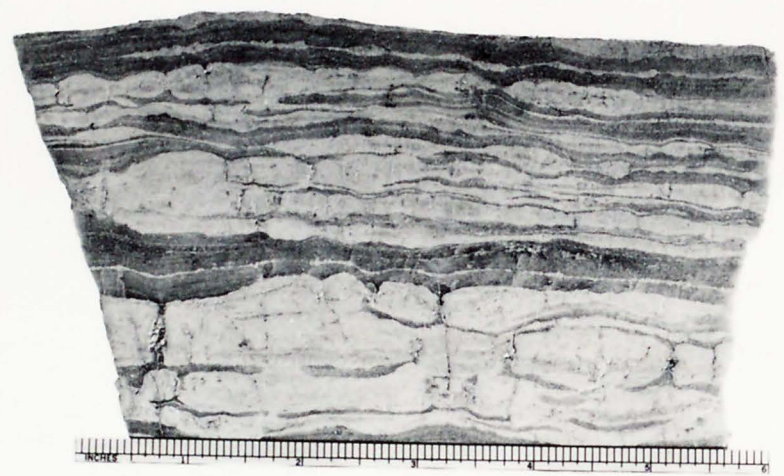
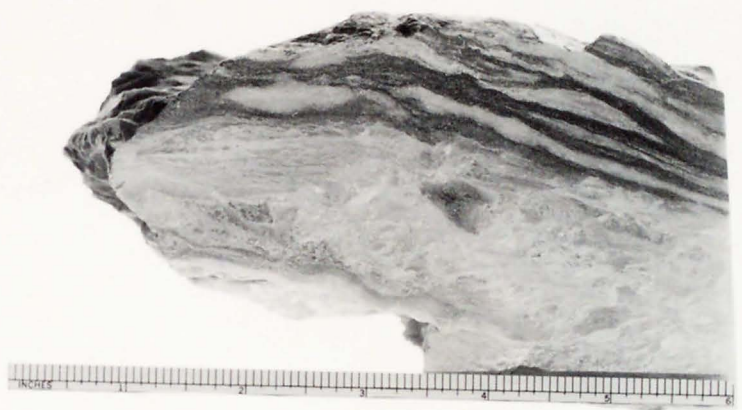


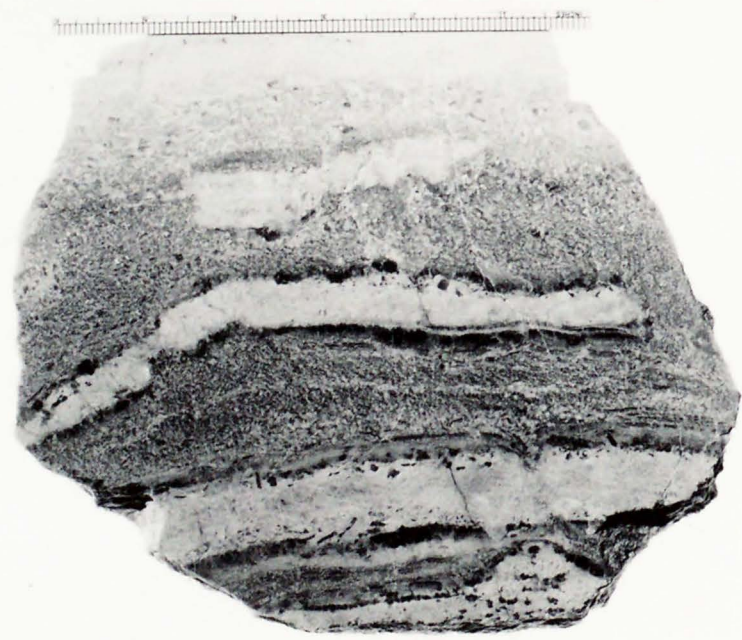
A



C



B



D



Plate 13A. Thinly layered and laminated diopsidic marble. The light colored layers (relict beds) are highly diopsidic quartzite and the darker layers are dolomite. Quartz remains only in the very cores of the diopsidic layers. The incipient dispersal and boudinage features in the silicated layers are clearly visible. Rock of this type occurs ^{in zone 14} along the footwall contacts of the Balmat, American and Fowler talc belts, and in the hanging wall of the Balmat talc belt.

Plate 13B. Thinly layered and laminated tremolitic marble. The light colored layers are largely quartzite, with about 15 percent tremolite. The darker splotched layers are tremolitic marble (calcite). Most of the tremolite (darker colored areas) is serpentinous. Lenses of this type appear locally within the American, Fowler and Talcville ^{Talc} talc belts. They are interpreted as examples of intermediate stages in the conversion of siliceous dolomite to talc.

Plate 13C. Siliceous talc composed of folia of the mineral talc (T) enveloping and interlayered with quartz ^{lenticles} (Q). This specimen and that shown in ^{plate} 12D are taken from the Woodcock Talc Mine. ^{l.c.}

Plate 13D. Highly deformed siliceous talc. The quartz (Q) forms boudins, rods and knots elongated normal to the plane of the photograph. These linear elements are parallel to axes of major folding in the Talc ^{l.c.} Belts and associated rock. There are marked similarities between this type of deformation and that shown in ^{Plate} 9.