

SOUTH WALES CAVING CLUB NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 46

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MARCH 1964

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1. THE HORNS OF A PARTICULARLY FINE DILEMMA

; The acquiring of property, the increasing of one's sphere of influence, is perhaps one of the more ignoble aspirations of man, but a letter from the Forestry Commission in reply to an enquiry from Richard Baynton, revealed that a cottage existed in Parc Cwm; further they were willing to give us the lease. The idea of black arrows with S.W.C.C. in white, leading up the valley drunkenly from the Gower Inn, appealed to the Committee. A letter seeking the conditions of the lease was despatched posthaste in certain eagerness, a new empire in the eyes. Quite unnaturally, a reply was received by return - as if they wanted to get rid of it. It was strange indeed because it started off with a line that did'nt concur with the description current in the club. It started:- 'Dear Sir, with reference to your enquiry re the ruin known as Limekiln Cottage'..... and ended:-'please furnish us with a list of the repairs to be carried out.' Here was a chance for the committee to act - they formed a sub-committee of one (R.B.) and asked it to submit a list of repairs that were thought necessary.

The parcel post arrives in Abergavenny at mid-day and with it came a letter from the Sub-Committee, defining the necessary repairs. It was thought that the following

should be added to the structure to make it functional: (1) A roof, (2) 1 Door, (3) 2 Windows, (4) if possible, 1 floor. Other sundry items were listed filling many pages of closely written foolscap. It didn't seem much if you read it through quickly; and so the Assistant Secretary arranged a meeting with the Forestry Commission to iron out the details. How he managed it I don't know, but he was able to negotiate a lease, wherein we were to have it rent free. At the next meeting that fine progressive chap Baynton was officially made Limekiln Cottage WARDEN. The Warden said that no money was needed, he had all the necessary materials i.e. 1 roof, etc., etc., The wheels of administration had effectively ground into the realisation of a base; now was the time for consolidation of the past gain. The Sub-Committee was to carry on with repairs and also to prepare a set of Cottage rules. In the meantime the warden had already shown his worth at Penwyllt with his clothes drying machine - very impressive. What could he do at Parc Cwm?"

It was for this reason that, having dug at Tooth Cave for some time one Saturday, we decided to take a quick trip to the property. Mahogany Hall was definitely out when the author saw a wolf and hyena padding and sniffing around the wheels. We set off, leaving the main valley behind and cut west up the side valley. In two hundred yards we found ourselves fighting off briars, spiders; our feet bogged down. Climbing plants accepted our faces as suitable habitats for expansion, decay oozed out of the ground. "It 's along here somewhere" said John Harvey, dislodging an anaconda from his arm as a baboon swung across the path which was now but 50mm. wide. "Oh!" said Roy, "one of the Conda girls, where's Gio,". "No smiles" said Joan! "Get off my back" said the snake, "your killing me, I've carried you all the way!" "This couldn't happen to a dog!" I said, "or a bog", said the blue eyed baboon. "Where's Fawcett?" he said. "How do you spell it?" asked John. There was enough steam in the trees to boil a kettle, I thought. A tree barred our way. Two trees barred our way. A forest barred the way. Birds mad in the trees, whistling frightful songs. My wife was ashen - I ashes. "Up to the right" he said, as a tree crashed at our feet. "Do you think that Bill Fossil would get his Land Rover up here?" I wondered. The mad birds helped me raise my gumboot from a foot of muck. "At high summer" said Roy. "But this is High Summer" I said.

"there it is" said John, "we are home!" Who would have thought it. No doubt a camouflage expert had lived there, so cleverly it blended with the dripping greeness, the rock wall behind. The truth, which to be honest, had dawned when the Warden showed me his first cottage rule - 'Please place door back over hole in wall' - now set. Above the limekiln - at least that was real - stood the mansion on lease to the club. We fought the undergrowth and arrived at the door which we placed to one side. Three walls and a rock face had somehow become Limekiln Cottage. "Look - windows" - arrow slits under the ivy. John Harvey said, "A good working weekend will sort all this out - make a big difference, a wall here, a roof there, a door here." To my horror I found myself captivated and started taking down the ivy. Some of the wall came too. "It's got distinct possibilities" he said. "Distinct" said someone. The birds were giggling and dozing off at sunset. The mad mosquitoes were out now pleasing themselves on our arms and necks. We fought ourselves back through the swamp and gained the valley again. The warden should have a panga as a symbol of office.

My trouble as an archaeologist is, should I build it, or dig it? The horns of a very fanciful dilemma.

Derrick Webley.

2. OGOF COED Y CREIGIAU

(N.G.R. S.T.088822)

We had known for some time about a sink and group of swallow holes near Pentyrch, above the Creigiau Quarries at N.G.R. S.T.095822 and suspected they fed springs in Coed y Creigiau. In November last year the Quarries opened up a small cave 30 to 35 feet long, which ended in a seemingly impassable duck with a strong draught.

Andy then had a short dig to try and reach the cave, which was obviously underneath (Glyn Thomas' old dig??). This, however, was unsuccessful.

On Sunday 26th January, accompanied by a friend, we went to the quarry and talked to the Quarry Manager and obtained permission to go into the Cave. We entered the cave and found the water level much lower and the duck quite passable with a nine inch air space. We passed the duck, which was about 15ft long without incident, and came into a small muddy chamber followed by a short wriggle into a crawl largely filled with water, followed by a dry passage with a flowstone slope and several crystal pools and stals; then on through two squeezes into a chamber and the way on could be seen, but we turned back for lack of time.

The following Saturday we returned to find the water level high and the duck impassable. The afternoon was spent clearing a drainage channel at the entrance. Next day the two of us returned and managed to pass the duck with difficulty and quickly pushed on through the known part of the cave. From there we crawled under the final chamber into a comparatively large passage 15ft. high and 12ft. wide which contained the stream incised in the floor.

Our memory of the cave from here on is rather vague as we passed through very quickly, but it was a series of chambers, separated by bedding planes and rifts. All throughout it was very well decorated with a lot of flowstone, profuse stalagmites (up to 3 ft. high) and stalactites and an abundance of crystal pools.

The cave so far is about 600 ft. long and the stream is followed throughout, with virtually no side passages.

Near the end it closed down rather to a bedding plane about 3 ft. high with a stream in it, which went on for over 100ft. The roof of it was well marked, indicating frequent flooding to the roof. We did not reach the end, but had to turn back due to lack of time. The cave should extend for some way further and may open up again, though we seem to be nearing the sink.

The cave is very interesting as it is the only real solution cave in this area and is very well decorated, but it would be very uncomfortable without a wet suit as much of the time is spent in the water and the cave is liable to severe flooding. We will submit a more accurate description and plan to the Newsletter when we are more familiar with this new system.

Ian Powell.
Neil Anderson.

3. SARDINIA

We arrived in Sardinia on 23rd October, intending to move on down the East coast as quickly as possible in order to reach Malta before the winter set in. As we sailed round the last headland, Cappelletto Figari, which is 300ft. of limestone standing vertically out of the sea, and then the nearly inaccessible island of Tavolara (limestone six miles long and 1,500 ft. high) to Olbia, we never thought it would be five weeks before we left the Island. We were delayed a few days in Olbia by bad sailing weather and it was then we met Emilio, whose friend Franco was a member of the Gruppo Grotte Nuorese. With him and other friends we made in Cagliari, we made a number of journeys through the countryside and were able to learn much of interest.

Sardinia is a wholly mountainous Island with wonderful scenery and consists mainly of igneous rocks - Granite, Schist, Basalt, with intrusions and dykes of other materials. The limestone is laid down on top of this, and except for some oolitic limestone in the Northwest and some coal bearing strata in the South West, sedimentary rocks are absent. The oolitic limestone in the North West near Sassari was claimed by the local cavers to be Tufa, a volcanic limestone dust ejected from a volcano and laid down over a long period in even beds! This must be nonsense as there are fossils in it. The areas where there is limestone are shown shaded on the map. There are a number of mines in Sardinia and practically every known metal is found - gold, silver, copper, lead, tungsten, molybdenum being but a few.

The vegetation is fairly tropical with olives and citrus fruits which are exported. Cork is also another important export and the trees can be seen in the valleys with their trunks stripped of the cork every eight years. There is a very exotic fruit named Cachi (pronounced karky) which looks like a large over-ripe tomato, but very good to eat. One also sees the large cactus which they call Indian Fig, but I think is more generally known as the prickly pear. This is used for hedges, etc., and bears an interesting edible fruit. The mountainsides are very sparsely covered with shrub, but some of the high ground has acres of mint, thyme and lavender growing together.

Sardinia has a long history going back some 10,000 years and is the Archaeologist's paradise. One only has to scratch about in a cave entrance to dig up anything from pottery and bones to bronze funereal objects. There are Greek, Roman and Phoenician settlements in the process of excavation and probably many others unstarted and even undiscovered. However, the prehistory is most interesting because of the mysterious civilization of the Nuraghe which is typical of Sardinia. When Neolithic man ceased to live in the natural caves, he built himself stone conical houses to live in, burying his dead in the caves. After about 1,500 B.C. these dwellings became much larger and instead of just one family, they housed whole clans. There was one interesting ancient community which lived inside the crater-like summit of a limestone mount called Mount Tiscali. The walls both inside and out are vertical and the only approach to the settlement is through a natural cave in the walls of the crater.

As a caving area the Island is virtually unexplored. There is a caving club based in the ancient city of Nuoro, the Gruppo Grotta Nuorese. This is a small Club of about thirty members (about half active). They have a headquarters at Nuoro at which is housed a very interesting museum with archaeological and geological finds, pickled fauna, surveys and photographs etc., displayed. Incidentally they have Proteus in certain caves as well as other unclassified fauna. Cave Bear does not seem to have existed on Sardinia.

We spent two weekends with the Club, whose hospitality is terrific. On neither weekend were we allowed to spend any money, not even on a round of drinks. We were told that it was not possible for us to pay.

On the first weekend we went by coach from Olbia to Nuoro, complete with police escort in a Jeep to protect us from ^Bandits. We understand that the "Bandito" are perfect gentlemen. They merely hold up both coach and police, take money, rings etc., then ride back to their farms in the hills, leaving the company quite unmolested. We didn't have the doubtful pleasure of meeting the gentlemen. From Nuoro, after having a drink in most of the bars while a party was raked up, we were taken for a trip to view the surrounding country and lunch at a hotel commanding a magnificent view. We then proceeded to the cave "Grotta del Vento" - the Cave of the Wind, where we did a tourist trip in the large resurgence system. The party consisted of about ten people, a couple of whom were obviously freshers. There was a ten metre pitch about 200 metres inside. I was standing at the bottom of this when the stomach of the man holding the life-line gave up the struggle and he was sick down the pitch. We carried on to the head of a 20 metre pitch, and returned. The main stream passage has about 42 lakes, mostly large gour pools. This trip has to be undertaken at the right time of the year, when there is enough water to allow climbing over the overhangs, and not too much! The Club said it took them five days to reach the end. In the evening we were treated to a singsong in the "local". Some of the songs were Sardinian Shepherd songs. The chorus makes a continuous grunting noise like the background music of bagpipes, while the soloist sings the verse - most impressive!

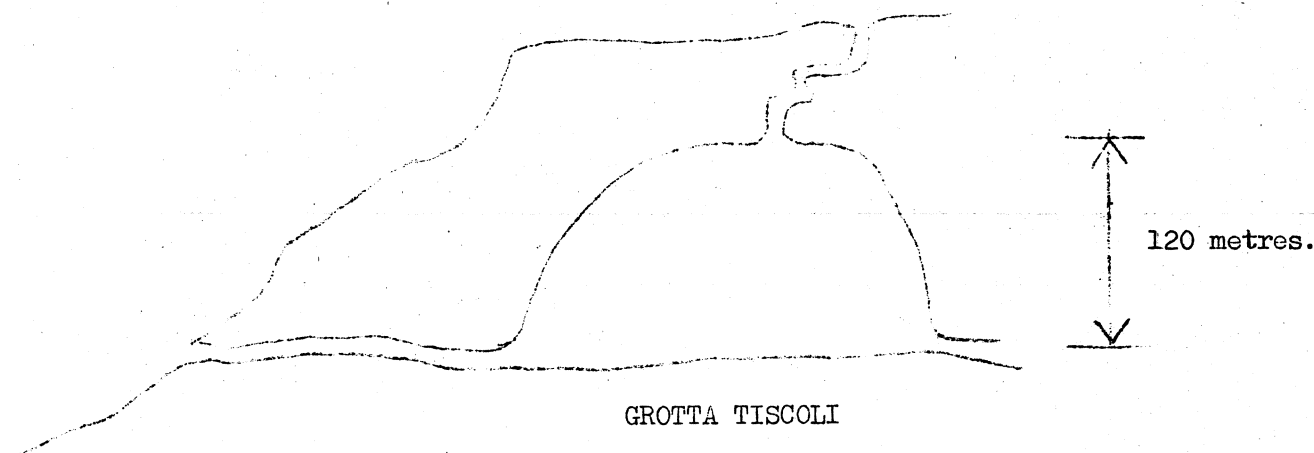
On the following weekend we were invited on an expedition to examine unexplored caves near Urzulei. We travelled again from Olbia to Nuoro on the 6.30 coach, complete with "Dog darling my sweet" (muzzled) on our laps. From there a further 70 kilometres to the caving area in a member's car. Unfortunately all the cave entrances examined, although large, soon closed down. The longest had a 20ft ladder pitch. All the entrances were probably very interesting Archaeological digs. One of our hosts, after scratching about with a knife, found what looked like a bronze balance with bulls and horses heads on the dishes, from the Nuraghe period.

In the evening the party took over a shepherd's cottage and the little pig or wild boar which was acquired earlier in the day was turned loose in the common room where it sought refuge under one of the bunks. Outside the men built a vast fire and when it was hot the little boar was taken out squealing piteously. Phyllis

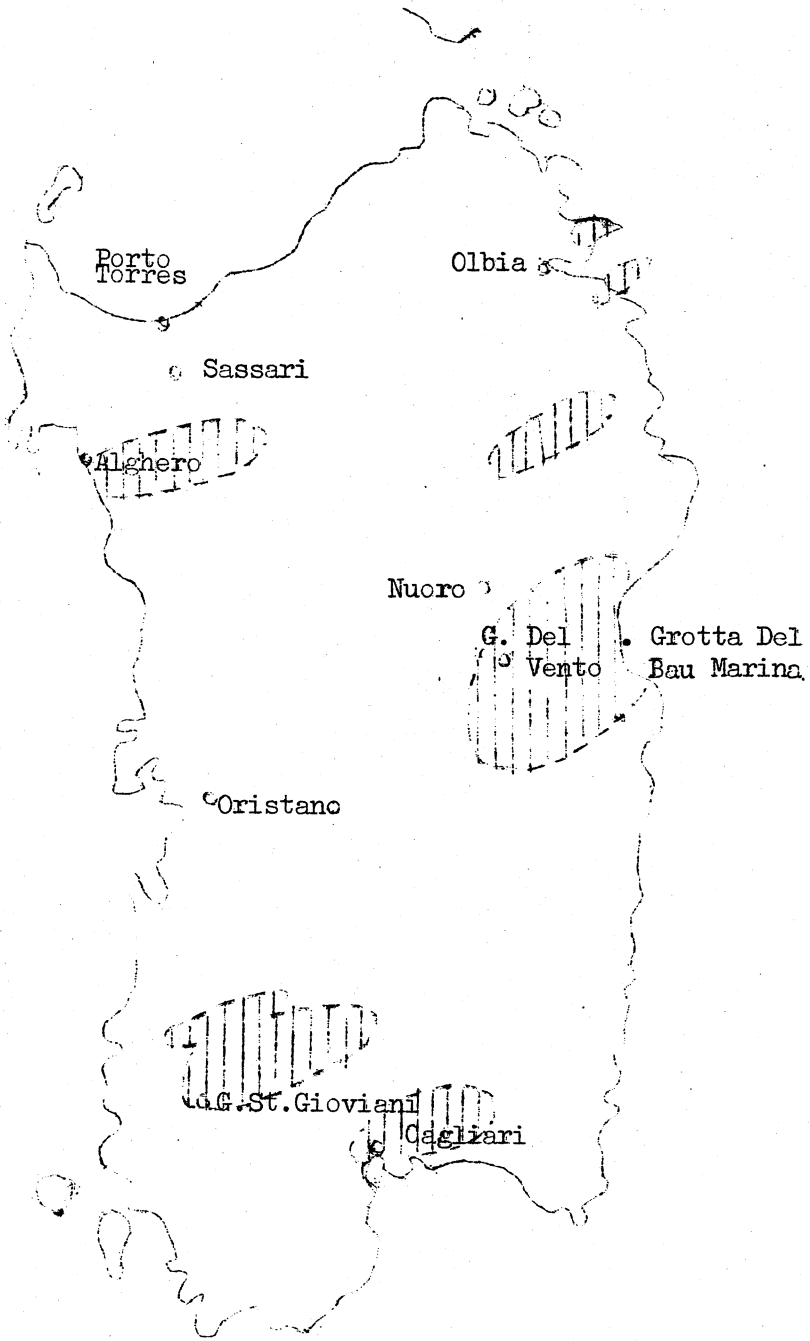
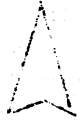
was given the liver or some other organ cooked as a delicacy very shortly after the squealing ceased, but couldn't really enjoy it. By the time the whole pig had been roasted and was served she appeared to have forgotten her squeamish tendency; indeed it tasted very good. The meal was accompanied by breads, then cheeses, all washed down by adequate wine, and followed by more Sardinian shepherd songs.

A number of caves which we did not see were described to us.

- (a) GROTTA TISCOLI has a chamber 120 metres high and the same diameter at the base. It can be entered through the roof and a passage at floor level.



- (b) GROTTA SU GUANNO occupied by large numbers of bats. The cave is in the side of a mountain with numerous windows leading from the cave.
- (c) The Club has descended a pothole which consists of a single pitch of 300 metres with the use of a winch.
- (d) Near Algero we were told there was a cave, partly tourist, which equalled Postognia Yama in Yugoslavia.
- (e) Near Calegonone the GROTTA DU BAU MARINA is a sea cave which is also a fresh water resurgence. Some distance inside the sea water gives way to fresh water and the river can be followed for about six kilometres. A sea lion or seal uses the cave for breeding - Bau Marina - sea cow.
- (f) GROTTA ST. GIOVANI at Domus Novus is about 40 kilometres North West of Cagliari, and we were able to visit this cave. A road built along the side of the river which runs through the main passage is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres long, and there is ample room for two single decker buses to pass each other. It is doubtful if a double decker could go all the way through. A passage leading off the main one is alleged to be at least 20 kilometres long and not fully explored. Proteus are said to abound in this part of the cave



80 miles.



Marks some of the limestone

as well as a larger greenish type of Salamander. However, we sailed for Tunisia before we were able to organise a trip to see these.

These are just a few of the interesting things which can be seen on Sardinia. There seems to be something to interest most members of a Caving Club, and well worth a Club visit. The problem of getting to the Island is not as bad as one might think. There are numerous car ferries running daily from the mainland of Italy - Genoa, Leghorn, Rome and Naples, to the ports in Sardinia. The most suitable route from Britain is to drive to Genoa and cross to Sardinia on the car ferry to Porto Torres, which takes 14 hours - quite reasonable for a journey of about 300 miles. The journey from England should be quicker than that to Yugoslavia although probably more expensive. I think the car ferry is an overnight one, which would permit a rest after the long drive through France.

P.I.W. Harvey.

4. DIVERS NEWS

Saturday, November 16th 1963.

ite. River Hepste below main Brecon - Hirwaun Road A4059 at Grid Ref. O.S. 936096. River was fairly full after rain.

Divers. W.E. Clarke and C.O. George.

Gear. Twin Bottle Aqualung breathing air on demand. U.B.A. on fixed flow of O₂ 1.2 litre per min.

Both divers wore wet suits and were weighted for swimming. Nife cells carried.

The site was reached by Land Rover a neighbouring farmer kindly giving us access across his fields. The river runs in a steep sided valley and after plunging over a waterfall into a pool it disappears in time of low or moderate flow. This pool was dived and revealed a maximum depth of about 8 ft. There was no obvious water channel, the flow vanishing into numerous small crevices between loose pebbles. Some 100 yards below the waterfall a part of the water re-emerges in a second pool. This was dived but it was found to be extremely shallow with no channel large enough to be entered.

A few yards downstream is the third and last pool. A proportion of the water leaving this pool enters from the surface channel connecting with the second pool, but a much greater volume wells up from the bottom of the 3rd pool.

The flow is so strong that the surface boils and bubbles. The dive showed a total depth of about 8 feet. The water was rushing from a narrow slot that could possibly be widened in a period of drought. This water felt colder than the surrounding water and the current was so violent that both divers had difficulty in swimming against it. This last site might reveal more if it was dug. The water was clear and a few fish were sighted.

Saturday 25th January 1964.

Site. Pwll Dwfn
a 300 ft. Pothole ending in a sump

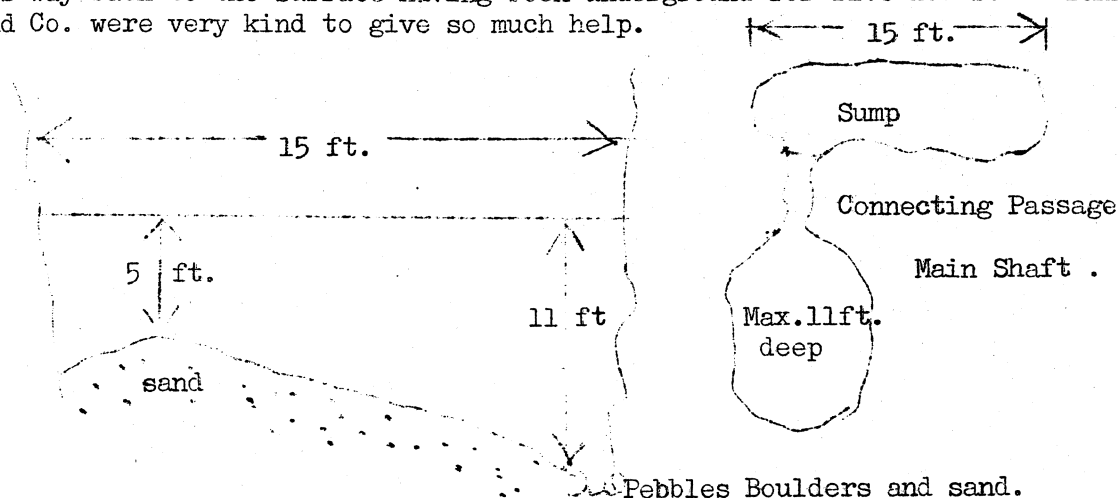
Divers. W.E. Clarke.
G.O. George.

Gear. Twin Bottle Aqualung breathing air on demand.
U.B.A. on fixed flow of O_2 1.2 litres per min.

Both divers wore wet suits and were weighted for swimming. Nife cells were used for lighting.

Laddering and Porterage arranged and executed by A.F. Salt and Co.

The Land Rovers were driven right up to the pothole. While the first pitches were being laddered the two divers changed into wet suits. The gear was broken down into four kitbags: these had to be hauled up and down the pitches. Unfortunately on the second pitch one diver damaged an arm and had to withdraw from the dive. This left only one set to be man-handled. The bottom was reached after two hours. The sump itself is reached from a narrow passage off the bottom of the main shaft. A ladder was rigged and the diver climbed the eight or so feet into the water. This was crystal clear but the slightest movement stirred up quantities of fine silt. The whole sump was investigated but no way off was found, the water apparently finding its way down through a choke of sand and small boulders at one end. Though the water was opaque a crawl search showed that there was absolutely no underwater development that could be reached. This was a disappointment but cleared up any doubts of an easy way on. The party soon made its way back to the surface having been underground for five hours. Frank Salt and Co. were very kind to give so much help.



Saturday, 15th February 1964.

Site. O.F.D. Waterways.

Divers. W.E. Clarke.
C.O. George.

Gear. Twin Bottle Aqualungs charged to 1,800 and 3,000 lbs respectively with air on demand.

Wet suits and weighted for bottom walking. One whole face mask and one gag and mask. Nife cells for lighting. Telephones and cable and scaling ladder.

A large and helpful band of porters carried gear to Boulder Chamber taking the ladder and phone on to Dip Sump. The divers entered the water at Hush Sump and proceeded to Dip Sump. Here they collected the ladders and telephone cable which had been dropped from above. Owing to a leaking face mask it was decided to abandon the dive at this point and the divers surfaced with all equipment. The assault will be renewed in the near future. The objective was an attempt to scale the waterfall in Shower Aven previously described in C.D.G. literature.

C. George.
W. E. Clarke.

5. THE DAM BUSTERS.

In April 1963 I was one of a party returning from a trip into Agen Allwedd. On reaching the first Boulder Choke we were surprised to find that the stream was much higher than when we entered and a dark blackish brown in colour. Thinking there had been a thunderstorm we proceeded on out, but did notice that the coloured water was emerging from Stream Passage in the entrance series. When we emerged it was warm and dry with no sign of rain.

Later on we discovered that a rambling party up on the moors above had found a turf dam built accross the outlet of the pool midway between Waen Rudd and the top of the big gully. This had raised the water level of the pool 6-8 inches. A short time before we noticed the coloured water, this dam had been breached, allowing the water to rush towards the top of the big gully where it cascaded down for a few feet before vanishing down a fluted crack to reappear in the cave below.

I have often noticed that Stream Passage rises quickly when there is rain, but never rises very high. Observations of the crack at the top of the big gully

show that in heavy rain it fills to the top and overflows. The surplus then flows on down for a short distance and sinks into the scree.

Note. Stream Passage is the first side passage carrying a sizeable stream
 ——— that one encounters on entering the cave.

Inett Homes.

6. CLUB NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This will be held in the Large Common Room of the Headquarters at Penwyllt on Easter Sunday, March 29th 1964 at 11 a.m. There have been no notices of proposed changes to the Constitution.

CAVES IN WALES AND THE MARCHES. BY D.W. JENKINS AND A.M. WILLIAMS.

Published by Dalesman. 1963. 80 pages. 7/6d.

This book covers South Wales, divided into five areas, Mid and North Wales in one area and the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley in one area. The name, map reference, county, parish, O.S. map numbers, length, location and a brief description are tabulated for 171 caves and the name and map reference given for 95 smaller ones. Alternative names are listed for some caves.

It gives almost complete coverage to Wales and Monmouth and will be invaluable to newcomers and those more familiar with the areas. "Almost complete coverage" because the authors acknowledge that some very small caves have been omitted and because new caves are continually being found.

The quality of the paper and binding are not particularly good but this must be balanced against the low cost. Errors are few, one map reference and one cave listed under two names are the only ones I have been able to detect and this is a remarkable achievement when one considers the quantity of detail involved.

The book is the most complete 'cave records' for Wales and Monmouth and as such fulfils its purpose admirably.

J.M. Hartwell.

CAVE RESCUE AT LLETHRID SWALLET.

The Cave Rescue Organiser has received the following letter of appreciation from the Chief Constable, Glamorgan County Constabulary following the above rescue

" I have now received a report from Superintendent Hewlett, Gowerton, in regard to the cave rescue which was mounted on Sunday, 9th instant, at Llethrid Swallet, to recover Mr. Howard Butler who was trapped and injured in the caves.

You more than anyone, I imagine, will be aware of the extensive organisation which was required to mount a rescue operation of this kind and what was particularly impressive about the whole matter was the eager and willing response made by innumerable organisations, including your own, to requests for assistance made by the Police.

I am aware that very many members of your particular organisation took part in this difficult rescue, but, unfortunately, I do not know who they all were or who they represented, but if it is possible for you to do so I would be obliged if you would convey my personal thanks, and those of all concerned in this operation, for their unstinting efforts, and for the remarkable mobilisation of experienced personnel from all over the country. In particular I would like to thank the Doctors attached to your organisation who did so very much to relieve the suffering of this unfortunate person, and I would like to place on record our very sincere appreciation of their great work."

Yours sincerely
Chief Constable.

NEW MEMBERS.

We welcome the following new members.

John Church, 35 Rayens Cross Road, Long Ashton, near Bristol.
Mrs. Noel Dilly (joint membership) 3 Balaclava Road, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

METAL BOXES.

Fifty stout metal containers with close fitting sliding lids have been purchased on behalf of the Club and are on sale to members at a price of 5/- per box.

O.F.D. LEADERS

Bernard John and Frank Baguley have been added to the leaders list.

CORRESPONDENCE

From the President of the Club, Brig. E.A. Glennie:

Referring to Derrick Webley's article 'For the Records' N/L 45 (Nov. 63) he says -

" I am to blame for some of the O.F.D. names e.g. 'Dressing Table' (1) (now I think by-passed by the new entrance together with 'Gothic Passage' and the Submerged Lake, all items of interest) and Pluto's Bath (2) the reason for

both these is obvious enough:

- (1) Dressing Table. I used to go in in ordinary clothes to that point and change there - very convenient on a cold rainy day.
- (2) Pluto's bath is shaped like "L".

For others see C.R.G. Trans. I No.3,"

and also comments on Mike Duerdens article in the same issue, as follows:

"The Sea Mills of Argostoli"

"I have long since believed that these are due to the establishment of a Venturi system. This requires a cave passage carrying out to sea a strong flow of water under pressure greater than that of the sea water above the sea opening of the passage. If in some parts there is a system of small fractures, or side tubes in the cave walls, sea water in relatively small quantity would be drawn in and carried out to the under-sea exit, so working the 'sea mills'.

The under-sea spring may be far out. In the Persian Gulf, at one place all the fresh water for the coastal villages nearby is obtained from a submarine spring in deep sea nearly a mile from the shore. This water must come from the hills some miles inland."

From Inett Homes:

"With ref. to the list of Water Tracings carried out in South Wales Published in S.W.C.C. N/L. No.45. I would like to point out, that, the connection between Swiss Passage and Draught Passage (Agen Allwedd) was proved in May 1961 by myself, using Rhodamin B. (not. M. Davies). Refs. H.C.C. N/L 14 P2 &5, H.C.C. N/L 15 P13., C.R.G. N/L 84 P14, B.C. 35 P67, B.C. 36 P21.

Two other tests were carried out by me in Agen Allwedd using Rhodamin B. The first proved that, 'The Cliffs of Dover' stream flows via 'Trident Passage' and reappears at the first inlet on the left of 'Southern Stream Passage.' The second proved that the small stream at the far end of 'St. Pauls' flows to 'Midsummer Passage' via 'Shamrock Passage'. Refs. H.C.C. N/L No 15 P14.

Three other tests which I have carried out or helped with during the last year but not reported or recorded are:

A test carried out by the Brynmawr Caving Club (Ray Lewis & Co.) from Agen Allwedd to the Clydach river. This proved that the Agen Allwedd water comes out of all the springs approx. 80 yds. upstream of the Devils Bridge. i.e. The Pothole, the two mushroom springs and the Elm Hole. resurgence.

In times of heavy rain, water flows from the pool up above the Agen Allwedd entrance towards the cliff face and sinks just over the edge. A test has proved that the water reappears in Stream Passage in the entrance series.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A.H. Hill Esq., 32 Marine Road, Oreston, Plymouth.
 Dr. D.A. Bassett, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., The National Museum of Wales.
 D.W. Jenkins Esq., Dinmore, Dyffryn Road, Llandrindod Wells, Rad. S.
 C.L. Railton Esq., 12 Chester Road North, Sutton Coldfield, Warks.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

T. Ashwell Morgan, Westbrook, St. James' Gdns., Swansea.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Barrows, Y Grithig, Penycae, Swansea Valley.
 Mr. & Mrs. P.I.W. Harvey, c/o 12 Millwood Rise, Barry, Glamorganshire.
 Dr. A.J.E. Hudson, Mackworth Villa, St. Thomas Swansea.
 Dr. Dorothy Nicholls, 75 Chatsworth Avenue, Cosham, Hants.
 Dr. F.J. North, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.M.A., 19 Chargot Road, Cardiff.
 C. Powell, Rhongyr Uchaf Farm, Penycae, Swansea Valley.
 G. Platten, Rotherfield, Fernhill Lane, New Milton, Hants.
 Mrs. G. Price, The Gwyn Arms, Penycae, Swansea Valley.

MEMBERS

Alexander, J. Flat 2. 70 Talbot Road, Manchester 16.
 Andrews, T. 135 Danson Road, Bexley, Kent.
 Ashwell, Mr. & Mrs. A.W. Stanyeld Road, Trevor Hill, Church Stretton, Salop.
 Aslett, Dr. E. c/o Castle Hotel, Brecon.
 Anderson, Neil 15 The Parade, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

Bacon, Mr. & Mrs. C. 49 Kimberley Road, Roath, Cardiff.
 Baglin, C.J. 8 Archer Road, Penarth, Glam.
 Ball, T.K. Bronderi, Peniel Green, Llansamlet, Swansea.
 Basham, R.H.C. 26 Overdale, Ashted, Surrey.
 Barr, R.J. Chestnuts, Histons Hill, Godsall, Staffs.
 Bassett, K.A. 106 Umberslade Road, Birmingham 29.
 Baughley F. & D. 15 Elm Grove, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.
 Baynton R. 15 Weig Gardens, Cendros, Swansea.
 Bement, J.M. 109 Brandreth Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
 Benson-Evans, Miss.K. Trefriw, 103, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend, Glam.
 Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. J. 62 The Greenway, Sutton Coldfield, Warks.
 Birchenough, W. Coedmor Farm, Llechryd, Cards.
 Boughton, Miss M.M. 21 Coniston Avenue, Sheldon, Birmingham 26.
 Bowden-Lyle, Miss S. 51 Coronation Road, Bristol 3.

Church, J. 35 Rayens Cross Road, Long Ashton, Nr. Bristol.
 Clarke, W.E. Mr. & Mrs. 6 Glynderwen Crescent, Derwen-Fawr, Sketty, Swansea.
 Cleary, P.M. 26 Heol Esgyn, Park End, Cardiff.
 Clissold, Mr. & Mrs. G.L. 'Silhouette', Staunton, Coleford, Glos.
 Coase, A.C. 53 Broughton Road, Croft Leicestershire.
 Cons, Mr. & Mrs. D. Haffes, 16 Great Elms, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent.

Crook, Dr. B.A. The Laurels, Timsbury, Nr. Bath.
Crowley, Dr. A. Medical Officer of Health, Council Offices, Millom, Cumberland.

Davies, A. Pondfield Gate, Pontardawe Road, Cwmgorse, Glam.
Davies, J.E. Miss. 3 Caecrwn, Cray, Brecon.
Davies, J.M. 47 Heol-y-Bont, Rhwbina, Nr. Cardiff.
Davies M. 18 Tymynydd, Pontnewydd, Cwmbran, Mon.
Davies, T. Brynithon, 2 Gellidawel Road, Glynneath, Glam.
Davies, T.H. 40 Crompton Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 20.
Dembo, B.M. 52 Laburnam Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
Devenish, C.L. Washinpool, Chilcote, East Hornington, Wells, Soms.
Dilly, D.F. 202 West Street, Dunstable, Beds.
Dilly, N. Mr. & Mrs. 3 Balaclava Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.
Dingle, L.S. 2 Penylan Terrace, Roath, Cardiff.
Duerden, M. Joy Cottage, Upper Poppleton, York.
Dolphin, Mr. & Mrs. P The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala, Uganda.
Dryden, J.K. 1 Beaufort East, London Road, Bath, Somerset.

Evans, Mr. & Mrs. G.C. 25 Wren Road, Sidcup, Kent.

Fenn, Mr & Mrs. B. 113 Sherwood Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28.
Foreman, P. 38 Westacres Crescent, Newcastle on Tyne, 5.
Freeman, W.C. 27 South Road, Sully, Glam.

Galpin, Mr. & Mrs. L.T. 6 Trinity Rise, Tillington, Stafford.
George, C.O. Mr. & Mrs. Leys Cottage, Llanbleddian, Cowbridge.
Gilbert, M. 34 Porth-y-Castell, Barry, Glam.
Gilinsky, H. 35 Beaconsfield Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 12.
de Graaf, Neuad4, Llangorse, Brecon, South Wales.
Gregory, R. 32 The Rise, Llanishen, Cardiff.
Grohman, T.B. 15 Bourne Close, Kings Heath, Birmingham 14.
Guest, P.D. 35B Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Hardwidge, P. Miss. 15 Heol Wernlas, Whitchurch, Cardiff.
Harris, K.P. Miss, 31 Manor Road, Manselton, Swansea.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. W.G. Glen View, 17 Ford Road, Velindre, Port Talbot, Glam.
Hartwell, Mr. & Mrs. J.M. 7 Park Cottages, Nutfield, Nr. Redhill, Surrey.
Harvey, J. 4 De Breos Street, Brynmill, Swansea.
Harwood, E. 33 Worcester, Road, Droitwich, Worcs.
Hawes, Mr. & Mrs. L.A. Cribarth, 26 Court Moor Avenue, Fleet, Hants.
Hazelton, Miss A.M.A. Seaton House, 15 Shrublands Road, Berkhamstead, Herts.
Hirons, J. Mr. & Mrs. 60 Neville Road, Erdington, Birmingham 23.
Homes, I. Upleadon, Trumpet, Nr. Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Howells, A. Iscoed, Lando Road, Pembrey, Carms.
Hughes, W. 18 Gordon Road, Roath, Cardiff.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. D. 19 Daniel Street, Cadoxton, Barry, Glam.
Hussey, M.S. 16 Caston Road, Pontyclun, Glamorganshire.
Hylton, R.T. Green Close House, Clapham, Lancaster.

Inson, E.G. 19 White Barn Road, Llanishen, Cardiff.

Jefferson, G. 6 Rhiwbina Hill, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.

Jefferson, Mr. & Mrs. G.T. 6 Rhiwbina Hill, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.

Jenkins, Mrs. D.W. Dinmore, Dyffryn Road, Llandrindod Wells, Rads.

John, B.A. 12 River View, Gabalfa, Cardiff.

Jones, A. Victoria House, High Street, Glynneath, Glam.

Jones, D.T. 159 Kings, Road, Canton, Cardiff.

Jones, J.C. c/o 27 South Road, Sully, Glam.

Jones, N. 4 Heol-y-Felin, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.

Kemp, D. 5 Church Lane, Southwick, Brighton, Sussex.

Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. R. 5 Church Lane, Southwick, Brighton, Sussex.

Kendall, G.J. 23 Peakhouse Road, Great Barr, Birmingham 22A.

Kirk, A. 28 Bradley Green Road, Hyde, Cheshire.

Lewis, R. 124 King Street, Brynmawr, Breconshire.

Leyman, J.C. Llyshelyg, Castle Road, Pucklechurch, Glos.

Little, W.H. 29 Wrekin Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warcs.

Lloyd, D.H. 62 Broniestyn Terrace, Trecynon, Aberdare, Glam.

Lloyd, D.T. Mr. & Mrs. D.T. 20 Maes-yr-Haf, Frederick Place, Llansamlet, Swansea.

Lloyd, N.B. Barlands Cottage, Bishopston, Swansea.

Lloyd, Dr. O.C. Withey House, Withey Close West, Bristol 9.

Mallory, Mrs. L.A. 1030 83rd Street, Brooklyn 28, New York, U.S.A.

Mathews Dr. J.P. Neath General Hospital, Neath.

Millet, P. 26 Bacton Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff.

Mills, W.B. Druid House, Middleton Street, Llandrindod Wells, Rads.

Morgan, J.R. 51 Malvern Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.

Morse, M.G. 1 Walcot Road, Swindon, Wilts.

Myers, J.O. 11 Thorn Lane, Haworth Road, Bradford, 9.

Osborne, J.V. 34 Haygate Road, Wellington, Shropshire.

Paddock, N.L. Enville Mount, Enville Road, Bowden, Altrincham, Cheshire.

Page, G.V. 148 Sixth Cross Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Parkes, J.G. Mr. & Mrs. Woodcote, Wood Lane, Park Gare, Wirral, Lancs.

Pearce, D.C. 10 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol 8.

Phillips, S.C.L. Mr. & Mrs. 'Golden Chime', Painshawfield Road, Stocksfield, North^{D.}

Pickering, B.W. Belmont, Stamford Road, Bowden, Cheshire.

Pitcher, M. 74 Lavendon Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham 22 B.

Platt, J.K. Flat 2, 4 The Drive, Hunton Hill, Erdington, Birmingham 23.

Powell, J.C. 23 Park Avenue, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

Powell, R.M. 198 Maney Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Price, Dr. A.C. Brockley Green, Crofton Park, London S.E.4.

Price, Ashford W. Abercrave House, Abercrave, Swansea Valley.

Railton Mrs. C.L. 12 Chester Road North, Sutton Coldfield, Warcs.

Richards- Coombs, E.D. Brynawelon, Banwen Road, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire.
 Riden, J.R. 31 Torrens Drive, Lakeside, Cardiff.
 Roberts, J.F. c/o Rhidian Roberts, 8 Albany Road, Blackwood, Mons.
 Roberts, R.D. 8 Albany Road, Blackwood, Mons.
 Rossiter, P. 65A Easingbourne Road, Fleet, Hants.
 Round, T.N. 250 Henwood Road, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.

Salmoni, A. 28 Frewer Avenue, Fairwater, Cardiff.
 Sanders, G. 44 Down Street, Clydach, Swansea.
 Sharpley, W. Earnock Lodge, Boswall Road, Edinburgh 5.
 Skinner, M. 11 Three Arches Avenue, Llanishen, Cardiff.
 Smith, D.W. 75 Gooding Avenue, Braunstone, Leicester.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ashleigh, 2 Cambridge Road, Fulbourn, Cambridge.
 Spooner, J. 27 Princes Street, Barry, Glamorganshire.
 Squire, Mr. & Mrs. 3 Swanborough Corner, Highworth, Wilts.
 Stark, G.T. 13 College Street, Sheffield 10, Yorkshire.
 Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. A. 65 Dan-yr-Graig, Pantmawr, Cardiff.
 Stephens, W.R. 28 Harriet St. Trecynon, Aberdare, Glam.
 Sutcliffe, Dr. A.J. Dept. of Palaeontology, British Museum, London, W.C.1.

Terry, D. 27 Strathmore Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
 Thomas, Miss, C.E. Thistle House, Abercrave, Swansea Valley.
 Thomas, D.B. Garth Field, Mumberry Hill, Wargrave, Berks.
 Thomas, G. Greenfield House, Heol Sarn, Llantrisant, Glam.
 Thomas, G.O. 6 Villiers Road, Ammanford, Carms.
 Thomson, Dr. D.M.M. 32 Holt Gardens, Studley, Warwickshire.
 Timberlake, C. 27 Livingstone Road, Tilgate, Crawley, Sussex.
 Tonkin, Mr. & Mrs. G. T.S.B. Premier, Burcot Road, Dorchester.
 Toye, Mr. & Mrs. W.D. Cherry Trees, Ingleton Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey.
 Tratman, Prof. E.K. Penrose Cottage, Burrington, Nr. Bristol.
 Truman, J. 74 Clare Road, Stanwell, Middlesex.
 Tutt, Penelope, c/o Students Union, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

Upton, Miss. J. Sisters Quarters, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton, Surrey.

Warwick, G.T. 47 Weoley Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29.
 Webley, Mr. & Mrs. D.P. 39 Heol Isaf, Radyr, Glam.
 Williams, B. Caerleon, The Walk, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Williams, D.R. 11 Tyle Teg, Burry Port, Carms.
 Williams, Dr. J.G. c/o Barclays Bank, Porth, Glam.
 Williams, Dr. and Mrs. R. 107 Plymouth Road, Penarth, Glamorganshire.
 Willis, E.A. 3 Derwent Lodge, St. Philip's Avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.
 Woodford, T.A. 6 Hurst Park Avenue, Cambridge.
 Woods, B.J. 27 Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.

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J. Hartwell.
D. Webley.

