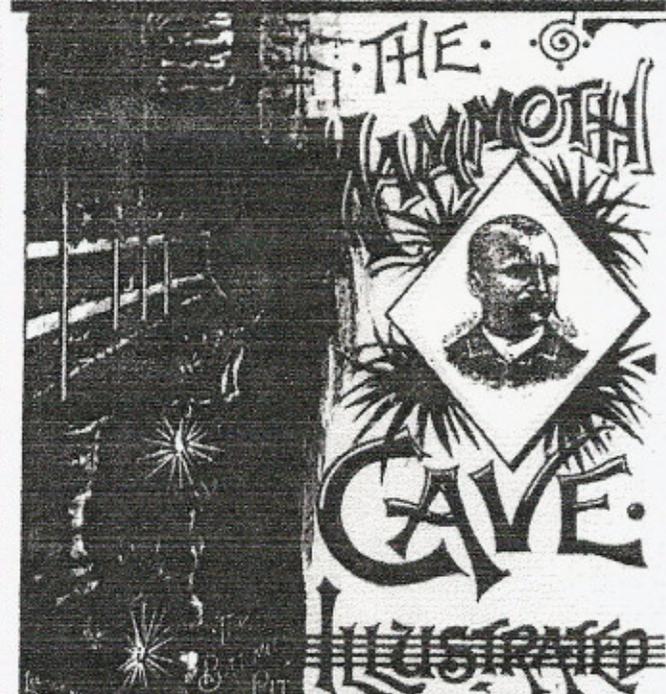


The Journal of Spelean History

<p>The Mammoth Cave.</p> <p>PARTIAL SYNOPSIS:</p> <p>Through the Narrows to the Rotunda. The Main Cave. Giants' Coffin. Deserted Chamber. Labyrinth to Goerrin's Dome. Bottomless Pit Wild Hall. Grand Crossing. Chief City. Cataracts. Fairy Grotto. The Star Chamber. Gothic Avenue and the Altar in Bridal Chamber, etc., etc.</p>	<p>100 MILES UNDERGROUND. W. F. SESSER'S BRILLIANT AND ELOQUENT LECTURE ON</p>  <p>THE MAMMOTH CAVE. ILLUSTRATED</p> <p>SCENES FROM A LAND WHERE THE SUN NEVER SHINES.</p>	<p>100 Miles Under Ground.</p> <p>PARTIAL SYNOPSIS:</p> <p>The Rotunda. Revelers' Hall. Natchman's Trap. Fat Man's Misery. Great Relief Chamber River Hall. The Dead Sea. The Hill of Difficulty. Lake Letho. The Natural Bridge and River Styx. Grand Walk and the Great Subterranean. Echo River. On to the end of the Cave, back up and out through the Cockscrew, etc., etc.</p>
<p>UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE Slayton Eyeoam Bureau.</p>	<p>CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, Chicago, Ills.</p>	

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Old post cards exist that show some of the named features of Dunbar Cave. Unfortunately, no postcard of the Willapus Wallapus has yet been located. If you go to Dunbar Cave keep your eyes open for the "Willapus Wallapus." He is somewhere in Independence Hall.

On White Fish and Black Men: Did Stephen Bishop Really Discover The Blind Cave Fish of Mammoth Cave?

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Some of the chronology of discoveries at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky., is marred by contradictory reports and legends. The first published reference to a blind cave fish ("white fish") in Mammoth Cave appears to be by Robert Davidson in 1840; however the chronology given in his book is contradictory. We did archival and field research aimed at identifying the first person to have seen (and probably collected) this blind cave fishes at Mammoth Cave. We also researched all the known specimens of the two species of blind cave fishes ever found at Mammoth Cave to see if that information could provide evidence of which of the two species was seen first. We conclude that: (1) Davidson's chronology in his book is probably wrong and that he did not visit the cave until 1838 or 1839; (2) it is possible that Bishop was the first person sighting the fish, but others cannot be definitely excluded from having been involved in this discovery; and, (3) that although there are two species of blind cave fish that inhabit the waters of Mammoth Cave, the first one sighted was likely *Amblyopsis spelaea*, also the first one to be recognized in the scientific literature. We finally conclude that the facts surrounding Stephen Bishop's fame need to be further investigated under the perspective of the romantic movement of the mid-nineteenth century that gave rise to the "noble savage" mythology as well as on the perspective of race in the United States prior to the Civil War.

The Start of the Kentucky Cave Wars

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Spelean historians are acquainted with the Kentucky cave wars and its many and varied feuds among the show caves of the region competing for the tourist dollars. Previously hidden in obscurity is the start of the cave wars. In 1871, David L. Graves, formerly of near Lebanon, Kentucky, leased the Mammoth Cave Hotel and grounds from the Croghan heirs. He was also the proprietor of the Cave City Hotel, and ran a stage line in opposition to Andy McCoy, an established stage line operator. Rival drivers were faced with assault and battery that went to court in 1873. A monetary judgment failed to solve