

GOLDFIELD

NEVADA



Myers and Main Street, looking north on Main Street, 1904

GREATEST GOLD CAMP EVER KNOWN

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.

NOT FOR RESALE

Goldfield Historic Walking Tour Booklet



The Goldfield Historical Society

P.O. Box 393, Goldfield, Nevada 89013

www.goldfieldhistoricalsociety.com

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This insight into the history of Goldfield was made possible by the Goldfield Historical Society and the Nevada Commission on Tourism, www.travelnevada.com. This booklet is dedicated to the memory of Judy Jones. Thank you to all the volunteers whose hard work and diligence contributed to this project in the belief that the fabric of Goldfield's history needs to be protected and its story told. We invite you to join the Goldfield Historical Society, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. Completed membership forms can be sent to the above address. All membership dues and donations support the Society and are deductible to the fullest extent of the law.

Photos courtesy of the Central Nevada & Goldfield Historical Societies

1. (7-H) Esmeralda County Courthouse, built in 1907, when the county seat transferred to Goldfield from Hawthorne, Nevada. It is still the county seat today.
2. (7-H) First Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1912. Currently our community center.
3. (7-G) Goldfield Fire Station #1, built in 1907. Served as the town's firehouse until June 2002.



4. (7-G) E.A. Byler House built by Byler in 1905, a mining engineer and U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. It is the best-preserved bottle house in Goldfield.
5. (8-G) George W. Durgan House built in 1905 by Durgan, an early lessee, mine superintendent and mine owner. It is one of the two best remaining examples of stone residential architecture in Goldfield.
6. (8-G) G.L. "Tex" Rickard House, built in 1906 by Rickard, the nationally famous boxing promoter who promoted the 42-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.
7. (8-H) Milton M. Detch House, built in 1906 by Detch, a prominent civic leader and lawyer, who formed one of the most prestigious law firms during the Goldfield boom.
8. (7-H) Goldfield High School, built in 1907 by architect-builder Joseph F. Rannells. One of four stone schools built from 1906 through



1908, and one of only two still surviving. The high school originally housed 400 students, and features a large skylight window in the main hall.

9. (7-H) E.E. Blake/Peter Fellis House, built by Blake in 1907, a real estate broker during the boom time, the house was situated on Sundog Avenue. In 1919 it was purchased and moved to Crook and Fifth Avenues by Peter Fellis, who resided in and operated a confectionery store from the house.

10. (7-I) Enterprise Mercantile Co. Stone Warehouse/Lyric Theater, built in 1905 by the Enterprise Mercantile Co. to store their wholesale liquor. Remodeled in 1924 after the 1923 fire to be a movie theater.



11. (6-H) Fellis Brothers Block/Site of Goldfield News building, built in 1927 by Peter and George Fellis to expand their confectionery and grocery business into larger quarters. Although it burned September 29, 1924, this is the site of the Goldfield News building, one of the most prominent structures built during the height of Goldfield's boom. The building standing was one of a few built after the fire by the Fellis brothers.

12. (6-H) 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.

13. (6-H) Florence Goldfield Mining Co. building, built in 1908 by Thomas G. Lockhart and A.D. Parker for the Florence Goldfield Mining Company's offices. The only large producing mine that did not get absorbed.

14. (6-I) Ish-Curtis/Registration Trust Company building, built in 1907 by Loren B. Curtis and

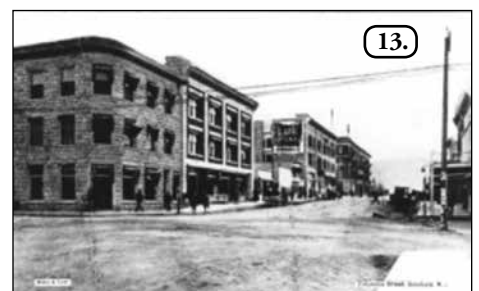


Marvin E. Ish. The main floor and basement were occupied by the Registration Trust Company with various other businesses on the second and third floors. In 1919, George Wingfield, president of the John S. Cook and Company Bankers, purchased the building and moved the bank to the main floor until 1932, when all of his banks in Nevada closed. After the 1923 fire, the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad Co. moved its 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.

15. (6-I) Goldfield Consolidated Mines/Deep Mines building was built in 1907 by Senator George Nixon and George Wingfield, who were the political and economic powerhouses of the time and controlled the main operating mines in Goldfield.

16. (6-H) Elks Building, built in 1925 on the site of the Monian & Mitchell (M&M) building that burned in the 1923 fire, and housed Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad offices. The Elks Lodge served the community for decades with events and community services including the U.S. Post Office.

17. (6-H) Montezuma Club building is significant as the site of the most influential and powerful social institution in Goldfield's



history. The Club organized in the Spring of 1904, composed of 40 successful members from the district. The Montezuma Club successfully formed the Goldfield businessmen and Mine Operators Association, which broke the backs of the IWW and WFM Unions, dissolving unionism in Goldfield. The building was originally built in 1908, and was destroyed in the September 29, 1924 fire.

18. (7-I) H.T. Bragdon House, built in 1906. Bragdon was a distinguished mining businessman and civic leader. His primary venture was as vice president of the Goldfield Mining Company, which organized in January 1904. Bragdon organized and served as President of the first mining exchange, the Goldfield Stock Exchange, president of the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce, and treasurer of the Goldfield Athletic Club. Today it is the Masonic Temple, Montezuma Lodge No. 30 Free and Accepted Masons (F&AM).

19. (8-G) Northern Saloon Warehouse was used by famous Goldfield personalities W.S. "Ole" Elliott. G.L. "Tex" Rickard and E.S. Highley, who promoted the 42-round Gans-Nelson fight on September 3, 1906.

20. (8-G) D.D. Carney House, built by Carney in 1908, an early resident. Also residence for the three-generation Dahlstrom family of Goldfield.

21. (9-G) John S. Cook House, built in 1906. Cook was a prominent banker in central Nevada, whose banking career started in Goldfield. The John S. Cook Bank was the only Goldfield bank to survive the national panic of 1907, and the John S. Cook banking system grew to become a powerful financial institution in Nevada, until its failure in 1932 as a result of the Great Depression.

22. (9-G) 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 descendant of both John Alden and Miles Standish, and was a leader in both the social and charitable activities of Goldfield.

23. (9-G) H.B. Lind House, built in 1906. Lind was a lawyer by profession, who arrived in Goldfield c. 1905 from Chicago. Upon his arrival, he set up a law practice and is attributed with being the community's first attorney. In 1907, he formed the H.B. Lind Company, Mining Brokers and Fiscal Agents. Lind appears to have been one of the more successful of the literally hundreds of mining brokers and speculators which emerged from Goldfield's boom. Lind also was one of the founding fathers of the Montezuma Club, and served as its first Vice President.

24. (9-F) 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.

25. (9-F) Granville H. Hayes site, a large stone house that was built in 1906 by one of the most famous and successful individuals to emerge from Goldfield's boom. In April 1906, Hayes and his partners struck the richest high-grade ore to ever have been discovered in the district. The Hayes-Monnette lease grossed an estimated \$5,000,000, making the partners some of Goldfield's wealthiest men and created a rush that increased the town's population to 15,000 by the end of the year. The Masonic Lodge also occupied the house, before it burned in about 1946.

26. (7-E) Herbert T. Cook House, built in June 1906, shortly after his marriage. Herbert T. Cook was the brother of pioneer Goldfield banker, John S. Cook. The house was moved from east Crook Ave., to its present location in 1969. Cook's untimely death in June 1908 cut short his career in Goldfield, but the banking system in central Nevada, which he helped build, continued to survive until 1932.

27. (6-F) Thomas G. Lockhart House, built in 1908. Lockhart, one of the most successful and well respected mining pioneers of the Goldfield district, came to Goldfield from Tonopah around 1903-04, and was able to purchase the controlling interest in the highly successful Florence Mine, estimated to have a total production of \$9,000,000. The Florence Mine was the only large producing mine not to be absorbed into the Goldfield Consolidated Mine Company.

28. (6-G) Charles Kline/Frank L. Beard House, built in the fall of 1908 by local masonry contractor Charles Kline. In 1913, the house was sold to Frank L. Beard, a resident of Goldfield from 1907 until his death in 1945.

29. (6-G) J.P. Loftus House, built in 1906. Loftus was one of the most successful and reputable mining operators and developers in the Goldfield District. In 1904, Loftus and his long-time partner J. R. Davis leased "Block 5" on the Sandstorm Mine (originally located by Goldfield discoverer Harry Stimler). By the end of 1905, the Loftus-Davis lease had produced over \$200,000 in ore. Loftus held controlling interest in the Goldfield Publishing Company, and bought controlling interests in productive mines in other booming districts such as Rhyolite, Round Mountain, Diamondfield and Fairview; he was also President of the Montezuma Club.

30. (8-F) Major W.A. Stanton House, built in 1906. Major Stanton was one of the leading mining engineers during the peak years of Goldfield's boom. His contributions to mining

in the western United States extended from his position as one of the chief mining engineers for John W. Mackay, in the latter years of the Comstock boom. His career included consultant and mining engineer for many of the most prominent mining companies in Goldfield.

31. (6-I) 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.



32. (6-I) Sideboard Saloon ruin, originally built in 1907 by saloonkeeper Patrick Mullin, was a one-story wood building. Its stone arch entrance still standing, reminds us how Main Street was the heart of Goldfield commerce.

33. (5-H) Henry W. Miles and Company Stone Cellar, built in 1905 by H.W. Miles, a native of England, who came to Nevada about 1890. A single-story wood building in front of the stone cellar on Main Street, just south of the Esmeralda Hotel, housed the grocery mercantile store. Miles left the area in 1913; the storefront burned in the 1923 fire. Today, his descendants still own and maintain the property.

34. (3-I) R.W. Norrington House, built in 1907. Norrington was a prominent mining promoter, and developed several mines in the Goldfield region.

35. (3-J) D.W. Morgan House, built in 1907. Morgan was an early saloonkeeper and continued to own the property until his death in 1932.

36. (2-J) West Side School, built in 1908, one of four stone schools built during Goldfield's boom period. Today, it is Goldfield's public library.



37. (5-I) First National Bank Building ruin, built in 1907 as the first four-story stone building in Goldfield, during the height of the boom. It was destroyed in the devastating fire on July 6, 1923.

38. (6-K) Feutch and Gasser Warehouse, built in 1907 on the rear lot of the California Saloon. Carl Feutch and Joseph Gasser's lengthy proprietorship of the saloon lasted from 1906 through the fire of July 6, 1923.

39. (7-J) Alva D. Myers House, built in 1905 by Myers. The "Father of Goldfield" and very successful mine operator who, along with others, formed the Goldfield Townsite Company and platted the present townsite. Myers was one of the earliest prospectors in the Goldfield District, then called "Grandpa" in May 1903.

40. (4-H) First Goldfield Jail, built in 1905, used until the current courthouse was built in 1908. It's been suggested to use this one as an auxiliary facility.

41. (4-H) Stone Row House, built in 1907 of stone. One of only two red-light district homes left.

42. (6-E) H.G. Mayer House, built in 1906 by mine developer J.P. Loftus for his business associate H.G. Mayer. Mayer was Secretary for the Loftus-Davis Company and served on the board of directors of several other mining companies.

43. (7-I) Frame House, built in 1907.

44. (8-G) Beets Garage, built c. 1930, owned by long-time area family.

45. (8-H) Jennie B. Elder House, built c. 1908.

46. (7-H) Frame House, built c. 1917, owned by long-time Goldfield resident Laurence B. Labarthe.

47. (7-H) Rectory building of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1912, currently in use by the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce and the Goldfield Historical Society.

48. (7-H) Parker/Labarthe House, built c. 1905. After the devastating 1923 fire, the Orlo Parker family lost their home and business; this house was given to them by the Red Cross. Later, they sold the home to Lawrence Labarthe. Both families were longtime residents and business owners of Goldfield.

49. (7-H) Frame House/Garage moved to this location, c. 1923. Used by Chris Dahlstrom (former County Commissioner) as a garage until he built Dahlstrom's Garage (see #50).

50. (6-O) Dahlstrom's Garage built by Chris Dahlstrom, c. 1930. He provided auto repair, and was well known for his quality rebuilt engines.



51. (5-I) Assay office of Edward S. Giles, mining engineer. Early building moved to this location after the 1923 fire.

52. (5-H) Brown Parker Garage and Auto Co., formed by Orlo Parker and Munro Brown, one of the first Ford dealerships in Nevada. Munro Brown sold out in 1917 to Parker to join the military during WWI. The building burned in the 1923 fire but was rebuilt and remained a garage until 1989.

53. (6-I) Mozart Club built c. 1926. French-born Marius Durand opened the Mozart Club on Main Street in the boom days of Goldfield, which burned down in the 1923 fire. Though he returned to his home in France during prohibition, his heart was in America. When the repeal came, he and Madame Josephine Durand moved back to Goldfield in the later 1920s where they rebuilt the present building. Marius Durand was also well known as a fight promoter and manager, Jack Dempsey being one of his clients. He and Dempsey remained friends until his death in 1942. His widow continued to run the business and in 1946 married longtime family friend Alex Labarthe. Together they ran the operations until they sold in 1957. These two families extended a warm and friendly hospitality that continued on with its various owners in later years.

54. (6-I) Northern Saloon and Restaurant. An early home moved to this location after the 1923 fire. Known for many years as Still Norm's Place, a restaurant was added on in 2007.

55. (8-I) Sacred Heart Catholic Church, built in 1906. It burned April 5, 1943, and was rebuilt into a home c. 1970.

56. (8-G) E.S. Highley residence site. Highley was one of the original partners with Tex Rickard in the Northern Saloon. The house burned in 1997; currently it is Gems of the Great Basin.

57. (8-G) Champion House, built c. 1905. In more recent times it was a local assayers house.

58. (8-G) J.A. Hays House, built c. 1906. Still used as a residence today.

59. (8-H) R.B. Wampler House, built c. 1908, an early resident of Goldfield.

60. (8-G) Frame House, built c. 1908.

61. (8-G) Frame House moved here, c. 1924.

62. (8-F) W.H. Whitmore House, built c. 1905.

63. (8-G) Frame House moved to this location, c. 1930.

64. (7-F) Frame House, built 1908 is typical of the style that was popular at that time. On the corner of Myers Street, duly named for Alva D. Myers, known as the "Father of Goldfield."

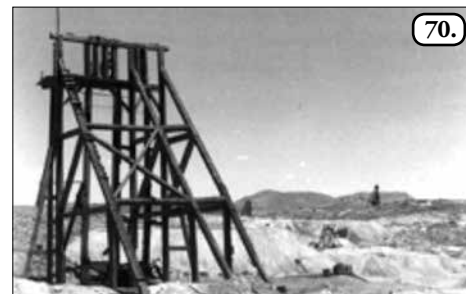
65-66. (7-F) Adobe House, built c. 1908.

67. (7-G) Frame House, moved to this location in 1917.

68. (7-G) Frame House, built c. 1908.

70. (10-M) An original headframe from the combination mine, on the Combination No. 1

claim, located by Alva D. Myers and R.C. Hart on May 26, 1903. In 1989, it was moved to this location from approximately a quarter-mile east, in the Goldfield Mining District, by Jim Marsh.



71. (7-F) Fred J. Tait House, built December 1906. Tait was the manager of the prestigious Montezuma Club.

72. (7-F) Frame House, built c. 1905.

73. (6-G) W.B. Hamilton House, built in 1907. Hamilton worked as a cashier at the First National Bank of Goldfield.

74. (8-G) T. Cullyford House, built c. 1905. Cullyford owned and operated an early clothing store in Goldfield.

75. (8-F) Frame House, built c. 1908.

76. (8-E) J.T. Walters home, built 1906. Goldfield resident Walters was manager of the Southern Nevada Telephone Company.

77. (7-E) Belcher/Detwiler House, built in 1906, early residents of Goldfield.

78. (9-F) F.B. Wies House, built in 1908, an early Goldfield resident.

79. (8-I) Frame House, built c. 1907.

80-81. (8-H) Frame House, built c. 1908.

82. (10-M) Noone Mortuary Garage Building, built c. 1936. The building was moved from its original site on 5th Street in 2009.

83. (7-I) Brinn Double House, built c. 1905.

85. (7-J) Assay Office. The Downer Brothers Assayers moved their offices to this location after the 1923 fire.

86. (6-J) Frame House/Columbia Bar, moved c. 1923, an early residence in Goldfield. In 1996, it was remodeled into the Cactus Club and later renamed the Columbia Bar.

87. (7-I) W.M. Erb House, built in 1905; an early Goldfield resident.

88. (6-I) Enterprise Mercantile Adobe Warehouse Building, built in 1905. In the 1940s, it housed the Beatty Bulletin and the Goldfield News.

89. (5-I) Northern Saloon Site/Northern Filling Station, site of the Northern Saloon, built in 1905, and run by Goldfield's most famous promoters, G.L. "Tex" Rickard, W.S. "Ole" Elliott and E.S. Highley. The saloon burned in the fire of July 6, 1923. The current building was built in about 1935 as a filling station.

90. (5-I) Hermitage Saloon site/Chat & Chew. The Hermitage Saloon was one of four famous saloons at the intersection of Main St. and



Crook Ave. Unfortunately, they all burned in the devastating fire of July 6, 1923; the Chat & Chew building was built c. 1925.

91. (5-H) Palace Block Saloon site, built in 1905; the two-story stone structure served as a temporary meeting place for the Montezuma Club. Burned in the 1923 fire, the house standing was built c. 1930.



92. (5-I) Mohawk Saloon site, one of four corner saloons of Main and Crook streets. The current building was moved here from one of the Goldfield suburbs sometime after the fire.

93. (4-H) Stone House, built c. 1905.

94. (4-H) Frame House, built c. 1925.

95. (4-I) Bottle House, built in 1905, only one of two bottle houses that remain from Goldfield's boom time.

97. (3-J) Ben Rosenthal's Boarding House, built in 1908. Rosenthal was an early businessman who helped promote the 42-round Gans-Nelson fight.

98. (8-H) Frame House, built in 1905.

99. (6-K) T.J. Lee Bakery/Goldfield Tavern, built c. 1925.

100. (7-K) Goldfield Turkish Bath Facilities, built in 1907 by the Goldfield Plunge and Turkish Bath Company of Columbia, Nevada. The facility had an artistic reception and lounging room furnished in Turkish style, lit by Oriental lamps. Patrons could read the latest literature while enjoying a quiet smoke. There were dressing rooms and rest apartments, and for those whose homes were not furnished with bathing facilities, there were a half dozen porcelain tub baths.

102. (7-J) Frame House, built c. 1905.

103. (7-I) Dunn Mortuary/Noone Mortuary site, built c. 1908. Torn down in the 1980s to expand the Goldfield Elementary School.

105. (4-G) Brick House, built c. 1905, an early Goldfield residence.

106. (6-E) Duval & Demers House, built in 1907.

108. (7-F) James Budge House, built c. 1917, an early resident of Goldfield.

109. (7-E) Berghauser House, built c. 1906, an early resident of Goldfield.

110. (9-H) Goldfield School Gymnasium, built in 1911. Currently used as the county maintenance shop.

111. (8-H) Stone House, built c. 1930.

112. (7-G) Attorney's Office/General Store. This was the site of offices and living quarters of husband and wife attorneys Thomas L. Foley and Alice Dean Foley. Their office and home was set back off Crook and the corner lot served as a play yard for their daughter, Alice. The offices remained until the General Store was built in the 1950s.

113. (7-G) Commercial building, built in 1930.

114. (6-H) Northern Café/Dreams Come True Antiques, built in 1950 as a restaurant and bar.

115. (8-G) W.S. Elliott/Esmeralda Co. Service Station. Site of the original house of "Ole" Elliott, who moved to Tonopah in 1957, later became a service station.

116. (6-G) Episcopal Church/Butler Garage site, originally the site of the Church of St. John in the Wilderness Episcopal Church built in 1907-09. Served the community until 1938. In the late 1940s the church had fallen into disrepair and most of the fixtures, along with the bell, were moved to the Chapel of Camp Galileo in Lake Tahoe. The altar, donated by Tex Rickard, was forwarded to the St. Christopher Episcopal Church in Boulder City. In 1968, the bell was returned to the area and is now in the St. Marks Episcopal Church in Tonopah. The Butler Garage and Filling Station was built in the 1950s and is currently home to the Dinky Diner.



117. (9-G) George Wills House site. George Wills was the superintendent of the power company in Goldfield. Crook Street from Euclid South and Sundog was primarily an affluent residential neighborhood in the boom years. Over the years, many of the houses were moved or destroyed by fire. The current structure was built in 2008 to look like it may have been here in the early days.

119. (7-F) Frame House, built in 1950.

121. (7-I) Goldfield Elementary School built in 1953, when the Goldfield High School building, then a grade school, was condemned by the State.

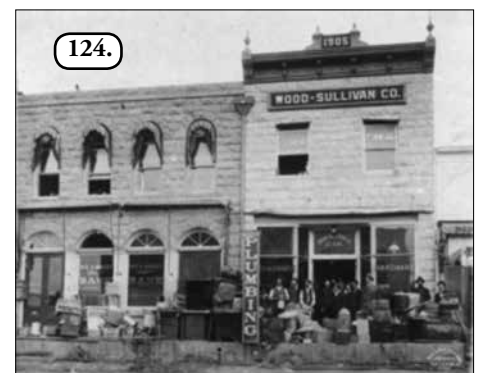
The original buildings on this location were the Nevada-California Power Company Building, c. 1905, and the Presbyterian Church built in 1906, both of which burned in the 1923 fire. Two large electric generators that powered some of early Goldfield are buried on the school grounds.



122. (3-C) Goldfield Brewery ruins, built in 1904 by Max Stenz and a Mr. Stanley. The following is a brief excerpt from Alma Millard's memoirs. Alma is the daughter of Max Stenz, who arrived in Goldfield in 1904 at the age of four (she is the little girl in the photo). "Max Stenz was employed in Henry Riter's brewery in Reno, Nevada. Excited about the gold discoveries in Goldfield, Stenz & Stanley came to Goldfield by train and stagecoach to build the Goldfield Brewery. They quarried stones to build it in the canyon behind the brewery, and dragged them out on sleds with horses. Trees were planted along with benches and tables; it was a real German Beer Garden. There were always plenty of wild burros in town and miners would ride them to the mines, turn them loose, then after shift, ride a different burro back. Often they would ride them to the brewery for a 'good glass of beer.'" The brewery stayed open till 1908, and was destroyed in a flood on September 13, 1913.

123. (5-G) M.L. Holt House, built in 1904. This was the original meeting place of the prestigious Montezuma Club in November 1904.

124. (5-H) Nye Ormsby County Bank site, a two-story stone building built in 1907 by Senator George S. Nixon and Frank Golden, at a cost of about \$100,000. The bank closed briefly during the panic of 1907, and reopened on January 2, 1908. The bank closed permanently February 23, 1909. Today you can still see its bank vault, which is the only thing that survived the 1923 fire.



127. (2-J) Historical Equipment display. All the items you see are from Goldfield and the surrounding area.

128. (3-L) Gans-Nelson Prize Fight site. A ring and large area of bleacher seating was built here, just for the fight in September 1906. Promoted by G.L. "Tex" Rickard and his two partners, this fight still holds as the longest fight on record, lasting 42 rounds. Tex Rickard is the famous saloon owner and mine promoter who went on to be a manager at Madison Square Garden.



129. (3-M) Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad Passenger Depot ruin. Construction on the LV&T RR started in Las Vegas in early January 1906. The first train to reach Goldfield was on October 26, 1907, with stops in Beatty, Bullfrog and Rhyolite. The railroad was abandoned on October 31, 1918. Shortly after, the Nevada Department of Highways purchased the right of way to build Highway 95. The lifespan of the railroad was about 14 years.



130. (10-M) 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 21 years.



131. (10-M) Santa Fe Saloon, built in July 1905. The saloon has been in continuous operation since it was built. The Santa Fe, as it's known to locals, has eight motel rooms and a laundromat.
132. (3-F) Brick Residence, built in 1905. The first owner of record is Charlie Kline in 1911, a local masonry contractor.

133. (1-Q) Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Passenger Depot site. Passenger depot from 1905-07.



136. (6-B) Miners Hospital site, one of Goldfield's early hospitals, built at Lida and Bellevue avenues, it was destroyed in a 1917 fire. Today, a home stands in its place.

137. (5-B) Saint Mary's County Hospital site, built in 1905, it is well known as the place where Virgil Earp passed away on October 19, 1905.

138. (4-H) Tent Hospital site, Goldfield's first hospital built in 1904.

139. (8-M) New Saint Mary's Hospital site, built in 1911.

140. (3-A) Goldfield Greenhouse site, built c. 1905. It is the large complex of buildings on Floral Road that supplied Goldfield's restaurants and hotels with vegetables and flowers. Burned along with the nearby homes about 1911.



141. (7-I) Presbyterian Church site built in 1906, the first service was held Easter Sunday 1906. The silver screen star Fred Thomson pastored here from 1914-17, but after his wife passed away, he left Goldfield for San Diego. After giving up the ministry, Fred appeared in 30 silent movies from 1921-28, and starred in many of them, such as *Arizona Nights*, *Jesse James*, *Pioneer Scout*, *The Sunset Legion* and *Kit Carson*. The church was lost in the fire of 1923, and in 1952 the Esmeralda County School District built the grade school that you see here today.

142. (6-J) Presbyterian Tent Church site credited with being the first church in Goldfield

(1904), it preceded the permanent church building (#141).

143. (5-L) First Catholic Church site, occupied from June 1905 to October 1907.

144. (6-Q) Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Maintenance Shop built in 1910 to replace the maintenance shop that had burned in Tonopah on June 28, 1909. The general offices of the railroad company were also moved to Goldfield from Tonopah that year. The foundation of the roundhouse can still be seen at Grand Ave. and Pine St. The maintenance shop was disassembled in 1946.

145. (8-E) Sundog Elementary School site built in 1908, one of four stone school buildings built in Goldfield. The Sundog school was dismantled and the stone used to build the stone fence around the State Highway Maintenance Yard in Tonopah.



146. (5-L) Mary McLaughlin/Cedar Street School site built in 1906. The school was named after Goldfield's first teacher and later the principal.



147. (6-J) Goldfield Bank & Trust/Whitmore Building site, built in 1904, also housed the Goldfield Daily Sun. Burned in the fire of 1923.



148. (6-J) Ross Theater site, built in 1907, burned in the 1923 fire.

149. (6-J) Brown Palace Hotel site, built in 1905, next to the Ross Theater. Burned in the 1923 fire.

150. (6-K) Goldfield News site, built in 1904, the original location of the Goldfield News.

151. (6-K) Casey Hotel site, built in 1907. It was equipped with an elevator and was Goldfield's premier hotel prior to the construction of the Goldfield Hotel. It was the headquarters for the U.S. Army in 1907 during the Miner's Union strike, and the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Company rented the building from the Bonanza Hotel Company from 1910-15. Burned in the 1923 fire.



152. (6-J) Goldfield Review and Chronicle Building site, built in 1907; this location housed both the Goldfield Review and Goldfield Chronicle newspapers.

154. (6-K) Grimshaw Hotel site, built in early 1907, was Goldfield's first luxury hotel. Moved to Las Vegas.



155. (6-K) McArthur's Shoe Shop site located in the triangle, right on the corner of Main Street and Miners Avenue. McArthur died of a heart attack as he watched his shop burn the day of the Goldfield fire, July 6, 1923. McArthur was known to hoard his money, and 14 years later in 1937, a man named Bob Ninkovich dug up a wooden box containing a large Dutch oven, inside was the money, about \$18,000 in gold and paper money.

156. (6-K) Downer Brothers Assay Office site located next to McArthur's shoe shop on



Broadway. Malcolm and Roger Downer ran one of the more respectable assay offices in Goldfield. A good report from them often gave the seal of approval to develop a prospective mine. This building was lost in the fire of July 6, 1923.

157. (6-L) Temporary Court House and Jail site, built in 1907, as a temporary facility until the current courthouse and jail you see today was built.

158. (6-M) San Carlos Hotel site, built in 1906. It was one of Goldfield's many early hotels.

159. (7-L) Lucky Strike Winery and Saloon site, built in 1906. It was owned and operated by John Avanzini.

160. (4-K) Goldfield Steam Laundry site, built c. 1906.

161. (6-J) State Bank and Trust Company Branch site, a two-story stone building (40' x 100') built in 1905. The building was intended for the ill-fated Goldfield Bank and Trust Company. The State Bank and Trust Company took over the first floor, and Nevada California Power Company rented the second floor, until they built their own building on Fifth Ave, next to the Presbyterian Church.

162. (6-J) Goldfield Mining Exchange site, a two-story stone building built in 1905. One of Goldfield's early stock exchanges.

163. (5-J) Homer Wilson Trust Company site, a three-story (70' x 100') stone building, built in 1907.

164. (6-J) McCormick-Dorsey Building site, a two-story (50' x 100') frame building, built in 1907.

165. (6-J) Palace Livery & Blacksmith site, built in 1904 and burned in the 1923 fire.

166. (5-J) Exploration Mercantile Block site, built in 1904. It was the first large structure built in Goldfield, which also housed the Goldfield Gossip Newspaper starting in October 1906. They supplied prospectors, assayers and mining companies goods that they needed. A must-have kind of a store in a gold mining boom camp. Unfortunately, this building was lost in the devastating fire of 1923.

167. (5-J) Carpenters Union Hall site, built in 1907, a two-story frame building that was the Masonic Temple's second home.



168. (5-I) Palm Grill site, built in 1906, the elite eating place in Goldfield; lost in the 1923 fire.

169. (5-I) Louvre site, built in 1905, a restaurant, between the Miner's Union Hall and the Palm Grill.

170. (5-I) Miner's Union Hall site, built in 1904, a two-story (30' x 100') frame building. Home of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), Local No. 77, commonly termed as the "Wobblies." They were the main group behind the miner's strike of 1907-08, along with the Western Federation of Miner's (WFM), Local No. 220, that caused the U.S. Army to be called out to Goldfield, December 7, 1907. Five companies of the 22nd Infantry, stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, and four companies of Infantry stationed at Monterey, California.

171. (5-I) State Bank and Trust Company site, built in 1905. Owned by the controversial land and cattle baron Thomas B. Rickey. The State Bank and Trust Co. banking system closed its doors October 23, 1907, during the national panic, lasting only three years in Goldfield.

172. (5-I) Ladies Aid Hall site, two-story frame building built in 1904.

173. (5-I) MacKenzie Building site, built in 1907 a two-story (40' x 100') frame building. David MacKenzie was a successful stockbroker.

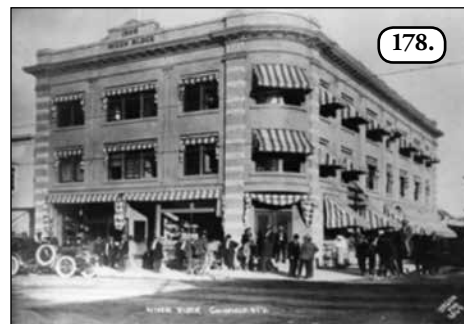
174. (3-I) Goldfield Consolidated Water Company Well site.

175. (2-H) Current Post Office.



177. (7-J) Hippodrome Theater site, built in 28 days during May and June 1907, was Goldfield's principal theater and playhouse. Sold for \$1,000, it was dismantled in seven days in 1920.

178. (6-I) Nixon Block site, an impressive three-story stone building built in September 1905 by Senator George S. Nixon and George Wingfield. The John S. Cook Bank moved into it upon its completion, the second of three locations the bank would occupy in Goldfield before its demise in about 1932. In 1919, the John S. Cook Bank moved to the Ish-Curtis Building on Columbia Ave. when its sole owner was George Wingfield.



179. (6-I) Goldfield Stock & Exchange site, built in 1907, was one of Goldfield's principal stock exchanges.

180. (6-I) Cohen Building/Max Myer and Co. site, a two-story stone building built c. 1906.

181. (5-H) St. Nicholas Hotel site, built in 1905.

182. (5-H) Esmeralda Hotel site, a two-story frame building, built in 1904. One of the earliest hotels in Goldfield.

183. (5-H) Goldfield Athletic Club site. The club was organized in 1906 primarily for promoting the upcoming Gans-Nelson boxing match in the same year. Later, the group supported and organized sports events including baseball, drilling contests and boxing. The building burned in 1923.

184. (5-H) St. Francis Hotel site, built in 1904, burned October 10, 1906.

185. (5-H) Wood-Sullivan Building site, a two-story brick building, built in 1906, next to the Nye Ormsby County Bank, then later expanded

to the bank. The second floor became the fourth home of the Masonic Temple.

186. (7-J) Watson House site, an adobe hotel built in 1906.

187. (6-I) Western Union site, built in 1905.

188. (6-I) Texas Saloon site, built in 1905, across from the Nixon Block; it was a popular gathering place.

189. (6-J) Nevada Hotel site, built in the spring of 1907, was a large three-story (90' x 100')

frame building with an identifying cupola on the corner. The building was condemned before the hotel ever opened, and later was torn down.

190. (6-J) Palm Studio site, built in 1905, owned and operated by photographer Edward Larson. Thanks to Larson, today we have many of the early photos.



191. (1-P) Goldfield Cemetery. Originally located in the town site, in 1908 the graves were moved to this location in the night by a group of men called Ghouls. Goldfield residents receive free plots to this day.

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, 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.

During this same period, Goldfield had a recorded production of over \$90,000,000, mainly in gold. In today's prices, that's about \$1.8 billion, 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 and whiskey. Fisherman received a \$10 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 30 miles to the south.

Later, after giving up on Tom Fisherman, Kendall and Butler grubstaked two young men — Harry Stimler, half Shoshone Indian, and William Marsh, both native Nevadans from Belmont — to locate the place where Fisherman had found the gold specimen.

FIRST CLAIMS IN NEW MINING DISTRICT

On December 4, 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



Goldfield, November 1903.

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 wife's first name, Queen.

On October 20, 1903, a group of 36 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.

Main Street first set up with tents in September 1903, after moving them there from Rabbit

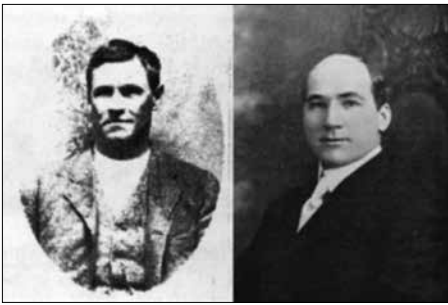
Springs (top right center of photo) when a well was dug. This is the place where the town organizational meeting took place October 20, 1903.

EARLY PROSPECTORS IN GOLDFIELD

After Harry Stimler and William Marsh located their first three claims, they located 19 more, and an additional claim at the foot of Columbia Mountain for William Booth, editor of the *Tonopah Bonanza*. At first, their initial discovery didn't create that much of a stir, because the initial assays did not show large values, but the values found were in gold. Butler and Kendall turned lukewarm on the area, so Stimler and Marsh needed to find someone else to grubstake them to finish their location work. They found Harry Ramsey and William Douglas to grubstake them for \$41 a month. A minor gold rush occurred in June 1903, when the *Tonopah Miner* newspaper incorrectly reported that "The original discoverers have sold their quarter interest in the Ramsey group to George Nixon, the Winnemucca banker for \$10,000 cash and 20,000 shares of stock of a company to be formed." In a later interview, Marsh said that George Nixon merely took an option on their interest for \$10,000 but paid only \$500 down. When the option expired, Nixon asked for an extension of time, but Marsh and Stimler refused. Production figures show the Sandstorm and Kendall claims produced as much as \$1 million. Some of the other original claims were producers also, but to a lesser degree.

Alva D. Myers, the Father of Goldfield, came to Goldfield in May 1903, on his way to Cuprite with his partner Bob Hart, but decided that the ground looked good here, and staked the highly successful Combination claims, named after the combination of businessmen that backed the group. Charles D. Taylor, a Nova Scotian, also came to Goldfield in May 1903. Grubstaked by two Tonopah men, George A. Kemick and George E. McClelland,





Charles D. Taylor (left) and Alva D. Myers

he located the Jumbo, Florence, Red King and Firelight claims on May 19, 1903. The Florence and Jumbo became two of the richest mines in Goldfield, and eventually made Charles Taylor a millionaire.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MINE IN GOLDFIELD

Nearly \$9,000,000 in ore values, mostly from the Mohawk Number 2 Claim, were produced by lessees during the last six months of 1906. G.H. Hayes and M.J. Monnette obtained a lease on the Mohawk Number 2 on September 1, 1905. The block of ground only measured 373 x 700 feet. The first ore was struck April 17, 1906.



Francis Mohawk Mine circa 1906 Owned by David Mackenzie a successful stock broker in Goldfield.

The first ore encountered contained small values, but the values improved as they mined deeper, so to raise money in order to work faster before their lease ran out, a portion of the ground was sub-leased to David Mackenzie, and by November 20, 1906, the Hayes-Monnette had grossed \$2,597,845 in ore values.

The richest shipment of ore, for its size, ever shipped to a smelter was received by the Selby Smelter in San Francisco on January 7, 1907, weighing 47¾ tons. The smelter settled with Hayes-Monnette on a basis of 609.61 ounces per ton in gold, and 75.38 ounces per ton in silver. On February 9, 1907, Selby Smelter turned over a check to G.H. Hayes for the amount of \$574,958.39, for this shipment of ore. In total the Hayes-Monnette lease produced \$4,600,000 in gold ore. Next in line of the Mohawk leases in production was the Frances-Mohawk Leasing Company headed by David Mackenzie, the

sub-lessee of Hayes and Monnette, with a total production of \$2,275,000 in ore. Total production of all the 12 Mohawk leases was \$8,832,000.



Sacking high-grade ore from the Hayes-Monnette lease for deposit and storage at the John S. Cook & Company bank in the Nixon Block on Main Street (#178, 6-I).

RUSH TO GOLDFIELD

After the first shipments of high-grade ore were shipped to the smelter. The gold rush was on to Goldfield. Thousands of investors came from the east to stake their claims, or invest in the mines that were already here. One of the most noted investors that came to Goldfield was Charles M. Schwab. By January 1905 there were 6,000 people in Goldfield. Just three years earlier, there were only two men camped out in a sandstorm, in a desolate area. By the end of 1905 the population had grown to 10,000 people.

With the arrival of the Goldfield Railroad in 1905, the transporting of materials and people was much improved. Production in the mines was still growing, as well as the building of the town. In 1907, at the height of it all, Goldfield was a 24-hour town and said to be so noisy that it was hard to sleep.



An overview of Goldfield in 1905. Only two years later, Goldfield would swell to over 20,000 people and steal the county seat away from Hawthorne, Nevada.

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 20 people, and, by 1907, grew to be the largest city in



The County Courthouse (#1, 7-H) as it appeared in 1908, shortly after its completion. This courthouse is still used today as the Esmeralda County seat.



Goldfield 1907 – 4th of July parade down Main Street and Ramsey, with elephants from the circus.



Goldfield 1907 – 4th of July celebration. Throngs of people flood Main Street to watch the drilling contest. The large brick and stone building is the Nixon Block (#178, 6-I).

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.

By 1907 Goldfield was by far the largest city in Nevada, boasting of some of the finest hotels west of the Mississippi.

Goldfield was the leading political and economic power in the state, and on February 4, 1907, the Nevada State Legislature passed Senate bill #2 to move the Esmeralda County seat from Hawthorne, Nevada, to Goldfield. The act became effective on May 1, 1907.



An early stagecoach coming into Goldfield from Tonopah. The Malpais and nearby mountains can be seen in the top left of the photo.

TRANSPORTATION IN EARLY GOLDFIELD

Early transportation to and from Goldfield was not easy. Early travelers either walked, rode a burro or horse, or came by stagecoach or wagon. Yet, Goldfield grew as word of the great strikes got out.

RAILROADS COME TO GOLDFIELD

Transportation to and from Goldfield improved greatly with the arrival of the railroad. On September 12, 1905, at 12:30 p.m. the first passenger train arrived in Goldfield, greeted by 300



The Goldfield Railroad Station (#133, 1-Q) at the driving of the golden spike ceremony, September 14, 1905.

people. It was operated by the Goldfield Railroad Company. The arrival of the railroad kicked off three days of celebrations, but mourning for some stage lines. In all, there would be four railroads serving Goldfield, and one local line operated by the Goldfield Consolidated Milling & Transportation Company.



Office of the T&G Railroad, located in the Manion and Monnette building on Columbia and Ramsey. On November 1, 1905, there was a merger of the Tonopah RR & the Goldfield RR, becoming the T&G Railroad.

ADDITIONAL PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST

The Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad built railroad shops and a terminal near Aluminum and Fourth Streets, in May 1910. The T&G operated until October 1947, and had a life span of 44 years. The Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad was built in 1906 & 1907, from Las Vegas to Tonopah, and had stops in Beatty, Bullfrog, Rhyolite, and Goldfield. The LV&T ran for 14 years, until October 31, 1918, when the Nevada Department of Highways purchased the railroad right-of-way for Highway 95.

The Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad was built starting in November 1905, and completed October 30, 1907. It ran from Ludlow, California, northward via Death Valley Junction to Gold Center, just two miles south of Beatty, and then northward on the Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad. The T&T Railroad ran until June 14, 1940, a span of 33 years.

The Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad was constructed starting in May 1906, probably starting at Milltown in the Goldfield Mining District, at the



The O'Keefe Stage draped in mourning.

terminal of the T&G tracks, and was completed southward to Beatty by April 1907. The Bullfrog Goldfield freight depot and maintenance building was situated at Fifth Avenue and Pearl Street across from the Santa Fe Saloon. The Bullfrog



George Nixon (left) and George Wingfield.

Goldfield Railroad operated until January 1928. During various stages of its existence, the BGRR leased its tracks to either the T&T or LV&T. Management changed hands five times during its 21-year life span.

Railroad Day September 12, 1905. The arrival of the railroad marked the end of the stagecoach to and from Goldfield and Tonopah.

Senator and banker George Nixon, an early investor in Goldfield and George Wingfield, became the dominant economic powers in the district. Buying most of the mines, they formed the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, and built a 100-stamp mill just north of town. The massive foundations and large tailing piles can be seen east of Highway 95.

The Florence Mine was the one notable large



Tom G. Lockhart, 1907

producing mine that did not get absorbed into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, even though Wingfield and Nixon had part ownership in it. Tom G. Lockhart had purchased a one-tenth controlling interest from the other partners early on, realizing the mine's potential.

GOLDFIELD'S BUILDING BOOM

Goldfield's building boom was mainly in 1907, during the miner's strike, since workers and materials were readily available. In the 1907 Goldfield Directory it lists Saloons (49), Restaurants (27), Barber Shops (15), Bakeries (6), Assayers (54),

Attorneys (84) — try finding one of those around here today, Brokers (162), Cigar Stores (14), Grocers (21), Hotels (22), Laundries (17), Doctors (40) — another hard group to come by, and Undertakers (10) — they'd be the last ones to let you down.

There were many athletic events organized in Goldfield by the Goldfield Athletic Club.



The Goldbug baseball team, c. 1905, which may have been sponsored by the Goldbug store.



Two of Goldfield's top actresses, Edna Goodrich in the front seat, and Maxine Elliot in the rear seat 1907, who performed at the Hippodrome Theater, being escorted for a country drive near Goldfield.



Governor John Sparks and his party preparing to leave Goldfield en route to Bullfrog and Rhyolite, c. 1906-07.

John Sparks is the Governor who convinced President Roosevelt to send the Army to keep the peace when the miner's strike broke out.

The United States Army encamped at Goldfield on December 7, 1907, during the 1907-08 miner's strike. The 1st Calvary and the 22nd Infantry were both here to keep the peace.

The Thomas Flyer automobile, mainly driven by George Schuster, winner of the 1908 Around The World Auto Race from New York to Paris, arrived



The US Army encampment at Goldfield.



The Thomas Flyer automobile.

in Goldfield at 9:50 a.m. on March 21, 1908, to cheering crowds on Main Street. After making a stop at the Western Union as a checkpoint, 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's first jail (#40, 4-H) was used until the current courthouse was built in 1908, and still can be seen on First Ave. and Elliott Street. How would you like to spend the night in this place for an infraction of the law?

The Goldfield cemetery was originally located in the town site, south of the LV&T Railroad station, where Fourth and Alloy Streets would meet. In 1908, due to the expansion of the town, the graves were moved by a group of men called ghouls to the current cemetery during the night so the local residents would not have to see them moved. The area they were moved to is marked with a plaque at the back of the cemetery. When they were moved, the graves were laid out in the same order as they were originally buried, so their families could locate them. After years of being unmarked, head stones are being placed on each grave, so families can again locate their loved ones. A touching story that goes with the Cemetery is the "Story of Little Joy."

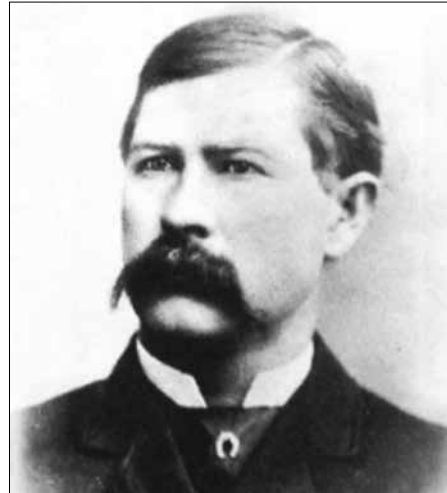
On August 30, 1907, Mildred Joy Fleming, a



Goldfield Cemetery

young girl whose family was getting ready to move to the East, passed away. The family could ill afford a headstone and her mother was very distraught about her daughter being left behind and forgotten in an unmarked grave. So, waiting until the town was asleep, she borrowed a child's wagon and took it to a local school under construction, where she took a block of stone. She brought the stone home, carved the name "JOY" and later hired a horse-drawn wagon to take the stone to the Cemetery where she then placed it on her daughter's grave. Her daughter would now not be forgotten. Goldfield had not forgotten and, in the tradition that started in about the 1920s, the town's folk still come out on Decoration Day to place flowers and stones on her grave.

In the 1960s, the Nevada State Highway Department replaced the old crumbled headstone, with a stone that has engraved on it a wagon carrying a head stone with the name JOY on it. In more recent times, a local cemetery volunteer engraved little Joy's history on a piece of marble that came from the courthouse, and placed it on the grave. Little Joy's mother would be pleased that her daughter has not been forgotten.



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 lay in bed. They were together for 32 years.

GOLDFIELD SURVIVES TWO DISASTERS

On September 19, 1913, Goldfield suffered a major flood that wiped out many homes and businesses. Many of the railroad lines were also



The DeGarmo house being carried away by a huge tide of water.

damaged. Mrs. B.C. (Olive) DeGarmo was unable to escape from the house when the flood came. Her body was recovered a mile beyond the Goldfield Consolidated Mine tailings. The other casualty of the flood was Mrs. Eulalia Robles, who also was swept from her home.



Goldfield's devastating fire of July 6, 1923.

GOLDFIELD'S DEVASTATING FIRE OF JULY 6, 1923

The fire of July 6, 1923, completely destroyed the Main Street area, a total of about 25 blocks. The fire started in the house of T.C. Rea, immediately south of the Brown Parker Garage at 6:40 a.m. It is generally believed a liquor still in Rea's house had exploded. The Fire Chief, I.N. Galliac, believed it was the result of a bootlegger's feud. Two lives were lost during the fire. One was John Duryer, janitor at the National Hotel (formerly known as the First National Bank Building). Mr. Duryer was last seen alive on the roof of the hotel. The second victim was David D. McArthur, a shoemaker located at the intersection of North Main and Broadway. Mr. McArthur died of a heart attack while watching helplessly as his store burned.

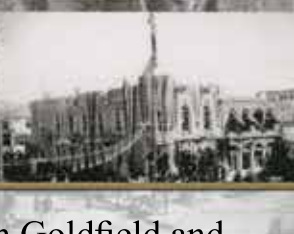


Another devastating fire occurred on September 29, 1924, destroying the Goldfield News Building and the Montezuma Club, pictured above.

After the fire, Goldfield would never again resemble the great town that it once was.

Goldfield, Nevada, once a busy bustling town which commanded so much political and economic power throughout the state, today, is but a whisper of its former self.

GOLDFIELD YESTERDAY



For more information on Goldfield and Esmeralda County please visit the Central Nevada Museum, Research Library in Tonopah, Nevada.

