

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Magnetic susceptibility and density determinations for plutonic  
and metamorphic rocks of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity,  
northern Cascades, Washington**

by

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Open File Report 86-77

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature.

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## INTRODUCTION

This preliminary report provides data on magnetic susceptibility and density measurements of rock samples from most of the plutons, major gneiss units, and some schist units of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity, northern Cascades, Washington (fig. 1). The study is an outgrowth of the U.S. Geological Survey's geological (Ford and others, 1985) and geophysical (Flanigan and others, 1983; Sherrard and Flanigan, 1983; and Flanigan and Sherrard, 1985) investigations that were made as part of an assessment of the mineral-resource potential of the wilderness (Church and others, 1984).

The data were obtained to aid interpretation of the aeromagnetic map (Flanigan and Sherrard, 1985) and Bouguer gravity anomaly map (Sherrard and Flanigan, 1983) of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity and because no previous data have been published on magnetic susceptibilities of rocks from this general area of the northern Cascades.

The data in this report are for 282 rock samples from 38 plutons and gneiss and schist units of a nearly 3,000 sq km study area that transects a major central part of the northern Cascades immediately south of the North Cascades National Park: an area that extends from near Darrington on the west to Lake Chelan (fig. 1).

The physical properties listed in the data tables (tables 2-30) were determined to aid the interpretation of geophysical maps of the area: rock densities for the Bouguer gravity anomaly map (Sherrard and Flanigan, 1983), and rock magnetic susceptibilities for the aeromagnetic map (Flanigan and Sherrard, 1985).

Locations of plutons and gneiss units sampled in this study are shown (capitalized symbols) on the geologic sketch map of figure 2. A complete discussion of the geology of the area is beyond the scope of this preliminary data report. The abundant earlier work of others is referenced in Ford (1983a). Petrographic (modal) data and sketch geologic maps of the units of this study are in Ford and others (1985). Flanigan and others (1983) provide a preliminary geologic interpretation of the aeromagnetic map of the area, and subdivide the area into three broad magnetic provinces (fig. 3) characterized by different overall forms of anomaly patterns that in many areas rather closely reflect patterns of bedrock geology.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate much assistance in sample collecting and other field studies by the following participants in the 1980-82 fieldwork on the Glacier Peak Wilderness project: W.H. Nelson, R.A. Loney, R.A. Sonnevill, R.A. Haugerud, S.L. Garwin, and the late Carl Huie. We especially thank helicopter pilots Anthony Reece (Darrington, Wash.) and Gary Lott (San Jose, Calif.) for skills in getting us to samples sites in this terrain of unusually rugged alpine character and inclement weather.

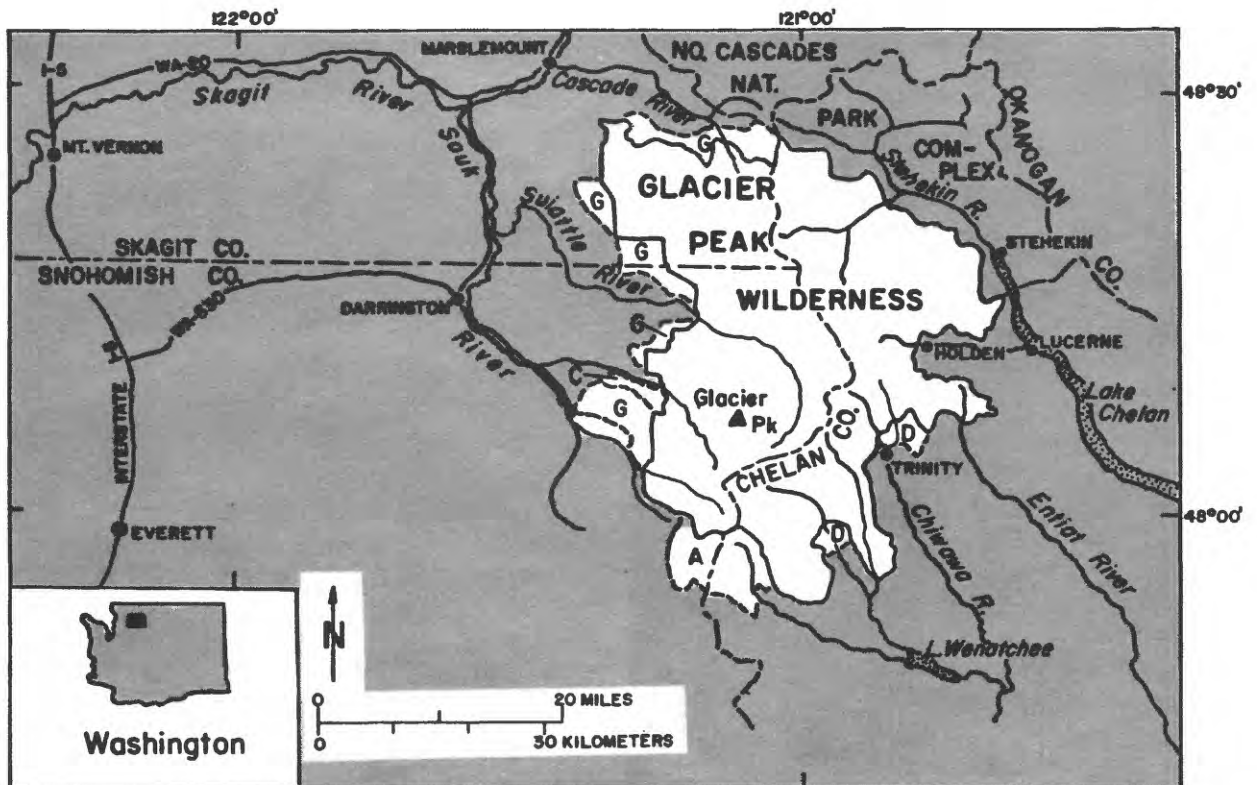


Figure 1.---Index map showing location of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and principal access routes. Areas A, C, D, and G are proposed wilderness additions (see Church and others, 1984).

Figure 2. (facing page)--Sketch geologic map of the Glacier Peak Wilderness (unshaded) and vicinity showing generalized map units and major faults. Names of units from original sources given in Ford (1983a). TE includes area (TEw) mapped as White Mountain plutons by Cater and Crowder (1967). Unit abbreviations used in this report are as follows:

BE	Tonalite of Bench Lake	JO	Jordan Lakes pluton
BU	Mount Buckindy pluton	LC	Leroy Creek pluton
CA	Cascade Pass pluton	MA	Marblemount Meta Quartz Diorite
CD	Cardinal Peak pluton	MM	Magic Mountain Gneiss
CG	South Cascade Glacier stock	PL	Pear Lake pluton
CH	Mount Chaval pluton	RC	Railroad Creek pluton
CM	Clark Mountain stocks	RP	Riddle Peaks pluton
CO	Cool stock	SI	Sitkum stock
CP	Cloudy Pass batholith	SF	Seven-fingered Jack plutons
CY	Cyclone lake pluton	SG	Skagit Gneiss
DD	Dead Duck pluton	SL	Sloan Creek plutons
DH	Duncan Hill pluton	SU	Sulphur Mountain pluton
DM	Downey Mountain stock	SW	Swakane Biotite Gneiss
DO	Downey Creek pluton	TE	Tenpeak pluton
DU	Dumbell Mountain plutons	WG	White Chuck Glacier pluton
EG	Eldorado Orthogneiss	gns	gneiss and schist, mixed
FO	Foam Creek stock	gs	greenschist and blueschist
GR	Grassy Point stock	vlc	volcanic materials
HI	Hidden Lake stock	sch	mostly schist of biotite grade
HO	Holden Lake pluton		
HP	High Pass pluton		

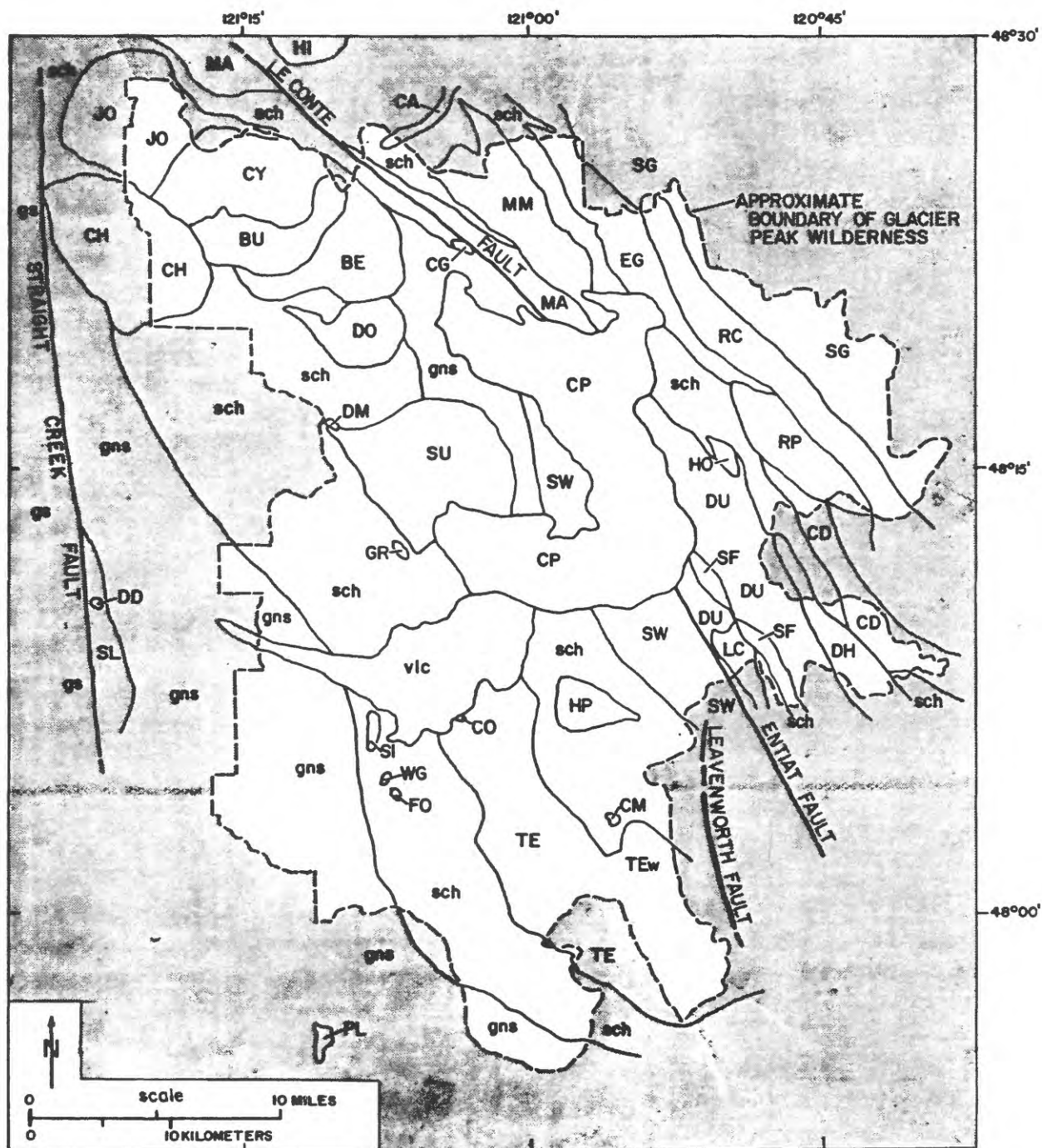


Figure 2.---(Caption on previous page)



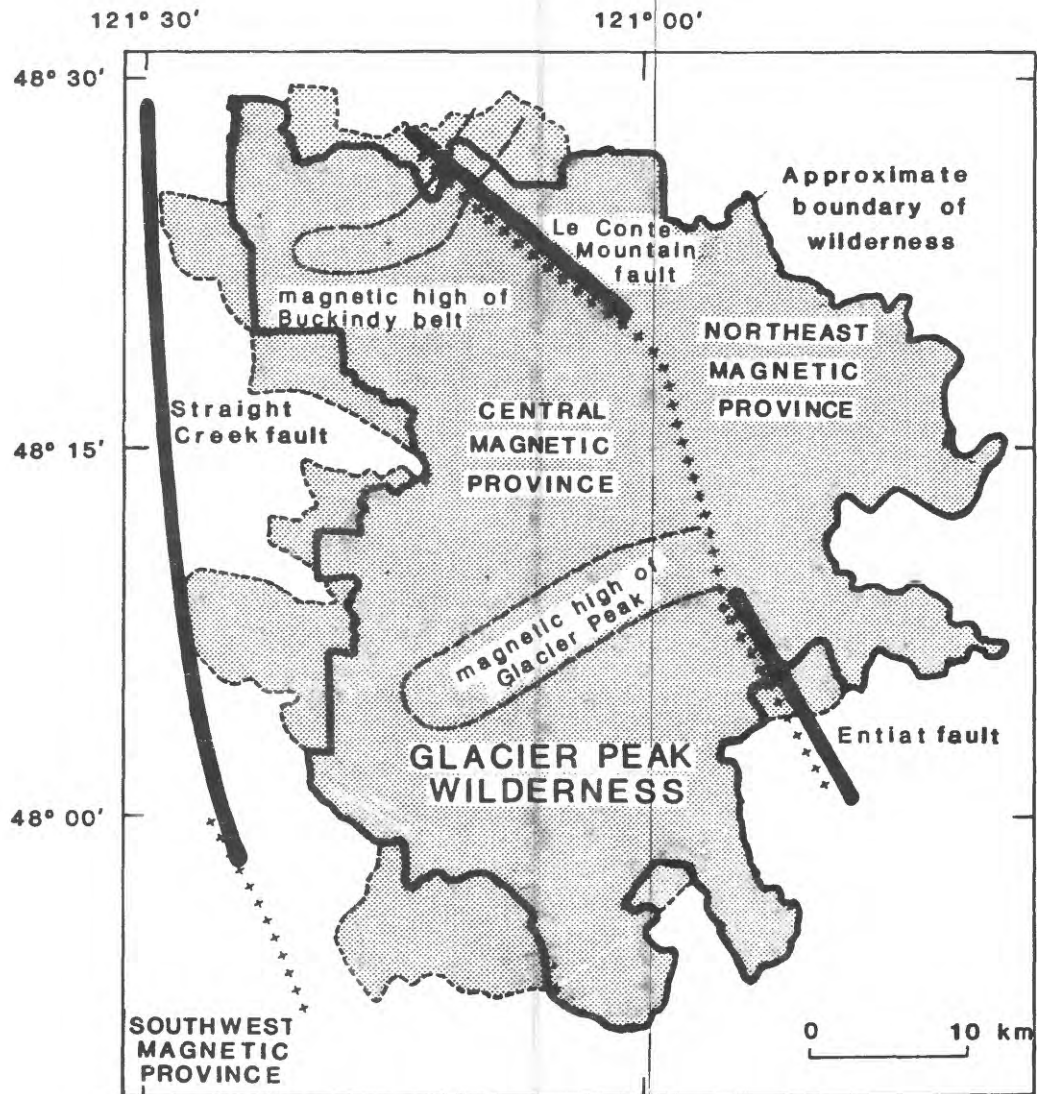


Figure 3.---Magnetic provinces of Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity, from Flanigan and others (1983).



## PRESENT STUDIES

### Samples and locations

The total of 282 rock samples of this study were selected on the basis of obtaining a broad lithologic and geographic representation of most of the units shown in figure 2. Figures 4-7 show summary plots (averages for units) of the petrographic data of Ford and others (1985). Sample sites except for schist units are shown approximately on geologic sketch maps of each unit (Ford and others, 1985); and locations of the sites are shown more exactly on a 1:100,000-scale topographic base (Ford, 1983b).

### Methods

Density. Densities were determined on whole rocks of generally fist size or larger by two different methods that yielded somewhat different results:

(1) using the relation,

$$\frac{\text{Weight of dry sample (g)}}{\text{Volume of sample (cm}^3\text{)}} = \text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)}$$

where Volume of sample (cm<sup>3</sup>) = Weight of sample in beaker of water - Weight of beaker of water; and

(2) using a direct-reading beam balance, by first balancing a dry sample in air and then rebalancing in water after a sufficient immersion period to allow all possible escape of air bubbles from cracks and adhering to surfaces (Ford and others, 1985).

Densities of 93 samples measured by method (1) are shown without asterisk (\*) in tables 2-30, and those using method (2) for other samples are indicated by asterisk. We have not evaluated relative accuracies of the two methods, but in order to compare results, all samples were measured by method (2), which, for the 93 samples, yielded a mean difference of +0.040 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (one standard deviation = 0.022). In addition, rock densities calculated from mineral modes of Ford and others (1985), using assumed mineral densities, yielded a mean difference of +0.03 g/cm<sup>3</sup> compared to results by method (2).

Susceptibility determinations were made by use of a magnetic susceptibility bridge designed and built by Princeton Applied Research<sup>1</sup>

Susceptibility readings were obtained by measuring the same rock samples used for density measurement. Each sample was placed inside a coil and a reading was taken, then multiplied by a coil calibration, yielding the rock susceptibility in emu (electromagnetic unit, in cgs system). Volume susceptibility was calculated by dividing the result by the volume of the sample as determined in the density measurement procedure.

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<sup>1</sup>Use of brand names in this report is for identification purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey.

## DATA SUMMARY

### Density

Average densities of units range from a high of  $2.89 \text{ g/cm}^3$  for the gabbroic Riddle Peaks pluton to a low of about  $2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3$  for several plutons and gneiss unit of leucocratic rock; and many units show a wide range of values (table 1). The densities show a close correlation ( $r = +0.94$ ) with average total content of mafic minerals (fig. 9, in Ford and others (1985)).

### Magnetic susceptibility

Magnetic susceptibilities are widely variable within and between units (tables 2-30). Averages for units range from a high of  $6.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ emu/cm}^3$  for the Riddle Peaks pluton to lows of about  $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ emu/cm}^3$  for several plutons (Cyclone Lake, Downey Creek, and Grassy Point) of leucocratic granitic rock and alaskite (table 1).

Preliminary study of available but incomplete major- and minor-element chemical data for the samples suggests that susceptibilities are probably best correlated with CIPW normative magnetite (mt) calculated from the chemical analyses, for which the covariation between mean values for the units has a coefficient of linear correlation,  $r$ , of  $+0.87$  ( $n = 37$ ). The covariation is shown graphically in figure 4.

Based on distributions shown in figure 4, the units can be grouped into four somewhat arbitrary classes of relative susceptibility:

- (1) very high ( $\text{emu/cm}^3; \times 10^{-3} = > 2.5$ )---Riddle Peaks and White Chuck Glacier plutons, the latter of very small size;
- (2) high ( $\text{emu/cm}^3; \times 10^{-3} = 2.5 - 0.5$ )---numerous bodies, of which larger ones that might influence the aeromagnetic map features include the Mount Buckindy, Cascade Pass, Cardinal Peak, Seven-fingered Jack (and Entiat), and Dumbell Mountain plutons; the Cloudy Pass batholith; Magic Mountain Gneiss, Eldorado Orthogneiss; and the Marblemount Meta Quartz Diorite;
- (3) low ( $\text{emu/cm}^3; \times 10^{-3} = 0.5 - 0.035$ )---numerous bodies, of which larger ones that might influence the aeromagnetic map features include the Leroy Creek, Duncan Hill, Sloan Creek, Tenpeak, Mount Chaval, Railroad Creek, Sulphur Mountain, Jordan Lakes, and High Pass plutons; the Swakane Biotite Gneiss; Skagit Gneiss; and tonalite of Bench Lake;
- (4) very low ( $\text{emu/cm}^3; \times 10^{-3} = < 0.035$ )---Cyclone Lake pluton and Downey Mountain and Grassy Point stocks, the last of very small size.

The four groups are distributed widely through the range of lithologies of the rock units (figs. 5-6), and they show little apparent relation with total content of mafic minerals and relative amount of biotite and hornblende (fig. 7).

The geographic distribution of the four susceptibility groups is shown on the map of figure 8. Schist units are queried on the map due to insufficient coverage of data, but based on data obtained (table 30) they probably belong to the low-susceptibility group. The mean susceptibility of schists from northern areas ( $n = 5$ ) is  $0.09 \text{ emu/cm}^3 \times 10^{-3}$  (table 30A), and from southern areas ( $n = 7$ ) is  $0.02 \text{ emu/cm}^3 \times 10^{-3}$  (table 30B).

Studies by Criss and Champion (1984) demonstrate that significant magnetic susceptibility differences occur between different plutons, parts of plutons, and lithologies of the Idaho batholith; and even between rocks of similar lithologies, probably owing to variable degrees of hydrothermal alteration as evidenced in part by lowering of original  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values and by presence of abundant secondary minerals such as chlorite and epidote.

Similarly, plutons and metamorphic units of the present study area have large susceptibility differences within units (tables 2-30), between units (table 1, figs. 4-5), and between units of similar lithologies (figs. 5-6) and mafic mineral contents (fig. 7).

Oxygen isotopic compositions for many of the susceptibility samples are reported by White and others (1986). The covariation between  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and magnetic susceptibility for four bodies with relatively large sample populations is shown in figures 9-10, for comparison with results of Criss and Champion (1984): two are Tertiary plutons averaging granodioritic composition (fig. 9); and two are probable Late Cretaceous plutons that are the most mafic major units of the area (fig. 10).

Rocks of the Cloudy Pass batholith (Miocene) and Railroad Creek pluton (Eocene) have markedly different susceptibility distributions in a generally similar range of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values (fig. 9). The Cloudy Pass batholith contains areas of hydrothermal porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization (Church and others, 1984), but most samples with low susceptibilities ( $<0.2 \text{ emu/cm}^3 \times 10^{-3}$ ) are from other areas. Samples from the area (Miners Ridge) of widespread hydrothermal alteration (plot numbers 2, 28, 29) have higher susceptibilities that may be related (Criss and Champion, 1984) to hydrothermal formation of magnetite.

The Mount Chaval pluton of quartz gabbro, diorite, and quartz diorite and the Riddle Peaks pluton of layered and nonlayered gabbro, the two most mafic plutons of the area (Ford and others, 1985), also show markedly different distributions, in both susceptibility and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values (fig. 10).

TABLE 1.---Summary of physical properties of Glacier Peak Wilderness study samples. Map unit symbols explained in figure 2. Listed in order of tables 2-30. Units (BU, JO, CH, etc.) shown in fig. 2

Map unit	No. of samples	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )			Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )			Aeromagnetic map characteristics
		Range	Mean	St. dev.	Range	Mean	St. dev.	
BU	9	0.05-2.64	1.67	1.14	2.625-2.720	2.685	0.032	NE-trending belt of magnetic highs transverse to regional structures.
CA	2	.07-1.48	.77	1.00	2.664-2.702	2.683	...	Part of BU transverse magnetic belt.
CP	23	.01-2.40	.90	.69	2.619-2.724	2.679	.045	Arcuate belt of magnetic highs.
CG	4	.04-0.09	.06	.01	2.628-2.727	2.686	.044	Note 1.
RC	13	.03-0.15	.07	.04	2.657-2.748	2.748	.028	NW-trending relative magnetic low.
DU	5	.06-0.13	.10	.03	2.683-2.750	2.723	.026	NW-trending relative magnetic low.
CM	3	.04-0.10	.07	.03	2.723-2.750	2.738	.014	Note 1.
HP	6	.00-0.10	.04	.04	2.657-2.691	2.669	.012	Note 2.
CY	5	.02-0.04	.03	.01	2.650-2.675	2.661	.009	Relative magnetic low. See JO & CH.
D0	5	.02-0.04	.03	.01	2.627-2.657	2.641	.011	Note 2.
BE	12	.01-0.07	.04	.02	2.617-2.717	2.675	.003	Magnetic low.
SU	11	.02-5.19	.06	.02	2.621-2.691	2.648	.024	Note 2.
JO	9	.01-0.07	.05	.02	2.611-2.729	2.664	.039	Relative magnetic low similar in character to those of CH & CY.
SL	9	.03-0.14	.09	.04	2.805-2.706	2.751	.028	Circular magnetic high.
TE	22	.05-0.16	.10	.03	2.733-2.903	2.809	.043	Note 2.
SF	5	.04-1.42	.53	.61	2.735-2.823	2.775	.035	Note 2.

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TABLE 1.----Continued

Map unit	No. of samples	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ; x10 <sup>-3</sup> )			Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )			Aeromagnetic map characteristics
		Range	Mean	St. dev.	Range	Mean	St. dev.	
H0	4	0.10-0.14	0.11	0.02	2.806-2.870	2.839	0.031	Note 1.
CD	6	.40-1.90	1.07	.71	2.658-2.760	2.695	.036	NW-trending relative magnetic high.
CH	14	.01-3.63	.08	.03	2.692-2.988	2.829	.058	See J0 comment.
RP	23	.03-20.0	6.0	5.2	2.721-3.012	2.889	.093	NW-trending strong magnetic high.
MA	15	.04-2.27	.54	.71	2.722-3.023	2.835	.084	Complex NW-trending pattern of magnetic highs.
DUh	5	.03-2.68	.84	1.10	2.710-2.830	2.784	.054	Complex NW-trending zone of mostly magnetic highs; includes DUa & DUq.
DUa	7	.07-3.46	1.53	1.45	2.662-2.826	2.725	.055	See DUh comment.
DUq	2	.10-2.95	...	...	2.637-2.867	...	...	See DUh comment.
MM	9	.12-3.47	1.0	1.1	2.635-2.727	2.667	.031	Complex magnetic high; indistin- guishable from that of MA.
LC	3	.21-0.23	.21	.01	2.633-2.671	2.655	.020	Note 3.
EG	7	.12-1.47	.73	.52	2.612-2.700	2.671	.028	Magnetic low; indistinguishable from that of SG.
SG	10	.03-0.08	.06	.02	2.616-2.716	2.656	.034	Moderate magnetic expression com- pared with adjacent RC. See EG note.
SW	4	.04-0.07	.05	.01	2.641-2.667	2.652	.012	Note 2.
SI	1	1.40	...	...	2.789	...	...	Note 1.
WG	1	2.80	...	...	2.740	...	...	Note 1.

(Continued next page)

TABLE 1.----Continued

Map unit	No. of samples	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )			Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )			Aeromagnetic map characteristics
		Range	Mean	St. dev.	Range	Mean	St. dev.	
C0	1	1.10	...	...	2.693	...	...	Note 1.
DD	3	0.44-1.1	.95	.45	2.779-2.789	2.784	.005	Note 1.
F0	1	0.04	...	...	2.713	...	...	Note 1.
DM	2	.04-0.04	.04	...	2.662-2.723	2.693	...	Note 1.
GR	2	.03-0.04	.03	...	2.662-2.670	2.666	...	Note 1.
HI	2	.08-0.12	.10	...	2.673-2.688	2.681	...	Note 1.
PL	4	.06-0.29	.14	.11	2.659-2.719	2.685	.026	Note 2.
schist, Casc. R.	6	.06-10.0	.09	.04	2.46 -2.80	2.63	.14	Generally low magnetic expression.
schist, Chiwkm	7	.08-0.33	.18	.11	2.59 -3.02	2.74	.14	Similar to schist of Cascade River.

## Notes.----

1. Body too small to show significant effects on aeromagnetic map of Flanigan and Sherrard (1985).
2. Magnetic character of body indistinguishable from surrounding rocks.
3. Data coverage of body area is inadequate.

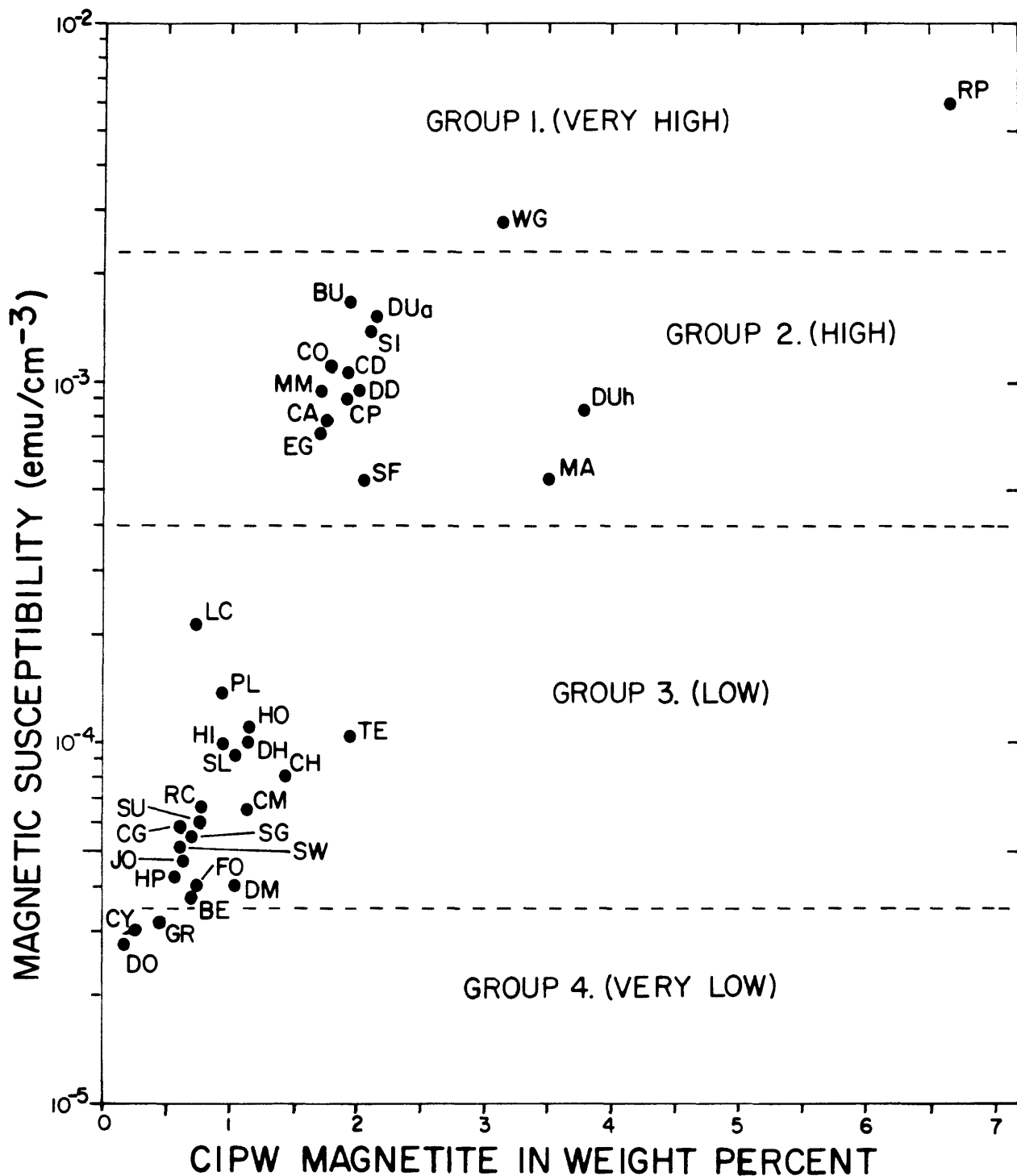


Figure 4.---Variation on semilogarithmic scale of mean magnetic susceptibility and CIPW normative magnetite content for plutons and gneiss units of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity, showing susceptibility-group rankings (see text). Unit symbols explained in fig. 2, plus DU<sub>a</sub> = map unit dag and DU<sub>h</sub> = map unit dhg of Cater and Crowder (1967).



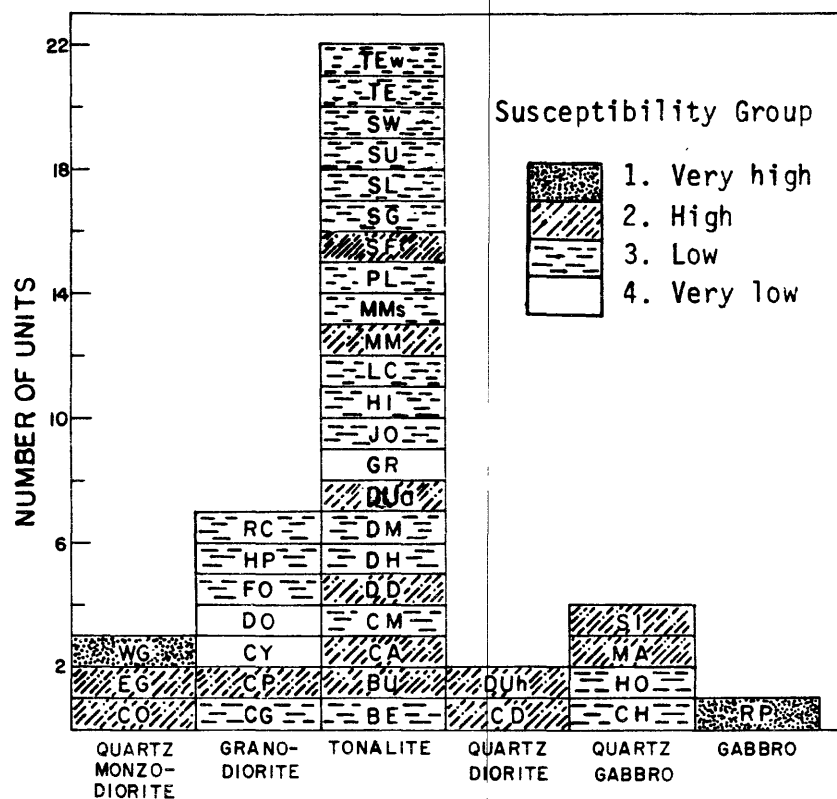


Figure 5.---Histogram of average rock types of plutons and gneiss units of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and vicinity, from Ford and others (1985), showing magnetic susceptibility groups of units (see fig. 4 and text).



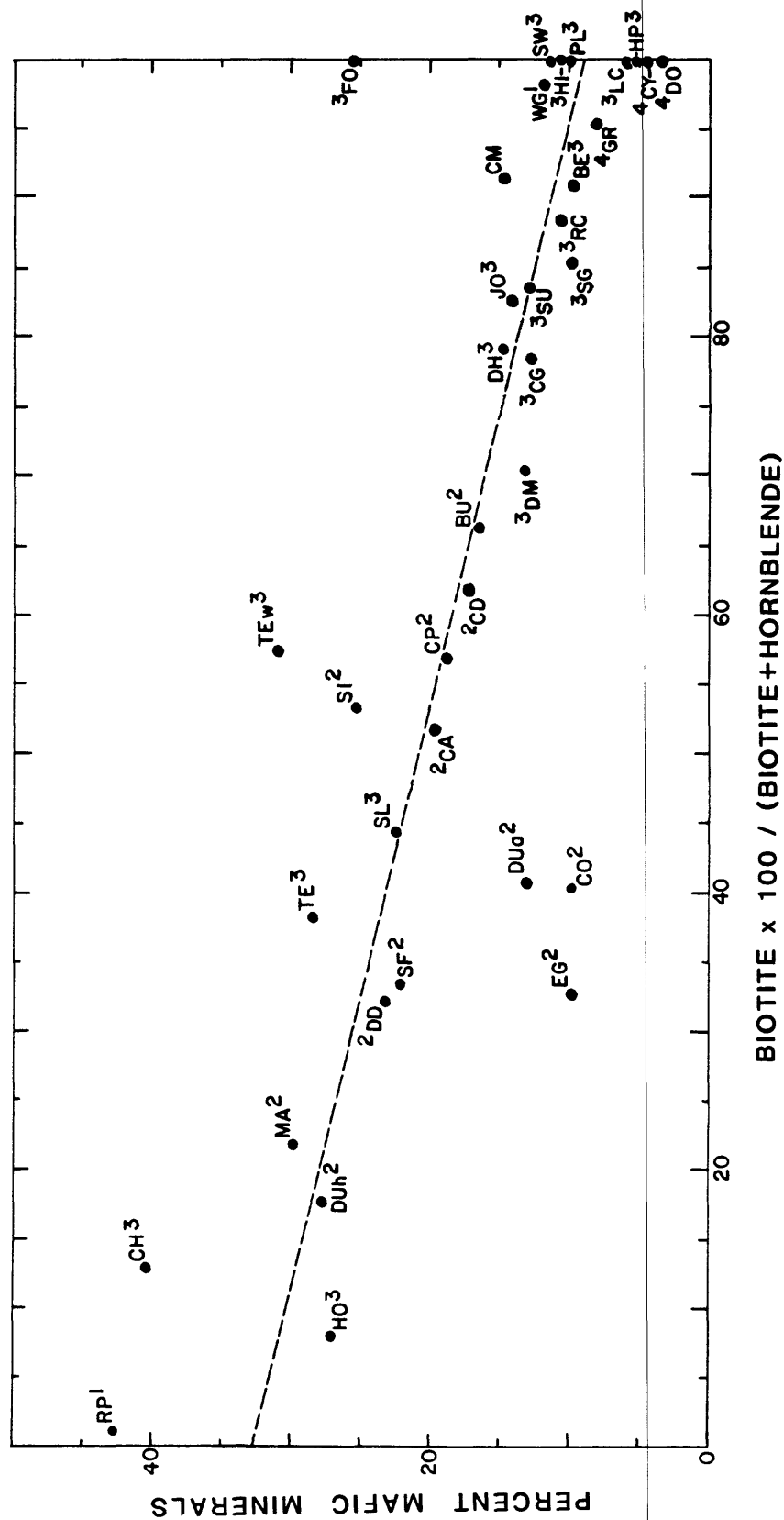


Figure 7.---Covariation of average biotite and hornblende relations with total content of mafic minerals in plutons and gneiss units of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, showing by superscript number the magnetic susceptibility group of units (figs. 4 and 5). Unit symbols explained in figs. 2 and 4. Dashed line from least squares calculation.



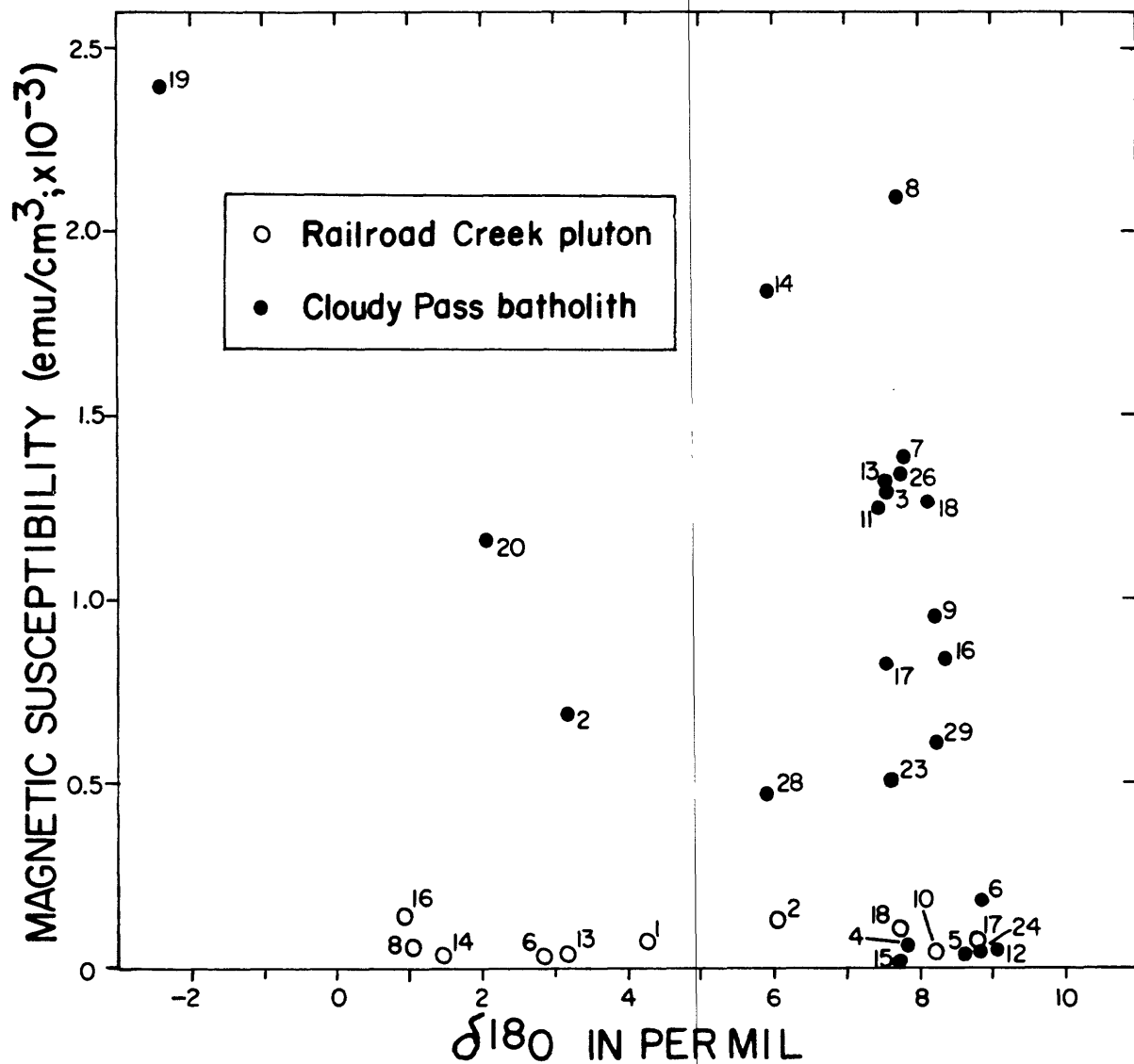


Figure 9.---Covariation between magnetic susceptibility and  $\delta^{18}O$  in the Cloudy Pass batholith (table 4) and the Railroad Creek pluton (table 6). Plot numbers from tables. Oxygen isotopic data from White and others (1986).

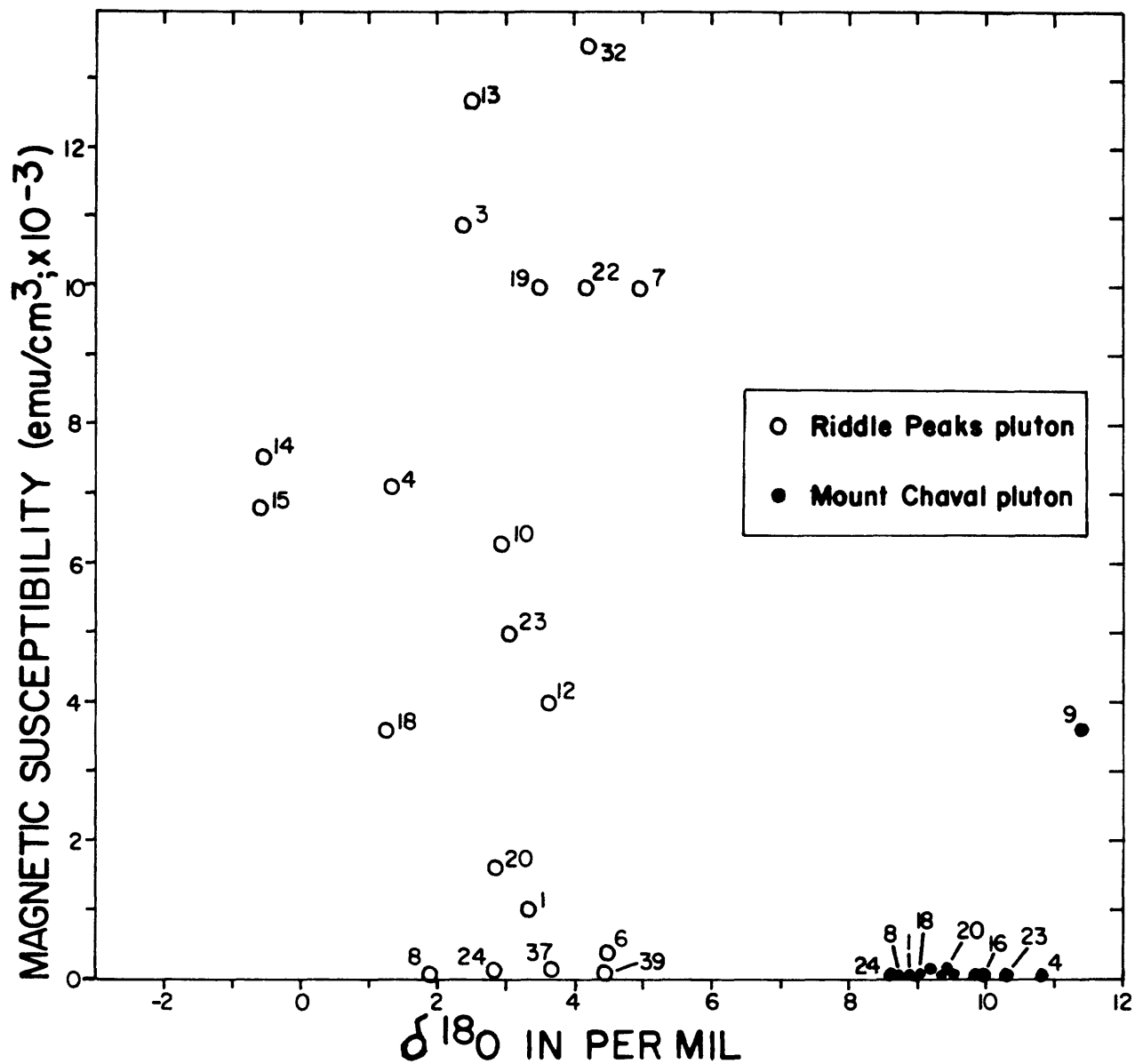


Figure 10.---Covariation between magnetic susceptibility and  $\delta^{18}O$  in the Mount Chaval pluton (table 20) and the Riddle Peaks pluton (table 21). Plot numbers from tables. Oxygen isotopic data from White and others (1986).

## DATA REPORTS

### Symbols used in tables

Sample plot numbers in tables 2-29 are those used to show sample localities on sketch geologic maps and plots of modal data of the units (Ford and others, 1985). Rock names and mineral data are from Ford and others (1985). CIPW mt is normative magnetite calculated from XRF major-element chemical analyses

Rock names are indicated by the following symbols:

AL	alaskite	GD	granodiorite	QG	quartz gabbro
G	gneiss	GR	granite	QM	quartz monzodiorite
GA	gabbro	MQ	metaquartz diorite	SC	schist
GAM	melagabbro	QD	quartz diorite	TO	tonalite

Letters preceeding rock-name symbols indicate the following principal auxiliary minerals present, with modal amount given in subscript:

b	biotite	e	epidote	o	iron-titanium oxides
c	chlorite	h	hornblende	p	pyroxenes

For some rocks (alaskite and gneiss), a compositional rock name based on proportions of quartz and feldspars (fig. 6) is also given, as in "bAlto," a biotite-bearing alaskite of tonalitic composition.



TABLE 2. ---Data for samples from the Mount Buckindy pluton (BU)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80L19B	4	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>8</sub> T0	2.35	2.625	2.48
81F107A	5	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>8</sub> T0	2.64	2.655	2.38
81F169B	6	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	2.20	2.685	2.55
82F157A	10	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	2.40	2.659	2.40
82F310A	11	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	2.52	2.720*	2.28
82S80A	12	b-hQM	.07	2.691*	.86
82S97A	13	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	2.43	2.711*	2.14
82S102A	14	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>10</sub> QD	.05	2.710*	1.20
82S112A	15	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>17</sub> T0	.37	2.709*	1.06

TABLE 3. ---Data for samples from the Cascade Pass pluton (CA)  
(Headings as in table 2.)

81F218B	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>4</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>9</sub> GD	0.07	2.664	0.73
82F151A	4	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>10</sub> h <sub>14</sub> T0	1.48	2.702	nd

TABLE 4. ---Data for samples from the Cloudy Pass batholith (CP)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80S60A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>8</sub> GD	0.69	2.619	2.00
81F5A	3	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>9</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	1.31	2.684	2.39
81F8A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>11</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	0.07	2.656	1.52
81F37A	5	c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>6</sub> GD	.04	2.643	.59
81F41B	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>11</sub> h <sub>12</sub> GD	.19	2.684	1.21
81F66A	7	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> h <sub>9</sub> GD	1.39	2.696	2.29
81F68A	8	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>9</sub> h <sub>9</sub> GD	2.10	2.683	2.67
81F72A	9	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>20</sub> TO	.95	2.714	1.84
81F118A	11	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>7</sub> b <sub>14</sub> TO	1.25	2.709	2.37
81F119A	12	c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>9</sub> b <sub>10</sub> TO	.05	2.724	1.11
81F148A	13	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	1.32	2.728	2.22
81F184C	14	c <sub>1</sub> o <sub>2</sub> b <sub>6</sub> h <sub>17</sub> QD	1.84	2.722	3.12
81F214A	15	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>3</sub> h <sub>10</sub> b <sub>12</sub> TO	.01	2.707	2.17
81F217A	16	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	.84	2.696	1.69
81L19A	17	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	.73	2.685	1.95
81L35A	18	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>1</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>9</sub> QD	1.27	2.694	2.30
81L36A	19	o <sub>2</sub> b <sub>5</sub> h <sub>10</sub> QM	2.40	2.660	3.12
81L38A	20	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> h <sub>3</sub> GR	1.17	2.538	1.78
81N69A	23	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>8</sub> h <sub>8</sub> TO	.51	2.673	1.95
81N84A	24	o <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>11</sub> GD	.05	2.694	.85
81N124A	26	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>4</sub> h <sub>10</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	1.35	2.716	2.29
81S29A	28	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GR	.48	2.592	1.63
81S31A	29	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>6</sub> c <sub>7</sub> b <sub>12</sub> GD	.62	2.689	2.41

TABLE 5.---Data for samples from the South Cascade Glacier stock. (CG)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu /cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
81F112A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>6</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	0.04	2.677*	0.75
81F113A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> c <sub>4</sub> b <sub>8</sub> TO	.09	2.710*	.65
81F134A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>6</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>12</sub> QD	.07	2.727*	.76
81F135A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>3</sub> ALgr	.06	2.628*	.27

TABLE 6.---Data for samples from the Railroad Creek pluton. (RC)  
(Headings as in table 5)

81F45A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	0.08	2.665*	0.75
81F48A	2	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>9</sub> GD	.13	2.667*	.70
81F52A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>9</sub> TO	.03	2.692*	.95
81F176A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>10</sub> TO	.04	2.726*	.79
81F245A	7	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>12</sub> GD	.04	2.659*	.66
81F246A	8	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>14</sub> TO	.06	2.720*	1.14
81F295A	10	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	.05	2.679*	.47
81N30A	11	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	.04	2.670*	.59
81N149A	13	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>13</sub> QD	.05	2.748*	.96
81S16A	14	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>7</sub> TO	.04	2.670*	.50
81S25A	16	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>7</sub> TO	.15	2.687*	1.39
82F50A	17	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	.06	2.657*	.80
82F54A	18	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> GD	.11	2.675*	.61

TABLE 7.---Data for samples from the Duncan Hill pluton. (DH)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
82F41A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	0.10	2.718*	0.82
82G34A	2	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>4</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>5</sub> QD	.12	2.724*	1.30
82S3A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>18</sub> T0	.10	2.742*	1.36
82S4A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>14</sub> QD	.13	2.750*	1.89
82S8A	7	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T0	.06	2.683*	.54

TABLE 8.---Data for samples from the Clark Mountain stocks. (CM)  
(Headings as in table 7)

82F101A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	0.10	2.750*	0.88
82F103A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>9</sub> QD	.06	2.742*	1.39
82G56A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T0	.04	2.723*	1.16

TABLE 9.---Data for samples from the High Pass pluton. (HP)  
(Headings as in table 7)

82F10A	1	c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> GD	0.10	2.673*	0.91
82F11A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> GD	.00	2.657*	.39
82F23A	3	c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> ALgd	.06	2.671*	.31
82G4A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T0	.03	2.691*	.84
82G58A	5	c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T0	.01	2.661*	.52
82S40A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> ALgd	.06	2.663*	.54

TABLE 10.---Data for samples from the Cyclone Lake pluton. (CY)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
81F17A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>3</sub> ALto	0.04	2.650*	0.31
81F18A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>3</sub> ALto	.02	2.663*	.28
81F21A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> GD	.03	2.655*	.18
81F28A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>8</sub> TO	.03	2.675*	.32
81F32A	7	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>3</sub> ALgd	.03	2.660*	.21

TABLE 11. ---Data for samples from the Downey Creek pluton. (DO)  
(Headings as in table 10)

80F91B	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>2</sub> ALgd	0.04	2.643*	0.45
80F93A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>1</sub> ALgr	.02	2.643*	.19
80F106A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> TO	.03	2.657*	.13
80F137A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>2</sub> ALgr	.03	2.627*	.07
81N74A	6	c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>1</sub> ALgr	.03	2.637*	.06

TABLE 12. ---Data for samples from the tonalite of Bench Lake. (BE)  
(Headings as in table 10)

80F36A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>14</sub> TO	0.01	2.653	1.20
80F65A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>9</sub> QD	.07	2.717	1.11
80N33D	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>11</sub> QD	.02	2.734	1.15
81F27A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>8</sub> TO	.02	2.661	1.24
81F171A	7	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>10</sub> TO	.06	2.617	.53
81F222A	9	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> TO	.05	2.692	.40
81F224A	10	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> TO	.04	2.648	.37
81L25A	11	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> GD	.03	2.665*	.24
81L26A	12	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>9</sub> GD	.05	2.673*	1.07
81L27A	13	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> TO	.03	2.690*	.38
81L30C	14	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>13</sub> TO	.04	2.695*	.47
82F320A	19	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> TO	.04	2.657*	.34

TABLE 13.---Data for samples from the Sulphur Mountain pluton. (SU)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80H133A	1	p <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> GD	0.02	2.686	0.80
80R117A <sup>1</sup>	3	p <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>11</sub> GD	5.19	2.628	.77
80R124A	4	c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>11</sub> GD	.05	2.627	.68
80R129A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>7</sub> T0	.11	2.633	.98
80R131A	7	c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.06	2.691	.99
81F2A	8	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>10</sub> GD	.05	2.647	.73
81F143A	12	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>7</sub> p <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> GD	.06	2.645	.74
81F144A	13	c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>10</sub> GD	.06	2.654	.71
81F145A	14	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	.06	2.648	.65
81F163A	15	c <sub>3</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>7</sub> T0	.05	2.621	.94
81F164A	16	c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>6</sub> GD	.08	2.630	.66

1- Sample not used in average

TABLE 14.---Data for samples from the Jordan Lakes pluton. (JO)  
(Headings as in table 13)

80L4A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>3</sub> GD	0.04	2.611	0.52
81F24A	3	c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>14</sub> T0	.06	2.685	.65
81F30A	4	h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>12</sub> T0	.04	2.636	.74
81F110A	6	h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>14</sub> T0	.07	2.674	.68
81N1A	8	c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>12</sub> GD	.05	2.647	.44
81N3A	9	c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.01	2.616	.94
81N15A	10	h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>14</sub> T0	.06	2.729*	.73
82F152A	11	h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	.07	2.686*	.57
82F153A	12	b <sub>6</sub> GD	.03	2.692*	.39

TABLE 15.---Data for samples from the Sloan Creek plutons. (SL)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80F104E	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>8</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>12</sub> T0	0.10	2.753*	0.85
80R122A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.12	2.706*	.64
80R136A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>4</sub> b <sub>8</sub> h <sub>11</sub> T0	.08	2.737*	1.32
80R138A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>11</sub> h <sub>12</sub> T0	.03	2.721*	1.15
81F312A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>5</sub> h <sub>11</sub> b <sub>13</sub> T0	.06	2.805*	1.01
81S48A	7	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>3</sub> h <sub>22</sub> QD	.12	2.760*	1.45
82F160A	8	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>13</sub> h <sub>13</sub> T0	.07	2.762*	1.01
82F162A	9	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>13</sub> h <sub>20</sub> T0	.13	2.760*	1.15
82F272A	10	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>16</sub> T0	.14	2.758*	.93

TABLE 16A.---Data for samples from the Tenpeak pluton: western area. (TE)  
(Headings as in table 15)

81F300A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>33</sub> QD	0.14	2.902*	2.71
81F302A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>5</sub> h <sub>41</sub> QD	.13	2.903*	2.29
81F332A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>5</sub> b <sub>7</sub> T0	.05	2.760*	1.49
81F334A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>14</sub> T0	.11	2.798*	1.59
81F340A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>9</sub> h <sub>10</sub> T0	.06	2.803*	1.34
82F13A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>4</sub> h <sub>11</sub> QD	.10	2.874*	2.98
82F14A	7	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>9</sub> h <sub>17</sub> T0	.07	2.832*	1.81
82F15A	8	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>5</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>11</sub> T0	.07	2.820*	2.49
82F109A	9	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>3</sub> b <sub>20</sub> T0	.10	2.783*	2.30
82F110A	10	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> h <sub>14</sub> T0	.09	2.818*	1.62
82F111A	11	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.12	2.780*	1.48
82F115A	12	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> h <sub>12</sub> T0	.11	2.798*	2.17
82F139A	13	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.12	2.775*	1.23
82G61A	14	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>12</sub> h <sub>27</sub> QD	.14	2.838*	1.33
82G89A	15	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>19</sub> T0	.11	2.782*	1.42



TABLE 16B.---Data for samples from the Tenpeak pluton: eastern area (White Mts).  
(TEw)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
81F338A	w-1	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>16</sub> QD	0.08	2.789*	2.39
81F339A	w-2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>12</sub> h <sub>18</sub> QD	.12	2.834*	3.03
82F1A	w-3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T0	.16	2.778*	1.13
82F3A	w-4	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	.06	2.733*	1.29
82F16A	w-5	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>9</sub> b <sub>15</sub> T0	.09	2.820*	2.53
82F210A	w-6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>13</sub> h <sub>15</sub> QD	.16	2.813*	1.77
82G12A	w-7	o <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>8</sub> b <sub>20</sub> QD	.09	2.767*	2.68

TABLE 17.---Data for samples from the Seven-fingered Jack and Entiat plutons. (SF)  
(Headings as in table 16B)

81F282A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> T0	0.04	2.735*	1.80
81F283A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>12</sub> h <sub>10</sub> QD	.17	2.762*	1.68
81N154A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>9</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>7</sub> T0	.92	2.756*	2.41
82F37A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>12</sub> h <sub>14</sub> QD	1.42	2.823*	2.42
82G30A	5	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>26</sub> T0	.11	2.798*	2.02

TABLE 18.---Data for samples from the Holden Lake pluton. (HO)  
(Headings as in table 16B)

81F262B	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>3</sub> h <sub>29</sub> QG	0.10	2.818*	1.28
81F263A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>21</sub> QG	.10	2.806*	1.08
81F264A	3	o <sub>5</sub> c <sub>5</sub> b <sub>1</sub> h <sub>23</sub> QG	.14	2.870*	1.00
82F56A	4	o <sub>4</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>19</sub> GA	.11	2.861*	1.26

TABLE 19.---Data for samples from the Cardinal Peak pluton. (CD)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
82F47A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T0	1.50	2.710*	2.09
82F48A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>3</sub> T0	.40	2.658*	1.17
82G39A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>7</sub> T0	.14	2.678*	1.46
82G48A	4	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>18</sub> QD	1.90	2.760*	2.93
82S10A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> T0	1.62	2.683*	1.90
82S11A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>4</sub> T0	.87	2.679*	2.08

TABLE 20.---Data for samples from the  
(Headings as in table 19)

80F71A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>14</sub> b <sub>3</sub> T0	0.07	2.692	1.84
80H130A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>5</sub> h <sub>50</sub> QG	.07	2.882	1.20
80L36A	5	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>46</sub> QG	.09	2.895	1.06
80N41A	8	o <sub>2</sub> b <sub>1</sub> h <sub>61</sub> GA	.10	2.900	1.63
80R113B <sup>1</sup>	9	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>51</sub> GA	3.63	2.988	2.27
80R147A	11	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>6</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>25</sub> QG	.12	2.843	1.09
80R151A	13	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>6</sub> h <sub>33</sub> QG	.06	2.846	.86
81F101A	16	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>10</sub> h <sub>16</sub> T0	.01	2.774	1.58
81F104A	18	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>7</sub> h <sub>32</sub> QG	.07	2.844	.85
81F128A	20	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>35</sub> QG	.14	2.822	1.20
81F129A	21	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>40</sub> GA	.08	2.835	1.88
81F132A	22	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>16</sub> h <sub>25</sub> QG	.08	2.759	1.36
81F167A	23	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>30</sub> QG	.07	2.835	1.74
81F168A	24	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>6</sub> h <sub>39</sub> QG	.08	2.851	1.61

TABLE 21.---Data for samples from the Riddle Peaks pluton. (RP)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80H37B	1	o <sub>6</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>48</sub> GAM	1.06	3.043	12.64
80H70A	3	o <sub>6</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>23</sub> GA	10.9	2.976	10.66
80H72A	4	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>41</sub> GA	7.15	2.880	6.38
80H97A	6	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>68</sub> GAM	.40	3.001*	4.88
80H98A	7	o <sub>10</sub> c <sub>1</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>31</sub> GA	10.0	3.012*	9.98
80H127A	8	o <sub>5</sub> c <sub>7</sub> b <sub>8</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>24</sub> GA	.03	2.940	7.45
80R32A	10	o <sub>5</sub> c <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>23</sub> GA	6.37	2.889	7.22
80R40A	12	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>5</sub> GA	4.01	2.743*	3.49
80R83A	13	o <sub>6</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>29</sub> GA	12.7	2.931	8.88
81F178A	14	o <sub>7</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>32</sub> GA	7.59	2.910	8.94
81F178B	15	o <sub>8</sub> c <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>33</sub> GA	6.84	2.874	9.12
81F179A	18	o <sub>4</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>51</sub> GA	3.66	2.920	4.21
81N32A	19	o <sub>10</sub> c <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>19</sub> GA	10.0	2.836	7.26
81N144A	20	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>37</sub> GA	1.67	2.797	4.06
82F60A	22	o <sub>11</sub> c <sub>1</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>45</sub> GA	10.0	2.994*	11.20
82F64A	23	o <sub>4</sub> c <sub>4</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>18</sub> QG	4.96	2.777*	5.23
82F65A	24	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>7</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>24</sub> QG	.14	2.805*	2.25
82F71A	25	o <sub>5</sub> c <sub>1</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>20</sub> GA	10.0	2.870*	7.06
82F73A	26	o <sub>8</sub> c <sub>1</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>32</sub> GA	.78	2.825*	2.83
82F76A	27	o <sub>3</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> <sup>b</sup> <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>17</sub> GA	10.0	2.779*	3.88
82F79A	32	o <sub>8</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>32</sub> GA	20.0	3.012*	11.27
82F96A	37	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>5</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>13</sub> QG	.19	2.721	2.49
82G46A	39	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> <sup>h</sup> <sub>44</sub> GA	.10	2.902	2.66

TABLE 22.--Data for samples from the Marblemount Meta Quartz Diorite. (MA)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ; x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
80N62D	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>12</sub> MQ	0.04	2.803*	3.42
81F85A	2	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>12</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> MQ	.12	2.816*	3.79
81F86A	3	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>6</sub> h <sub>14</sub> MQ	.12	2.953*	4.39
81F87A	4	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>7</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> MQ	.09	2.802*	3.65
81F90A	5	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>6</sub> h <sub>22</sub> MQ	.21	2.875*	3.71
81F91A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>13</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>2</sub> MQ	.15	2.875*	4.98
81F139A	7	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>8</sub> MQ	1.27	2.804*	3.67
81F140A	8	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>7</sub> h <sub>11</sub> MQ	1.70	2.828*	3.92
81F231A	9	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>37</sub> MQ	.11	3.023*	3.59
81L20A	10	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>13</sub> h <sub>1</sub> MQ	.14	2.722*	3.58
81L29A	11	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>12</sub> h <sub>12</sub> MQ	.48	2.773*	2.26
81L55A	12	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>9</sub> MQ	.12	2.757*	2.65
81N126A	13	o <sub>3</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>20</sub> MQ	1.12	2.727*	1.94
81S9A	14	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>8</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>21</sub> MQ	.14	2.920*	3.80
81S40E	15	o <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>18</sub> MQ	2.27	2.845*	3.34

TABLE 23.--Data for samples from the Dumbell Mountain plutons. (DU) Unit designations from geologic map of Cater and Crowder (1967)  
(Other headings as in table 22): DUh = dhg; DUa = dag; DUq = dqg

						Unit
81F279A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>4</sub> h <sub>14</sub> Gqd	0.12	2.824*	3.55	DUh
81F280A	2	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>6</sub> Gqd	2.68	2.710*	5.67	DUh
81F281A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>8</sub> h <sub>14</sub> Gqd	.03	2.744*	3.07	DUh
82F36A	4	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>3</sub> h <sub>26</sub> Gqd	1.25	2.830*	3.55	DUh
82F58A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>8</sub> h <sub>16</sub> Gto	.12	2.811*	3.18	DUh

(Continued next page)

TABLE 23.---(Continued) Data for samples from the Dumbell Mountain plutons.  
Unit designations from geologic map of Cater and Crowder (1967)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)	Unit
81F287A	1	o <sub>1</sub> h <sub>9</sub> Gto	2.61	2.749*	3.12	DUa
81N159A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> h <sub>7</sub> Gto	3.04	2.724*	2.59	DUa
82F38A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>3</sub> Gto	.78	2.674*	1.36	DUa
82F42A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>4</sub> Gto	.17	2.713*	1.86	DUa
82F43A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>8</sub> Gto	.56	2.710*	1.65	DUa
82F55A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>1</sub> h <sub>18</sub> Gto	3.46	2.826*	4.27	DUa
82G36A	7	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>9</sub> Gto	.07	2.662*	.46	DUa
82S17A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>3</sub> Gto	2.95	2.637*	nd	DUq
82S18A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>3</sub> h <sub>25</sub> Gqd	.10	2.867*	3.08	DUq

TABLE 24.---Data for samples from the Magic Mountain Gneiss and possible  
correlatives (plot nos. s-1, s-2) south of Flat Creek. (MM, MMs)  
(Headings as in table 23)

81F95A	1	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>4</sub> Gto	3.47	2.662*	2.03
81F96A	2	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> Gal	.82	2.672*	1.66
81F97A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> Gto	.13	2.727*	2.65
81F100A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> Gal	1.4	2.638*	1.56
81F201A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> Gal	.68	2.692*	2.25
81L1A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>9</sub> Gqd	.14	2.635*	.47
82F234A	8	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> Gal	1.4	2.657*	1.51
81F233B	s-1	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> Gal	0.35	2.637*	0.45
81F234A	s-2	o <sub>2</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>2</sub> Gto	.12	2.687*	1.04

TABLE 25.---Data for samples from the Leroy Creek pluton. (LC)  
(Headings as in table 23)

81F277A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>tr</sub> ALto	0.21	2.633*	0.71
81F285A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>1</sub> ALto	.21	2.671*	.74
82G26A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>6</sub> T0	.23	2.660*	.79

TABLE 26.---Data for samples from the Eldorado Orthogneiss. (EG)

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
81F63A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>5</sub> h <sub>6</sub> Gqm	0.58	2.670*	1.61
81F174A	2	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>4</sub> h <sub>6</sub> Gqm	1.17	2.683*	2.35
81F175A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>2</sub> h <sub>4</sub> Gqm	.55	2.671*	2.41
81F205A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>4</sub> b <sub>7</sub> Gto	.18	2.700*	1.38
81F229A	5	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>3</sub> Gto	1.08	2.690*	1.77
81F244A	6	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> h <sub>4</sub> Gqm	1.47	2.670*	1.67
81N132A	8	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> Gqd	.12	2.612*	.80

TABLE 27.---Data for samples from the Skagit Gneiss. (SG)  
(Headings as in table 26)

81F57A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>13</sub> Gqd	0.06	2.716	0.80
81F289A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T0	.04	2.644	1.05
81F291A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>8</sub> T0	.07	2.622	.47
81F292A	5	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>3</sub> b <sub>1</sub> h <sub>8</sub> Gqd	.04	2.684	.76
81F293A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>11</sub> T0	.06	2.634	.95
81L49A	7	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>11</sub> T0	.07	2.632	.53
81N140A	11	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>5</sub> GD	.03	2.616	.13
81N163A	12	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>1</sub> b <sub>14</sub> Gto	.08	2.690*	.92
81S17A	13	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> b <sub>6</sub> T0	.03	2.635	.36
81S21A	14	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>14</sub> GD	.07	2.683	1.13

TABLE 28.---Data for samples from the Swakane Biotite Gneiss. (SW)  
(Headings as in table 26)

81F71A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>6</sub> Gqd	0.04	2.644	0.25
81F271A	4	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>8</sub> Gqd	.04	2.641	.47
81F276A	5	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>10</sub> Gto	.07	2.654	.62
81L44A	6	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>6</sub> Gto	.05	2.667	.43

TABLE 29.---Data for samples from miscellaneous small plutons

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	CIPW mt (wt. %)
A. <u>Sitkum stock</u> (SI)					
81F307A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>5</sub> h <sub>9</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	1.40	2.789*	2.12
B. <u>White Chuck Glacier stock</u> (WG)					
81F326A	1	o <sub>1</sub> p <sub>6</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> Q <sub>M</sub>	2.80	2.740*	3.15
C. <u>Cool stock</u> (CO)					
81F345A	1	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>3</sub> h <sub>4</sub> Q <sub>M</sub>	1.10	2.693*	1.80
D. <u>Dead Duck pluton</u> (DD)					
81F319A	1	o <sub>1</sub> p <sub>1</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>17</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	1.30	2.789*	2.31
81F321A	2	o <sub>1</sub> p <sub>6</sub> b <sub>5</sub> h <sub>10</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.44	2.783*	1.60
82F158A	3	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>7</sub> h <sub>15</sub> Q <sub>D</sub>	1.10	2.779*	2.16
E. <u>Foam Creek stock</u> (FO)					
81F329A	1	c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>24</sub> G <sub>D</sub>	0.04	2.713*	0.76
F. <u>Downey Mountain stock</u> (DM)					
80F120A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>2</sub> b <sub>11</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	0.04	2.662*	1.16
81F258A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>6</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.04	2.723*	.95
G. <u>Grassy Point stock</u> (GR)					
80F110A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>5</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	0.04	2.670*	0.48
80F111A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>1</sub> b <sub>4</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.03	2.662*	.48
H. <u>Hidden Lake stock</u> (HI)					
82F155A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>9</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	0.12	2.673*	1.01
82F156A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>8</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.08	2.688*	.90
I. <u>Pear Lake pluton</u> (PL)					
82F176A	1	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>6</sub> G <sub>D</sub>	0.29	2.659*	0.32
82F179A	2	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>7</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.06	2.672*	.52
82F184A	3	o <sub>tr</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> p <sub>1</sub> h <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>13</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.07	2.719*	2.02
82F186A	4	o <sub>1</sub> c <sub>tr</sub> b <sub>10</sub> T <sub>0</sub>	.13	2.689*	.97



TABLE 30.---Data for samples from schist units.

Field no.	Plot no.	Rock type	Susceptibility (emu/cm <sup>3</sup> ;x10 <sup>-3</sup> )	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
<u>A. Cascade River Schist</u>				
80N28A <sup>1</sup>		o-cSC	10.0	2.80
80N29A		o-cSC	.07	2.46
80N30C		o-cSC	.10	2.75
81F194A		bSC	.06	2.51
81F195A		o-c-bSC	.08	2.76
81F202A		o-b-cSC	.16	2.66
<u>B. Chiwaukum Schist</u>				
82F26A		o-hSC	0.26	3.02
82F28A		bSC	.33	2.70
82F142A		c-bSC	.10	2.66
82F143A		bSC	.29	2.72
82F145A		bSC	.08	2.80
82F204A		bSC	.12	2.72
82F233A		h-bSC	.10	2.59

1- Sample not used in average

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