Figure 10. AFM projection showing position of bulk compositional data listed in Table 5. Pseudosections for samples plotted with open symbols are shown in Figs. 11 and 12. Projections are done from muscovite using compositions corrected for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. 
Figure 11. P-T pseudosections for the two low-Al pelites calculated in the system MnO-Na$_2$O-CaO-K$_2$O-FeO-MgO-Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$-H$_2$O (MnNCKFMASH). Darker shades represent higher variance fields with trivariant fields in white. Fields are labelled with stable mineral assemblages with chl=chlorite, bi=biotite, g=garnet, st=staurolite, and=andalusite, sill=sillimanite, ky=kyanite, zo=zoisite, pl=plagioclase, mu=muscovite. All of the assemblages are assumed to have quartz and water in excess. Heavy lines mark the positions of *gam-in* reactions with increasing temperature, *bi-in* reactions with increasing temperature, and *pl-out* reactions with increasing pressure. Numbered fields are referred to in text. The field labelled A is the divariant assemblage chl-bi-g-st-pl-and/sill, which is too small to be seen on the diagram.
Figure 12. P-T pseudosections for the two calc-pelites calculated in the system
\[ \text{MnO-Na}_2 \text{O-CaO-K}_2 \text{O-FeO-MgO-Al}_2 \text{O}_3 \text{SiO}_2 \text{H}_2 \text{O} \] (MnNCKFMASH). Darker shades represent higher variance fields with trivariant fields in white. Fields are labelled with stable mineral assemblages with chl=chlorite, bi=biotite, g=garnet, st=staurolite, and=andalusite, sill=sillimanite, ky=kyanite, zo=zoisite, pl=plagioclase, mu=muscovite. All of the assemblages are assumed to have quartz and water in excess. Heavy lines mark the positions of garn-in reactions with increasing temperature and bi-in reactions with increasing temperature. Numbered fields are referred to in text. The pl-out line occurs only at high pressure for sample V261A and is outside the boundary of the diagram for sample V257. The field labelled A is the divariant assemblage chl-bi-g-st-pl-and/sill, which is too small to be seen on the diagram.
Figure 13. (a) P-T pseudosection for V261A (calc-pelite) with interpreted P-T path drawn from thermobarometric estimates given in Table 6. Key mineral reactions are marked with heavy lines. P-T originated from point of intersecting isopleths for garnet core composition. (b) P-T pseudosection for V436B (low-Al pelite) with interpreted P-T path. Path originated at position of intersecting isopleths reaching maximum pressure along ave-P line for garnet rim composition (see also Table 6).
Figure 14. (a) P-T pseudosection for V261A (calc-pelite) with interpreted P-T and compositional contours for anorthite content of plagioclase (% anorthite) and grossular content of garnet (% grossular). (b) Ca X-ray map for garnet grain from same sample with numbers referring to %grossular. (c) Line diagram illustrating inclusion trail geometry in relation to matrix fabric.
Figure 15. (a) P-T pseudosection for V436B (low-Al pelite) with interpreted P-T and compositional contours for grossular content of garnet (% grossular). (b) Ca X-ray map for garnet grain from same sample with numbers referring to % grossular. (c) Line diagram illustrating inclusion trail geometry in relation to matrix fabric.
Figure 16. Ca and Mg compositional maps along with line diagrams illustrating relationship between mineral zoning and inclusion trails for three samples: (a) V436B, (b) V436A, and (c) V261A. Line diagrams for V436B (a) and V261A (c) show inclusion trail truncations at the core/median interface and both have inclusion trails truncated by the matrix foliation. Line diagram for V436A (b) shows inclusion trails in the garnet cores truncated by trails in the garnet rim, which are continuous with matrix fabric.