

# SOUTHERN



# C A V E R

■ VOL.5 NO.4 ■

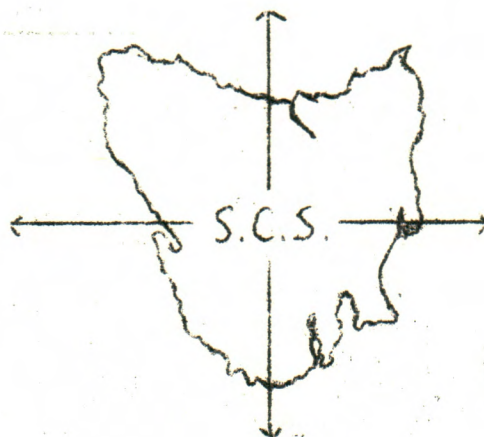
PRICE 25 CENTS

"SOUTHERN CAVER"

Published Quarterly by  
the Southern Caving Society.

Postal Address:  
P.O.Box 121, Moonah, Tas. 7009.

Club Room:  
132 Davey Strret, Hobart.



---

Editors: Dave Elliott and  
Aleks Terauds  
Magazine Committee:  
Ron Mann and Graeme Watt

---

---

Volume 5. Number 4.

---

April, 1974

---

CONTENTS

New Zealand Caves and Cavers .....	by Leigh Gleeson .....	2
Kellys Pot .....	by Ron Mann .....	4
The Trowutta Area .....	by Kevin Kiernan .....	5
S R T .....	by Leigh Gleeson .....	8
A G M 1974 .....	by Dave Elliott & Aleks Terauds .....	9
Caving in the Solomons .....	by Steve Vince .....	10
Area Reports .....	by Kevin Kiernan .....	12
Society Notes .....	by Ron Mann .....	15

Editors' Note:

Leigh Gleeson recently spent a month on a caving holiday in New Zealand. For the benefit of less fortunate readers we prevailed on him to provide the following impressions of his visit:

NEW ZEALAND CAVES AND CAVERS

BY LEIGH GLEESON

New Zealand is in many respects a speleologist's paradise in that it offers a whole range of caving activities in about nine widely distributed karst areas.

These nine areas vary in their extent, topographic setting, climatic regions and the nature of their caves.

By far the most frequently visited area and closest to the hearts of all New Zealand cavers is Waitomo in the West-Central region of the North Island. This area is very similar to our Mole Creek in that it is essentially a horizontal cave type locality, with around 300 known caves, most of which are very wet, set in hilly rural landscape almost identical to that at Caveside. Lots of good quality formation caves lie within walking distance of the two cavers huts in the areas. It is here that New Zealand's most prized formation cave St. Benedictines is to be found (not quite as good as Kubla and their longest cave Gardeners Gut (7 miles). Sport caves of Herberts Pot standard are a feature. One such cave is the Lost World system with a delightful 300' entrance doline and a mile of cavern of Exit Cave dimensions, characterized by rushing water, lots of formation and brilliant glow worm displays. Indeed it would not be possible at Waitomo to come back to the cavers hut after a day in the field and be anything other than very satisfied with the days caving despite the inevitable fact that you would be wet to the skin.

Also frequently visited in the North Island are two very small areas namely Makuri (100 miles NE of Wellington) and Waipu (80 miles N of Auckland) both have small horizontal wet system and have that characteristic New Zealand feature of being quality caves. These areas receive frequent attention by virtue of their relative closeness to the major urban areas. They are not however comparable with Waitomo.

The well known Lava caves in Auckland offer an interesting contrast to limestone holes. The several dozen known lava caves have generally small dimensions averaging only 200-300 ft. in length and are more often than not jagged and grotty.

In the South Island there are those well acclaimed exploration fronts of Mt. Owen and Mt. Arthur as well as Takaka Hill. All three areas are in relatively close proximity in an area towards the top of the South Island. (25 miles N.W. Nelson). Mts. Owen and Arthur have been the scene of combined NZSS and Australian speleo expeditions in the last three or four years. Both Karst

regions are well exposed at elevations around 5000'-6000' and dominated by predominately vertical systems. Mt. Owen for example has dozens of vertical entrance shafts varying in depth from 30'-300' in clean very hard marble (good for tying off pitches) - a welcome change to the grotty Gordon limestone of Tasmania. Typically these shafts block off a couple of hundred feet down, but occasionally one goes to a respectable depth and thus we have caves such as Curtis Gill and Blackbird Hole, along the style of Khazad-Dûm. Harwoods Hole (N.Z. deepest cave approx. 1250' deep) with its sporty 600' entrance pitch is at Takaka Hill. Quite independent of its entrance Harwood's is a spectacular mile long through cave packed with flowstone, waterfall cascades, pools and assorted formation. Ed's Cellar (850') is another first class vertical cave. Most of it can be free climbed except for a couple of short pitches - its close proximity (100 yds.) to the campsite makes it even more favoured.

On the West coast of the South Island in the vicinity of Punakaki is another extensive caving area. This thickly vegetated, high rainfall coastal region holds mostly horizontal systems, many of which are of considerable length and dimensions. The area is most often visited by the Christchurch cavers and like most New Zealand caving areas requires at least a weekend trip. Most of their karst areas are not as readily accessible to the New Zealand cavers as say June/Junee/Florentine or Hastings are to Tasmanian cavers.

Fjordland (SW South Island) holds a number of well respected caves though it is not regarded as a high potential area. The best known system is Aorea cave with about a mile long active stream passage similar to Herberts and an outstanding glow worm display. One major entrance has dimensions of 140' x 60'.

That one time Tasmanian caver extraordinaire John Morley (SUGRA) greeted a fellow South Caver with much enthusiasum and participated in an overnight stage in the above system.

Foreign cavers in the land of the kiwis cannot fail to be impressed by the attributes of most New Zealand cavers, foremost amongst which is the strong allegiance to the national body. NZSS despite the fact that individual cavers belong to local or regional clubs. It is indeed a pity the Australian cavers do not give more weight to A.S.F. as their national organization. A strong team spirit underground as well as in the bar is another diagnostic feature. Keen overseas cavers are always well catered for by the Kiwis making a caving trip to New Zealand well worthwhile.

Kellys Pot is an inflow cave situated in the second valley West of Herberts Pot and is the highest known cave in the Mole Creek system.

The entrance is a narrow cleft just to the left of where the stream sinks under a small face. The narrow passage is typical old streamway and slopes down steeply to the 17 foot pitch. The belay point is a convenient column of limestone in the right hand wall. The stream reappears at the foot of the pitch as a waterfall coming from high up on the wall.

The way on is hard to the left through a small squeeze to a 15-20 foot climb down a rock face and back parallel to the squeeze to come out directly below the foot of the ladder pitch.

The stream flows under the talus blocks that comprise the floor of the next section of cave,

The easiest path over the talus is down the centre of the chamber and then to the left side until a large sand bank is reached.

At this point the cave narrows down to a stream passage about 3 feet high which requires crawling for some distance. Further down, a small stream enters from the left side of the cave and at this point it is possible to stand and walk to the next crawl. The stream disappears to the right along the next section leaving a dry passage 3-4 feet high and about 8 feet wide. This passage slopes up at a 40 degree angle after some distance and this point is where the survey ended.

The siphon which is just past this point is in a low chamber with about 9 inches of water on a sandy bottom. Where the creek runs into the siphon pool there is an ~~aven~~ which can be free climbed to a small passage with some brown formation.

There are several side passages, one of which leads back towards the entrance and has a large circular ~~aven~~ at the end which was obviously a stream bed at some time. The rock on the walls of the passage is very dry and crumbly.

The cave could still yield further discoveries and the siphon could bear closer investigation as Herberts Pot can not be very far away. Parties should bear in mind that most of the cave is low stream passage and subject to flooding if there is heavy rain before or after the party goes underground.

SIPHON ABOUT 200'

← PASSAGE SLOPES  
UP APPROX 40°

MN  
↓

# KELLY'S POT

MOLE CREEK TMS

LOW  
PASSAGE

← CRAWL

↑ STREAM

STREAM

SAND  
BANK

TALUS

TALUS

PITCH  
17'

ENTRANCE

STREAM

SEVERAL PASSAGES NOT MAPPED

DEPTH TO END OF SURVEY = 296'

0 100 200 300 FEET

R. MANN

D. ELLIOTT

MARCH 1971

M. COLE

ASF MAP NO. 7MC SCS 1

## THE TROWUTTA AREA

by Kevin Kiernan

The Trowutta area is situated in the north-west of Tasmania 24 km south of the town of Smithton. The nearest other karst areas are at Montagu, a linear distance of 32 km to the north-west, Redpa 36 km W.N.W. and Gunns Plains, 92 km E.S.E. The main features are located roughly south-east of the village of Trowutta.

The area experiences a cool temperate climate, an annual rainfall of around 150 cms. with an annual variation of about 10%. Temperatures of 14-15°C are average for January and 6-8°C for July, extremes being -6°C and 35°C. Frosts occur between April and December. (Langford 1965).

Structurally, the area lies on the north-western coastal platforms (Davies, 1965) and is essentially flat to gently undulating land less than 200 m. above sea level. The area is underlain by unmetamorphosed Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian sediments upon which yellow podzolic soils are developed. Trowutta is drained northwards by the Duck River.

The outcropping rock is Smithton Dolomite (upper Pre-Cambrian). It consists of pale grey dolomite and blue-grey chert with sheared minor bands of oolitic limestone, carbonaceous siltstone and black and white chert. The formation is 1200 ft. thick but relief is not considerable. (Longman and Mathews 1961). "Circular Head has the largest known dolomite deposits in the Commonwealth" though this distinction perhaps justly belongs to the Camooweal area of Northern Queensland.

However, none of the examined literature pertaining to the dolomites of the north west deals specifically with the Trowutta Arch area and the cavernous rock at Montagu has been recently established as being a limestone (Kiernan 1973). The rock is dense, dark coloured and well jointed, while literature on the dolomite deals only with a quite light coloured rock. It may be a moderately thick bed of limestone within the dolomite.

The principal known feature of the area is the Trowutta Arch, which is situated in a 225 acre Crown Lands Reserve (Goede 1967). This reserve lies at the present border of the cleared pastoral land to the north and virgin rainforests of the Arthur River valley. Some encroachment appears to be occurring and logs have been dumped into the northern doline of the Arch complex. Southwards along the Arthur River forestry activities are resulting in an extensive network of roads in the most likely area for the rediscovery of the Thylacine, Tasmanian Tiger, (Thylacinus cynocephalus), footprints of which

were positively identified at Brookes Ck. in March 1973 (Malley 1973). Further disruption of the habitat of this animal will probably result from the commencement of tin dredging activities along the bed of the Arthur River, in the near future.

The Arch itself consists of a compound collapse doline system with two of the three main dolines linked through a spectacular natural arch. Two of the dolines are cenotes but talus obscures the water in one of these. Adjacent to the central collapse is a smaller and less obvious arch leading down into the central lake, a body of water of unknown but considerable depth, which in times of very severe drought is reputed to give access to a short length of cave passage. It may be an interesting prospect for cave diving.

There has been little exploration of the extensive "limestone" areas of the north-west of which this locality forms part. Goede (1967) records that at that time the area had been visited only once, with numerous dolines and a 8 m. deep pothole discovered.

In 1968 interest was sparked by an application for a Special Prospectors Licence and an SCS party visited Trowutta Arch. Exploration did not proceed far beyond that area. The Arch was subsequently revisited by TCC and later another SCS party in late 1972 again inspired by a mining application. The latter party undertook some exploration of passages leading off from beneath the Arch, to be halted after only a short distance by a vertical drop of at least 10 m. A sketch of the doline complex was made (see figure).

The general NW area certainly deserves further exploration though much of it has been cleared for pasture with no dramatic discoveries forthcoming but some small holes are to be seen in road cuttings. In the rain forests south of Trowutta there is ample scope for exploration as at Rapid River. 12 kms to the south where caves have been reported (S. Harris, pers com.) in what may be a continuation of this rock outcrop.

cleared  
pasture

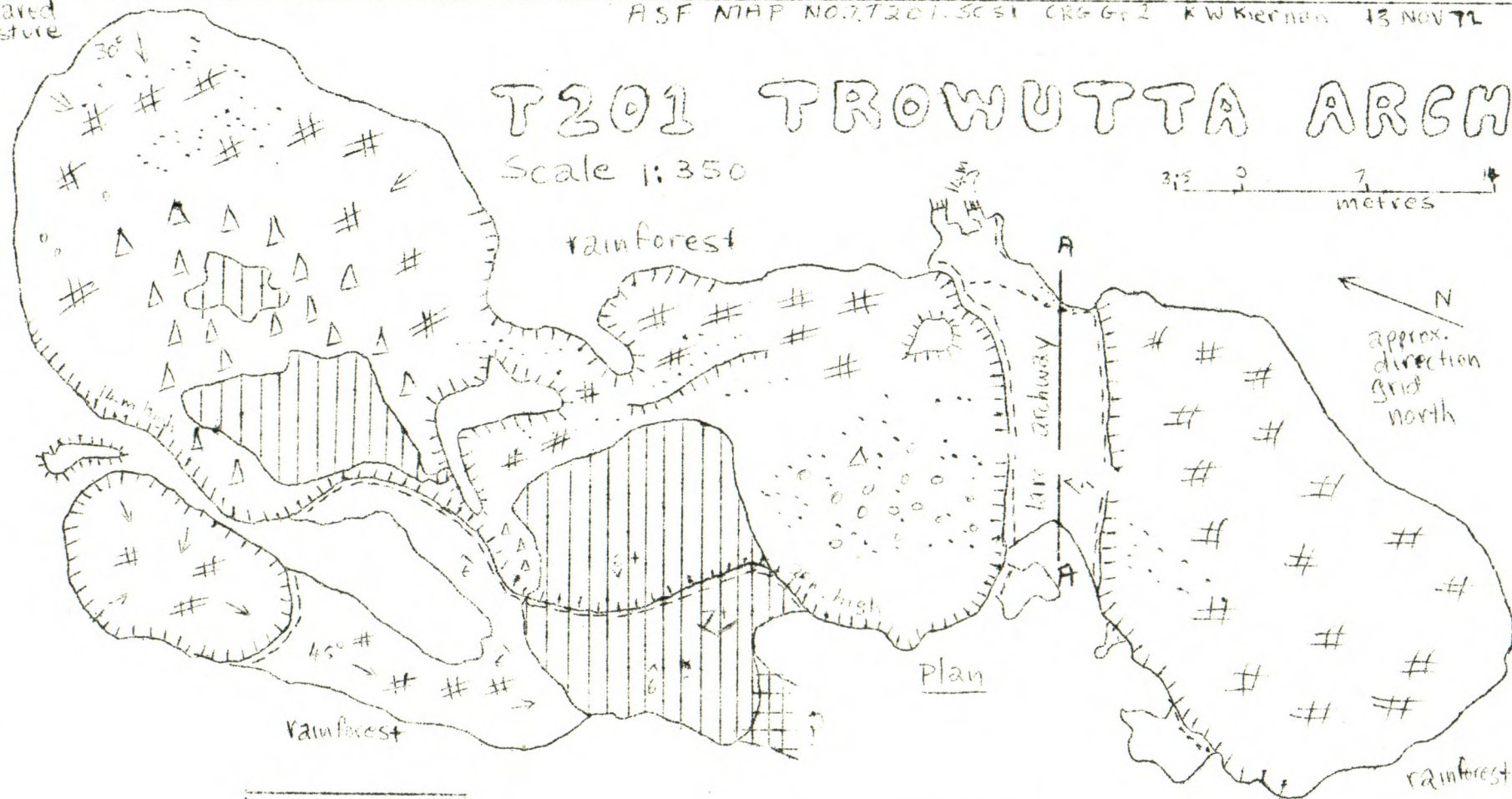
ASF NHF NO.7.T201.3051 CRG G-2 K.W. Kiernan 13 NOV 72

# T201 TROWUTTA ARCH

Scale 1:350

3 0 7  
metres

April, 1974



Section A



## LEGEND

- T vertical cliff
- roofline
- 30° direction/angle floor slope
- Δ talus
- oo:: gravel/earth
- # vegetative debris, including logs and some live plants
- pool of water - air surface/no air surface
- 3 ↓ height of roof/depth of water

Southern Cover

Bibliography:

- Anon (1966). Circular Head Municipality. Walch's Tasmania Almanac.
- Anon. (undated). Lets talk about.....(Tourist Pamphlet) (National Trust, Tas. and others).
- Davies, L. (1965). Landforms Atlas of Tasmania; (Lands Dept. Tas.)
- Goede, A. (1967). Caves of Tasmania; In Speleo Handbook. ASF.
- Longman, M.J. & Mathews, W.L. (1961). The Geology of the Bluff Point & Trowutta Quadrangles in Technical Reports 6: 48-54 (Tas. Dept. of Mines).
- Fish, Graham J. & Yaxley, Murray L. (1966). Behind the Scenery: 36. (Tas. Educ. Dept.).
- Kiernan, Kevin. (1973). The Montagu Area Southern Caver 5(1) (SCS).
- Langford, J. (1965) Weather and Climate. Atlas of Tasmania 2. (Lands Dept. Tas.).
- Malley, James F. (1973) The Thylacine. Proc. Seminar Arthur to Pieman River Area. (Munic. Circular Head).
- Nicholls, K.D. and Dimmock, G.M. (1971). Soils. Tasmanian Yearbook 1971 (Comm. Bur. Cen. Stat. Tas.)

A recent article in the Southern Caver entitled "The ethical basis of SRT" attempted to throw doubt on the ethics of the single rope technique and those who utilize it. It pleased me no end that the subject of ethics was mentioned. The article makes two points, firstly that SRT speeds up trips thereby making them easier and less enjoyable and secondly that "the SRT fanatics only concern is to get more work done" thereby "depriving the next bloke of his sport". I would contend that both of these points are invalid.

The article reveals a basic misunderstanding of the nature of SRT. It is true that recent SRT teams have been bottoming Khazadûm, Cauldron, Tassie Pot and so on in shorter times than those of the original ladder days. I would suggest that it is the smaller teams and consequently less delay that account for this rather than the supposed "high speed single rope" nonsense. Single rope technique is not particularly fast or simple, as those who have not done any significant amount of rope work, suggest. More care, precision and understanding of the nature of a pitch is required in rigging a rope than a ladder. This does not imply that one is better than the other, on the contrary both have their applications and to suggest that one method should not be utilized by introducing the "ethical basis" red herring is as ridiculous as saying that boots make caving trips easier thereby speeding up exploration. Indeed if that be the logic of the article then I expect the author to carry on caving in the future in nothing but his underpants (if those).

There exists no method more simple for negotiating a 200' pitch than a single kernmantle rope a piece of metal with knobs on the side, and an ascending device whose principle is less complicated than your average home-made dinky toy. Though the application of such a method requires substantial concentration which is often difficult under cold wet stress conditions.

The second point raised in the article is a typical wishy-washy generalisation that I would expect from one who would dare hide under the banner of ethics to penetrate his own personal bias against SRT.

A close examination of SCS and TCC trip reports will demonstrate that although much good surveying and exploration work has been done since the introduction of SRT, it could hardly be considered as devastating upon the potential caving possibilities of the State. The principle of exploration with thought and appreciation is good but there exists no need to fabricate derogatory remarks on single rope exponents to make this legitimate point. We would expect this type of thing from politicians, not cavers.

The article suggested that the long enduring trips are those which lead to that inner satisfaction, (possibly from being shrouded in a general aura of bull-dust). This is quite right but I suggest that it is the quality of the trip, rather than the length of it from which most "pleasure" is derived, although the two are often synonymous.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1974

This advertisement appeared in the Hobart "Mercury" 17th April, 1974:  
"The Annual General Meeting of the Southern Caving Society will be held at 8pm on Wednesday, 1st May, 1974, at the Society's Clubroom, 132 Davey Street, Hobart."

SCS members will know that our President for the past two years, John McCormack, has been transferred to Launceston and will not be contesting this position at the AGM. The field is wide open and it will have to be a good man to fill John's shoes.

Four nominations for the position of president have been received. They are, Ron Mann, Kevin Kiernan, Michael Cole and Steve Harris and no-one but the most rash forecaster would attempt to predict the outcome.

An interesting speculation is whether the enigmatic Bob Cockerill will contest the position.

Although previously refusing nomination, Bob cannot be discounted as a possible starter. He has proven his ability in the position and could command enough votes to be given an excellent chance of success.

The contenders for the position of Secretary are, to our knowledge, Steve Harris, a former vice-president, Mieke Vermeulen, and Delia Cole. If Ron Mann is not successful in his bid for the presidency and desires to remain as Treasurer, he will be a hard man to dislodge; his sterling past performance in this position must make him almost a surety for the job.

The present Editors of "Southern Caver", Aleks Terauds and Dave Elliott and magazine committee member Ron Mann are willing to continue to attempt to produce the sort of magazine the Society wants, but do want further support from other members. Mike Cole and Kevin Kiernan have indicated their willingness to take their places on the magazine committee.

The AGM this year, as in previous years, will give the Society's members the opportunity to select officers to minister to the Society's needs as they arise. The Executive Committee must be led by a strong president who can control meetings and project the Society's image well to "outside" people. It should have, either in the president or vice-president, a good PR man, in the treasurer a competent handler of the Society's finances and in the secretary a person who can translate the Society's wishes onto paper in a way that if it does not bring credit, it at least does not disgrace the Society's name or standing.

D.J.Elliott  
A.Terauds

## CAVING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Steve Vince

Can you imagine working up a sweat caving in swimming trunks and sandals? I suppose it is a little hard to believe but I assure you it is true.

The two years that I resided in the Solomon Islands, were spent mainly on the beaches that litter the coast of the Island of Guadal. Canal. You can probably understand that this pastime becomes a little boring in a country where summer lasts for twelve months of the year. So on one or two week-ends I returned to one of my former hobbies - caving.

Caves do not exist in any large number near the coast and no-one knows how many there are inland as the jungle closes in after the first half mile or so.

However there was one cave almost in my backyard and is found at the place where the Matanikon River comes to the surface. This river runs through Honiara, the capital of the Solomons.

It can be seen that no great preparations were required before a trip to the cave could be organised. A pleasant ten minute drive from the Mess where I lived, through the Curspean trading area of the town, up the Matanikon the banks of which are lined with the shops of China Town at this point. Finally the road ends at a Melanesian Village.

From this point the only way to move inland is to wade and swim up the river as the jungle closes in and overhangs the banks in most places. In a number of places on this trip it was necessary to swim against a strong current so several airbeds were carried to be used at these points. This part of the trip takes about two hours but the cool water was pleasant in the near 100 degree temperature.

The cave was finally reached after negotiating a particularly long narrow gorge which was about five hundred feet long. The cliffs on both sides rise steeply out of the water to an average height of 100 feet.

The cave entrance is twenty feet wide and thirty feet high, the river completely fills the opening and is about five feet deep. As the current was not very strong the airbeds were used to explore the interior; inside, the cave was similar in dimensions to Wet Caves but with one difference, the walls and roof were almost completely covered with a very smooth flow stone formation which extended down into and well below the surface of the water.

About 100 yards in from the entrance a waterfall enters through a hole in the roof and the light from the entrance, combined with the light from the waterfall itself makes this a beautiful sight.

The explorable part of the cave does not extend far beyond the waterfall as the roof comes down to meet the water. After returning to the entrance it could be seen that a waterfall once poured over a rock face and into the stream about ten yards downstream.

This rock face was climbed and a new entrance could be seen above and behind the cave already explored. A small volume of water leaves this cave and drops down into the cave below, forming the falls already encountered.

This cave was of similar dimensions to the cave below but was reasonably dry, the formation was showing signs of deterioration not evident in the other cave. Lack of good lights and safety equipment such as ropes and helmets, did not allow a detailed exploration of this cave, but it was explored for about three hundred yards without giving any sign of dying out.

As it was late afternoon and at least two hours of walking and swimming were still to be faced it was decided to return to the Club for a few cold ales.

Unfortunately I left the Solomons before returning to these caves so it will always be a mystery as to how far they extend.

Any volunteers for a return trip to the Matanikon Caves?

AREA REPORTS (1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1974)

Kevin Kiernan

JUNEE-FLORENTINE (4 trips)

An extension has been discovered in an unnumbered horizontal stream cave near JF228. The latter cave was also visited. The party was stopped by a draughty 10m shaft after having explored past two small chambers. Two new and as yet unexplored holes have been discovered near Welcome Stranger, which was visited in company with SSS members.

In the Junee area an extension has been found in Bone Pit. Pygmy Cave, Bone Pit, Junee Cave and Zulu Pot have been surveyed. A sightseeing party bottomed Khazad-Dum.

MOLE CREEK (6 trips)

General sightseeing trips have gone to Georgies Hall Cave (photography), Scotts Cave, Kubla Khan Cave (with SSS), Croesus Cave (with SSS) Honeycombe I Cave and Wet Cave.

Several interesting new holes have been noted not far from the main limestone quarry, while a fairly impressive new hole has been discovered on a ridge top near Sassafras Ck. None of these have been explored to date.

Surveying in Herberts Pot has begun in earnest.

LOWER GORDON (2 trips)

The area was briefly visited in January with members of SSS. The party, travelling aboard the tourist vessel 'Denison Star' as far upstream as the Butlers Island dam site was sufficiently impressed by the limestone cliffs along the river bank to plan a return to the area in March. On the latter occasion a boatload of SSS members discovered an interesting new cave 35m long when they stopped ashore briefly on their return downstream from the Gordon Franklin area.

GORDON FRANKLIN (1 trip)

In company with SSS this area was visited, resulting in the discovery of some 15 caves, only a couple of which were explored. The party travelled up the Gordon as far as Angel Cliffs, some 8km upstream of the Franklin River junction, and also travelled some 3km up the Franklin River beyond Verandah Cliffs, an impressive limestone cliff overhanging that river.

The majority of caves discovered lie adjacent to the Franklin River; the party was most impressed by the lack of surface tributaries into the Gordon over a distance of several kilometers.

A return visit to this most promising area is planned for next January. Two intending members of next year's party have already purchased a jet-boat to aid mobility on these rivers.

#### HASTINGS (2 trips)

An introductory trip for new members was conducted to Wolfhole, where some photography was undertaken. Newdegate Cave was visited and several SSS members guided through the Binney Tunnel and beyond to the decorated chambers in Hells Half Acre's upper levels. The discovery of a new cave near King George V Cave, hitherto not fully explored occurred in early April and will be reported more fully next issue.

#### IDA BAY (3 trips)

Exit Cave was visited on two occasions. On the first occasion, in early January, SSS visitors were guided through the cave as far as Edies Treasure. The second visit in March was for the purpose of demonstrating some of the unique aspects of the cave to an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. A small party also visited Entrance Cave for general sightseeing.

#### NICHOLLS RANGE (1 trip)

An attempt was made to visit this remote limestone area which lies about 15km downstream of the present HEC dam on the Gordon River. It is threatened with inundation by the proposed Lower Gordon scheme. The party crossed the Gordon River 0.5km upstream of the present dam and climbed the western wall of the gorge onto the Hamilton Range. Time was lost diverting southwards along the range to view the main gorge between the Hamilton and Wilmot Ranges, hence the party eventually merely traversed the range before descending to the point of commencement through very thick scrub for the latter stages.

From the summits of the Hamiltons one of the most rewarding views in Tasmania may be obtained with almost every peak in the South-West visible. The Gordon Splits and limestone floored valleys beyond lie about one day's walk beyond the furthest point reached. In early April the HEC closed the gate on the Middle Gordon dam blocking the only reasonable route onto the Hamilton Range from the east. Future attempts to reach this most promising and extensive limestone area will be made down the now semi-dry bed of the Gordon River.

MARIA ISLAND (1 trip)

Maria Island was visited in company with SSS members. Some party members toured through Tear-Flesh Chasm while others examined the old convict settlement of Darlington.

FERNDENE (1 trip)

A very small cave in lateritic cliffs in the Ferndene State Reserve was visited and mapped.

GUNNS PLAINS (1 trip)

The tourist cave was visited with SSS members and a promising prospect noted nearby which will be examined further at a later date.

EUGENANA (1 trip)

A cave entrance to the south of the old BHP quarry was located but lack of time and thick blackberries prevented exploration. It is most unlikely to extend far.

JUKES-DARWIN (1 trip)

A party passing through this area investigated a couple of small holes beside the old railway formation 0.5km south of the Bird River bridge. This most attractive area seems destined to be disfigured by logging on the limestone country for recently constructed loading stages and road maintenance were noted.

CLAUDE CREEK

Two small holes of little promise have been found in this small outcrop of Gordon Limestone not far from Gowrie Park.

## SOCIAL NOTES

Michael (Titch) Cole almost didn't get married on Saturday 10th March. Delia, the blushing bride, (in more ways than one) arrived at the appointed time to be told to "do the block" as the groom had not arrived.

Five minutes later Titch and the best man Steve Harris arrived in Chris Harris' landrover and hurried inside.

The rest of the ceremony went according to the book and at the end the congregation was reminded that the groom would lose his \$5.00 if confetti was thrown too near the church.

Unfortunately many of the wellwishers were hard of hearing.

From all reports the reception was enjoyed by all.

.....

Rob Horner, on vacation from Port Moresby, rolled into the clubrooms on Wednesday 20th March in time for John McCormacks send off.

True to form, Rob livened up the occasion and we look forward to seeing him on his next visit.

.....

Steve Vince made an appearance on the same night and assured all that he would be doing a lot of leaving this year. Welcome back, Steve....

.....

John McCormack was piloting a VOLVO when he arrived for his send off recently. Perhaps this magnificent machine will be observed at Mole Creek on occasions.

