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Edited by E. Simpson.

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EDITORIAL.

The custom is that the Editor is expected to write a short preface to the first number. Why it should be so I do not profess to know, but it is customary, so I will hurry along and try to make it short and sweet, that the reader may get to better men's work than mine.

The Yorkshire Speleological Association three years ago did not exist, though we new dimly such a thing might come to pass. There were only two of us then, and one evening in August 1903 we might have been seen toiling (with two 80 foot ropes, a few candles and a camera, not to mention rucksacs crammed with clothes which had seen better days) along the road leading from Ingleton to Ribblehead. We were making for Hill Inn, Chapel-le-Dale, and how I got there I dont know, but when I did I could only murmur "long pull" and cast my weary limbs on a sofa to rest a "fleeting lassitude."

The outcome of that week's holiday was another visit on the following Xmas, and when Easter came round we were yet again to be found at Hill Inn, investigating caves. By this time all that could be explored and surveyed by two pairs of hands was exhausted and so it was decided to find if possible, some good raw material who could be trained into real ardent speleologists. Luck seemed to favour us, and we quickly got together 8 members, so that when Easter 1906 came round the first meet of the Association put it on a right footing.

The next problem was the publication of the matter which had accumulated during our investigations of previous years. It was decided that a journal should be published dealing entirely with speleological research. Now we are able to place in the hands of our members, what we believe to be the only publication in England dealing entirely with the investigations of the underground world.

The object of the journal is to place on permanent record the Associations investigations, and will also facilitate the exchange of photographs and plans which hitherto has been a rather difficult task.

Yorkshire will be the home of most of the investigations, yet it will not be entirely confined to that area, though its caves and potholes are only just beginning to yield their secrets to the world.

Owing to the difficulty in preparing this new venture only a limited number of copies will be issued, though a small reserve will be kept for the use of future members.

The Editor is especially conscious of his own short comings, being only an amateur at the best, as if his criticism at times should be severe he asks the contributiers to forgive him as he criticises only in his anxiety to bring the journal to the highest possible standard.

Bear with his failings, and rest assured he will always endeavour to do his best.

E.SIMPSON.

MERE GILL HOLES. INGLEBOROUGH.

F.Haworth.

Mere Gill Holes are the termination of a swift running stream having its source on Swinestall, the North-Eastern spur of Ingleborough, and flowing northwards until it reaches the more level part of the plateau existing on this side, where it abruptly ends its visible course by plunging over a waterfall 35 feet high into a pool some 120 feet long, 6 to 15 feet broad and in normal season 3 to 40 feet deep.

We had been engaged for some time in investigating the courses of underground streams in the Chapel-le-dale district, and had gone up at Whitsuntide 1905 with the object of carrying on our work. On Whitsunday, one of our party who was walking in the neighbourhood returned to our camp and reported that the water in Mere Gill was 20 feet below its normal level, and that the whole of the southern end was dry. We therefore determined to make a more complete survey of the pot than we had been able to do previously. Up to the present the place seems to have been left alone by explorers.

Picture a long rift in the rock with a surface width varying from 6 inches to 8 feet and in parts completely covered in, water usually 40 feet below you, dully reflecting the light from the other end of the pot, no ripple disturbing its surface, the sides precipitous andfor the most part undercut and in parts beautifully clothed with ferns, the upper end almost overgrown with shrubs, where a magnificent shower-bath sprayed fall tumbles into the depths below. One can then understand the great variety of remarks which are made about the place, varying from that of the day tripper who said to his companion "By gum, Jim, either at this deep hoil, Ah shouldn't like to fall into theear", to that of the local guide writer who calls it "a tremendous canyon,

whose cliffs are laved at the base by waters of a pool like Erebus?

Since the southern end is the higher, and nearer to the mountain one would naturally expect the water to flow out of the pot somewhere towards the northern or valley extremity.

Exploration by us in 1904 had failed to show any way of escape of the water at this end, the only hole here being a small cave which sloped downwards back to the water of the pool and into which entered two streams by falls of 6 feet and 20 feet respectively, the water then running into the pot.

We took with us two rope ladders; one 60 feet and the other 40 feet long and two 80 foot lengths of rope for safety lines. The first question was how to descend to the bare southern end. Five of the eight of us were novices at rope and ladder work, and so it is an axiom with all cave explorers to do nothing that is dangerous without taking the maximum of precaution, we decided that the best means was to follow the course of a small waterfall some 20 feet from the upper end of the pot.

The only point of difficulty was at a bend in the stream bed after a descent of 16 feet. I assisted all the novices round this corner and thence to the bottom by means of a rope. The first thing that one noticed was the extremly steep slope of mud down to the surface of the water. The highest part of this bank was opposite the first pitch of our descent. The floor then descended somewhat to the southern end where we saw a tunnel mouth four feet wide and three high. Candles were lit and we crawled up a very steep bed of silt for a distance of Twenty feet, the slope being about 2 in 5. The top of this bank marks the usual level of the water, this being very markedly shown by the high water mark on the sides of the passage.

Two things then became self-evident. The first was that in all but very dry weather, the mouth of the cave was underwater, and therefore inaccessible, andthe second that this was the

place of issue of the main part of the water from Mere Gill in its journey to the valley. The astonishing thing was to find the passage running back towards the heart of the mountain instead of towards the valley.

We were now in a passage of height varying from 4 to 40 feet in the line of the main fault of the limestone which renders the rift possible and 80 more feet found facing us a chamber some 16 feet above our heads, and from which poured a waterfall. Simpson and I climbed up this and found a chamber about 20 feet high, from a hole near the roof of which poured the stream which caused the waterfall mentioned above. The roof of the chamber can not be far from the surface of the ground and we tried subsequently to locate it but cannot up to the present flatter ourselves on our success.

Clambering back to the bottom passage, where the rest of the party awaited us, we were met with the announcement that not very far off were more falls. We therefore followed the downward course of the stream which branched off abruptly to the left of its previous direction, (the passage being by no means so lofty and only about 2 feet wide, but very much waterworn) till a roar told us of the near presence of falls.

Neither candle nor magnesium light revealed the bottom, so two novices were sent back for an 80 foot rope. Simpson then volunteered to descend first to a break we could just distinguish below us. Lowering him into the waterfall, it was not long before he called a halt, the first pitch proving to be about 30 feet deep. He could distinguish another break below him, so we decided to return to the surface for ladders and ropes. By means of a couple of crowbars wedged across the passage into convenient cracks in the walls we fastened the upper end of the 60 foot ladder, and belayed this end to a chock-stone which we found some 20 feet back and 10 feet above the floor of the passage.

Simpson was then again lowered. By some marvellous chance his candle was unextinguished, and he safely descended another pitch

of 40 feet when he expressed a desire that I should join him. It will be some time before I forget that journey. My candle was lit for about 6 feet of the descent, then both it and I came very suddenly into the water. I have often found an ordinary shower bath nearly take ~~the~~ away my breath, but this beat it hollow. Get about 50 times the strength of the ordinary shower bath and let the water fall on yous head (you wearing an ordinary cloth cap) with gradually increasing force and you will in most cases be glad to cry halt, as I did for a minute or two, on arrival at the bottom of the first pitch. After that, it seemed a still greater marvel to me how Simpson's candle had remained alight during his descent. The second pitch was easier to go down, as the fall was not quite vertical andthe water slid down it, instead of breaking on you. On my arrival here, I found a platform some 4 feet wide and then a third fall of approximately the same height as the one last descended, so I let Simpson down this. He then went a little further, down further falls of 6 and 5 feet, along the passage which turned first to the right andthen to the left, but he soon returned as we never care to wander far singly into unknown caves in case of some unforeseen mishap. We were both tired and so, after hauling him up the third pitch back to my level, we both ascended to the top of the falls, leaving the ladders fixed ready for another descent. Time underground 3½ hours.

Just as we had changed clothes, and had a good lunch of sandwiches and hot soup, four members of the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club arrived with ladders and ropes. I told them what we had done, and that our tackle was fixed down below if they cared to use it. They therefore went below, not by our side waterfall, but by a ladder let down the then dry waterfall at the head of the pot. While they were below, I remembered that in previous searches in the neighbourhood I had found a small pot fourteen feet deep South of Mere Gill, on the further side of the wall, in which I had distinctly heard the sound of a waterfall. I went to this pot to confirm my

previous experience. When there, I heard not only the sound of the water, but also that of the party now below, showing that there is a continuous passage between the pot andthe cave, which, if cleared should enable one to enter the cave in absolute independence of the amount of water in Mere Gill, with the difference that there will be a bigger volume of water than when we descended.

On their return to the surface, they said that they had not been down the falls and urged me to survey the cave as far as possible. Tuesday morning found us at the top at 9-30. We got down our previous climb andwere not long before we got to the top of the falls. I "lowered" Simpson, Burrow, Stringer and Cook to the bottom of the second pitch and then, leaving three members of the party, Flatow, Jacobson and Jeffery to look after the life-line I descended to the bottom of the third pitch where I was joined by Simpson, leaving the other three to haul us up again on our return.

I have never seen a more weird scene, than the one which presented itself here. The flickering candle flames at three levels, dimly lighting the hugh hall over a hundred feet in height, the silvery shine of the water as it descended, sparkling brightly at each of the breaks in the fall, and the scarcely distinguishable figures of the three at the top make an ineffaceable picture in my mind.

Leaving the Mere Gill concert party to amuse themselves as best they might, we found the stream cutting away under another bed of limestone, the main line of fault being perceptible at intervals. The descent was rather rapid and the roof consequently increased in height as we progressed. Presently we heard another roar, showing the proximity of more falls. These began at a sharp turn in the passage. Magnesium light showed a state of affairs almost similar to that in the hall above. The falls again descended in pitches to a plumbed depth of 65 to 70 feet. I went part way down the first pitch but from motives of safety soon returned. We all got back to the surface in safety, after a stay underground of 4

hours.

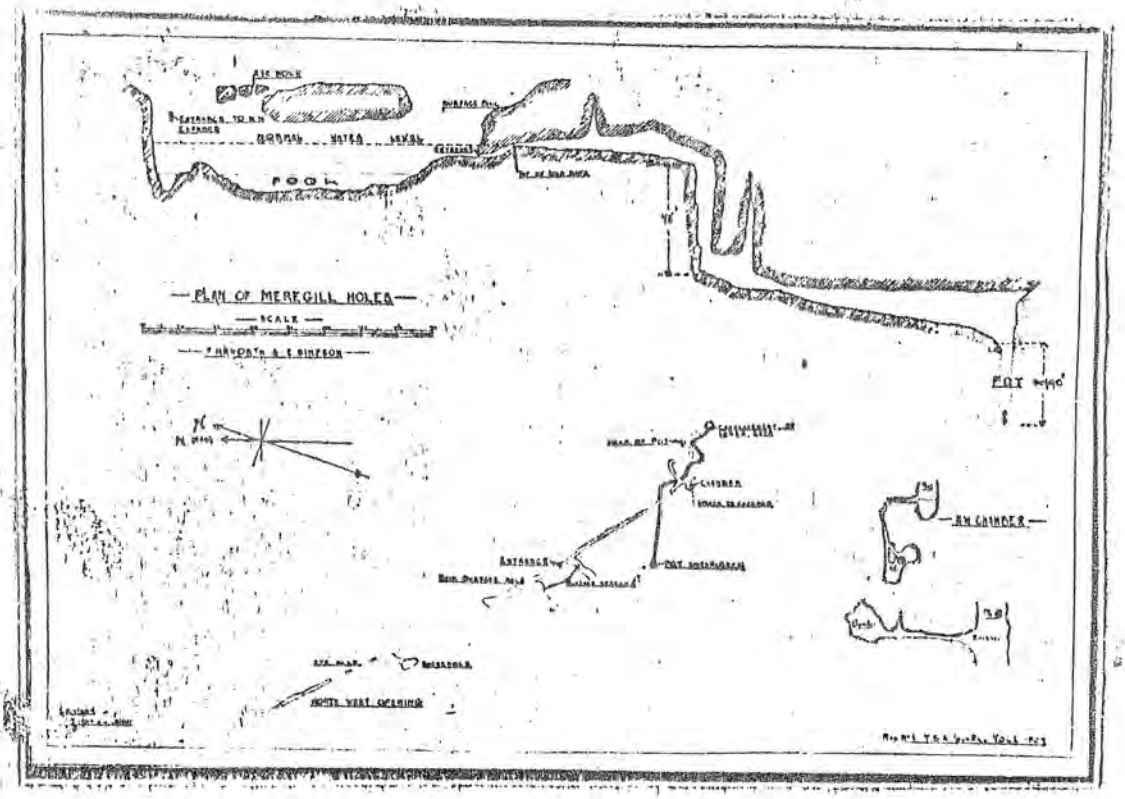
Further survey of the pool during the week showed that there is another exit for the water when it falls below the level of the silt bed in the tunnel mentioned before. This is about half- way between the ends, being close to the "Eye-hole". We could hear the sound of a waterfall through a crack, but were not provided with means to get to it, the water being from 13 to 17 feet in depth and the rock much undercut.

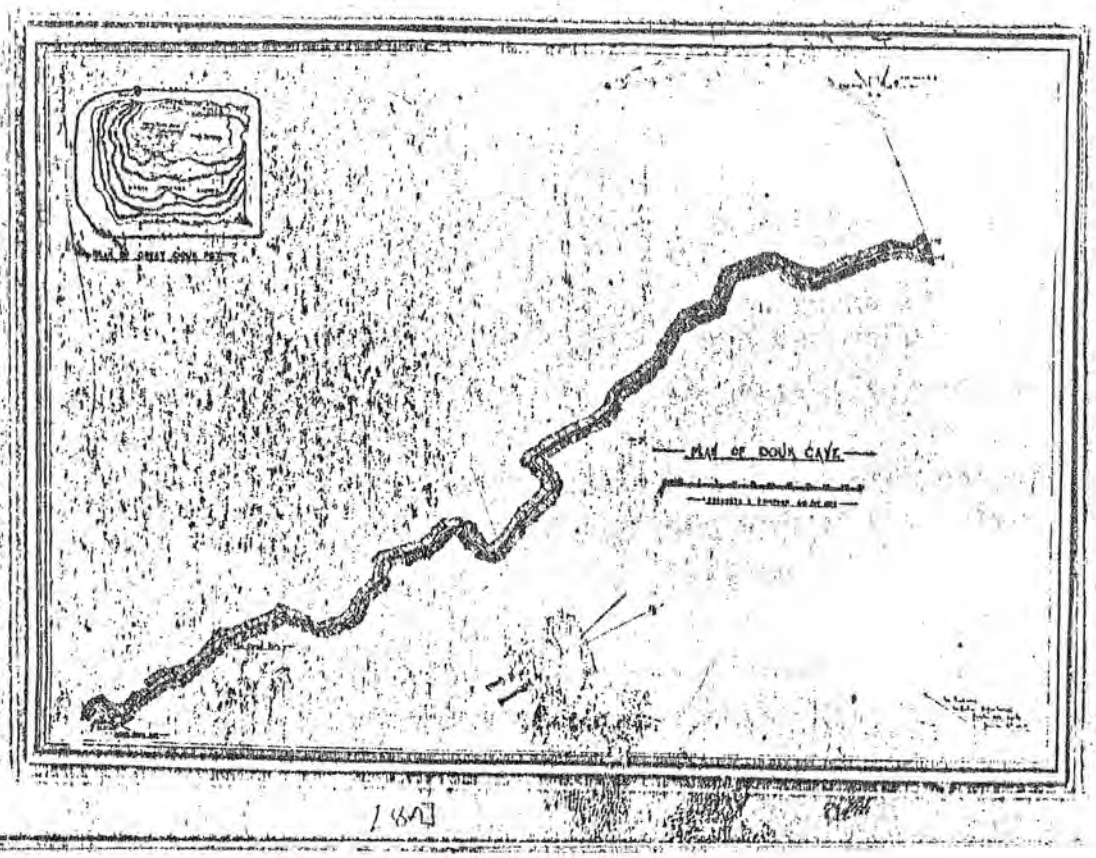
At Easter 1906 we again attempted to explore the holes but as the water was horribly cold, besides being greater in volume than in 1905 we did not get further than the second pitch.

The weekend however proved that our previous surmise was correct as to the second exit for the water, the whole of the pool drained off just at the place we mentioned.

We have attempted to clear the pot on the further side of the wall, but have not hitherto achieved any amount of success.

I can scarcely predict what follows after the foot of the second set of falls whose depth below ground is over 200 feet. It is evident that a larger party than ours wewill be needed for the thorough survey of the cave, but now the ground is broken we hope it will not be long before a complete exploration is completed, which will show that Mere Gill is a worthy rival to its companion pot on the other face of Ingleborough, namely Alum Pot.


PLAN OF MEREGILL HOLES
SCALE
NORMAL WATER LEVEL
POOL
POT
NORTH WEST OPENING


PLAN OF DOUK CAVE

DOW CAVE, NR Kettlewell.

Oliver Stringer.

This cave is situated in the East Scale Park, near Kettlewell, and is somewhat difficult to find. Leaving Kettlewell we cycled along the Middleham road for about 2 miles, when the road began to rise steeply. At this point on the right there is a stile, over this we climbed and following the path shortly arrived at the side of a stream. Crossing this by a bridge we followed a small tributary which joins the main stream from the east bank, until we arrived at the cave mouth. A great quantity of rock was dislodged at the cave mouth during the severe winters some 10 years ago, which now renders the cave much easier to find.

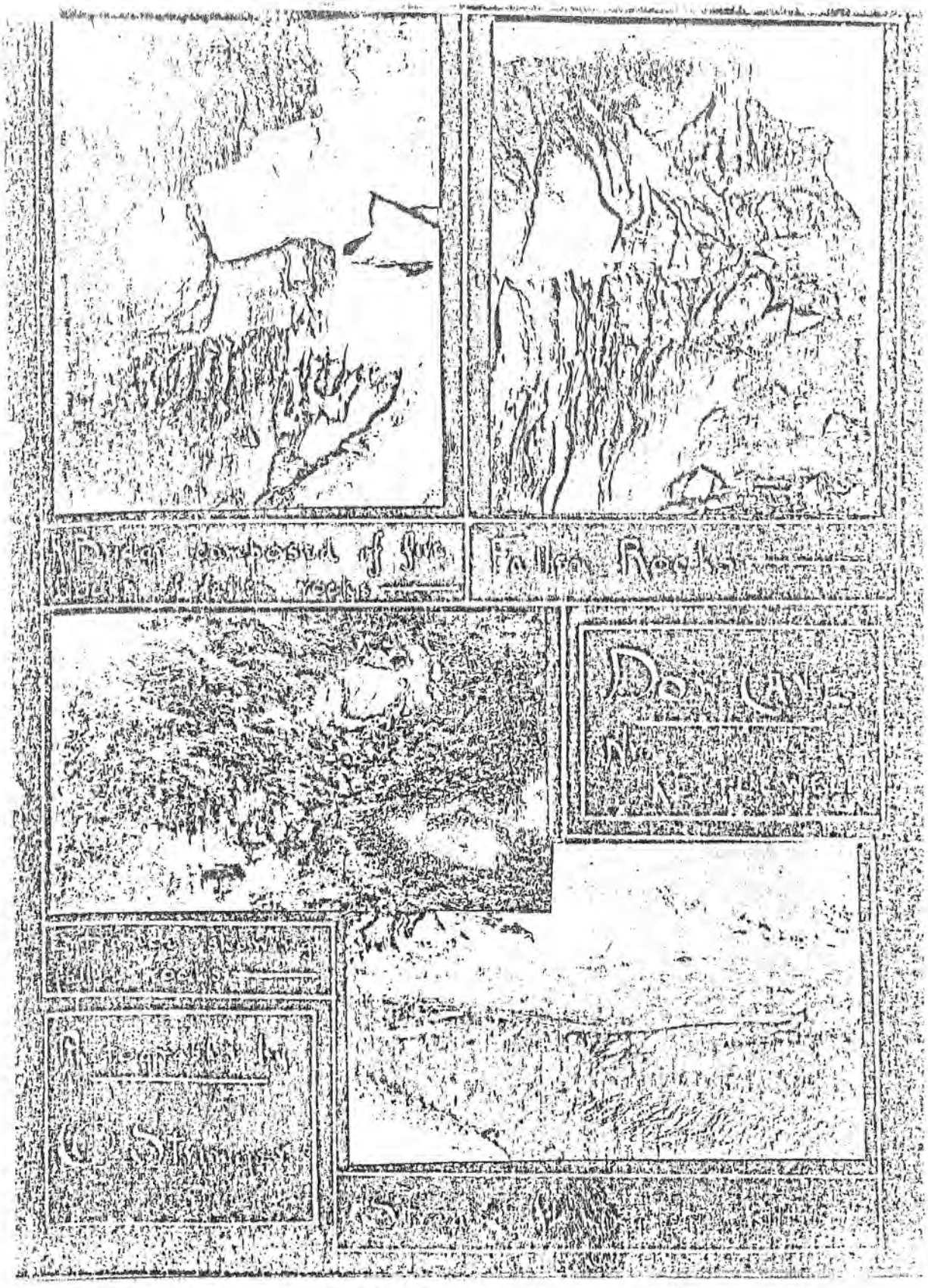
The accounts of the length of the cave, were an enquiry at Kettlewell most startling. We first gathered it was about 1½ miles long, but under pressure our informant admitted it was probably not less than 3 miles, so we thought we might with interest investigate it ourselves. We did and found the length greatly overestimated, not being more than about 445 yards or a quarter of a mile.

The stream which flows through the cave, finds its way through the loose rocks on the hillside, and issues several yards lower down the dale.

On entering we descended a slope of fallen rocks to a ledge some 10 feet or so above the stream. It soon became impossible to proceed dry shod however, and we found it easiest to walk in the stream bed.

About 100 feet from the entrance is a curious arch composed of five masses of rock, which have fallen and wedged themselves across the passage. At this point the roof is flat and some 30 or 40 feet above the stream, while the width is probably about 15 feet.

As we proceed the floor gradually rises until it is almost too low to proceed further. The width at this point is about 30 feet, the stream flowing between silt beds.



About 1000 feet from the entrance, on the left, is a dry passage, about 100 feet long ending in a high chamber. A few yards along this dry passage, which has a steeply rising gradient, is a low horizontal passage, in which it is possible to crawl to a point where it joins the main passage.

Leaving the side cave we came to a place where a great deal of fallen roof had almost blocked the main passage, but found it possible to climb over this into a large chamber. The passage is low, and it was necessary to crawl for some distance, when we again came to fallen roof with the consequent increase in the height of the passage.

The fallen rocks from the roof has formed a high chamber here, while the stream is lost to sight among the loose blocks. A few yards further, the stream falls between fallen rocks, and it seems impossible to penetrate further than this point.

There are several tunnels leading out of the main cave, but owing to their regular character, I think they are artificial, probably made by miners in search for lead.

The general direction of the main cave is S.E. and that of the dry side passage N.N.E.

On the hill above the cave are several shake-holes, but we could not find any which it was possible to enter.

GREAT DOUK POT AND CAVE. CHAPEL-LE-DALE.

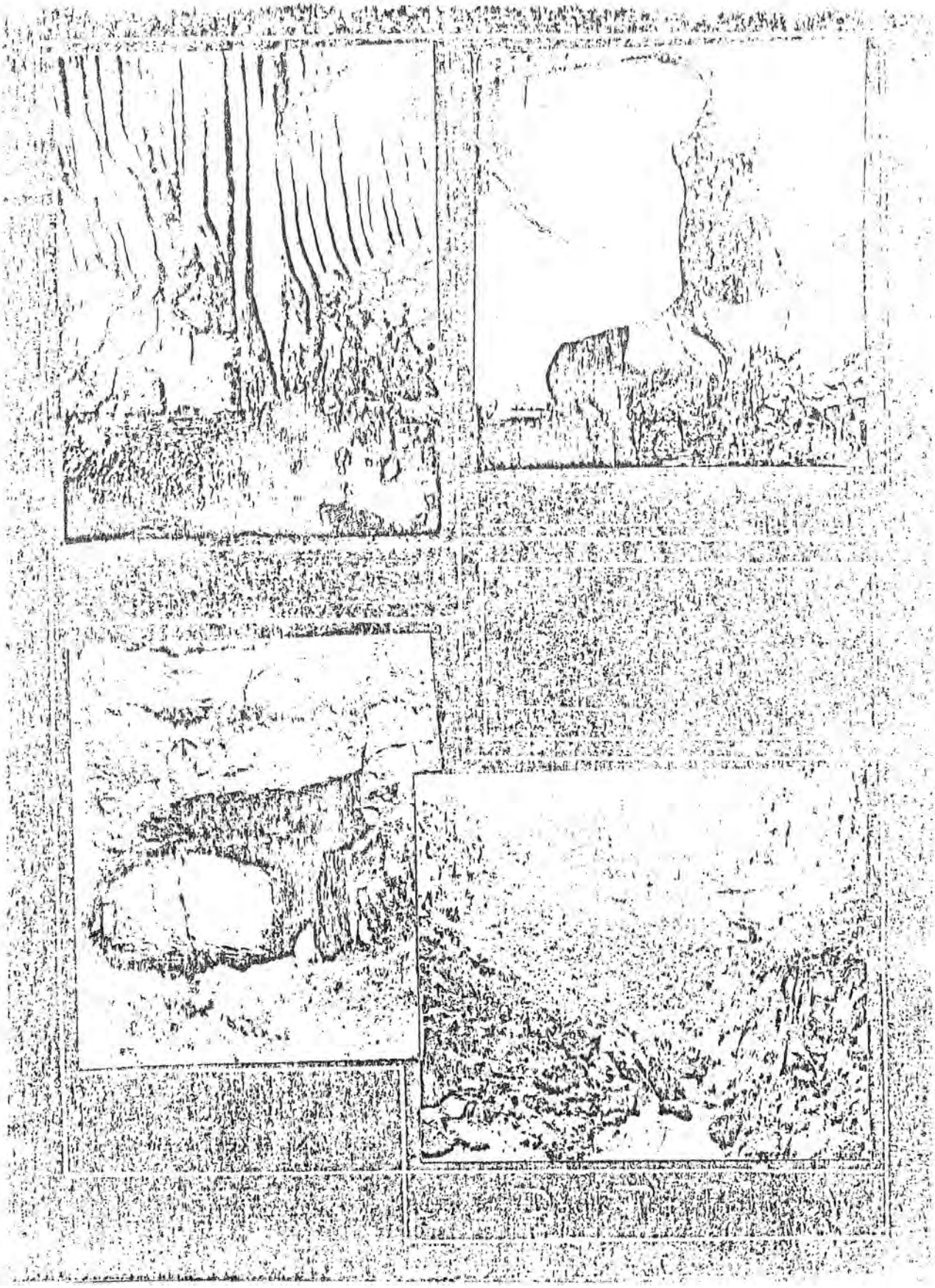
R.E.Cooke.

Douk is the name given to a pot-hole and cave situated on the North-West flank of Ingleborough.

To reach it from the Ingleton and Hawes road, cross the stile just above Hill Inn, and follow the sled track (which will be found on the top of the first rise) running towards the mountain. Turn to the left after reaching the second gate, and following up the wall side for about 150 yards you will see a large depression (about 160 feet long and 100 broad) surrounded by a wall This is Great Douk Pot, and it has an elevation of about 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and its greatest depth is about 60 feet. There is a possible climb down to the bottom of the pot at the South end, but by far the easiest descent is on the NW. side, down a steep slope of fallen rocks and earth. It is quite evident at first sight that Douk Pot has not been formed in the same manner as the majority of the pot holes, (namely by the "wearing away" action of a surface stream). The general appearance is more suggestive of fallen roof. The probability that this theory is correct is almost a certainty for a glance down the east side shows a small stream issuing from which, after flowing nearly across the pot, sinks below the fallen rocks at the base of a sheer precipice on the north. This water is not seen again till it emerges in Dale Beck, just above God's Bridge.

At first sight the only way to enter the cave is by climbing up a waterfall, about 6 feet high, just within the cave mouth. There is however a much drier method which is to climb up the S.E. side of the pot onto a narrow ledge, some 30 feet long but only 20 inches broad, about 25 feet above the stream bed.

It is now possible to traverse right over the stream bed, immediately above which is found the entrance to a small chamber about 10 feet high. But as this entrance is only 5 feet wide and 3 feet high, and, moreover, is somewhat hidden by a tree, a casual visitor might easily overlook this useful "loft" as it has been called by the surveyors. It is quite dry and has a clayey floor, while on the right is a low passage. Following



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this for about 20 feet, still keeping to the right, it is possible to drop about 6 feet down into the stream bed, just at the top of the fall seen from the lower entrance. If, on entering the low passage, instead of keeping to the right you turn more to the left, and wade through a small pool there is a passage about 12 feet wide and 7 feet high; which, in 17 feet, opens out into a chamber 20 feet high. The stalagmite deposits here is probably the finest in the whole cave and in well worth a visit. There can also be seen the bone of some animal, cemented in the stalagmite, on a ledge 20 feet above the floor. There is a small stream flowing into this chamber from a cave which, after 20 ft becomes too low for further investigation. The water flows into the pool mentioned above, after which it branches to the left through a low passage 25 feet long when it joins the main cave 20 feet from the fall. (This stream is probably the one seen at Bargh's Pot in Fenwicks Lot).

The main cave, which at the entrance is 10 feet wide and 15 feet high, rapidly becomes narrower until, after 30 feet, it is only 4 feet wide. At this point the cave turns to the left when some inconvenience is caused by water dropping from the roof. This subterranean shower bath is formed by the drainage of a surface pool. The height of the cave gradually increases to 30 feet at a point 70 feet in; when it also widens somewhat. Here are noticed the remains of what have been fine stalactites but which have been removed by former visitors. There are also indications of a passage on the right, merely a small side fissure. In all probability this is the continuation of a small cave noticed on the south side of the pot; about 80 feet from the entrance to the left, and in the same horizontal joint in the limestone. This cave slopes downwards and the floor is covered with mud and silt. Anyone shouting in the main passage can be heard quite distinctly, which shows there must be some connection between the two.

Proceeding once more the main passage is again found to diminish in width, this time to 5 feet, whilst a very strong current of air is noticed blowing towards the entrance. At 170 feet from the entrance there is a branch passage on the left some 18 feet above the stream bed. After 50 feet this becomes too low for exploration. Continuing up yhr main cavern the roof is found to lower until it is less than 4 feet high, and then, after

traversing 200 feet underground, daylight is seen.

This is Little Douk Pot which has also been formed by the falling in of the roof. Its sides are sheer precipices 45 feet high. And the effect of the light on the mosses and shrubs growing on them is very fine.

At the botttom of the pot there is an accumulation of rocks which have dammed back the water. So that, in the continuation of the cave, a pool has been formed 3 feet deep and 15 feet long. The easiest method is to walk straight through this, but, if the explorer wishes to keep dry above the knees, he can avoid it by a traverse about 6 feet above the water. After leaving Little Douk the height varies from 20 to 30 feet the width from 2 to 3 feet.

About 180 feet from Little Douk Pot, a series of cascades have to be climbed, the passage then being fairly level for another 150 feet, when there are some more cascades. Then 300 feet further the sides of the cave are covered by fluted stalactite which continues until the passage branches right and left 1720 feet from the entrance.

The water issues from the left branch, which was found to be too low for investigation. The passage on the right however, is quite dry and of fair size, but after proceeding some 50 feet the stream is again joined. The height of the cave now diminishes rapidly. At a point 172 feet further there is a second junction, the water again entering from the left. The right hand passage is almost dry, the small quantity of water in it is apparently only a pool formed by the rising of the stream in flood times. Neither of the passages can be followed for any distance owing to the diminishing height.

With the exception of the pool at Little Douk and two others below the cascades the water is never more than 1 foot deep. There are a few stalactites in the further reaches of the cave but a great number of fine specimens have been removed.

The local guide book says that this cave is only entered by "bold

and venturesome explorers! We can therefore rest content, and feel assured that the missing stalactites are ending their days in the collections of some of Englands brave and dauntless speleologists.

With regard to the source of the water, tests with fluorescin show that the water enters a low cave near the sheepfold marked on the plan. This cave is known as Douk Sink, and up to the present it has only been explored for about 60 feet.

Reference to the plan shows that the two farthest points reached as yet, are at least 250 feet apart, and whether this distance can be reduced is very doubtful owing to the difficult nature of the passages.

DUNALD MILL HOLE, SILVERDALE.

By C.E.Burrow.

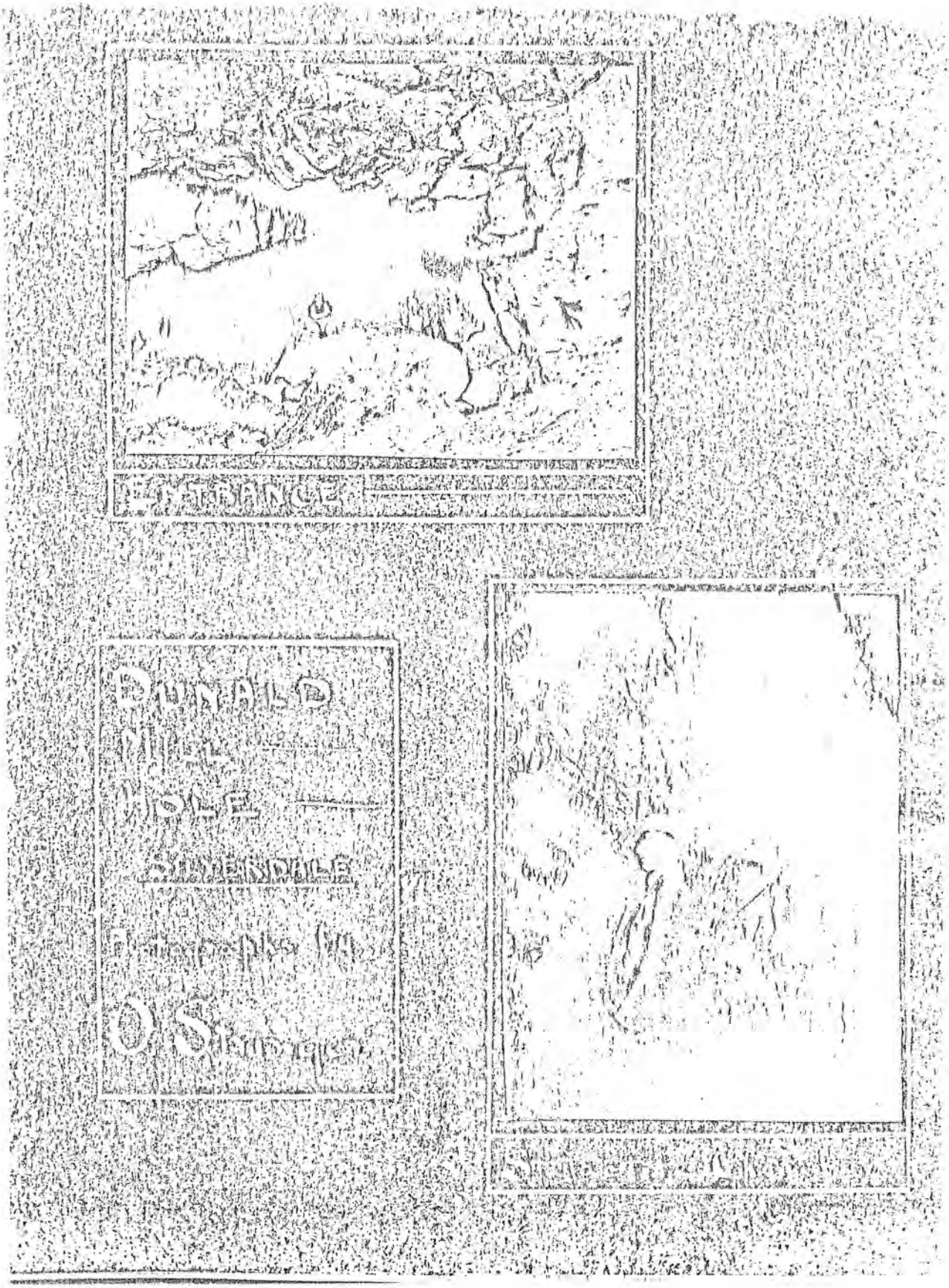
While spending a short holiday at Silverdale last August, a friend along with myself had a severe attack of "Speleological fever". In consequence we decided to visit Dunald Mill Hole, which I had visited some two or three years previously, but of which I had only very vague recollections.

Leaving Silverdale on our bicycles we made our way through Carnforth to Over Kellet thence by rough cart tracks to the cave which is situated about midway between Over Kellet and Nether Kellet.

After leaving our cycles at the old mill, from which the cave probably receives its name we proceeded to the mouth, into which the water flows. The cave has a large and impressive entrance, measuring some 20 feet high and 25 feet wide, having a large rock standing in the centre. The main passage lies on the right and for about 60 feet it will average about 14 feet in height, the floor falling perhaps 10 feet. At this point we are in a fairly large chamber, but the passage leading from it is very small and it is only possible to proceed by crawling on hands and knees, however after some distance it enters another chamber. This is somewhat circular in form, with a dome shaped roof, some 15 to 20 feet in height. On the right wall are some very fine stalagmite pillars ending in a large boss. The entrance and exit both being low, photography of these pillars is a difficult matter, as the smoke from the magnesium has practically nooutlet

After leaving the Stalagmite Chamber, as We called the one just described, we came across several moths whose wings were covered with tiny globules of moisture.

The roof becomes slightly higher at one or two points but the explorer has to practically crawl all the way through silt after the first 60 feet from the entrance (with the exception of the Stalagmite Chamber) until the roof becomes too low for further progress at about 300 yards. No stalactites are to be found in the main channel, and it is evidently filled to the roof in times of flood.



On returning to the entrance we found a very small side passage leading from the left of the entrance. We crawled along this for about 15 feet, when we came into a passage at right angles or parallel to the main passage. This is about 4 feet in height and continues for 20 feet in the direction of the main channel, then ended in a small pot 15 feet deep, the floor of which was covered with fallen rocks. Not having a rope we did not descend to the bottom, which for anything we knew might be merely a sloping bank to the brink of a larger pot. This I do not consider probable but in these subterranean waterways one is ever coming across improbable things. This side passage was the only part of the cave where we saw any stalactites and these were only small.

This cave is I believe one of the few examples to be found in the low lying limestone around the coast in those parts, but it is interesting to note the absence of surface streams and the numerous springs which come boiling up far out on the sandy causing the quicksands which are as numerous in the more northerly parts of Morecambe Bay.

LONG KIN EAST. INGLEBOROUGH.

By E.Simpson.

On the S.E. flank of Ingleborough, some ½ mile N-E- of Gaping Ghyll Hole, and situated in an enclosure called "the Allotment" is the mouth of Long Kin East Cave.

The entrance is somewhat difficult to find, but by crossing the moor, in the direction of Gaping Ghyll Hole, a small patch of weathered limestone is reached, and if these are followed in a northerly direction, one will soon arrive at the stream which enters the cave at the main entrance.

I had previously visited the cave on September 18th 1904, and again paid it a visit on December 4th of that year accompined by F.Haworth, with the intention of clearing the fallen rocks at the end of the old cave, and if possible continue our exploration further. It was no joke removing the debris, especially with a snowstorm raging above, but by dint of hard labour we succeeded in clearing the passage. We then explored as far as the check-stone, but were compelled to return owing to the quantity of water along with its low temperature. Changing our wet clothes was the next consideration on reaching the surface, and was accomplished in a blinding snowstorm, and so ended the first exploration of Long Kin East, which is impressed in our memories in more respects than one.

F.Haworth again visited the cave in September 1905, first with a school boy E.Walker, when he descended the first two falls and and the second time with a party of Yorkshire Ramblers, when he and Baker succeeded in reaching the head of the 4th fall, but owing to want of tackle could not go further.

We were spending our 1906 Whitsun-holidays in Chapel-le-Dale in the hopes of completing the exploration of Mere Gill Holes, but owing to constant rains found it impossible.

On June 3rd,. Mere Gill not being possible, a party consisting of Messrs C.Burrow, D.Burrow, S.H.Bateman, R.E.Cook, J.Flatew, F Haworth, H.Jeffery, O.Stringer and myself set out from the Hill Inn, Chapel-Le-Dale with the exploration of Long Kin E, as our object.

After the climb over Ingleborough, we arrived at the entrance (A) which is situated in a rocky gulley, and is about 12 feet high and 2 feet wide. On entering we come in about 150 feet to where the passage forms a small chamber, while on the left is a

branch which in about 30 feet comes to the surface.

Immediately on leaving this chamber, a pool some 4 feet deep is met with, but can easily be avoided by a traverse on the left. About 175 feet from the first chamber, we enter a second and smaller one, having a large boulder in the centre round which we have to scramble. At this point the horizontal ribbing is very marked.

Some 50 feet further, daylight can be seen coming through an opening in the roof on the left, the passage being very much waterworn and has a height of about 20 feet, while the width is seldom more than 3 feet, though at a few places, it widens out to a size worth calling a chamber.

After travelling some 630 feet from entrance, daylight is seen ahead and by wading through a pool 3 feet deep, one emerges into a small pot, known as Long Kin E Pot (B).

This pot is similar to the Little Douk Pot in Chapel-le-Dale, and was probably formed by the falling in of the roof. At the present it is some 30 feet high, and is surrounded at the surface by a low wall.

Again entering the cave, we find it much more spacious being some 15 feet wide and about 8 feet high, this however soon contracts into a vertical fissure, the floor of which ~~contracts~~ descends rapidly. Some 200 feet from the pot, daylight is seen ahead, and by wading through a pool some 4 feet deep, with a soft mud bottom we emerge at the fallen roof(C) at a distance of feet from the entrance.

The water at this point sinks on the right of the passage, and flows under the fallen rocks, to be again met with in the new cave.

Entrance to the new cave is rather difficult owing to its smallness, together with a sheer drop of some 12 feet to the floor of the cave. Once however, having gained the stream bed, travelling is fairly easy though the passage twists and turns in

a most curious manner, having at each turn a small fall. The roof is flat throughout, and owing to the rapid descent of the floor reaches a height of 80 feet by the time we reach the chockstone (D).

At this chockstone the passage turns sharply to the right, and in a few feet we come to the head of a fall (a) some 8 feet deep. By fastening a rope round the chockstone we were able to scramble down to the foot of this fall only to find another 12 feet deep (b) beyond. Reaching the bottom of this and proceeding some 20 feet, we reach the the head of a third fall (c) which is 18 feet deep. Here we rigged a short ladder, and descended down a side gulley clear of the waterfall./

On reaching the bottom we found ourselves in a large chamber (E) probably 100 feet high.

From this chamber the water follows the course of the main cave, which leaves the chamber on the right. The cave presents no great difficulty for some 300 feet, when we come to the head of another fall (d) of 10 feet, this however can be scrambled down, only to be followed by another (e) 10 feet deep also climbable.

The passage now becomes very narrow and in about 40 feet, another fall (f) 8 feet is reached. Descending this we enter a low chamber (F) some 5 feet high and 30 to 40 feet wide. Here is a lot of clay containing large quantities of iron pyrites. The stream flows across this chamber, and then tumbles down a series of falls of 6, 10 and 20 feet, to the edge of a pot which we estimated had a depth of 150/200 feet, though not having our plummet with us we could not ascertain this exactly.

Returning to the fall (e) we crawled along a ledge, until we entered a large chamber directly above the low chamber (F) mentioned above. Here we came to the edge of the main pot, but being pushed for time we could not fix our ladders. I however roped and traversed round the edge, along a slope of clay and

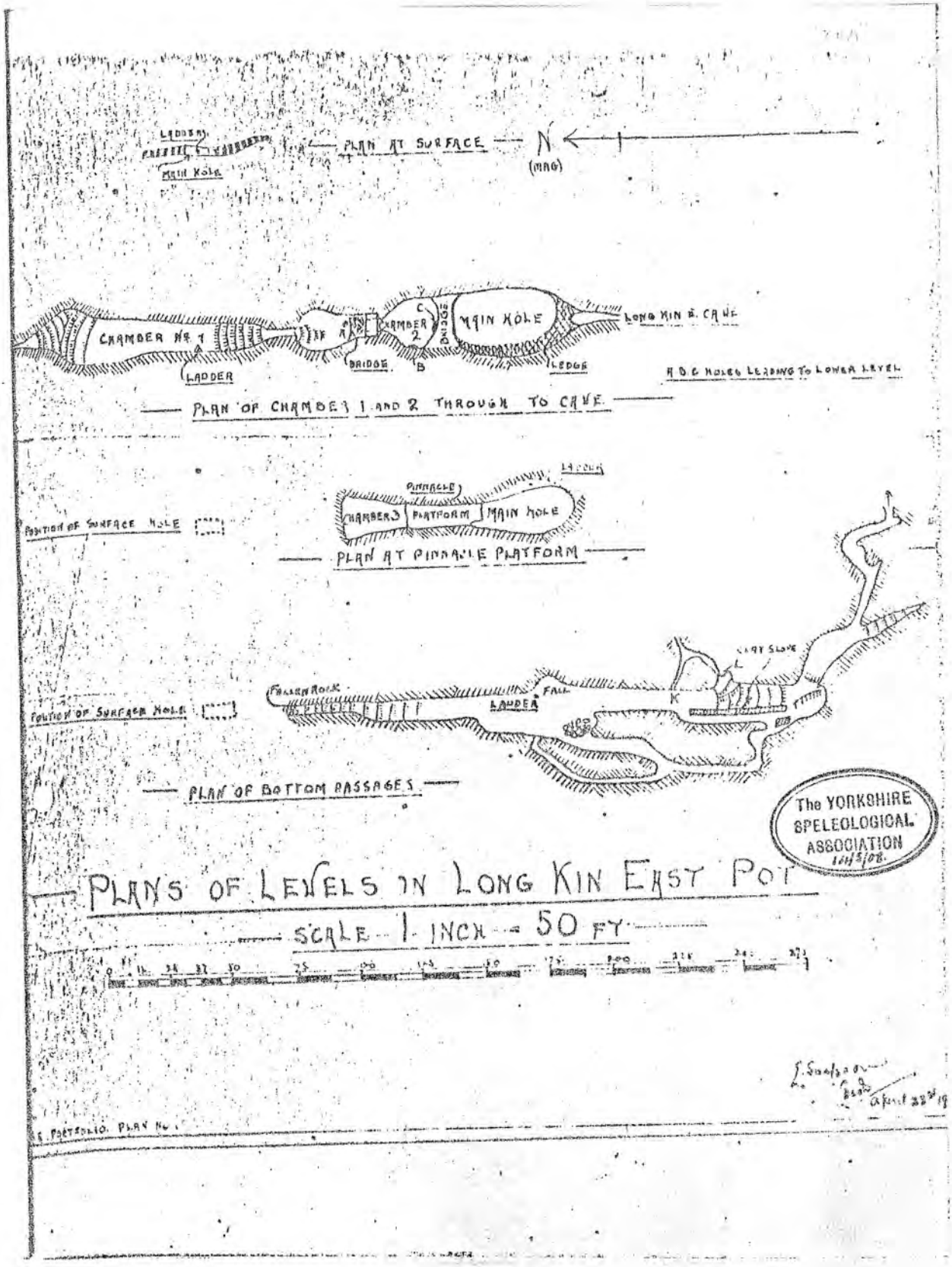
loose rocks, onto a bridge of limestone at the further end of the main pot. Here to my surprise was another smaller pot, some 30 feet deep, paved with fallen rocks.

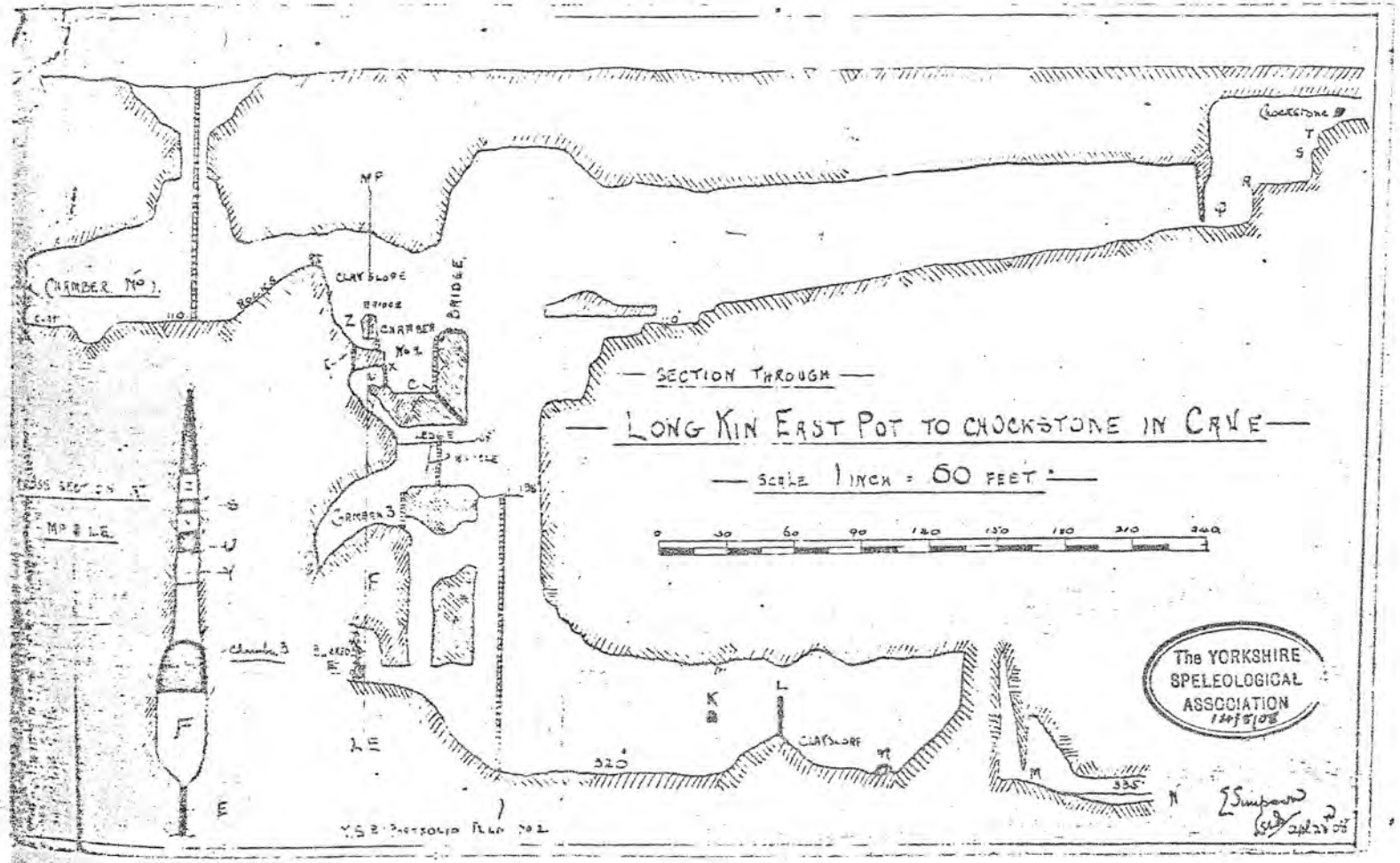
Although I could not descend this the floor apparently falls away of the left to further depths, while on the right there are indications of a small passage.

The chamber has a height of probably 100/150 feet, but the roof could not be distinctly seen. It is necessary to use great caution while exploration is proceeding owing to the quantity of loose and rotten rocks, placed in unstable positions.

A most curious thing concerning this chamber, is that though we are some 200 feet below the surface, daylight can be seen very dimly, immediately above the bridge.
It has been said that we have reached Rift Pot which was explored by the Yorkshire Ramblers Club in May 1904, and which possesses similar features to the chamber just described, but I refrain from expressing my opinion for it is dangerous to make a definite assertionabout the underground world.

However before another year has passed I hope that the mysteries surrounding the furthest chamber of Long Kin E. will be fathomed by the members of the Y.S.A.


LADDER
MAIN HOLE
PLAN AT SURFACE
N
(MAG)
CHAMBER No 1
LADDER
BRIDGE
CHAMBER 2
BRIDGE
MAIN HOLE
LEDGE
LONG KIN E. CAVE
A B C HOLES LEADING TO LOWER LEVEL
PLAN OF CHAMBER 1 AND 2 THROUGH TO CAVE
PINNACLE
LADDER
CHAMBER 3
PLATFORM
MAIN HOLE
POSITION OF SURFACE HOLE
PLAN AT PINNACLE PLATFORM
CLAY SLOPE
FALLEN ROCK
FALL
LADDER
POSITION OF SURFACE HOLE
PLAN OF BOTTOM PASSAGES
The YORKSHIRE SPELEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
PLANS OF LEVELS IN LONG KIN EAST POT
SCALE 1 INCH = 50 FT
PORTFOLIO PLAN No


SECTION THROUGH
LONG KIN EAST POT TO CHOCKSTONE IN CAVE
SCALE 1 INCH = 60 FEET
0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240
CHAMBER No 1
CLAY SLOPE
BRIDGE
CHAMBER No 2
CHAMBER 3
CLAYSLOPE
CHOCKSTONE
MP
LE
320
335
The YORKSHIRE SPELEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

A
B
C
D
E
PLAN OF LONG KIN EAST CAVE
SCALE
CHAMBER AT E
N (MAGNETIC)
N.

My First Experience of an Underground Waterfall.

Dear Mr Editor.

Many garbled versions of my disagreeable experience are extant, so, in order that the plain truth of the matter be made known, I venture to submit my own account to your consideration. There is a place called Mere Ghyll, I believe that a worthy member of the Club intends describing it. There still exists a waterfall, I did not drink all the water. In some extraordinary fashion three brave men had gone down the rope ladder in the midst of falling roaring waters. I modestly suggested or else I was told (I cannot tell which) that my turn came next. A descent of some rungs brought my head into the water, and naturally I tried to get out of it. Anybody would. Somebody moved the bottom of the ladder, I tried to shout to them to keep the thing still. The water entered my mouth, I gurgled a - - - - -.
I am told that the top members of the party asked one another what I said. No one could make out my remarks, but the next thing was that I was hauled to the top, my back to the ladder, in the fashion of a sack, just when I was going to join my friends at the bottom.
In view of this unbiassed account I ask you, Mr Editor to say whether the rhymes unfeelingly poured into my ears, many, many times are not a great exaggeration.

There was once an explorer named Dave,
Who went down a pothole and cave,
It was down in Mere Ghyll,
He began to feel ill,
And a fearful boo-hoo he gave.

He stammered and stuttered, He gurgled and spluttered,
Till we really felt quite afraid; But we could not help
thinking, That Dave had been drinking

The waterfall down in the cave.

I was pulled up against my will, I wanted to go down. Anyhow I am looking forward to my next descant.

Yours truly,

D.B.

(Our friend has evidently been done an injustice. In the dark, queer things happen. We apologise to him but would like a true answer to the question:- "Was it a new way of climbing up the ladder that he was trying when he came back to the surface)".

Proceedings of the Association.

The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING was held on April 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17th 1906 at Chapel-le-Dale. It had been intended that we should finish the exploration of Mere Gill Holes, but owing to the unsatisfactory state of the weather we were not successful. A change of plan was accordingly necessary, and it was decided to explore Hardrawkin Caves. The Lower cave had been partially explored in August 1905, when the edge of a pot was reached, but owing to want of time could not be descended. On April 14th therefore, we succeeded in making a through survey and exploration; the result however being somewhat disappointing. The following morning was gloriously bright and clear, temptation to remain above ground was too strong, and it was decided to pay a visit to the Kingsdale potholes. Rowten Pot received first attention, and it was decided to have lunch here. Most of the party descended to the Bridge Platform, Gingle Pot, Bull Pot, Yordas Cave and Batty Pot were visited in turn. The party returned by the Whernside Falls and Weathercote to the Hill Inn.

The next morning the Upper Hardrawkin Cave was surveyed. Though very contracted it is never-the-less a very fine cavern, especially the new portion discovered on this occasion, where the calcareous deposits are worthy of note.

The last day was spent in the investigation of the river bed from Gods Bridge to Gatekirk Cave.

The meet was attended by the President, (Mr F. Howarth) and five members:- Messrs C.E. Burrow, D. Burrow, R.H. Cook, O. Stringer, and E. Simpson.

Considering everything we must congratulate ourselves on the success of the meeting and though the exploration of Mere Gill Holes still remains unfinished, it was fully compensated for by the complete exploration of Hardrawkin Caves.

EXPLORATION.

The following expeditions have been made by F.Haworth & E.Simpson

1904.

June 4th.	Gatekirk Cave.	Total of Survey.			775	feet
Aug.21st.	Browside Cave.	"	"	"	393	"
" "	Boggarts Holes.	"	"	"	140	"
" "	Frog Pot.	"	"	Depth.	34	"
" 22nd.	Brunkscar Cave.	"	"	Survey.-1	785	"
" "	Homeshaw Cave.	"	"	"	304	"
" 23rd.	Gingle Pot.	"	"	Depth.	51	"
" "	Hurtle Pot.	"	"		56	"
" 24th.	x Douk Cave.	"	"	Survey.	1995	"
" "	Mere Gill. W.Chamber.	"	"	"	80	"
" 25th.	Lower Greensett Cave.	"	"	"	432	"
" "	Weathercote Cave behind fall.	"	"	"	159	"
Nov. 5th.	x Upper Greensett Cave.	"	"	"	380	"
Dec. 4th.	Long Kin E.Cave. Cleared new cave.					
" 29th.	Thornesgill Cave.	"	"	" -1	573	"

1905.

Apl.21st.	Caput Cave.	"	"	"	-1 1196	"
" "	Guddy Gill Cave.	"	"	"	152	"
" 22nd.	Brewgill Cave.	"	"	"	393	"
" 23rd.	Dry Lathe Cave.	"	"	"	1729	"
" "	Old Ing Cave.	"	"	"	-1,685	"

The following by F.Haworth, R.F.Cook, C.E.Burrow, D.Burrow, O. Stringer & E.Simpson.

June.	Mere Gill Holes.	"	"	"	-1 593	"
Apl.14th/06.	Hardrawkin Caves.	"	"	Depth.	-1 170	"
		"	"		170	"
June 3/06.	Long Kin E.Cave.	"	"	Survey.	2022	"
Aug. 5/06.	Alum Pot.	"	"	"	-1 1908	"
		"	"	Depth.	-1 120	"
		"	"		280	"
		"	"	Survey.	373	"

(-1) indicates further exploration possible.

The total length of the caves surveyed by the Arsociations members during the last 3 years is about 20000 feet or about 4 miles.