



B

D



Plate 11A. Silicated, calcitic <sup>l.c.</sup>Footwall ~~Marble~~ (M) at the contact of the talc (T). On the fifth level of the international <sup>No. 1</sup> 2½ mine, Talcville. The dominant lithologic layering in the marble (bedding), is cut and blurred by a younger axial plane foliation whose relations to other structural features are sketched in Figure 16. Note the fountain pen for scale.

Plate 11B. Highly folded and contorted talc (T) in contact with serpentinous calcitic marble (M), in the Woodcock Talc Mine. The locality is designated by <sup>l.c.</sup>a ~~11B~~ <sup>an X</sup> on <sup>12</sup>Figure 15, which is a sketch map of the geologic relations. Note the fountain-pen for scale.

Plate 11C. A segment of the <sup>l.c.</sup>Rusty ~~Marble~~ interlayer in the <sup>l.c.</sup>Median ~~Gneiss~~ on the southeast flank of the Edwards fold. The horizontal layering is relict bedding. The diagonal layering especially prominent in the central and upper part of the photo represents axial plane foliation that tends to blur and locally obliterate bedding. The lowermost layers, which are less siliceous and more calcitic, have flowed parallel to bedding and show no axial plane foliation. The intersections of the axial plane foliation and relict bedding form marked linear features that plunge northwest parallel to the parent fold. ~~The position of this rock is marked by an X on Figure 12.~~ J

Plate 11D. Interlayered siliceous and calcitic members of the <sup>l.c.</sup>Footwall ~~Marble~~. The locality is about 1500 feet northeast of the <sup>l.c.</sup>Wright Talc Mine. The thinner siliceous interbeds are in incipient stages of disruption and dispersal in the light colored siliceous calcitic marble. Most of the thicker, siliceous interbeds are fairly continuous in this area. Some silica is believed to have been introduced into the marble throughout this area.