



FOREWORD.

It has been noted that during the last few months a surprisingly high proportion of new members are resident in the London Area, and it was expected that the London Group would welcome this addition to their numbers.

Unfortunately Hywel Murrell informed the Committee early in January that he would have to resign the secretaryship of the London Group as he was leaving the district. Since then we have heard nothing from London and are, therefore, rather concerned about the Group. For the benefit of new members we had better explain that the L.G. consisted of members of the W.C.C. living in the London Area who met occasionally to hear talks of caving interest which were given either by members of the Group or others. In the early days visits to Mendip were arranged between its members, and certain digs on Mendip notably that in the Main Chamber of Lamb Leer, were considered to be the rights of the L.G. Now it will be a great pity if the Group fades away, particularly so in view of the influx of the numbers of new members from the London district, and the Hon. Secretary will be very pleased to hear from all the members living in the London area who are: interested in the continuation of the Group. It should be emphasised that the L.G. is not a separate club, but as its title infers, a group of members of the W.C.C., the Hon. Secretary of the Group being an ex-officio member of the Committee.

The first appeal for subscriptions towards the cost of the new club hut resulted in 43 giving a total of £75, leaving about the same amount outstanding. A second appeal to those members who have so far not subscribed has been sent out, the result of which, is at the time of writing unknown.

Work is at file moment proceeding on the, site, and it is expected that by the time this copy of the circular is in members hands the hut will be in position, but there will be a lot of work still to be done before what we have: planned to do can be complete. We would welcome any help that members may care to offer.

Hon. Secretary

Hon. Secretary.

F. Frost, 22 Wolseley Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
'Phone Bristol 44221.

Hon. Treasurer.

G. Williams, 1 Redhill Drive, Fishponds, Bristol.

Hon. Asst. Sec.

Mrs. P.E. Millward, Court-de-Wyck, Claverham, Nr. Bristol.
'Phone Yatton .3211.

NEW MEMBERS.

We have pleasure in welcoming into the Club the following new members:-

A.G. Ash, "Glen Rowan", The Meadows, Chelsfield, Kent.
A. Bennett, 11 Ashen Drive, Dartford, Kent.
B. Booth, 109 London Road, Bexhill, Sussex.
R.E. Buckingham, 7 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol. 8.
C. Green, 3 Barton Road, Cambridge.
Mr. & Mrs. A.R. Midgley, The Grove, Wrington, Nr. Bristol.
A.F. Palmer, 3 Tor Street, Wells, Som.
C.V. Painter, Chestnut House, High Street, Wookey.
G.D. Tidman, 19 Westbury Road, Bristol.
W.E. Todball, 2 Charis Avenue, Henleaze, Bristol.
Mrs. G.A. Walker, Rockdunder, Wrington, Bristol.
O.G. Wells, 7 Buckland Crescent, London, N.W. 3.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

G.R. Cortvriend, Gilston House, Gilston, Nr, Harlow, Herts.
C.W. Duck, c/o Mrs. G.B. Weeks, "Crepon", Priddy, Nr. Wells.
D. Harbard, 14 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol.
Mr. & Mrs. F. Mead, 7 Binford Place, Bridgwater, Som.
J.G. Parkes, The Grange, Thornbury, Glos.
E.K. Tratman, Penrose Cottage, Burrington, Nr. Bristol.

LIBRARY.

The following additions to the Library have been made:-

"Cave Men New and Old" by N. Casteret.
"Stonehenge Past and Present".

The Librarian will be pleased to forward books to members by post. The cost of postage is expected to be refunded by the member.

LIBRARIAN: P.I.W Harvey,
33 Brighton Road,
Redland,
Bristol. 6.

FUTURE EVENTS.

Sunday, May 4th. EASTWATER SWALLET.

It is hoped to do a circular tour through Dolphin's Pot and the Two Verticals route. As members have probably found to their cost, a fairly large party is required to do this in reasonable time, and a minimum of 9 is about the limit for circular tour. Meet at the cave at 11.0 a.m.

Names to D.M.M. Thomson, 4 St. Joseph Road, Weston-Super-Mare, who will cancel the trip if less than three people are interested.

24th May. SOUTH WALES.

A weekend trip to this caving district has been arranged and the South Wales Caving Club have kindly placed their Headquarters at our disposal. Will members who are interested please contact the Hon. Secretary.

Sunday, June, 15th. AUGUST HOLE.

A large party is not required, but anyone who wishes to come is very welcome. This cave does not merit its evil reputation for spelaeological gymnastics, and has been known to be quite dry, though no promises are made. Members who know the cave should try to dispel their dislike of this excellent cave, venture from their armchairs, and come. Meet at Lower Farm at 11.0 a.m.

Names to D.M.M. Thomson, 4 St. Joseph Road, Weston-Super-Mare, who will cancel the trip if less than three people are interested.

STEEP HOLME.

It is hoped to arrange later in the year a weekend trip to Steep Holme. Full details will be given in a future Journal.

CAVE RESEARCH GROUP.

A General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 21st June 1952, at Wells, in the Lecture Room of the Wells Museum at 5 p.m. The Meeting will last for two hours and two papers will be read followed by discussions. The first paper will be by Mr. P.I.W. Harvey on Cave Photography illustrated by lantern slides.

W.C.C. members will be welcomed.

FOUR CAVERNS AT CHEDDAR.

This article aims at describing briefly a few of the little-known small caves of the great Gorge. To the sporting caver they are hardly worth a visit hence their obscurity, but for anyone wishing to construct a full picture of past events at Cheddar they hold plenty of interest.

For convenience, we will work up the Gorge from the bridge below the big garage belonging to Mr. Gough (grandson of the discoverer of Gough's Caves). The first cave: is little more than a legend. Turning right up Lippiatt Lane, South of the garage, we climb the left bank nearly a hundred yards from our starting point and enter the ruins of a deserted cottage. For many years the old owner of the cottage maintained that, sitting over his fire, he could hear the heavy wagons rumbling down the Gorge from Charterhouse when no sound was audible outside. Sure enough, when he died and the cottage fell into disuse, a cavity was discovered beneath the fireplace. It can still be seen, though well choked with rubble, and its extent is not known.

Nearly half way up to the great spring, opposite Cliff Hotel, is the third and most recent show cave at Cheddar, the Cave Aquarium. Inside the doorway the roof soars up in an impressive cavern, but this is something of a deception as the North side is a stone wall some forty feet high, enclosing a recess in the cliff. Straight on, to the South, is an artificial tunnel ending suddenly after about a hundred feet. The main show cave trends to the left, replete with aquaria and their "tropical denizens", with occasional patches of stone walling to exclude the daylight. Presently the floor slopes steeply down into a pool, and here the show cave ends. A mined tunnel similar to the first but flooded to a depth of nine inches leads back to the West, and my intrepid companion splashed through, only to report another cul-de-sac. The afore-mentioned pool may be forded dry-shod by a decadent spelaeologist wearing Wellingtons, and a muddy aven reached on the far side. Here may be heard the sound of wind in the cliffs, a frequent and sometimes startling occurrence at Cheddar.

Some time ago the proprietor excavated a passage leading off this cavern. When after twenty or so feet he broke through a bank of rubble and saw a vision of brightly illuminated stalactites he is reported to have thought himself in Fairyland, but it turned out to be part of Coxes Cave. The other artificial tunnels were apparently driven in search of new caves.

Close to the principal spring, and behind Mr. Saye's cottage, is the imposing entrance to Sayes Hole. We are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Saye for permission to explore and survey it. The roomy entrance hall continues South for sixty feet, and at one time was aptly used as an Olde Worlde Tea Rooms. There is a deposit of earth on the floor which from its associations might be expected to contain interesting archaeological material.

A little tunnel branches off the Tea Room just before its abrupt termination, and soon descends steeply and enters a high fissure. The floor of this is flooded, and the writer remembers his astonishment when viewing it for the first time a good many years ago, at having apparently located the underground river so easily. The lake is thirty-five feet long. Several people have swum in it, notably the party of Bristol Waterworks men whose home-made raft capsized. Near its extremity it was plumbed by Luke Devenish, who found it to be fourteen feet deep. One little passage leads off it but sumps almost directly. The lake level rises and falls with that of the; spring outside, but in winter is normally a few inches higher; probably the water is dammed back to that extent by debris and scree banked up against the cliff.

The fourth cave is to be found in the steep North wall of the Gorge, nearly fifty feet below the level of Sun Hole and almost due South of it. It may be reached by a scramble of about a hundred feet from the road. Its name, according to an aged gent encountered in the Gorge, is Slitter Hole. The entrance is partially blocked by a boulder, but just inside the roof heightens and the floor falls away to form a rift reminiscent of the "drop" in White Spot Cave, and quite as slippery. There is a good deal of tufa, and several specimens of the fast-disappearing race of ringless bats have been observed at one time and another. An accumulation of boulders forms a substantial choke at about fifty feet from the: entrance.

W.I. Stanton.

SWILDON'S HOLE.

The Water Rift and Forty Foot Pitch.

It is now just over thirty years ago since my first trips down Swildon's Hole took place and it has been interesting to note the changes that have taken place in the Water Rift and the Forty Foot Pitch during that period.

The Water Rift, in spite of the removals which took place in the early days, of the partial block near the beginning, has gradually become wetter and more difficult to traverse. This part of the passage has filled up considerably. After the crawl under the roof passage squeeze there is a stalagmite and rock barrier across the passage. Here the second change is to be noted. In the 1920s it was only in flood time that the water flowed over the top of this barrier. At other times the water passed through an opening under it. A recent examination suggests that this lower opening has become entirely blocked so that all the flow goes over the top of the barrier and the water level back up the rift has been raised more than a foot. It would be quite easy to clear this in the dry weather either by digging down to the old level and clearing the choke or by blowing part of the barrier up.

Further along there is the second stalagmite barrier, round the side of which one squeezes to drop down on to the lip of the pitch. If from the lip one crawls back under this barrier it will be found that there is choke material at its base and that, if this was removed, then the stream could flow at a level approximately that of the lip of the fall and not as at present through the opening above. A trial of this was made about 1924 and all the water was got down to the lower level but the work was not completed at the time and the choke reformed. If a long iron bar is taken down and gradually worked down to the lower level against the upstream side of the barrier, water can easily be made to flow at the lower level. Some digging and, perhaps, the removal of a little of the stalagmite fringe, which forms the bottom of the submerged part of the barrier as seen from the lip of the forty when lying in the pool, would allow the stream to drop down. Thereafter the stream itself should scour the whole of the passage out back as far as the first stalagmite barrier and perhaps back to the beginning of the Water Rift. It would certainly make the rift much easier to traverse and leave the explorer drier for the more arduous parts of the cave below.

For some time the present water diversion pipe at the head of the pitch has allowed an appreciable quantity of water to by-pass it, to the considerable discomfort of those descending the pitch. A gap in the cement work near the entrance to the pipe was located and temporarily, at least, stopped. This did not greatly reduce the amount not going through the pipe. Fairly recently the author took the opportunity, when a main party was below the pitch, of examining the pipe and the upper part of the pitch down to the second ledge. It was found that the water was coming down from a place well behind the pipe through choke material to land after a drop of a foot or so on some similar material. Part of the water ran over this second mass and trickled down the side of the pitch but the main quantity passed through to the back of the second ledge, back that is looking up stream, and thence down the side of the pitch. It was also possible to determine that the lip stalagmite formation is very similar to the one immediately above it and that the real rock lip is first a steeply sloping face followed by about 25 feet of sheer, starting at the level of the second ledge. The pool behind the lip is floored with choke material partially cemented with stalagmite and it is through this that the water is leaking. A little work, it seems, would divert the whole of the water through the pool floor to the second ledge. There it could be collected in a pipe and turned across the face of the pitch. The ladder would hang outside the pipe and the explorer could get down dry. A considerable boon to those who want to go beyond the sump to the interesting new series.

E.K. Tratman.

FURTHER MEDITATIONS ON CAVE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Many people have, at one time or another, tried their hand at cave photography. It sounds an easy occupation. All one has to do is to put the camera on the tripod, open the shutter and fire the flash. But Pluto seems to resent photographers, and first attempts, in most cases, will have been disappointing. Other prospective photographers do not find that an incipient interest becomes an obsession and it must become an obsession, because no rational being would carry a load of expensive and cumbersome apparatus through the uncomfortable tortuosity of rifts and bedding planes which seems to constitute the average cave.

Some care must be taken over choice of equipment. Inside a cave a box camera and a piece of magnesium wire just will not do (I have seen this tried). The camera is of course the most important item. Personally I prefer a film camera, though plate cameras are useful for photographing at close quarters, as the lens can be screwed out until the bellows almost tears, and focussing at 18" is possible, but a good film camera is less fiddlesome, films are easier to process than plates and film is easier to store. Effective differential focussing can be obtained if one uses a 6.3 lens, and for this purpose a range-finder or tape is useful; distances in caves can be very deceptive. For normal purposes an aperture of f11 is alright, and for all photographs f22 gives perfect depth of focus.

The cave photographer must accept the fact that he is considered a bete noire by other cavers, and he must be independent of them for carriage of photographic tackle, otherwise he will find himself returning to the bottom of the cave to find the odd rucsac which someone thoughtlessly and perhaps thankfully, discarded. Bulky tripods, one must admit to Peter Harvey, are wonderful when someone else has carried them but a small metal one is quite good enough, and can be carried even by the photographer. Cave floors are never level, and a ball joint top is a useful accessory.

An ample supply of flashpowder, a spare film and some means of firing the flash completes the equipment. Johnson's professional flashpowder is the best, though the No. 2 make is quite satisfactory. Pieces of cordite stuck into the flash fire it very well, but it is not always possible to obtain cordite. Last time I tried I got myself in trouble with the police and almost had to answer a charge of illegal possession of explosives. I now use the touch paper provided with a little gunpowder to encourage the flash. Flashpowder does tend to become damp in a cave, and gunpowder placed in the fold of the touch paper will ignite even quite moist flashpowder.

All this equipment, together with an odd cigarette or two goes into a syrup tin (which will keep its contents dry under water) and the camera goes into another tin. Two tins, a flash-holder made from two polish tins, and the tripod fit into a service gas mask haversack.

The film used is a matter for personal choice. I use Panatomic X, which is fine grain, and Unitol developer, which is easy to use and is not messy. With the Unitol temperature concentration charts, it is easy to work out a standardized development, and this I consider important, as it is difficult to calculate the exposure correctly without having to calculate development times in addition. Beginners must be warned against pouring out the flashpowder until the heap looks big enough. To begin with the chart supplied should be used, halving the quantity for white stalagmite, and doubling it when the structure of black rock is being shown. One's eye can compensate for the difference in reflective power, but a certain degree of density in the negative is required before a reasonable print can be obtained.

With some standardisation of one's technique it should be possible to get a reasonably good set of photographs even on a single visit to a cave when it is not possible to return to remedy mistakes. They will not be the best possible, but they will give a good idea of the structure of the cave.

As regards positioning of the lighting, not much help can be given, it is a matter of experience. 90° side lighting is probably best for formations; one has to be very clever to make back lighting successful. Rock surfaces must be lit from behind the camera to give the necessary detail. Small passages are exceedingly difficult. Unless the camera is placed in the passage, sufficient light is reflected from the entrance to fog the negative completely, even if a lens hood is used.

There are many things to photograph in caves and at their entrances. Animal life, such as bats and spiders, and the calcite formations. Cave entrances should be photographed in windless weather with an overcast sky and if necessary, a time exposure. This cuts down the contrast which often appears unnatural. But that's enough advice, all obvious, but very easy to forget. The whole art of cave photography is simple - just keep trying and notice afterwards which photos look good and use the same method next time.

Don. Thomson.

CAVE BUG HUNTING.

Cave bug-hunting in Mendip is extremely interesting as there is such a wide variety of material to be found, and so many places which have not been diligently searched. It is a little known Science and even the amateur may possibly find something over which the professional will gloat. The only equipment required is some small bottles and a powerful torch, articles which any caver is likely to possess. A pocket lens is also useful. But it is a calling wrought, with danger! The cave bug hunter will have to suffer many hardships for the cause of his Science!

To find specimens it is essential for him to get down to earth on his hands and knees to examine pools, crevices and any refuse such as bats and uninitiated cavers leave behind. The required posture is known, in all the best text books, as 'heads down and bottoms up'. This is the time when dangers and hardships are frequently met! Now an upturned bottom has some fatal attraction for *Homo sapiens var cavernus*; especially when there is mud in the offing - and in such circumstances the bug hunter may find his posterior becoming a target - but let him remember he is suffering for the cause of Science! This knowledge is, by the way, little or no consolation whatsoever when he has a muddy posterior, but still it's always there. But that is not all! What a disbeliever *Homo sapiens var cavernus* is. No amount of material evidence will convince him that bugs in the Wet Way of Swildon's might prove to be just as interesting as those in the Dry Way. There have been occasions in the Wet Way when there was a marked lack of real Scientific zeal from the non bug hunters in the party. Enough! Let him press on with his good work and remember that others are suffering in the same way for the same cause.

To conclude, I should like to give my sincere thanks to those who have patiently waited in their wet clothes while I have hunted, and who have kindly included me, a very poor caver, in their trips underground.

R.T. Sellers.

PAST EVENTS.

CLUB TRIP TO GOUGH'S CAVE.

On Saturday, 26th January, twenty-four members of Wessex, six of them ladies, gathered at Gough's Cave, Cheddar, to do certain parts of the cave not shown to the public. It was a very cold day and everyone seemed glad to get into the comparative warmth of the cave - with the possible exception of those who had been sampling the comforts of the bar of Gough's restaurant.

Just inside the cave a quick look was taken at a deep well-shaped hole just off to the left. Through a grating water, said to be about 57 feet deep, could be seen. Then on past the Fonts, to take a muddy passage on the left which rejoined the main cave again just below the "Swiss Village", there to be greeted by those members who had continued along the well-laid paths and so still had their boots clean.

We really felt we were getting off the tourist route when, just opposite the stalagmite fall known as "Niagara Falls in Winter", we climbed over the rail and up over boulders and cave earth into a Y shaped chamber. Our way on was through a short inclined rift into a slightly smaller chamber in which mushrooms are being cultivated in great long beds.

This place seemed to appeal to everyone and there was a general reluctance to move on. A discussion broke out in one group on the age-old carbide versus electricity controversy. Another group pored over a rock on the floor pondering the cause of the flutings on it. And there were plaintive cries for everyone to get together and have a photograph taken for the records.

Eventually people began disappearing on all fours through a short flat creep into the next chamber. This had several passages leading off which quickly absorbed different little groups, each convinced that theirs was the way on. One passage led to a ledge near the roof of a chamber with a view of its floor some 40 feet below. Another easier way down was said to be possible and the majority made haste to find it after one look over the edge. A low passage, a short awkward descent with a very handy iron ladder at the worst spot and we were at the bottom in a chamber covered with fallen rock and an abundance of sand and mud which provoked a friendly battle. This was as far as we went and the return journey was made without incident. It was a very pleasant afternoon.

M. Withey.

CAVE SURVEYING.

Jack Duck's name has been associated with cave surveying for a great many years, and members will be familiar with his surveys of Lamb Leer and Wookey Hole, and it goes without saying that his informal talk on the subject was of great interest to his audience of eleven.

Jack described in a simple manner the methods he used, taking as an example the actual survey he did many years ago of Great Oone's, Cheddar. He made everything appear delightfully simple, but some of us had certain doubts that this was always so when a couple of amusing slides were put on the screen showing some of the snags a cave surveyor may run across.

Jack described his work and methods at both Wookey Hole and Lamb Leer caves, but mentioned that these could be described as the perfect type of caves to survey. Things became very different when one undertook the task of surveying caves like Eastwater and Swildons Hole.

The talk was illustrated by slides.

FILM VIEWING.

This joint meeting with the U.B.S.S. was held in the Large Chemistry Lecture Theatre, and it attracted an attendance of about 80. Unfortunately only a rather small proportion of this number were members of the Wessex Cave Club, but those who were present showed a keen interest in all the films shown.

The first film, the original Lamb Leer effort, still has considerable interest value, and although some of us have seen it on numerous previous occasions, we still found it enjoyable and were pleased to see it again.

The G.B. film made by our member Mr. Humphrey of Bridge Studios, Bridgwater, followed, and it was most interesting to compare this much longer and more ambitious film with the previous one. It was quite obvious that a terrific amount of time and energy had gone into its production, the cost of it being in the region of £200.

The last films of the evening were in the 8 mm size, and everyone was delighted with them. They were kindly loaned by our friends of the Stoke-on-Trent Pot Hole Club, and included shots of Derbyshire, Eldon Hole, Yorkshire, G.G. and Somerset.

Frank Frost.

CAVING IN AUSTRALIA.

Wessex members have, in the past, travelled considerable distances to visit the caving districts of Wales; Ireland and France, but we hardly think that many of us have thought of including the caves of Australia in our lists of 'musts' for the future, and we were therefore very pleased to have the opportunity of listening to a most interesting talk by "Bill" Woof, a member who is now living in Bristol for a short period, and who is one of the founder members of the Sydney University Spelaeological Society.

He told us that his interest in caving was kindled while he and his friends were "bush walking" and his descriptions of caves in the Sydney district, caves we may say, with wierd and almost unpronounceable names, certainly made one wish for some form of transport of the rocket ship nature.

Bill mentioned that he and his friends rediscovered a "pot hole", the actual whereabouts of which had been lost for a great many years, and discovered a new cave during a drought when the water of a 'trap' was low enough for him to get through. Since then he had visited the cave on several occasions but conditions did not allow him to get into the new system.

The talk was illustrated by the passing around of some interesting photographs of cave and general scenery of Australia.

Frank Frost.

PUBLICATION.

No. 2. Vol. 6. Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society contains a very fine survey of G.B. Cave, and articles on "Earth Electrical Resistance Measurements", the "U.B.S.S. Bat Ringing Scheme", "Gorsey Bigbury", "A Roman Field System at Charterhouse upon Mendip", and a very full and complete report on the Tynings Farm Barrows Group. The Proceeding, which costs 7/6d can be obtained from:-

The Hon. Secretary
Spelaeological Society,
The University,
Bristol. 8.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ref. W.C.C. Journal No. 31 page 8.

Bill Stanton is, I think, over pessimistic in his opening words. If the 99% doubtful readers manage to wade through as far as the sixth line of his report, they will surely read to the end with great interest.

I respond to his request (bottom of page 9), not by any correction, but by a plea for a more realistic use of the conventional limestone symbol in his section.

This particular geological symbol is a good picture of a bedded limestone. It should be conventional only in the spacing of the joints (including bedding joints). If the alignment of the bedding joints is drawn conventionally on the section, the result may be misleading. In the present case the Dip is Northerly, and the symbol does indeed show a northerly dip, but this is drawn at 80° instead of about 50° . It would have been just as easy to draw it at 50° , which would have much improved the section, and would have made theory, though still necessarily somewhat wild, more definite.

The predicted passage into the limestone will run down with a southerly dip of 40° , perhaps more but most probably not less (40° being the slope of the line of intersection of the two sets of joint planes at right angles to the bedding planes.) In the direction as drawn 10° would have to be written instead of 40° and the passage would probably be easily found.

A guide to the position of the passage would be a master joint, i.e. one crossing a number of beds of limestone. Whether this can be detected depends on the thickness of the beds. Another possible clue is current marking, which is not mentioned. This is very likely to exist on the limestone but probably not on the conglomerate. It could be found below water by feeling with the fingers, and as there must have been swirling the whole general pattern of the current marking in the chamber would have to be determined.

The suggested passage sooner or later would enter a sub-bedding plane system of cavities, very probably impassably small, some parts of this system going up dip would rise above the present water table.

E.A. Glennie.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1951/52.

Ageron, Pierre, Club Alpin Francais, Boulevard Maurice Clere, Valance, (Drome)
France.

Applegate, G. Jnr., 1 Upper Broad Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Ash, A.G., "Glen Rowan", The Meadows, Chelsfield, Kent.

Atkinson, D., "Marlyn", Mead Lane, Saltford, Nr. Bristol.

Attwood, H.C., 155 Goddard Avenue, Swindon, Wilts.

Balch, H.E., The Museum, Wells, Som.

Balcombe, F.G., 6 Temple Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W. 1.

Bennett, A., 11 Ashen Drive, Dartford, Kent.

Bernard, D.J.W., The Pines, R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.

Booth, B., 109 London Road, Bexhill, Sussex.

Bradshaw, A.J., 90 Whitefield Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington, Lancs.

Bradshaw, A.K., 90 Whitefield. Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington, Lancs.

Brewer, L., Wistaria Farm, St. Georges, Worle, Weston-Super-Mare.

Brewer, M., Wistaria Farm, St. Georges, Worle, Weston-Super-Mare.

Broadley, J.G., The Batch, Laverton, Nr. Bath, Som.

Brook, T.R., School House, Priddy, Som.

Buchan, A.H., "Brathay", 45 The Boulevard, Weston-Super-Mare, Som.

Buckingham, R.E., 7 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol. 8.

Burt, P.E., 5 Manor Road, Lea Valley Estate, Wheathampstead, Herts,

Butt, G.N., 29 Daisy Road, Eastville, Bristol. 5.

Cahill, P., 18 Dudley Road, Wimbledon, London. S.W. 19.

Carpenter, G.E., Uplands, Portway, Wells, Som.

Chambers, K.A., 16 Beaumont Road, Orpingham, Kent.

Cooke, P.R., "St. Trinian's", 16 Manor Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Som.

Cooke, W.J., "St. Trinian's", 16 Manor Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Som.

Cortvriend, G.R., Gilston House, Gilston, Nr. Harlow, Herts.

Crook, Dr. B.A., The Laurels, Timsbury, Som.

Dancy, R., 47 Ludlow Road, Bristol. 7.

Davies, W.B., 77 Rodway Road, Patchway, Nr. Bristol.

Davis, J.M., 32 Heol-y-deri, Rhiwbina, Nr. Cardiff.

Dear, I.A., 18 Bathwick Hill, Bath, Som.

Devenish, Mr. & Mrs., Chapel House, Priddy, Nr. Wells, Som.

Dicker, G.A., 13 Elm Park, Filton, Bristol.

Dingle, A.E., 107 Waverley Road, Stoneleigh, Epsom, Surrey.

Dingle, L.S., 2 Penylan Terrace, Cardiff.

Dobson-Hinton, Mrs. D.P., Glaisters, Wrington, Som.

Dolphin, P.B., Overhill Cottage, Easton-in-Gordano, Som.

Donnan, W.H., 29 Cowper Road, Bristol. 6.

Duck, C.W., c/o Mrs. G.B. Weeks, "Crepon", Priddy, Nr. Wells, Som.
 Duck, J.W., Vernon Cottage, Bishopsworth, Nr. Bristol.
 Dunncliffe, H.J., 10 Effingham Road, Bristol. 6.
 Edwards, W.T., "Studlands", 730 Wells Road, Bristol. 4.
 Frost, Mr. & Mrs. F., 22 Wolseley Road, Bristol. 7.
 Frost, Fred, 42 Brentry Road, Bristol. 5.
 Gardner, N., 109 Kennington Avenue, Bristol.
 Gilchrist, Miss B., 16 Vardon Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
 Glenister, 22425176, Tpr. Glenister, M.P., Headquarters, 8th Armoured Brigade (T.A.),
 Old Nunthorpe House, Bishopthorpe Road, York.
 Glennie, Brig. E.A., Seaton House, Shrublands Road, Berkhamstead, Herts.
 Glover, R.R., 88 East Avenue, Bournemouth, Hants.
 Goldie, D.G., "Camrose", Burnham Road, Highbridge, Som.
 Gosling, R.J., 36 Greystoke Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
 Green, C., 3 Barton Road, Cambridge.
 Ham, E.K., 14 Carnboro Place, Bridgwater, Som.
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