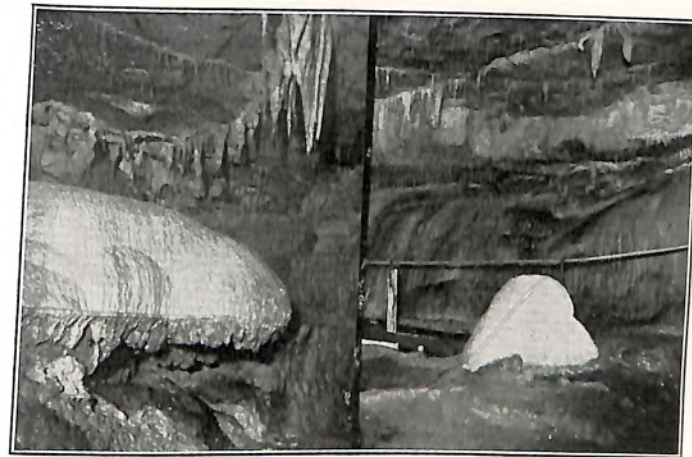




From a photograph by CL.



1. END OF OLD CAVE. 2. OLD CAVE STALACTITE.



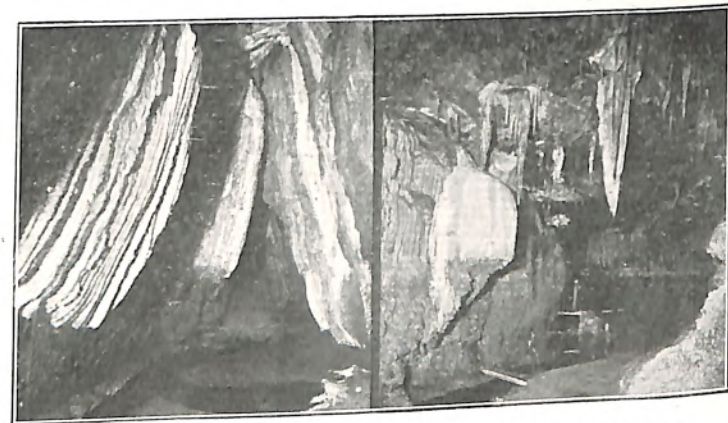
3. "MUSHROOM." 4. "JOCKEY CAP."



5. "FORTIFICATION." 6. WALL DEPOSITS.



From a photograph by



7. "GOTHIC ARCHES."

8. STALACTITE GALLERY.



9. "ELEPHANT'S LEGS"

10. "PILLAR."



11. "ABYSS."

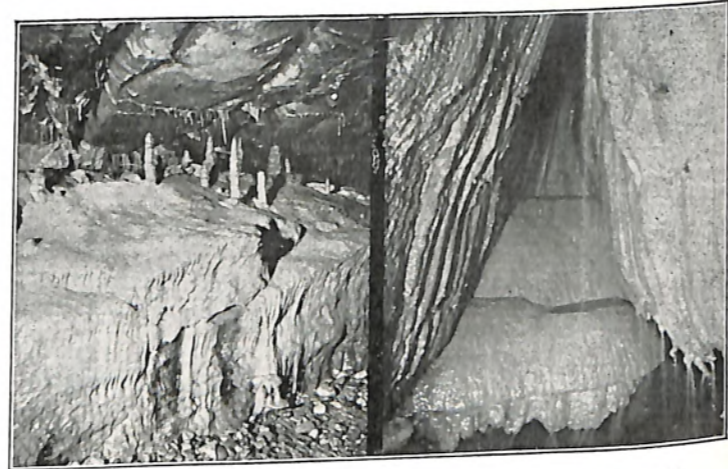
12. "SHOWER BATH."



13 & 14. "CASCADES."

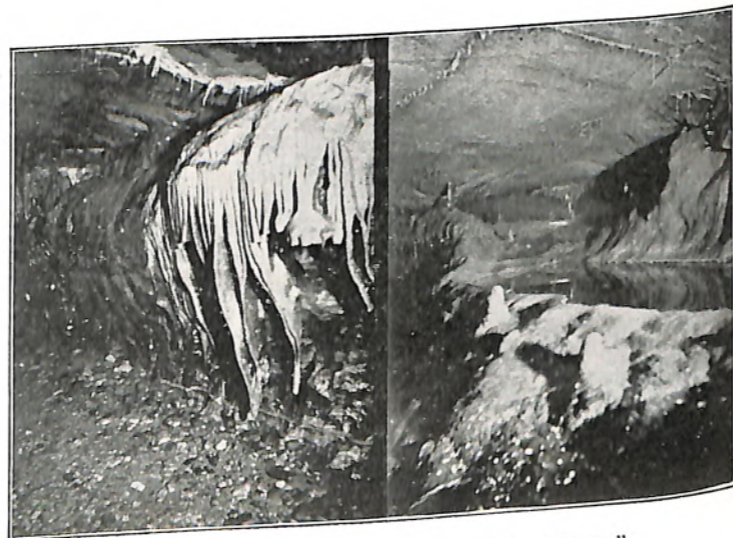


From a photograph by



15. "NINEPINS."

16. "LADIES CUSHION."



17. "BELLS."

18. "LAKE."

INGLEBOROUGH CAVE

CLAPHAM STATION.

Address: via Lancaster.

To the Admirers of Natural Curiosities.

INGLEBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

THE Caves of this healthy and delightful neighbourhood having excited great and merited curiosity, HENRY COATES, the landlord of the inn, the *Flying Horse Shoe*, at the Clapham Station (North-Western and Midland Railway, between Leeds and Lancaster), is now enabled to offer to the public generally, facilities for seeing that extraordinary and wonderful production of Nature,—

→* The Ingleborough Cave, *←

Which exceeds all others in this part of the kingdom in the variety of Stalactites and Stalagmites, Subterranean Waterfalls, Arched Gothic Roofs, Giant's Hall, &c.; the length of the latest discoveries at present reaches 1000 yards. HENRY COATES has the privilege of showing the Cave.

Parties visiting the Inn will find every comfort and very moderate charges. A week or more might be well spent here in making excursions. Families accommodated with apartments in the above-mentioned Inn by the week or month.

TROUT FISHING in the Wenning, which runs close by the Inn, and in the neighbouring streams; the landlord is privileged to give leave to fish.

Cars, Guides, Stabling, etc.

Trains 45 minutes from Skipton, and 45 from Lancaster.

All parties by rail wishing to see the above Caves must apply for guides and conveyances to the Proprietor, at the Inn, Clapham Station, to save disappointment, as he is the Lessee, and the only person authorised to show them.

HENRY COATES, Clapham Station.

THIS TICKET MUST BE SHOWN
ON DEMAND.

Ingleborough Grounds.

DATE 22. SEP. 1913

No. in Party

1828

Batty's Inst. 8th Sept. 1828.

E. SHIERS,
New Inn, Clapham.

Selling as to flying

	£	s	d
BREAKFAST.....			
Luncheon.....			
Dinner.....		1	3
Supper.....			
Wine and Negus.....			6
Rum and Brandy.....			
Ale, Beer, and Porter.....			
Cyder and Perry.....			
Geneva and Punch.....			
Tobacco.....			
Tea and Coffee.....			
Horses Hay and Corn.....			10
Servants Eating and Ale.			
Washing.....			
Paper, Cards and Postage			
Sugar and Fruit.....			
Beds.....			
Fire in Bed-Room.....			
Hostler.....			
Blacksmith.....			
<i>London</i> 2-7			
<i>Water</i> 3			
<i>Other</i> 4			
<i>3-2</i>			
	£	2	7

Subscribed *Ans: 1/2*



"Inverted Forest,"
Clapham Cave.



H. Adlard, sc.

Michael Faraday

London: Longmans & Co.



Old Sandomanian Chapel at Clapham. see also 286



Waterfall at Clapham



CLAPHAM VILLAGE



GOREDALE, MALHAM

may have a number of semi-transparent flutings. A limestone-cave is a factory which can produce, as if in marble and alabaster, objects of singular beauty, and of wonderfully diversified form.

Through the Cave. We shall not attempt a description of the Cave itself. It would not be easy to do this without the help of pictorial illustration. And there is no need to do it, as the visitor is always accompanied by the guide.

A short length of the Cave—its first seventy yards—was known of from time immemorial. It was also known that the Cave reached beyond this, but further advance was stopped by a bank of stalagmite, a barrier which the water-flow from the Cave had built up, and behind which was a dark pool, of unknown length and depth. In the year 1837 the bank was cut through and the water let off, and Mr. James Farrer and his gardener, Josiah Harrison,* the grandfather of the present guide, explored the Cave to a distance of upwards of 700 yards. The water-lines that mark the levels of the old pools,—the Jockey Cap, which has at stated periods been measured, and which adds yearly about three-tenths of an inch to its height,—the group of stalactites pendant over a crystal pool, which when well lighted make with their images in the water a picture of exquisite beauty,—the plates or leaves of stalagmite on which the guide rings his chimes,—these are objects of special interest in this storehouse of interesting things.

* Montagu in his "Gleanings in Craven," published in 1838, states that "Josiah Harrison was the first man to enter that vast abode of loneliness."

There is one part of the Cave where the roof is depressed,—dips gradually from a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to a height of 3ft., and he who is of the son of Anak or of the Falstaff type of physique finds that it is no easy task to get through. The effect on the human frame of this dip of the rock is curious. First the neck feels it, and the head loses its erect posture; then curvature of the spine is produced; then the knees are affected, and make first an obtuse, then a right, then a very acute angle; and the process ends with a peculiar shuffle of the feet, as the cramped victim springs, like a released frog, into liberty again.

In a few minutes after we have left the Cave Trow Gill we find ourselves between two high walls of rock, the jaws of a fine gorge. Evidently it was once a watercourse crowned by a cascade. It must have been the scene—perhaps as lively as Catterick—of many a tumbling, tumultuous flood. But it is an abode of peace now. Here is our place if we want a rest; or, if we are out for a picnic, here is the table on which to lay our cloth. When we have climbed the neck of the gorge we must stop and look back, or we shall miss a picture that is well worth seeing. Our way now lies for a third of a mile along the side of the wall until we reach a stile that leads on to the large common. If we pass through the stile, turn a little to the right—making with the wall an angle of 45° —and keep on in a bee-line we shall reach Gaping Gill, and the deep, dark gulph into which the stream falls.

Until August 1st, 1895, Gaping Gill Hole, although ever inviting to adventurous spirits, and although it had been



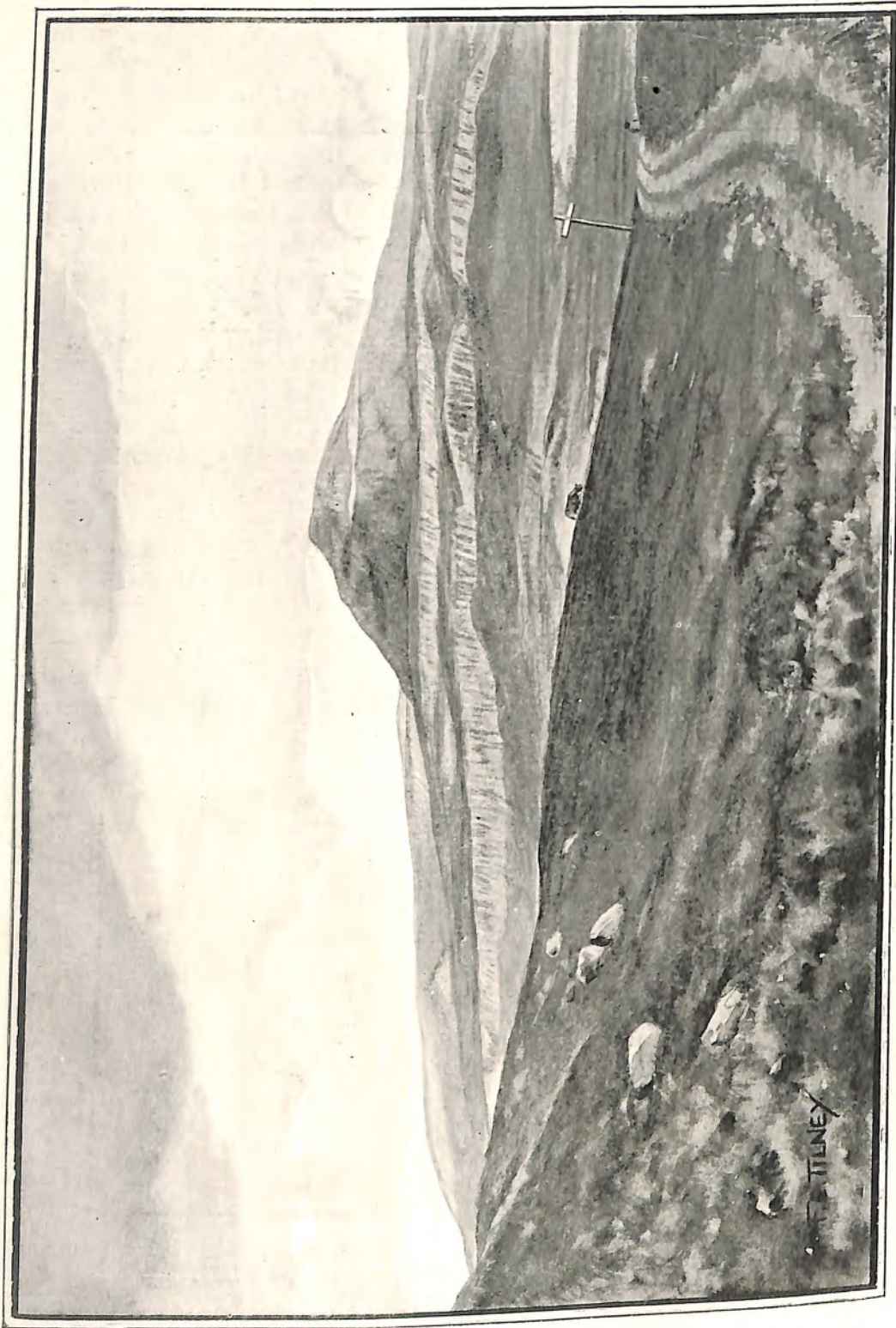
Photographed by Godfrey Bingley, Headingley, Leeds.

Fig. 1.

TROW GILL.



Trow Gill



INGLEBOROUGH



Trowgill.



Photographed by Godfrey Bingley, Headingley, Leeds.

Fig. 1.

GAPING GHYLL.



Photographed by Godfrey Bingley, Headingley, Leeds.

Fig. 2.

GAPING GHYLL.

attacked on one or two former occasions, remained an unexplored and unknown abyss. It was known that the Fell Beck stream tumbled into the chasm to see the light again near the mouth of the great Cave. The chasm had also been plumbed, and its perpendicular depth had been found to be upwards of 300 feet. An attempt had been made by the late Mr. John Birkbeck, of Anley near Settle, an ardent mountaineer, to reach the bottom of the chasm; but through deficient or defective apparatus he failed. Since the date given above, another attempt has been made; but, in this case also, without success. Where Englishmen have failed a Frenchman has succeeded; and his success was due to his sagacious forecast of difficulties, and to the extreme care and skill with which he provided against them.

It was on the above date that Mons. E. A. Martel, who had done much fruitful work in the exploration of pots and caves, made his attack upon Gaping Gill Hole. Everything was done to make sure of success. The Fell Beck stream had been turned into another course, so that the Pot might, as far as could be, be dried. M. Martel had provided himself with three rope-ladders, each of which was 100 feet long. On the preceding day he had carefully plumbed the chasm, and had found its depth to be 330 feet. Thus an extra length of 30 feet had to be added to the aggregate length of his ladders. Two stout stakes were driven into the ground near the upper rim of the grassy slope. To these was secured a strong single rope which stretched down the slope, over the edge of the Pot near where a lonely rowan-tree then