

Chapter 1 : "Black Hole of Death"™ Cave Reveals Mysterious Identity of First Americans

The grisly shrines to the dead were uncovered at the remote site near Lossiemouth on the Moray Firth in north-eastern Scotland. Human sacrifices are said to have taken place at the caves, which.

Some people actually do this for fun, you know. While this should be a straightforward affair down the SH-1 through Auckland somewhere before Auckland our travellers encounter a torrential downpour followed by a tailback of stationary cars. After about an hour of not moving, people switching off their engines, getting out for a chat and a smoke, the traffic starts moving again - nasty accident. A recurring theme of New Zealand so far has been only just getting to wherever in time before places stop serving food usually at 9pm and the journey to Raglan looks like it will be no different. Travelling through the dark at night taking the satnav option feels like a wise one. One of the destinations along the way Special Forces eat your heart out. That night heavy rain continues to drum on the roof and Tim and Sue have to set up the campervan for sleeping the first time without actually getting out of the van - all done from the inside - which is no mean feat. They begin to wonder if getting a campervan has been a mistake

The Waiotomo Caves

The next morning involves a frustrating drive on down to Waiotomo. This time plenty of driving time was left but no-one bargained on being stuck by what must have been the stinkiest and slowest-driving chicken truck in New Zealand. Oh well - welcome to New Zealand, people do a lot of farming here and leave more time next time. That hiccup aside, our intrepid travellers arrive to take part in a wetsuited underground caving experience in the Waiotomo Caves - also known to the locals as The Caves of Death. Tim thinks Sue has never looked more the part in wetsuit and caving helmet. The caves themselves are a relatively recent discovery - they were discovered during surveys for a local railway but only really explored during the 50s when people become aware of just how deep they are and what extent they have. They familiarise us with the basics of clipping our safety equipment on during a trial run. The only way to get down into it? Not really helped by the see-through grill platform that is the preparation area for Deep Down, Underground Usain Bolt would be proud. For some strange reason all Tim and Sue really thought about was that there would be an abseil and an underground walk. This is billed as the Epic Lost World tour, after all. The underground tour begins walking up past the river to where it comes in to get some classic shots silhouetted against the cave. Maybe that second pasty yesterday was a mistake. Tim keeps close behind Sue at this point as she has a real height disadvantage and has to catch her when she comes away from the wall. The sound of the water gushing is deafening at times. Next up is a rope climb to get out of the water higher up in the caves - very Batman stuff. Once everyone is up in the dry Rob reveals a narrow hole ringed by an unsettling formation of stalagmites and stalactites. You have to drop down into a water cave. Brave Sue goes first and luckily misses one of the other girls freaking out and starting to cry. Tim gets in - you have to hang resting your weight on your elbows, feet dangling, then lights off, tuck in and fall. This is followed by shinbreaker alley which is full of submerged limestone slabs, good for catching your legs on. Some of the gaps after this are very narrow, with the full force of the river squeezing through a tiny gap. Getting through is very hard work for Tim and Sue only gets through by Dean grabbing her harness from the front and Tim pushing from behind. It really is like looking up at a galaxy. The last part of the tour is made by actually using the light of the glowworms to find the exit before the daylight of the cave exit is visible - about 7 hours after going under ground. Thankfully the tour includes a slap-up barbeque afterwards - food has never tasted so good.

Chapter 2 : Cave of the Dead | Dark Souls 2 Wiki

*The Caves of Death, and Other Stories [Gertrude Franklin Horn Atherton, S. T. Joshi, Anne Brigman] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Gertrude Atherton () was born in San Francisco and lived much of her life in California.*

This week, every which way he turns is a genetic cul-de-sac in Caves of Qud [Steam page], an uncompromisingly old-school Rogue-like set in a doggedly lo-fi post-apocalyptic sci-fantasy world, heavy on simulation and mutation both. I have zero nostalgia and a negative value of patience for the sort of restrictions, both graphical and mechanical, that existed in the era of games this apes. Things have just got objectively better since then. Mouse menus are a boon that should not be abandoned without good reason in favour of operating hugely complex games entirely through the number pad and a mnemonically-resistant quantity of keybindings. What could possibly compensate me adequately for an aesthetic and interface I am guaranteed to find pedantic, hostile and pointless? Yet this is a cake of which I have barely sampled a single crumb. Choosing to be a mutant invites radiation that lets you go to town on your genome. From the outset, my character has a tough carapace, two extra arms and burrowing claws. I select the amphibious trait, too – a debuff that frees up a few more mutie points but means I have to regularly pour water over myself to remain verdant and wet, which is quite a disadvantage given how precious a resource water is. Also, I photosynthesise rather than eat food, which means as well as staying wet at all times I am compelled to bask in the sun. I am a frogman of contradictions. Sensing I may not have min-maxed my stats adequately, I choose a career as a water merchant, which means I have good standing with the water barons, hopefully mitigating the cost of my relentless thirst. Though, it transpires, Bernard Pondscum for I am he will be lucky to live long enough to ever feel a bit parched. I begin the game in the oasis-village of Joppa, on the outskirts of a vast salt desert. Farmers here cultivate watervines and live in huts hewn from rocksalt. I am to speak to Mehmet, a farmer who will give me more details. Mehmet suggests I head up north to a place called Red Rock, kill whatever critters are chomping watervine, and bring back a corpse as proof. Sounds like a starter quest to me! Venturing north, I pass pools of water and giant dragonflies. I am informed that a feral dog has died. It is in fact a puzzle as to why I am attacking with the medallion as I have a dagger equipped in one of my other three hands. Nonetheless the salamander eventually dies, and I journey on, only to immediately encounter another salamander – presumably a bigger one – which kills me after a short battle. I do so, and also check the help section of the menu. There are a few useful tips about hot-keys and what numbers mean, though nothing that would explain how I can choose to attack with one weapon instead of another. More helpful is the suggestion I visit the village merchant and better equip myself before venturing further afield. Though the village remains the same, the land to its north, to which the quest still directs me, has changed in its specific layout. Its inhabitants appear to be no friendlier and after several near lethal punch-ups, I unequip the medallion entirely, forcing Bernard to consider using one of the several other weapons in each of his hands. He also throws the occasional arrow, which appears not to be equipped in any of them. The albino ape I run into next does not, however, and pummels me bloody, only for an electric snail to pop up out of nowhere and deliver the killing blow as I turn to flee. I confess to suddenly being less excited about the emergent possibilities of this world. I am killed instantly by a rifle turret I never see. A Steam Guide suggests that this starting quest is in fact a hilarious trick, and I should never go to Red Rock before I have a healthy number of levels under my belt. Instead, another villager called Argyve will apparently give me a different quest to find some artefacts. However, his suggestion of where I might find them is also a trick, and I should ignore that too. Luckily, the random loadout Bernard starts with has blessed him with two artefacts with which I can immediately resolve this quest. Argyve is pleased and I get some XP, level up and sprout a new mutation, chosen from a selection of three. I pick phasing, which will allow me to become insubstantial for a number of turns and pass through solid objects. Though I do wonder: Tougher monsters aggro you and pursue you as fast as you run away, too, so combat is not exactly elective. The Snapjaw Scavengers, which the description suggests are mutant hyena tribespeople, are no particular bother, but as I am fleeing from a bear rated

impossible some sort of blob thing, the name of which I fail to record, almost does for me. Now better aware of how to exploit my mutant abilities, sliming monsters, phasing out of their reach and basking in the sun to regain HP, I can see the combat has potential to be interesting. In an attempt to live a little longer, however, I am forced to grind, killing what appear to be lily pads and other boringly easy prey. Not that this strategy helps: I am unconvinced that permadeath is particularly desirable in something that promises to be a lengthy RPG with an abundance of grind. In fact, after further fruitless attempts, I am unconvinced of many other things: I am so eager for a game which offers this but is also happy to let me actually reach it. This may well be a flaw with me, but I personally do not find an insistence on obscurity and hardship even remotely beguiling. There are loads of games out there, some good, many awful. Caves of Qud already feels, evidently with precise intention, like a throwback. Without any minor adaptation towards accessibility, poor old Bernard, along with his place in my games library, may well succumb to Darwinian obsolescence.

Chapter 3 : Cave of the Patriarchs - Wikipedia

Arthur Cave is a son to one of the most prominent Australian musician Nick Cave. Besides being an award-winning singer-songwriter, Arthur's father is famous as the frontman of the rock band Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds.

When they appeared, one group gave battle while another raced south to block their exit over the Mogollon Rim. After this went on for sometime the Apaches began disappearing without trace. The Navajo group blocking the escape route never once saw them. Then in they discovered the secret of this successful evasion. That June, Apaches struck a community of hogans at dawn in the Melgosa Desert. All the men, women and children, except three young girls taken prisoner, were slain. Robbing the dead and pilfering the hogans, the band of twenty disappeared into sereid wastelands along the river. At the same time a second raiding party hit a cluster of hogans near Garces Mesa and looted without taking any prisoners. Ahead of the raiders, they lurked on Mogollon Rim trails waiting to ambush them. But the wily Apaches did not come through. Puzzled, the Navajo war party started home with scouts on its sides as flankers. A messenger sent to find them delivered more tragic news. The same raiding bands had struck north of the river again. Many more Navajos had lost their lives in a blood holocaust. This time a wounded man, thought to be dead by the raiders, had survived, He recognized their leader, known to them as "Crooked Jaw. He was Nachise , son of the famed Chief Cochise. Their several trails below the river split off, disappearing into the malpais and volcanic cinder country. Scouts were dispatched in pairs on fast horses in a desperate attempt to locate the enemy before it escaped the country. In the late afternoon they approached undetected by crawling through the grass, tall weed and sagebrush towards the rim intending to reconnoiter. As he moved slowly forward, Bahe was startled when hot air struck his face. At the same time the sound of voices reached his ears. Overcoming brief panic caused by this weird occurrence, he found an earth crack almost directly beneath his face. It obviously gave into the underground cavern; the Apaches were hiding in it! Retreating to their ponies, the two scouts raced back to the river with this important news. The three leaders ordered their fighting men in motion at once, arriving as sunset glow marked the distant San Francisco Mountains. Waiting until full night shrouded the plateau world, the jubilant Navajos closed in. The cave is situated in a side canyon of Diablo directly behind Two Guns. At that time the entrance was concealed by a solid stone natural bridge long since fallen in. It was wide enough to lead a horse through. This the Apaches had done, therefore leaving no give-away pony herd grazing on the flat terrain around the side canyon. Stealing in afoot, the Navajos blocked all possibility of escape for the hated enemy. The two outside guards were shot down. The Navajo leaders had decided their vengeance strategy. Most of the party gathered dry sagebrush on the rims and driftwood on the canyon floor. Taken onto the land bridge and the close rims of solid stone, this flammable material was dropped into the passageway leading to the cave mouth. On realizing the terrible end planned for them, the Apaches grew desperate. Sorties into the narrow space in attempts to drive the Navajos off were annihilated almost instantly by riflemen above. When the brush and wood filled the passageway the mass was set afire. As fast as it burned part way down more fuel was added. The smoke and fumes sucking into the cave reappeared from several surface cracks on the plateau. Only once during the night this tell-tale death sign ended. The conflagration was allowed to die down in order to find out what had happened. With what little water they had and blood from pony-cut throats, the Apaches had extinguished the fire directly in the cave mouth. They had then attempted to seal the entrance with rocks and quarters from killed ponies. At this juncture a spokesman broke out of the heat-ridden barrier to beg for terms to save their lives. Although speaking only "pidgin" Navajo, he managed to make himself understood. The proposal was an old custom among southwestern Indians: Natani asked where Crooked Jaw was and learned that he and two other Apaches had departed south early that day. Pretending to be agreeable to blood payment, Natani said, "Send out the three girls and we will talk further. In a wild rage the Navajos poured a stream of bullets into the cave mouth but of course hit no enemy. Again the passageway was refurbished with flammable material and kept burning furiously like the pits of hell. At first not too much smoke poured up through the cracks but finally it drifted against the starlit sky unabated. The last desperate measure of the Apaches to escape death by asphyxiation had failed. Men listening on the flat surface at the cracks reported

only a few of the enemy able to sing the final death song. Slowly the chanting subsided until no sound whatever echoed upward with the smoke from the depths. The great fire was allowed to die out but the masses of rock did not cool off until the following noon. An indescribable scene met the Navajos when they ventured into the charnel cavern. The last feeble attempt of the doomed to stave off death had been to pile more quarters from the killed ponies in the cave entrance. Noxious fumes had sapped their strength too fast, dropping them gasping in death. The barbecued pony meat was punched out with poles, and drafts of air allowed to circulate through the cave. Just inside the narrow passage that turned right, a dozen partly burned Apaches lay sprawled in the confines. The first cavern into which the runaway gave was a macabre scene of horror. Most bodies lay on the stone platform above the pony carcasses. Towards the inevitable end so many Apaches had bolted through the small entrance into the second cavern that it was blocked solid. Pulling the dead aside, it was inspected. Only five of the enemy managed to get clear into it. They lay prone in grotesquely twisted positions, frozen in death while choking for a final breath of fresh air that never revived them. Altogether forty-two Apaches lost their lives in the cave. The bodies were stripped of valuables, and raid loot recovered. Navajo fighting men retreated from the cave quietly, awed by the terrible destruction they had wrought. The girl victims cruelly put to death had been avenged. This incident put an end to further use of the mystery cave by the Apaches. In fact no raid in that direction was ever undertaken against the Navajos again.

Chapter 4 : The Hidden City of Death Valley – Legends of America

Apache Death Cave A stealthy Apache hideaway becomes a haunting mass grave. Waitomo Glowworm Caves. A cave lit with glowworms, Added by michelle. Near This Place.

A land of extremes, Death Valley is one of the hottest, driest and lowest places on earth. With summer temperatures averaging well over degrees and a long history of human suffering in the vast desert, the valley appears to be aptly named. But people have been calling this rugged and desolate land home for as long as 9,000 years. **Trace of Giants Found in Desert:** In early August, a man named Howard E. Hill described the work of a man named Dr. Bruce Russell, who claimed to have discovered a series of complex tunnels deep below Death Valley in California. Russell, a retired Cincinnati, Ohio physician, along with a colleague named Dr. Bovee, who he had worked with on archaeological excavations in Mexico several years earlier, allegedly stumbled upon these caves quite by accident. Russell, who had reportedly moved west for his health, decided to check out mining opportunities. According to the tale, while Russell was sinking a shaft for a mining claim, he fell into a cave when the soil gave way and discovered a catacomb of tunnels leading off into different directions. **A Mummified Giant found in California** When Russell and Bovee began to explore the caverns, they followed one tunnel where they were extremely surprised to find the mummified remains of three gigantic men who were 7 feet tall. The giants were clothed in garments consisting of a medium length jacket and trousers extending slightly below the knees. The texture of the material was said to resemble gray dyed sheepskin, but they believed it to be taken from an animal unknown today. The room also held a number of artifacts that resembled Egyptian and American Indian designs and hieroglyphics were chiseled on carefully polished granite. Here, they once again found artifacts and markings as well as the well-preserved remains of animals, including dinosaurs, elephants and tigers. Later, it was suggested that perhaps these bones belonged to ancient saber-tooth tigers and mammoths. Further, Russell had described to Hill that he and Bovee had only touched the surface of their discovering, stating that there were at least 32 tunnels and estimating that they ran across square miles across Death Valley and parts of southern Nevada. Professional archaeologists were skeptical of the story and Los Angeles County Museum scientists pointed out that dinosaurs and saber-tooth tigers appeared on earth 10 to 13 million years apart. No one in the professional world of archeology was interested enough in the story to personally check it out. Despite the disinterest of scientists, Dr. Russell, in the constantly shifting sands of the deceiving desert, was unable to find the site the next time he tried to show his friends. His suitcase was still in the car. Bovee, he seemingly disappeared into the shadows far away from this mystery. Nothing but a hoax perhaps? But that is not the end of the story – nor is it the beginning. **The Kingdom of Shin-au-av:** For centuries, legends of an underground city and an ancient race in Death Valley have been told in the Paiute Legend of the Kingdom of Shin-au-av. According to the legend, thousands of years ago an important Paiute chief lost his wife. Devastated, the leader was so overcome with grief and sorrow, he began to think that life without her was not worth living. He soon came to the decision to take his earthly body into the land of the dead. Following the trail of brave Indian spirits through endless underground passages, the journey was a long and difficult one. As he traveled he was besieged by evil spirits, fierce beasts, and supernatural demons. Finally, though, his brave journey was rewarded by glorious sunlight at the end of the trail. But, he had yet one more ordeal – crossing an extremely narrow rock bridge that arched over a bottomless canyon. But, he could see the beautiful green meadows of the Spirit Land across the way and determinedly made his way across safely. **Indian Maiden Entering the great kingdom** ruled by Shin-au-av he was welcomed by a beautiful maiden who was the daughter of Shin-au-av. The princess took the hand of the brave chieftain and led him to a large natural amphitheater. There, the chief looked upon thousands of dead and happy Paiute dancing in a huge circle. She then left him momentarily returning with food and drink to make him comfortable. When she returned, she left him with one more directive: Then travel back the way you came. After several days, he had seen a number of people that he had known in the past including friends and enemies, but had not yet seen his beloved wife. Just as he was beginning to despair he saw her approaching late on the third night. He ran to her with his arms spread wide, grabbed her, and the two then

fled the valley hand in hand moving towards the ribbon bridge that crossed the great chasm. But for all his bravery and determination, the chief risked a quick look back at the beautiful valley. In that brief moment, he was suddenly standing alone. In the end, he made his way back to his people where he spent the rest of his life telling the story of the wonders and beauty of the Kingdom of Shin-au-av. And thus, the legend was born, to be passed down from one generation to the next for years to come.

Chapter 5 : Apache Death Cave – Winslow, Arizona - Atlas Obscura

Naia's remains were left in the Black Hole of Death after the initial dives into the underground caves. Word of the discovery soon spread throughout the world, peaking the interest of other divers. Numerous unauthorized divers decided to undertake the daunting adventure down into the caves to get a look at Naia's remains.

They consoled one another until word came and fears were realized -- all four had died inside the Provo haunt known as the "Cave of Death. McDonald, 28, of Provo; J. Those familiar with the hidden cave say they had to squeeze through a small opening, and then crawl on hands and knees through a shallow pool of frigid water. The person then crouches in 4 feet of water surrounded by rock and follows the rope to a small foot long, 6-foot high cavern at the opposite end. According to Steven Hundley, a friend of the victims, the group squeezed through the mouth of the cave located about yards south and west of the "Y" at 3 a. But after the short crawl and the trip down the left fork, Joseph Ferguson, 26 of Reno, Nev. He decided not to go into the portal filled with water, the reason the group had come. Provo police spokesman Sgt. Mark Troxel said Ferguson felt a tug at a guide rope secured by previous visitors, the signal that the other four had safely made it through the tunnel to the cavern beyond. It was the last contact he had with the others. He then called friends familiar with the cave, including Hundley, and asked them what to do. Other friends said 45 minutes was too long to be down there. At that point Ferguson got scared and called police. Provo search and rescue, police and fire personnel were on the scene almost immediately, but crews were cautious because of the extremely dangerous nature of the cave with its confined spaces and the underwater tunnel. Before entering the water and making their way to the cavern at the back of the cave, emergency workers piped in oxygen in the chance that the other were still alive but trapped inside. They also used a sump pump to drain the water level about 2 feet. It was at that point that divers entered the underwater tunnel and came upon a heart-wrenching discovery. Dave Bennett, a member of Utah County Search and Rescue, said the three victims found by divers inside the underwater tunnel "appeared to be coming out" from where their bodies were located. Bennett said reports circulated that the rope, secured on both ends of the underwater feature in the cave, had broken were false. Two flashlights, apparently the only equipment the group brought with them, were found in the water, one floating and one submerged. Lit and unlit candles were scattered around the cave to provide lighting. Mayne said the bodies were transported late Thursday morning to a Provo mortuary in order for families of the victims to accurately identify their loved ones. Located in the foothills just north and east of the Seven Peaks Water Park, the cave apparently had become a hot spot in recent months among local youth and thrill seekers. Brent Whitaker, a UVSC student living in Orem, said locals have known about the "Cave of Death" for years, but stopped visiting it until about two years ago. He and four friends went to the cave for the first time in May, and just like Ferguson did Wednesday morning, one friend grew weary and stayed behind. Whitaker and a few friends visited the now-sealed cave Thursday night. He said at first the water is clear, but as silt and dirt are churned up, it quickly becomes murky and visibility is nil. The first time he explored the cave about a month ago, he almost became lost exiting the water tunnel. He passed the small overhead 2-foot diameter opening to get out. Rather than panicking, he felt his way back and was able to find his way out. In the early s, a Scout leader not wearing a helmet died after falling on his head in Logan Cave. Late in , a woman died from a fall of more than feet in Bloomington Cave near St. This story appeared in The Daily Herald on page A1.

*The Birth of Death: the origins of art in the caves of france [J M White] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book is in two parts. The first is a journey down the Vezere Valley visiting the most famous Paleolithic sites in the south of France.*

Asher Weber Many theories have been proposed as to who were the first people to come to America. However, for years, very little hard evidence existed to support any theories. One group of experts ventured to a place where none had gone before, risking their own lives in the process. What they discovered changed history as we know it. Read on to find out what was found in the Black Hole of Death and how it changed everything. The Black Hole The year was Alberto Nava, a cartographer, was mapping underwater passageways when he stumbled onto something amazing: The dark hole dropped over feet into a cavernous water pit. No one knew what secrets would lie at the watery bottom. Yet this one proved to be much much more unique than all the rest. This one connected to a series of dark ominous tunnels and off-shooting caves. Exploration Team Nava, along with director Alejandro Alvarez, Franco Antonelli and other professional cave surveyors and science divers set out to map the previously unexplored underwater pit. Exploring cenotes is scientifically and historically important as they remain largely undisturbed by the outside world and can contain ancient treasures thousands of years old. The rainwater floats on top of the higher-density saline water from the coastal waters. This creates an ideal environment to preserve things for thousands of years. The team was tasked with mapping and photo-documenting the cave systems. You will know there is danger when the ice starts to crack, but by that point, it is far too late. At least cave divers are known to have died while attempting to explore the underground networks. The Cave The skilled divers were forced to climb down a foot ladder into a nearby sinkhole to reach the networks of caves and pits. Down below the surface, the chilly waters were pitch-black and eerily still. Each diver went in geared to the teeth with two air tanks, safety lines, lights, computers and cameras. One incorrect move or flick of a flipper can destroy rock formations that will never reform and kick up dirt particles, making visibility impossible. Complete Darkness As the team progressed further and further into the cavernous Black Hole of Death they descended into complete darkness. By the light of their flashlights, they followed one of the tunnels for more than half a mile until the floor suddenly dropped out. The tunnel led the diver team to a massive underground cavern. It was the size of a professional basketball court. Risky Business Right in front of their faces, they found a bone floating in the black water. The cavern was bell-shaped and at least feet deep. Exhausted and running out of air, they collected their finding and turned around to find the exit. The team was thrilled beyond belief at their find. They were determined to stock up on more air tanks and equipment and return the very next day. Subterranean Passageways Toward the end of the last ice age, researchers believe that the vast network of caves and pits in the Yucatan Peninsula were used as subterranean passageways by animals and humans. Trying to pass through them would have been dangerous though. But since there were no lakes or rivers in the region, the subterranean system would have been one of the rare locations to find clean freshwater. Megafauna The first bone that the team found was from a megafauna species called a gomphothere. The gomphothere is a distant relative of modern-day elephants and inhabited North America roughly between 1. Unlike the elephant, these creatures had four tusks. Wikimedia Commons Researchers believe that the animals were herbivores. The gomphotheres died off sometime near the end of the last ice age, eventually becoming extinct. Multiple skeletal remains from these creatures have been found in Mexico and Central America. This time the team brought propulsion equipment and nine additional air tanks with them to speed up their journey and spend a longer period of time underwater. They took their time not to damage any of their findings or disturb the cave so that future divers and researchers could continue their work should further examination be necessary. In their appearance, the animals greatly resembled the modern day sloth but in size, they were as large as elephants. They were native to South America and like the gomphothere, were herbivores. Researchers believe that the giant ground sloth was hunted into extinction by humans. Short-Faced Bear Embedded deep into the walls of the pit were also short-faced bear fossils. The short-faced bear was once the most terrifying mammal

in the Americas. Although they are similar to present-day bears in appearance, they would have stood taller than most humans even while on all-fours. They were possibly the largest carnivorous land-mammal to ever have existed in North America. On its hind-legs, the short-faced bear stood around feet tall. More Remains Among the skeletal remains found at the bottom of the Black Hole of Death were saber-tooth cat remains, also sometimes referred to as saber-tooth tigers. These animals are one of the most famous prehistoric mammals, but unlike their name suggests they are neither closely related to cats nor tigers. Pinterest Saber-tooth mammals are actually more closely related to kangaroos and opossums than they are to feline cats. These carnivorous animals are known for their prominent long upper canine teeth. Amazing Discovery During their second trip down into the Black Hole, the team made their most celebrated discovery yet, human remains. The team first spotted a human skull resting on a ledge. It was propped up by an arm and bared a full set of teeth. Scientific Significance According to scientific analysis, the human remains were that of a year-old girl who is believed to have lived some 12, to 13, years ago. Naia is the most complete and oldest human remains found in the Americas to date. Her skeletal remains held ancient secrets on the first humans to inhabit the Americas, putting old myths to rest. The First Americans For centuries researchers have debated the question of who were the first people to colonize the Americas. Traditional theories have suggested that the Native Americans were the first to arrive in North America via the Bering land bridge connecting modern-day Russia and Alaska. The land bridge eventually disappeared due to rising water levels after the end of the last ice age. The two continents were formerly disconnected, isolating animal populations. After the volcanic Isthmus of Panama rose out of the sea floor the two continents were connected, allowing for fauna to cross. Her remains showed distinct physical differences from those of Native Americans. Raising the question of whether Native Americans the first humans to inhabit North America. Initially, researchers hypothesized that the differences were merely the result of evolutionary changes. Naia is the oldest and most complete skeleton ever found. The divers found all of her teeth, most of her vertebra, ribs, all of her limbs as well as her pelvis and pubic bone. She would have fallen around a half mile down into the inescapable pit. During the time she would have lived, around 12, to 13, years ago, the networks of caves would have been used by humans and animals as passageways. The Yucatan Peninsula is devoid of rivers and lakes, making the pits in the area the only source of fresh drinking water. Skeletal Remains The pristine condition of the nearly-intact skeleton of Naia was made possible due to the isolated underground pit. The remains were found at around feet below sea level and locked underground where nothing was able to disturb them. Seeds and bat droppings found in the underwater pit were also used to help determine that she died around 12, to 13, years ago. There were also skeletal signs that she had recently given birth to a child. Physical Features Researchers were able to determine that Naia would have been around five feet tall during her life and weighed no more than pounds at most. Her skeletal remains showed signs that she had broken her arm at some point during her lifetime and that it later mended. Her nose would have been low and flat, her teeth had an outward-projecting form. Genetic Markers Despite having opposite physical features, analysis of genetic markers in Naia showed that she indeed had similar lineage with Native American DNA. Recent genetic analysis of modern Native Americans shows that their ancestors originated in Asia. This most likely occurred during their long journey across Beringia, the area that once connected Russia to Alaska. Experts believe that the changes in her physical appearance coincide with evolutionary adaptations over the past 13, years. In fact, archaeologists discovered another skeleton known as the Kennewick Man who exhibits similar physical traits. A report published in suggests that Naia is in no way related to the Native Americans that crossed the land bridge from Asia. Word of the discovery soon spread throughout the world, peaking the interest of other divers. They wanted souvenirs to keep for themselves, and of course, sell on the black market. The unauthorized divers disturbed the underwater caves and significantly destroyed many remains. In such an environment even air bubbles break rock formations. The decision was a dangerous one. Having been locked feet below sea level for thousands of years there was a chance that her skull could shatter at the slightest touch. Now, the next phase of research could begin. In an effort to locate them without risking multiple dives to examine them, researchers decided to create a 3D map of the network of caves. By using photos of the caves technicians were able to create a 3D map for archaeologists to study. Additional Findings Artifacts and remains found at the bottom of the Black Hole of Death provide highly

valuable insight into the lives and ancestry of ancient Native Americans. While the discovery does not prove without a doubt that Naia came from these people, she does provide much support. Anzick Discovery Prior to the discovery of Naia, a 12-year-old infant skull was discovered in Montana in He was buried near tools that belonged to the pre-historic Clovis culture.

Chapter 7 : Ultima 3: Exodus - Cave of Death

He would die here, he realized, and it would be a horrible and painful death. The pain of drowning was too much to bear. M.K. stabbed himself in the chest with his own knife to escape the agony. 8 Lost In Sterkfontein Caves.

Share Shares Few things are more dangerous than exploring caves. For the men and women who travel into the depths of the Earth, the risks are incredible. As they squeeze through narrow pathways, climb down steep chasms, and dive into freezing subterranean waters, they play a dangerous game with their lives. On a good day, these people are rewarded with incredible sights most will never see. On a bad one, though, the punishments are severe. In the pitch dark beneath the surface of the world, some have become lost and trapped. Deep in that labyrinth of stone, they had no way of knowing what was coming. In the downpour, the creek outside of the mountain was rising. Soon, there was a full-on flood. The entrance was buried under a rising lake, and the water came rushing into the cave through every pathway. Ogden and his group were crawling through a narrow tunnel when they heard the rumble of rushing water behind them. It spilled in, first rising up over their feet and quickly climbing to their necks. Ogden forced himself up the fissure, pulling his head up to a tiny pocket of air at the top. There was no room for anyone else. Beneath him, the water filled the tunnel, and every one of his friends died. Ogden alone had his head above the water, trapped in a narrow crevice. It took days before anyone found him. By then, he was dead, too, still stuck there in that narrow pathway, struggling for a last gasp of air. He was alone, but his diving mask had been removedâ€”and there was a centimeter 12 in knife lodged into his chest. At first, the police investigated it as a murder. Forensics, though, revealed a truth that was more chilling than any murder. With no air left, he started drowning. He would die here, he realized, and it would be a horrible and painful death. The pain of drowning was too much to bear. When he and his friends went cave diving through Sterkfontein Caves in South Africa in , he ignored every safety guideline. Peter swam through a maze of tunnels and soon realized that he was lost. He was trapped alone in a cave with no idea how to get out, and his oxygen was running low. In a stroke of luck, he found a small island at the end of a tunnel. He climbed out of the water and onto the island. His only hope was to wait for rescue. Peter waited for hours before he gave in to exhaustion and fell asleep. When he woke, no help had come. He sat in a pitch-black cavern with nothing to eat and nothing to do but wait. It took rescuers six weeks to find Peter. By then, his starved body had withered to bones. He left one final message behind for his wife and his mother. In his last days, knowing he would die, he scrawled in the sand: When he tried to cover the body with a body bag, though, the head snapped free. The body started to float away, and catching it turned into a vicious struggle. Soon, he was breathing faster than his rebreather could handle. The carbon dioxide it was supposed to filter out was coming back into his lungs, making him confused. His efforts to get Deon into the bag were getting wild and careless, and he was staying at it for too long. He panicked, his breath faster than ever. Dave was choking on his own exhalations. While his men built a pulley system meant to yank John out, Ryan stayed with him, talking to keep him calm. For now, the pulley was in place, and they were going to start pulling. John needed to get ready. When they yanked him up, John shrieked in pain. They gave him a break, Ryan talked him through it, and they pulled again. This time, though, things got worse. A natural arch through which the rope was fed shattered, and the rope broke. A metal carabiner fell and hit Ryan in the face, causing him to bite his tongue in half. John fell back down the hole. Ryan had to get out. But John was already unconscious. He would never wake up again. Nicholas Frost Kentuckian Floyd Collins found Crystal cave in , and he was determined to explore every inch of it. For eight years, he squeezed through its passagewaysâ€”until the day he got trapped. His lantern had started to flicker, and Collins was trying to get out before he lost light. He was climbing his way up a tight passageway when he knocked a kilogram 27 lb rock loose. It came crashing down onto his ankle, pinning him in place. For the next 17 days, rescue teams tried to save him, but nothing they tried worked. In time, they brought in miners to dig a shaft to him, believing the only hope was to make a new way out. While he waited, Collins was becoming a celebrity. Tourists from all around were coming to see his rescue, with hucksters setting up booths to sell food, drinks, and souvenirs. The mine shaft took too long. On his 18th day in the cave, Collins succumbed to hypothermia,

thirst, and hunger. As a joke, they jumped and shook it, marveling at how precariously it seemed to be built. They figured it was all in fun. In an era of safety regulations, they assumed that it just looked flimsier than it really was—but they were wrong. The platform had been built by men with no experience in engineering. Under the weight of the students, the platform gave way. It toppled over and collapsed, crashing down into the chasm below. One student survived by grabbing onto the handrail and riding it down, but his classmates were hurtled overboard and killed. Of the 17, only four survived. They were lifted out in helicopters. One had a fractured spine, but with 13 of her friends dead, she counted herself as one of the lucky ones. They would never see the bottom. A freak storm hit. A flood of water poured in through the cave entrance, and the middle section of the entire cave collapsed. All 15 people were trapped underground, with Wight and a few others stuck on a small ledge. It was hard to know what to do. The roof above them was getting ready to collapse, but the rushing water below them was too wild to enter. Boulders would fall off the cave walls and into the water, threatening to crush anyone who dared to step in. Wight decided to try it. He swam through the water and managed to find another way out. Over the next 27 hours, he and others worked to send in line and lead his team out. If she went in, the locals warned her, she would not return. Helena, though, ignored their warnings. They soon realized the magnitude of their mistake. First, they heard a sudden roar behind them—and then they saw the water rushing in. It was pitch dark in there, but they could hear the incredible speed of the rushing water below them. He thought he could swim for help and bring back a rescue party. Helena stayed behind as he climbed into water. She watched as the love of her life was pulled away by the current. Helena was alone on the ledge for eight hours before rescue came. When they brought her out, the bodies of the others were lying in boxes on the grass. It was only then that she realized that she was the only one to survive. It was a cold winter day in February, and the pond that led to the cave had frozen over.

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Full Cave of the Dead Walkthrough Access. In the room with the various statues that needed to be destroyed in order to defeat the Ghost Sanctum Knights in Dragon's Sanctum, you'll find the Eternal Sanctum Key.

Abraham the Hebrew Avraham Ha-Ivri [6] was tending to business elsewhere [7] when she died, at the age of years, [8] and he "came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her. And then in verse 7 he again "stood up" to speak to them. Abraham then requested that Ephron the Hittite , the son of Zohar , give him the cave of Machpelah, in the end of his field, "for as much money as it is worth". Ephron agreed and named a price. The burial of Sarah is the first account of a burial [9] in the Bible, and this is the first commercial transaction mentioned. Isaac was years old when he died, and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him. Jacob died later at the age of years. In the final chapter of Genesis, Joseph had his physicians embalm his father, before they removed him from Egypt to be buried in the cave of the field of Machpelah. He was buried much later in Shechem Joshua Under Byzantine rule, a simple basilica was constructed at the southeastern end and the enclosure was roofed everywhere except at the centre. The Piacenza Pilgrim c. During this period, the area was given a new gabled roof, clerestory windows and vaulting. In the year during the reign of Baldwin II of Jerusalem , according to Ali of Herat writing in , a certain part over the cave of Abraham had given way, and "a number of Franks had made their entrance therein". And they discovered " the bodies of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob", "their shrouds having fallen to pieces, lying propped up against a wall Then the King, after providing new shrouds, caused the place to be closed once more". Many people saw the Patriarch. Their limbs had nowise been disturbed, and beside them were placed lamps of gold and of silver. On that day, I stood in the cave and prayed, praise be to God, in gratitude for everything. Abram, and this was a Jewish place of worship at the time of the Mohammedan rule, but the Gentiles have erected there six tombs, respectively called those of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Leah. The custodians tell the pilgrims that these are the tombs of the Patriarchs, for which information the pilgrims give them money. If a Jew comes, however, and gives a special reward, the custodian of the cave opens unto him a gate of iron, which was constructed by our forefathers, and then he is able to descend below by means of steps, holding a lighted candle in his hand. He then reaches a cave, in which nothing is to be found, and a cave beyond, which is likewise empty, but when he reaches the third cave behold there are six sepulchres, those of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, respectively facing those of Sarah, Rebekah and Leah, upon which the names of the three Patriarchs and their wives are inscribed in Hebrew characters. The cave is filled with barrels containing bones of people, which are taken there as to a sacred place. Saladin also added a minaret at each cornerâ€”two of which still surviveâ€”and the minbar. A cenotaph in memory of Joseph was created in the upper level of the kalah so that visitors to the enclosure would not need to leave and travel round the outside just to pay respects. The Mamluks forbade Jews from entering the site, allowing them only as close as the fifth step on a staircase at the southeast, but after some time this was increased to the seventh step. The sultans of Constantinople furnish these carpets, which are renewed from time to time. Ali Bey counted nine, one over the other, upon the sepulchre of Abraham. Following the Israeli occupation of Hebron in the Six-Day War , the area came under Jewish authority for the first time in 2, years and the year-long restriction limiting Jews to the seventh step outside was lifted. The first subsequent Jewish wedding ceremony took place on August 7, This led to a hand-grenade being thrown on the stairway leading to the tomb on October 9; 47 Israelis were injured, 8 seriously. The city of Hebron and the rest of the major Palestinian population centers in the West Bank were not included in the initial agreement. The resulting riots resulted in a further 35 deaths. Jewish bride praying at the site before her wedding, The increased sensitivity of the site meant that in the Wye River Accords , part of the Arab-Israeli peace process , included a temporary status agreement for the site restricting access for both Jews and Muslims. This includes the whole of the southeastern section, which lies above the only known entrance to the caves and possibly over the entirety of the caves themselves. In consequence, Jews are not permitted to visit the Cenotaphs of Isaac or Rebecca, which lie entirely within the southeastern section, except for 10 days a year that hold special significance in Judaism. One of these days is the Shabbat Chayei Sarah ,

when the Torah portion concerning the death of Sarah and the purchase by Abraham of the land in which the caves are situated, is read. The Israeli authorities do not allow Jewish religious authorities the right to maintain the site and allow only the waqf to do so. Tourists are permitted to enter the site. Security at the site has increased since the Intifada ; the Israel Defense Forces surround the site with soldiers and control access to the shrines. Israeli forces also subject locals to checkpoints and bar all non-Jews from stepping foot on some of the main roads to the complex and ban Palestinian vehicles from many of the roads in the area. The order was enforced 61 times in October , and 52 times in December of that year. This was following numerous complaints by the Jewish residents who claim that the calls violate legal decibel limits. In December Israeli authorities banned Jewish music played at the cave following similar complaints from the Arab residents. The northwestern section is roofed on three sides, the central area and north eastern side being open to the sky; the southeastern section is fully roofed, the roof being supported by four columns evenly distributed through the section. Nearly the entire building itself was built by King Herod and it remains the only Herodian building surviving today virtually intact. A corridor runs between the cenotaphs on the northwest, and another between those on the southeast. A third corridor runs the length of the southwestern side, through which access to the cenotaphs, and to the southeastern section, can be gained. An entrance to the enclosure exists on the southwestern side, entering this third corridor; a mosque outside this entrance must be passed through to gain access. At the center of the northeastern side, there is another entrance, which enters the roofed area on the southeastern side of the northwestern section and through which access can also be gained to the southeastern fully roofed section. This entrance is approached on the outside by a corridor which leads from a long staircase running most of the length of the northwestern side. Between them, in the southeastern wall, is a mihrab. The cenotaphs have a distinctive red and white horizontal striped pattern to their stonework but are usually covered by decorative cloth. Under the present arrangements, Jews are restricted to entering by the southwestern side, and limited to the southwestern corridor and the corridors that run between the cenotaphs, while Muslims may enter only by the northeastern side but are allowed free rein of the remainder of the enclosure. The caves The stone canopy above the more visible known entrance to the caves The caves under the enclosure are not themselves generally accessible; the waqf have historically prevented access to the actual tombs out of respect for the dead. This entrance is a narrow shaft covered by a decorative grate, which itself is covered by an elaborate dome. The other entrance is located to the southeast, near the mihrab , and is sealed by a large stone, and usually covered by prayer mats ; this is very close to the location of the seventh step on the outside of the enclosure, beyond which the Mamelukes forbade Jews from approaching. When the enclosure was controlled by crusaders, access was occasionally possible. One account, by Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela dating from CE, states that after passing through an iron door, and descending, the caves would be encountered. According to Benjamin of Tudela, there was a sequence of three caves, the first two of which were empty; in the third cave were six tombs, arranged to be opposite to one another. The narrow passage, which subsequently became known as the serdab Arabic for passage , was similarly lined with masonry, but partly blocked up. Having unblocked the passage, Arnoul discovered a large round room with plastered walls. In the floor of the room, he found a square stone slightly different from the others and, upon removing it, found the first of the caves. The caves were filled with dust. After removing the dust, Arnoul found bones; believing the bones to be those of the biblical Patriarchs, Arnoul washed them in wine and stacked them neatly. Arnoul carved inscriptions on the cave walls describing whose bones he believed them to be. In , after the Six-Day War , the area fell into the hands of the Israel Defense Forces , and Moshe Dayan , the Defence Minister, who was an amateur archaeologist, attempted to regain access to the tombs. Ignorant of the serdab entrance, Dayan concentrated his attention on the shaft visible below the decorative grate and had the idea of sending someone thin enough to fit through the shaft and down into the chamber below. Dayan eventually found a slim year-old girl named Michal to assist and sent her into the chamber with a camera. Michal did, however, explore the passage and find steps leading up to the surface, though the exit was blocked by a large stone this is the entrance near the mihrab. The reports state that after entering the first cave, which seemed to Jevin to be empty, he found a passage leading to a second oval chamber, smaller than the first, which contained shards of pottery and a wine jug. According to Genesis, three biblical couples are buried there:

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