

NOTE IV., page 132.

The term Catskill group is employed in this connection in a sense greatly restricted from that in which the New York geologists originally employed it, since it has been shown that the principal portion of the so-called Catskill strata of the Catskill Mountains is really a prolongation of the Chemung rocks of the southern interior of the state; and for this reason, the original sense of the term is no longer admissible. The term thus stands as the designation of a series of strata which does not form a naturally restricted assemblage, and must drop out of use.

In parallelizing the "Catskill" (thus restricted) and the "Marshall" with the lower part of the Mountain Limestone of Europe, and at the same time suggesting their synchronism with the "Old Red Sandstone," I employ the latter term in its restricted and original sense, not as comprehending the whole recognized Devonian of the Old World. It is farther not unlikely that the parallelism ought to be restricted to the "Yellow," "White," and "Red" sandstones and conglomerates (Marwood and Petherwin beds) of the Old Red series, which, according to admissions made from time to time by Murchison and others, exhibit almost decisive affinities with the Carboniferous age. See Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., London, vol. ix., p. 23.

NOTE V., page 139.

Allusion is here made to one of the mines at Lasalle, Illinois. This by no means exemplifies the greatest depth to which mining operations have been carried. The mine at Duckenfeld, in Cheshire, England, is probably the deepest coal mine in the world. A simple shaft was sunk 2004 feet to the bed of coal, and by means of an engine plane in the coal-bed, a farther depth of 500 feet has been attained, making 2504 feet to the bottom of the excavation. At Pendleton, near Manchester, coal is worked daily from a depth of 2135 feet; and the Cannel coal of Wigan is brought from 1773 feet below the surface. Many of the Durham collieries are equally deep, and far more extensive in their subterranean labyrinths.

The engine shaft of the Great Consolidated copper mines in Cornwall reaches the depth of 1650 feet, and the length of the various shafts, adits, and galleries exceeds 63 miles. Dalcoath tin mine, in Cornwall, is now working at more than 1800 feet from the surface. The famous silver mine of Valenciana, Mexico, is 1860 feet deep. The Hohenbirger mines in the Saxon Erzgebirge, near Freiburg, are 1827 feet deep, and the Thurmhofer 1944 feet deep. The depth of the celebrated mine of Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, is 2120 feet. The Tresavean copper mine in Cornwall is 2180 feet. The workings of the Samson mine at Andreasberg, in the Harz, have been prosecuted to the depth of 2197 feet. At Rörerbüchel, in Bohemia, there were in the 16th century excavations to the depth of 3107