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SPELUNCA paraît au moins tous
les trois mois

Le Secrétaire général gérant,
E.-A. MARTEL.

ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION

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

ABOUT THE QUARTERLY

The Association publishes The Journal of Spelean History on a quarterly basis. Pertinent articles or reprints are welcomed. As a photo-offset process is often used, the editor should be contacted in advance concerning the current type of manuscript preparation desired. Submission of rough drafts for preliminary editing is encouraged. Illustrations require special handling and arrangements must be made with the editor in advance.

ABOUT BACK ISSUES

About half the back issues of this journal are available from the Secretary-Treasurer at \$1.00 per copy. All back issues are available on microfiche; for further information contact 3M-International Microfilm Press, 521 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

ABOUT THE COVER ILLUSTRATION

Copies of SPELUNCA, the combined Bulletin and Memoirs of the Société de Spéléologie and its separated precursors are sufficiently scarce in the United States that many members of even this historically-oriented association have never seen a copy. This cover illustration is the cover of the penultimate and one of the most notable issues of that publication. It is an outstanding example of international cooperation, combining the talents of "the father of speleology", E.-A. Martel with those of the Reverend Horace Carter Hovey, the dominant American speleologist of those generations, and Richard Ellsworth Call, M.D. whose lesser known contributions to American speleology surpassed those of Hovey in numerous ways. Though occurring in the late twilight of Hovey's life (this SPELUNCA barely reached him on his deathbed), this combination of talents was such that the bibliography is still thoroughly useful today.

THE JOURNAL OF
SPELEAN HISTORY

Official quarterly publication of the American Spelean
History Association

President	Secretary-treasurer	Editor
Dr. John F. Bridge 206 W. 18th Ave. Columbus, Ohio.	Peter M. Hauer 1506 Miller St. Lebanon, Penna.	Dr. William R. Halliday 1117 36th Avenue East Seattle, Wash. 98102

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. John F. Bridge, chairman of the History Session of the 1972 National Speleological Society Convention, has issued a call for papers for that meeting. Titles and abstracts should be forwarded to him as soon as possible at 45 Short Street, Worthington, Ohio, 43085.

This convention will be held August 14-18 at White Salmon, Washington, a small town on the rim of the world-famous Columbia River Gorge north of Hood River, Oregon. The annual meeting of the American Spelean History Association will also be held at this time. The date of the History Session and ASHA meeting were not certain at the time this went to press but will be announced through normal channels of the National Speleological Society. Routine information on the convention can be obtained from the office of the NSS at 1 Cave Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama; very urgent information can be obtained from the convention chairman Charles Larson, 13402 NE Clark Road, Vancouver, Washington, (206) 695-4143.

RAMBLES IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE DURING THE YEAR 1844

This is the title of a little book printed in 1845 at Louisville. Current bibliographies attribute the authorship to John Croghan, the then owner of Mammoth Cave; but this is a misconception of the 20th Century.

Sponsored by Dr. John Croghan, the book was written for him by his journalist friend, Alexander C. Bullitt. The author's name was not given; the title page merely showing that it was written "By A Visiter." During the remainder of the 19th Century, it was generally known that Bullitt was the author (Hovey 1882, p. 61).

However in 1916, on sources of information then available, the Library of Congress tentatively attributed the actual authorship to John Croghan. Other large libraries which were fortunate enough to have a copy among their rare books followed suit.

Bits of evidence that Bullitt was the true author continued to come to light. But when questioned on the subject, reference librarians resorted to their card catalogs to "prove" that Croghan was the author. They were satisfied with the decision of the Library of Congress.

But the Library of Congress was not satisfied. In 1947 it received a communication pointing to Bullitt as the author. This was duly filed away to await further developments.

More developments appeared in 1970 in The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 68, pp. 319-340 in an article written by Louisville historian Dr. Samuel W. Thomas et al. The Library of Congress took another look.

Since then further evidence in favor of Bullitt has been uncovered. On March 10, 1972, the Library of Congress announced that it would revise its catalog entry from John Croghan to Alexander Clark Bullitt. The story behind the story will be set out in a new Introduction to accompany a reprint of the book by the Johnson Reprint Corporation of New York and London.

--- Harold Meloy

Reference: Hovey, Horace C. 1882. Celebrated American Caverns, Cincinnati, R. Clarke.

OBITUARY
The Father of New Jersey Caving

Lawrence O. Chapman, member of the Northern New Jersey Grotto and fellow of the N.S.S., died at the age of 71 on July 8, 1971 in Sussex, N.J. Although he had not been active in recent years, no other man did as much for New Jersey caving in its early years.

Chappie came to caving late in life; he was over 50 when he joined the North Jersey Grotto and the N.S.S. in 1953. Despite his age, he was an extremely active member during the next six to eight years: grotto vice-chairman in 1954 and chairman from 1955 through 1958, a longer tenure than anyone before or since. It was at his own request that he stepped down in 1959, not because the grotto had wearied of his services.

Yet is for cave discovery and excavation that Chappie must be chiefly remembered. Reading over old SPELEO-THEMES issues, one is struck by the prominent role in cave discovery that Chappie played - nearly every issue describes a new cave lead he unearthed, or a trip to check out a cave in which he participated. One group of caves - the ones on Floyd Paulison's farm near Franklin, N.J. - are inseparably linked with Chappie's name. From late 1953 through the summer of 1955, Chappie was the leader of many hours of excavations in several sinkholes - excavations which eventually led to the opening of three caves totalling nearly one thousand feet in length (one of these caves was briefly the longest cave known in New Jersey).

A modest man, Chappie would probably have deprecated any suggestion that he was the father of New Jersey caving. Yet, he once expressed feelings very close to this with respect to Paulison Sinks:

"As some sort of a father to that muddy little brat Paulison Sinks, I am inclined to brag, Cuss, and praise my problem child. Floyd Paulison, the owner and I have tried hard to clean her up and encourage her growth. No other cave in New Jersey has been such a challenge, required so much work, attracted so much attention. The survey is not complete, for behind her mud flows lie many secrets; her blocked passages fire our imaginations with dreams of a Master Cave yet to be found."

It is, in a sense, unfortunate that Chappie poured so much of his energy and enthusiasm into the discovery and development of New Jersey caves, most of them unimportant even by New York and Pennsylvania standards, let alone Virginia and West Virginia. His yeoman efforts went unrecognized by the N.S.S. for many years, and it was only in August, 1970, ten years after he had stopped serious caving and only eleven months before his death, that he was elected a Fellow of the N.S.S.

Although not highly educated, Chappie got along well with people in all walks of life, from truck drivers to mathematics Ph.D.s; I doubt that he had a single enemy. He was a keen observer of nature, always speculating as to a given cave might have been formed. All who knew Chappie record his passing with a keen sense of loss.

FIRST IN AMERICAN CAVES

The life and spelunking of the Reverend Horace C. Hovey

-- William R. Halliday

To the contemporaries of Horace Carter Hovey, B.A., M.A., D.D., that unusual clergyman-spelunker held a unique place in American science. Even today it is difficult to compare anyone else with his position in American speleology. He was first in America to approach caves on a broad scale, rejecting lurid contemporary lore, analyzing the curiosa which he observed, and synthesizing the results perceptively. He brought enthusiasm and a semblance of order into American speleology. He made no pretence of being either a professionally trained geologist nor a scholar; as a descriptive and interpretive speleologist, however, he had no peer. The stimulus which he provided to American speleology can hardly be overestimated. His obituary in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America correctly declared that he "opened to the world a field of great interest and instruction" (Clarke, 1914, p. 24).

The Reverend Hovey was born on January 28, 1833 near the pioneer community of Rob Roy, in western Indiana. His birthplace was the family log cabin, with "puncheon floor and stick chimney" (Reed, 1899, p. 300). His father was a young clergyman-educator only recently dispatched to the Indiana wilderness to establish churches and found Wabash College; in later life he became "Mr. Wabash College", moving to the campus in 1835 and serving it for nearly every capacity, including professor of geology. Young Hovey grew up with a wide range of campus-oriented interests. At the age of nine, he discovered a notable fossil deposit near his home. In later years he continued many of these interests, writing on topics which ranged from music to engineering.

Hovey's first caves were not those of the great Indiana cave belt just 60 miles east of his boyhood home. Instead, in 1848, in his own words: "when just 15 years old I began cave-hunting amid the charming grottoes near Madison, Indiana" (Hovey, 1909, p. 5) near the Ohio River. He was enthralled and headed stright for Mammoth Cave but got no closer than Louisville for 30 years. In Louisville, however, "I bought . . . a copy of Rambles in the Mammoth Cave, by a Visiter . . . It fired my boyish imagination, and it gave shape to much of my afterlife" (ibid).

The slow gathering of the second great wave of American speleology was already underway. Soon Hovey was an active participant and chronicler. By 1854 he "had already explored a score or more of smaller caverns" (Hovey, 1882, p. 125). Then he "joined a scientific party to explore the great Wyandot Cavern" (ibid), where the New Cave was still a recent discovery. He helped map the cave, discussed in at least two formal papers (not yet rediscovered) and wrote up the expedition in such style that the Indianapolis Journal and the New York Tribune printed his accounts. The stage was set for immediate pre-eminence.

But it was not to be. This promising beginning lay largely dormant for nearly two decades. He met a delightful girl and was soon struggling to

support a growing family on less than \$1,000 per year. A son, named Edmund Otis Hovey for his paternal grandfather eventually became geological curator and Director of the American Museum of Natural History, and a noted speleologist in his own right.

Until recently, the years from 1854 to 1878 seemed a void in Hovey's life. I was fortunate enough, however, to locate an extensive Hovey family correspondence in the Wabash College Library. His letters show that supporting his family was a desperate struggle which left little opportunity for other activities. Yet occasional letters reveal a continuing interest in "geologizing" even during the darkest days.

Like all of his close kin, Hovey was a man of unusual talents. With increasing maturity he forged ahead in his chosen profession, moving to increasingly better pulpits. During the Civil War, he served two tours of duty as a chaplain, first on the battlefields of The Wilderness, North Anna and Cold Harbor, and later in Washington, D.C. and Richmond where he supervised the feeding of civilians immediately after its capture. In 1866 he moved to New Albany, Indiana for three years. Here he was barely 30 miles from Wyandotte Cave.

In July 1866, Hovey wrote his father: "My attention has been called to a book on Wyandot Cave, by J.P. Stelle, in which he quotes from my articles on the cave, crediting them to Judge Hovey. Some he does not credit at all but plagiarizes out and out. (This reference is all that is currently known on Hovey's early Wyandotte Cave writings; the actual articles have not yet been found -W.R.H) I had a great deal of amusement and some indignation in looking over the volume. Possibly I shall revisit the cave next week. I have been invited to do so". Perhaps he did so; other letters document a visit one year later, soon followed by a significant notation:

"...I had a pleasant letter from Rothrock Saturday. He wants me to come to Wyandot Cave to stay several weeks at their expense and make a book about it.." It never happened, but his letters refer to several unlocated geological articles published at this time - some written in return for free subscriptions.

Hovey moved on to Peoria, Illinois, and Kansas City, Missouri. He traveled as far afield as Manitou Springs, Colorado, and visited a few more caves. The significance of this period of his life, was his discovery and beginning organization of a notable talent for lecturing on caves and other geological subjects. In 1876 he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where the remainder of his life was moulded by the intellectual stimulation associated with Yale University. Too, this was a time of exciting American speleological studies - and European. The influence of Shaler and Dawkins is clear in his 1882 Celebrated American Caverns.

In mid-1878 Hovey persuaded Scribner's Magazine to subsidize a trip to Mammoth and Wyandotte caves, the source for two 1880 Scribner's articles and much of Celebrated American Caverns. Its first fruit was an article in the American Journal of Science in December, 1878.

At virtually the same time that Hovey was revisiting Wyandotte Cave and visiting Mammoth Cave, Luray Cavern was discovered. At first the news was secret. Newspaper coverage in October and November, however, immediately brought Luray Cavern into the "celebrated" category. The Scientific American rushed Hovey to Luray at Yuletide, 1878. There he wrote a notable tri-partite article which scooped the magazine world. Other articles were avidly received. He was invited to present papers at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Smithsonian Institution and the British Association for the Advancement of Science provided grants. He supplemented the family income with increasingly polished lectures. Almost overnight he "became final in experience and judgment in that phase of science now designated by the unlovely term speleology" (Clarke, 1914, p. 23.)

By 1880 Hovey was writing a wide variety of articles for the Scientific American and other magazines. 1882 saw publication of Celebrated American Caverns and the first of his famous Mammoth Cave guidebooks - initially only excerpts from his book. A year later his first articles appeared in the Encyclopedia Britannica. It appears that he published several hundred articles; it is clear that numerous spelean articles and many articles on other subjects have not yet been located.

Late in life, Hovey recounted that he had "visited more than 300 caves and grottoes" (Anon., 1913, p. 866). Yet after his initial Wyandotte triumph, he never claimed any spelunking triumphs except perhaps that of the spectacular French Aven Armand with E. -A Martel at the age of 64, perhaps his first virgin cave in more than 40 years (Hovey, 1898). Rather than exciting tales of harrowing personal exploration, Hovey brought to a ready audience - lay and scientific alike - the kind of speleology with which his readers could identify. He emphasized the lack of reliable information on even the greatest American caves. He did his best to fill the need, without apology for his limitations. The resulting wealth of descriptive subterranean geography provided a valuable base for on-going technical studies for 50 years. Space does not permit consideration of the frame of reference within which Hovey had to operate; this is discussed at length in the introduction of the Johnson reprint of Celebrated American Caverns. It will suffice here to say that serial analysis of Hovey's works shows a remarkable development of thought, progressing from keen initial observations analyzed in terms of incredibly scant reference sources to advanced speleogenetic concepts accepted only in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1930, William Morris Davis quoted from Hovey's 1882 book in his noted deductive study of speleogenesis.

Hovey's writings and lectures stimulated wide enthusiasm. He served as catalyst for spelunking, descriptive speleology and scientific investigation. His influence channelled the second wave of American speleology to a prolonged peak of high productivity. In addition to the writings of Davis (1930) and more modern writers, the works of Luella Agnes Owen (1898) show the respect of his contemporaries and the stimulus he provided. To a considerable degree he built on foundations others had laid but this cannot downgrade his own accomplishments.

Beginning in 1890 Hovey devoted much of three years to nonpastoral matters, travelling, lecturing and writing on a variety of subjects. He travelled to the American Southwest and to France and Russia with International Geological Congresses, too part in the mapping of Mammoth Cave's Ganter Avenue and participated in many scientific programs. He was a Scientific American correspondent at the Chicago World's Fair. Then, at the age of 60, he accepted a pastorate in Newburyport, Massachusetts, a post he held until his retirement at the age of 76, in 1909. His Newburyport years were intensely productive, with progressive sophistication and scholarly analysis and increasing emphasis on bibliographic research. His commendations were numerous. He was one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He became a member of Martel's Société de Spéléologie soon after its organization. He prepared a vastly improved second edition of Celebrated American Caverns but saw it destroyed by a fire at the publishers'. He urged creation of a Mammoth Cave National Park, and of a National Speleological Society ("an American cave club"). But the years caught up with him before he could rewrite the book or see the park or the society. At the age of 81 his full productive life came to an end on July 27, 1914. His great bibliography of Mammoth Cave, prepared jointly with R. Ellsworth Call and edited by Martel (reproduced on the cover) reached him before he lost consciousness. Jim Quinlan and I use it today.

For half a century, Hovey was first in American caves. We of today owe him more than we know.

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REPRINT SECTION

Bulletin No. 4
January 20, 1925.

By: Walter Fry, In Charge
Nature Guide Service,
Sequoia National Park.

Stencil No. 58

Historic Series

SEQUOIA NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

CAVES OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AND THEIR DISCOVERY

(This bulletin is issued for the general information of the public about the attractions and beauties of the Sequoia National Park. Those who read it are requested to note the park regulations against entering the caves except on special permission in each case from Superintendents office.)

This special regulation is necessary both for the protection of visitors from dangers in the caves, and to protect the beautiful formations in the caves.

Many caves in California have had their beauties ruined by vandalism and carelessness, and several of the park caves have already suffered in this way.)

There are five caves within Sequoia National Park, each of which has its own peculiar attractions. Owing to lack of funds, none of the caves have yet been developed and explored thoroughly enough for any accurate estimates to be made of their true size and beauty. But enough has already been seen of their many ornamental hallways, galleries, and chambers to show that they offer majestic beauties.

The caves are situated in a mountain ledge or strata of white crystalized limestone and marble formations, which traverses the western portion of the park in a north and south direction for a distance of some ten miles. This ledge or strata ranges from one-half to one mile in width, and in many places shows a depth of over 2,000 feet. The caves are scattered along the ledge at intervals of from one to three miles apart.

Taking up the caves in the order of their discovery, naming, location, etc., they are as follows:

PALMER CAVE

Discovered by Joseph Palmer, a hunter and trapper, on November 12, 1872. Mr. Palmer named the cave in honor of himself at the time of discovery. This cave is situated on the south side of and near the top of Salt Creek Pinery Ridge, in the southwestern portion of the park at an elevation of 5,200 feet. The cave is entered through an irregular opening in the roof about 10 x 20 feet. This opening widens like an inverted funnel and drops sheer 60 feet into the end of a cavernous vault 150 feet long, roof about 50 feet high at the highest, and side walls about 50 feet in width at the widest. Through a low opening, well back on the right side, one passes into another large cavern, circular in shape, 100 feet in diameter, and about 30 feet high. Here are found beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and one beautiful pillar. Beyond this is yet another room, long, narrow, and of no particular interest. The beauties of this cave are unimpaired and the specimens quite perfect. It has been visited by but few people, due to the hardship now attending its entrance. Further exploration of this cave in its present condition is out of the question, owing that the main entrance on the first landing has been filled up from rocks falling from above. However, enough has been seen to warrant further development and exploration.

CLOUGH CAVE

Discovered by William O. Clough, a miner and prospector on April 6, 1885. Mr. Clough named the cave in honor of himself on the date of his discovery. This

cave is situated in the southwestern portion of the park in the side of a mountain along the north bank of the South Fork of the Kaweah River, at an elevation of 3,500 feet. In formation this cave is but a circular tunnel some 1,000 feet in length, varying in width and height from 12 to 15 feet. The first 100 feet are perpendicular to the face of the cliff, the floor practically level. It then turns to the left and parallels the face for about 400 feet, the last 150 being on a plane some 8 feet higher and ending in a circular loop 100 feet in circumference.

When first discovered, this was a beautiful cave for its stalactites, stalagmites, and pillars. But these have been broken and carried away the hundreds, while all are blackened by the smoke of the pine torches used in its exploration, all of which occurred prior to the creation of the park in 1890. Since the cave has been taken into the park, it has been protected and is gradually and slowly restoring itself by the dripping waters from the ceiling which is continuing to deposit its load of dissolved lime carbonate in the building up of new crystals, stalactites, and stalagmites. Owing to its ease of access and its location on a main route of tourist travel, this cave is visited by a great number of park visitors annually.

PARADISE CAVE

The entrance to this cave was discovered by H. R. Harmon, a farmer, on June 25, 1901. The cave was explored throughout, and officially named on June 2, 1906, by Charles W. Blossom and Walter Fry, park rangers. The cave is located on the south side of the ridge which separates the middle and east forks of the Kaweah River near the center west boundary of the park, elevation 5,400 feet. The cave is tunnel shape in formation, dipping at about 45 degree slope from northwest to southeast a distance of about 380 feet. In some places the general passageway is low and narrow, widening at intervals into five circular cells or chambers ranging from 10 to 40 feet in height and width. Two of the chambers have a greenish tint with natural rock exposed, but the rest of them have their sidewalls beautifully lined with alabaster and gypsum formation. They also contain abundant supply of stalactites, stalagmites, and pillars. There are many small openings that lead out from the cave that are too small for a person to pass through. Undoubtedly these openings lead to other large chambers, as there is a heavy current of air passing through them. Furthermore, at the time Ranger Blossom and I explored the cave we found a small opening on top of the ground about 500 feet to the northeast of the cave. We dropped rocks in this opening about the size of our fists, and could hear them rolling downward for over two minutes. Owing to proximity to settlement, this cave has suffered greatly from hands of vandals, and much of its former beauty has been impaired; but it is still a beautiful cave, and well worthy of protection and further development.

MARBLE CAVE

Discovered October 14, 1906, by Ralph Hopping, a park concessioner, and Walter Fry, park ranger. It was named on the following day by Walter Fry. This cave is situated in the north central portion of the park, at the base of a high mountain of marble formation, and near the water's edge of the Marble Fork River, elevation 3,400 feet. While this cave is of least importance of any cave yet discovered in the park, nevertheless, it is one of fascination and striking beauty. The cave is tunnel shaped in formation, ranging north and south a distance of some 130 feet and practically level. The cave proper ranges from 4 to 12 feet in height and width. This main passageway is diagonally crossed by a creek of water about six feet below the floor level and five feet in width. The lining of the cave is solid marble throughout. The side walls are of white and gray marble,

Stencil # 58-b

concave and convex; while the roof is of white and pink marble heavily grooved and fluted. This cave owing to its marble formation, does not contain either stalactites or stalagmites.

CRYSTAL CAVE

Discovered April 28, 1918, by A. L. Medley and C. M. Webster, at the time employees of the park. The cave was officially named by Walter Fry, Superintendent, April 30, 1918. The cave is situated in the northwestern portion of the park along the water's edge of Cactus Creek, on the south side of a large mountain of white limestone formation at an elevation of 3,500 feet. The cave is formed by two tunnels which lead out separately from near the main entrance in a northeasterly direction to distances of 2,500 and 1,500 feet, respectively. These tunnels range from 10 to 20 feet in height, and 12 to 40 feet in width. They have somewhat a zigzag course and much broken ascent, but raise about 160 feet from start to finish. Along the course of these tunnels are found 8 separate and distinct circular chambers that range all the way from 40 to over 100 feet in width, and from 20 to 60 feet in height. It is in this cave that nature has lavishly traced her design in decorative glory. Throughout the entire cave the stalactite formations are rich and wonderfully varied in size, form and color. In some of the chambers the ceiling is a mass of stalactites, some very large, others tapering down to needle points. Others drop down from the roof's great folds of massive draperies, while in yet others are great fluted columns of stalagmites of surpassing symmetry and beauty. Some people who have visited the cave and claim familiarity with noted caves of the world assert that this cave surpasses all others in the beauty and variety of the decorations. There are many small ramifications branching off from the main cavern that undoubtedly lead to other large chambers, as it is evident that the entire mountain is honeycombed by caverns.

The beauties of this cave have not been impaired, as the National Park Service has kept the cave closed ever since the discovery, pending an appropriation from Congress for the installation of an adequate lighting system.

From a close study of the 10 mile strip of limestone formation which courses through the park, it would seem that the caves we have are simply the outcroppings from larger caves, and that it is probable that the entire mountain ledge is honeycombed with subterranean recesses only awaiting their opening and development. However, the caves we now have are an underground wonderland, and seem to surpass in sublimity and beauty anything of the kind hitherto known. The caves are a noteworthy addition to Sequoia National Park, and it is hoped that Congress may soon appropriate sufficient funds for their development and protection.

Until the caves are developed, park visitors are forbidden to enter without special permission from the Superintendent's office in each case. Whenever a park ranger is available he will be assigned to conduct parties through the cave.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF KINGS CANYON CAVES

by Robert C. Middleton

(excerpts from article in the Fresno (California) Morning Republican, July 8, 1923, entitled "Mysteries of Sierra caves are explored". Reprinted with additional articles in California Caver, Volume 22, #3, June 1971, pp. 44-64.)

A gigantic subterranean workshop of nature where invisible and inscrutably mysterious forces have wrought awesome and wondrous pictures in a frame of solid rock is being gradually uncovered on the far eastern borders of Fresno County. . . Nature has presented the San Joaquin Valley, already the fortunate possessor of a Yosemite and park homes of the giant Sequoias, with a potential western Mammoth Cave.

Discovered less than a decade and a half ago, these underground galleries of natural art, a series of caverns insufficiently explored to more than estimate their size, number or character, have been visited only by a few venturesome and hardy spirits, to whom originally they were little more than mountain legend. Probably the most extensive exploration of this territory and its wonders ever attempted by a single party during a given time has just been completed under the auspices of the Republican following the action of the commercial secretaries of the San Joaquin Valley in petitioning Secretary of the Interior Work to declare it a national monument thus preserving it to the people for all time, as a mecca for the thousands it will inevitably attract. . .

The first of the caves was discovered 15 years ago by the redoubtable prospector and mountaineer, Put Boyden. He lost his life fighting a blizzard out of the solitudes he loved and his monument is the mountain-piercing galleries most easy of access, Boyden Cave, a hundred feet up from the boulder-strewn banks of the Kings River. His body lies in an unmarked grave 50 feet from where he fell into his last long sleep in 1916.

The name was conferred by his partner and grubstaker in prospecting enterprises, Denver S. Church of this city, former congressman and present assistant district attorney. To Church comes the honor of virtually all the explorations carried on to date. He has penetrated where no other man has trod, learning fascinating secrets. To his son, Justice of the Peace Earl Church, who visited the caves first as a boy, belongs the credit for the success of the Republican "flying" expedition.

Boyden, with Church primarily interested in mining, found the Boyden Cave while prospecting. . . He was thus the first to see the handiwork of nature's artisans which had taken aeons to fashion and mould. While on a fishing trip into Windy Gulch, he located other caves. The territory from Boyden (Cave) to the head of the gulch was preempted by the partners as mining claims. But with the tragic death of Boyden and his absorption in public and his own private affairs, Church gave up his mining hopes and now plans to allow his tacit ownership of the cave country to revert back to the government. . . it is estimated that there are some 15 caves. . . ranging from one or two rooms. . . to the Church Cave, commonly referred to as the "Big One".

HISTORICAL NOTES CONCERNING SMALL CAVES IN KINGS CANYON
--- Howard Shugart

(Reprinted from The Hanford Caver News, Volume 1, no. 7, July 20, 1955, pp. 4-5)

Bat, Bear, Beauty, Cliff-Keyhole, Kings River and Windy Cliff caves are all in the immediate vicinity of Boyden and Church Caves, and with the exception of Windy Cliff Cave have rarely been visited.

Bat Cave.

Located in the Windy Cliff roof pendant on the south side of the south fork of the Kings River about 900 feet above the river, Bat Cave was discovered and explored by J.P. Boyden and D.S. Church on August 22, 1908. With a double opening facing west, the cavern consists of two chambers four feet high, ten feet wide and twenty feet long, followed by a 35-foot passage about three feet wide. The state of preservation of the few formations occurring there is exceptionally good - probably due to the fact that the cave has been visited twice in its history. Its name was communicated to me in 1953 by S.K. Whitty, who lived at Hume as a boy and helped survey the highway into the canyon. From the Camp Seven road the entrance of the cave resembles slightly a bat. It also looks as if only a bat could get to it, considering the verticality of the cliff...

Bear Cave.

Bear Cave opens at the highway level just across from the Boyden Cave parking lot. Discovered and opened by construction workers in 1937 when the road was created, the cavern was named by a road worker who saw a bear cub run out of the entrance (communicated to me by one of the construction foremen in 1954). A five foot high, three foot wide passage makes a 90 degree turn to the left a few feet from the entrance which faces south. Twenty feet from the entrance two small holes lead to a low, 15-foot diameter room...

Beauty Cave.

Beauty Cave, located on the south side of Windy Gulch just below Church Cave, is probably connected with Church Cave through passages too small for exploration. Its low, wide entrance, five feet high and 15 feet wide, occurs at the intersection of the cliff face and the talus gulch, and communicates via a 35 degree slope, 50-foot-long passage down to a room having a flat, rounded-pebble floor. Here beautiful displays of "milk snow" cover the east wall. The ceiling appears about 25 feet high with large irregularities and possible passages leading out. The cave was discovered by Boyden in 1908 and described by Church.

Cliff-Keyhole Cave.

Cliff-Keyhole Cave opens on Windy Gulch above Boyden Cave at an elevation about 900 feet above the south fork of the Kings River. Although the cave has never been visited, many Southern California Grotto expeditions have attempted reaching the opening using rock climbing techniques. (See Caves of California for later data - W.R.H.) The opening appears about ten feet wide and 35 feet high. Using binoculars it is possible to see perhaps 20 feet back into the cave. (Clyde Barton contends that Cliff-Keyhole Cave was opened by a rockslide since the highway was built in 1939)

The "Cliff" part of the name comes from Ed Barnes and Leroy Arnold of the Southern California Grotto. The "Keyhole" part is from S.K. Whitty's recollection, although he could not remember the location.

Kings River Cave.

Kings River Cave was apparently discovered, explored and named by Frank Dale and me, in September, 1954. The cavern parallels the Kings River for a distance of two hundred feet and carries some of the river's flow which seeps through debris at the upper end. While the cavern is accessible only at the end of the summer when the river's flow is small, one must still wade through water for the entire length of the cave. The entrance is well hidden by overhanging rocks about 600 feet down river from the bridge on the north side. At the time of our visit the three foot high entrance was two thirds filled with water. Flowstone and a few dripstone formations occur at the back or upper end of the cave. The cave is essentially a single passage about five feet high and five to 15 feet wide. Of all the caves in the area, this one is probably the youngest.

Windy Cliff Cave.

Windy Cliff Cave has two openings on the north side of the Kings River and about 50 feet above it. The cavern is named after the cliff above it. Bear Cave lies about 150 feet to the east. . . I have seen colonies of several hundred short eared bats here.

WHAT CAVE IS THIS? DEPARTMENT

From the Nelson Examiner (Lovingston, Va.), Nov. 12, 1886, p. 1, c. 6:

Ducks that swim in underground ponds

Panther Creek is a stream in northeastern Colorado. One of the sources of the creek is a shallow, sedgy pond, from which the water pours over a miniature precipice some ten feet in height and five or six in width. The pond is the resort in their season of a great many wild ducks, who feed on the sedgy plants growing on its margins and its shallow bottom. Last year a neighboring ranchman noticed that on disturbing these water fowl, in place of flying to a distance, they circled around for a few moments and then dashed through the veil of water formed by the falls coming from the pond.

Though a good deal astonished the ranchman had no time for investigation of the singular circumstance, and not until a short time ago did he follow the tracks of the ducks through the falling waters. Beyond a slight ducking he experienced no inconvenience in passing behind the falls. Once there and the way was clear. Opening before him was a passage three feet in width and of sufficient height to allow a man to pass upright. The walls of the subterranean way were dripping with water and undoubtedly passed directly beneath the pond. He had not gone many yards before the sound of a great quacking fell upon his ears. Hastening his pace he soon came upon a large cavern, in the center of which was a lake. The surface of this lake was thick with ducks. The water fowl were mostly mallard and teal, though several other varieties were represented.

On the approach of the intruder the ducks arose in an immense cloud and disappeared through an opening beyond the lake. Our adventurer followed them and found another and similar lake, covered with wild ducks. Again the fowl arose, and with frightened and clamorous quacks thronged through another passage way. Here the pursuer found the largest lake of all, and the end of the subterranean water chain. The ducks now took the back track, and he could hear the rush of their wings and the sound of their harsh notes growing fainter as they sought the safety of the outer air,

THE ORIGIN OF THE GREAT SHRINE OF FUTENMA

-Y. Tamayose, revised by Doug Rhodes

In a bygone day there lived a virgin named Guji in the village of Tobaru, Shuri (Okinawa). She was uncommonly beautiful and noble and was the most beautiful maiden the people had seen. Many men asked her to marry but their proposals were all refused. She was very shy and stayed in her room most of the time to avoid being seen, she never left home and worked at the loom most of the time.

One day while weaving she fell asleep and dreamed that her father and brother, who were on a voyage at the time, were meeting with a great misfortune. In her dream she struggled to save them. She had saved her brother and was trying desperately to save her father when she was awakened by her mother. Later a messenger came to tell of an accident. He said that her brother was all right but that her father had been killed. Guji and her mother were saddened, and Guji became even shyer. She never left her room after the accident. However she had a younger sister who married when she came of age.

One day her sister's husband said that he wanted to see Guji. The sister said, "It is impossible. If I ask her to see you she might become very angry and of course she will refuse to see you. She is definitely different from the common". Still he continued to plead, "You are my wife and she is my sister-in-law, so I should be allowed to meet her. I would like to see how beautiful she is. Please." After thinking a few seconds she answered, "I am going to my home today. While I talk with my sister you may come, as if by accident; however, you must leave at once and then go back home."

The wife went to her home and talked with Guji. Her husband came and saw Guji as was planned. Even though he left at once it was a serious matter because the maiden was ashamed to be seen by her brother-in-law. She went to her room and drawing a tip of yarn, left as fast as she could. Her family followed her at once but they lost her. (We call this yarn uuhara, thousands of feet to weave cloth and kept in a big basket about the size of a 5-gallon can)

Guji went into the cave of Futenma where she disappeared instantly, body and soul. In due time and with great difficulty the people followed the yarn to the cave. Desparately they searched every nook and cranny but she was never found. This is the origin of the "Great Shrine of Futenma". In the past this shrine has been worshipped by many people and it shall be worshipped by many more, to protect one's descendants, to secure safety on the seas, and to make the relation with or proposal, people will always worship at this shrine.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT VIEWS FROM WYANDOTTE CAVE

Crawford Co., Ind., U.S.A.

Length claimed, 23 1/2 miles.

- 201 Entrance.
- 202 Entrance.
- 203 Gorge in Washington Avenue
- 204 Banditti Hall
- 205 Pillar of the Constitution. (From below.)
Solid alabaster (dripstone,) 25 feet in diameter.
- 206 Pillar of the Constitution. (From above.)
- 207 Coming through the Cut-off.
- 208 Entrance to Pillared Palace (Front view.)
- 209 Entrance to Pillared Palace (Oblique view.)
- 210 Wall near Entrance to Pillared Palace.
- 211 A View in Pillared Palace.
- 212 Group of Stalactites in Pillared Passage.
- 213 Pillared Palace, the \$50.00 Stalactite.
- 214 A Pillar in Pillared Palace.
- 215 Calliope's Bower. (Roof.)
- 216 Calliope's Bower. (Group of Stalactites.)
- 217 The Hippopotamus.
- 218 The Throne.
- 219 Monumental Hall,
- 220 Rothrock's Cathedral and Monument Mountain
1000 feet in circumference, 185 feet from floor to Dome.
- 221 The Auger Hole.
- 222 Coming Down Slippery Hill.
- 223 White Cloud Room. (Looking in.)
- 224 The Bishop's Rostrum, or Pulpit.
- 225 The Ball Room.
- 226 The "Last Rose of Summer." (Gypsum.)
- 227 Beauty's Bower. (Gypsum.)
- 228 Milroy's Temple, Bailey's Gallery No. 1.
- 235 Milroy's Temple, Niagara Falls. (No. 1.)
- 236 Milroy's Temple, Niagara Falls. (No. 2.)
- 237 Milroy's Temple, Niagara Falls. (No. 3.)
- 240 Monument Mountain, from part way up west side.
- 241 Hall of Ruins.
- 243 Rugged Pass.
- 244 Frost King's Palace, showing the "Carpet Bag."
- 245 Ship in Stocks.
- 246 Stalactites in Hall of Representatives.
- 247 The Alligator
- 248 The Turnip, in Calliope's Bower.
- 249 Pillared Palace, Bunch of Curled Stalactites.
- 250 Pillared Palace, Henry's Column.
- 360 Wyandotte Cave Hotel.
- 361 The Photographer and his Assistant.
- 362 "Road" to Wild Cat Cave.

- 363 Mouth of Saltpeter Cave.
- 364 Path to the cave, looking down.
- 365 View South-East from front Porch of Hotel.
- 401 Little Wyandotte, Pillar near Entrance.
- 402 Little Wyandotte, The "Peris' Prison".
- 403 Little Wyandotte, Inner End.

Also views from Marengo, Ind., and Mammoth Ky. Caves. Orders by mail will receive careful attention.

BEN. HAINS, Cave Photographer,
New Albany, Ind., U.S.A.

(Supplied by New Albany Public Library, New Albany, Indiana, which reports having 220, 243, 213, 206, 207, 221, 205?, 402 and 222. Who has others?)

BOOK NOTE

"Underground City", or "The Child of the Cavern", by Jules Verne, translated by W.H.G. Kingston. Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, undated. 1883

A chance encounter in a junk shop unearthed this Jules Verne novel that is much less well known than "A Journey to the Center of the Earth". Unfortunately but perhaps expectedly, the story bears only obliquely upon caves.

The tale is of a worked-out coal mine in Scotland at Aberfoyle wherein, at the 1500 foot level lived the retired superintendent and his wife and son. Assorted strange occurrences lead to an investigation of the furthest reaches of the mine where, eventually, a breakthrough is made into a vast natural cavern - in coal.

"...Above their heads rose a lofty pointed dome. The pillars which sustained it were lost in the schistous roof, at a height of three hundred feet, a height nearly equal to that of the Mammoth Dome of the caves of Kentucky.

That enormous hall, the greatest of all the American caves, can contain five thousand persons with ease."

To make a long story short, a city grew on the banks of the underground lake Malcolm until, one day, explorers find an unconscious girl at the bottom of a 180-foot shaft; the further adventures of Nell and two characters whose names, at least, Silfax and Harfang, belong in spelean lore, can best be followed by the reader.

-- Rane L. Curl

TRANSLATION

Gvozdetzki, N.A. 1963. Prologue to Adventure is Underground, by William R. Halliday, Moscow, Geografiz, 240 pp. Originally New York, Harper & Bros. Translated by Charles Coughlin, Cascade Grotto of the N.S.S.

The book by the director of speleological surveillance in the Western USA, Wm. Halliday, is the first book about caves of America to be published in a Russian translation. Although several of the caves of the USA, such as Mammoth and Carlsbad, are well known, nevertheless a wide range of not only readers, but also specialists - geographers and geologists - have very vague and often contradictory notions about American caves.

There are descriptions of Mammoth Cave in Russian by some of our countrymen who visited it, but these are very old descriptions made in the middle and at the end of the last Century by E.R. Zimmerman and the well-known geodesist V.V. Vitovski. In one of the volumes of the geographical yearly "Globus" (The Globe) there was published a short article about Carlsbad cave without indications of the source (obviously American) by which it was put together or from where it was borrowed. Here, if you please, is everything known to us in Russian literature that is devoted especially to American caves. In the native literature about karst areas and caves in general one finds different information about American caves borrowed from various foreign sources.

The fundamental work of the famous American geographer-geomorphologist W.M. Davis, for example, is well known to our karst specialists. In this work are many facts about American caves - especially caves of the U.S.A. Some of these are quoted in Soviet karst-studies publications.

The book by W.R. Halliday mentions caves of various origins: formed from the melting ice in the body of a glacier, by the thickening of lava streams, by the action of the surf. But major attention is given to karst caves as we know them, that is, to cavities, often of large size and complicated structure, cropping up on account of the dissolving and accompanying underground erosion of the bedrock - chiefly limestone. It is natural that complicated systems of underground labyrinths in limestone karst caves are richly decorated with accumulations of tiny formations (stalactites, stalagmites, etc). It is very interesting to see calcite or aragonite crystals shining before the light of a fire.

Gathered in the book by W.R. Halliday is information about various caves of the U.S.A. (lengths, depths) often disagreeing considerably from facts found in our karst literature from American geographical works, western European reference publications and speleological summaries. Where discrepancies exist they are stipulated in our comments. The figures quoted by Halliday which are in truth very scanty, about the dimensions of American caves are often more recent and probably more reliable. They are of general interest to our karst experts and speleologists. It should be noted that the information about the dimensions of American caves to which we are already accustomed is taken from sufficiently authoritative scientific reference books. Nevertheless the newer facts from Halliday contradict them.

For example, the total length of the halls and passages of Mammoth Cave is set at 225 km (140 miles) in the famous American geographic work about North America by Atwood, but in a British encyclopedia published in 1932 - 240 km. The total length of the grandiose and multi-levelled Carlsbad cave, a visit to which Halliday describes in the 10th Chapter, on the authority of a speleological summary by F. Trombe is 50 km; in a 1943 edition of an American textbook of geomorphology by N. Hinds it is written that more than 48 km (30 miles) of her galleries and halls were explored, but this was still not the entire length of the cave. At the same time out of those offered for the attention of the readers of the book, we know that the longest system of caves in the US appears to be the system of Flint Ridge in Kentucky, "where there is already 40 km of passages on the map".

This statement by Halliday forces us to view with watchfulness and scepticism well-known earlier facts given us about the length of American caves and, probably, to take the record for the longest cave from America to Europe, namely to Switzerland, where the cave system Hölloch in the basin of the river Muota reaches a length of 85 km, or even with several new passages - 100 km.

The author of the book is an experienced sportsman-speleologist, by training a doctor, a surgeon, having a degree of doctor of medicine. Great experience in cave research and a sufficiently wide knowledge of scientific questions of speleology allows him to compile a small glossary for cave explorers, located at the end of this book. However, we had to clarify in comments separate definitions concerning special questions about karst studies, and several geologic terms. (I wonder how he did with my tongue-in-cheek definitions of stalactite and stalagmite - W.R.H.)

The recommendations of W.R. Halliday on the techniques of investigation of caves and advice on scientific speleology can be of use in our studies of caves. We consider the opinions of Halliday about the high degree of the display of collectivism in the work of research teams of speleologists to be very important and correct.

In the present book, for the convenience of the Russian reader, American measures of length are converted to metric.

COLLOQUY

Regarding Fred Dickey's "Note on Stephenson's Lost River" in the Summer 1971 JSH, nobody has submitted anything formally, but several Mammoth Cave buffs have raised an intriguing point: did de Hauranne descend Gorin's Dome or was he merely relying on statements of the guides? It is well-known that the various factions of the Mammoth Cave guides each advanced its own mythology in order to glorify their own heroes especially at and after the time of de Hauranne's visit.

Someone should descend Gorin's Dome at minimum water and report on present-day conditions, unfortunately now influenced by the Bronsville Dam. I understand that a nearby dam mysteriously sprang a leak after cavers began wearing anti-dam buttons; any chance of a similar occurrence here?

This is the last 1972 issue of JSH which will be mailed to persons who have not paid 1972 dues. Have you?

* * *

Peter Hauer and Jack Speece have reproduced a limited number of copies of three important and exceedingly scarce items:

"V.M.S." (Mrs.) for George W. Snider. ca. 1885. The Tourists' Gem, describing the Manitou Grand Caverns, the largest and most wonderful subterraneum in the Rocky Mountains, and other attractions for tourists. 17 pp plus new commentary. 28 copies reproduced.

Jordan, George. 1855. The Great Cave of Dry Fork of Cheat River, Virginia. 48 pp plus commentary. 26 copies reproduced.

Anon. 1874. The Crystal Cave at Virginsville. 11 pp plus new commentary. 35 copies reproduced.

* * *

Here is a curious saltpeter cave reference:

"In the summer of 1780, (Tennesseans) left their families, and generously marched to the assistance of their friends. 900 of them mounted, under the command of Col. Campbell, poured down from the Allegany, like the torrents from its summit. Gunpowder they had already learnt to prepare from the saltpetre in their caves, and lead they dug out of their mines."

Salley, A.S. 1948. Introduction of new edition of: A sketch of the life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and a history of his brigade, etc etc, Charleston, Gould and Riley, 182 pp.; 1948 reprint by Continental Book Co., Marietta, Ga.

Yr editor is unaware of any documentation of saltpeter mining in Tennessee as early as 1780, and is not familiar with the writer of this new introduction. Has anyone any information indicating whether the above is mere excessive rhetoric, or authenticated data?

* * *

Stan Sides writes: "Burton Faust didn't need to hypothesize the existence of the Gothic Avenue tower for pumping leach-water back to the Rotunda. In Mammoth Cave and the Cave Region of Kentucky, Randolph (p. 14) printed the 1845 lithograph showing the tower in Gothic Avenue. I imagine he saw at least one of the prints."

* * *

The British Caver, Vol. 58, Spring 1972 contains an English translation of an earlier article from Die Höhle: "Anton Friedrich Lindner - a modern caving pioneer." The article stresses that Lindner, "through his initial descents of the caves of the Triestekarst, decisively influenced the further evolution of caving." This and the S.R. Publishers reprints of Baker's Caving and Hutton's A tour to the caves (Yorkshire, in 1780) can be obtained from ASHA member Tony Oldham, 17 Freemantle Road, Bristol BS5 6SY, GB.

The curator of the Dumfries Burgh Museum has demolished the possibility of authenticity of "Bruce's Cave", a minor commercial venture near Greta Green and Kirkpatrick Fleming in southern Scotland. This is a sandstone shelter with an ancient -looking inscription in archaic lettering over the entrance, attributed to one "Ermintrude". A.E. Truckell, Esq. writes: "The 'Ermintrude' mentioned in the Gothic inscription was the wife of the proprietor of Cove in the 1870s; Beaufort Irving's "Book of the Irvings" gives the details of its cutting at the same time as the laying out of the site as a grotto - some at least of the rock cutting seems to be of this date. It is not, of course, included in the "Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Dumfriesshire"; the "Book of the Irvings", published early in the present century gives the first mention of it. There have, therefore, been no reports in antiquarian journals on the "cave", as its "cultus" seems relatively modern. Irving recounts the legend of the hiding of Bruce in a cave by that branch of the Irvings who were granted an estate by Bruce in Aberdeenshire. The Ministry of Works tell me that they have two "official" Bruce's Caves - one on Isle Rathlin, one in Argyllshire, under their custodianship. You realize, of course, that Bruce is omnipresent in legend here - every other estate seems to owe its origin to old wives running round it while Bruce supped his porage - there were athletes in those days!

* * * * *

Bill Stephenson sent a letter dated January 27, 1972 to the members of the Awards Committee, on NSS stationery listing the 1943 NSS Committee Chairmen and Board of Governors. "Repeated requests for current stationery having been ignored, am forced to use any old stationery I can dig up." Sure glad he did, several names I had almost forgotten and at least one - George Crabb, chairman of the Mapping Committee - that I don't recall at all. Wonder what else Bill will dredge up.

* * *

The present owner of the island of Staffa - famous for Fingal's Cave - supposedly had it up for sale. But when I made inquiry, having in mind something like the Pengelly trust, two newspaper items appeared, mistakenly identifying me as a millionaire and hinting that I was an American going to steal this great natural wonder of Scotland. It turned out that the present owner had not withdrawn his controversial application to build a resort hotel on the near-wilderness island which has had the conservationists of Scotland up in arms and at the time of this writing, there is grave doubt that the offer to sell is genuine.

* * *

Clarifying a recent point, Larry Asmun writes: Ray France (chief guide at Mammoth Cave now) told me that Martin Leo Charlet was Tour Leader Supervisor (Chief Guide) and hotel manager, but not at the same time.

* * *

Alvin McLane writes: "The family Cyprinodontidae was used by Lacépède in 1803; I'm not sure of the connection with the Mammoth Cave fish."

SPELEOMEMORABILIA EXCHANGE

Jack Speece (R.D. 4, Box 352, Lewistown, Penna, 17044) writes that he now has THE BRITISH CAVER Volumes 53 to 58 now in stock for immediate shipment at \$2.00 per volume.

"The Lesser Caverns of Schoharie County, N.Y." by Arthur H. Van Voris is still available for \$2.00 from Frank Keese, Laboratories, St. Mary's Hospital, 1300 Massachusetts Avenue, Troy, N.Y. 12180.

Gerry Forney writes that the sheet music for "The Death of Floyd Collins" is available for \$2.00 in a book entitled "Prison and Mountain Songs", from Plymouth Music Company, 17 W. 60th St., NY 10023, and a recorded version on a record entitled: "J.E. Mainer V. 6 Fiddling with his girl Susan", from Rural Rhythm Records, Box A, Arcadia, Calif. 91006. Yep, that's the title he gave me.

Cleon Turner's country classic on Crystal Onyx Cave and his autobiography continues to be available at that cave. The price seems to vary from \$3.00 down.

Stan Sides, M.D. (5029 Easley St., Apt. 6, Millington, Tenn. 38053) wants Booton Herndon's "The death of Floyd Collins" from Saga, and Roskolenko's "The ordeal of Floyd Collins"; he will even settle for xerox copies.

Hugh Blanchard (1828 South Alpha, South Pasadena, Calif.) wants NSS News Vol. 6 August, Nov.; Vol. 9 Oct, Nov.; Vol. 12 Feb., Apr., July. Also Calif. Caver Vol. 19 nos. 1 & 2. He has for trading some old News, Calif. Cavers, and Half Hours Underground, and Adams' Famous Caves & Catacombs.

Yr editor still needs issue #12 of The Speleologist (British).

Jim Chester (410 E. Aspen, Bozeman, Mont., 59715) has for trading an Adventure is Underground, and Kyrle's "Die Eisriesenwelt etc".

Larry E. Matthews (206 W. 38th, Apt. 122, Austin, Texas, 78705) wants: Adv. is Underground, McGill's Caverns of Va., Caves of California, 10 years under the earth. Also newsletters: Ga Underground V. 4 #4,6; Huntsville Grotto NL Vol. 1-9; Troglodyte (Cumb. Gr.) Vol. 1 #1-7, 11; Vol. 2 # 1-4, 6, 9,10. Also NSS Bulletin (originals) 1-5, 8, 14. Also NSS News Vol. 6 #5,8,11; Vol. 7 #4,10; Vol. 8 # 4,5; Vol. 9 #3,5,7-12; Vol. 10 #1,7,8; Vol. 12 #2,4-7,9.

For trading or sale he has available: Bailey 1918 Report..Caves of the Eastern Highland Rim etc, Depths of the Earth, Life of the Cave, some early Speleotypes, several British publications, Speleodigest 1965 and 1966, many issues of Speleonews, 9 issues of NSS News, 13 issues of NSS Bulletin (small format), national geographics, guidebooks, recent pamphlets etc.

Yr editor still needs an original NSS Bulletin 2.

The William Pengelly Cave Studies Trust Ltd. c/o Edmund Taylor, 139 Main Entrance Drive, Pittsburgh, Penna., 15228, has appealed to overseas members for help in increasing its membership and this its circulation of Studies in Speleology which has contained excellent historical material recently as well as other worldwide reports of extremely high quality. US membership is \$6.00, junior (under 18) \$3.00 and well worth it.

Bobby Wainscott (Route 1, New Castle, Ky., 40050) wants an Adventure is Underground.

So does George Jackson, (4180 York Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., 90065).

For that matter, so do I (1117 36th Avenue East, Seattle, Wash, 98102).

Pete Hauer (127 S. 27th, Apt. A., Harrisburg, Penna., 17103) has a new list of 109 items for trade or sale and in addition, a list of about 25 items for trade only - these being high grade material. Both lists have been going fast, but some probably will remain. At last report, he had: DeSerres 1838 - Essai sur les Cavernes; 1796 Guide to the Lakes etc including Tour to the Caves (see above for reprint info); Baker's Moors, Crags and Caves of the High Peak, Baker & Balch - Netherworld of Mendip; Shahan - Creation of Carlsbad Caverns; 1870 Ancient Cave men of Devonshire; Snyder 1887 Manitou Grand Caverns (original of the Hauer-Speece reprint mentioned above); Baring Gould - Cliff castles and Cave dwellings of Europe; Beyond Time; Pinney - Complete Book of Cave Exploration; Sterling - Story of Caves; Poole - Deep in caves and Caverns MANY others, including "many early and scarce cave stereo views, including Waldacks, James, RVD, Snyder etc";

Pete wants Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland (especially scarce to rare) material almost exclusively.

My own trading stock is rather high at the moment; a new list available for self-addressed stamped envelope. Best item for trade is Martin on Mammoth Cave; first edition of Badin's Grottes et Cavernes, 1867; Perry - New England's Buried Treasure; Radiant Darkness, 10 yrs under the earth; Seven Caves, Painted Caves (Grigson); My Caves - Casteret; Life & Death Underground; Bayard Taylor's At Home & Abroad with noted section of Mammoth Cave; Life of the Cave; Visiting American Caves; Douglas - Caves of Mystery; Hovey & Call on Mammoth Cave; Breuil - Beyond the bounds of history; Scott & Graham - Fingal's Cave; Vischer - Indiana Scientists; Kip - the Catacombs of Rome; Adams - Famous Caves and Catacombs; Chevalier - Subterranean Climbers; World of Caves; 1000 meters down; More years under the earth; Celebrated American Caves; Caves & Caving (Jasinski & Maxwell) and several others. Bound Century Mag.s with Luray and Mammoth articles. Big pile of NSS News, some NSS Bulletins, large and small. About a foot of grotto and regional newsletters, and some foreign publications. And three antique carbide lights which I do NOT collect.

I need particularly rarer Mammoth Cave material but still need some surprisingly common material.

