Goldfield Consolidated Mines /Deep Mines Building was built in 1907 by Senator George Nixon and George Wingfield, who were the political and economic power houses of the time and controlled the main operating mines in Goldfield.

Ish-Curtis/Registration Trust Company Building built in 1907 by Loren B. Curtis and Marvin E. Ish. The main floor and basement were occupied by the Re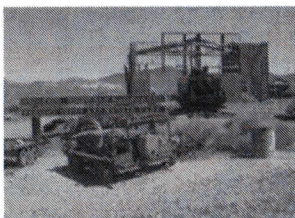gistration Trust Company with various other businesses on the second and third floors. In 1919 George Wingfield, the president of The John S. Cook and Company Bankers, purchased the building and moved the bank to the main floor until 1932 when all of his banks in Nevada closed. After the 1923 fire, the Tonopah and Goldfield R.R. Co moved it offices to the 2nd & 3rd floor until 1932. At which time the Railroad Company purchased the building and took over the 1st floor and remained there until 1947. The building was later a Hotel and Café and has had several owners over the years.

Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone-Telegraph Company Building built in 1905, telephone and telegraph lines were first extended from Tonopah to Goldfield in January, 1904. By mid-1907 at the peak of Goldfield's boom, with over 20,000 people, telephone and telegraph service had become an indispensable element of business and mining activity. After the decline of Goldfield and for the next six decades, this building continued to serve the communication needs of the area. Jim Casey co- founder of UPS owned and operated a messenger service in this building in 1906.

Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Maintenance And Repair Yard. Construction started on the BGRR in May, 1906, at Mill Town, in the Goldfield Mining District, and was completed southward to Beatty by April 1907, and then reached Rhyolite by June 1907. The railroad stopped running January 1928, and had a life span of twenty-one years.
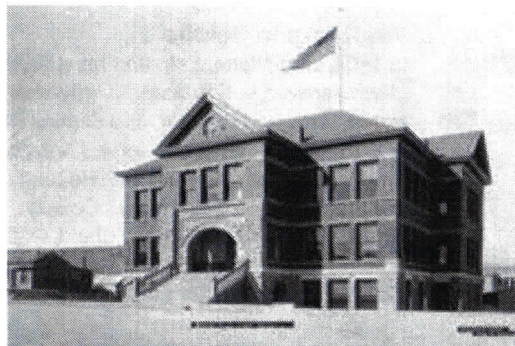
Santa Fe Saloon built in July 1905. The Santa Fe Saloon has been continuously in operation since it was built. The Santa Fe, as it's known to locals, has 8 motel rooms and a laundromat.

Goldfield Fire station #1 built in 1907, served as the town's fire house until June 2002.

Goldfield High School Built in 1907.
The 3-story structure was designed by J.B. Randall. It has a floor area of over 19,656 square feet. The interior has 12 classrooms, an auditorium, 2 offices, 2 bathrooms, 4 storage rooms, an extra-large attic and a seating capacity of 450. The first year's enrollment was 125 students and about 25 faculty members.
Goldfield had built four schools between the years 1906-1908. As Goldfield's population dwindled so did the need for all of the schools. By 1918 three of the schools had closed and all of the grades held classes in the High School. By 1947 the 9th –12th graders were bussed to Tonopah High School and only the lower classes were left using the ground floor classrooms. In 1953 the elementary school across the street was completed and the high school building was abandoned due to its weakening foundation.

Currently there are efforts in restoring the Goldfield High School. Building funds come in the form of private donations and matching grants.

Support the Goldfield Historical Society's Activities by becoming a member. Information available on our web site.

You can help with the restoration by making a donation to the Goldfield Historical Society Building Fund through the following methods.

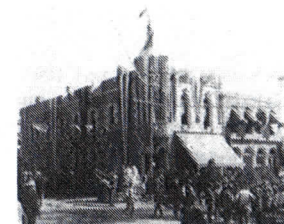**The Goldfield Historical Society**
PO Box 393
Goldfield, NV 89013

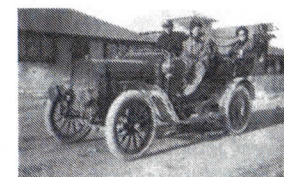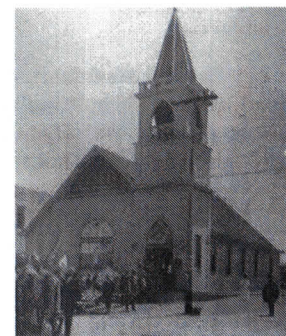**www.GoldfieldHistoricalSociety.com**

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GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

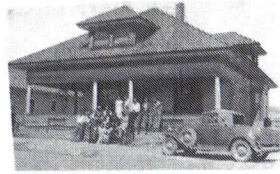
WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD CAMP

From 1906 to 1910 Goldfield was the largest city in Nevada. Boasting a population of over 20,000 people in 1907, Goldfield became the leading political and economic power in the state.

Esmeralda County Courthouse built in 1907, when the county seat transferred to the County seat today.

Milton C. Ish House built in 1907. Ish was a pioneer merchant, arriving in Goldfield from California in early 1904, shortly after the initial boom gave recognition to the district. In association with an uncle, Frank M. Ish, he opened a successful grocery and general merchandising business, which prospered throughout Goldfield's boom, located on Columbia Street. Milton Ish married in October, 1904, reportedly the first wedding in Goldfield.

Charles S. Sprague House ("The Gables") built in 1907. Sprague came to Goldfield in December, 1905, with an established reputation as a prominent newspaperman and politician from Colorado. In January, 1906, he purchased the Goldfield News and developed the newspaper into one of the most successful businesses in the district. "The Gables" was where Mrs. Blanche Sprague founded the Nevada Branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1910. Mrs. Sprague, a member of the Mayflower Society, was a descendent of both John Alden and Miles Standish, and was a leader in both the social and charitable activities of Goldfield.

Ben Rosenthal's Boarding House built in 1908, an early businessman who helped promote the forty-two round Gans- Nelson fight. Now houses a local history museum.

Boom years in Goldfield The boom years in Goldfield ran from 1905 through 1910. Starting with the discovery of gold in the area in 1902, by 1903 a tent camp of twenty people, and by 1907 grew to be the largest city in Nevada with a population of over 20,000 people. Goldfield had all the amenities of any large city, with fancy restaurants, hotels, athletic clubs, church and social groups of every kind, theaters, shopping, sporting events, unions, all the general businesses of the day, casinos, red light district, gold, high grading, and all the hopes of prosperity any individual would want to find.
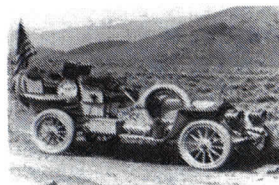
Virgil Earp in Goldfield

In 1904, Virgil Walter Earp and his wife Allie (Alvira) arrived in Goldfield. Shortly after his arrival, Virgil was sworn in as a deputy sheriff of Esmeralda County, and served right up to his death on October 19, 1905. He died of pneumonia in the Saint Mary's County Hospital on Euclid Ave, in Goldfield, while holding his wife's hand as he laid in bed. They were together for thirty-two years.

First Goldfield Jail built in 1905, it was used until the current court house was built in 1908. It's been suggested to use this one as an auxiliary facility. How many men did Virgil Earp lock up here?
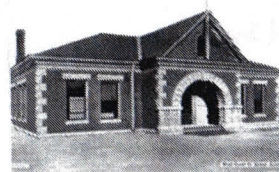
The Thomas Flyer automobile mainly driven by George Schuster, winner of the 1908 Around The World Auto Race from New York to Paris, arrived in Goldfield at 9:50 a.m. March 21, 1908 to cheering crowds on Main Street. After making a stop at the Western Union as a check point, and lunch at the Goldfield Hotel as guests of honor, the Thomas Flyer was on its way again, two hours after it had arrived. The Thomas Flyer was the only American made car in the race and only one of two to finish.

Goldfield Hotel built in 1907 by the Hayes - Monette Syndicate and designed by prominent Reno architects Holesworth and Curtis, the Goldfield Hotel was the most prominent building built in Goldfield, it operated through the 1940s, into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company.

West Side School built in 1908, one of four stone schools built during Goldfield's boom period. Today it is Goldfield's public library.

G. L. "Tex" Rickard House built in 1906 by Rickard, the nationally famous boxing promoter who promoted the forty-two round Gans - Nelson fight in September 1906, the longest fight on record. Rickard went on to be a manager at Madison Square Garden in New York.

History of Goldfield

Before there was Goldfield, there was Tonopah, located 26 miles north of Goldfield. Except Goldfield didn't exist yet. In May, 1900 Jim Butler discovered a high grade silver deposit where Tonopah sits today. Glory holes of some of the ledges can still be seen today along Florence Ave. Tonopah quickly became full of prospectors, many leasing ground from Jim Butler, which was a new practice in mining that Jim had started. Total production in 1901 was over $3 million dollars, at about $12.40 a troy ounce silver. From 1901 thru 1940 Tonopah recorded production of $148,970.400, with a silver to gold ratio of about 86 to 1. Goldfield during this same period had a recorded production of over $90,000,000, mainly in gold. In today's prices, that's about $1.8 billion dollars, Goldfield's gold to silver ratio is about 3 to 1. In the early days of Tonopah in 1902, a Paiute Indian by the name of Thomas Fisherman was showing specimen ore, "picture rock", to would-be grubstakers to help keep himself in beer & whiskey. Fisherman received a ten dollar grubstake from Jim Butler and Tom Kendall, and was told to locate a claim where the rock was found. Tom immediately got drunk, and the only information they could gather from him was that the rock was found thirty miles to the south. Later after giving up on Tom Fisherman, Kendall and Butler grubstaked two young men to locate the place where Fisherman had found the gold specimen. They were Harry Stimler, half Shoshone Indian, and William Marsh, both native Nevadans from Belmont. First claims in new Mining District On December 4th, 1902, Stimler and Marsh located three claims on the north ridge of Columbia Mountain, The Sandstorm. Kruger and May Queen, and named the new mining district "Grandpa". Gran Pah in Shoshone means great water, others say that it meant this camp was going to be the granddaddy of all gold camps. The first claim was named Sandstorm because they located it during a sandstorm. The third claim. May Queen, was named in honor of Stimler's brother's wife May and his own wife's first name Queen. On October 20th 1903 a group of thirty six prospectors and investors organized a meeting to establish the town site. They elected Al Myers of Cripple Creek Colorado as President, and Claude M. Smith a former school teacher from California as Recorder. During this meeting they voted to change the Mining District and town name to Goldfield. They felt the mining district and town would be easier to promote with a name like Goldfield, instead of Grandpa. Thus the town of Goldfield was born.