters. I am assisted in this by an informal editorial committee, currently comprising the President, Tony Boycott and Chris Hawkes.

As production of this issue will be difficult, I would ask authors to advise me of any papers in preparation - final submission date is 1st April 1990, for production in the autumn, but I anticipate some flexibility as papers will be type-set in house, and sent camera-ready for printing.

Peter Smart  
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Tel: 0272-303030 x3824

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

Hon Secs	Steve Cottle	77 North Rd, St Andrews	Tel 441239
	Paul Drewery	35 Aberdeen rd Redland.	738521
Newsletter Ed	Andy Farrant	Flat 5, Univ. Hall, S. Bishop	685402
Tackle Officer	Dan Harries	31 Cotham Vale, Cotham.	738713
Hut Warden	Paul Harvey	as above	738713
Treasurer	Graham Mullan	38 Delvin Rd, W-on-Trym	502556
	Linda Wilson	as above	
	Charlie Self	4 Tyne St	541728
Librarian	Tony Boycott	Tel 507869(H), 663587(W)	

## The Bat Passage Dig - Recent Developments

Over the last six months, some advance has been made at the end of Bat Passage in G.B. Cave. It is now possible to get two metres further! During the long dry summer, the sixty foot muddy duck "dried" out making access possible.

Since then, much spoil has been removed, and a large offending boulder "banged". This has now made digging easier. A pump and a long length of pipe was also bought (by a whip-round at a committee meeting!), but since it was installed nobody has been down due to flooding of the dig. After heavy rain in early November, it flooded to the roof in less than three days, indicating quite a rapid flow of percolation water into the dig area.

The dig has exposed a sequence of sediments of possible geomorphological significance, consisting of a top layer of red clay, unlaminated, up to 10cm thick, with a thin stalagmite band beneath it, 0.5cm thick. Lying on this stal band was a nest of cave pearls, much disturbed by previous diggers, unaware of their existence. They are up to 0.5cm in diameter, and have since been removed to prevent losing them in the spoil. Beneath the stal is a thick layer of clay, with silty bands of a much greyer colour. The base of this is not seen, but it can't go down much further until it hits the rock floor, ca.1m lower. Prior to deposition of this there was a phase of breakdown, with large slabs the wall breaking off, with boulders ca.1m long, 0.2m wide, and more than 1m deep.

- Sequence: Phase 2 - Phreatic erosion of the passage.  
- Fall in water table, block breakdown of the passage walls.
- Phase 5 a - Renewed flooding, with deposition of fine sand and clay.  
5 b - Drop in water level. Stalagmite deposition and formation of cave pearls.
- Phase 7 - Renewed flooding, with deposition of 10cm of red clay.
- Phase 7 b/8 - Deposition of modern stal.

The passage is at present choked by stalagmited small boulders (diameter 20-30cm), probably from the impassable rift connecting with the higher level passage above (entered from further back). The higher level passage is going in the same direction but is choked by stal.

The passage is trending SSE along a well developed joint (i.e. in the same direction as The Oxbow). It is a high level fossil passage, possibly graded to the Great Oones Hole fossil rising at Cheddar. Hopefully it will intersect the main streamway beyond the Great Chamber collapse, as there is over 30m until the present water table is met (as at Longwood Swallet).

Hopefully, with some drier weather, digging will be resumed, but more diggers are needed. It is extremely muddy and a wetsuit is required, but, given time the rewards could be well worth it. Who knows, at the present rate of progress we'll be through to Cheddar by the year 4000!

Phases after Smart and Atkinson (1977)

A. Farrant

## AN EXERCISE IN SPELÆO TOURISM

Linda Wilson

For this year's holiday, we decided to return to Slovenia, taking in as many showcaves en route as possible. Briefly, our itinerary was as follows: two days in the Ardennes, Belgium, then a long drive to Salzburg, where we arrived in the dark, in the rain and in the rush-hour and proceeded to break numerous traffic regulations by driving to the hotel, in the middle of the old town via the Mozart Platz and other historic squares; two nights in Salzburg then into Slovenia, where we stayed in the Hotel Jama, next to the Postojna caves for a week, before returning along the same route for two more nights in the Ardennes.

We visited ten showcaves in four different countries and had a thoroughly excellent time, although Graham swears that my habit of driving at 100mph on the wrong side of the road on the autobahns didn't do anything for his peace of mind. For once, we decided to treat ourselves and stay in hotels each night; the tourist boards were a great help with bookings, all the ones we contacted provided loads of information with hotel listings and prices and the tourist office in Salzburg actually arranged the booking for us.

Our holiday spanned the last week in September and the first week in October (and somehow, I managed to date all the postcards we sent as August); the majority of the caves were still open, but a lot were beginning to shut later in October. Our main objective, as well as pure enjoyment was to look closely at each of the caves from the viewpoint of showcave conservation, a theme that was prominent during last year's Cave Tourism Symposium in Postojna. The results of our visits were fascinating (to us, at any rate) and the following is intended as a guide to this aspect of the caves we visited. Details of opening times, cost, etc are given for reference. I have given prices (for adults) in the nearest English equivalent at the time, as particularly with Slovenia, inflation was running at a ludicrous level, although the prices of the caves had altered very little in our terms since last year. (When we left England, the exchange rate in dinars was 45,000 to the £. When we left Slovenia, it was 65,000.)

### GROTTE DE HAN

Han-sur-lesse, Belgium.

From the centre of the village, a ten minute train ride takes you up to the entrance. The cave has been visited by tourists since 1800 and in 1895, the landowner set up a company to protect and run the cave, to guard against difficulties of succession after his death. Electric lighting was installed at the beginning of the century replacing the traditional oil-lamps. About 2km of the cave is open to the public today and the trip lasts about 1hr 45mins. The early passages were notable for dry, broken stal, which is hardly surprising, considering the length of time the cave has been open, however, the dryness was present throughout most of the cave, but there wasn't too much algae. There were concrete floors throughout, with metal, plastic topped handrails. The lighting levels were relatively low but not well concealed with two main methods being used, firstly, thin rock slabs,

placed like a box over lights on the floor and secondly, lights on the walls shielded with oblongs of tin sheet, with holes punched in them. The first type wasn't too obtrusive but could have been done more tidily, for instance by placing the bulb behind one larger and better placed rock but the latter was awful, roughly cut bits of metal are neither natural looking or unobtrusive.

The cave contains some fine formations, in particular a group of long, thin pillars, stretching from floor to ceiling, in some places about 3m tall. The formations were mainly protected by wire mesh, which in many places would have been better for some tidying up. Down at river level the cave is lovely, with the path winding through unspoilt mud banks in a wide phreatic tube and there are some excellent views down the river itself, which were well worth lingering over. This was followed by a Son et Lumiere in a large chamber with the lighting display pointing up some of the roof stal very well. The trip ended with the famous 'torch run' down the largest chamber in the cave (the Dome, 145m long and 20m high), when a man carrying a lighted torch attempts not to break his neck whilst running down from the top of the chamber. Visitors are then carried back to daylight at the resurgence by barges.

The tourist party we were with was notable for the fact that they displayed constant interest in the formations, but hurried on past the larger chambers and took no interest at all in any passages without stal.

Details : Open Easter-31.10. (9am-5pm). 1.11.-Easter (9.30am-3.30pm). Closed Jan. & Feb. £4.50.

#### GROTTE DE ROCHEFORT

RocheFORT, Belgium.

The entrance is situated on a hill overlooking the town, there are some excellent views but no cafe and no toilets. A concrete stairway leads down over a boulder slope to stream level, where the winter floods and the mud banks must cause problems each year by silting up the paths. There was another Son et Lumiere in the main chamber but the 'party piece' for this cave was the ascent of a small hot-air balloon to demonstrate the height of the chamber (about 40m). The through-trip lasted about an hour. Our general impression of the cave was favorable, the lighting was subdued, unobtrusive and generally well directed, with very little algae in evidence.

Details : Open Easter-30.9. (10am-5pm) From 1.10.-Easter by appointment (tel. 084.21.20.80.). Closed Jan. & Feb. £2.

#### GROTTE DE DINANT "LA MERVEILLEUSE"

Dinant, Belgium.

The cave was discovered in 1904, during construction work at the local railway station and was almost immediately opened to the public, with the official opening taking place about a year after the discovery. It seemed to us that the pathways and the handrails had been relatively recently re-done, probably within the last twenty years and these two aspects of the cave were truly awful. All the paths were slabbed with smooth, dark rock in the style of crazy paving, grouted with light coloured cement, which formed



the most startling contrast. Nearly all the paths were unnecessarily wide, with hardly any original floor in evidence. In some places, the floor level had been lowered by several feet to create sufficient headroom and in these parts, the cut sides had also been crazy paved. In general the method of protecting any vulnerable formations was fairly crude, with untidy wire mesh. However, the most memorable feature of the cave was the handrails: these were totally uniform through the cave and were made of very hard brown plastic, moulded in sections to look like wood. The uprights were modeled on rotting pit-props and the cross pieces on trimmed branches. The final crowning glory was the mock studded iron banding around the joints. The entire effect was completely bizarre and succeeded in thoroughly distracting us from some rather nice formations, which just paled into insignificance against the man-made scenery. Trip length about 50 minutes.

Details : Open 1. 4. -1. 10. (9am-6pm). £2. 25p

#### GROTTE DU PONT D'ARCOLE

Hastiere-sur-Meuse, Belgium.

The entrance is in the basement of a recently built ticket office/cafe and leads straight down a metal stairway to the lower level of the cave. The entrance was unusually wet for a showcave, with a small stream descending with you. This level lacks decoration but has some nice phreatic passage shapes, the upper levels, however, are generally well decorated. The narrow gravel paths were a good feature and blended well with the surrounding rock but no attempts had been made to hide the thick electric cabling and the handrails had rusted badly and needed coating with plastic to protect them. The overall effect was of a nice cave that had suffered very little damage in the making and was obviously being well cared for. An enjoyable 50 minute through trip.

Details : Open Easter-30. 9. (10am-5pm). £2. 50p.

#### GROTTE DE REMOUCHAMPS

Remouchamps, Belgium.

In all the blurb, this is billed as 'The world's longest subterranean boat trip'. It ought to be billed as 'The world's greenest cave'. The whole place is simply disgusting. All the problems in this cave stem from the lighting, which has obviously been left on all day, every day, during the entire tourist season, for many years. As a consequence, every available surface in the cave is covered in green growths, of one sort or another, ranging from veritable forests of ferns to enormous expanses of algae and in places, grey/green mould of the sort normally found on two month old bread at the back of my pantry. In one chamber, there had obviously been some sort of power failure for a long time, resulting in the thick covering of mould dying off and turning to black slime, trailing in nasty rivulets over a large expanse of stal. The cave is not so much dead as decomposing !

The cave has been open to tourists since 1910 and the tour takes in most of the passages. Including the boat trip, a visit lasts about 1 hour 20 minutes. The latter is only possible because the water level is kept artificially high by damming. The river passage itself is one of the nicest parts of the cave and is mercifully slightly cleaner, but even the classic

stal pillar in the middle of the passage, shown in all the postcards is covered in greenery. The cave needs a cleaning operation of the most gigantic proportions and its completely scandalous that it has been allowed to get into such an appalling state.

Details : Open from Carnival vacation (?) - 15.11. 9am-5pm. £4.

#### GROTTOES OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

Hotten, Belgium.

An artificial stairway in the entrance building leads into a series of very well decorated caverns. The stal has obviously been cleaned in the past and is fairly free from algae. The cave is well cared for and the minimum damage was done in its making, particularly with regard to the paths, which are no wider than strictly necessary. The chambers are notable for some fine groups of straws and a band of deep red iron staining across the roof at one point, which has produced some lovely coloured stalactites. A short trip of about 50 minutes but very well worth a visit. The end of the cave is particularly tantalising as the path ends, overlooking a large, deep canyon passage with a stream that can be heard but not seen.

Details : Open 1.4.-31.10. 9am-6pm. (in late season they are likely to close earlier as the cave is somewhat off the main routes.) £2.50p.

Thus ends the first part of this saga. Unless the audience has died of boredom already the second part (Austria, Slovenia and Italy) will be concluded in the next issue.

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#### SEA CAVES AND STUFF

As I mentioned in the last Newsletter, I am trying to compile a record of all the British Isles pseudokarst. Don't worry about the posh name. All it really means is sea caves, landslips, underground boulder mazes and the like. Pseudo-, because most people don't reckon these are real caves at all.

Tourist guide books are full of references to caves, particularly sea caves where infamous Scottish massacres took place, but they never say how long the caves are. I have a list of at least a hundred caves, length unknown. Can anyone help? I would be grateful for any information.

Some of you who live in interesting areas will be receiving a handwritten note with your Newsletter, listing caves alleged to be in your neighbourhood and demanding details. If you live in Timbuktu (or London) and don't get a note, please don't feel aggrieved but write to me anyway about that funny old hole you found when on holiday in the Isle of Man.

Thanking you all (with my fingers crossed):

Charlie Self, 4 Tyne St, Bristol BS2 9UA (tel 0272 541728)

Oh dear, a symposium. If I'm to learn anything, I'd better try to stay awake. Got off to a shaky start: Paul Hardwick on sediment dynamics at Castleton. He's a nice chap, Paul, but it would take a hero to make sediments sound dynamic. Followed by Laurence Thistlewood trying to put some magnetism into a presentation of palaeomagnetism in Peak Cavern. Wish I had eaten a bigger breakfast. It's bloody miles to the nearest shops. For a start, there's the longest corridor in Europe just to get out of this building! Raised voices and my mind comes sharply back into focus. Pete Smart has got poor skinny biologist Duncan Hale on the rack and is demanding an explanation: "How does adding an extra stage in the processing of cave mud get more pollen grains out?" Cries from the back row of, "Shut him up or we'll never get our coffee break," and Duncan goes down under the scrum for the chocolate biscuits.

Biscuits! Things are looking up! Much refreshed and back into the lecture theatre for Prof Branigan's talk on Romano-British cave usage: mostly for counterfeiting coins out of old shirt buttons, apparantly.

The next lecture was officially called, "What happens to animals when they die in caves?" by Jane McDonald. Perhaps it should have been, "What's a nice girl like you doing with a dirty rat like that?" Jane, the Pied Piperess of Cresswell Crags, is a cave litter lout, only the litter she drops are dead rats. Nice, real nice. Then she goes back with a camera to record their decomposition. Nice pictures! Rats riddled with maggots, mouldy rats, rats all fluffed up with fungus like little sleeping baa-lambs. Good job we hadn't just had lunch! And yet it was fascinating in a macabre way.

Poor Simon Bottrell. His sulphur bacteria in mixing zone caves looked pretty tame after Jane's rats, and Wilf Theakstone's ice caves in Norway were just so squeaky clean we all got our appetites back. Lunchtime. A pie and a pint.

The afternoon session began with Stein-Erik Lauritzen on tectonic control of Norwegian marble caves. Very impressed that Stein-Erik, who has a bad stutter, can lecture so well in a foreign language. Good strong science, requiring plenty of concentration, and liberally illustrated with stereograms. Woke up to find a new lecturer, John Holmes, trying to kid everyone that the roudest cave passages were formed under the deepest phreatic conditions. He illustrated his idea by blowing up a balloon, to show how the pressure inside caused it to be round. Perhaps he would have done better to have followed the argument to its logical conclusion: that phreatic caves create isostatic uplift and so the biggest

caves are found under the roundest hills. As it was, only a couple of us got the joke.

Fiona Whittaker then tried to convince us that she only goes to the Bahamas to take the waters. Used to be Lisdoonvarna Spa was the place to go, in the days when we called ourselves cavers instead of hydrologists. Steve Hobbs next, a Welshman and therefore a pervert, so he went to Mangle Hole to take the waters. After three years of research and ten minutes of Maths, he discovers that the roughness coefficient of the sump passage walls is greater than the diameter of the sump passage. Wonderful stuff science. Give the boy a PhD. Keith Plumb then put the matter into perspective with an excellent practical guide to DIY plumbing for chemical engineers. His basic premise: you have got to understand chemical plants before you can understand caves. Perhaps Fiona has the right idea after all: go to a tropical island paradise where there are no nasty industries to have to make comparisons with.

Not much to say about the final session. John Gunn says there is radon in caves, but it varies. Frank Nicholson says there is carbon dioxide in soil, but it varies. And finally, a slide show of the Norwegian karst by Stein-Erik.

All over. Time to go to York and drink six bottles of wine over a few rubbers of Bridge.

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RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

	Tony Boycott
Guide to Fossil Man 4th edition Michael H Day	1986
Race Against Time Jim Eyre & John Frankland. A History of the CRO	1988
The Cave of Lascaux - The Final Photographic Record. Mario Ruspoli.	1987
Paupers Venture - Childrens Fortune. The Lead Mines & Miners of Grassington. Ron Slack	1986
A Tale of Cheddar Caves 100 Years Ago. Charlotte M Younge.	c1920
A Textbook of European Archaeology, Vol 1 Palaeolithic Period R A S Macalister.	1921
Caving Basics, a comprehensive manual for beginning cavers. 2nd ed National Speleological Society.	1987
A Cavers View of the Clydach River. Theo Schurmans, Cwmbran c.c.	1987
The Story of Caves. Dorothy Sterling. Scholastic Book Services.	1973

Studies in Palaeoeconomy & environment in S W England. BAR 181 1987  
 Balaam, N D, Levitan, B , Straker, V.

Living Underground: A History of Cave & Cliff Dwelling. D Kempe 1988

The Tourists Guide to the Beauties of Netherdale. John Thorpe c1860  
 Reprint by Paul Graham Publishing, 1988.

A Glimmering in Darkness. Graham Balcombe. Mss notes on early cave diving  
 1936 - 1957. 191pp Not Published 1987

The Untamed River Expedition (Nare) D W Gill 1988

The Last Adventure. Alan Thomas 1989

The Wakula Springs Project. William C Stone 1989

Geomorphology & Hydrology of Karst Terrains. William B White 1988

Deep into the Blue Holes. Rob Palmer 1989

The Holocene: An Environmental History. Neil Roberts 1989

A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological 1986  
 Sites. A Cohen & D Serjeantson.

On Rope. A Padgett & B Smith. National Speleological Society 1988

To Photograph Darkness: A History of Underground & Flash Photography 1989  
 Chris Howes

Paleokarst. N P James & P W Choquette Eds 1988

NEW EXCHANGE: Subterranea Britannica

Thanks are due to Chris Howes and Ray Mansfield for donations of books and furniture to the library. The photographic archives have finally been moved into the Union from the Geography department. Thanks to Tony Philpott for acting as caretaker for the past seven years. The Library is still in need of bookcases, preferably to take A4 books and ideally with glass fronts.

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Rosemary Balister had a cave-inspired drawing hung in an exhibition at Charlottesville (Virginia) last October. Called 'Gypsum Flower', it was based on the cover photograph of the National Speleological Society News for June 1978. The picture was one of 74 selected out of 300 entries.

BORED WITH THE SWINDON ROUND  
TRIP, FED UP WITH DAREN.  
TIRED OF EASEGILL  
- THEN TRY SOME REAL  
CAVING !

## WHAT'S ADVENTURE CAVING?

Have you ever wondered what lies beyond the normal boundaries of a show cave? For the first time, courtesy of a scheme unique in this country, you have the opportunity to make a trip into the "Caver's Cave" at the rear of Gough's Cave, one of the world famous Cheddar Caves. Leave the bright lights behind, put on a helmet, caving lamp and boilersuit, and you are ready for one of the most unusual and exciting adventures of your life.

How many of your friends have ever climbed down a forty foot ladder pitch or walked across the boulder floor of a chamber inaccessible to man from the time it was formed thousands of years ago?

Because of the dangers of the sport, parties are limited to only ten persons. This enables close supervision by an expert caver, who will not only lead the trip, but give the participants an insight into the formation of the caves and the development of caving. His talk will lay heavy emphasis on the conservation and safety aspects and enable you to join in a question and answer session during the course of the trip.

## ADVENTURE CAVING BOOKING FORM

Name and Address  
of Organisation ..... Cave Research Aid Project  
% Hunters Lodge Inn .....  
Priddy  
Somerset.

Contact Telephone Number .....

Name and Ages of Persons applying  
(Note the maximum number  
per party is 10 persons)

- 1) SID COTSWALLET .....
- 2) CLAUDE STROPHOBIA .....
- 3) ACE TYLENE .....
- 4) PIERRE SPOT .....
- 5) JACK POT .....
- 6) DARREN CLAU .....
- 7) CRAIG R. FYNAN .....
- 8) DANY OGUF .....
- 9) ROD SPOT .....
- 10) SALLY S. RIFT ..... (FREE) .....



DON'T FORGET

**It's hard!  
It's dirty!  
It's fun!**