DMA Form 1

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
Control Slip

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

DMEA ~~XXX~~ Docket No. 2324

DO NOT DETACH THIS SLIP

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This document has been recorded as

EXPLORATION PROJECT

Any action taken to change the type of request for assistance must be promptly reported to the Reports and Records Branch. Use DMA Form 2 for submitting these reports.

Routing Slip (ONE IN USBM, SPOKANE, WASH)
(ONE COPY TO USGS & ONE TO USBM,)

To:	CODE 400 Rm. 3538	Date	1-14-52
To:	Operating Com.	Date	4-7-52
To:	Opr. Coord	Date	2-16-53
To:	130	Date	3-17-58
To:	110	Date	3-17-58
To:		Date	
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CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

MF-500

UNITED STA[redacted]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

REFERENCE SLIP

DATE 7-14-52

REFERRED TO:

1. ~~Mrs. Berry, Rm. 4624~~
2. ~~Operating Committee~~
3. ~~Miss Lafahan R 4539~~
4. Code 400

FOR:

..... Action	..... Recommendation
..... Approval	..... Record of .....
..... Comment	..... Referring to .....
..... Conference	..... Reply for signature of .....
..... Consideration	..... Rewriting
..... Filing	..... Signature
..... Instructions	..... Suggestions
..... Investigation	..... Your information
..... Initials	
..... Mailing	
..... Previous correspondence	

REMARKS: ~~7/18~~

See also Dma 315

Check (X) before the items needing attention.

R. E. ADAMS

Initials of sender.

GPO 16—63815-1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Sa

400's copy

[illegible] Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 6, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Field Examination
Docket 2324 (Tungsten)
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.,
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

formerly McFarland

McFarland

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed is the original and three copies of a memo from J. J. Quinlan concerning the subject docket. It is felt that a worthwhile exploration project could be worked out with the applicant. However, we feel that work should be progressing to our satisfaction on the Bear and Flint property, contract Ida-4114 by the same company, before another exploration contract is granted this company. DMEA 315, E114

Sincerely yours,

Thor H. Kiilsgaard
For: A. W. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures

cc: BLM, Spokane

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

No. 257 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

June 20, 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

7-18-52
(date)

Memorandum

To: A. E. Nelssenborn, Executive Officer, [illegible] Field Team, Region II

From: J. J. Quinlan, Geologist, [illegible]

Subject: Field Examination, Docket 2[illegible] (Re-open), Double Eagle Exploration Co., Inc., Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana.

The application of the Double Eagle Exploration Co., Inc., for assistance in exploring the Eagle claim group on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims was reviewed by the Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and referred to the Field for an examination.

A preliminary field examination of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims was made May 27, 1952. This examination was made in conjunction with an examination of the applicant's Bear and Flint property, upon which a D.M.E. loan has been granted, Docket No. 315, Texaco Figure (Double Eagle Exploration Co.), Exploration Project Contract [illegible].

It was decided, with the applicant's consent, to defer action on the Eagle and Double Eagle application so as to devote a maximum effort to the work under the Bear and Flint project. A routine inspection report describing difficulties confronting the applicant at the Bear and Flint project is attached to this memorandum.

Preliminary field examination showed that the Eagle and Double Eagle project is as worthy of exploration as the other projects in the area.

The vein exposed in the applicant's shaft is 2.3 feet wide, a sample cut across the vein assayed 0.01 oz. The dump contains many specimens of high grade ore, a sample of this material assayed 7.20 oz. It was difficult to take a reliable strike and dip on the vein in the shaft as the vein is open at one end against a fault exposed on the south side of the shaft. This fault strikes N. 10° W. and dips 75° E. The vein is not exposed on the south side of the fault in the shaft.

We have very little information concerning the vein in this area, and it might be well to do some preliminary dozing or diamond drilling before undertaking underground exploration.

A detailed exploration program will be worked out with the applicant when it is deemed practical to go ahead with processing of the application.

J. J. Quinlan

cc: USBM, Spokane
USBM, Albany
USGS (SRO)

400

Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
P. O. Box K
Philipsburg, Montana

Re: Docket DMEA 2324X - Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Gentlemen:

Your application for assistance in exploring the above-referenced claims in Granite County, Montana, has been reviewed by the Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and has been referred to Mr. A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region II, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane 8, Washington, for a field examination.

The Regional Office will contact you at an early date in regard to an examination of your property. Any aid that you can give the members of the field team during the examination will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

GCSelfridge:ls
3/26/52

CC: Admn. Reading File
Docket
Field Team, Region II
G. C. Selfridge
D. M. Lemmon, USGS
R. W. Geehan, USBM
Operating Committee

Copy for 400--Iron and Ferro-Alloy Div.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A. E. Wussenborn

Dear Sir:

We attach "Review of Application for Exploration Assistance" on:

Applicant Double Eagle Tungsten Co, Inc.

Docket No. DMEA 2324

Commodity Tungsten

Amount $ 22,902.00

Please expedite consideration of the application with particular reference to the points raised in the attached "Review".

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

APPROVED:

Member, Bureau of Mines

Member, Geological Survey

Defense Minerals Administration

Review of Application for Exploration Assistance

Docket No. DMEA 2324

Commodity Tungsten

Total Amount $22,902.00

Govt. Participation $17,176.50

1. Name and Address of Applicant Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc. P.O. Box K, Philipsburg, Montana

2. Location of Property Eagle and Double Eagle unpatented claims, Section 8, T. 8 N., R. 14 W., north from Black Pine, Granite County, Montana.

3. Mineral or metal Tungsten Is it listed in Section 9 of MO-5?

If not, application will be rejected.

4. Geologic probability of discovery--based on data in application (question #16, 17, 18, 20 and 22)*

Mines or Survey reports, etc., do you rate chances:

a) Good _____

b) Poor _____

c) None _____

d) Don't know--needs field examination Yes

e) Is there an alternative and favorable project? ?
(If so, attach an explanation)

5. Is the applicant's right to the property clearly stated? Yes, owner.
(question 5, 6, 7)*

6. If applicant is a lessee, is a copy of the lease attached? _____

Does the lease have sufficient time to run to cover a future productive period? _____

*question numbers are those of MF-103

7. Are subordination agreements necessary? No.

a) MF-201? ——

b) MF-202? ——

8. From the data presented, does the proposed project appear feasible from the point of view of:

a) Available manpower Yes

b) Equipment and supplies Yes
(question 14 plus general knowledge of availability)*

c) Accessibility (question 12)* Yes

d) Water (question 13)* ?

e) Power (question 13)* ?

Is a field check needed on any of these points? Yes

9. Does the experience of the applicant appear to be adequate to assure that he can properly conduct the proposed project? (question 4)* ?

Is a field check needed on this point? Yes

10. Exhibit A. (question 21 and 22)*

a) Is the project adequately described? No, how many feet of track?

If not, are there sufficient data given so that you can describe the project? —— If so, attach a draft.

b) Is there an adequate map or sketch of the proposed work? No

c) Is the proposed work "exploration" under the definition of Section 8, MO-5? Yes

If not, what part of it is? ——

Is this part a worthwhile exploration project? ——

d) Are the cost estimates detailed? Yes

Can they be summarized, as on page 2 of Procedural Instruction 5-A, from the available data? _____ If so, attach a draft.

e) Are the cost estimates reasonable? With exception of labor and supervision and miscellaneous.

f) Should more information be requested from applicant? Yes

g) Is a field examination necessary to complete Exhibit A? Yes

11. Exhibit B (question 23-d)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) If so, are sufficient data furnished? Yes If so, attach a draft.

c) Is a field check needed? No

12. Exhibit C (question 23-e, f and g)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? Yes If so, attach a draft.

c) Are rents and charges reasonable? Yes

d) Is a field check needed? Yes, age of compressors and condition.

13. Exhibit D (question 23-a, b)*

a) Are there sufficient data? No.

b) Is the schedule adequate for the work proposed? _____

c) Is the schedule excessive for the work proposed? Yes

d) Are the proposed wages and salaries reasonable? Yes

e) Is a field check needed? Yes, number of men to be employed. Who is to do engineering? Number of shifts per day and days per week?

14. Exhibit E (question 23-c)*

a) Is it applicable? No.

b) Sufficient data? ——

c) Reasonable? ——

d) Field check needed? ——

15. In your judgment, can the proposed work be done in the proposed time? Yes

(All exploration must be completed within two years)

16. If field examination is not needed, attach your recommendation.

17. If field examination is needed, do you have any special instructions for the field team not indicated by your answers to the foregoing question? Examine property for geologic feasibility. Why should it cost $24.00 a foot for labor and supervision? The merit of the property should be considered in the light of results being obtained on other parts of combination seam.

Reviewed by: G.C. Selfridge

Date 3/26/52

EXPLORATION

MAR 1 3 1952

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 8, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMAA 2324x - Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

Please refer to your letter of January 8, 1952, forwarding three copies of the subject application.

Will you please inform us whether or not the United States Bureau of Mines, Spokane, has furnished you its comments on the application?

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittenderf

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

GCSelfridge:ls 3/12/52
cc: Docket
Admn. Reading File
Field Team, Region 2
G. C. Selfridge
R. W. Geehan, USBM
D. M. Lemmon, USGS

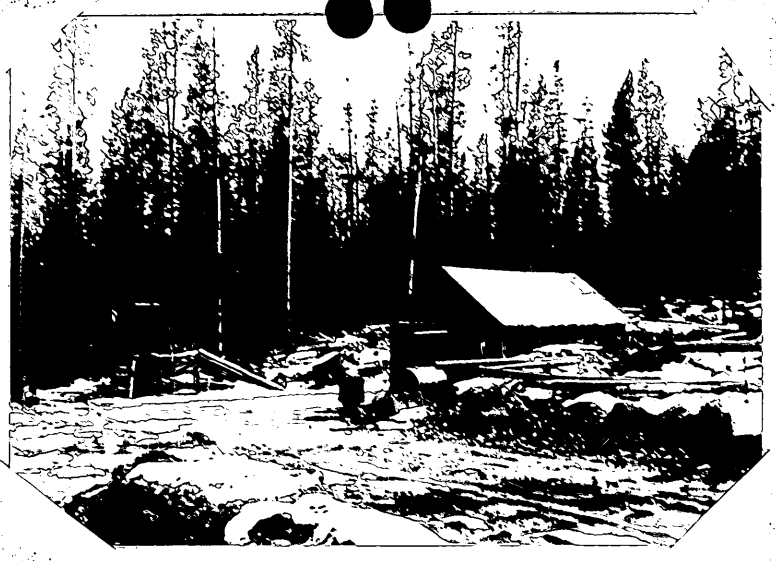

Fig. I - View showing surface installations Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Fig. II - View showing slusher installation and caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Fig. III - View showing caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Code 400

400
Docket 2324

APR 13 1953

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Mansfield:

Reference is made to your letter of March 10, 1953, concerning an application for exploration aid submitted to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration by Mr. William R. McGuire, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana, our Docket No. DMEA 2324-Tungsten. Our reply of March 12 reported to you that an investigation was being made of our denial of that application and the following information is now available.

Mr. McGuire's previous project, our Docket No. DMA 315, Contract No. Idm-314, is still under review within this Administration for two reasons. The work done on the Bear and Fleet claims in 1951 was not done as specified in the contract. That project was not closely inspected because of the heavy work load then carried by our field men in that region, and we are accepting the work performed as having been done in substantial compliance with the contract terms.

On the other hand, our audit of the accounts and records of the operation presents a delicate problem. The exploration contract provided for bulldozing costs to be allowed at hourly rates. The Operator claimed bulldozing costs in the amount of $840.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator had this work performed by Granite County, Montana, under a contract, for which the county issued a receipt in the amount of only $149.96. The exploration contract provided further for costs of supervision at a daily rate. The operator claimed costs of supervision in the amount of $1,200.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator was able to substantiate supervision costs in the amount of only $602.50. The Government has also overpaid a smaller amount for unsubstantiated transportation costs.

The contract provided for the rental of certain equipment, the purchase of some equipment, and an allowance for depreciation of certain other equipment owned and to be furnished by the Operator.

In disregard of these provisions and without requesting an amendment of the contract, the Operator acquired equipment used on the project under an installment purchase contract and presented claims for equipment under the contract provisions. This has introduced an additional complication to the final settlement of the contract.

Under the circumstances, we consider it inadvisable to reconsider our denial of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's application for a new project on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. We are returning herewith Mr. Melzre's letter of March 3 to you, with all attachments.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

Enclosure

W:Martin/HO'Rabin/la
4/8/53

cc: Docket
Admn. Read. File
Code ACO [illegible] 2324
Oper. Committee
Field Team, Region 2

D. M. Lemmon, USGS
P. W. Geehan, USBM

Same letter also sent Sen. Murray.

40

2324

Hon. James E. Murray
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

APR 13 1953

My dear Senator Murray:

Reference is made to the inquiry made early in March to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration by Mr. Bill Broadgate concerning an application for exploration aid submitted to this Administration by Mr. William B. McLaren, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana - our Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten. Our reply of March 17 reported to you that an investigation was being made of our denial of that application and the following information is now available.

Mr. McLaren's previous project, our Docket No. DMA 315, Contract No. Idm-X114, is still under review within this Administration for two reasons. The work done on the Bear and Float claims in 1951 was not done as specified in the contract. That project was not closely inspected because of the heavy work load then carried by our field men in that region, and we are accepting the work performed as having been done in substantial compliance with the contract terms.

On the other hand, our audit of the accounts and records of the operation presents a delicate problem. The exploration contract provided for bulldozing costs to be allowed at hourly rates. The Operator claimed bulldozing costs in the amount of $840.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator had this work performed by Granite County, Montana, under a contract, for which the county issued a receipt in the amount of only $149.96. The exploration contract provided further for costs of supervision at a daily rate. The Operator claimed costs of supervision in the amount of $1,200.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator was able to substantiate supervision costs in the amount of only $602.50. The Government has also overpaid a smaller amount for unsubstantiated transportation costs.

The contract provided for the rental of certain equipment, the purchase of some equipment, and an allowance for depreciation of certain other equipment owned and to be furnished by the Operator.

In disregard of these provisions and without requesting an amendment of the contract, the Operator acquired equipment used on the project under an installment purchase contract and presented claims for equipment under the contract provisions. This has introduced an additional complication to the final settlement of the contract.

Under the circumstances, we consider it inadvisable to reconsider our denial of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's application for a new project on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. We are returning herewith Mr. McLure's letter of March 4 to you, with all attachments.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

Enclosure

Copy to: Mr. Bill Broadgate
421 Tower Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.

Docket
Field Team, Reg. 2
Code 400
Admn. Read. File
R. W. Geehan, USBM
D. M. Lemmon, USGS

WSMartin/HCRubin/ls
4/9/53

400

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON, D.C.~~
Sc. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

March 20, 1953

Air Mail

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1953

Mr. George Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMA-2324 (Tungsten)
Double Eagle Tungsten Company
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

I have your letter of March 16 enclosing a letter from Mr. McLure to Senators Mansfield and Murray together with your reply to Senator Mansfield. There are two subjects involved, the Bear and Float claims under Docket No. DMA-3151, Contract idm-3114 and the application for exploration of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, Docket No. DMEA-2324. In order to not mix the two problems, I will first discuss the Bear and Float claims, Docket No. DMA-3151.

Mr. McLure complains that had he been allowed to sink a perpendicular shaft or to have continued the incline and drifted from the bottom, he would have found ore. He also states in the second paragraph of his letter, "The shaft was to cut a flat deposit which did not show on the surface." As Mr. McLure correctly states the Onyx vein, which is the vein in question, does not outcrop, and its presence on the Bear and Float claims is known only from an intersection in a hole drilled by the Bureau of Mines on the Float claim some time ago. Quartz float with tungsten is also indicative of its presence somewhere on the property. Because of the many uncertainties concerning the location of the vein the Field Team did not okay the vertical shaft that Mr. McLure wished to sink. There being no evidence on where to locate the shaft, it would have been very easy to have missed the vein, and upon reaching bedrock it would have been impossible to tell whether the shaft was above or below the vein. The Field Team recommended, therefore, that a site be selected near the supposed intersection of the Onyx vein with the surface using the best information based on projection of the vein from the drill hole intersection, from the float, from study of the topography, and from a trench to be dug to bedrock in an attempt to expose the vein. If the vein could be found, the contract then called for sinking the shaft on the vein and for a small amount of drifting from the bottom of the shaft. This procedure would assure that the location of the vein would be known, that the shaft

would follow the vein, and that there would be no deadwork except such bulldozer trenching as was necessary to uncover the vein.

Mr. McLure began his work as he states in his letter. He did not, however, bulldoze to bedrock but did little more than clear a shaft site with the bulldozer and then start sinking in the alluvium. Mr. Reed of the Bureau of Mines visited the project on October 12 or 13, 1951 and reported that McLure had started to sink the shaft, although he had not reached bedrock as specified in the contract. Because of the presence of hubnerite in the float, Reed thought that the shaft was not far from the vein but suggested that we send a geologist to examine the property as soon as possible. Because we were short handed, we were unable to free a man immediately, but on November 27 wired Mr. McLure stating that a Survey geologist would meet him at Philipsburg. Mr. McLure, on the 28th, wired that weather conditions made it impossible to make the examination. A photostat of his telegram is enclosed.

Mr. McLure is not quite correct in stating that ". . . At this time the Field Team in Spokane notified us to stop operations until they could send out a geologist to examine the surface". Mr. McLure's operations were stopped by the Montana winter, not by the Field Team. A photostat of Mr. McLure's November report is attached in which Mr. McLure states "Due to the unusual amount of snow at the elevation of the mine, making the roads impossible, we are forced to suspend operations as of November 30, 1951 until spring". However, we did tell Mr. McLure that he should not begin work until it was possible for someone from the Field Team to visit the property again in the spring.

The property was inspected on the 27th of May, 1952 by J. J. Quinlan almost immediately after it became accessible. In his memorandum to me dated June 27 Quinlan states, "At the time of my inspection the shaft was caved at the collar. The timber at the collar shows the direction of the shaft to be N. 71° W. and that it is sunk on an incline of 18 degrees." The attached photographs taken in July 1952 show the condition of the shaft. In spite of Mr. McLure's contention that, "it would have been cheaper to continue the present incline to the 100-foot level and crosscut from there if necessary", I think that the photographs indicate clearly that rehabilitation of the inclined shaft would have been very expensive--and perhaps impossible. Furthermore, since the incline had advanced 62 feet and not only had failed to find the vein but was still in overburden, it was fairly obvious that further sinking of the incline would be useless until the position of the vein and the depth of the overburden were known.

At this point the Field Team could have, and perhaps should have, terminated the contract on the basis that by starting his shaft before he had reached bedrock and uncovered the vein Mr. McLure had not followed the terms of his contract. Furthermore, the fact that his inclined shaft fell in during the winter indicated that Mr. McLure had not done an especially competent job. The Field Team felt, however, that Mr. McLure's intentions had been honest, although his efforts had been to some degree misguided. Furthermore, no information of either positive

or negative value had been obtained as a result of the work to date, and it was believed that some further efforts to explore the Onyx vein might be worthwhile, provided that it did not cost too much.

Inasmuch as the overburden was deeper than had been expected and Mr. McLure's bulldozing had failed to reach bedrock, it did not appear that further attempts to bulldoze through the overburden would be worthwhile.

It seemed obvious, therefore, that the logical thing to do was to locate the vein more precisely by means of two shallow churn drill or diamond drill holes which would permit a shaft to be located with more certainty and thus would find the vein with a minimum of digging through the overburden. (Quinlan's inspection report of June 26 discusses this, as does Reed's report of July 29, 1952.) Mr. McLure was reluctant to accept this suggestion but finally agreed to do it, although, as far as we know, he never made any arrangements to contract for a driller. On August 11 a recommendation was sent to the Chairman of the Operating Committee for a proposed amendment to permit the drilling. On August 22 a telegram was received here "reserving decision on the proposed amendment until Selfridge had discussed financial problems relating to the contract." The matter was therefore held pending your visit to the Northwest.

Meanwhile, Mr. McLure had submitted another application for the exploration of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, a nearby property, and the Bear and Float contract became, unfortunately, somewhat entangled in the new application as Mr. McLure wished to abandon the Bear and Float claims in favor of the Double Eagle proposal. A preliminary field examination was made of the Double Eagle property on May 27, 1952 as soon as the country opened up. It was the Field Team's opinion as stated in our letter of July 6 "that a worthwhile exploration project could be worked out with the applicant; however, we feel that the work should be progressing to our satisfaction on the Bear and Float property, contract Idm-Ell4, by the same company, before another exploration contract is granted this company." (Note again that the Field Team was attempting to have the Bear and Float contract brought to a successful conclusion.)

During your visit here in September of last year, this matter was discussed with you, and I recall that you stated that the fact that McLure's work had not proved satisfactory on the Bear and Float property should not necessarily prejudice consideration of another project where the work involved would be simpler and more apt to be within the Operator's capacity to perform. Since we regarded the Double Eagle property as worthy of a small amount of exploration and Mr. McLure preferred to explore this property rather than the Bear and Float claim, we arranged with Mr. McLure to terminate the Bear and Float contract and we recommended a small project at the Double Eagle. In terminating the one contract and attempting to negotiate the other we obviously had to give McLure some hope and our letter of October 27 to McLure could be interpreted as something of a commitment. Note, however, that we merely said "the Field Team <u>believes</u> that a small exploration project...

can be justified..." No further commitment was entered into by me or any other member of the local staff, and I am positive that Mr. McLure was aware that in matters of this nature the Field Team cannot make commitments but can only recommend.

I wasn't present during the time when you talked to Mr. McLure. Quinlan recalls that you told McLure that it would be possible to terminate the Bear and Float contract and enter into a contract on the Double Eagle property. Quinlan does not believe that you made any promise to McLure and from my subsequent conversations with you, I am sure that you would have been careful to avoid making a definite commitment. Unfortunately, I am equally sure that McLure is convinced in his own mind that you did.

Frankly, I was somewhat disturbed by the turn-down of the Double Eagle proposal. Because of the difficulties which we have had in dealing with Mr. McLure, I am not anxious to see us enter into another contract, for as I see the situation, at best the Double Eagle property is not likely to be anything but a small producer of tungsten; I believe also that we would have difficulty in justifying a denial on geologic grounds because there is quite obviously a reasonable exploration bet on the property which could be tested at small cost. The only really logical basis that we would have for denial would be because McLure had proved by the Bear and Float contract that he was not competent to carry out an exploration program. Unless we are willing to deny it on this basis, I think that it would be better to approve a small contract with full knowledge that we would have to follow it very closely. This is essentially the recommendation made by the Field Team in forwarding the Double Eagle report.

In regard to the last question in which you asked us to investigate the possibility that one of the two copies of the denial letter sent to our office may have been made available to Mr. McLure, in checking I find that we received the original of the letter, which I am returning herewith. I can only assume that through a mixup in mailing in the DMEA Washington office, Mr. McLure received the carbons that were intended for us. No one in this office gave any carbons of this letter to Mr. McLure. We wouldn't have under any circumstances and we couldn't have because we never received them.

There is a third subject that Mr. McLure brings up, and that is the matter of payment. We have recently audited Mr. McLure's accounts. Our auditors have been forced to make a number of deletions and quite a few difficulties have arisen. An audit report is in preparation but some of these items are discussed in the attached self-explanatory memorandum, dated March 4, by J. S. McNabb, in which he points out that Mr. McLure has failed to comprehend the reimbursement phase of the DMEA contract. Your attention is also directed to a letter from Mr. C. A. Turner to Mr. Jay L. Chambers, dated March 6, 1953, and to a reply from Mr. Chambers dated March 16, both of which discuss the audit. We would be pleased to have your advice on how this matter should be handled.

There is a further complication revealed by the audit. Mr. McLure states that "about two weeks ago two auditors for the DMEA went over the books of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. and came to the conclusion that they would not allow the bulldozing of the road and excavating for the inclined shaft, and therefore the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. owed the DMEA between $600 and $800." This statement we can only believe, arises from Mr. McLure's misunderstanding of the DMEA contract. Mr. McLure has claimed $840.00 as the cost of the bulldozing. Audit of his books show, however, that the bulldozing was contracted from Granite County, Montana, and a receipt from the County shows that only $149.96 was paid for these services. Naturally our auditors had to disallow $690.04, the amount in excess of cost. Other disallowances made by the auditors included $597.50 for supervision and $62.50 for transportation. Some of these amounts could be substantiated by Mr. McLure. As a result, Mr. McLure owes the DMEA a total of $1,350.04. When his vouchers were presented for payment we did not know that the contract would not be completed, and they were paid in full. These payments were made early in the program when, as you will recall, such items as have been disallowed were not required to be as thoroughly invoiced as they now are.

Were it not for these difficulties, I would urge that DMEA reverse its decision and enter into a contract with McLure for the Double Eagle property, for I honestly believe that the property presents a very minor but nevertheless perfectly valid exploration proposal, denial of which would be difficult to justify on geologic grounds. Because of Mr. McLure's apparent misunderstanding of the DMEA contract and his poor performance on the Bear and Fleet contract, I cannot urge such reconsideration. In fact it would seem that Mr. McLure is in the embarrassing position of being liable for refund to the Government of all or part of the $1,350.04 which was deleted by audit of his contract. It would seem that there are two ways in which this problem might be handled, 1) for McLure to repay the $1,350.04, which we believe McLure is financially unable to do, and 2) a less publicized way would be to approve a contract at the Double Eagle, which should be strictly on a unit cost basis, and in which it would be understood with McLure that sums owed the Government from the Bear and Fleet contract would be deducted from payments due under the new contract.

Sincerely,

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures
cc: USBM (2)
Quinlan

400

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
1201 North Division Street
Spokane 2, Washington

March 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. S. McNabb, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Double Eagle Tungsten Co. (McLure and McLure)
Granite County, Philipsburg, Montana,
Contract Idm-K114, Docket No. DMEA 315 (tungsten)

Mr. Turner's audit of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. reveals some things requiring attention.

The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. purchased operating equipment for the project from Arthur Taylor, Philipsburg, Montana, on an installment sales contract in the amount of $3,000.00, dated October 1, 1951. This installment sales contract is supported by a chattel mortgage held by the Flint Creek Valley Bank, Philipsburg, Montana. Down payment by the Operator was to be $385.00 with the balance to the Flint Creek Valley Bank in installments of $385.00 on the first day of November and December 1951, the first of January, June, July, August 1952, and final payment of $305.00 on September 1, 1952. At the time the audit was made, approximately $1,460 principal, plus accrued interest at the rate of 6 percent, remained unpaid.

This installment sales contract covered all the equipment used by the Operator under the exploration contract, listed as follows in the contract:

Equipment to be rented:

Air compressor at $325.00 per month
Drifter at $55.00 per month
Gas hoist at $100.00 per month
Sump pump at $20.00 per month

W. S. Martin

Equipment to be purchased in which the Government would have an equity:

Water tank	$ 51.00
Set water and air hose	65.00
3 sets drill steel	49.00
2" pipe	96.00
Fittings and tools	100.00
Total	$361.00

Equipment to be depreciated:

2 tram cars at $4.20 per month.

The inventory of equipment made a part of the chattel mortgage is nowhere completely itemized, the items being listed in a general way as follows:

Mining machinery Equipment Tools Steel Cable, hose and pipe 1 Ingersoll-Rand compressor 10x12 with air receiver 1 Ingersoll-Rand stoper 1 Ingersoll-Rand liner Hose and 1500 lbs. steel 2 Ingersoll-Rand jackhammers 4 mine cars - 1000 lbs. 600 feet 2" black pipe 600 feet 3/4" water line pipe	$3000.00

This transaction is further complicated by the fact that the equipment purchased by the Operator was not all suitable for the project. The compressor was equipped with an electric motor which had to be exchanged for a gas or diesel motor. This was accomplished by purchase from the Miller Machinery Co., Missoula, Montana, of a Wauksheu motor costing $650.00; electric motor trade-in, $350.00; balance to be paid, $300.00. Payments were made as follows on this balance: November 5, 1951, $50.00, December 13, 1951, $50.00, January 12, 1952, $50.00, and January 17, 1952, $150.00, plus accrued interest on unpaid balances. Since the Operator traded a portion of the mortgaged equipment in on a new piece of equipment, it would seem that the new piece of equipment would be subject to the mortgage until paid in full. This has not been verified to date, however.

As of November 1951 the Operator had claimed DMEA equipment rental in the amount of $1,305.00; equipment purchased, $361.00, and equipment depreciated, $4.20. These amounts were paid. Work under the contract was closed down in November 1951 because of winter conditions and subsequently, never resumed.

The question now arises as to the disposition of the above items and final settlement of the contract. In view of the manner in which the equipment was purchased, two solutions suggest themselves.

1. All of the amounts claimed to date for operating equipment rented ($1,305.00); operating equipment purchased ($361.00); operating equipment depreciated ($4.20); total, $1,670.20, could be deleted and the Operator's actual payments on this equipment considered as an equitable bill for the use of all equipment under the contract during life of three months, namely: Three payments of $385.00 to the Flint Creek Valley Bank, totaling $1,155.00, and three payments of $50.00 each to the Miller Machinery Co., a total of $1,305.00. In this manner these deletions would result in final settlement as follows:

	Claimed	Deleted	Allowable under this plan
Operating equipment rented	$1305.00	$1305.00	
Operating equipment purchased	361.00	361.00	$1305.00
Operating equipment depreciated	4.20	4.20	
Supervision	1200.00	597.50	602.50
Transportation	225.00	62.50	162.50
Contract work - bulldozing	840.00	690.04	149.96

Total amount deleted: $1715.24.

2. Since all of the operating equipment used at the property under Contract Idm-Mil4 was included in the sales contract with Arthur Taylor, the monthly payments of $385.00 could be considered as payments of equity in equipment purchased. This would be the only course of action available were the Government to assume an equity in the subject equipment. This equipment, however, has little resale value, and it would not be too advantageous to pay the outstanding balance on the purchase contract as well as the Double Eagle Tungsten Co.'s equity so that the equipment would revert wholly to Government ownership. The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. now is delinquent in payments under the terms of the purchase contract, and it can be assumed that full title to the equipment probably will not be required.

Mr. W. R. McLure, president of Double Eagle Tungsten Co., has failed to comprehend the reimbursement phase of the DMEA contract, and this has resulted in a situation so complicated that established DMEA accounting procedures probably cannot resolve it in a manner that will be fair and equitable to all interested parties. It is believed that the manner of settlement as described in solution No. 1 would adequately handle the situation and its adoption is recommended if it satisfies all legal aspects of the contract. In any case, there should be some provision for reimbursement to the company of a just amount for use of the equipment during the time of active exploration under the DMEA contract.

J. S. McNabb

Orig. & 3 - Wash.
USGS - 2
A/D
DMEA
J. S. McNabb
C. Turner
J. Chambers

Fig. I - View showing surface installations Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Fig. II - View showing slusher installation and caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

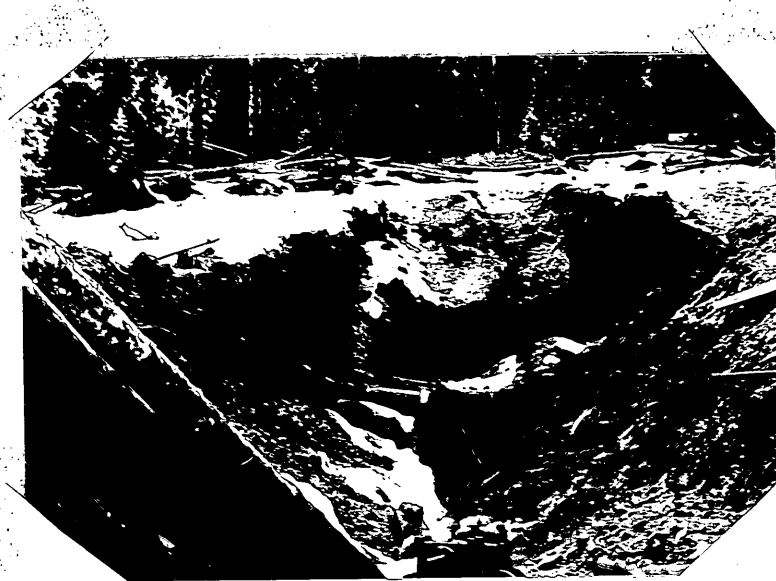

Fig. III - View showing caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

COPY

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BRIEF REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1951

Advanced incline 47 feet, making a total depth of 65 feet.

Due to the unusual amount of snow at the elevation of the mine, making the roads impassible, we are forced to suspend operations as of November 30, 1951, until spring.

By /s/ William R. Mc Lure
William R. McLure

TELEGRAM
Official Business - Government Rates

From: Spokane, Washington
Bureau: Mines

William R. McLure
Philipsburg, Montana

November 27, 1951

QUINLAN OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WILL MEET YOU AT PHILIPSBURG THURSDAY MORNING TO EXAMINE EXPLORATION PROJECT.

Glenn C. Reed

WESTERN UNION

1951 Nov. 28 AM 10 39

SKF025 PD - PHILIPSBURG MONT 28 1050A -
GLENN C. REED
BUREAU OF MINES 1201 NORTH DIVISION ST.

WEATHER CONDITION MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE EXAMINATION TOMORROW

WILLIAM R. MC LURE

1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Wash.
November 28, 1951

Mr. William R. McLure
Philipsburg, Montana

Dear Bill:

Reference is made to your telegram concerning inclement weather in the Philipsburg area. I have informed Quinlan who, accordingly, will defer action pending further word from you.

It is suggested that you inform Weissenborn of the Geological Survey directly, either by wire or telephone, when weather conditions again are suited to field examination work.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn C. Reed
Mining Engineer

cc: USGS, Spokane
S. M. Shelton
DMA
DF

extra copy, Amer 2324 cross reference copy in 315 file

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
1201 North Division Street
Spokane 2, Washington

March 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. S. McNabb, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Double Eagle Tungsten Co. (McLure and McLure)
Granite County, Philipsburg, Montana,
Contract Idm-K114, Docket No. DMEA 315 (tungsten)

Mr. Turner's audit of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. reveals some things requiring attention.

The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. purchased operating equipment for the project from Arthur Taylor, Philipsburg, Montana, on an installment sales contract in the amount of $3,000.00, dated October 1, 1951. This installment sales contract is supported by a chattel mortgage held by the Flint Creek Valley Bank, Philipsburg, Montana. Down payment by the Operator was to be $385.00 with the balance to the Flint Creek Valley Bank in installments of $385.00 on the first day of November and December 1951, the first of January, June, July, August 1952, and final payment of $305.00 on September 1, 1952. At the time the audit was made, approximately $1,460 principal, plus accrued interest at the rate of 6 percent, remained unpaid.

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Equipment to be depreciated:

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The inventory of equipment made a part of the chattel mortgage is nowhere completely itemized, the items being listed in a general way as follows:

Mining machinery Equipment Tools Steel Cable, hose and pipe 1 Ingersoll-Rand compressor 10x12 with air receiver 1 Ingersoll-Rand stoper 1 Ingersoll-Rand liner Hose and 1500 lbs. steel 2 Ingersoll-Rand jackhammers 4 mine cars - 1000 lbs. 600 feet 2" black pipe 600 feet 3/4" water line pipe	$3000.00

This transaction is further complicated by the fact that the equipment purchased by the Operator was not all suitable for the project. The compressor was equipped with an electric motor which had to be exchanged for a gas or diesel motor. This was accomplished by purchase from the Miller Machinery Co., Missoula, Montana, of a Wauhesha motor costing $650.00; electric motor trade-in, $350.00; balance to be paid, $300.00. Payments were made as follows on this balance: November 5, 1951, $50.00, December 13, 1951, $90.00, January 12, 1952, $60.00, and January 17, 1952, $150.00, plus accrued interest on unpaid balances. Since the Operator traded a portion of the mortgaged equipment in on a new piece of equipment, it would seem that the new piece of equipment would be subject to the mortgage until paid in full. This has not been verified to date, however.

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Transportation	225.00	62.50	162.50
Contract work - bulldozing	840.00	690.04	149.96

Total amount deleted: $1715.24.

2. Since all of the operating equipment used at the property under Contract Idm-8114 was included in the sales contract with Arthur Taylor, the monthly payments of $385.00 could be considered as payments of equity in equipment purchased. This would be the only course of action available were the Government to assume an equity in the subject equipment. This equipment, however, has little resale value, and it would not be too advantageous to pay the outstanding balance on the purchase contract as well as the Double Eagle Tungsten Co.'s equity so that the equipment would revert wholly to Government ownership. The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. now is delinquent in payments under the terms of the purchase contract, and it can be assumed that full title to the equipment probably will not be acquired.

Mr. W. R. McLure, president of Double Eagle Tungsten Co., has failed to comprehend the reimbursement phase of the DMEA contract, and this has resulted in a situation so complicated that established DMEA accounting procedures probably cannot resolve it in a manner that will be fair and equitable to all interested parties. It is believed that the manner of settlement as described in solution No. 1 would adequately handle the situation and its adoption is recommended if it satisfies all legal aspects of the contract. In any case, there should be some provision for reimbursement to the company of a just amount for use of the equipment during the time of active exploration under the DMEA contract.

J. S. McNabb

Orig. & 3 - Wash.
USGS - 2
A/D
DMEA
J. S. McNabb
G. Turner
J. Chambers

400

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MAR 17 1953

Hon. James E. Murray
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Murray:

Mr. Bill Broadgate has sent me a letter addressed to you under date of March 4, 1953, by Mr. William R. McLure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana. Mr. McLure is concerned by our denial of his company's application for assistance in an exploration project covering the Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana, our Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten.

As Mr. McLure mentioned in his first paragraph, he sent a corresponding letter to Senator Mansfield, which letter has been sent to us, so that we are already investigating this matter and as soon as the results of our investigations are received, we will write to you in more detail and return your enclosures, as requested.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

WSMartin/ls 3/16/53

CC: MR. BILL BROADGATE
421 Tower Building, Wash'n 5, D.C.
DOCKET
FIELD TEAM, REGION 2
CODE 400
ADMN. READING FILE
R. W. GUEHAN, USBM
D. M. LEMMON, USGS

NOTE FOR FILES: Letter sent to Senator Murray by Wm. R. McLure under date of March 4, is identical to that sent to Senator Mansfield under date of March 3 except for the first paragraph which reads:

"I am writing this letter to both you and Senator Mansfield in order that both of you may know just how the small mining operator is treated by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration."

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. H. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

MAR 1 6 1953

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Company
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

Enclosed are copies of a letter of March 10, 1953, received from U. S. Senator Mike Mansfield. The correspondence mentioned therein included:

(1) Letter of March 3, 1953, to the Senator from the subject company (of which we enclose two copies).
(2) Copy of your letter of October 27, 1952, to Mr. William McLure, President of the subject company.
(3) Copy of our letter of February 16, 1953, to the subject company.
(4) Reports of analyses from Montana Laboratory Company, Philipsburg, Montana, as follows:

Date	Double Eagle Tungsten Co.	Ag.oz/t	Au.oz/t	%Cu	%Pb	%WO_3
Sept. 4, 1951	Bear Claim #1	65.6			5.16	
Sept. 10, 1951	Double Eagle Claim, Shaft # 1					4.60
Sept. 10, 1951	Mill Test Heads:					
	Bear Ore	2.5	.020	0.29	1.59	2.20
	Double Eagle Ore	4.8	.020	0.44	0.27	3.15

Our reply of March 12 to Senator Mansfield is, as you will note from the enclosed copies thereof, only an acknowledgment and not an answer to the various questions raised by Mr. McLure. We shall be pleased to receive whatever comments you may feel would assist us in this matter, but there are two specific subjects on which information is necessary:

(1) Your above-mentioned letter of October 27, 1952, could reasonably be read as a commitment, and we need to know whether any further commitment was entered into by you or by any of your staff.

(2) The copy which Mr. McLure submitted to the Senator of our letter of February 16, 1953, to his company, is not a copy of the original letter we sent to him, but is a copy of the information copy we sent you, showing in the lower left-hand corner the distribution of other copies within the Department of the Interior as well as the name of the engineer who initiated our letter. As you are doubtless aware, departmental instructions state that such identification data shall not appear on copies sent outside the Department. Please investigate the possibility that one of the two copies sent your office may have been made available to Mr. McLure.

It will be necessary for us to prepare a prompt reply regarding the above denial and you will appreciate that the sooner we receive your advice the sooner we can take appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Selfridge

Chairman, Operating Committee

Enclosures

APPROVED:

J. H. Hedges

Member, Bureau of Mines

A. R. Kinkel, Jr.

Member, Geological Survey

cc: DOCKET
ADMN. READ. FILE
FT. REGION II
CODE 400
OPER. COMMITTEE
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GEEHAN, USBM

FARutledge/ls
3/12/53

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE

March 10, 1953

Mr. G. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co. Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Mittendorf:

I am enclosing herewith correspondence I have received from Mr. William E. McLure, President of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company at Philipsburg, Montana.

I would appreciate your going over this matter again and advising me on it in view of his communication. Please return the enclosures with your reply.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Signed: Mike Mansfield

COPY

DOUBLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN COMPANY

PHILIPSBURG, MONTANA

March 3, 1953

Senator Mike Mansfield
Capitol Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I am writing this letter to both you and Senator Murray in order that both of you may know just how the small mining operator is treated by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.

In January of 1951 I placed an application with the D.M.E.A. for a small exploration loan on my Bear and Float (Tungsten) claims. The request was for sufficient money to sink a perpendicular shaft 100 feet deep and drift 200 feet from the bottom. The shaft was to cut a flat deposit which did not show on the surface. The D.M.E.A. did not wish a perpendicular shaft so they changed it to an incline one.

In the spring of 1951 a Mr. Roby, an engineer from the Field Team No. II D.M.E.A., came to Philipsburg and went over the ground with me. We determined the best place for the Inclined Shaft, and also where the preliminary work should be done.

On Aug. 16, 1951, I was granted an Exploration Project Contract (Idm-E114). I at once formed a small corporation and, with the consent of the D.M.E.A., transferred the loan and all of the property to it.

On Sept. 1, 1951, we began the preliminary work of building 1000 feet of road, excavating for the collar of the shaft, erecting a small building and moving in machinery and equipment. When this was completed we notified the Field Team and they sent out another engineer, a Mr. Glenn Reed from Spokane, who went over the project with me, O.K.ed everything and told me to proceed with the shaft.

We proceeded to sink the shaft and by the end of November we had reached a depth of 62 feet, but were still in broken ground. At this time the Field Team in Spokane notified us to stop operations until they could send out a Geologist to examine the surface. As there was snow on the ground the property was idle all winter.

During the following June and July, another engineer from the Field Team, a Mr. James Quinlan, made several trips to the property and came up with the conclusion that the Incline was sunk in the wrong place and I would have to Diamond Drill all over again and then sink a new Incline. I argued that it would be cheaper to continue the present

Incline to the 100 ft. level and crosscut from there if it was necessary, also that my contract did not call for any more Diamond Drilling. But I was told that if I did not do it their way they would cancel my contract.

Some time prior to this we (The Double Eagle Tungsten Co.) had placed an application with the D.M.E.A. for a small loan on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, which we own in the same district. The number of the application is D.M.E.A.-2324X. This original application is dated Jan. 2, 1952, and on April 8, 1952, was given the above number.

During the summer of 1952 I had several meetings with Mr. Quinlan in regard to both loans, and after much discussion we came to a compromise agreement. That if I would cancel the first contract they would grant the second (D.M.E.A.-2324X) and we would move the equipment from the first over to the second.

In November of 1952 I signed for the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. a "Termination of Exploration Project Contract by Agreement after Commencement but before Completion of the Work." This canceled the Bear and Float loan (Idm-E114).

About two weeks ago two Auditors for the D.M.E.A. went over the books of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. and came to the conclusion that they would not allow the Bulldozing of the road and excavating for the Incline Shaft and therefore the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. owed the D.M.E.A. between $600 & $800. Although the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. has paid over 30% of the costs and was only supposed to pay 25%.

The other day I received a letter from Mr. Mittenderf refusing to allow the loan on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims (D.M.E.A.-2324X).

I am confident that both of these projects justified development. Had I been allowed to sink a perpendicular shaft, or continued the Incline and drifted from the bottom, I would have found ore. I have ore on the surface at the Double Eagle which justifies development.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Field Team showing that in their opinion the Double Eagle justifies development. Also assays from Double Eagle and Bear claims and copy of Mittenderf letter.

Sincerely Yours,

Signed: William R. McLure

William R. McLure, President
Double Eagle Tungsten Co.

400

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MAR 12 1953

dmea 2324

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Mansfield:

We have your letter of March 10, 1953, enclosing correspondence you have received from Mr. William K. McNure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana. Mr. McNure is concerned by our denial of his company's application for assistance in an exploration project covering the Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana, our Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten.

The foregoing will be reviewed immediately, and as soon as the results of our investigations are received we will write to you in more detail, returning your enclosures as requested.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

CC: DOCKET
ADMN. READ. FILE
CODE 400
FIELD TEAM, REG. 2
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GREEHAN, USBM

WEMartin/ls
3/12/53

FEB 16 1953

Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
P. O. Box K
Philipsburg, Montana

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Gentlemen:

Your application for aid for an exploration project and other data available to us in Washington concerning the subject area have been reviewed.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgment, show definite promise of yielding materials of acceptable grade in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

Careful study of all our information, although noting a small amount of tungsten mineralization on your property, indicates to us that the probability of disclosing minable ore reserves by your proposed program is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. We regret to advise you, under these circumstances, that your application for exploration assistance is denied.

We wish to thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Program and for bringing this property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

FARutledge/ls
2/11/53

cc: DOCKET
FIELD TEAM, REG. II
CODE 400
ADMN. READ. FILE
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GREENAN, USBM

OPERATING COMMITTEE

400

Administrator, DMEA

Feb. 12, 1953

Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division, DMEA

Denial of application for exploration assistance in the amount of $22,902.00
Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

The denial of the subject application by this Division is based on the following information:

(1) The applicant proposed to explore the northeast extension of the Combination vein on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. A crosscut of 150 feet and 300 feet of drifting were proposed.

In the application, the applicant stated that Bureau of Mines D. D. Hole No. 15 cut 10 feet of ore (Combination vein) at 182 feet. However, drill log and assays from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4914: "Investigation of the Combination Silver-Tungsten Mine, Granite County, Montana," show that where intersected the vein consisted of 2½ feet of vein quartz devoid of tungsten mineralization.

(2) Extensive development at the adjoining Combination Mine, 14,000 feet of drifts and inclines and 1,000 feet of shafts, has indicated two ore shoots of silver-copper mineralization with minor tungsten. These ore shoots have been mainly mined out.

Of a $70,000.00 DMEA contract (Idm-2209), $27,792.18 has been spent to date at the Combination Mine with negligible results. Distribution of the tungsten is erratic and, exclusive of the high-grade spots, the ore probably averages about 0.2 percent WO_3. Further exploration under said contract is of questionable merit and the contract is being terminated.

(3) Known tungsten mineralization on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims is exposed in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle claim and is confined to a small lens, 2.3 feet in width, in the Combination vein. Apparent strike and dip of the Combination vein at this location is N. 35° E., 16° NW.

The tungsten mineralization is associated with a N. 80° W. fault that dips 70° SW. Previous trenching has exposed the vein on the south side of this fault where, according to John Gale, it was barren.

(4) As a result of the Field Team's examination, the applicant's original program of crosscutting and drifting was not considered feasible. Instead an alternate program of trenching was recommended by the Field Team.

North of the shaft the vein has been eroded away in the area of the small ravine shown on the map attached to the report, and therefore the proposed work was to be started in the vicinity of the shaft and extended to the south.

The vein has, however, already been uncovered south of the shaft with negative results, as stated in 3 above.

(5) Though a moderate exploration program was recommended by the Field Team, this Division feels that participation by the Government in additional exploration of the Combination vein for tungsten is not warranted on the basis of the information submitted. The results of our other exploration program on the adjoining areas of the same vein are also negative, and to date we have had no encouraging indications of improvement in grade.

W. S. Martin, Acting Chief
Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division

FARutledge/ls
2/11/53

CC: DOCKET
CODE 400
OPER. COMMITTEE
ADMN. READ. FILE
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. G THAN, USBM

MF-500

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

REFERENCE SLIP

DATE 2-3-53

REFERRED TO:

1. H. Berry - Rm. 4624
2. ~~Operating Committee~~
3. Miss Lanahan, Rm. 4538
4. code 420 - Rm. 3538

FOR:

..... Action	..... Recommendation
..... Approval	..... Record
..... Comment	of .....
..... Conference	..... Referring
..... Consideration	to .....
..... Filing	..... Reply for signa-
..... Instructions	ture of .....
..... Investigation	..... Rewriting
..... Initials	..... Signature
..... Mailing	..... Suggestions
..... Previous correspondence	..... Your information

REMARKS: Field Report on Examination (this is supplemental - requested by Wash. Office)
For agenda 2/6/53

Check (X) before the items needing attention.

Adams (AL)
Initials of sender

GPO 16—63815-1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1953

January 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. J. Quinlan, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey and
J. S. McNabb, Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines

Subject: Field Examination, Docket 2324X (Tungsten), Application of Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana

INTRODUCTION

The subject examination was made November 1, 1952, in connection with an application for exploration assistance made by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company of Philipsburg, Montana. Details of the exploration program were discussed with Mr. William McLure, President of the Company, at Philipsburg, Montana, on November 2, 1952, and during a telephone conversation December 29, 1952.

A preliminary field examination of the Double Eagle property was made by J. J. Quinlan on May 27, 1952; results of this examination have been incorporated in this memorandum. Mr. William McLure accompanied Mr. Quinlan during this examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Double Eagle Tungsten Company be granted an Exploration Project Contract to explore the Combination vein for tungsten on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. The proposed exploration is to be conducted in two stages; Stage II is to consist of two alternatives, the selection of which will depend on the results of Stage I. Stage I is to consist of stripping with a bulldozer to uncover and better expose the vein in the vicinity of the Double Eagle shaft. The estimated cost of this stage is $485.00. Stage II, alternative (1) is to consist of approximately 200 feet of dozer trenches to strip overburden from vein. The estimated cost of this work is $2,950.00; or an estimated total cost of $3,778.50 allowing for Stage I and Stage II, alternative (1). Stage II, alternative (2)

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-6-53
(Date)

is to consist of 200 feet of drifting on the vein. The estimated cost of this work is $9,825.00, or an estimated total cost of $10,358.50 allowing for Stage I and Stage II, alternative (2).

Attention is directed to the fact that the proposed contract is essentially a transfer of funds remaining in the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's Bear and Float Contract, Idm-E114, after termination by mutual agreement of the Operator and the Government. It is the opinion of the Operator and the examining team that funds can be better spent on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims than on the Bear and Float claims.

APPLICANT

The applicant is the Double Eagle Tungsten Company, P.O. Box K, Philipsburg, Montana.

The applicant was granted a DMEA contract to explore the Bear and Float claims (Docket No. DMA-315 - Tungsten , Double Eagle Tungsten Co., (McLure & McLure), Bear and Float Claims, Granite County, Montana, Exploration Project Contract Idm-E114. This contract has been terminated by mutual consent of the Operator and the Government.

COMPETENCE OF APPLICANT

Work on the Bear and Float project was not carried out in the best possible manner because deep overburden created a special problem for the Operator. As the Eagle and Double Eagle claim presents a somewhat simpler problem, it is believed that the Operator is competent to direct the proposed exploration.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of two unpatented quartz lode mining claims, the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. The Eagle and Double Eagle claims are recorded in the records of Granite County, Montana, in Book 21 on pages 516 and 517.

The claims are owned by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company. The Double Eagle Tungsten Company obtained the property in August 1951 by a quit claim deed from William R. McLure, Beatrice McLure, Charles McLure and Beverly McLure.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Double Eagle property in Sec. 3, T. 8 N., R. 14 W., M.P.M., Granite County, Montana, is 9½ miles northwest of Philipsburg, Montana. The property is reached from Philipsburg by 12½ miles of unimproved County and Forest Service roads.

Philipsburg (population 1300) is a mining and ranching

community on U. S. Highway 10A, 31 miles north of Anaconda and 27 miles south of Drummond, Montana. Philipsburg is served by a spur line of the Northern Pacific Railroad which connects with the main transcontinental line at Drummond.

The Double Eagle property is contiguous to the Combination property (DMEA Docket No. 1981, Tungsten, Exploration Project Contract Idn-8209).

HISTORY AND PAST PRODUCTION

Little work has been done to prospect the Combination vein on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. There is no recorded production from these claims.

The Combination mine which adjoins the applicant's claims on the south was discovered in 1882. The mine was most actively exploited from 1888 to 1897, when the Combination Mining and Milling Company reportedly mined approximately 100,000 tons of ore from which was recovered 2,135,000 ounces of silver and 1,411 ounces of gold. Since 1897 the mine has been active from time to time, and since that date approximately 40,000 tons of ore has been produced from which was recovered 243,718 ounces of silver, 587 ounces of gold and 357,323 pounds of copper. Most of this later production is reported to have come from dumps and tailing. For a more complete history of the combination property and for results of DMEA work, consult DMEA Docket No. 1981.

MINE WORKINGS

Several pits and one shallow shaft were the only mine workings examined on the applicant's claims. To the examiners' belief and knowledge these workings constitute the major portion of workings on the applicant's claims.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The property is underlain by quartzites which are a part of the Spokane formation Belt series (pre-Cambrian age). The rocks in the vicinity of the property generally strike N 30° W and dip 10 to 20° SW; however, local variation from these attitudes is common. At the Double Eagle shaft the rocks strike approximately N 35° E and dip 16° NW, and at the pit on the Eagle Claims, they strike N 23° E and dip 25° NW.

It is believed that the vein exposed on the property is the northward extension of the Combination vein. This vein has been developed and exploited for silver at the Combination mine which adjoins the applicant's property on the south.

The Combination vein is a fissure vein which generally

conforms to the bedding of the quartzite; however, locally it cuts the bedding. For the most part, it is a simple fissure but in places it splits into several segments. The vein averages 2.5 feet in width, but at local bedding rolls and adjacent to faults it may thicken to a maximum width of 6 feet. The vein is an unusually persistent structure having a proven strike length of 1,900 feet, and it has been explored down the dip for over 2,200 feet. Recent trenching and diamond drilling by the U. S. Bureau of Mines indicates at least an additional 1,400 feet of strike length.

The Combination vein is a quartz vein containing variable amounts of tetrahedrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and huebnerite. Pyromorphite, malachite, native silver, argentite(?), chalcocite(?), and scheelite have been noted in oxidized portions of the vein.

The vein is exposed in a trench on the Eagle Claim and in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle Claim. Where exposed in the trench on the Eagle Claim, the vein is 1.5 feet wide and consists of quartz stained with limonite. The vein strikes N 28° E and dips 25° NW. The vein exposed in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle Claim is 2.3 feet wide and consists of quartz, huebnerite and minor specks of tetrahedrite and pyrite. A sample cut across the vein assayed 0.61 percent WO_3. The dump contains many specimens of high grade ore; a sample of this material assayed 7.19 percent WO_3. It is difficult to take a reliable strike and dip on the vein in the shaft as the vein is dragged against a fault exposed on the south wall of the shaft. The best estimate of the strike and dip of the vein in this area is N 35° E, 16° NW. The fault strikes N 80° W and dips 70° SW. The vein is not exposed on the south side of the fault in the shaft. However, Mr. W. R. McLure and Mr. John Cole, a mining engineer formerly employed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, report that the vein was cut in the trench on the south side of the fault. Mr. Cole, also, reports that the vein was barren where exposed. Because the wall of the trench has sloughed since the trench was excavated, this could not be verified. Some specimens of quartz were obtained by picking into the trench wall where Mr. McLure reported the vein had been cut. It could not be determined if these specimens were in place or whether they were float.

The vein is also reported cut in U. S. Bureau of Mines Diamond Drill Hole No. 15 which is located near the south side line of the Eagle Claim. The log of the hole indicates that the main vein structure was cut 188.4 feet below the collar of the hole and is 2.5 feet wide. Two strands of the vein 1.5 feet and 1.2 feet wide and several narrow quartz stringers were cut in the hanging wall of the vein within 10 feet of the main vein structure. Assay results from this zone were low. Assays ranged from 0.01 to 0.02 percent WO_3, <0.05 percent copper, <0.05 percent lead, 0.01 to 0.02 ounces gold, and trace to 2.54 ounces silver.

It would be well to point out that in the area of proposed exploration the vein appears to be near the surface and closely

follows the topography. If this be the case, faults of small displacement could easily offset segments of the vein and expose these segments to erosion.

EVALUATION OF PROPOSAL AND SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE

(This section should be studied with aid of map accompanying this memorandum.)

The applicant proposes to drop down slope from the Double Eagle shaft and crosscut 150 feet to the vein and drift 350 feet on the vein. The applicant cannot drop down slope more than 150 feet from the shaft or he will be off his property. Further, the applicant's proposal is not considered a feasible or practical approach to the problem.

Very little is known about the vein in the area of proposed exploration; even the strike and dip of the vein exposed in the shaft is questioned. However, the grade of ore exposed in the shaft indicates that additional work is warranted. To date, exploration at the Combination mine has shown the tungsten ore shoots to be small and erratic. For this reason, it is believed that the vein should be explored out from the known tungsten exposure in the Double Eagle shaft instead of dropping down slope and attempting to cut it with a crosscut or shaft.

Exploration of the type suggested in the preceding paragraph presents certain problems. The meager evidence available indicates that the vein is only a few feet or a few tens of feet below the surface and that the vein generally follows the topography. Therefore, because of the slight backs, it does not appear feasible to sink or raise on the vein. Exploration north of the shaft does not appear feasible because the vein is probably eroded in the area of the small ravine immediately north of the shaft. Therefore, the most logical area to start exploration appears to be to the south of the shaft.

A barren quartz vein has been reported cut in the trench immediately south of the shaft. It is proposed to uncover this exposure with a bulldozer and complete additional dozing in the immediate vicinity of the shaft to better expose the vein. This dozing should provide additional information as to the amount of overburden, grade and attitude of the vein, and with this information, additional exploration can be planned if warranted.

At this time, a logical second stage would appear to be to drive a drift toward the south on the vein which is to be exposed by the preliminary dozing. However, it may be that the grade, strike of the vein, and the amount of back that would be developed by the drift would make the drifting program unfeasible. Another possibility that might be considered would be additional dozing. It appears

possible that information obtained from the preliminary dozing might indicate that the vein could be stripped of overburden in this vicinity to gain information.

To summarize, the following two-stage program is recommended:

Stage I: Stripping with bulldozer to uncover and better expose vein in vicinity of Double Eagle shaft.

Stage II: This stage consists of one of two alternatives depending on results of Stage I.

Alternative (1) Approximately 200 feet of dozer trenches to strip overburden from vein.

Alternative (2) Drift 200 feet in a southerly direction on vein exposed by trenching under Stage I.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has prepared a cost estimate and Exhibit A of a specimen contract for this proposed program.

EXTRALATERAL RIGHT

The sketch map submitted with the application shows the outcrop of the Combination vein crossing and lines of the Eagle and Double Eagle Claim. The field examiners question this, however, as this point cannot be proven because of the poor exposures in the area.

ANOTHER FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED

The Double Eagle Tungsten Company's Bear and Float Exploration Project Contract Ida-8114 was terminated by mutual agreement of the Operator and the Government. The Field Team's letter of October 27, 1952 to Mr. William McLure transmitting the termination forms to the Operator states that the Field Team did not believe any prejudice would be attached to cancelling the Bear and Float Contract. This letter also states that the Field Team believed that a small exploration program could be justified on the Double Eagle Property.

The exploration target, that is, the Onyx vein, was never exposed by work under the Bear and Float Contract. Although work on the Bear and Float Claims was not carried out in the best possible manner and possibly the contract should have been terminated on the basis of incompetence, nevertheless, it must be realized that the deep overburden created somewhat of a special problem for the Operator. Undoubtedly, the Onyx vein could be located and further exploration carried out. However, the cost of such exploration does not appear warranted. As the Double Eagle property presents a simpler problem and appears to have a better chance of success, the Operator would much prefer to work here; in this, the Field Examiners concur.

CONCLUSIONS

The Double Eagle property is not considered a highly favorable exploration project nor is the Operator considered highly competent. However, it is believed that the tungsten showing in the Double Eagle shaft merits further exploration and the Operator is considered competent of directing the relatively simple exploration program. Close Government supervision of this project will have to be made if a contract is granted.

J. J. Quinlan

J. S. McNabb

Enclosure
Dist:
DMEA-Orig. & 3
USBM (3)
USGS (SRO)
Docket
Quinlan

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~
1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Washington
January 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: W. S. Anderson, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Cost estimate for exploration work proposed by William R. McLure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., Philipsburg, Mont., Docket No. DMEA 2324 (tungsten)

Application for Government assistance on the subject exploration work was made January 2, 1952. James Quinlan, U. S. Geological Survey, and John McNabb, U. S. Bureau of Mines, examined the property November 1, 1952. Also, James Quinlan made a previous examination on May 27, 1952. It was requested that the Bureau of Mines prepare a cost estimate of the proposed exploration.

The following estimate is based on information obtained from Mr. Quinlan and from the application as I have not visited the property.

The proposed exploration is to be conducted in two stages; Stage II is to consist of two alternatives, the selection of which will depend on the results of Stage I.

The work proposed in Stage I consists of:

Stripping with bulldozer to uncover vein which has been exposed in the shaft on the Double Eagle claim.

Stage II will consist of two alternatives:

(1) Trenching with bulldozer for a distance of approximately 200 feet.

(2) Drifting on the vein for a distance of 200 feet.

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

(date)

COST ESTIMATE

Stage I

Bulldozing, 25 hours @ $15/hr.	$375.00
Assays, 10 @ $5/ea.	50.00
Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day	60.00
Total estimated cost - Stage I	$485.00

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching, 200 feet with bulldozer, 160 hours @ $15/hr.	$2,400.00
Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day	400.00
Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00
Total	$2,950.00

Stage II - 2nd alternative

Drifting 200 feet (7'x5' cross-section) on a one shift a day basis - average 4' advance per shift. Total advance for a 26-day month - 104 feet.

Labor and supervision for one shift	Cost/foot
2 miners @ $16/day ea.	$ 8.00
1 surface laborer @ $16/day	4.00
Plus 10% Workmen's Comp., OAB, unemploy. ins.	1.20
Plus 8-1/3% overtime	1.00
1 supervisor-engineer, accounting, etc., @ $500/mo.	4.81
Total	$19.01

Operating Equipment - Rental basis	Cost/foot
1 - 315 cfm portable compressor @ $325/mo.	$ 3.13
1 - Eimco loader @ $90/mo.	0.87
2 - mine cars @ $20/mo. ea.	0.38
2 - drills with pusher leg @ $50/mo. ea.	0.96
1 - 3/4 ton pickup @ $100/mo.	0.96
Total	$ 6.30

Supplies	Cost/foot
Powder, 15#/ft. @ $21.75/100#	$ 3.26
Caps, 20/4' round @ $21.60/1000	0.11
Fuse, 200'/4' round @ $13/1000'	0.52
Steel and bits, assume	1.20
Rail, 20# @ $7.80/100#	1.03
Spikes, bolts and fish plates	0.15
Air hose, 50' @ $98/100') Water hose, 50' @ $90/100')	0.47
Air 2" pipe @ $48.63/100') Water 1" pipe @ $16.00/100')	0.65
Small tools and misc. equip. - $200	1.00
Maintenance and repairs	1.50
Freight - $200	1.00
Pickup operating cost, assume	0.30
Total	$11.19

Unit Cost of installing timber	Cost/foot
Drift 5'x7' in clear	
22 lineal ft. timber for posts & caps/ set @ $0.25/lin. ft.	$ 1.10
3" lagging for back, 90 bd. ft. @ $65/1000 bd. ft.	1.17
Labor	
2 men for 2 hrs/set @ $2/hr. - $8	1.60
1 man framing 1 set, 2 hrs. @ $2/hr. - $4	0.80
Plus 10% Workmen's Comp., OAB, unemploy. ins.	0.24
Total	$ 4.91

Recapitulation cost of breaking and mucking with timbered heading	Cost/foot
Labor and supervision	$19.01
Operating equipment	6.30
Supplies	11.19
Timber	4.91
	$41.41
Plus 10% contingencies	4.14
Total cost/foot of advance	$45.55

Assaying	150.00
Construction of Compressor and storage shed	500.00

Total Cost of Project

Stage I

Bulldozing, 25 hours @ $15/hr.	$375.00
Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day	60.00
Assays, 10 @ $5/ea.	50.00
	$485.00
Plus 10% cont.	48.50
Total	$533.50

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching, 200 feet with bulldozer, 160 hrs. @ $15/hr.	$2,400.00
Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day	400.00
Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00
	$2,950.00
Plus 10% cont.	295.00
Total	$3,245.00

Stage II - 2nd alternative

1. Drifting 200 feet @ $45.55/ft.	$9,110.00
2. Assaying 30 samples @ $5/ea.	150.00
3. Construction of compressor and storage shed	500.00
	$9,760.00
Plus 10% of items 2 and 3 for contingencies	65.00
Total estimated cost of 2nd alternative	$9,825.00

Estimated Total Cost of Stage I and Stage II if 1st alternative is followed	$3,778.50
Estimated Total Cost of Stage I and Stage II if 2nd alternative is followed	$10,358.50

Exploration Project Contract
Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc.
Docket No. DMEA 2324 (tungsten)

EXHIBIT "A"

Description of the Work

Stage I

Estimated time schedule 0-10 days

1. Stripping with bulldozer to uncover vein exposed in the prospect shaft on the Double Eagle claim.

Stage II

Estimated time schedule 10 days - 3 months

Stage II to consist of two alternatives:

1. Trenching of vein exposed in Stage I for a distance of approximately 200 feet.

2. Drift 200 feet on vein exposed in Stage I.

Estimated Cost of Project

*Indicates allowable maximum

Stage I

Bulldozer stripping to uncover vein exposed in shaft on Double Eagle claim.

1. Independent contracts
   Bulldozing 25 hours @ $15/hr. $375.00*

2. Labor, Supervision, Consultants
   Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day 60.00*

3. Operating materials
   None

4. Operating equipment
   None

5. Rehabilitation and repairs
   None

6. New buildings, improvements, installations
   None

7. Miscellaneous
   Assays - 10 @ $5/ea. $ 50.00*

$485.00

Plus 10% contingencies 48.50

$533.50*

Govt. participation @ 75% $400.13*

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching 200 feet with bulldozer to uncover vein if vein strikes east-west.

1. Independent contracts
   Bulldozing 160 hrs @ $15/hr. $2,400.00*

2. Labor, Supervision, Consultants
   Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day 400.00*

3. Operating materials
   None

4. Operating equipment
   None

5. Rehabilitation and repairs
   None

6. New buildings, improvements, installations
   None

7. Miscellaneous
   Assays, 30 @ $5/ea. 150.00*

$2,950.00

Plus 10% contingencies 295.00

Total estimated cost of Stage II 1st alternative $3,245.00*

Govt. participation @ 75% $2,433.75*

Stage II - 2nd alternative

Drifting on vein exposed by Stage I if vein strikes north-south

1. Independent contracts	
None	
2. Labor, Supervision & Consultants	
Labor plus overtime, OAB, unemploy-insurance, workmen's compensation	$3,368.00*
Supervision - $500/mo.	$ 962.00*
3. Operating materials	2,692.00*
4. Operating equipment	
To be rented	1,260.00*
5. Rehabilitation and repairs	
None	
6. New buildings, improvements and installations	
Compressor house and storage shed	500.00*
7. Miscellaneous	
Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00*
	$8,932.00
Plus 10% contingencies	893.20
Total cost of Stage II - 2nd alternative	$9,825.20*
Govt. participation @ 75%	$7,368.90*
Cost of Stage I and II if 2nd alternative is followed	$10,358.70*
Govt. participation @ 75%	$ 7,769.03*

Summary:

Cost per foot of	Cost/foot
Labor, supervision, materials & equipment	
Labor plus 10% OAB, unemploy. ins., workmen's comp.	$14.20
Supervision	4.81
Materials and supplies	11.19
Operating equipment	6.30
Timber cost and installation	4.91
	$41.41
Plus 10% contingencies	4.14
Total estimated cost per foot	$45.55*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

1+7 A

C O P Y

March 17, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior

Re: Docket DMEA-2324X-Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Attention: C. O. Mittendorf

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum from Glenn C. Reed of the Bureau of Mines to A. E. Weissenborn, giving a resume of available information on the subject application.

Mr. Reed believes that a thorough geologic examination should be made before action is taken at field team level. Such an examination will have to await proper ground conditions.

Thank you for calling this matter to our attention as the memorandum had been filed before being acted upon.

Sincerely yours

Elton A. Youngberg
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures
cc: USBM, Spokane
USBM, Albany

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Mines

1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Wash.
January 10, 1952

MEMORANDUM

To: A. E. Weissenborn

From: Glenn C. Reed

Subject: Exploration application, Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Granite County, Montana.

In accord with your request, following is a resume of available information concerning the subject claim.

The presumed extension of the Combination vein was probed by Bureau of Mines drill hole 15 on Combination ground but near the Double Eagle side line at the projected position of the Combination vein. Two and one-half feet of lean vein quartz devoid of tungsten mineralization was penetrated.

This hole was selected because a nearby shallow prospect shaft dump on the Double Eagle claim contained several tons of ore visually estimated at 2 to 3 percent contained WO_3. This prospect shaft later was cleaned out by the applicant to its present depth of 25 feet. According to both J. W. Cole and the applicant, this work revealed a 2-foot quartz vein with hubnerite concentrated along the vein hanging wall. Tungsten content of this vein has been estimated by Cole at 2 to 3 percent. This grade estimate is roughly confirmed by a character specimen in my possession. Cole further remarks that the vein crops as barren quartz at the surface in the upthrown block of a normal NW striking fault.

My guess is that tungsten is concentrated in the vein structure at or near the locus of this fault. This, incidentally, is a pattern more or less characteristic of the tungsten-rich portions of the Combination vein.

I feel that the prospect should be given a thorough geologic examination before action is taken at Field Team level. Such work of course must be postponed until the ground is free of snow. Returned herewith for your files is a copy of the applicant's Form MF-103 and attachments.

Enclosure

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
3-21-52
(date)

/s/ Glenn C. Reed
Glenn C. Reed

In disregard of these provisions and without requesting an amendment of the contract, the Operator acquired equipment used on the project under an installment purchase contract and presented claims for equipment under the contract provisions. This has introduced an additional complication to the final settlement of the contract.

Under the circumstances, we consider it inadvisable to reconsider our denial of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's application for a new project on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. We are returning herewith Mr. McLure's letter of March 4 to you, with all attachments.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittenderf

Administrator

Enclosure

Copy to: Mr. Bill Broadgate
421 Tower Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.

Docket
Field Team, Reg. 2
Code 400
Admn. Read. File
R. W. Geehan, USBM
D. M. Lemmon, USGS

WSMartin/HCRubin/ls
4/9/53

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Meeting
Chairman
Parker
Holland
Kimball
Hedges
Lethridge
Fishman

BL

APR 13 1953

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Mansfield:

D.C. 4/13/53

Reference is made to your letter of March 10, 1953, concerning an application for exploration aid submitted to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration by Mr. William R. McGuire, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana, our Docket No. DMA 2324-Tungsten. Our reply of March 12 reported to you that an investigation was being made of our denial of that application and the following information is now available.

Mr. McGuire's previous project, our Docket No. DMA 315, Contract No. Idm-Ell4, is still under review within this Administration for two reasons. The work done on the Bear and Fleet claims in 1951 was not done as specified in the contract. That project was not closely inspected because of the heavy work load then carried by our field men in that region, and we are accepting the work performed as having been done in substantial compliance with the contract terms.

On the other hand, our audit of the accounts and records of the operation presents a delicate problem. The exploration contract provided for bulldozing costs to be allowed at hourly rates. The Operator claimed bulldozing costs in the amount of $840.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator had this work performed by Granite County, Montana, under a contract, for which the county issued a receipt in the amount of only $149.96. The exploration contract provided further for costs of supervision at a daily rate. The Operator claimed costs of supervision in the amount of $1,200.00 and the Government contributed its share of the costs based on that amount. Actually, the Operator was able to substantiate supervision costs in the amount of only $602.50. The Government has also overpaid a smaller amount for unsubstantiated transportation costs.

The contract provided for the rental of certain equipment, the purchase of some equipment, and an allowance for depreciation of certain other equipment owned and to be furnished by the Operator.

In disregard of these provisions and without requesting an amendment of the contract, the Operator acquired equipment used on the project under an installment purchase contract and presented claims for equipment under the contract provisions. This has introduced an additional complication to the final settlement of the contract.

Under the circumstances, we consider it inadvisable to reconsider our denial of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's application for a new project on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. We are returning herewith Mr. McLure's letter of March 3 to you, with all attachments.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittenderf (fw)

Administrator

Enclosure

WSMartin/MSRubin/ls
4/8/53

cc: Docket
Admn. Read. File
Code 400
Oper. Committee
Field Team, Region 2

D. M. Lemmon, USGS
R. W. Geehan, USBM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

800

Docket copy
OK

March 30, 1953

Memorandum

To: Mr. W. S. Martin, Acting Chief
Iron and Ferro-Alloys Division

From: Jay L. Chambers, Chief (Signed) J. L. Chambers
Contract Administration and Audit Division

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1953

Subject: Docket No. 315X, Contract No. Idm-X114, and
Docket No. DMEA-2324
Double Eagle Tungsten Company
Bear & Float Claims (DMA-315X) and
Eagle & Double Eagle Claims (DMEA-2324)
Granite County, Montana

I am returning your memorandum of March 26, 1953, re the above-cited project with the following comment.

Regardless of what DMEA does concerning another contract with Double Eagle Tungsten Company, our auditor will have to come to some conclusion in his audit report as to his recommendations for settling the project accounts, especially the phases dealing with exceptions which he has taken.

I believe that Mr. Mc Nabb in his memorandum to the Field Team under date of March 4, 1953, has proposed a fair manner of treating the claims of the operator as outlined on page 3 under solution No. 1. We propose to advise our auditor to adopt Mr. Mc Nabb's suggestions as fair both to the Government and to the operator. In case, however, the Government does give another contract to McClure, I would suggest that a proposal for collecting the Government's claims raised by the way of exceptions to project payment, be offset on the new project. This was proposed by Mr. Weissenborn in his letter to Mr. Selfridge under date of March 20, 1953.

Enclosure

Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

March 20, 1953

Air Mail

Mr. George Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1953

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2324 (Tungsten)
Double Eagle Tungsten Company
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

I have your letter of March 16 enclosing a letter from Mr. McLure to Senators Mansfield and Murray together with your reply to Senator Mansfield. There are two subjects involved, the Bear and Float claims under Docket No. DMA-315X, Contract Idm-E114 and the application for exploration of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, Docket No. DMEA-2324. In order to not mix the two problems, I will first discuss the Bear and Float claims, Docket No. DMA-315X.

Mr. McLure complains that had he been allowed to sink a perpendicular shaft or to have continued the incline and drifted from the bottom, he would have found ore. He also states in the second paragraph of his letter, "The shaft was to cut a flat deposit which did not show on the surface." As Mr. McLure correctly states the Onyx vein, which is the vein in question, does not outcrop, and its presence on the Bear and Float claims is known only from an intersection in a hole drilled by the Bureau of Mines on the Float claim some time ago. Quartz float with tungsten is also indicative of its presence somewhere on the property. Because of the many uncertainties concerning the location of the vein the Field Team did not okay the vertical shaft that Mr. McLure wished to sink. There being no evidence on where to locate the shaft, it would have been very easy to have missed the vein, and upon reaching bedrock it would have been impossible to tell whether the shaft was above or below the vein. The Field Team recommended, therefore, that a site be selected near the supposed intersection of the Onyx vein with the surface using the best information based on projection of the vein from the drill hole intersection, from the float, from study of the topography, and from a trench to be dug to bedrock in an attempt to expose the vein. If the vein could be found, the contract then called for sinking the shaft on the vein and for a small amount of drifting from the bottom of the shaft. This procedure would assure that the location of the vein would be known, that the shaft

Copy retained

would follow the vein, and that there would be no deadwork except such bulldozer trenching as was necessary to uncover the vein.

Mr. McLure began his work as he states in his letter. He did not, however, bulldoze to bedrock but did little more than clear a shaft site with the bulldozer and then start sinking in the alluvium. Mr. Reed of the Bureau of Mines visited the project on October 12 or 13, 1951 and reported that McLure had started to sink the shaft, although he had not reached bedrock as specified in the contract. Because of the presence of hubnerite in the float, Reed thought that the shaft was not far from the vein but suggested that we send a geologist to examine the property as soon as possible. Because we were short handed, we were unable to free a man immediately, but on November 27 wired Mr. McLure stating that a Survey geologist would meet him at Philipsburg. Mr. McLure, on the 28th, wired that weather conditions made it impossible to make the examination. A photostat of his telegram is enclosed.

Mr. McLure is not quite correct in stating that ". . . At this time the Field Team in Spokane notified us to stop operations until they could send out a geologist to examine the surface". Mr. McLure's operations were stopped by the Montana winter, not by the Field Team. A photostat of Mr. McLure's November report is attached in which Mr. McLure states "Due to the unusual amount of snow at the elevation of the mine, making the roads impassible, we are forced to suspend operations as of November 30, 1951 until spring". However, we did tell Mr. McLure that he should not begin work until it was possible for someone from the Field Team to visit the property again in the spring.

The property was inspected on the 27th of May, 1952 by J. J. Quinlan almost immediately after it became accessible. In his memorandum to me dated June 27 Quinlan states, "At the time of my inspection the shaft was caved at the collar. The timber at the collar shows the direction of the shaft to be N. 71° W. and that it is sunk on an incline of 18 degrees." The attached photographs taken in July 1952 show the condition of the shaft. In spite of Mr. McLure's contention that, "it would have been cheaper to continue the present incline to the 100-foot level and crosscut from there if necessary", I think that the photographs indicate clearly that rehabilitation of the inclined shaft would have been very expensive--and perhaps impossible. Furthermore, since the incline had advanced 62 feet and not only had failed to find the vein but was still in overburden, it was fairly obvious that further sinking of the incline would be useless until the position of the vein and the depth of the overburden were known.

At this point the Field Team could have, and perhaps should have, terminated the contract on the basis that by starting his shaft before he had reached bedrock and uncovered the vein Mr. McLure had not followed the terms of his contract. Furthermore, the fact that his inclined shaft fell in during the winter indicated that Mr. McLure had not done an especially competent job. The Field Team felt, however, that Mr. McLure's intentions had been honest, although his efforts had been to some degree misguided. Furthermore, no information of either positive

or negative value had been obtained as a result of the work to date, and it was believed that some further efforts to explore the Onyx vein might be worthwhile, provided that it did not cost too much.

Inasmuch as the overburden was deeper than had been expected and Mr. McLure's bulldozing had failed to reach bedrock, it did not appear that further attempts to bulldoze through the overburden would be worthwhile.

It seemed obvious, therefore, that the logical thing to do was to locate the vein more precisely by means of two shallow churn drill or diamond drill holes which would permit a shaft to be located with more certainty and thus would find the vein with a minimum of digging through the overburden. (Quinlan's inspection report of June 26 discusses this, as does Reed's report of July 29, 1952.) Mr. McLure was reluctant to accept this suggestion but finally agreed to do it, although, as far as we know, he never made any arrangements to contract for a driller. On August 11 a recommendation was sent to the Chairman of the Operating Committee for a proposed amendment to permit the drilling. On August 22 a telegram was received here "reserving decision on the proposed amendment until Selfridge had discussed financial problems relating to the contract." The matter was therefore held pending your visit to the Northwest.

Meanwhile, Mr. McLure had submitted another application for the exploration of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, a nearby property, and the Bear and Float contract became, unfortunately, somewhat entangled in the new application as Mr. McLure wished to abandon the Bear and Float claims in favor of the Double Eagle proposal. A preliminary field examination was made of the Double Eagle property on May 27, 1952 as soon as the country opened up. It was the Field Team's opinion as stated in our letter of July 6 "that a worthwhile exploration project could be worked out with the applicant; however, we feel that the work should be progressing to our satisfaction on the Bear and Float property, contract Idm-E114, by the same company, before another exploration contract is granted this company." (Note again that the Field Team was attempting to have the Bear and Float contract brought to a successful conclusion.)

During your visit here in September of last year, this matter was discussed with you, and I recall that you stated that the fact that McLure's work had not proved satisfactory on the Bear and Float property should not necessarily prejudice consideration of another project where the work involved would be simpler and more apt to be within the Operator's capacity to perform. Since we regarded the Double Eagle property as worthy of a small amount of exploration and Mr. McLure preferred to explore this property rather than the Bear and Float claim, we arranged with Mr. McLure to terminate the Bear and Float contract and we recommended a small project at the Double Eagle. In terminating the one contract and attempting to negotiate the other we obviously had to give McLure some hope and our letter of October 27 to McLure could be interpreted as something of a commitment. Note, however, that we merely said "the Field Team <u>believes</u> that a small exploration project...

can be justified..." No further commitment was entered into by me or any other member of the local staff, and I am positive that Mr. McLure was aware that in matters of this nature the Field Team cannot make commitments but can only recommend.

I wasn't present during the time when you talked to Mr. McLure. Quinlan recalls that you told McLure that it would be possible to terminate the Bear and Float contract and enter into a contract on the Double Eagle property. Quinlan does not believe that you made any promise to McLure and from my subsequent conversations with you, I am sure that you would have been careful to avoid making a definite commitment. Unfortunately, I am equally sure that McLure is convinced in his own mind that you did.

Frankly, I was somewhat disturbed by the turn-down of the Double Eagle proposal. Because of the difficulties which we have had in dealing with Mr. McLure, I am not anxious to see us enter into another contract, for as I see the situation, at best the Double Eagle property is not likely to be anything but a small producer of tungsten; I believe also that we would have difficulty in justifying a denial on geologic grounds because there is quite obviously a reasonable exploration bet on the property which could be tested at small cost. The only really logical basis that we would have for denial would be because McLure had proved by the Bear and Float contract that he was not competent to carry out an exploration program. Unless we are willing to deny it on this basis, I think that it would be better to approve a small contract with full knowledge that we would have to follow it very closely. This is essentially the recommendation made by the Field Team in forwarding the Double Eagle report.

In regard to the last question in which you asked us to investigate the possibility that one of the two copies of the denial letter sent to our office may have been made available to Mr. McLure, in checking I find that we received the original of the letter, which I am returning herewith. I can only assume that through a mixup in mailing in the DMEA Washington office, Mr. McLure received the carbons that were intended for us. No one in this office gave any carbons of this letter to Mr. McLure. We wouldn't have under any circumstances and we couldn't have because we never received them.

There is a third subject that Mr. McLure brings up, and that is the matter of payment. We have recently audited Mr. McLure's accounts. Our auditors have been forced to make a number of deletions and quite a few difficulties have arisen. An audit report is in preparation but some of these items are discussed in the attached self-explanatory memorandum, dated March 4, by J. S. McNabb, in which he points out that Mr. McLure has failed to comprehend the reimbursement phase of the DMEA contract. Your attention is also directed to a letter from Mr. C. A. Turner to Mr. Jay L. Chambers, dated March 6, 1953, and to a reply from Mr. Chambers dated March 16, both of which discuss the audit. We would be pleased to have your advice on how this matter should be handled.

There is a further complication revealed by the audit. Mr. McLure states that "about two weeks ago two auditors for the DMEA went over the books of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. and came to the conclusion that they would not allow the bulldozing of the road and excavating for the inclined shaft, and therefore the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. owed the DMEA between $600 and $800." This statement we can only believe, arises from Mr. McLure's misunderstanding of the DMEA contract. Mr. McLure has claimed $840.00 as the cost of the bulldozing. Audit of his books show, however, that the bulldozing was contracted from Granite County, Montana, and a receipt from the County shows that only $149.96 was paid for these services. Naturally our auditors had to disallow $690.04, the amount in excess of cost. Other disallowances made by the auditors included $597.50 for supervision and $62.50 for transportation. None of these amounts could be substantiated by Mr. McLure. As a result, Mr. McLure owes the DMEA a total of $1,350.04. When his vouchers were presented for payment we did not know that the contract would not be completed, and they were paid in full. These payments were made early in the program when, as you will recall, such items as have been disallowed were not required to be as thoroughly invoiced as they now are.

Were it not for these difficulties, I would urge that DMEA reverse its decision and enter into a contract with McLure for the Double Eagle property, for I honestly believe that the property presents a very minor but nevertheless perfectly valid exploration proposal, denial of which would be difficult to justify on geologic grounds. Because of Mr. McLure's apparent misunderstanding of the DMEA contract and his poor performance on the Bear and Float contract, I cannot urge such reconsideration. In fact it would seem that Mr. McLure is in the embarrassing position of being liable for refund to the Government of all or part of the $1,350.04 which was deleted by audit of his contract. It would seem that there are two ways in which this problem might be handled, 1) for McLure to repay the $1,350.04, which we believe McLure is financially unable to do, and 2) a less publicized way would be to approve a contract at the Double Eagle, which should be strictly on a unit cost basis, and in which it would be understood with McLure that sums owed the Government from the Bear and Float contract would be deducted from payments due under the new contract.

Sincerely,

A. E. Weissenborn, T.H.K.

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures
cc: USBM (2)
Quinlan

Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D. C.~~

1201 North Division Street
Spokane 2, Washington

March 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. S. McNabb, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1953

Subject: Double Eagle Tungsten Co. (McLure and McLure)
Granite County, Philipsburg, Montana,
Contract Idm-E114, Docket No. DMEA 315 (tungsten)

Mr. Turner's audit of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. reveals some things requiring attention.

The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. purchased operating equipment for the project from Arthur Taylor, Philipsburg, Montana, on an installment sales contract in the amount of $3,000.00, dated October 1, 1951. This installment sales contract is supported by a chattel mortgage held by the Flint Creek Valley Bank, Philipsburg, Montana. Down payment by the Operator was to be $385.00 with the balance to the Flint Creek Valley Bank in installments of $385.00 on the first day of November and December 1951, the first of January, June, July, August 1952, and final payment of $305.00 on September 1, 1952. At the time the audit was made, approximately $1,460 principal, plus accrued interest at the rate of 6 percent, remained unpaid.

This installment sales contract covered all the equipment used by the Operator under the exploration contract, listed as follows in the contract:

Equipment to be rented:

Air compressor at $325.00 per month
Drifter at $55.00 per month
Gas hoist at $100.00 per month
Sump pump at $20.00 per month

W. S. Martin

Copy retained 400

Equipment to be purchased in which the Government would have an equity:

Water tank	$ 51.00
Set water and air hose	65.00
3 sets drill steel	49.00
2" pipe	96.00
Fittings and tools	100.00
Total	$361.00

Equipment to be depreciated:

2 tram cars at $4.20 per month.

The inventory of equipment made a part of the chattel mortgage is nowhere completely itemized, the items being listed in a general way as follows:

Mining machinery	)
Equipment	)
Tools	)
Steel	)
Cable, hose and pipe	)
1 Ingersoll-Rand compressor 10x12 with air receiver	)
1 Ingersoll-Rand stoper	) $3000.00
1 Ingersoll-Rand liner	)
Hose and 1500 lbs. steel	)
2 Ingersoll-Rand jackhammers	)
4 mine cars - 1000 lbs.	)
600 feet 2" black pipe	)
600 feet 3/4" water line pipe	)

This transaction is further complicated by the fact that the equipment purchased by the Operator was not all suitable for the project. The compressor was equipped with an electric motor which had to be exchanged for a gas or diesel motor. This was accomplished by purchase from the Miller Machinery Co., Missoula, Montana, of a Waukeshau motor costing $650.00; electric motor trade-in, $350.00; balance to be paid, $300.00. Payments were made as follows on this balance: November 5, 1951, $50.00, December 13, 1951, $50.00, January 12, 1952, $50.00, and January 17, 1952, $150.00, plus accrued interest on unpaid balances. Since the Operator traded a portion of the mortgaged equipment in on a new piece of equipment, it would seem that the new piece of equipment would be subject to the mortgage until paid in full. This has not been verified to date, however.

As of November 1951 the Operator had claimed DMEA equipment rental in the amount of $1,305.00; equipment purchased, $361.00, and equipment depreciated, $4.20. These amounts were paid. Work under the contract was closed down in November 1951 because of winter conditions and subsequently, never resumed.

The question now arises as to the disposition of the above items and final settlement of the contract. In view of the manner in which the equipment was purchased, two solutions suggest themselves.

1. All of the amounts claimed to date for operating equipment rented ($1,305.00); operating equipment purchased ($361.00); operating equipment depreciated ($4.20); total, $1,670.20, could be deleted and the Operator's actual payments on this equipment considered as an equitable bill for the use of all equipment under the contract during life of three months, namely: Three payments of $385.00 to the Flint Creek Valley Bank, totaling $1,155.00, and three payments of $50.00 each to the Miller Machinery Co., a total of $1,305.00. In this manner these deletions would result in final settlement as follows:

	Claimed	Deleted	Allowable under this plan
Operating equipment rented	$1305.00	$1305.00 (	
Operating equipment purchased	361.00	361.00 (	$1305.00
Operating equipment depreciated	4.20	4.20 (	
Supervision	1200.00	597.50	602.50
Transportation	225.00	62.50	162.50
Contract work - bulldozing	840.00	690.04	149.96

Total amount deleted: $1715.24.

2. Since all of the operating equipment used at the property under Contract Idm-E114 was included in the sales contract with Arthur Taylor, the monthly payments of $385.00 could be considered as payments of equity in equipment purchased. This would be the only course of action available were the Government to assume an equity in the subject equipment. This equipment, however, has little resale value, and it would not be too advantageous to pay the outstanding balance on the purchase contract as well as the Double Eagle Tungsten Co.'s equity so that the equipment would revert wholly to Government ownership. The Double Eagle Tungsten Co. now is delinquent in payments under the terms of the purchase contract, and it can be assumed that full title to the equipment probably will not be acquired.

Mr. W. R. McLure, president of Double Eagle Tungsten Co., has failed to comprehend the reimbursement phase of the DMEA contract, and this has resulted in a situation so complicated that established DMEA accounting procedures probably cannot resolve it in a manner that will be fair and equitable to all interested parties. It is believed that the manner of settlement as described in solution No. 1 would adequately handle the situation and its adoption is recommended if it satisfies all legal aspects of the contract. In any case, there should be some provision for reimbursement to the company of a just amount for use of the equipment during the time of active exploration under the DMEA contract.

J. S. McNabb

J. S. McNabb

Orig. & 3 - Wash.
USGS - 2
A/D
DMEA
J. S. McNabb
C. Turner
J. Chambers

1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Wash.
November 28, 1951

Mr. William R. McLure
Philipsburg, Montana

Dear Bill:

Reference is made to your telegram concerning inclement weather in the Philipsburg area. I have informed Quinlan who, accordingly, will defer action pending further word from you.

It is suggested that you inform Weissenborn of the Geological Survey directly, either by wire or telephone, when weather conditions again are suited to field examination work.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn C. Reed
Mining Engineer

cc: USGS, Spokane

S. M. Shelton
DMA
DF

WESTERN UNION (37)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1950 NOV 28 AM 10 39

SKF025 PD=PHILIPSBURG MONT 28 1050A=

GLENN C REED=

BUREAU OF MINES 1201 NORTH DIVISION ST=

WEATHER CONDITION MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE EXAMINATION TOMORROW=

WILLIAM R MCLURE=

STANDARD FORM NO. 14.
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 14, 1938

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM Spokane, Washington

BUREAU Mines

CHG. APPROPRIATION

Chg. Acct.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—1733

William W. McLure
Philipsburg,
Montana

November 27, 1951

GUINLAN OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WILL MEET YOU AT PHILIPSBURG THURSDAY MORNING TO EXAMINE EXPLORATION PROJECT.

Glenn C. Reed

E-114

BRIEF REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1951

Advanced incline 47 feet, making a total depth of 65 feet.

Due to the unsual amount of snow at the elevation of the mine, making the roads impassible, we are forced to suspend operations as of November 30, 1951, until spring.

By: William R. McLure
William R. McLure

B

Fig. I - View showing surface installations Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Fig. II - View showing slusher installation and caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

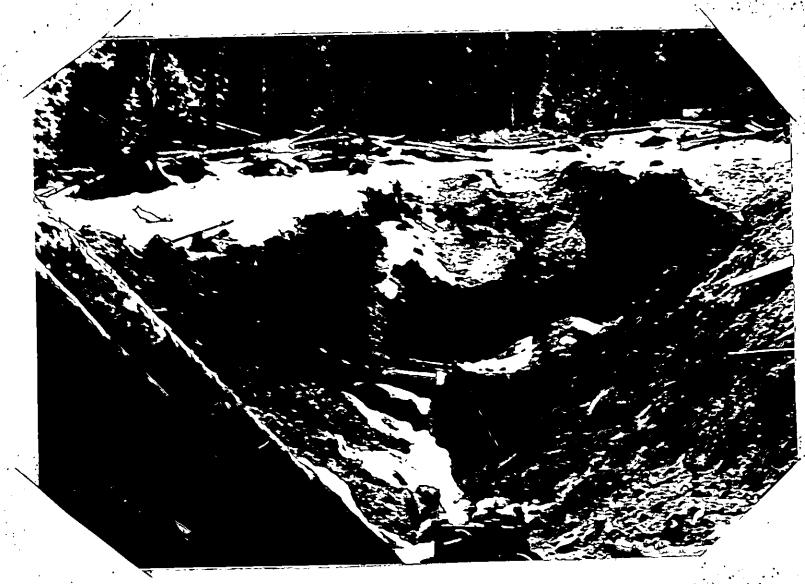

Fig. III - View showing caved shaft collar Bear and Float Claims July 1952

Note – Ltr to
Murray
also recorded

400

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

Martin

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BW

Hon. James E. Murray
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

J. C. 3/17/53

My dear Senator Murray:

Mr. Bill Broadgate has sent me a letter addressed to you under date of March 4, 1953, by Mr. William R. McLure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana. Mr. McLure is concerned by our denial of his company's application for assistance in an exploration project covering the Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana, our Docket No. DEMA 2324 - Tungsten.

As Mr. McLure mentioned in his first paragraph, he sent a corresponding letter to Senator Mansfield, which letter has been sent to us, so that we are already investigating this matter and as soon as the results of our investigations are received, we will write to you in more detail and return your enclosures, as requested.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

WSMartin/ls 3/16/53

CC: MR. BILL BROADGATE
421 Tower Building, Wash'n 5, D.C.
DOCKET
FIELD TEAM, REGION 2
CODE 400
ADMN. READING FILE
R. W. GEEHAN, USBM
D. M. LEMMON, USGS

NOTE FOR FILES: Letter sent to Senator Murray by Wm. R. McLure under date of March 4, is identical to that sent to Senator Mansfield under date of March 3 except for the first paragraph which reads:

"I am writing this letter to both you and Senator Mansfield in order that both of you may know just how the small-mining operator is treated by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration."

FILE COPY
SURNAME:
400

Martin
Irvin
Hoffman
Selfridge

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AIR MAIL

BW

MAR 16 1953

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Company
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

J.C. 8/16/53

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

Enclosed are copies of a letter of March 10, 1953, received from U. S. Senator Mike Mansfield. The correspondence mentioned therein included:

(1) Letter of March 3, 1953, to the Senator from the subject company (of which we enclose two copies).
(2) Copy of your letter of October 27, 1952, to Mr. William McLure, President of the subject company.
(3) Copy of our letter of February 16, 1953, to the subject company.
(4) Reports of analyses from Montana Laboratory Company, Philipsburg, Montana, as follows:

Date	Double Eagle Tungsten Co.	Ag, oz/t	Au, oz/t	% Cu	% Pb	% WO_3
Sept. 4, 1951	Bear Claim #1	65.6			5.16	
Sept. 10, 1951	Double Eagle Claim, Shaft # 1					4.60
Sept. 10, 1951	Mill Test Heads:					
	Bear Ore	2.5	.020	0.29	1.59	2.20
	Double Eagle Ore	4.8	.020	0.44	0.27	3.15

Our reply of March 12 to Senator Mansfield is, as you will note from the enclosed copies thereof, only an acknowledgment and not an answer to the various questions raised by Mr. McLure. We shall be pleased to receive whatever comments you may feel would assist us in this matter, but there are two specific subjects on which information is necessary:

(1) Your above-mentioned letter of October 27, 1952, could reasonably be read as a commitment, and we need to know whether any further commitment was entered into by you or by any of your staff.

(2) The copy which Mr. McLure submitted to the Senator of our letter of February 16, 1953, to his company, is not a copy of the original letter we sent to him, but is a copy of the information copy we sent you, showing in the lower left-hand corner the distribution of other copies within the Department of the Interior as well as the name of the engineer who initiated our letter. As you are doubtless aware, departmental instructions state that such identification data shall not appear on copies sent outside the Department. Please investigate the possibility that one of the two copies sent your office may have been made available to Mr. McLure.

It will be necessary for us to prepare a prompt reply regarding the above denial and you will appreciate that the sooner we receive your advice the sooner we can take appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Selfridge (2NB)

Chairman, Operating Committee

Enclosures

APPROVED:

J. H. Hedges (2NB)

Member, Bureau of Mines

A. R. Kinkel, Jr. (2NB)

Member, Geological Survey

cc: DOCKET
ADMN. READ. FILE
FT. REGION II
CODE 400
OPER. COMMITTEE
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GEEHAN, USBM

W. S. Martin
~~EARatledge~~/ls
3/12/53

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

400

Martin

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BW

MAR 12 1953

Hon. Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Mansfield:

We have your letter of March 10, 1953, enclosing correspondence you have received from Mr. William R. McLure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Philipsburg, Montana. Mr. McLure is concerned by our denial of his company's application for assistance in an exploration project covering the Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana, our Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten.

The foregoing will be reviewed immediately, and as soon as the results of our investigations are received we will write to you in more detail, returning your enclosures as requested.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

E. O. Mittendorf (for)

Administrator

J.H.
3/12/53

CC: DOCKET
ADMN. READ. FILE
CODE 400
FIELD TEAM, REG. 2
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GEEHAN, USBM

WSMartin/ls
3/12/53

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Docket

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 10, 1953

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1953

Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co. Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Mittendorf:

I am enclosing herewith correspondence I have received from Mr. William R. McLure, President of the Double Eagle Tungsten Company at Philipsburg, Montana.

I would appreciate your going over this matter again and advising me on it in view of his communication. Please return the enclosures with your reply.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mike Mansfield

Docket

COPY

DOUBLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN COMPANY

PHILIPSBURG, MONTANA

March 3, 1953

Senator Mike Mansfield
Capitol Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I am writing this letter to both you and Senator Murray in order that both of you may know just how the small mining operator is treated by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.

In January of 1951 I placed an application with the D.M.E.A. for a small exploration loan on my Bear and Float (Tungsten) claims. The request was for sufficient money to sink a perpendicular shaft 100 feet deep and drift 200 feet from the bottom. The shaft was to cut a flat deposit which did not show on the surface. The D.M.E.A. did not wish a perpendicular shaft so they changed it to an incline one.

In the spring of 1951 a Mr. Roby, an engineer from the Field Team No. II D.M.E.A., came to Philipsburg and went over the ground with me. We determined the best place for the Inclined Shaft, and also where the preliminary work should be done.

On Aug. 16, 1951, I was granted an Exploration Project Contract (Idm-E114). I at once formed a small corporation and, with the consent of the D.M.E.A., transferred the loan and all of the property to it.

On Sept. 1, 1951, we began the preliminary work of building 1000 feet of road, excavating for the collar of the shaft, erecting a small building and moving in machinery and equipment. When this was completed we notified the Field Team and they sent out another engineer, a Mr. Glenn Reed from Spokane, who went over the project with me, O.K.ed everything and told me to proceed with the shaft.

We proceeded to sink the shaft and by the end of November we had reached a depth of 62 feet, but were still in broken ground. At this time the Field Team in Spokane notified us to stop operations until they could send out a Geologist to examine the surface. As there was snow on the ground the property was idle all winter.

During the following June and July, another engineer from the Field Team, a Mr. James Quinlan, made several trips to the property and came up with the conclusion that the Incline was sunk in the wrong place and I would have to Diamond Drill all over again and then sink a new Incline. I argued that it would be cheaper to continue the present

Copy of ltr from
McLure to Mike
Mansfield

Incline to the 100 ft. level and crosscut from there if it was necessary, also that my contract did not call for any more Diamond Drilling. But I was told that if I did not do it their way they would cancel my contract.

Some time prior to this we (The Double Eagle Tungsten Co.) had placed an application with the D.M.E.A. for a small loan on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims, which we own in the same district. The number of the application is D.M.E.A.-2324X. This original application is dated Jan. 2, 1952, and on April 8, 1952, was given the above number.

During the summer of 1952 I had several meetings with Mr. Quinlan in regard to both loans, and after much discussion we came to a compromise agreement. That if I would cancel the first contract they would grant the second (D.M.E.A.-2324X) and we would move the equipment from the first over to the second.

In November of 1952 I signed for the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. a "Termination of Exploration Project Contract by Agreement after Commencement but before Completion of the Work." This canceled the Bear and Float loan (Idm-M114).

About two weeks ago two Auditors for the D.M.E.A. went over the books of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. and came to the conclusion that they would not allow the Bulldozing of the road and excavating for the Incline Shaft and therefore the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. owed the D.M.E.A. between $600 & $800. Although the Double Eagle Tungsten Co. has paid over 30% of the costs and was only supposed to pay 25%.

The other day I received a letter from Mr. Mittendorf refusing to allow the loan on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims (D.M.E.A.-2324X).

I am confident that both of these projects justified development. Had I been allowed to sink a perpendicular shaft, or continued the Incline and drifted from the bottom, I would have found ore. I have ore on the surface at the Double Eagle which justifies development.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Field Team showing that in their opinion the Double Eagle justifies development. Also assays from Double Eagle and Bear claims and copy of Mittendorf letter.

Sincerely Yours,

Signed: William R. McLure

William R. McLure, President
Double Eagle Tungsten Co.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Administrator, DMEA

DATE: Feb. 12, 1953

FROM : Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division, DMEA

SUBJECT: Denial of application for exploration assistance in the amount of $22,902.00
Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

The denial of the subject application by this Division is based on the following information:

(1) The applicant proposed to explore the northeast extension of the Combination vein on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. A crosscut of 150 feet and 300 feet of drifting were proposed.

In the application, the applicant stated that Bureau of Mines D. D. Hole No. 15 cut 10 feet of ore (Combination vein) at 182 feet. However, drill log and assays from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4914: "Investigation of the Combination Silver-Tungsten Mine, Granite County, Montana," show that where intersected the vein consisted of 2½ feet of vein quartz devoid of tungsten mineralization.

(2) Extensive development at the adjoining Combination Mine, 14,000 feet of drifts and inclines and 1,000 feet of shafts, has indicated two ore shoots of silver-copper mineralization with minor tungsten. These ore shoots have been mainly mined out.

Of a $70,000.00 DMEA contract (Idm-E209), $27,792.18 has been spent to date at the Combination Mine with negligible results. Distribution of the tungsten is erratic and, exclusive of the high-grade spots, the ore probably averages about 0.2 percent WO_3. Further exploration under said contract is of questionable merit and the contract is being terminated.

(3) Known tungsten mineralization on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims is exposed in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle claim and is confined to a small lens, 2.3 feet in width, in the Combination vein. Apparent strike and dip of the Combination vein at this location is N. 35° E., 16° NW.

The tungsten mineralization is associated with a N. 80° W. fault that dips 70° SW. Previous trenching has exposed the vein on the south side of this fault where, according to John Cole, it was barren.

(4) As a result of the Field Team's examination, the applicant's original program of crosscutting and drifting was not considered feasible. Instead an alternate program of trenching was recommended by the Field Team.

North of the shaft the vein has been eroded away in the area of the small ravine shown on the map attached to the report, and therefore the proposed work was to be started in the vicinity of the shaft and extended to the south.

The vein has, however, already been uncovered south of the shaft with negative results, as stated in 3 above.

(5) Though a moderate exploration program was recommended by the Field Team, this Division feels that participation by the Government in additional exploration of the Combination vein for tungsten is not warranted on the basis of the information submitted. The results of our other exploration program on the adjoining areas of the same vein are also negative, and to date we have had no encouraging indications of improvement in grade.

W S Martin

W. S. Martin, Acting Chief
Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division

Docket

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Rutledge
Martin
Lamson
Guhyn
Selfridge

Administrator, DMEA

Feb. 12, 1953

Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division, DMEA

Denial of application for exploration assistance in the amount of $22,902.00
Docket No. DMEA 2324 - Tungsten
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
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W. S. Martin, Acting Chief
Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division

FARutledge/ls
2/11/53

CC: DOCKET
CODE 400
OPER. COMMITTEE
ADMN. READ. FILE
D. M. LEMMON, USGS
R. W. GEEHAN, USBM

Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1953

January 23, 1953

WSM

Memorandum

To: Mr. George Selfridge, Chairman, Operating Committee, DMEA

From: Field Team, Region II

Subject: Transmittal of report on Docket No. DMEA-2324X (Tungsten) application of Eagle and Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc., Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana.

Enclosed are the original and three copies of a report by J. J. Quinlan, U. S. Geological Survey, and J. S. McNabb, U. S. Bureau of Mines, on the subject property. In addition a memorandum on costs and a suggested contract by W.S. Anderson, U. S. Bureau of Mines is enclosed.

Although there is little expectation of discovering any large tonnage of tungsten ore, the showings are encouraging enough to warrant the limited program suggested by McNabb and Quinlan. This would involve a very moderate amount of preliminary bulldozing to be followed by either some additional trenching or by 200 feet of drifting on the vein depending upon the dip of the vein and its depth beneath the surface. Drilling from this surface has been suggested as a third alternative, but it is believed that because of the probable erratic distribution of tungsten in the vein that opening of the vein by either drifting, bulldozing, or trenching is essential to a proper appraisal of its value. Whether Stage II should consist of drifting or bulldozing will depend entirely upon the result of findings of Stage I and cannot be determined at this time. This will probably cause some complications in the writing of the contract.

Performance by the applicant under Contract Idm-E114 (Bear and Float Claims) was not satisfactory. There were, however, some unusual difficulties involved in the carrying out of that contract. It is believed that with this one, work outlined would be simpler and within the capability of the Operator to successfully undertake. You will recall that this matter was discussed with you during your visit to the Northwest last September, and at that time you stated that failure of Mr. McLure to perform satisfactorily on the Bear and Float contract need not bar him from consideration for

Reviewed by
DMEA Operating Committee

2-6-53

the Double Eagle contract inasmuch as the work outlined would be simpler. Because of our past experience with the Operator and because of necessity the program outlined cannot be too specific, it is obvious that very close supervision will have to be given to this contract if one is approved.

In summary, in spite of certain difficulties which the Field Team foresees resulting from a lack of technical training on the part of the Operator and because of the uncertainties of the geology, the Field Team feels that the showings on the property justify the limited amount of work proposed by McNabb and Quinlan.

By Field Team, Region II

A. E. Weissenborn

A. E. Weissenborn, Exec. Officer
(Geological Survey)

M. E. Volin

M. E. Volin, Member
(Bureau of Mines)

Enclosures 2 (1 in quad.)
cc: USBM (2)
Quinlan

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1953

January 9, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. J. Quinlan, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey and
J. S. McNabb, Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines

Subject: Field Examination, Docket 2324X (Tungsten), Application of Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana

INTRODUCTION

The subject examination was made November 1, 1952, in connection with an application for exploration assistance made by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company of Philipsburg, Montana. Details of the exploration program were discussed with Mr. William McLure, President of the Company, at Philipsburg, Montana, on November 2, 1952, and during a telephone conversation December 29, 1952.

A preliminary field examination of the Double Eagle property was made by J. J. Quinlan on May 27, 1952; results of this examination have been incorporated in this memorandum. Mr. William McLure accompanied Mr. Quinlan during this examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Double Eagle Tungsten Company be granted an Exploration Project Contract to explore the Combination vein for tungsten on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. The proposed exploration is to be conducted in two stages; Stage II is to consist of two alternatives, the selection of which will depend on the results of Stage I. Stage I is to consist of stripping with a bulldozer to uncover and better expose the vein in the vicinity of the Double Eagle shaft. The estimated cost of this stage is $485.00. Stage II, alternative (1) is to consist of approximately 200 feet of dozer trenches to strip overburden from vein. The estimated cost of this work is $2,950.00; or an estimated total cost of $3,778.50 allowing for Stage I and Stage II, alternative (1). Stage II, alternative (2)

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-6-53
(date)

is to consist of 200 feet of drifting on the vein. The estimated cost of this work is $9,825.00, or an estimated total cost of $10,358.50 allowing for Stage I and Stage II, alternative (2).

Attention is directed to the fact that the proposed contract is essentially a transfer of funds remaining in the Double Eagle Tungsten Company's Bear and Float Contract, Idm-E114, after termination by mutual agreement of the Operator and the Government. It is the opinion of the Operator and the examining team that funds can be better spent on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims than on the Bear and Float claims. Wrong

APPLICANT

The applicant is the Double Eagle Tungsten Company, P.O. Box K, Philipsburg, Montana.

The applicant was granted a DMEA contract to explore the Bear and Float claims (Docket No. DMA-315 - Tungsten , Double Eagle Tungsten Co., (McLure & McLure), Bear and Float Claims, Granite County, Montana, Exploration Project Contract Idm-E114. This contract has been terminated by mutual consent of the Operator and the Government.

COMPETENCE OF APPLICANT

Work on the Bear and Float project was not carried out in the best possible manner because deep overburden created a special problem for the Operator. As the Eagle and Double Eagle claim presents a somewhat simpler problem, it is believed that the Operator is competent to direct the proposed exploration.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of two unpatented quartz lode mining claims, the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. The Eagle and Double Eagle claims are recorded in the records of Granite County, Montana, in Book 21 on pages 516 and 517.

The claims are owned by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company. The Double Eagle Tungsten Company obtained the property in August 1951 by a quit claim deed from William R. McLure, Beatrice McLure, Charles McLure and Beverly McLure.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Double Eagle property in Sec. 8, T. 8 N., R. 14 W., M.P.M., Granite County, Montana, is 9½ miles northwest of Philipsburg, Montana. The property is reached from Philipsburg by 12½ miles of unimproved County and Forest Service roads.

Philipsburg (population 1300) is a mining and ranching

community on U. S. Highway 10A, 31 miles north of Anaconda and 27 miles south of Drummond, Montana. Philipsburg is served by a spur line of the Northern Pacific Railroad which connects with the main transcontinental line at Drummond.

The Double Eagle property is contiguous to the Combination property (DMEA Docket No. 1981, Tungsten, Exploration Project Contract Idm-E209).

HISTORY AND PAST PRODUCTION

Little work has been done to prospect the Combination vein on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims. There is no recorded production from these claims.

The Combination mine which adjoins the applicant's claims on the south was discovered in 1882. The mine was most actively exploited from 1888 to 1897, when the Combination Mining and Milling Company reportedly mined approximately 100,000 tons of ore from which was recovered 2,135,000 ounces of silver and 1,411 ounces of gold. Since 1897 the mine has been active from time to time, and since that date approximately 40,000 tons of ore has been produced from which was recovered 243,718 ounces of silver, 587 ounces of gold and 357,323 pounds of copper. Most of this later production is reported to have come from dumps and tailing. For a more complete history of the combination property and for results of DMEA work, consult DMEA Docket No. 1981.

MINE WORKINGS

Several pits and one shallow shaft were the only mine workings examined on the applicant's claims. To the examiners' belief and knowledge these workings constitute the major portion of workings on the applicant's claims.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The property is underlain by quartzites which are a part of the Spokane formation, Belt series (pre-Cambrian age). The rocks in the vicinity of the property generally strike N 30° W and dip 10 to 20° SW; however, local variation from these attitudes is common. At the Double Eagle shaft the rocks strike approximately N 35° E and dip 16° NW, and at the pit on the Eagle Claims, they strike N 28° E and dip 25° NW.

It is believed that the vein exposed on the property is the northward extension of the Combination vein. This vein has been developed and exploited for silver at the Combination mine which adjoins the applicant's property on the south.

The Combination vein is a fissure vein which generally

conforms to the bedding of the quartzite; however, locally it cuts the bedding. For the most part, it is a simple fissure but in places it splits into several segments. The vein averages 2.5 feet in width, but at local bedding rolls and adjacent to faults it may thicken to a maximum width of 6 feet. The vein is an unusually persistent structure having a proven strike length of 1,900 feet, and it has been explored down the dip for over 2,200 feet. Recent trenching and diamond drilling by the U. S. Bureau of Mines indicates at least an additional 1,400 feet of strike length.

The Combination vein is a quartz vein containing variable amounts of tetrahedrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and hubnerite. Pyromorphite, malachite, native silver, argentite(?), chalcocite(?), and scheelite have been noted in oxidized portions of the vein.

The vein is exposed in a trench on the Eagle Claim and in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle Claim. Where exposed in the trench on the Eagle Claim, the vein is 1.5 feet wide and consists of quartz stained with limonite. The vein strikes N 28° E and dips 25° NW. The vein exposed in the shallow shaft on the Double Eagle Claim is 2.3 feet wide and consists of quartz, hubnerite and minor specks of tetrahedrite and pyrite. A sample cut across the vein assayed 0.61 percent WO_3. The dump contains many specimens of high grade ore; a sample of this material assayed 7.19 percent WO_3. It is difficult to take a reliable strike and dip on the vein in the shaft as the vein is dragged against a fault exposed on the south wall of the shaft. The best estimate of the strike and dip of the vein in this area is N 35° E, 16° NW. The fault strikes N 80° W and dips 70° SW. The vein is not exposed on the south side of the fault in the shaft. However, Mr. W. R. McLure and Mr. John Cole, a mining engineer formerly employed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, report that the vein was cut in the trench on the south side of the fault. Mr. Cole, also, reports that the vein was barren where exposed. Because the wall of the trench has sloughed since the trench was excavated, this could not be verified. Some specimens of quartz were obtained by picking into the trench wall where Mr. McLure reported the vein had been cut. It could not be determined if these specimens were in place or whether they were float.

The vein is also reported cut in U. S. Bureau of Mines Diamond Drill Hole No. 15 which is located near the south side line of the Eagle Claim. The log of the hole indicates that the main vein structure was cut 188.4 feet below the collar of the hole and is 2.5 feet wide. Two strands of the vein 1.5 feet and 1.2 feet wide and several narrow quartz stringers were cut in the hanging wall of the vein within 10 feet of the main vein structure. Assay results from this zone were low. Assays ranged from 0.01 to 0.02 percent WO_3, <0.05 percent copper, <0.05 percent lead, 0.01 to 0.02 ounces gold, and trace to 2.54 ounces silver.

It would be well to point out that in the area of proposed exploration the vein appears to be near the surface and closely

follows the topography. If this be the case, faults of small displacement could easily offset segments of the vein and expose these segments to erosion.

EVALUATION OF PROPOSAL AND SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE

(This section should be studied with aid of map accompanying this memorandum.)

The applicant proposes to drop down slope from the Double Eagle shaft and crosscut 150 feet to the vein and drift 350 feet on the vein. The applicant cannot drop down slope more than 150 feet from the shaft or he will be off his property. Further, the applicant's proposal is not considered a feasible or practical approach to the problem.

Very little is known about the vein in the area of proposed exploration; even the strike and dip of the vein exposed in the shaft is questioned. However, the grade of ore exposed in the shaft indicates that additional work is warranted. To date, exploration at the Combination mine has shown the tungsten ore shoots to be small and erratic. For this reason, it is believed that the vein should be explored out from the known tungsten exposure in the Double Eagle shaft instead of dropping down slope and attempting to cut it with a crosscut or shaft.

Exploration of the type suggested in the preceding paragraph presents certain problems. The meager evidence available indicates that the vein is only a few feet or a few tens of feet below the surface and that the vein generally follows the topography. Therefore, because of the slight backs, it does not appear feasible to sink or raise on the vein. Exploration north of the shaft does not appear feasible because the vein is probably eroded in the area of the small ravine immediately north of the shaft. Therefore, the most logical area to start exploration appears to be to the south of the shaft.

A barren quartz vein has been reported cut in the trench immediately south of the shaft. It is proposed to uncover this exposure with a bulldozer and complete additional dozing in the immediate vicinity of the shaft to better expose the vein. This dozing should provide additional information as to the amount of overburden, grade and attitude of the vein, and with this information, additional exploration can be planned if warranted.

At this time, a logical second stage would appear to be to drive a drift toward the south on the vein which is to be exposed by the preliminary dozing. However, it may be that the grade, strike of the vein, and the amount of back that would be developed by the drift would make the drifting program unfeasible. Another possibility that might be considered would be additional dozing. It appears

possible that information obtained from the preliminary dozing might indicate that the vein could be stripped of overburden in this vicinity to gain information.

To summarize, the following two-stage program is recommended:

Stage I: Stripping with bulldozer to uncover and better expose vein in vicinity of Double Eagle shaft.

Stage II: This stage consists of one of two alternatives depending on results of Stage I.

Alternative (1) Approximately 200 feet of dozer trenches to strip overburden from vein.

Alternative (2) Drift 200 feet in a southerly direction on vein exposed by trenching under Stage I.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has prepared a cost estimate and Exhibit A of a specimen contract for this proposed program.

EXTRALATERAL RIGHT

The sketch map submitted with the application shows the outcrop of the Combination vein crossing end lines of the Eagle and Double Eagle Claim. The field examiners question this, however, as this point cannot be proven because of the poor exposures in the area.

ANOTHER FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED

The Double Eagle Tungsten Company's Bear and Float Exploration Project Contract Idm-E114 was terminated by mutual agreement of the Operator and the Government. The Field Team's letter of October 27, 1952 to Mr. William McLure transmitting the termination forms to the Operator states that the Field Team did not believe any prejudice would be attached to cancelling the Bear and Float Contract. This letter also states that the Field Team believed that a small exploration program could be justified on the Double Eagle Property.

The exploration target, that is, the Onyx vein, was never exposed by work under the Bear and Float Contract. Although work on the Bear and Float Claims was not carried out in the best possible manner and possibly the contract should have been terminated on the basis of incompetence, nevertheless, it must be realized that the deep overburden created somewhat of a special problem for the Operator. Undoubtedly, the Onyx vein could be located and further exploration carried out. However, the cost of such exploration does not appear warranted. As the Double Eagle property presents a simpler problem and appears to have a better chance of success, the Operator would much prefer to work here; in this, the Field Examiners concur.

CONCLUSIONS

The Double Eagle property is not considered a highly favorable exploration project nor is the Operator considered highly competent. However, it is believed that the tungsten showing in the Double Eagle shaft merits further exploration and the Operator is considered competent of directing the relatively simple exploration program. Close Government supervision of this project will have to be made if a contract is granted.

J. J. Quinlan

J. S. McNabb

Enclosure
Dist:
DMEA-Orig. & 3
USBM (3)
USGS (SRO)
Docket
Quinlan

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Washington
January 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: W. S. Anderson, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Cost estimate for exploration work proposed by William R. McLure, President, Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., Philipsburg, Mont., Docket No. DMEA 2324 (tungsten)

Application for Government assistance on the subject exploration work was made January 2, 1952. James Quinlan, U. S. Geological Survey, and John McNabb, U. S. Bureau of Mines, examined the property November 1, 1952. Also, James Quinlan made a previous examination on May 27, 1952. It was requested that the Bureau of Mines prepare a cost estimate of the proposed exploration.

The following estimate is based on information obtained from Mr. Quinlan and from the application as I have not visited the property.

The proposed exploration is to be conducted in two stages; Stage II is to consist of two alternatives, the selection of which will depend on the results of Stage I.

The work proposed in Stage I consists of:

Stripping with bulldozer to uncover vein which has been exposed in the shaft on the Double Eagle claim.

Stage II will consist of two alternatives:

(1) Trenching with bulldozer for a distance of approximately 200 feet.

(2) Drifting on the vein for a distance of 200 feet.

COST ESTIMATE

Stage I

Bulldozing, 25 hours @ $15/hr.	$375.00
Assays, 10 @ $5/ea.	50.00
Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day	60.00
Total estimated cost - Stage I	$485.00

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching, 200 feet with bulldozer, 160 hours @ $15/hr.	$2,400.00
Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day	400.00
Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00
Total	$2,950.00

Stage II - 2nd alternative

Drifting 200 feet (7'x5' cross-section) on a one shift a day basis - average 4' advance per shift. Total advance for a 26-day month - 104 feet.

Labor and supervision for one shift	Cost/foot
2 miners @ $16/day ea.	$ 8.00
1 surface laborer @ $16/day	4.00
Plus 10% Workmen's Comp., OAB, unemploy. ins.	1.20
Plus 8-1/3% overtime	1.00
1 supervisor-engineer, accounting, etc., @ $500/mo.	4.81
Total	$19.01

Operating Equipment - Rental basis	Cost/foot
1 - 315 cfm portable compressor @ $325/mo.	$ 3.13
1 - Eimco loader @ $90/mo.	0.87
2 - mine cars @ $20/mo. ea.	0.38
2 - drills with pusher leg @ $50/mo. ea.	0.96
1 - 3/4 ton pickup @ $100/mo.	0.96
Total	$ 6.30

Supplies	Cost/foot
Powder, 15#/ft. @ $21.75/100#	$ 3.26
Caps, 20/4' round @ $21.60/1000	0.11
Fuse, 200'/4' round @ $13/1000'	0.52
Steel and bits, assume	1.20
Rail, 20# @ $7.80/100#	1.03
Spikes, bolts and fish plates	0.15
Air hose, 50' @ $98/100') Water hose, 50' @ $90/100')	0.47
Air 2" pipe @ $48.63/100') Water 1" pipe @ $16.00/100')	0.65
Small tools and misc. equip. - $200	1.00
Maintenance and repairs	1.50
Freight - $200	1.00
Pickup operating cost, assume	0.30
Total	$11.19

Unit Cost of installing timber	Cost/foot
Drift 5'x7' in clear	
22 lineal ft. timber for posts & caps/ set @ $0.25/lin. ft.	$ 1.10
3" lagging for back, 90 bd. ft. @ $65/1000 bd. ft.	1.17
Labor	
2 men for 2 hrs/set @ $2/hr. - $8	1.60
1 man framing 1 set, 2 hrs. @ $2/hr. - $4	0.80
Plus 10% Workmen's Comp., OAB, unemploy. ins.	0.24
Total	$ 4.91

Recapitulation cost of breaking and mucking with timbered heading	Cost/foot
Labor and supervision	$19.01
Operating equipment	6.30
Supplies	11.19
Timber	4.91
	$41.41
Plus 10% contingencies	4.14
Total cost/foot of advance	$45.55

Assaying	150.00
Construction of Compressor and storage shed	500.00

Total Cost of Project

Stage I

Bulldozing, 25 hours @ $15/hr.	$375.00
Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day	60.00
Assays, 10 @ $5/ea.	50.00
	$485.00
Plus 10% cont.	48.50
Total	$533.50

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching, 200 feet with bulldozer, 160 hrs. @ $15/hr.	$2,400.00
Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day	400.00
Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00
	$2,950.00
Plus 10% cont.	295.00
Total	$3,245.00

Stage II - 2nd alternative

1. Drifting 200 feet @ $45.55/ft.	$9,110.00
2. Assaying 30 samples @ $5/ea.	150.00
3. Construction of compressor and storage shed	500.00
	$9,760.00
Plus 10% of items 2 and 3 for contingencies	65.00
Total estimated cost of 2nd alternative	$9,825.00
Estimated Total Cost of Stage I and Stage II if 1st alternative is followed	$3,778.50
Estimated Total Cost of Stage I and Stage II if 2nd alternative is followed	$10,358.50

W. S. Anderson

Exploration Project Contract
Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc.
Docket No. DMEA 2324 (tungsten)

EXHIBIT "A"

Description of the Work

Stage I

Estimated time schedule 0-10 days

1. Stripping with bulldozer to uncover vein exposed in the prospect shaft on the Double Eagle claim.

Stage II

Estimated time schedule 10 days - 3 months

Stage II to consist of two alternatives:

1. Trenching of vein exposed in Stage I for a distance of approximately 200 feet.

2. Drift 200 feet on vein exposed in Stage I.

Estimated Cost of Project

*Indicates allowable maximum

Stage I

Bulldozer stripping to uncover vein exposed in shaft on Double Eagle claim.

1. Independent contracts
   Bulldozing 25 hours @ $15/hr. $375.00*

2. Labor, Supervision, Consultants
   Supervision, 3 days @ $20/day 60.00*

3. Operating materials
   None

4. Operating equipment
   None

5. Rehabilitation and repairs
   None

6. New buildings, improvements, installations
   None

7. Miscellaneous
   Assays - 10 @ $5/ea. $ 50.00*

$485.00

Plus 10% contingencies 48.50
$533.50*

Govt. participation @ 75% $400.13*

Stage II - 1st alternative

Trenching 200 feet with bulldozer to uncover vein if vein strikes east-west.

1. Independent contracts
   Bulldozing 160 hrs @ $15/hr. $2,400.00*

2. Labor, Supervision, Consultants
   Supervision, 20 days @ $20/day 400.00*

3. Operating materials
   None

4. Operating equipment
   None

5. Rehabilitation and repairs
   None

6. New buildings, improvements, installations
   None

7. Miscellaneous
   Assays, 30 @ $5/ea. 150.00*
   $2,950.00

Plus 10% contingencies 295.00
Total estimated cost of Stage II 1st alternative $3,245.00*

Govt. participation @ 75% $2,433.75*

Stage II - 2nd alternative

Drifting on vein exposed by Stage I if vein strikes north-south

1.	Independent contracts None	
2.	Labor, Supervision & Consultants Labor plus overtime, OAB, unemploy-insurance, workmen's compensation	$3,368.00*
	Supervision - $500/mo.	$ 962.00*
3.	Operating materials	2,692.00*
4.	Operating equipment To be rented	1,260.00*
5.	Rehabilitation and repairs None	
6.	New buildings, improvements and installations Compressor house and storage shed	500.00*
7.	Miscellaneous Assays, 30 @ $5/ea.	150.00*
		$8,932.00
Plus 10% contingencies		893.20
Total cost of Stage II - 2nd alternative		$9,825.20*
Govt. participation @ 75%		$7,368.90*
Cost of Stage I and II if 2nd alternative is followed		$10,358.70*
Govt. participation @ 75%		$ 7,769.03*

Summary:

Cost per foot of	Cost/foot
Labor, supervision, materials & equipment	
Labor plus 10% OAB, unemploy. ins., workmen's comp.	$14.20
Supervision	4.81
Materials and supplies	11.19
Operating equipment	6.30
Timber cost and installation	4.91
	$41.41
Plus 10% contingencies	4.14
Total estimated cost per foot	$45.55*

BILL BROADGATE
421 TOWER BUILDING,
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

DATE: 3/13

TO: Mittendorf

Dear Mitt,

Senator Murray has asked me to get an explanation of this situation so that we can draft an answer to Mr Lure.

Regards,

Bill Broadgate

12/11/52

Cross-Reference

Dmea 2324

12-11-52 ltr to F.T on DMA 315, Idm E114 asks when we may expect f.t. report on docket DMEA 2324.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

7/15/52
O.K.

July 6, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Field Examination
Docket 2324X (Tungsten)
Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.,
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed is the original and three copies of a memo from J. J. Quinlan concerning the subject docket. It is felt that a worthwhile exploration project could be worked out with the applicant. However, we feel that work should be progressing to our satisfaction on the Bear and Float property, contract Idm-E114 by the same company, before another exploration contract is granted this company.

Sincerely yours,

Thor H. Kiilsgaard

Thor H. Kiilsgaard
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures

cc: USBM, Spokane

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

June 26, 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA CLEARANCE COMMITTEE
7-18-52
(Date)

Memorandum

To: A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region II

From: J. J. Quinlan, Geologist, USGS

Subject: Field Examination, Docket 2324X (Tungsten), Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., Eagle and Double Eagle Claims, Granite County, Montana.

The application of the Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc., for assistance in exploring the Combination vein on the Eagle and Double Eagle claims was reviewed by the Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and referred to the field for an examination.

A preliminary field examination of the Eagle and Double Eagle claims was made May 27, 1952. This examination was made in conjunction with an examination of the applicant's Bear and Float property, upon which a DMEA loan has been granted, Docket No. 315, McLure & McLure (Double Eagle Tungsten Co.), Exploration Project Contract Idm-E114.

It was decided, with the applicant's consent, to defer action on the Eagle and Double Eagle application so as to devote a maximum effort to the work under the Bear and Float project. A routine inspection report describing difficulties confronting the applicant at the Bear and Float project is attached to this memorandum.

Preliminary field examination showed that the Eagle and Double Eagle project is as worthy of exploration as the other projects in the area.

The vein exposed in the applicant's shaft is 2.3 feet wide, a sample cut across the vein assayed 0.61% WO_3. The dump contains many specimens of high grade ore, a sample of this material assayed 7.19% WO_3. It was difficult to take a reliable strike and dip on the vein in the shaft as the vein is dragged against a fault exposed on the south side of the shaft. This fault strikes N. 10° W. and dips 70° SW. The vein is not exposed on the south side of the fault in the shaft.

We have very little information concerning the vein in this area, and it might be well to do some preliminary dozing or diamond drilling before undertaking underground exploration.

A detailed exploration program will be worked out with the applicant when it is deemed practical to go ahead with processing of the application.

J. J. Quinlan

cc: USBM, Spokane
USBM, Albany
USGS (SRO)

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Selfridge
Brewer
Lemmon
Geehan
Mayer
Johnson

APR 8 1952

Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.
P. O. Box K
Philipsburg, Montana

Re: Docket DMEA 2324X - Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Gentlemen:

Your application for assistance in exploring the above-referenced claims in Granite County, Montana, has been reviewed by the Iron and Ferro-Alloy Division of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and has been referred to Mr. A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region II, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane 8, Washington, for a field examination.

The Regional Office will contact you at an early date in regard to an examination of your property. Any aid that you can give the members of the field team during the examination will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

4/8

C. O. Mittendorf (fw)

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

GCSelfridge:ls
3/26/52

CC: Admn. Reading File
Docket
Field Team, Region II
G. C. Selfridge
D. M. Lemmon, USGS
R. W. Geehan, USBM
Operating Committee

DOCKET
George C. Selfridge

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APR 8 1954

Selfridge
Brewer
Lemmon
Gukon

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 8, Washington

Dear Sir:

We attach "Review of Application for Exploration Assistance" on:

Applicant Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Inc.

Docket No. DMEA 2324X

Commodity Tungsten

Amount $ $22,902

Please expedite consideration of the application with particular reference to the points raised in the attached "Review".

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

APPROVED:

C N Johnson
Member, Bureau of Mines

T. P. Thayer
Member, Geological Survey

Defense Minerals Administration

Review of Application for Exploration Assistance

Docket No. DMA 2324

Commodity Tungsten

Total Amount $22,902.00

Govt. Participation $17,176.50

1. Name and Address of Applicant Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc.
P. O. Box X
Philipsburg, Montana

2. Location of Property Eagle and Double Eagle unpatented claims, Section 8, T. 8 N., R. 14 W., north from Black Pine, Granite County, Montana

3. Mineral or metal Tungsten Is it listed in Section 9 of MO-5?

If not, application will be rejected.

4. Geologic probability of discovery--based on data in application (question #16, 17, 18, 20 and 22)*

Mines or Survey reports, etc., do you rate chances:

a) Good

b) Poor

c) None

d) Don't know--needs field examination yes

e) Is there an alternative and favorable project? ?
(If so, attach an explanation)

5. Is the applicant's right to the property clearly stated? Yes, owner.
(question 5, 6, 7)*

6. If applicant is a lessee, is a copy of the lease attached? --

Does the lease have sufficient time to run to cover a future productive period? - -

*question numbers are those of MF-103

7. Are subordination agreements necessary? No.

a) MF-201? - -

b) MF-202? - -

8. From the data presented, does the proposed project appear feasible from the point of view of:

a) Available manpower Yes

b) Equipment and supplies Yes
(question 14 plus general knowledge of availability)*

c) Accessibility (question 12)* Yes

d) Water (question 13)* ?

e) Power (question 13)* ?

Is a field check needed on any of these points? Yes

9. Does the experience of the applicant appear to be adequate to assure that he can properly conduct the proposed project? (question 4)* ?

Is a field check needed on this point? Yes

10. Exhibit A. (question 21 and 22)*

a) Is the project adequately described? No. How many feet of back?

If not, are there sufficient data given so that you can describe the project? _____ If so, attach a draft.

b) Is there an adequate map or sketch of the proposed work? No

c) Is the proposed work "exploration" under the definition of Section 8, MO-5? Yes

If not, what part of it is? - -

Is this part a worthwhile exploration project? - -

d) Are the cost estimates detailed? Yes

Can they be summarized, as on page 2 of Procedural Instruction 5-A, from the available data? _____ If so, attach a draft.

e) Are the cost estimates reasonable? With exception of labor and supervision and miscellaneous

f) Should more information be requested from applicant? Yes

g) Is a field examination necessary to complete Exhibit A? Yes

11. Exhibit B (question 23-d)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) If so, are sufficient data furnished? Yes If so, attach a draft.

c) Is a field check needed? No

12. Exhibit C (question 23-e, f and g)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? yes If so, attach a draft.

c) Are rents and charges reasonable? Yes

d) Is a field check needed? Yes, size of compressor and condition.

13. Exhibit D (question 23-a, b)*

a) Are there sufficient data? No.

b) Is the schedule adequate for the work proposed? _____

c) Is the schedule excessive for the work proposed? Yes

d) Are the proposed wages and salaries reasonable? Yes

e) Is a field check needed? Yes, number of men to be employed. Who is to do engineering? Number of shifts per day and days per week?

14. Exhibit E (question 23-c)*

a) Is it applicable? No

b) Sufficient data? - -

c) Reasonable? - -

d) Field check needed? - -

15. In your judgment, can the proposed work be done in the proposed time? Yes

(All exploration must be completed within two years)

16. If field examination is not needed, attach your recommendation.

17. If field examination is needed, do you have any special instructions for the field team not indicated by your answers to the foregoing question? Examine property for geologic feasibility. Why should it cost $24.00 a foot for labor and supervision? The merit of the property should be considered in the light of results being obtained on other parts of combination vein.

Reviewed by: G. C. Selfridge

Date 3/26/52

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

March 17, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: C. O. Mittendorf

Re: Docket DMEA-2324X-Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum from Glenn C. Reed of the Bureau of Mines to A. E. Weissenborn, giving a resume of available information on the subject application.

Mr. Reed believes that a thorough geologic examination should be made before action is taken at field team level. Such an examination will have to await proper ground conditions.

Thank you for calling this matter to our attention as the memorandum had been filed before being acted upon.

Sincerely yours,

Elton A. Youngberg

Elton A. Youngberg
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures
cc: USBM, Spokane
USBM, Albany

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1952

copy on file

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
3-21-52
(date)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Mines

1201 N. Division St.
Spokane 2, Wash.
January 10, 1952

MEMORANDUM

To: A. E. Weissenborn

From: Glenn C. Reed

Subject: Exploration application, Double Eagle Tungsten Co., Granite County, Montana.

In accord with your request, following is a resume of available information concerning the subject claim.

The presumed extension of the Combination vein was probed by Bureau of Mines drill hole 15 on Combination ground but near the Double Eagle side line at the projected position of the Combination vein. Two and one-half feet of lean vein quartz devoid of tungsten mineralization was penetrated.

This hole was selected because a nearby shallow prospect shaft dump on the Double Eagle claim contained several tons of ore visually estimated at 2 to 3 percent contained WO_3. This prospect shaft later was cleaned out by the applicant to its present depth of 25 feet. According to both J. W. Cole and the applicant, this work revealed a 2-foot quartz vein with hubnerite concentrated along the vein hanging wall. Tungsten content of this vein has been estimated by Cole at 2 to 3 percent. This grade estimate is roughly confirmed by a character specimen in my possession. Cole further remarks that the vein crops as barren quartz at the surface in the upthrown block of a normal NW striking fault.

My guess is that tungsten is concentrated in the vein structure at or near the locus of this fault. This, incidentally, is a pattern more or less characteristic of the tungsten-rich portions of the Combination vein.

I feel that the prospect should be given a thorough geologic examination before action is taken at Field Team level. Such work of course must be postponed until the ground is free of snow. Returned herewith for your files is a copy of the applicant's Form MF-103 and attachments.

Enclosure

/s/ Glenn C. Reed
Glenn C. Reed

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

(date)

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

Selfridge

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 1 3 1952

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 8, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMEA 2324X - Tungsten
Eagle and Double Eagle Claims
Granite County, Montana

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

Please refer to your letter of January 8, 1952, forwarding three copies of the subject application.

Will you please inform us whether or not the United States Bureau of Mines, Spokane, has furnished you its comments on the application?

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittenderf (for) E. L. 3/13/52

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

GCSelfridge:ls 3/12/52
cc: Docket
Admn. Reading File
Field Team, Region 2
G. C. Selfridge
R. W. Geehan, USBM
D. M. Lemmon, USGS

[illegible] 2/1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXPLORATION

Subject: DMEA-2324
Re: Exploration Loan
Eagle & Double Eagle Claims

Mr. William R. Mc Lure, President
Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc.
P. O. Box k
Phillipsburg, Montana

My dear Mr. Mc Lure:

This will acknowledge receipt of your application dated Januray 2, 1952 for a loan under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Your application was assigned Docket Number DMEA-2324 and referred to the Iron & Ferro-Alloys Division.

Kindly refer to DMEA-2324 in any future correspondence relating to your application.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. ADAMS

Robert E. Adams
Acting Administrative Officer

7862

DMEA-2324

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JAN 14 1952

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

January 8, 1952

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are three copies of Form MF-103, submitted by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company of Philipsburg, Montana.

One copy of the application has been sent to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Spokane, for review. Since the Bureau has done a great deal of work in the Philipsburg area, I suspect that a field examination may not be necessary.

Yours very truly,

A. E. Weissenborn

A. E. Weissenborn,
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

January 8, 1952

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are three copies of Form MF-103, submitted by the Double Eagle Tungsten Company of Philipsburg, Montana.

One copy of the application has been sent to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Spokane, for review. Since the Bureau has done a great deal of work in the Philipsburg area, I suspect that a field examination may not be necessary.

Yours very truly,

A. E. Weissenborn,
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures.

Form MF-103
(April 1951)

U[redacted]DEPARTMENT OF THE INTER[redacted]
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.
Approval expires 6-30-51.

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

DO NOT FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Docket No. DMEA-2324

Date received 1-14-52

Participation

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JAN 14 1952

Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc.
P.O. Box K
Philipsburg, Montana

Name and address of applicant

Date

FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Date of application January 2, 1952

Estimated cost $22902.00

Mineral or metal Tungsten

Percentage of Government participation 75%

Location of mine Black Pine Mining District
Granite County, Montana

Serial No. M.S. 2775

Date of filing MF-100 November 1, 1951

DMA Docket Number, if available

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four signed copies of the application to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive officer thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If any question is inapplicable, or if you cannot answer it, so state on the form. Where the space provided for answer is insufficient, answer on a separate sheet, annex it to the application form, and refer to it in space for answer. If the application is approved, you will be presented with an exploration project contract on Form MF-200, for your signature.

THE APPLICANT

*1. Is applicant an individual, partnership, or corporation? Corporation (MF-100)

*2. If a partnership, state names and addresses of partners.

*3. If a corporation, state names and addresses of officers, directors, and five largest stockholders. See attached paper.

*4. Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who will manage the project. MF-100

*5. Are you the owner or the lessee of the property? Owners

6. If owner, state what claims, liens, or encumbrances, if any, are against the property. None.

7. If lessee, attach a copy of the lease and state if it is in good standing.

NOTE.—It will be necessary to procure and attach to the exploration project contract agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the contract.

8. Furnish current financial statement, showing assets and liabilities, and a profit and loss statement. See attached paper

9. How much money is applicant prepared to invest in proposed project? Is it sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project as detailed in question 23 of this application form, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Section 9 of Mineral Order 5)? 25%-Yes.

*If you have already answered these questions on MF-100, you are not required to answer the questions for this application.

16—64067-1

THE PROPERTY

10. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property. See attached paper.
    (*b*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

    NOTE.—If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*b*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

*11. State the present and former names of the property, if any. None; new operation.

*12. State, in detail, the location of the property with reference to towns, railroads, roads, shipping points, including distances and directions and kinds and conditions of roads. MF-100

*13. State source and quantity of water available for operations and its sufficiency at all seasons. MF-100
State amount of power to be used, rate per hour or other cost, and source. MF-100

*14. Describe any existing useable facilities, equipment, buildings, or structure now on the property that will be devoted to the exploration work. None.

15. State in detail how the ore could be shipped and how and where milled. See attached paper.

*16. History:
    (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for any past suspensions of operations. None, new operation.
    (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties. See attached paper
    (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations. See attached paper.

*17. Production: Does not apply
    (*a*) If mine is in production, furnish the following information:

	Tons per day	*Grade or analysis*	*Cost per ton*	*Net value per ton*
(1) Mining				
(2) Milling				
(3) Shipped or sold				

*18. Ore or mineral reserves: (If property is or has been operating.) Does not apply.
    (*a*) Describe the ore or mineral deposits briefly.
    (*b*) Submit available maps and assay data.
    (*c*) Give estimated tonnage and grade of each class of ore reserves.

19. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

THE EXPLORATION

20. For what mineral or minerals and for what types of deposits and ores will the exploration be conducted? Tungsten

21. Describe briefly, but concisely, the proposed work and the estimated time required to complete it. See attached paper

    NOTE.—The Government will not participate in a project that will require more than 2 years to complete.

22. Furnish statement of the geological basis of the project with particular emphasis on factors leading the operator to expect the finding of commercial ore bodies. This statement should be accompanied by supporting maps such as geological maps, maps of the proposed openings and assay maps, sample lists, and other pertinent data.
    See map and attached paper.

THE REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

23. Tabulate in the form of an itemized statement with a sum for each item the estimated requirements and costs of the project so that the total will give the estimated cost of the project in which the Government will participate, as follows:
    (*a*) Labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.), with wages of each.
    (*b*) Supervisors, by numbers and positions, with salaries of each. (See attached paper)
    (*c*) Cost of necessary repairs to existing facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*d*) Cost of necessary installation or construction of additional facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*e*) Cost of items of equipment, not now owned by the applicant which must be purchased for operations at a cost of $50 or more each.
    (*f*) Cost of rental for equipment which the operator proposes to rent.
    (*g*) Rental value of items of equipment which the operator now owns and which will be devoted to the work.
    (*h*) Cost of materials and supplies, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each.
    (*i*) Cost of power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

24. Furnish a time schedule of the project, stated in terms of months after project is approved, showing progress expected to be accomplished and the money expected to be spent.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Double Eagle Tungsten Company, Inc. By William R. McLure
(Name of company) (Signature of authorized official)

William R. Mc Lure
(Signature of authorized official)

January 2, 1952 President
(Date) (Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

*Same as footnote on page 1.

16—64067-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DOUBLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN COMPANY
Philipsburg, Montana
Paper attached to MF-103; Application Date 1/2/52

3. Directors on MF-100. Five largest stockholders: W. R. Mc Lure, W. R. Mc Lure, Trustee for C. D. Mc Lure, E. T. Irvine, W. L. Degenhart, A. L. Applegate, all of Philipsburg, Montana.

8. New Operation:
Assets None
Liabilities None
Profit None
Loss None

10. (a) Eagle & Double Eagle claims (unpatented) in a northerly direction from Black Pine, on the Combination Vein. (See attached map.)

(b) Eagle & Double Eagle claims (unpatented) situated in Sec. 8 T. 8 N. R. 14 W. Granite County.

15. Ore cannot be shipped until Government buying depot is established in Philipsburg or Butte as freight rates are too high to ship crude ore to existing markets. If enough ore is developed a mill can be erected near the property to produce a 55-60% concentrate.

16. (b) Adjoining property has produced three million dollars in silver and an unestimated amount of copper, lead & tungsten. The Eagle & Double Eagle claims are on a known extension of the same producing vein (Combination).
(c) Refer to latest U. S. Bureau of Mines report of diamond drilling work by John W. Cole, project Engineer.

~~21.~~
19. D. D. Hole No. 15 (U.S. Bureau of Mines report) cut 10 feet of ore(Combination vein) at 182 feet of depth.

A 25 foot shaft on the Double Eagle claim has been opened exposing the vein (Combination)

21. Drive crosscut 150 feet northerly to cut vein and drift 350 feet along the strike. Complete project within one year.

22. See 19 above. Refer to U.S.B.M. report for geological data and geological maps. Ore taken from vein near outcrop assayed plus 3% WO_3.

[redacted]BLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN COMPA[redacted]
Philipsburg, Montana
Paper attached to MF-103; Application Date 1/2/52

23.

Fixtures and Imporvements

1	16 x 30 foot storage shed	600.00
Total		$600.00

Operating Equipment

To be purchased

1	Compressor	4000.00
1	Drifter	300.00
	Mine rail	300.00
1	Mine car	150.00
	Pipe	200.00
	Small tools	150.00
	Drill steel	175.00
	Hoses	100.00
1	Pressure tank	50.00
Total		$5425.00

Supplies

Powder	1120.00
Caps & Fuse	200.00
Power (Gasoline & Oil)	600.00
Timber	500.00
Total	$2420.00

Transportation

150 days at $2.50	$375.00

Miscellaneous

Industrial Accident, Social Security Unemployment Compensation etc.	$2082.00

DOUBLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN COM
Philipsburg, Montana
Paper attached to MF-103; Application Date 1/2/52

23. Labor and Supervision

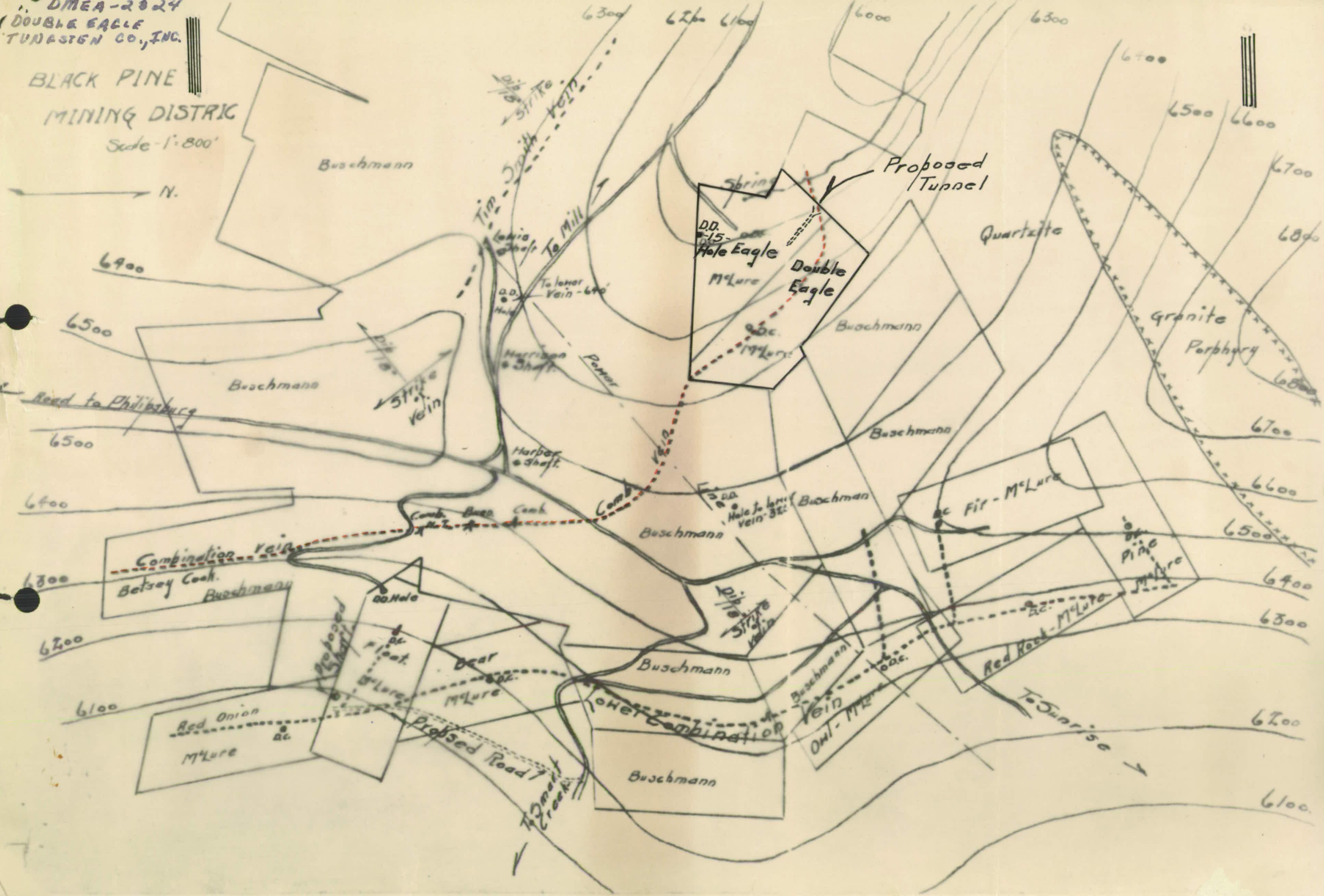
Classification	Rate per shift	No. Shifts	Amount
Miners	$15.00	600	9000.00
Supervisor	20.00	150	3000.00
Total			$12000.00

~~$22,902.00~~

DMEA-2824
DOUBLE EAGLE TUNGSTEN CO., INC.

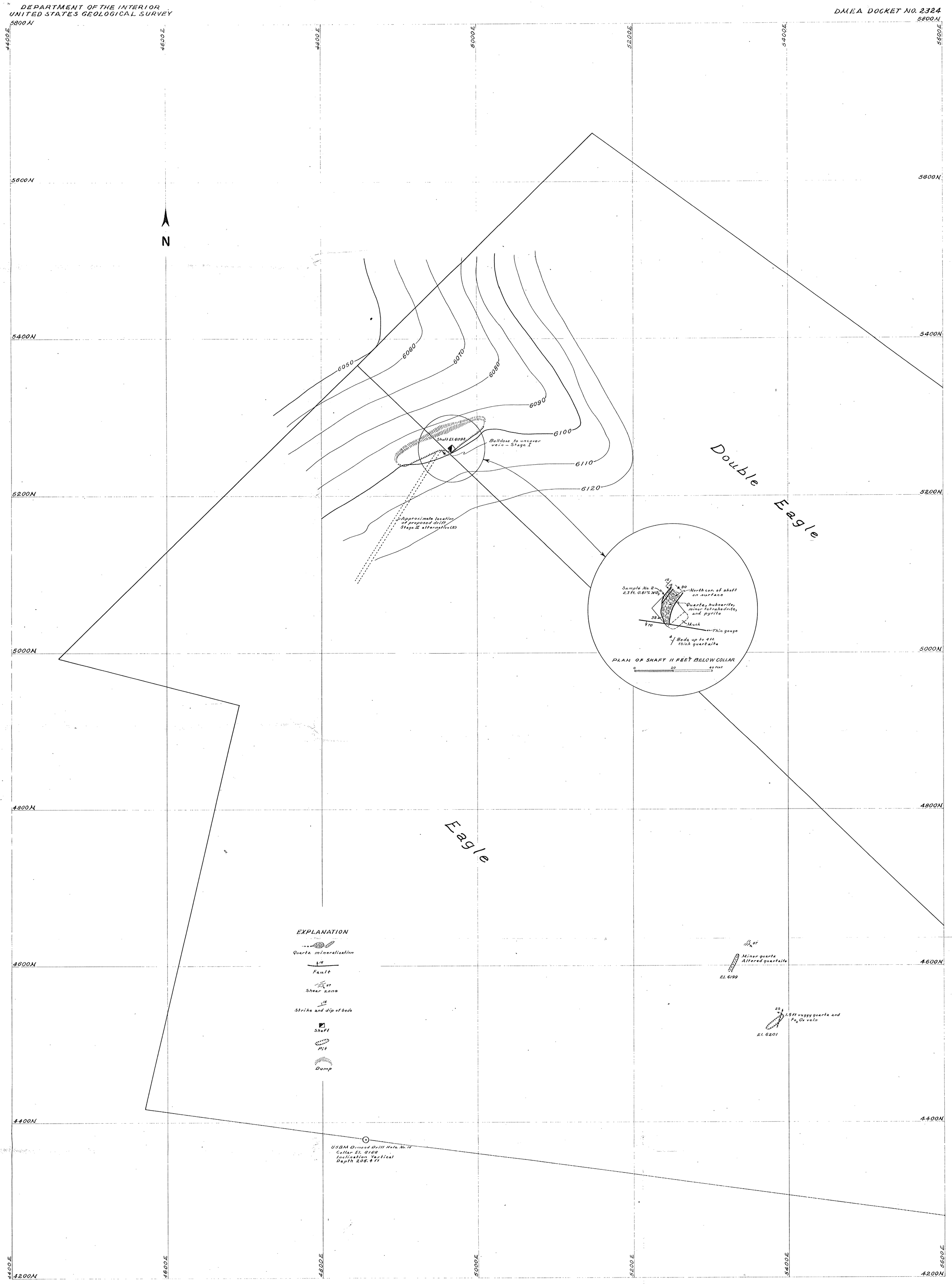
BLACK PINE MINING DISTRIC

Scale - 1" = 800'



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DMEA DOCKET NO. 2324



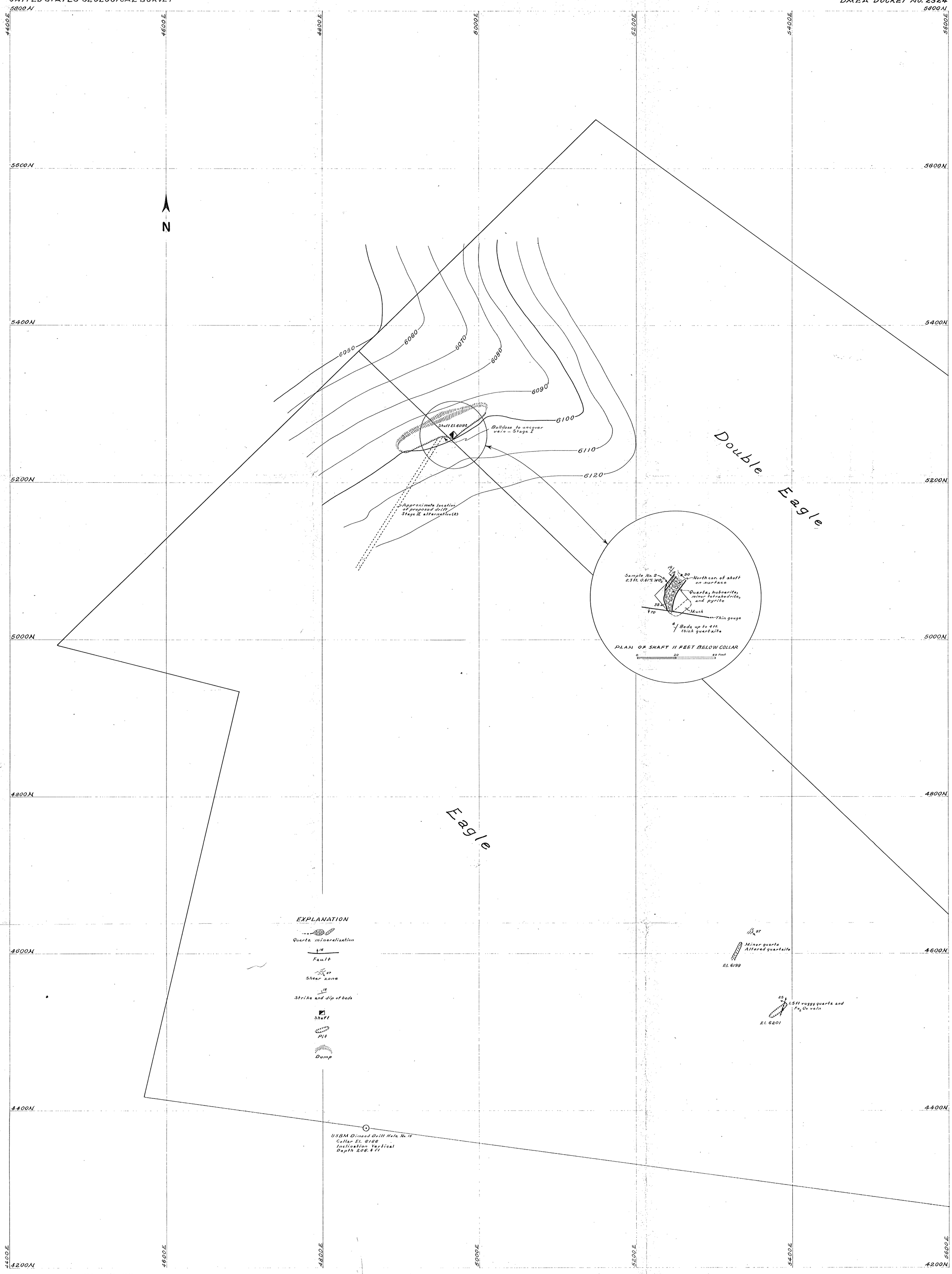
Brunton and tape survey by USGS and USBM 1952
Claim outlines from map submitted by applicant

MAP SHOWING PROPOSED EXPLORATION
EAGLE AND DOUBLE EAGLE CLAIMS, GRANITE COUNTY, MONTANA

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DMEA DOCKET NO. 2324



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