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REPORT
OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
GREEN MONSTER MINING COMPANY
VERDE MINING DISTRICT
ARIZONA

April 24, 1916.

A. P. Thompson.

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REPORT
ON THE PROPERTY OF THE
GREEN MONSTER MINING COMPANY
VERDE MINING DISTRICT
ARIZONA

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LOCATION and CULTURE

The property of the Green Monster Mining Company, consisting of 63 lode claims, lies in the Verde Mining District, from three to five miles South of the mining town of Jerome, Arizona. The property embraces an area of rugged topography, on the eastern slopes of the North-South trending Black Hills range; the lower portions of the Company's holdings lying at an elevation of 4300 feet, the upper limits of the area rising to an elevation of 6100 feet. Deep canyons, with a general East-West direction, have been carved in the rocks of the district, forming courses, in two instances, for permanent springs which have their rise just above the limits of the Green Monster area. Timber, which once scantily covered the hills of the vicinity, has been almost entirely removed. A good mountain road connects the southern end of the property with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway terminal at Clarkdale, four miles distance.

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GEOLOGY

ROCKS: The rocks of the Verde Mining District consist of a series of Algonkian schists and intrusives overlaid by sandstones of probable Devonian age and massive Lower Carboniferous limestone. Where erosion and faulting has not removed it, a capping of Tertiary basalt, aggregating in thickness sometimes several hundred feet, rests on the Carboniferous sediments.

The Algonkian schists, varying from quartzose to feldspathic schists, are the oldest rocks in the district and are intruded by irregular bodies of diorite also of Algonkian age. In these Algonkian

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rocks, all of the ore-bodies of the region have been developed; the age of the ore deposits being definitely determined as Pre-Cambrian, by the discovery of ore fragments in the overlying sandstone.

Rounded quartz grains and at times pebbles, several inches in diameter, imbedded in a dense felsitic groundmass, are characteristic of the quartz schist. When feldspar grains predominate throughout the schist, it has been classified as feldspar schist, a rock so intimately related in character and genesis to the quartz schist, that no practical distinction need be made between the two. These rocks have been subjected to intense metamorphism, due in the main to shearing and crushing, effectually destroying the original character of the rocks, with the possible exception of residual quartz and feldspar grains and pebbles. It is believed that the quartz and feldspar grains and occasional pebbles now found in the schist are remnants of original Algonkian sediments which have been transformed by pressure into the schists now observed. Variations in the original character of the sedimentary rocks from which the schists have been derived, have given rise to the two classes of schist found on the property; one class containing quartz grains and a dense siliceous groundmass, the second class having but a slight amount of quartz with predominating feldspar grains and a similar dense groundmass. Throughout the entire region under observation, these old Algonkian schists comprise the basement for later rocks and preserve uniformly marked schistosity, with a general North Westerly strike (N 30° W to N 60° W) and steep North Easterly dip.

Intrusions of Pre-Cambrian diorite into the schists are common throughout the Verde Mining District. The ores of the precious metals have been developed as veins in the diorite and as replacements of the rocks adjacent to the contacts of the diorite intrusives into the schists. Evidence that the intrusives have taken a great variety of forms is everywhere apparent; diorite dikes forming common phenomena in the sides of the steep canyons and topographic and structural criteria give great weight to the probability that many bodies of diorite have been intruded as small batholithic stocks, others taking the form of sills or laccolths. In this manner numerous small areas of schists, surrounded by diorite, as shown on the surface geologic map, have undoubtedly been isolated by

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the diorite intrusive and represent fragmental remnants of floated schist segments.

Altho variations from fine to coarse grained diorite have been observed in other parts of the district, the intrusive on the ground of the Green Monster Mining Company is uniformly fine grained and dense. The diorite is highly schistose over large areas, the schistosity conforming in general with the strike and dip of that found in the quartz schists. Notwithstanding the fact that zones of more intense schistosity, than the average, are present in the diorite, they do not persist on the strike of the schistosity and can seldom be traced on the surface more than several hundred feet.

Overlying the eroded surface of the Pre-Cambrian schists and diorite, is a stratum of coarse to fine grained, red and purple sandstone 30 to 50 feet thick, of probable Devonian age. As a rock of economic importance the sandstone may be neglected, excepting where mining operations will necessitate sinking through it. Directly on the basal layer of sandstone lies a varying thickness of massive Lower Carboniferous limestone. In the southwestern corner of the property of the Green Monster Mining Company, the basal sandstone and the lower lime beds are exposed, in the canyon walls, resting directly on Pre-Cambrian diorite in a similar structural position near Jerome, the thickness of limestone and sandstone above the diorite approximates 600 feet. It may therefore be concluded that from Jerome toward the South, the thickness of limestone, in the eastern portion of the district, gradually diminishes and at the property of the Green Monster Mining Company, that portion of the ground overlaid by sedimentaries may be covered to a depth ranging from a few feet to three hundred feet, depending on later faulting.

Where erosion and faulting has not removed it, a mantle of basalt, from 30 to 100 feet thick, covers the limestone on the Green Monster property. As the basalt is inert and barren, its occurrence has no economic importance excepting for the added depth its pressure will give to shafts sunk through it to the Algonkian rocks below.

A gabbro dike found to the West of the basalt region was presumably a vent for the outflowing basalt during eruption and

has no bearing on ore deposition. The basalt and gabbro undoubtedly belong to the same period of intense eruptive activity that obtained throughout Western United States during Tertiary times and can be correlated with similar basalt flows throughout the West.

FAULTING: A period of intense pressure and crustal adjustment preceded and followed the intrusion of diorite into existing Pre-Cambrian rocks. Ore deposition followed the adjustment producing schistosity and later faulting, altho some of it distinctly Pre-Cambrian, had little bearing on the mineralization of the region.

Two general periods of faulting have displaced the rocks of the Verde District and these periods are well illustrated on the property of the Green Monster Mining Company. Complicated North-South and East - West block faulting of Pre-Cambrian age has displaced great masses of the old Algonkian schists and diorite. This faulting in many cases apparently followed the contacts of the quartz and feldspar schists with the intrusive diorite and became, in a minor degree, an agency in the mineralization of the region. While some faults of Pre-Cambrian age show abundant quartz and at times quantities of the precious metals, it must be concluded that faulting has associated itself chiefly with pre-existing veins and that the greater part of the block movements were subsequent to the period of mineralization. Contacts of schists and diorite and mineralized zones often formed lines of weakness along which later faulting developed. Undoubtedly ore deposition followed the period of diorite intrusion and the time during which both intruded and intrusive rocks were rendered schistose.

The first period of faulting, therefore, displaced, in Pre-Cambrian times, the rocks that had already been rendered schistose and the mineralized contacts of diorite and schist. Altho this old series of faults displaced the ore bodies, some of the faulting was followed by mineralization and formed channels for vein formation especially near intrusive contacts. In general, among the Pre-Cambrian faults, the East - West faults have been observed to throw the faults with a North - South strike.

The second period of faulting occurred during Tertiary times and came long after ore deposition ceased. Following the Pre-Cambrian

intrusion of diorite and the deposition of ore, the Algonkian rocks were deeply eroded before the region was inundated and Devonian and Carboniferous sediments deposited. That this period of erosion carried away several thousand feet of the old Algonkian schists, exposing the diorite intrusives and removing the covering of quartz and feldspar schists is well demonstrated by the topography of the region, the remnants of floated schist blocks and the deposition of Devonian sandstone on the diorite and sedimentary schists alike.

The western half of the property of the Green Monster Mining Company has not been affected by the second period of faulting; the Carboniferous sediments not having been disturbed by movement since their deposition. However, in the eastern half of the property, the great movements of Tertiary times have cut the limestone and basalt into many blocks. The most important prominent structural feature of the region, a great fault with about 2000 feet vertical displacement, varying in strike from N 50° E at Jerome to N 35° W in the Green Monster ground, passes through the property from North to South and has thrown the country to the East of the fault downward on the dip of 45 degrees. In this manner, the sandstone and limestone that were deposited on the schists at the upper and Western limits of the property at an elevation of 6300 feet, have been dropped to the elevation of 4000 feet at the eastern side of the property, thus exposing a great area of deep seated Algonkian quartz and feldspar schists and diorite on which most of the Green Monster Mining Company's claims are located. Readjustments after the movements of the great fault or "Lower Contact" as the fault is termed locally, gave rise to East - West faults which cut the limestone and basalt into many small blocks and, in several places, off-set the great parent fault itself. As the second period of faulting occurred long after the period of mineralization, excepting for the displacement it may give ore bodies, there is no economic importance attached to this faulting.

MINERALIZATION: Mineralization on the property of the Green Monster Mining Company was confined to one period of ore deposition in Pre-Cambrian times. Ore deposits may be classed under one general

head, that of contact deposits developed at or near the contact of diorite intrusives into quartz and feldspar schists. Surface indications of mineralization are all that can be seen on the property, excepting in a few cases where short tunnels or shallow shafts have been driven or sunk on outcroppings. Most commonly large outcrops of quartz and jasper with associated hematite and other oxides of iron indicate the mineralized areas. This type of outcrop, in the producing mines to the North and South of the property of the Green Monster Mining Company, has proven to be a superficial silicification near the surface, covering friable and porous vein matter below and has been the prominent surface indication of great ore bodies in these mines. Another and less conspicuous outcrop of possible ore bodies is expressed in highly altered and iron stained areas of intense schistosity in the diorite and quartz schists. Several of these zones of schistosity and mineralization have been traced on the property, but appear to belong to the same general class of deposits as those with prominent quartz outcrops and to be genetically related to the intrusive contacts of diorite and quartz schists. Where development has been done on these two types of deposits the deeper workings have in some cases shown the presence of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and oxidized copper minerals.

ALTERATION: Alteration of the Algonkian sediments has developed a highly schistose structure through dynamic forces alone. Recrystallization of the once sedimentary Algonkian rocks has produced the quartz and feldspar schists of today. Later chemical alteration has rendered zones of schist highly siliceous and resistant to erosion. Alteration of diorite has produced gradation from slightly crushed diorite to highly metamorphic rock resembling black slate; a rock that, judging from the history of other mines of the district, will be favorable in the search of ore bodies. Occasional silicified zones of diorite are of minor importance. Where a high degree of schistosity has rendered areas of the Algonkian rocks permeable to surface water, zones of intense alteration and leaching have developed often accompanied by the effects of iron oxides. Altho these zones have not so far proved to indicate mineralization on the property, it is possible that future development will demonstrate their relation to ore bodies.

DEVELOPMENT

Limited development has been carried on in the past at several points on the Company's property. Unfortunately most of this development was pushed to a point within reach of possible ore, but discontinued before conclusively proving the existence or absence of ore-bodies.

The most important old workings may be enumerated as:

- (1) The Green Monster tunnels.
- (2) The Cliff workings.
- (3) The Brookshire shaft and tunnel.
- (4) The May Queen tunnel.

Other shafts and tunnels on the property have opened up small and large veins and extensions of developed veins which may well be borne in mind for the future.

THE GREEN MONSTER MINING TUNNELS: The Green Monster tunnels intersect a mineralized contact fault zone, ten feet wide carrying lenses of copper bearing pyrite. Indications on the surface prove this vein to be of considerable magnitude and if mineralization persists with depth, the Green Monster vein promises to be one of the most productive on the Company's property.

THE CLIFF WORKINGS: The promontory of quartz schist on the Cliff claim, which is locally called "The Cliff", has been the object of several attempts in the past to develop lower extensions of the encouraging vein outcrops that are to be seen on the top and sides of "The Cliff". The block of quartz schist, locally called "The Cliff" is essentially a rectangular block of schist, surrounded on all sides by intrusive diorite. At the western extremity of the block, where it abuts against the intrusive diorite, a contact deposit of limonite, other iron oxides and quartz was developed. Several tunnels and a shaft have opened up the contact vein in the oxidized zone; but the lower workings of "The Cliff", designed to intersect this vein at a greater depth, have missed its downward extension on account of ignorance of the complicated fault systems of the vicinity.

The present unsafe and inaccessible condition of certain raises makes conclusive deductions concerning the position of the downward extension of the Cliff vein impossible. It seems certain that, if the upper Cliff workings were put in a safe condition so that complete geologic data could be obtained from these workings, the position of the downward extension of the vein could be predicted with accuracy and development in this region would be warranted.

THE BROOKSHIRE SHAFT AND TUNNEL: The Brookshire workings consist of a shaft and incline, the shaft having been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, passing through the Brookshire vein on the dip at a depth of about 70 feet. The incline follows the Brookshire vein on the dip to a depth of 300 feet. At the 100 foot level both the shaft and incline are connected by workings which follow the vein on its strike for 380 feet; the incline intersecting the level about midway between the extremities of the workings.

The Brookshire vein, with an extensive outcrop of quartz on the Grand Bounce Claim, is essentially a contact deposit, being formed at or near to the contact of quartz schist and intrusive diorite. Ore was followed down on the dip of the vein in the incline and the 100 foot level opened up an ore shoot, 50 feet long, southwest of the shaft, averaging in width from 6 to 18 inches and containing sulphides of iron and copper.

40 feet below the 100 foot level, the incline is filled with water and data on the persistence of ore with ~~the~~ depth in this vein are lacking.

On the Badger Claim a tunnel was run into the mountain along the contact of feldspar schist and intrusive diorite, in the general direction of the Brookshire shaft and incline with the evident intention of intersecting the Brookshire vein and workings at depth. Work was discontinued in the tunnel before either of these objects were attained.

Altho present indications in the Brookshire vein, as seen in the shaft, incline and 100 foot level workings, do not offer encouragement to further development of the vein; still, if in the future the present showing should be considered sufficiently encouraging for additional prospecting, or dewatering of the incline should expose workable vein

matter, the continuation of the lower tunnel starting from the Badger Claim would intersect the Brookshire vein and give additional depth to the vein workings.

At the southeasterly extremity of the drift on the Brookshire vein from the 100 foot level of the shaft and incline, a northeast fault crosses the drift and has cut off the vein. A crosscut to the southwest, parallel to the NE - SW fault but on the South or foot-wall side of the fault, would again pick up the faulted position of the Brookshire vein to the southwest.

THE MAY QUEEN TUNNEL: About 900 feet of drifting was done in the May Queen tunnel, on the May Queen Claim, chiefly along slightly mineralized Northeast faults in blocky and sheared diorite. From one to six inches of quartz and oxidized vein matter was encountered in lenses in several faults; but the limited amount of mineralization and the general structural conditions in the vicinity of this tunnel, give no encouragement for further prosecution of the work.

OTHER SHAFTS AND TUNNELS:

Numerous shallow shafts, inclines and other short tunnels on the property have been worked chiefly on lenticular quartz veins which have but limited lateral extent and probably pinch with depth. This type of deposit, mineralized chiefly with quartz and minor amounts of hematite has no economic value.

Two short tunnels on the Treadwell Claim penetrates highly sheared zone of quartz schist, but give no encouragement for further development.

Shallow surface cuts along the "Lower Contact" have penetrated the zone of intense fracturing adjacent to the large fault, but as this faulting was entirely post-mineral no hope can be entertained for favorable results from prospecting in the fault zone. On the Amazon Claim, a zone of sheared diorite, averaging about 100 feet in width, lies beneath the major fault plane of the "Lower Contact" and is in a highly fractured condition. Undoubtedly the greater part of the crushing of the diorite was due to the "Lower Contact" fault, a post-mineral movement and entirely subsequent to primary ore deposition. In one

of these cuts on the Amazon Claim, in the zone of crushed diorite, copper carbonates have been found staining the pulverized rocks. While the preponderance of evidence gives rise to the belief that the copper staining is due to a surface infiltration of copper bearing waters, possibly leached from the basalt capping above; still, in view of the similarity of this cropping to that of other ore-bodies of the district, it would be wise to investigate the possible continuation of the copper bearing material with depth.

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RECOMMENDATIONS for DEVELOPMENT.

The veins and outcroppings on the property of the Green Monster Mining Company that appear most encouraging for development, in order of their importance are:

- (1) The Green Monster vein, on the Green Monster Claim, including the adjacent Cliff deposit.
- (2) The outcrop of quartz and hematite at the southern end of the Revenue Claim near the southeastern limit of the Company's property.
- (3) In the eastern portion of the Protector Claim, several quartz croppings, stained with iron, occur near a zone of intense schistosity in the diorite. It is believed that, if prospecting on the Revenue Claim indicates that the quartz blowouts of the region may be fairly relied upon as indicators of ore, the showing on the Protector Claim will warrant energetic development.

In case a shaft should be sunk near the Protector blowouts, crosscuts could be driven to prospect the veins apexing in the Lone Pine Claim to the South.
- (4) The possible downward extension of the copper staining of the diorite on the Amazon Claim should be investigated.

CONCLUSIONS

The large, rich copper, gold, silver ore-bodies of the Verde Mining District, now being worked both to the North and the South of the property of the Green Monster Mining Company, are undoubtedly contact deposits of Pre-Cambrian age, lying near the contact of the Algonkian schists previously described, and the intrusive diorite. The outcroppings of these ore deposits, where they have been observed, are bodies of limonite, iron stained quartz and schists.

The property of the Green Monster Mining Company is located in the connecting belt of schists and diorite which, on either side of the Company's property, have been proven to contain high grade copper, gold, silver ore bodies. With identical relationships of the ore bearing formations and with surface indications similar to the producing mines of the district, the prospects for discovery of commercial ore bodies on the Green Monster property are encouraging and warrant the development recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. P. Thompson.

*See inspection
of June file*

GREEN MONSTER MINING COMPANY

Very large territory in the south east part of the district. Mr. Humbert (C.E. Columbia '82) Manager, resident in Jerome where I had several interviews with him. He hopes to have ore to send to Humboldt.

Visited property Sept. 19th and 21st, 1916.

At bottom of creek in Mescal Gulch are some excellent showings of chalcopryite in schist on the surface. In territory near Copper Chief Mine some short tunnels in schist and diorite. The principal opening appears to be a tunnel 1800 feet long, driven years ago. A small seam was followed, but no commercial ore developed. It is now intended to crosscut for a distance of 800 feet to one side of the tunnel to get under a promising outcrop at a depth of 400 feet, and to crosscut near the breast for a distance of 314 feet on the other side of the tunnel to prospect the ground 200 feet deeper than the present bottom of an old shaft. Many excellent surface indications.

Mr. Thompson, Geologist to the Company, has made a report, portions of which I have been privileged to hear. The net result of his conclusions appears to be that if they find copper, they will have it, but not otherwise. Mr. J.W. Finch, later "confirmed" this report, without risk to his reputation.

*Holland
June lead +
Co report a lead
ump*

*Has found in Copper (Cone Carbon)
 probably being up to the Copper Chief*

*Green Monster 40
 June*

#1	DESCRIPTION of SAMPLES and ASSAYS Green Monster Mining Co. per W.S.Humbert	Cu.%	Ag.Oz	Au.oz	Lead %
	300 Station Sill	0.9	27.4	1.00	7.1
2	" "	0.6	14.2	0.80	9.6
3	" "	0.3	10.6	0.70	7.0
4	" "	0.3	11.7	0.22	3.9
5	" "	0.6	18.0	0.70	4.9
6	"Drift North Side 10' wide	0.5	12.0	0.55	5.8
7	" " " "	0.6	13.5	0.35	4.2
8	" " " "	0.8	18.6	0.50	7.1
9	" " " "	0.5	8.0	0.15	1.4
10	" " " "	0.6	8.0	0.15	1.0
11	" South " 5'	0.6	3.0	0.05	0.0
12	" " " "	0.5	7.6	0.20	1.1
13	" " " "	0.9	22.6	0.50	4.5
14	" " " 10'	0.8	23.0	0.50	4.4
15	" " " "	0.8	20.6	0.50	2.2
16	" " " "	0.9	18.0	0.20	1.1
17	" " " "	0.7	19.0	0.10	0.0
18	" " " "	0.7	19.2	0.30	0.0
19	" " " "	0.6	17.2	0.20	0.0
20	" " " "	0.6	14.0	0.30	2.4
22	"No.Side of S.E.Dft. 10'	0.8	24.0	0.20	1.8
22	" " " "	0.5	15.9	0.20	0.8
23	" " " "	0.9	14.6	0.20	2.3
24	" " " "	0.9	15.6	0.06	2.6
25	So." " " "	0.5	15.6	0.90	3.8
26	No." " " "	0.8	10.6	0.60	2.5
27	So." " " "	0.9	8.2	0.70	3.1
28	No." " " "	0.6	8.0	0.35	2.0
29	" " " "	0.6	7.0	0.20	1.1
30	So.X Cut East Side 10' Wide	1.0	11.2	0.30	1.2
31	" West " "	0.5	14.4	0.20	0.2
32	" East " "	1.2	8.4	0.06	0.0
33	" West Side " "	1.1	6.3	0.08	0.0
34	" East " "	1.3	4.4	0.04	0.0
35	" West " "	2.3	3.2	0.03	0.0
36	" East " "	1.4	2.4	0.01	0.0
37	" West " "	0.6	4.4	0.02	0.0
38	" East " "	1.4	3.0	0.04	0.0
39	Face 4 x 52'	0.6	2.4	0.05	0.0
40	So. E. Drift So.Side 10' Wide	0.3	15.4	0.80	3.8
41	No.	0.2	12.0	0.50	4.4
42	So.	0.3	20.0	0.45	1.8
43	No.	0.5	27.0	1.50	1.9
44	So.	0.3	13.4	0.30	1.8
45	No.	0.4	13.0	0.50	1.4
46	So.	0.8	18.4	0.40	4.1
47	200 No. XC Cut East Side 10' Wide	0.3	5.0	0.14	1.1
48	West	0.7	13.4	0.30	6.3
49	East	0.2	5.2	0.04	0.8
50	West	0.1	7.4	0.68	14.2
51	East	0.1	10.6	1.00	21.0
52	West	0.7	14.0	0.30	3.9

Green Monster Mining Co.
per W.S.Humbert

		Cu. %	Ag. Oz.	Au. Oz	Lead %	Zn %
53	220 No.X Cut East Side 10' Wide	0.4	7.3	0.10	2.2	
54	West	0.1	3.4	0.08	0.0	
55	East	0.3	2.6	0.04	0.0	
56	West	0.1	6.4	0.06	0.9	
57	East	0.3	2.7	0.05	0.2	
58	West	0.0	5.6	0.10	0.8	
59	East	0.5	4.0	0.08	1.2	
60	West	0.1	5.7	0.10	4.9	
61	East	0.9	10.0	0.20	1.1	
62	West	0.3	6.6	0.12	6.6	
63	East	0.2	6.2	0.08	1.2	
64	West	0.0	8.2	0.30	11.6	
65	East	0.0	8.2	1.20	22.1	
66	X Cut 10' wide	0.1	6.6	0.25	1.1	
67	" "	0.2	3.4	0.02	0.0	
68	" "	0.0	19.0	1.25	26.3	
69	" "	0.0	19.0	0.40	6.2	
70		0.2	25.6	0.80	10.3	
71	Winze above Contract	1.3	26.5	1.10	10.0	
72	" Gouge at Contract	2.5	278.0	1.80	12.8	
73	" Below Contract	0.5	2.0	0.04	0.0	0.6
74	220 X Cut #3	1.5	12.4	0.80	0.0	
75		0.4	5.4	0.10	0.0	
76		0.1	17.0	1.30	0.0	
77		0.1	8.4	0.40	0.0	
78		0.0	6.0	0.12	0.0	
79		0.0	6.2	0.16	0.0	
80		0.0	2.6	0.10	0.0	
81		0.0	3.4	0.12	0.0	
82		0.0	1.0	0.05	0.0	
83		0.0	0.8	Trace	0.0	
84		0.0	3.0	0.06	0.0	
85		0.0	2.2	0.07	0.0	
86		0.0	0.6	Trace	0.0	
87		0.0	3.5	0.08	0.1	
88		0.0	1.4	0.03	0.4	
89		1.2	30.5	1.40	8.4	
90	220 Level	1.0	13.0	1.50	33.6	
91	"	1.0	9.0	1.30	0.1	
92	"	0.2	5.6	0.02	0.0	
93	"	1.2	16.5	0.80	10.9	
94	"	1.0	24.0	1.00	0.0	
95	"	0.7	15.8	0.90	9.1	
96	"	0.4	11.6	0.70	0.0	
97	160 Drift	0.2	0.8	0.01	0.0	
98	"	0.1	1.8	0.04	0.0	
99	"	0.1	5.4	0.06	0.0	
100	"	0.1	2.6	0.02	0.0	
101	"	0.1	3.0	0.14	0.0	
102	"	0.1	1.2	0.12	0.0	
103	"	0.1	0.6	0.03	0.0	
104	"	0.2	0.5	0.03	0.0	
105	"	0.1	2.2	0.08	0.0	

Green Monster Mining Co. per W.S.Humbert

		Cu. %	Ag. Oz.	Au. oz.	Lead %
106	106 Drift	0.1	1.0	0.06	0.0
107	"	0.1	3.5	0.08	0.0
108	"	0.1	1.0	Trace	0.0
109	"	0.1	2.2	0.02	0.0
110	"	0.1	2.0	0.10	0.0
111	207	0.2	4.0	0.08	0.1
112	"	0.2	4.4	0.08	0.0
113	"	0.1	3.6	0.02	0.0
114	"	0.2	3.6	0.02	0.0
115	Level 207 A	0.0	5.6	0.10	0.0
116	"	0.0	8.7	0.50	0.0
117	"	0.0	2.8	0.20	0.0
118	"	0.0	1.8	0.10	0.0
119	"	0.0	3.2	0.20	0.0
120	"	0.0	8.8	0.40	0.0
121	"	0.0	6.8	0.30	0.0
122	"	0.0	6.8	0.35	0.0
123	106 Drift Level 207 B	0.0	8.2	0.45	0.0
124	"	0.0	4.0	0.10	0.0
125	"	0.0	2.6	0.02	0.0
126	"	0.0	6.6	0.04	0.0
127	"	0.0	4.4	0.35	4.6
128	"	0.1	8.0	0.40	0.0
129	207 C 4 floor	0.0	3.6	0.06	3.6
130	" "	0.0	3.4	0.10	0.0
131	160 Level 207C 4 floor	0.1	4.8	0.15	1.9
132	" "	0.1	10.6	0.88	7.6
133	" "	0.1	14.0	0.60	2.1
134	" "	0.1	12.0	0.50	1.6
135	" " 5	0.0	2.8	0.02	0.2
136	" "	0.1	1.2	0.02	0.0
137	" "	0.1	17.5	1.60	15.8
138	" "	0.3	16.0	1.12	9.5
139	" "	0.1	18.0	0.90	10.4
140	" " 6	0.0	13.4	0.90	1.0
141	" "	0.1	1.2	0.02	0.0
142	" "	0.0	0.9	Trace	0.0
143	" "	0.0	3.0	0.01	0.0
144	" West Drift	0.5	1.2	0.01	0.0
145	" " "	0.3	2.0	0.04	0.0
146	" " "	0.3	3.0	0.08	0.0
147	160 Level West Drift	1.4			
148	"	0.2	6.6	0.20	0.0
149	"	1.0	3.0	0.10	0.0
150	"	0.2	2.6	0.02	0.0
151	"	0.1	4.0	0.06	0.0
152	" No. West Drift	0.1	6.0	0.10	0.0
153	" "	0.2	3.9	0.02	0.0
154	" "	0.3	7.6	0.06	0.0
155	" "	0.1	5.6	0.08	0.0
156	" "	0.1	7.4	0.03	0.0
157	" "	0.1	14.0	0.52	3.6
158	" "	0.0	10.0	0.30	0.0
159	" "	0.0	10.4	0.60	6.2
160	" "	0.1	2.6	0.02	0.0

Green Monster Mining Co. per W.S.Humbert

		Cu. %	Ag. Oz.	Au. Oz	Lead %
161	160 Level No. West Drift	0.0	4.5	0.20	0.0
162	do.	0.0	4.2	0.10	0.0
163	"	0.1	6.4	0.01	0.0
164	100 West Drift	0.0	2.6	0.30	0.0
165	"	0.0	3.0	0.02	0.0
166	"	0.0	2.2	0.04	0.0
167	"	0.1	3.0	0.06	0.0
168	"	0.0	2.6	0.01	0.0
169	"	0.0	5.0	0.02	0.0
170	"	0.0	2.0	0.01	0.0
171	"	0.0	5.8	0.10	0.0
172	"	0.2	1.7	0.01	0.0
173	"	0.1	1.1	0.02	0.0
174	"	0.0	2.2	0.05	0.0
175	"	0.0	0.8	0.05	0.0
176	"	0.2	7.0	0.40	3.0
177	"	0.1	6.0	0.30	1.0
178	"	0.0	3.0	0.02	0.0
179	"	0.0	2.0	0.01	0.0
180	"	0.4	5.0	0.02	0.0
181	160 Raise	0.0	6.5	0.50	0.0
182	"	0.0	8.5	0.30	0.0
183	"	0.1	7.0	0.40	0.4
184	"	0.1	5.0	0.30	0.0
185	"	0.0	3.4	0.12	0.0
186	"	0.0	1.0	0.04	0.0
187	"	0.1	2.0	0.10	0.0
188	"	0.0	1.9	0.32	0.0
189	"	0.1	2.6	0.03	0.0
190	"	0.1	2.0	0.02	0.0
191	100 No. Drift	0.1	1.0	0.01	0.0
192		0.1	5.0	0.01	0.0
193		0.0	2.7	0.01	0.0
194		0.0	0.4	0.01	0.0
195		0.1	3.8	0.02	0.0
196		0.0	2.6	0.01	0.0
197		0.1	2.8	0.06	0.0
198		0.0	3.8	0.04	0.0
199		0.1	4.0	0.16	0.0
200		0.1	7.0	0.60	0.0
201		0.0	67.0	0.60	0.0
202		0.0	5.6	0.40	0.0
203		0.0	5.0	0.40	0.0
204		0.0	2.6	0.20	0.0
205		0.0	5.6	0.50	0.0
206		0.0	6.6	0.60	0.0
207		0.0	5.6	0.40	0.0
208		0.0	2.0	0.02	0.0
209		0.0	2.0	0.02	0.0
210		0.0	11.0	0.50	2.0
211		0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0

Green Monster Mining Co., per W.S. Humbert

		Cu.%	Ag.oz.	Au.oz.	Lead %	Zn%
211	100 No. Drift	0.4	0.6	0.00	0.0	0.0
212		0.2	0.4	0.00	0.0	0.0
213		0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
214		0.1	0.4	0.00	0.0	0.0
215		0.1	0.3	0.00	0.0	0.0
216		0.1	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.0
217		0.2	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.0
218		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
219		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
220		0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
221		1.6	4.6	0.30	0.0	0.0
222		0.3	7.4	0.50	3.5	0.0
223		0.1	4.6	0.20	0.0	0.0
224		2.5	5.0	0.30	0.0	0.0
225		0.0	1.3	0.01	0.0	0.0
226		0.0	6.4	0.03	0.0	0.0
227		0.0	4.4	0.03	0.0	0.0
228		0.0	5.6	0.02	0.0	0.0
229		0.1	3.0	0.01	0.0	0.0
230		0.1	35.0	1.50	10.1	0.0
231		0.0	4.0	0.30	0.9	0.0
232		0.0	5.4	0.10	1.2	0.0
233		0.0	3.4	0.01	0.0	0.0
234		0.0	4.8	0.50	0.0	0.0
235		0.2	8.0	0.10	1.4	0.0
236		0.1	4.6	0.03	0.0	0.0
237		0.1	2.6	0.02	0.0	0.0
238		0.1	1.6	0.01	0.0	0.0
239		0.2	1.8	0.01	0.0	0.0
240		0.1	11.8	0.50	0.0	0.0
241		0.0	3.0	0.04	0.0	0.0
242	no sample					
243		0.0	1.4	0.01	0.0	0.0
244		0.2	3.8	0.08	0.0	0.0
245		0.1	11.0	1.06	0.0	0.0
246		0.1	8.1	0.25	0.0	0.0
247		0.1	4.0	0.18	0.0	0.0
248		0.6	1.4	0.01	0.0	0.2
249		0.8	1.2	0.04	0.0	6.4
250		0.6	0.8	0.01	0.0	1.9
251		0.7	1.0	0.02	0.0	3.6
252		1.1	3.0	0.04	0.0	7.8
253		0.8	1.2	0.01	0.01	3.5
254	4th Level Solid Py 2' from breast	0.6	0.4	0.00	0.0	1.7
255		2.0	3.0	0.05	0.0	7.9
256	" " 10' rock	0.6	1.4	0.01	0.0	1.4
* 257	A sill 6'	1.5	6.8	0.12	0.0	7.6
258	Sulphides 10'	0.9	1.6	0.01	0.0	4.4
259 A	Side 6'	1.2	2.1	0.02	0.0	24.7
* 257 B	back 5'	1.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	11.8
257 C	side 6'	1.0	2.0	0.02	0.0	3.6

Green Monster Mining Co. per W.S.Humbert

	Cu. %	Ag. oz.	Au. oz.	Zn. %
259B back 5'	1.2	1.0	0.02	11.4
259C Side 6'	0.7	2.0	0.01	7.8
260 10' Py 18" O X	2.7	2.0	0.02	10.7
261A Side 6'	1.0	3.0	0.01	3.9
261B Back 5'	1.2	1.4	0.01	5.8
261C Side 6'	1.0	2.4	0.01	9.8
262 2' x (260)	1.7	1.4	0.01	18.8
263 Side 6'	1.2	2.0	0.01	3.7
264 A So.Side	2.7	5.0	0.03	13.6
264 B Back Py	4.2	2.0	0.01	0.6
264 No.Side	2.4	1.6	0.01	16.2
265 A Side 6'	2.4	4.6	0.02	9.2
265 B Back 6'	1.8	16.0	0.30	15.5
265 C Side 6'	2.2	3.0	0.25	20.2
266 Vert No. Side Raise	6.6	3.0	0.15	13.4
267 A Side 6'	1.5	2.0	0.01	15.0
267 B Back 7'	1.9	1.2	0.02	13.7
267 C Side 6'	1.9	1.2	0.01	9.0
268 4' 5" Vert.No.Side Hor Py Raise	4.8	1.2	0.01	10.1
269 no sample				
270 10' Hor Py Raise	3.3	2.0	0.06	15.8
271 no sample				
272 5' Hor.Py Raise	3.3	2.8	0.01	14.5
273 " " " no sample				
274 " " " " "	2.3	2.0	0.01	17.6
275 " " " " "				
276 " " " " "	2.5	2.8	0.03	11.4
277 " " " " "				
278 A 5'5" So.Side	1.8	6.0	0.02	5.9
278 B 5'7" Back	2.5	1.2	0.01	
278 C 5'7" No.Side	2.3	2.0	0.01	9.1
279 No sample				
280 Vert.2'4" F.W.Rock	0.8	1.0	0.01	0.2
281 No sample				
282 8'5" Py Vert	2.5	3.0	0.02	8.9
283 No sample				
284 8'5" Hor Top Raise	0.2	3.0	0.02	9.5

(For location of samples see level maps.)

Jerome, Ariz.
April 10, 1937

Mr. Geo. W. Colvocoresses,
Tunas Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

Green Monster

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

Re. Green Monster Mining Co.:

See Bulletin No. 782, U. S. Geological Survey,

"On Deposits of the Jerome & Bradshaw Mountains
In a Triangle, Arizona".

The real property is assessed by the State
of Arizona for \$39,462-

Nothing but maintenance has been done
since 1919.

The Real Property consists of forty four (44)
patented and nineteen (19) unpatented claims.

At the mine is a house, valuable water
agreements, water rights, two miles of tele
line and all roads are in.

As has been sketched from the Brookshire
shaft on the Badge claim and some steel
in the shaft to where the shaft stands full of
water. This worth cleaning out and funding
What is left in the old shaft. A cross cut from
the Badge Tunnel 325' will cut the Brookshire vein
at 450' - 250' below old workings.

(2 carbons)

G. M. C. Z. -

Cliff

In the Gorop Tunnel driven into the Cliff hill is 20 x 35 ft. of 6.75% copper ore, 120 by 75 feet stacked that will assay 10% copper. (Humboldt Report.) A winze in the tunnel at 100 feet was still in use. The cliff exterior is a block of Schist in diorite and much faulting. Ore shipments were mostly copper carbonates from a pale brown fractured quartz porphyry.

The Dorothy May shaft on the Parallel claim is 930 ft. deep. No commercial ore was found.

Amazon & Missouri Claims.

On the Missouri copper showed at 4' depth. N.W. crosscut in tunnel showed stringers of 12% copper. In the Missouri shaft at 84' was a bunch of 18.5 copper ore. The two shafts on the Missouri were 62' and 48' deep. Some shallow tunnels on the Amazon. This ground was to have been prospected by diamond drills.

Green Monster & Green Monster Extension.

Sulphides show in a winze in a shallow tunnel.

9. M. C. 3.

Protector Claim.

Conner indications at the surface and a big quartz outcrop in a sheared and leached zone.

Spoke and Lionewall.

Close to Jerome & well located. No development.

Revenue. Brad. Iron Cap.

Surface outcrop iron stained quartz, sheared and oxidized. Rattlesnake tunnel driven under hill at shallow depth. 230' from portal a clay gouge dipping 12° to 30° easterly was cut, strike N. 39° W. supposed to be the main fault. To ^{line} line is sheared divide. Under gouge is 2' of red ^{jarpet} jarpet.

Loan Pine

From a small shaft in the creek bottom small shipments were made & one shipment from a quartz blow out above,

All of these places named are in my opinion worth developing.

Very truly yours,

Harry Colbath

GREEN MONSTER

Note by G. M. Colvocoresses,
November, 1937.

I have visited portions of this property on several occasions during the past 20 years and especially in April of 1937. I went through all of the accessible workings near the main shaft, but the shaft itself could not be entered and the lower levels have been under water for many years.

The claims of this company were most thoroughly prospected and all promising showings developed during 1915, 1916 and 1917, but no large commercial ore body was found.

Subsequently they have been gone over by geologists and engineers of the United Verde, U. V. X., and Phelps Dodge companies, who were never favorably impressed.

There are some portions of the claims in which pay ore might be developed but such an attempt would involve a long and expensive campaign of exploration, geophysical surveys and drilling, and would seem more likely at best to prove up low grade rather than high grade ore.

The claims have recently been sold for taxes to Chris. Larsen, of Jerome, who probably intends to hold them in the expectation that they will eventually be purchased by the Phelps Dodge Company mainly for the purpose of increasing their holdings. I do not believe that Phelps Dodge would consider any such purchase except at a very nominal price. I was not able to secure any copies of the underground or assay maps, but believe that these could be obtained from Larsen by anyone who might be seriously interested.

I have a record of nearly 300 samples taken on various sections of the claims in 1916 or 1917, but without the assay maps these mean very little. Some of the samples showed good values in gold and silver, but I cannot believe that they were properly taken or representative of any substantial ore bodies since, I do not think that any appreciable quantity of ore was ever shipped from this property.

GREEN MONSTER

Copy of letter:

Jerome, Arizona

April 10th, 1937.

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Luhrs Bldg.
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

Re: Green Monster Mining Company.

See Bulletin No. 782, U. S. Geological Survey, "Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangle, Arizona".

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Nothing but maintenance has been done since 1919.

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At the mine is a house, valuable water agreements, water rights, two miles of pipe line and all roads are in.

Ore has been shipped from the Brookshire Shaft on the Badge claim and some still in the shaft to where the shaft stands full of water. This worth cleaning out and finding what is left in the old stope. A crosscut from the Badge Tunnel 325' will cut the Brookshire vein at 450' -- 250' below old workings.

CLIFF: In the Gorge tunnel driven into the cliff hill is 2 ft. x 35 ft. of 6.75% copper ore, 120 by 75 feet spotted that will assay 1% copper. (Humbert's Report) A winze in the tunnel at 100 feet was still in ore. The cliff outcrop is a block of schist in diorite and much faulting. Ore shipments were mostly copper carbonates from a pale brown fractured quartz porphyry.

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GREEN MONSTER AND GREEN MONSTER EXTENSION:

Sulphides show in a winze in a shallow tunnel.

PROTECTOR CLAIM:

Copper indications at the surface and a big quartz outcrop in a sheared and leached zone.

SPOKE AND STONEWALL:

Close to Jerome and well located. No development.

REVENUE, BRAD, IRON CAP:

Surface outcrop iron stained quartz, sheared and oxidized. Rattlesnake tunnel driven under hill at shallow depth. 230' from portal a clay gouge dipping 12° to 30° easterly was cut. Strike N. 39° W. supposed to be the Main Fault. To line is sheared diorite. Under gouge is 2' of red jasper.

LONE PINE: From a small shaft in the creek bottom small shipments were made and one shipment from a quartz blow out above.

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Very truly yours,

(signed) HARRY COLBATH.

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*Sold for taxes in late 37 &
Loren Hansen (?) of Jerome*