

## A Comment. A History of Structural Concepts of the Trondheim Region

FREDRIK CHR. WOLFF

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F. Chr. Wolff, *Norges Geologiske Undersøkelse, Postboks 3006, 7001 Trondheim, Norway.*

In his conclusion in a recent note on the inverted stratigraphy of part of the Trondheim Region, E. Rohr-Torp (1972) has evidently ignored a good deal of the opinion on the major central fold of the region in making the surprising statement that the mushroom-like structure was 'first proposed by Bugge (1954)'. Similar anticlinal interpretations were, in fact, advocated earlier by Svenonius (1885), Reusch (1890) and Carstens (1920). On stratigraphical grounds the model was also favoured by Wolff (1964), and structural studies by Roberts (1967, 1968) confirmed the anticlinal picture.

The alternative interpretation has for several decades been the 'synclinal model' (Kjerulf 1871, 1883, Tørnebohm 1896, Bugge 1910, Vogt 1940), and *not* the model depicted in Rohr-Torp's Fig. 3b. Historical reviews are contained in papers by Wolff (1967: 124–127) and Roberts (1967: 91–94, Fig. 43). The third model, that of a fold nappe rooting far to the west (Fig. 3b of Rohr-Torp), was one of the working hypotheses of Roberts (pers. comm.) but rejected on structural grounds. Moreover, this alternative was discussed by the present author in a lecture in Norsk Geologisk Forening (9th April 1970); it was then taken up by I. J. Rui in a lecture in Norsk Geologisk Forening (25th February 1971). The first to suggest a model of this kind was, in fact, Wegmann (1925).

It can also be noted that, with the exception of Tørnebohm (1896), earlier authors including Bugge (1954) regarded the Trondheim Region supracrustal rock pile as autochthonous. This idea was rejected by Strand (1961) and Kulling (1961), and following a detailed compilation of the geology, the concept and extent of the Trondheim nappe was proposed by the writer (Wolff 1967).

Finally, it should be mentioned that Rohr-Torp's statement (1972: 457) that 'the "Horg syncline" actually represents an antiformal structure in a totally inverted sequence' is definitely not an opinion expressed by Chr. Oftung & K. Åm (Åm et al. 1973).

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