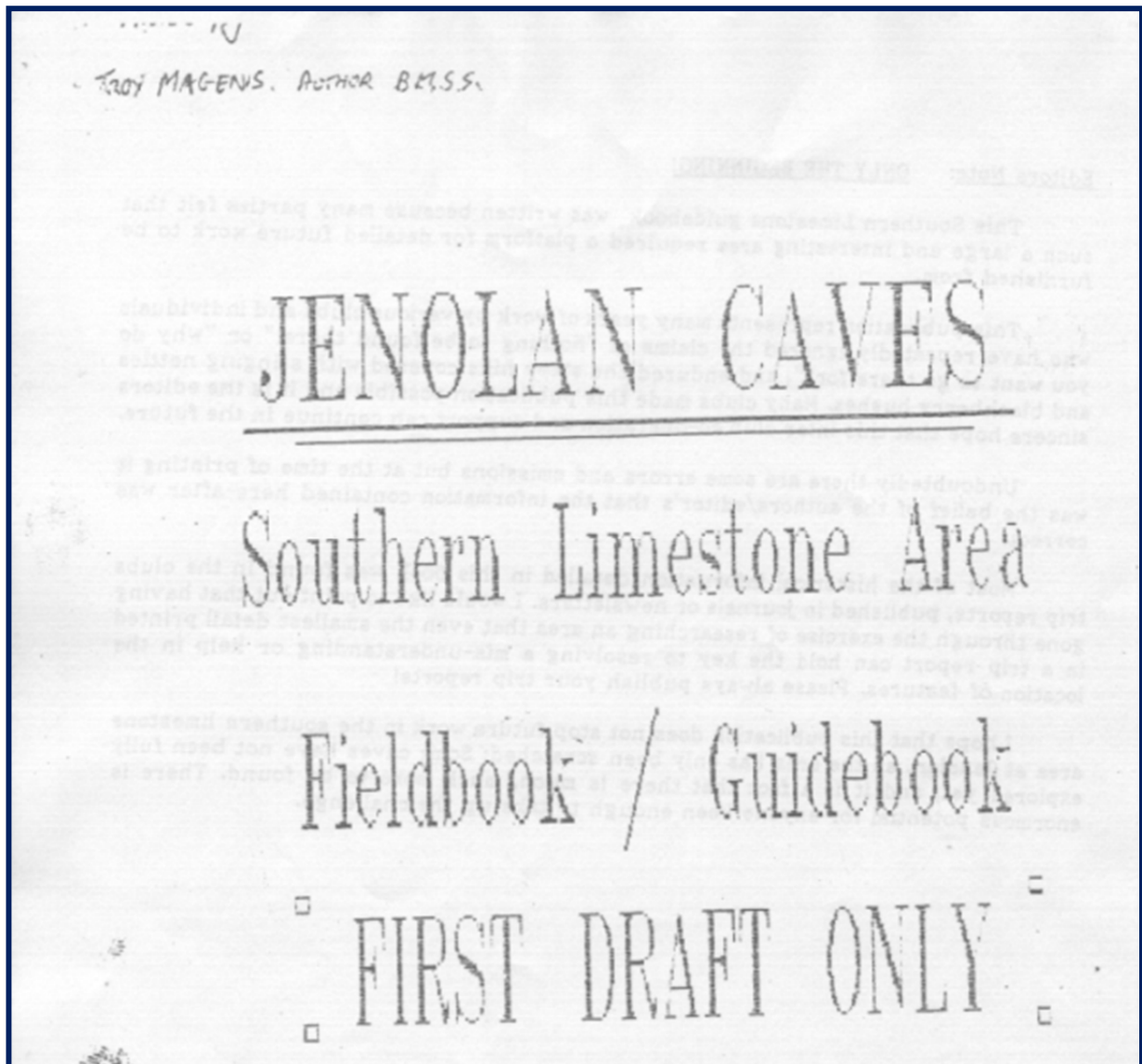




Oolite

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Picture: Cover of original draft document

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Editor’s note

The Northern Limestone area there is the SUSS Blue book: **The Caves of Jenolan 2, Northern Limestone** Published 1976 but what about the Southern Limestone?

Many people were aware of the work that was done during the 1980 and earlier by BMSC and especially Troy Magennis to compile a document of the area. What follows is the long lost document compiled by Troy (and others) from 1992.

What happened to it in the intervening years? I don’t think we will ever know. It was typed up and printed, but where did it go? There was not even a copy in the BMSC library!

Then early one morning, sometime in early 2009, whilst in the Guides Office waiting to start my shift, behold on the table near the Duty Officers’ desk was a photocopy of an old document titled “Jenolan Caves. Southern Limestone Area First Draft”. Could I be so lucky?

Never let opportunities go begging – off to the photocopier. Put the original copy back.

On returning later after a cave tour, the original copy was gone. No one in the office knew about it.

So, after nearly 20 years the Australian Caving scene gets the “official” first draft of the Southern Limestone Guide. It was compiled by Troy Magennis, with some help from his friends.

Using modern technology (Optical Character Recognition) I have transcribed, with a few spelling and grammatical corrections, the typed original into this version.

Attached to the document are some additional notes obtained by Rick Brett. These were transcribed from the handwritten originals by my wife Judy.

Thanks to Ian Cooper, SSUS, for his 2011 list of Southern Limestone Caves.

Thanks to Rowena Larkins for her comments on various caves, from her current investigations of the southern limestone area

Blue Mountains Speleological Club hopes that these notes can be useful in furthering the exploration of the karst in the Jenolan area.

Lesson learnt:

What happened to all the original surveys? On talking to several people involved in updating information on various caving locations, it seems that often in club journals mention is made of “we undertook a survey of xyz cave”. On investigation, no one can locate the original surveys. This is not just a BMSC issue; it is an issue for all clubs.

Constantly we hear that the survey materials belong to the individuals that did them, but what happens then when they move on? Who has the information? We all need to consider, as a club, how we store this gathered data. A process is needed to capture, and store electronically all that is known of caves we have studied so that collectively, we can help each other better understand the caves we venture into.

BMSC is about to go through its library to discover what wonders are hidden there,

Colin Tyrrell
 BMSC
 December 2012

Original Editor's Note: ONLY THE BEGINNING!

This Southern Limestone guidebook was written because many parties felt that such a large and interesting area required a platform for detailed future work to be furnished from.

This publication represents many years of work by various clubs and individuals who have repeatedly ignored the claims of "Nothing, to be found there!" or "Why do you want to go there for?", and endured the steep hills covered with stinging nettles and blackberry bushes. Many clubs made this publication possible and it is the editor's sincere hope that this inter club co-operation and support can continue in the future.

Undoubtedly there are some errors and omissions but at the time of printing it was the belief of the authors/editor's that the information contained here-after was correct.

Most of the historical information detailed in this book was found in the clubs trip reports, published in journals or newsletters. I would like to point out that having gone through the exercise of researching an area that even. The smallest detail printed in a trip report can hold the key to resolving a misunderstanding or help in the location of features. Please always publish your trip reports!

I hope that this publication does not stop future work in the southern limestone area at Jenolan, as the area has only been scratched; Some caves have not been fully explored yet, and it is a fact that there is much, much more to be found. There is enormous potential for anyone keen enough to take up the challenge.

J. C. Wiburd noticed a deflected stalactite and a considerable draught coming from a crevice under the great boulders on the floor in the Brides Chamber of the Lucas, Guides Wiburd and Edwards on June 6th 1903 after digging in their spare time for six weeks had enlarged this crevice to find a passage and a few nice chambers leading to the river." The river was crossed on the 8th August, 1903 with the aid of a "punt". This punt was four oil drums and some timber tied together, the punt sank forcing guide Edwards to swim into the unknown while Mr Wiburd held the light. This event was witnessed by photo-journalist Kerry and a full article appeared in the Sydney Mail 23rd September, 1903.

The next discovery to be made was that of the Skeleton Cave. This was discovered by guides Wiburd and Edwards digging a 10 metre tunnel through river sediments, again in their spare time. On the 28th September, 1903 they broke through, however this time they were not the first there. In this cave were the remains of a human skeleton. Robert Etheridge made a report on the find and concluded that the bones were probably of aboriginal origin. The Skeleton Cave was closed redeveloped *and* renamed The Pool of Cerberus in 1987.

Following these discoveries the passages at the end of the River Cave were thoroughly searched.

This led to the discovery of the Temple of Baal on the 20th February 1904 and the Orient Cave with the help of R. I. Bailey on the 30th July 1904. Mr O. Trickett had completed surveys of the River Cave and the Temple of Baal to be published in the 1903 Annual Mines Report.

The River Cave, although not fully developed was shown to tourists as early as 1904 "...with the aid of a flat bottomed boat being pulled across by a rope." The Skeleton Cave was opened for inspection in December 1905. The first cave in NSW to be dignified by an official opening was the Temple of Baal cave, opened by C. W. Oakes. Joseph Luchetti senior, W. Hawken and M. Whalan developed the Orient Cave, with the electrical being done by Mr Wiburd. Opened officially by Mrs Gwen Fuller, (the daughter of 'the chief secretary) in December 1917. The Eastern branch of this cave known as the Ribbon Cave was officially opened on August 22nd, 1931 by Sir Phillip Game, the Governor of NSW at that time.

Shortly after the new caves on the southern side were discovered Mr O. Trickett saw there would be a need for another entrance into the system and so the idea of a tunnel into the Temple of Baal and Orient caves was proposed. Another reason for the tunnels being again considered was the diagnosis of a possible rock fall in the Exhibition Chamber of the Lucas Cave. The tunnel to the Orient Cave was completed in 1954 (50 years after discovery) and opened by Hon. C. A. Kelly M.L.A. in November of that year.

The tunnel to the Temple of Baal was started in 1956 and completed in 1958. This allowed most caves to be shown using independent entrances. These tunnels gave speleologists Ian Driscoll and friends a chance to try out some magnetic direction finding equipment, proving a slight misalignment of the survey.

SUSS and SSS were active in the area around the 1950's although only a little work was carried out. They did enter Bottomless Pit and Shaft Cave. In 1963 SSS entered and tagged Paradox Cave (J48) where they noted signatures dating back to 1879.

Around 1957 some guides got together and formed a caving group, JSS, some of which were Bill Mark, Bob Richardson and Colin Jackson. They entered some southern limestone wild caves but did most of their work in the show caves. One near success was the dig in Marky's Cavern. This dig was abandoned, but the Barralong Cave was found through the other side of this chamber and the dig was heading on a direction towards the cave.

It took 60 years until there was another major discovery in the southern show cave system. On 7th June 1964 Ronald L Newbould and John Cully first entered the cave they called the "Barralong Cave" (Barralong - aboriginal for meeting of the waters).

This discovery took place after much exploration again in the guides' spare time.

Troy Magennis

First Draft Only 30/2/92

JENOLAN SOUTHERN LIMESTONE CAVE DESCRIPTIONS

First Draft Only 30/2/92

J23: The Bottomless Pit

J23 is located on the north side of the first major creek junction, directly opposite the Camp Creek valley. The entrance is in bedrock at the base of a large rock on a grassy flat, and is tear-drop shaped 1 metre wide and 0.8 metre high. The tag is located directly above this hole.

The Bottomless Pit was discovered in 1878 and was shown as a tourist cave. From the early reports this cave was definitely worth the effort, (J. J. Forster 1890) with descriptions like "There are some very massive deposits in this cave, mostly of a salmon colour, although some are deep red, brown; and a few perfectly white. The stalactites formations are extremely long, some curtains being over 100ft in length..." (See also paragraph 3 in Early History chapter).

The early history to this cave can be found earlier in this book under the early history chapter. This cave has been known to many clubs and speleological parties have been visiting the cave since the 1950's (SSS August 6-9 1950).

Testimonies to its early discovery date are the amount of signatures in this cave.

The enterprising young guides John Cully and Ron Newbould entered this cave in 1964-65 by making their own ladder from the old handrails from the Nettle and Arch caves. This ladder still exists in parts at the bottom of the cave and near the entrance on the surface.

The following description and map are reprinted from SUSS journal, July 1973 by L.G.Muenzenrieder.

"...The entrance has developed either in a joint which bears 1.50 deg. north or in a fault probably bearing in the same direction. Thus the first 11 metres of the pitch has a narrow and elongated profile which has been inherited from either of these structural features. Below 12 metres there is a rapid belling out of the pit most probably related to solution along and to sliding down, the dip slope which is quite steep in this area. However overall control still seems to be the joint or fault component as evidenced by the dominant trend of the bottom chamber and its associated extension south.

Contrary to reports, the cave is not a pitch but is broken into a number of ledges. The intervening pitches are themselves inclined at about 80 deg. off horizontal and only at the Eagles Beak is there an overhang situation. The maximum horizontal component from the entrance to the northern end of the bottom chamber is 25 metres. The total depth was surveyed to be 60 metres ± 0.50 metres. This means that it is probably not the deepest cave at Jenolan.

The walls from top to bottom are heavily decorated with travertine ringing from large shawls, flowstone, stalactites and stalagmites to columns and some helictites. The upper walls also contained a considerable quantity of gypsum sometimes up to 3cm thick. This tended to appear discoloured as if colonised by fungi of some sort and seems to be related only to the upper parts of the cave. It was also found to be quite moist to the touch. Most of the travertine is no longer active and appears to be in a state of decay. However there are a few isolated places at the bottom that are still active. Not far above the two large limestone blocks that lie on the floor of the bottom on the south side there is a small grotto named Travertine Forest. This leads to the southern extension depicted on the map herein. This appears to lead towards the valley side and the second shaft from the twin shafts saddle joins this passage about half way along. The passage rises over a number of steps like breaks in the slope and then runs horizontally until a constriction is reached making movement difficult. It is hypothesised that this passage formed a second entrance to this cave at one stage and to this extent it will be of great interest when the relative surface levels are obtained.

The bottom of the cave is also marked by the considerable amount of breccia that has fallen from the roof and walls either by shearing and spalling or by slumping and sliding. The material ranges from 2cm up to 500cm in size and is highly angular with a general elongated character. No sign of any rounding was observed which might have indicated the presence of a stream bed. If there ever was one it must be buried well below the breccia.

Summing up it can be said that this cave had essentially a solution origin caused by water penetrating either a joint or a fault and subsequently aided by further solution and sliding and slumping down the dip slope. It is no longer developing in an active form and may be said to have reached a mature stage in development, the latter proposition is evidenced by the dry formations and accumulation of breccia at the bottom of the cave in the absence of a removal mechanism”

J45 Block Cave

J45 is located at creek level approximately 400 metres south of the number 3 carpark on the North Western side of the creek The entrance is at the base of a small cliff between bedrock and rock pile.

Three main sections of the cave can be described based upon depositional features and levels present. After a drop of 6 metres, there is a narrow and elongated passage trending SW for 10 metres which divides and joins again after a bend. The second section begins at this divide and lies 2.5 to 5 metres below the former. This leads in a northerly direction until an obvious sink is seen in the floor which marks the beginning of the third section. The first and second contain some good coral like formation on the walls with some breakdown material on the floor and a good deal of soil debris and gravel which suggests the presence of an old stream. The final section lies below the sink which is 12 metres deep and leads into a chamber which contains large limestone blocks up to 5 by 2 metres in size. These appear to have slumped down the dip slope of the limestone. A very obvious gravel bed is present on the western side of this chamber and suggests that the whole system was probably an old resurgence point for the Styx creek.

(Cave description by L G Muenzenrieder, SUSS Bull May 1973)

During the early .1980's members of SUSS had initiated a dig at the upstream end of the lower chamber, as yet there is no result, but the dig is described as being very promising. ISS have also placed a simple strain gauge in the passage just after the entrance of the cave. (See map for location)

J46 Goats Head Cave

J46 is located 45 metres upstream and 5 metres above the tributary creek from the second major creek junction. An obvious doline, the verandah type entrance is usually overgrown. The entrance appears to be that of an abandoned sink.

The history is unknown, other than ISS have done quite a bit of digging in this cave. Many small bones were uncovered.

The cave now has two small leads that would require digging to investigate (but look very promising).

J47 Southern Limestone Spring

J47 is located in the area at the far end of the Southern Limestone, 80 metres downstream of Paradox cave (J48) on the Western bank of Camp Creek between two small tributaries running into Camp Creek from the East.

The entrance is at the base of an overgrown 10 metre cliff. Water usually issues from the talus slope below the entrance. The tag is located directly 1.2 metres above the water.

The cave has been known for many years and was probably tagged along with Paradox Cave during 1963.

The entrance is too tight to enter but consists of two main passages. The passage that leads directly into the cliff holds great prospects if some digging was carried out.

J47 is obviously important to the hydrology of the southern limestone.

J48 Paradox Cave

J48 is one of the most southern caves at Jenolan, located on the east side of Camp Creek, near creek level just past the two small tributaries arriving from the east. The cave type entrance is 3 metres

wide, 1.2 metres high being very overgrown with nettles and blackberries. The tag is located on the bedrock above the entrance and is usually overgrown with moss.

The cave has been known for many years. It was mentioned by Samuel Cook in 1889 as being known to the keeper. (See history). The entrance was tagged by SSS in March 1963 where they noted signatures dating back to 1879 (J. Bib 264). Bats were also noted that year.

The following description is an extract from a trip report dated 8-9th May 1971 by Ludwig Muenzientieder (SUSS Bull 11(2):27).

This cave has a fairly wide entrance with a stream, about 0.1 cu/sec, effluxing from it. There is an entrance chamber about 8' high by 20' wide. The cave goes in a southerly direction into a small hill of limestone and about 50' in there is a large chamber with in some places a low roof. This contained in excess of 200 bats most of which were *Miniopterus Schrelbersii* (The Common Bent-wing Bat). One peculiar phenomenon was the way in which these bats hung from the roof in clusters of 7 to 8 (viz: 'bulb-like').

From this chamber the cave continues along the stream in a southerly direction, the passage in most places being 2-3' wide and 2-4' high. The floor of the stream is characterised by gravel. Denis noted (ed. Dennis Ward) that the level of a small lake to the left of the entrance chamber was considerably down over the 1964 trip. If this is so then the part of the cave which we visited would have been inaccessible owing to the high water level. The roof of this cave shows extensive solution along bedding planes. There is some evidence of joint control. From the chamber containing the bats the cave was pushed upstream for another 50' where on the eastern side there was a large flowstone formation coming down from a chamber about 30' high. The stream passage continues south and requires further investigation..."

J148 Lucas Cave, Sole of the Boot entrance

The J148 entrance is a very large 7 metre high, 5 metre wide obvious cave type entrance. It is at the base of a cliff 3/4 of the way up Lucas Rocks overlooking the Blue Pool. The tag is located on a large sloping rock closer to the south side of this opening. Some large relic formation can be seen from the outside. Upper entrances exist although very overgrown and loose.

J148 is the original entrance into the Lucas cave. From inside the entrance you can easily see the pinnacle of rocks above the Grand Arch that the discoverers were trying to measure when they noticed this hole. A neat track has been formed and is bordered with rocks leading into the first of two gates that restrict entry into the show caves.

(See Early discoveries for more historical information)

J149

The J149 entrance is located 20 metres south of J148 but on the same ledge, 3/4 of the height of Lucas Rocks overlooking the Blue Pool. The entrance is very high (4-5 metres) and is 3 metres wide. Some orange stained rocks and relic formation advertise the entrance. The tag is low to the north of this entrance, with a second entrance being on the same ledge but further south. The limestone around the entrances is very well polished.

The cave is in two main sections, with 3 possible entrances, the Northern most entrance is tagged. From the tag it is possible to climb directly up the wall onto a shelf where a low crawl under some interesting purple coloured limestone leads to a sizeable chamber, containing many bones and signatures. The floor is very dusty and there are some broken columns. The second section of the cave is a high obvious passage leading south from the tag, passing fallen roof material. The passage passes a low daylight hole before taking a sharp turn to the east where another daylight hole/entrance can be seen. A tricky chimney down from this point leads out to the cliff ledge again. This section contains interesting cemented river sediments in the roof.

The exact discovery date of this cave is unknown; however here are some signatures that provide an indication of it being known for many years as far back as 1873.

TM 1940 (looks like 1740)

DU, BC 1949

FW 1873 (probably Fred Wilson, likely discoverer)

BIG RED 1/9/71 (Noel Rawlinson)

COTTON

J151 Coronet Cave (or Toad Hall)

J151 is located in the Lucas Rocks area above the No 3 car park. The entrance is through a small hole at the base of a rocky outcrop, south and slightly higher than the old quarry.

The history and description below is an extract from a MSS journal around 1970-71. Written by Paul Richards, one of the members participating in the dig:

“...Research shows that the first part of the cave could be the one known to James Wiburd as the diggery. It is hard to say when it was discovered, but it was known in 1921, when B.T. Dunlop, who wrote the guide book on Jenolan Caves, told me of a cave with a dig in the floor which was very prone to foul air and work was only possible for one to two hours at a time. Both Dunlop and Wiburd worked on the dig, extending the known cave about 25 feet after breaking through a flowstone crust on the floor.

After this, the cave location was lost until it was relocated by Graham Morrison, of UNSWSS, about three years ago. (Ed. approximately 1967) Together ‘with several other casual guides, over a period of several months, they managed to extend the dig for another ten feet; then it was introduced to MSS through Ken Keck and myself.

A trip was organised on the 11-12 April 1970, to work on this dig together with furthering our work in the southern limestone. Ken and several others worked on the dig in fairly cramped conditions for over six hours, resulting in the removal of approximately three feet of cave mud, which was dumped higher up in the cave. A tiny hole was uncovered through which a weak air current was blowing. This was enlarged further to allow me to squeeze through. (At this point I’ll add that if ever a hole that size is ever opened again, the honour of going down will be given to someone else or otherwise dig a bigger hole.) The cavern entered was about fifteen feet long and twelve feet high, with a width of about four feet. At one end was a false floor with some small straw formations. The opposite end was silted up, but there was another small hole with the air current blowing out of again.

On June 13th, the cave was entered again, together with Chris Fieldhouse from SUSS. After about thirty minutes banging the big rock blocking the squeeze was knocked into the cavern, and the party descended on ropes to the bottom. On having a good look round the cavern, it seemed to be a silted up sump with the water having flown down from the other end and dropped its load of mud. Evidence of another dig was seen in the floor where a flowstone cascade vanished into the mud. However our concern was at the other end of the cavern where the air current was. In relays of thirty minute shifts we attacked the mud wall. Dirt disposal was no problem, but the dig suffered from being high up on the wall, so that every time you swung your pick to chop out the mud you slid back to the floor, necessitating climbing back up again to have another swing. After about one hour Chris opened up a small hole and managed to squeeze through. At first he called out that it was a dead end and was just about to come back when he spotted a higher level passage which he climbed up to. Ken and myself followed Chris through the hole into what is one of the nicest pieces of cave you could find anywhere.

The passage is about 100 feet long, with an average height of 10 feet, there are no large caverns but the highest point is 30 feet down which a golden brown flowstone ran. There are very good displays of helictites of all shapes, including some large as ones in the Temple of Baal cave. Stalactites and straws are well displayed but there are no stalagmites to be found. On the floor instead are large areas of pool crystal, like small dog tooth spar. The cave is very wet with several small pools of water and mud covers nearly all the lower formations. Several passages were seen in the roof but all were too small to climb into, but they were very clean in contrast to the rest of the cave, so this must be where the water comes from. The cave was given the name, Coronet Cave, from a small piece of

floor crystal shaped like one, however the guides prefer the name Toad Hall, from a small toad which lives, somehow, in the first chamber of the dig...”

J263

J263 is located 3 metres directly above J48 Paradox Cave and is usually very overgrown. The cave was first noted on a combined Jenolan Subcommittee trip on the 11/12th August 1976. (Trip report SUSS Bull 17(2)48)

The entrance is 15 metres wide by 1.5 metres high, very low horizontal passage. The cave has a flat horizontal roof with a calcite floor. There is some relic formation near the entrance and in the western branch, the latter becomes dirt floored further in. (description: P. J. Winglee .SUSS Bull 17(2)48)

J264

J264 is located 15 metres above the tributary gully behind J48 Paradox Cave. The entrance is in the first small rocky outcrop and has a layer of travertine above it.

The cave was noted and tagged on a combined Jenolan Subcommittee trip around the 11/12 August 1976. The entrance hole drops down 1.3m to a small chamber with relic formation. On the north face, a small hole over some rocks leads to a dirt floored crawl in an abandoned stream passage. This continues to an unenterable daylight hole and after a minor constriction that was dug out the passage broadens and ends. This chamber has fairly good digging potential (cave description by P. J. Winglee SUSS bull 17(2)48).

J265

J265 is located on the Eastern side of the Breach, approximately 40-50 metres south of the workshop/drain at a height of 40 metres. Presently blackberries are below. The entrance is in collapsed boulders. To the north of the hole is a grassy slope, otherwise the entrance is surrounded by large scree at the base of a rocky outcrop. The tag is located low on a rock to the right of the entrance.

The cave drops down 1 metre into a sloping floored chamber 6 metres long. At the lowest point there is a small depression where a dig is progressing. The initials “WM” have been smoked on the roof near this dig. Another low passage leads under the entrance rockpile but chokes off. There are many bones on the floor of the cave.

The dig in this cave is in a reasonable position. For inspiration read the Coronet cave description!

J266 Fat: Jacks Pit

J266 is located above No 3 car park opposite but visually between the toilet block and the old carpenters building, approximately 3 metres above the car park level just above the height of the top of the quarry. The entrance is of pothole type surrounded by rocks and grass. The tag is located on a rock face behind the hole. Presently the entrance is at the base of a tree and there is a metal pipe across the hole.

The cave consists of a 20 metre pitch into a large chamber. This chamber is extremely well decorated with shawls, columns and helictites. Many bones scattered on the floor are testimony of the danger of the vertical entrance pitch. During the descent/ascent of the upper section of the pitch a large but unexplored rift and chamber can be seen to the eastern side.

The discovery date of this cave is not known for certain but the many signatures and dates on the wall (listed below) give a good indication that it has been known for some time

Ron Wiggins 17/12/72	Joe Luchetti Q Batchelor J Cunyngnam 4/10/04
Barry Baker & Ronald Newbould 2nd September 1965	

JC Wiburd JC Edwards 7/12/03	VIC 1949, VE 1946
Noel Rawlinson "Big Red" 17/12/72	
J Callaghan	

J267 The Midden Cave

The Midden cave is located directly opposite the old carpenters building approximately 20 metres above the N^o 3 car park level. The entrance is a pothole type surrounded by boulders in the middle of a grassy slope 5 metres north and 2 metres above is J306. The tag is placed on a rock on the southernmost edge of the entrance sometimes covered by grass.

"This is a short vertical cave (length 26.43 metres depth 7m) in the Lucas rocks area. It is entered by a short but sporting chimney which the inexperienced should take a 6 metre hand line to negotiate. This leads on a small earth cone and leads along a low passage with a few speleothems. A squeeze leads into the final chamber which is in the progress of enlargement by removal of fill down a small but unpromising dig. The ceiling contains many bones and once contained the jawbone of a Thylacine which was removed by the Australian Museum.

A small upper alcove leads from the main passage upwards and several narrow rifts lead off the southern side of this complex. Although these appear to continue, it would be vandalistic to push them as the walls are covered in cave coral.

This cave has been known for many years by guides although there are no clues as to when and who by the original discovery was made." (Cave description from SUSS Bull 17(2):42)

There is a report another cave also known as the midden cave just south overlooking the Grand Arch. Either J267 or this cave is the cave referenced to in the Early Discoveries section of this book.

J268 (also applies to J269)

Slightly upstream of the first major creek junction with Camp Creek entering from a westerly direction on the eastern side of Camp creek approximately 15 metres north of the limestone contact (visible by the change in vegetation) downstream of the Heffalump Trap (J297). Both entrances are connected and are in the same east-west running rift. J268 is below J269 and is a 1 metre by 0.5 metre pothole type entrance with rock fill in front and below the hole. The J268 tag is on a wall to the north side of the hole usually overgrown in vegetation. J269 is again a pothole type rift entrance 1 metre by .0.6 metre surrounded by grass, with the tag above and behind the entrance.

The cave was known to the guides for some years and rocks thrown down seem to take some time getting to the bottom and after being reported to SUSS by guides Callaghan and Oliver was investigated by Bruce Welch. The report that followed in SUSS Bull 15(8):176 went as follows.

. "the entrance is in the form of a rift open to the surface, there being two main holes. Both drop down a few metres to an earth floor, however the lower of the two holes is too unstable to allow entry with safety (J268). The upper entrance (J269) is more stable and the rift was descended to a depth of some 8 metres. Up to this point the rift is up to 0.3-0.4 metres wide with some cave coral on the walls. At the 8 metre level some rocks are jammed in the rift, forming a floor in places. The rift sidesteps here preventing further descent, but it is possible to see down a further 8 metres or so, narrowing towards the bottom with rocks jammed in the rift at many points. The depth is something, greater than can be seen and rocks dropped down the rift rattle for some time, suggesting .that the total depth of the cave is in the order of 20 metres."

J269

See J268.

J270 Gibber Cave

Gibber cave is located 40 metres upstream from the first major creek junction, on the western bank, 15 metres above creek level just below the spine of the ridge. The entrance is a pothole type in

bedrock 0.30 metres by 1 metre, at the base of a small rocky outcrop, with a grassy tree covered approach. The tag is located above and to the left of the hole.

The hole was reported to have been known by guides interested in the area. A party led by Malcolm Handel (SUSS Bull 17(1):77) opened up the entrance on a trip on the 11/4/77.

The cave is entered by a challenging squeeze, made difficult because of its shape and the lack of leg room at the bottom needed to turn around. From the bottom of this drop a low passage leads off initially northern turning west after 1.5 metres through a constriction. After heading down a very loose dirt slope you arrive above a 3 metre vertical wall, at the base of which is a sizable chamber. Care must be taken here not to knock too much dirt down onto people and formation below. A pretty grotto is low on the right side of this chamber with many straws, helictites and some stalactites. The main passage of the cave heads down slope, with many fragile roof formations enroute to the final chamber that has some impressive displays of formation. This chamber runs in the form of a rift bearing a north-south direction. To the north many unexplored leads exist, the most promising being a small hole low on the eastern wall, where another at present un-enterable chamber can be seen. The southern wall of the final chamber is covered with nice formation, although inactive and much of it is broken. Most of the walls are covered with cave coral, and extreme care should be taken not to damage any of the existing formation. The lowest point of the cave would be close to below creek level and therefore holds good prospects of maybe dipping to water level. Overall the cave has good potential of extension, with nice formation and a challenging entrance.

J271

The cave's general location is midway through the breach on the northern bank approximately 3/4 of the way up the hill opposite Penny Farthing Cave (J275). Access is easier from above; from the Lucas Rocks track, breakaway onto the spur heading towards the breach. A 6 metre high bluff can be down climbed left or right of a small gully. Presently two large dead trees about 6 metres tall identify the caves location. Behind/upslope these trees is a steep blackberry covered gully; The cave is on its true right hand side wall. A large entrance with dimensions of 1.5 metres wide by 1.5 metres high. The tag is above the entrance.

J272

Located in the northern side of the breach, 10-25 metres inside the limestone contact, 20 metres above J273.

A small triangular vertical entrance (0.4 x 0.7 metres dimension) near the base of an outcrop facing south, amongst moss covered rocks. The tag is 0.5m to the east of the hole near the top. Another smaller entrance is below the tagged entrance. The cave was tagged on the 25/9/77 and first noted by G. Innes on the 11-12/12/76.

The cave contains old, dry, relic formation with fair prospects for digging.

J273

J273 is located in the area of the northern side of the breach, opposite and above Block cave (J45) approximately 300 metres upstream of No3 car park. Its entrance is 15 metres above creek level and is 1.5 metres high by 0.3 metres wide, developed along a joint plane at the base of a small pinnacle of rocks. Below and to the right of a larger cliff. The tag is located on the wall slightly to the east of the entrance.

J274 Split Rock

The cave was first discovered and entered in August 1980 when Brian Skinn (B.M.S.C.) found a rabbit sized hole drafting. After digging and the removal of some rocks from the entrance, this hole led to 15 metres of passage. BMSC have continued digging (trip reports 1983-84) in this cave lowering the lowest point another 4 metres. This cave has a continuous record of airflow noted in trip reports.

J275 Penny Farthing , also known as Hobbit Hole. Ken Kecks Cave

J275 is located 200 metres upstream on Camp Creek from the car park and maintenance workshops, on the southern side of the breach. The entrance is 3 metres above creek level at the base of a 6 metre bluff. Shaped like a half-moon laid horizontally 1 x 5 metre dimensions. Visible from the tourist track. The tag is located on the rock wall to the left facing the cave.

The cave has been known by the guides for many years as Penny Farthing Cave. MSS visited this cave on the 8/6/70 after it was reported by Paul Richards who described it as "...a chamber 12ft long, 10ft wide, and about 6-8 ft high entered through a very tight squeeze." They also tried some digging in the cave but no progress could be made due to the blocking formation at the end. (This trip report also notes a signature 'Roy Whalen 1910' however this is probable confused with the ' Roy Wiburd 1910' signature that does appear in the cave.). The cave has also been noted as Ken Kecks Cave in some earlier trip reports. The cave was tagged and named Hobbit Hole by SUSS in May 1984.

Many interesting signatures appear in this cave (see list in signature section). Penny Farthing Cave is entered horizontally through a 1 x 0.5 metre hole. After squeezing through 2 metres past some sturdy columns you emerge into a chamber 5 metres long x 3 metres wide x 2.5 metres high. The southern end of the cave is covered with dry inactive flowstone. The eastern bedrock wall is the wall containing most of the signatures. Many spiders, crickets and the rare single bat have been reported. The cave floor is very dry and dusty. Very little possibility of extension.

J276 Vics Pot also noted as Electrician Pot

J276 is located in the area above the southern side of the breach, near the ridge overlooking Caves House. The entrance is a 0.3 x 0.3 metre pothole at the edge of a grassy slope, through a rocky outcrop approximately 10 metres from the top of the hill. The tag is located to the north of the hole on the rocks.

The first noted entry to this cave was by Vic Ebberton, who was earlier a guide but later left, and on return becoming part of the maintenance staff. He worked at Jenolan between 1936 and 1979 (not continuous) and entered this cave sometime between 1945—50. (pers. comm.)

This cave was visited by SUSS in 1984 (SUSS Bull 24(2)32) and tentatively named 'Electricians Pot'. SUSS tagged the cave and named it Vics Pot later in May 1984. (SUSS Bull 24(3)74

J277 Photon Cave

J277 is located in the area high above the second major creek junction along Camp Creek, 12 metres below the large cliff near the top of the hill. Below and North of J279, directly above J278. The entrance is a square pothole type 0.4 x 0.3 metres through bedrock surrounded by grass, making it difficult to find at times. The tag is located 1 metre directly above the hole.

Photon cave was first noted and entered by SUSS on the 23/5/80 (SUSS Bull 24(3)74) when it was also tagged.

J278

J278 is located in the rock wall of the first small broken cliff above creek level, 100 metres downstream of the second major creek junction, below J277 and J279. The entrance is at the southern end of this cliff and is halfway up the wall.

The cave was first noted and entered by SUSS on the 24/5/84 (SUSS Bull 24(3)75) when it was also tagged.

The cave is 4 metres long and is constipated with flowstone and columns. No further prospects.

J279 Shaft Cave also known as Crackpot

J279 is located in the area high above the second major creek junction to Camp Creek entering from the south. High in the southern end of the large cliff near the top of the hill. The entrance is in the north of a rift open to the surface; 1 metre wide x 2 metres long. It is accessible by traversing up a small ledge from the south. The tag is located on the far right hand corner of the hole (facing cave).

The early history of this cave is scarce, however the descriptions at the lower end of the cave may hold a clue; "SUSS '57" and "JSS. 1957"

BMSC located the cave in May 1961 and entered it on the 8th June 1968 describing the cave as "... a sheer crack 2ft wide 95ft deep to a landing and up to 40ft long. Later members of BMSC entered this cave thinking it was the Bottomless Pit. Members of SUSS tagged the cave on the 23/5/84 where they reported it as "crackpot", however early reports and guides knew it as Shaft Cave.

J281 Chomp Cave

J281 is located in a steep grassy area with rocky outcrops, 20-30 metres above the tributary creek bed, 40 metres upstream from the second major creek junction. The cave is opposite steep rocky bluffs (at creek level). The entrance is in the form of a vertical rift open to the surface 0.7m x 1m, with the tag located on the rock above and to the left of the opening.

The cave was first entered by Rolf Adams and Paul Chatterton (SUSS) in May 1984. (SUSS Bull. 24(3):75). Rolf and Paul managed to penetrate to high in the last chamber but could not get to the floor. They accurately described the last chamber as "...the painful rift was replaced by a shattered rock pile containing horribly splintered rocks holding the roof up, even the flowstone wall on one side having a large fracture..." They wisely did not fully explore this section.

The cave was left alone until the 2-3 December 1989 when Greg Cook (B.M.S.C.) entered the cave confirming the earlier report. Patrick Larkin (SUSS) finally reached the floor of the final chamber in August 1990 with a report on surfacing as "Not a very inviting Cave!"

Chomp cave was finally mapped (rough grade 2 using suunto's and body lengths) by Kevin Coleborn and David Noble (BMSC). They thoroughly explored the cave, noting only good prospects for digging in the last chamber's floor.

J281 follows a rift running almost north-south (350°). After entering the entrance and dropping to the floor you must chimney along a 0.35 metre wide rift that narrows to be impassable below you. It is easiest if you stay high and just pass under the jammed rock. The rift gets thinner and the walls get looser here (0.2 metres wide) for 5 metres until the rift below you bells out into a chamber. The easiest way to the floor is to drop down between the shattered rock jam passed earlier squeezing under the boulders into the final chamber. The last chamber is 1.85 metres wide with very loose rock walls. A high lead exists but has been explored and chokes off. Overall Chomp Cave is an exciting cave and should only be entered by people for good reasons. Remember to take your helmet!

J282 Nettle Filled Doline.

J282 is located in the spur slightly above the second creek junction. The feature is as its name suggests a doline of large dimensions with a vertical wall at the southern end. The tag is located low on this vertical wall above a small cave entrance.

The first reference to this feature being entered is by SUSS (SUSS Bull 15(10):219) where they describe it as a shaped collapse doline'

Roll Adams passed the constriction to the right hand side of the cave in May 1983 leading to more passage and another chamber. This cave has very interesting prospects

J284

Located midway in the area between the first and second creek junctions, approximately half way up the hill in a rocky outcrop with a grassy slope either side of it. The magnetic bearing to the upstream creek junction is 165° and -53° inclination. A lot of dead wood disguises the entrance.

Entry to the cave is through a tight triangular pothole between rocks. The cave is basically a rockfall cemented together with calcite. Some marine fossils evident on the walls. The floor is dirt/mud. No prospects expected.

J286

J286 is located on the eastern side of No 3 car park, directly above the boiler- house and workshops, opposite the normally dry valley passing the old seismograph station. Visually half the height of the hill opposite.

The entrance is in a rocky scree area between boulders and is a 1 metre x 0.85 metre pothole. The tag is located on the rock to the right hand side and slightly higher than the entrance.

Victor Ebberton claims to have entered this cave in 1950 (personal communication with him). He was particularly interested in the hollow sounding floor. The presence of his signature supports this claim.

MSS visited this cave on the 11-12 April 1970 when the VE signature was noted and a little digging was attempted. This cave was probably also the cave noted in the SUSS Bull 17(2):47 and 16(7) as the cave located by Vince Moran.

SUSS have also started a dig in this cave with very good prospects.

J288/J289 Funnel Web Cave

J288/289 is located at the far end of the limestone on the western bank of Camp Creek, 70 metres downstream of J48 Paradox cave and 5 metres upstream of J47.

J288 has a vertically elongated 2 metre high x 1 metre wide entrance hole. The tag is located level with the top of the hole on a rock to the left.

J289 is north of J288 and is a 1 metre x 1 metre descending hole in a grassy slope, with its tag being above and to the left of the entrance. Both entrances are usually overgrown.

J288/289 (and J47) are all outflow caves. All of these are known to outflow water at various times, meeting Camp Creek.

These caves were noted by B. Welch on the 3rd January 1976 (SUSS Bull 15(10):218) as being small holes upstream of J47, that could provide a route into J47.

It was not until the 8-9th February 1986 that Brian Skinn (B.M.S.C) and other club members found one of the holes to be breathing out an extremely large amount of cold air. After removing large amounts of rocks and dirt, four Funnel Web spiders were found (hence the name). Digging continued for many trips. The first attempt to enter this cave was by Brian Skinn on the 6-7th September 1986. This attempt failed due to the amount of water and temperature. Another attempt by Rick Brett on the 18-19th October 1986 also met with the same fate. The first constriction was finally passed by David Zammit and Troy Magenis (both being the perfect build for the job) in May 1988.

The cave was dry for the first time and after passing the first constriction and crawling along a four metre tunnel, a 3 metre x 4 metre x 1.5 metre high loose rock chamber was found. Due to the cave being dry and the entrance enlarged a wombat had taken refuge, enjoying the cool breeze issuing from a lead in this chamber. A premature exit was made before thoroughly exploring the lead and the rest of the cave.

This cave has great potential and is not yet fully explored. The cave could hold the key to the steady stream of water issuing from J47.

J290 Winch Cave

Winch cave is located near the top of the hill on the Lucas Rocks track, (opposite the breach) just south of No3 car park. The entrance is south of the track five metres before a sharp right hand turn (heading uphill) where the track changes from a westerly direction to a northerly direction. The track is covered in red/brown clay.

The entrance is a vertical pothole with the tag being located on a flat rock behind the hole.

The first known report of the cave was by M.S.S. in 1986. The cave was extended by members of M.S.S. to its present level with approximately 25 cubic metres of clay/dirt being removed!

Winch cave is so named due to a large rock having to be winched from the entrance early before safe digging could progress.

Winch cave is/was of vertical development to a level presently of 8.7 metres.

After passing through muddy boulders at the entrance, you descend a ladder pitch (can be climbed) of 20 ft. This places you at the bottom of the dig and a chamber of 3.5 x 2.6 metres dimension, almost being entirely dug out. The obvious change in wall colour shows the original floor level. Some nice remnant formation can be seen.

Some roof and floor scalloping can be seen in the lower eastern side walls. The southern walls consist of muddy flowstone and shawls. Some tree roots are present. Winch cave has slight possibilities of extension.

J294

J294 is located above the first creek junction (entering from the west) at the top of a steep grassy slope with small outcrops of rock, 10 metres above and slightly west of J23 The Bottomless Pit. The cave has a triangular 0.5 metre high cave type entrance at the base of a 3 metre cliff. Some relic formation is visible. The cave is located above the entrance.

The cave was reported by Ernst Holland, who had known about the entrance for some time. Mark Staraj has also reported of knowing about a cave in this area matching the description.

J294 reportedly often breathes (on the 22nd July the cave was issuing hot air) and has been known to have water flowing out of it after heavy rain (note the calcite deposits at the entrance). It is probable that J295 provided the inflow for this situation.

The cave overall has little prospects of extension by further investigation is needed.

J295 “Large Collapse”

This incredible feature is located at the highest point above the first creek junction, directly above J23 the bottomless pit. The feature is a large collapse filled with large boulder debris dimensioned 15 metres long and wide, 9 metres deep. The tag is located inside the collapse at the deepest end above a small cave around boulders.

The cave was noted by members of B.M.S.C. on the 9th May 1970 where they described it as the following: “On the top of the hill immediately above J33 (mistake they meant J23 ed.) the limestone becomes an obvious pinnacle. However, inside this pinnacle is hollow being a collapsed doline in solid rock, about 30ft deep and 50ft across at its maximum dimensions. The floor is covered with large blocks of limestone and there is a crawl for 15-20ft under some of these. In another place there is evidence that a lot of water drains away through a gravel floor. It is interesting to speculate that the water from this doline might percolate to Camp Creek via Bottomless Pit or via even a deeper pothole yet undiscovered.” (Trip report 9th May 1970 Ken Pickering)

A feature like this must have been known for some time but I am unable to find any earlier references.

J296

J296 is located approximately 65-70 metres upstream on Camp Creek from the first major creek junction (entering from the west) upstream of J297 The Heffalump Trap, near a small unenterable hole at the base of a four metre cliff, 8 metres above creek level. The tag is located above a dig to the right of this hole.

The dig was located by Warren Lacey (B.M.S.C.) in July 1989. At present J296 is a dig at the base of this cliff. If you look down the impenetrable hole to the south you can see a chamber and some remnant formation. This dig would allow access to this cavern.

This cave could be the cave reported by Mike Lake (SUSS Bull 2D(40):57) as “...has an entrance too tight to allow entry but it can be seen to drop down some 15 ft, and there ends in a dirt floor and leads into the cliff. More work is essential to this dig, as it is in a great location and has good potential.

J297 The Heffalump Trap

The Heffalump trap is located 80 metres upstream of the first major creek junction after leaving the track. (Approximately 1km from the carpark) The entrance is an obvious earth collapse on the western bank of Camp Creek, at creek level surrounded and filled with nettles. The tag is located on a rock outside the hole on the creek side.

The feature has been known for many years and appears in numerous trip reports dating back to 1970. . The name the Heffalump Trap was proposed by Henry Shannon after personal communication with Bruce Welch revealed that he had entered it many years earlier than 1976.

Members of S.U.S.S. have spent time digging this cave around 1980-82, and have uncovered what seems to be a small stream passage at the bottom, heading south. J297 is a dry sinkhole 5 metres deep with an entry hole of 3.25 metres diameter. "The vertical walls consist of earth and 'breccia' and is very compacted." (Modified description by Bruce Welch SUSS Bull 15(10):219). The hole is full of stinging nettles and mosses. Being so close to creek level you would expect when the normally dry creek bed is flooding that water would percolate into the hole. This is not so and has been witnessed on several occasions. With the creek flowing 3 metres away and 4 metres deeper, there was no evidence of water percolating into this hole.

J298 Warm Cave

Located on the western side of Camp Creek , approximately 300 meters upstream of the second major creek junction at a height of 30 metres above creek level (visually 3/4 height of the hill). The entrance is a 0.5 metre diameter horizontal hole through boulders at the base of a small rock outcrop. A small 2 metre cliff is 5 metres higher than this outcrop. The tag is located slightly to the left, above the entrance.

The cave was discovered by Warren Lacey (B.M.S.C.) on the 23rd July 1989 who removed many large rocks from the entrance.

Warm cave is so named because being found in July when it was snowing. The cave gave great shelter for lunch due to the warm climate inside.

The cave is mainly horizontal. After passing between boulders at the entrance you drop down a small 0.5 metre bench. At the base of this bench you can continue 4 metres to an earth choke (where there are signs of animal activity) or move right to the main chamber. This chamber is 4 metres x 3 metres and is only 0.5-1 metre high. Many wheetas and spiders are on the eastern wall which comes very close to the surface. At the far end of this chamber you drop into another small lead where many bones, small sticks and grass are present. Most of the cave is covered with dry, dusty soil. Some cave coral, but overall very little formation or prospects.

J299

J299 is located 15 metres south and 5 metres higher than J298, at the base of a small 2 metre high cliff/outcrop. The tag is located on the cliff wall above the hole.

The feature was noted by B.M.S.C. on the 14th May 1989 as a small solution feature. The small solution feature was filled with very loose soil. Some digging was performed due to the interesting fact that on probing a stick into the soil it easily penetrated 3-4 metres.

The hole is now 1 metre deep with more work required to prove this as a tag worthy feature.

J305

J305 is located approximately 200m upstream of the second major creek junction, high on the - western side of Camp Creek, near the top of the hill; directly above J298 and J299. The entrance is a round 2.5 metre diameter hole in a grassy slope, with a rocky outcrop to its eastern side. The tag is located on a rock to the northern side of the hole

The feature was reported by Ernst Holland in May 1989 and is basically a 4 metre deep soil collapse. Some bedrock exists higher in the hole. The collapse was fairly recent due to overlying grass overhanging with no support.

The collapse does not appear to be getting deeper, but it is extremely interesting and awaiting an explanation. Definitely needs further investigation.

J306

J306 is located on the eastern side of Lucas Rocks, above No3 car park and is approximately 15 metres north of the quarry at 15 metres above road level. The entrance is a 0.3 metre x 1 metre high vertical rift at the base of a rocky outcrop, 5 metres higher and 3 metres north of J267 the Midden Cave. The tag is located high on the rock to the right of the entrance.

The cave was dugout and entered by Greg Cook (BMSC) in July 1989. Tagging took place on 30/9/89.

Entry to this cave is by an awkward horizontal slit, 1 metre high that runs for 15 metres. At this point the roof drops to a 0.6 x 0.6 metre constriction, After passing this constriction you are in a sizable chamber 5 metres long varying height from 3 to 6 metres. A higher aven is back towards the entrance and a sloping flowstone wall is at the far end of this chamber. Some dry active formation can be seen. Many small bones are present. The floor is very dry and dusty. There are many spiders.

In summary J306 follows an East West plane and does not get wider than 2 metres at any point.

J308 School Kids Cave

J308 is entered via a small triangular entrance 35 metres above the level of No3 car park, below the southern end of the quarry amongst large boulders.

School kids cave was probably found during the quarrying, but was rediscovered, and opened by the students at the Jenolan school (pers comm Ernst Holland). After 2 metres into the cave a rise of 1 metre leads to a daylight hole and a 2 metre deep pothole. (A handline is handy for exiting). At the base of this drop is a low chamber. Many iron bars are in situ here to attempt to support the unstable roof. Another hole to the surface exists here. The floor material is a mixture of clay/mud/shattered rock and glass. Downslope leads to a tight horizontal passage as well as an upwards shaft for 1.9 metres. The top of the shaft is a small 2 x 1.5, metre well decorated chamber; many grass roots about this chamber. Two passages lead off both being 2 metres in length and ending in rockpile. No air movement noted. The tight horizontal passage mentioned earlier leading off the main chamber is as difficult to enter as it is to exit. A very impressive suspended pool is near the roof. This passage extends for 8 metres before choking off with silt.

Some possibility of extension exists, but most of the cave is very unstable.

Note: re J308: There is mention of an unstable roof. This is incorrect.

Following a request from NPWS, SUSS organised a mining engineer to consult on this cave and its stability, and the bars do not support the roof. The engineer said that the bars are holding back the debris used to block the original entrance. I need to provide a report to NPWS. – In an email from Rowena Larkins, 12/12/12

J309 Quarry Cave

Quarry cave is located high in the southern most corner of the old quarry above No3 car park. Access to the cave is by following the southern edge of the quarry up then traversing around to the face when near the top of the quarry.

The cave was discovered during the quarrying for material to build the caves house that was completed in 1898.

The cave has a tight horizontal entrance 1.5 x 0.75 metres dimensions .After this initial squeeze the cave opens out into a narrow but large chamber A Very impressive shawl dominated the view. A thin crack in the roof probably indicates the cave is of solution origin along this plane. The cave chokes off into two high leads blocked by flowstone.

Small possibilities of extension

Jenolan S.L. Cave Descriptions written 17/18-3-90

By Troy Magennis; Warren Lacey; Tony Zimmerman; Cheryl Coleborn

J275 Hobbit Hole

Located approximately 200m upstream from the carpark, on the south side of the Breach. 3m above creek level at the base of a 6.7m bluff, below a kurrajongs tree.

Entrance is a horizontal half-moon shape, 1m x.5m with the tag located on the rock wall to the left.

Tony's Hole

Located approximately 500m upstream from the carpark, on the south side of the creek, 5m above creek level. Presently can be found by following a dead log across the creek to a small rockpile with a large gum tree to the right. The entrance is on a small terrace at the base of a tree. The cave has a small oval-shaped entrance descending to a triangular shaft 1m x 1.5m, full of stinging nettles.

J23 Bottomless Pit.

Located on the north side above the first creek junction, directly opposite Camp Creek Valley. The entrance is through bedrock at the base of a large rock on a grassy flat. The hole is tear-drop shaped 1m wide, 80cm high. The tag is located directly above.

J270-Gibber Cave

Approximately 49m up Camp Creek from the first creek junction on the western side of the second bluff. Approximately 10-15m above creek level, just below the spine on the ridge.

Entrance is pothole-type in bedrock 30cm x 1m at the base of small rocky outcrop with a grassy, tree-covered approach. Tag located on the wall left, above the hole.

J268/J269-The Rift

Slightly upstream of the first creek junction on the eastern side of Camp Creek approximately 15m north of the limestone contact (change in vegetation) downstream of the Heffalump Trap (J297).

Both entrances are connected and are in the same east-west running rift.

J268 is below J269 and is a 1m x .5m pothole-type entrance with rockfill in front, below the hole. The 268 tag is on a wall to the left usually overgrown with vegetation. J269 is again a pothole-type rift entrance 1m x .6m surrounded by grass, with the tag above behind the entrance (also overgrown)

J297-Heffalump Trap

The Heffalump Trap is located 80m upstream of the first creek junction, 3m south of 14S traverse, next to a large boulder.

Entrance is an obvious hold on the western bank, close to creek level with dimensions 3.25 x 3.25m, surrounded and filled with nettles.

The J297 tag is located on a rock in front of the hole.

J279 - Shaft Cave

J279 is located in the area above the second creek junction high in the southern end of a large cliff, near the top of the hill.

The entrance is in the form of a rift open to the surface, approx 2m x 1m with a metal pole across the top. The tag is located on the front right hand corner of the entrance, accessible by traversing up a small ledge from the south.

J278

Located in the first small broken cliff above creek level, 100m downstream of the second creek junction below J279. Entrance is at the south end, half-way up the small, broken cliff. The entrance is cave-type, 50cm x 25cm with formation evident. Tag is located to the right of this hole.

J277 Photon Cave

(11.55m from Tag to cliff, 29.2m from Tag to south corner of cliff)

Located in the area high above the second creek junction, 11.5m below the large cliff near the top of the hill. Below and north of J279, directly above J278. Entrance is square pothole-type 400mm x 300mm in bedrock surrounded by grass (making it difficult to find). Tag is located 1m directly above (on a rock) at the rear of the hole.

J281 Chomp Cave

Located in steep grassy area with rocky outcrops, 20 – 30m upstream of the second creek junction. Opposite steep rocky bluffs at creek level. Entrance is the form of a vertical rift open to the surface 700mm x 1m. Tag is located on a rock above and to the left of the opening.

Chump Cave

Located 3m below J281, at the base of a boulder. Entrance is dugout .8 x .3m surrounded by debris and grass.

J46 Goats Head Cave

Located 50-50m upstream, 5m above creek level on the tributary creek from the second junction. Obvious doline/verandah-type entrance 3m x 6m. Very overgrown. Opposite grassy slope.

J282 Nettle-filled Doline

Located in the spur slightly above the second creek junction. Feature is a collapse/Doline of large dimensions with a vertical wall at the south end. Nettle filled. Tag located low on the vertical wall.

J308 School Kids Cave

Located below the southern corner of the quarry in No.3 carpark, 2m above ground level. Main entrance is triangular .9 x .5m between boulders. Other entrances in surrounding rocks.

Quarry Cave

Located high in the southern-most corner of the quarry above No.3 carpark. Access is by following the south edge of the quarry up, then traversing around to the face when near the top (of the quarry).

Entrance is horizontal cave-type 1.5m x .75m.

Jenolan S.L. Cave Location Descriptions written 3-4-90

Variations from Trip Report 30-9-89

J294

J294 is located above the first creek junction at the top of a steep, grassy slope, with small outcrops of rock, 10m above and slightly west of J23 Bottomless Pit. The cave has a triangle 0.5m high cave-type entrance. Some relic formation is visible. Tag located above the entrance.

J295 "Large Collapse"

Located at the highest point above the first creek junction, directly above J23 Bottomless Pit. The feature is a large rift with collapse rock at the bottom. Approx 15m long x 9m deep. The tag is located inside the feature at the deep end.

J296

J296 is located approx 65-70m upstream of the first major creek tributary junction, downstream of J2797 "The Heffalump Trap". Tis at present, is a dig at the base of a 4m cliff, approx 8m above the main creek level. Tag is located above the dig at the cliff base. A small hole 1/5m to the left (inaccessible) advertises location.

J298 Warm Cave

Located on the western side of Camp Creek approx 200m upstream of the second creek junction, at t height of about 39m (3/4 height of the hill).

The entrance is horizontal .5m in diameter, dugout in boulder at the base of a rocky outcrop. A small cliff (2m high) is 5m higher than this outcrop.

Tag is located slightly to the left, above the entrance.

J299 from J298-Bearing 198°

Located 15m south and 5m higher than J298 at the base of a small outcrop. Small dig (in deep) into obvious solution hole. Tag is located on the outcrop behind the hole.

J305 Honey Pot

Located again approx 200m upstream of second creek junction, on the western side, at the top of the hill.

Directly above J298, 299 (approx 15m higher).

Hole is in the form of a collapse of soil 2m in diameter, 4m deep. A grassy area surrounds all except the creek side of the hole which is bedrock. The tag is located on the northern side of this bedrock.

J306

Located on the eastern side of Lucas Rocks above No3 carpark. Entrance is slightly north of the quarry, approx 20-30m in height, and is a .3m x 1m high horizontal slit at the base of a rocky outcrop, 5m higher and 3m north of J267 Midden Cave. Tag is located approx 1m high on the right side of the entrance.

Jenolan S.L. Cave Location Descriptions written 4-4-90

J276 Vic's Pot

(J276 to top of boiler house chimney 328° -20° inclination)

J276 is located in the area above the southern side of the Breach. Near the ridge overlooking No.3 carpark and Caves House. The entrance is a .3m x .3m pothole at the edge of the grassy slope, through a rocky outcrop, approx 10m from the top of the hill.

Tag is located to the left of the hole on the rocky outcrop.

24-2-90 Peter Brown, Troy Magennis

J266 "Fat Jacks Pit"

Located in the area of Lucas Rocks above No.3 carpark. 5m directly above the north corner of the quarry. 10m above and slightly south of "Midden Cave" (J267). Entrance is cave-type 1m x .5m in boulders, in the centre of a grassy area at the base of a tree. A water pipe is across the entrance. The tag is on the rock face nearest the left edge of the entrance.

4-4-90 Troy Magennis

Jenolan S.L. Cave Location Descriptions written 26-4-90

From trip 21-22-4-90

J273

J45 – J273 9° bearing +17° inclination

Large living gum – J273 10° bearing +25° inclination

J273 is located in the area of the northern side of the Breach, opposite and above J45 Block Cave, 375m upstream from the end of No.3 carpark. Its entrance is 15m above creek level and is 1.5 x .3m, developed along a joint plane, at the base of a small pinnacle of rocks (below and to the right of the large cliff). The tag is located 80cm to the right of the entrance on a rock face.

J272

Large living white gum – J272 243° bearing +14° incline 14.4m

Located in the northern side of the Breach at the upstream end, 20-25m inside the limestone contact approx 16m above J273. A small triangular pothole-type entrance .4m x .7m near the base of a bluff facing south, amongst moss-covered rocks. The tag is 5cm to the left of the hole near the top. Another smaller entrance is below the tagged entrance.

J286

seismograph stn – J286 66° bearing +22° inclination

Water tank – J286 124.5° bearing +95° inclination

J286 is located directly above (on the eastern side) the workshop building at the end of No.3 carpark, although access from here is difficult. Located opposite the dry.....passing the seismograph approx half the height of this hill opposite

Entrance is in a rocky scree area between boulders and is 1m x .85m pothole-type entry. The tag is located on the rock to the right hand side and slightly higher than the entrance

(A small grassy slope is 4ft below).

J 265

J265 High point on Breach 158° +19° inclination

J265 tree with hole in trunk and orange stained rocks 237° -25° declination

J265 – to top west side roof corner of workshop 274° -32°

Located on the eastern side of the Breach, approx 40-50m south of the workshop/drain at a height of approx 40m. Blackberries below. The entrance is in collapsed boulders. To the right of the hole is a grassy slope, otherwise the entrance is surrounded by large scree. The tag is located low on a rock to the right.

J271 (by G.K.)

Access is easier from above. From the Lucas Rocks Track, break away onto the spur heading towards the Breach (L/S O/C”). A 6m high bluff can be down-climbed left or right of a small gully. Two large dead trees (each about 6m tall) about 1m apart (forming a “vee”) identify the cave’s location. Behind/upslope from these trees is a steep blackberry covered gully. The cave is on its true RHS wall. A large entrance 1.5m x 1.5m. The tag is above the entrance. The cave is entered easily on a talus slope floor.

The cave’s general location is midway through the northern side of the Breach, ¾ of the way up the hill. Opposite Hobbit Hole (J275). A goat’s skull is at the entrance.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Jenolan Documentation Progress Sheet - March 1991

March 1991 (Southern Limestone) by Troy Magennis

No. J	Name	Loc Desc	Cave Desc	History	Surveyed	Map in hand	Comments
7	Lucas			√			
8	Orient			√			
9	Temple of Baal			√			
10	River			√			
11	Pool of Cerberus			√			
12	Binoomea Cut			√			
23	Bottomless Pit	√	√			√	
45	Block Cave	√	√				
46	Goats Head	√	√	√	√		
47	S.L. Spring	√	√	√	√		
48	Paradox	√		√		√	
148	Old Lucas Em...						
149					√		
150							
151	Coronet		√	√		√	
163	Styx River Sp						
164	Grand Arch						
263	Upper Ent Paradox	√	√	√		√	
264		√	√	√		√	
265		√	√			√	
266		√	√			√	
267	Midden Cave		√			√	
268		√	√				
269		√	√				
270	Gibber Cave	√	√				
271		√					
272		√	√	√	√	√	
273		√					
274	Split Rock			√			
275	Hobbit Hole	√	√	√		√	
276	Vic's Pot	√		√		√	
277	Photon Cave	√		√		√	
278		√		√			
279	Shaft Cave	√		√			
280	Interference						
281	Chomp	√	√	√	√		
282	Nettle Filled Doline	√		√			
284		√	√		√	√	
285							

286		√		√	√	√	
288	Funnel Web	√	√	√	√		
289	Funnel Web	√	√	√	√		
290	Winch	√	√	√	√	√	
291	Cookes						
292		√					
294		√	√	√			
295	Large Collapse	√	√	√			
296		√	√	√			
297	Heffalump Trap	√	√	√			
298	Warm Cave	√	√	√	√	√	
299		√	√	√			
305	Soil Collapse	√	√	√			
306		√	√	√			
308	School Kids	√	√	√	√	√	
309	Quarry Cave	√	√	√	√	√	
	Chump Cave	√					
	Knitting Needle						
	Tony's Dig	√					

Appendix 2

New entries in tagging book, 21-5-89

NBR	NOTES
275	South Limestone at base of cliff between J45 and on west side of valley, almost at river level. 1/2 x 1/2 metre entrance 1 1/2 m squeeze into small chamber.
276	South Limestone West side at top of 2nd bluff on west after end of No 3 carpark. Small hole entrance leads to 5m squeeze ladder pitch.
277	High up on last Bluff on West before J46. 2.5 metre chimney
278	Halfway up same bluff as 277. Small round hole in cliff face.
279	Very high on corner bluff near J46. 2M x 1M entrance. 28M pitch.
280	Downhill from 279 towards side valley. 1M x 30cm entrance slit
281	10M above J46 side valley. Creek level 0.5 x 0,5M entrance.
282	Large Doline just South of J46 valley. Small cave inside.
283	At foot of cliff line to the South of and about 30M from Carlotta arch track.
284	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 m Triangle entrance 40M above creek level midway between Heffalump trap and J46 Valley
285	Up on same bluff as J279. 1m x 1/2m entrance.
286	High on breach opposite end of No3 car-park
287	On Dwyer's Bluff 5M above J32
<i>Last entry in tagging book as at 21-5-1989</i>	

Appendix 3

Copy of Jenolan Documentation Progress Sheet March 1991 - Page 1

March 1991 (Southern Limestone) by Troy Magennis

JENOLAN DOCUMENTATION PROGRESS SHEET
MARCH 1991 (SOUTHERN LIMESTONE)
by Troy Magennis SHEET 1.

N°	Name	LOG DESC	CAVE DESC	HISTORY	Surveyed	map in Hand	Comments
7	Lucas			✓			
8	Orient			✓			
9	Temple of Baal			✓			
10	River			✓			
11	Pool of Cerberus			✓			
12	Binooona Cut			✓			
23	Bottomless Pit	✓	✓			✓	
45	Block Cave	✓	✓				
46	Goats Head	✓	✓	✓	✓		
47	S L Spring	✓	✓	✓	✓		
48	Paradox	✓		✓		✓	
148	Old Lucas Ent				✓		
149							
150							
151	Coronet		✓	✓		✓	
163	Styx River Sp						
164	Grand Arch						
263	Upper-Ent. Paradox	✓	✓	✓		✓	
264		✓	✓	✓		✓	
265		✓	✓	✓		✓	
266		✓	✓	✓		✓	
267	Midden Cave		✓			✓	
268		✓	✓				
269		✓	✓				
270	Gibber Cave	✓	✓				
271		✓					
272		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
273		✓					
274	SPLIT ROCK			✓			
275	Hobbit Hole	✓	✓	✓		✓	
276	Vic's Pot	✓		✓		✓	
277	Photon Cave	✓		✓		✓	
278		✓		✓			
279	Shaft Cave	✓		✓			
280	Interference						
281	Champ	✓	✓	✓	✓		
282	Nettle filled D	✓		✓			

Appendix 4

Copy of Jenolan Documentation Progress Sheet March 1991 - Page 2

March 1991 (Southern Limestone) by Troy Magennis

JENOLAN DOCUMENTATION Progress SHEET
MARCH 1991 (SOUTHERN LIMESTONE) SHEET 2.

N ^o 5	NAME	LOC DESC	CAVE DESC	HISTORY	Surveyed	MAP in hand	Comments
284		✓	✓		✓	✓	
285							
286		✓		✓	✓	✓	
288	Funnel web	✓	✓	✓	✓		
289	" "	✓	✓	✓	✓		
290	Winch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
291	Cookes						
292		✓					
294		✓	✓	✓			
295	Large Collapse	✓	✓	✓			
296		✓	✓	✓			
297	Hettalump Trap	✓	✓	✓			
298	Warm Cave	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
299		✓	✓	✓			
305	Soil Collapse	✓	✓	✓			
306		✓	✓	✓			
308	School Kids	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
309	Quarry Cave	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Chimp Cave	✓					
	Knitting Needle						
	Tony's Dig.	✓					

Appendix 5

Current list of Southern Limestone Caves as supplied by Ian Cooper, SUSS, September 2011

Jenolan Southern Limestone Caves

Tag Number	Name	Comments
J7	Lucas Cave	
J8	Orient Cave	
J9	Temple of Baal	
J10	River Cave	
J11	Pool of Cerberus	
J12	Binoomea Cut	
J23	Bottomless Pit	(re)tagged December 1977
J45	Block Cave	tagged by Henry Shannon 1963
J46	Goatshead Cave	tagged by Henry Shannon 1963; named by ISS; explored and extended by SUSS 2009-2010
J47	Staraj Spring	joins J288 and J289; also known as Funnel Web Cave; renamed in honour of Mark Staraj; tagged by Henry Shannon 1963
J48	Paradox Cave	tagged by Henry Shannon 1963
J148	Old Lucas Entrance	
J149		
J150		
J151	Coronet Cave	also known as Toad Hall; Coronet Cave should be used
J163	Styx River Spring	
J164	Grand Arch	
J263		upper entrance to Paradox??
J264		
J265		
J266	Fat Jacks	Survey started Suss 2010
J267	Midden Cave	
J268		joins J269; surveyed by SUSS 2011
J269		joins J268; surveyed by SUSS 2011
J270	Gibber Cave	Surveyed SUSS 2010
J271		
J272		
J273		
J274	Split Rock Cave	
J275	Hobbit Hole	
J276	Vics Pot	has also been called Electricians Pot; Vics Pot should be used
J277	Photon Cave	tagged by SUSS 1984
J278		tagged by SUSS 1984
J279	Crack Pot	has also been called Shaft Cave; Crack Pot should be used; tagged by SUSS 1984; Surveyed SUSS 2010
J280	Interference Cave	tagged by SUSS 1984
J281	Chomp Cave	tagged by SUSS 1984
J282	Bloodsucker	tagged by SUSS 1984; explored and extended by SUSS 2008-2011
J284		
J285		
J286		
J287		
J288	Staraj Spring	joins J289 and J47; also known as Funnel Web Cave; renamed in honour of Mark Staraj

J289	Staraj Spring	joins J288 and J47; also known as Funnel Web Cave; renamed in honour of Mark Staraj
J290	Winch Cave	
J291	Cookes Cave	
J292		
J294		
J295		
J296		
J297	Heffalump Trap	
J298	Warm Cave	
J299		
J305		very top of Hill above J282; 3m deep, 2 m wide
J306		
J327		Discovered SSS; Surveyed SUSS 2010
J332		Noted by SUSS 2010; tagged 2010
J333		tagged by SUSS 2011

