

Merguerian, Charles; and Ratcliffe, N. M., 1977, A reinterpretation of the Hodges Mafic Complex and its relation to deformation along Cameron's Line in West Torrington, Connecticut.

Restudy of the octopus shaped Hodges Complex (Gates and Christensen, 1965) and surrounding rocks indicate that the Hodges is a small mass of pyroxenite, hornblendite, gabbro, and diorite intruded across the Waramaug-Hartland Formation contact (Cameron's Line) and that the tentacles are actually complexly refolded Hartland amphibolites. Cameron's Line marks a zone of structural discordance characterized by intense localized folding, (F_2), transposition of structures, truncation of Hartland sub-members, and shearing under metamorphic conditions, and is therefore interpreted as a fault. The pluton is not sheared or offset along Cameron's Line. In addition, a narrow statically recrystallized contact aureole with cordierite-kyanite-staurolite- and garnet is overprinted on the fold fault fabric (S_2) suggesting that intrusion post dated isoclinal folding, early metamorphism, and the development of Cameron's Line. Kyanite, staurolite, and garnet porphyblasts also post-date the fold-fault fabric (S_2), and are cut by the axial plane of a late fold that has refolded all older structures and the Hodges Complex into a broad dextral flexure. The peak of the metamorphism (Acadian?) may have been synchronous with the intrusion of the Hodges pluton at pressures near the Al_2SiO_5 triple point. Because the Hodges Complex is intruded across and hornfelses the fault-related fabric of Cameron's Line, it is unlikely that this mafic-ultramafic mass is ophiolitic, despite its occurrence at what may be a major tectonic boundary.

To Cite This Abstract: Merguerian, Charles; and Ratcliffe, N. M., 1977, A reinterpretation of the Hodges Mafic Complex and its relation to deformation along Cameron's Line in West Torrington, Connecticut (abs.): Geological Society of America Abstract with Programs, v.9, p. 301-302.