

W. L. Marion & L. B. Curtis, Jade

Olive-green Jade. Several small outcrops of olive-green jade were seen. These were several inches wide and several inches long. The jade occurs in aplite(?) which is white to light gray, fine grained and apparently consists essentially of feldspar and quartz.

Jade appears to have developed at contacts of hornblende schist and aplite. Associated is a green rock which may be intermediate in alteration between hornblende schist and jade. It may consist of typical hydrothermal alteration products such as anthophyllite, tremolite - activolite, talc, and serpentine. Or, it may be an entirely different rock.

Jade is in contact with the green rock and this with hornblende schist. The mineral is dark olive-green, in places almost as dark as black jade.

Much of the hill on which the olive-green jade occurs contains narrow outcrops which are now mostly anthophyllite or tremolite - activolite, and were probably hornblende schist. A few serpentine outcrops were seen as well as several small mica (biotite) schist areas which contained corundum.

The corundum is largely pale red, shows well-developed parting parallel to the base, and is small. Although the original crystals were from 1/4" by 1" (average), most of the corundum is now altered to a green mica (damourite). Average size of corundum (fresh) is 1/16" to 1/4" across by 1/2" long. Some corundum is colorless to milky. None seen was gem quality.

Deposit is 59 mi. E of Lander.
Visited with Mr. Marion.

A few, serpentine outcrops were seen as well as several small pieces (in the pocket) which contained coarse grains.

The coarse grains is largely palisaded, narrow, well-developed partly parallel to the base, and is small. Although the original crystals were from $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 1" (and a half), most of the coarse grains is now altered to a green mica (dumontite). The size of corundum (green) is $\frac{1}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ " in size. Some corundum is also in situ. This, seen, was gangue quality.

Deposited as a result of leaching
Vertical, with the dip

18-11-45 Parsons, W. L. & Curtis, A. B. Jade

Olivine-green jade. Several small outcrops of olivine-green jade were seen. These were several inches wide and several inches long. The jade occurs in a split (?) which is white to light gray, fine grained and apparently consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz.

Jade appears to have developed at contacts of basaltic andesite and a diorite. It associated is a green rock which may be intermediate in character between the andesite and diorite. It may consist of typical hypersthene and actinolite products such as actinolite, tremolite, actinolite, talc, and serpentine. Or, it may be an actinolite and talc.

Jade is in contact with the gray rock and talc, with hornblende, and talc. The minerals are dark olivine-green, in places almost as dark as black jade.

Much of the hill on which the olivine-green jade occurs contains narrow outcrops of black rock, mostly actinolite or tremolite - probably a fine-grained probably lower grade product.