

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED FEB 23 1982

DATE ENTERED JUN 14 1982

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Goldfield Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Goldfield

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Bounded roughly by Fifth Street on the west; Elliott, Myers, and Crystal on the south; Miner and Hall on the north; and Sundog on the east.  
*Roughly bounded by 5th St, Miner, Springs, Crystal and Elliott Aves.*

CITY, TOWN

Goldfield

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Nevada-at-large

STATE

Nevada

CODE  
32

COUNTY  
Esmeralda

CODE  
009

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<i>N/A</i> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Various: See individual property inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER

Various: See individual property inventory forms

CITY, TOWN

See Above

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Esmeralda County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Crook Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Goldfield

STATE  
Nevada 89013

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Goldfield Historic Property Survey

DATE

January- June 1981

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

County of Esmeralda

CITY, TOWN

Goldfield

STATE  
Nevada

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**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Goldfield Historic District

AND/OR COMMON Goldfield *Roughly bounded by 5th St, Miner, Spring, Crystal and Elliott Aves.*

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Bounded roughly by Fifth Street on the west; Elliott, Myers, and Crystal on the south; Miner and Hall on the north; and Sundog on the east.

CITY, TOWN Goldfield VICINITY OF Nevada-at-large CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Nevada CODE 32 COUNTY Esmeralda CODE 009

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Various: See individual property inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER Various: See individual property inventory forms

CITY, TOWN See Above STATE VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Esmeralda County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Crook Avenue

CITY, TOWN Goldfield STATE Nevada 89013

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Goldfield Historic Property Survey

DATE January- June 1981  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS County of Esmeralda

CITY, TOWN Goldfield STATE Nevada

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Goldfield Historic District encompasses an area of roughly thirty-five city blocks of what once comprised the central portion of the original Goldfield townsite. Within its boundaries can be found all of the remaining major architectural resources, as well as the primary historic archeological sites directly associated with the early development of Goldfield. The district contains an array of some 120 permanent buildings constructed almost entirely between 1904 and 1909, the period of Goldfield's initial boom.

At the peak of its development in 1907 Goldfield boasted a population in excess of 20,000 persons, and a fully developed townsite containing thousands of structures. Contemporary Goldfield presents a completely different urban appearance, primarily as the result of a disastrous fire in 1923 which destroyed 53 blocks of the town including most of the commercial area. However, what remains of the architecture that is most representative of historic Goldfield prior to the fire is located within the historic district.

Aside from containing historic resources which exemplify Goldfield's architectural heritage, or are significant for their association with important events or persons, the boundaries of the historic district also include the major components of Goldfield's historic townscape: the commercial district, the upper class residential districts, the red light district, and the primary public facilities.

Although the town as a whole assumes a post-1923 physical appearance, almost all of the remaining historic structures date from the boom period, when the impacts of Goldfield were most strongly felt on the local, regional, and national level. The result is that the Goldfield Historic District embodies the fragments of a particular place in time from which its historic and architectural significance is primarily associated.

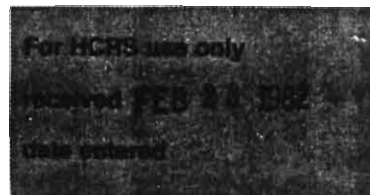
### Geographic Features And Boundary Description

Goldfield is located in the Great Basin Region of Central Nevada 26 miles south of Tonopah along what is now U.S. Highway 95. The townsite is situated on a high flat area between a low, rugged range to the east and north, known as the Goldfield Hills, and Malapai Mesa, a prominent geographical formation to the west and south. Directly northeast of Goldfield, in line with the north-south axis of the townsite, is Columbia Mountain. This promontory is the location of the original mining claims of the Goldfield district which provided the initial impetus for the development of the townsite.

The major transportation artery, U.S. Highway 95, transects the townsite in a roughly west to east direction. The highway approaches the historic district from the north past Columbia Mountain with its slopes dotted with the remains of several mining operations. The highway curves easterly and passes through the central portion of town along Crook Avenue. At the curve is the district's western most boundary, demarcated by the Westside School (G-199). Moving east the boundary flanks Crook Avenue on either side to a depth of one-half block. At First Street the district extends south for two blocks to encompass portions of the red light

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district and early miner's residences. One block further east, at Main Street, the boundary projects northerly to Miner Avenue. Along Main Street are to be found the major historic archeological features of Goldfield's original commercial area. Continuing east, the highway passes the Goldfield Hotel (G-123) at Columbia Street, and two blocks further east, the Esmeralda County Courthouse (G-101).

At Franklin Street the district achieves its greatest depth; extending north to Hall Avenue to include the remains of the Catholic Church (G-134), and south to Crystal Avenue to encompass the outermost limits of Goldfield's primary middle class residential area. From the Courthouse east to where the highway curves south along Sundog Avenue was the location of most of Goldfield's upper class housing. The large residences of Charles S. Sprague (G-144) and M. C. Ish (G-146) at the intersection of Crook and Sundog define the eastern edge of the historic district.

The Historic Pattern

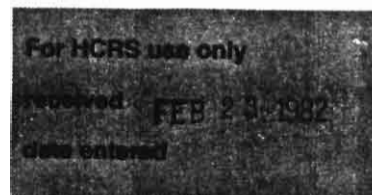
The initial settlement of the area occurred on the southern slopes of Columbia Mountain shortly after the discovery of ore at that location in December, 1902. That community, known as Columbia, was composed mostly of tents, dugouts, and crude frame structures inhabited by miners and prospectors. In October 1903, once the value of developing the area was justified, the Townsite of Goldfield was laid out farther to the south of Columbia Mountain on a relatively flat rise. The site of the first well dug in the area became the initial bench mark (intersection of Myers & Main) and a grid pattern of rectangular blocks was surveyed. Road widths ranged from 50 to 75 feet and the blocks were 220 feet wide by 285 feet deep. Between 1904 and 1906 several additions were platted adjacent to the original townsite. They conformed, for the most part, to the grid pattern established by the original survey. By 1909 when the official map of the Federal Townsite of Goldfield was prepared, the community and its suburbs of Columbia and South Goldfield encompassed over 250 city blocks within a one and a quarter square mile area.

Once the townsite had been established the settlement pattern of the area took on the more formal appearance dictated by the grid of lots and blocks. The primary north-south axis was Main Street which evolved as the major commercial thoroughfare. Parallel and one block east was Columbia Street which also was developed with commercial and business blocks. Ramsey Avenue provided the primary east-west access through the central portion of Goldfield, and its intersections with Main and Columbia Streets became the focal points for some of the most important commercial buildings in the community.

By 1908 the central business district extended from roughly Myers Avenue north to Miners Avenue, encompassing about twelve city blocks. The streetscapes were almost completely developed with one and two story false front frame structures, punctuated occasionally with substantial stone and brick buildings. Major structures within the business section included: the Nixon Block, the Ross-Holley Block, the Goldfield News Building, State Bank and Trust Building, Goldfield Stock Exchange Building, the Montezuma Club (G-132) and the First National Bank of Goldfield Building (G-201), all destroyed by the fire of 1923.

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Substantial commercial buildings dating from this period which still exist are the Telephone and Telegraph Building (G-185), the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Building (G-130), the Curtis/Ish Building (G-129), and the Goldfield Hotel (G-123).

The residential areas of historic Goldfield were clearly defined according to the social stratification of the community. North of Miner Avenue stretching for several blocks along Main and Broadway Streets were the houses of the working class; miners, laborers, shop clerks, etc. The small wood frame structures of this area were interspersed with larger lodging and boarding houses. Another small working class neighborhood was located on the blocks between Franklin and Euclid Avenues north of Crook, and a third area existed to the west of Second Street, south of Myers Avenue.

The red light district was situated along three blocks of south Main Street below Myers Avenue. It was composed of mostly frame structures, tightly fitted onto the lots, which functioned as dancehalls, saloons, cribs, and female boarding houses. Today only two of the more substantially constructed of these buildings still exist: the Stone Row House (G-213) and the Brick House (G-214).

The primary middle class residential area extended from Crook south to Crystal Avenue between Fifth Avenue and Sundog. It was composed of modest frame, adobe or stone dwellings large enough to accommodate the families of the community's businessmen, proprietors, shop owners, mining engineers, etc. Among the most notable of these houses which still remain are the H. G. Mayer house (G-216), Major W. A. Stanton house (G-172), Kline/Beard house (G-164), and the T. G. Lockhart house (G-150).

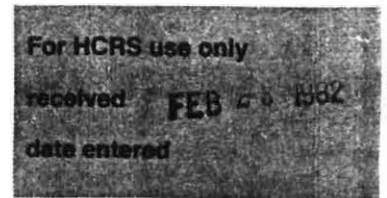
The most prestigious residential district was developed on East Crook Avenue from Euclid Avenue past Sundog. Along this roadway exist the residences of some of Goldfield's most noteworthy citizens: The M. C. Ish house (G-146), the Charles S. Sprague house (G-144), John S. Cook house (G-143), Milton M. Detch house (G-110), and the G. L. "Tex" Rickard house (G-107).

During the years 1904-1908 the Goldfield Mining District witnessed its most intense period of development. Correspondingly, the building and construction activity in the community developed with as much intensity. By late 1908, at the height of its development, the architectural appearance of Goldfield presented a diverse display of architectural types and methods of construction which ranged from utilitarianism to sophistication.

Although the palette of local building materials included stone, adobe, and brick, the most dominant method of construction was wood frame sheathed with boards and battens, clapboard, or shiplap siding. This material could be found in all types of architecture, from the most modest of cabins to the largest residences, to the majority of commercial structures. Detailing and level of craftsmanship varied, but the basic components remained the same.

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Of the more locally accessible materials, adobe and stone were the most widely used. Adobe, either in the form of coursed, sun-dried blocks, or as a mud composition tamped into forms and finished with an exterior plaster, was used primarily for residential construction. The use of stone is seen in a wider range of building types, including warehouses, modest and sophisticated residences, and commercial and public architecture. The method of construction and degree of craftsmanship corresponded with the type and size of the structure. They ranged from simple coursed or uncoursed rough stone and rubble walls for warehouses and small residences, to more refined cut and dressed stonework for the larger houses and the facades of major commercial structures.

Brick was employed as a building material, but to a much lesser extent. Its use was almost exclusively reserved for commercial buildings, either as the primary structural material or as a veneer. Some residences were built of brick but the relative costs and length of manufacture appear to have prohibited its more extensive use. The use of "found" building materials, such as bottles, oil cans and barrels, which are commonly associated with the earliest development period of other contemporary mining camps, was also employed in Goldfield. Two examples of bottle construction remain in the district.

Other early twentieth century building materials which were popularized after Goldfield's decline make only minor appearances. These include the use of pre-fabricated wall sheathing, in particular corrugated and pressed metals, and rusticated concrete blocks. Examples of the use of these materials can be found on the few buildings in the district built between 1911 and 1935.

The popular styles of the turn of the century dominated the architectural landscape of historic Goldfield. Most were modest interpretations of the academic styles of the Neo-Classical Revival or the Georgian Revival.

Residences which show a conscious design effort were almost exclusively executed in the Neo-Colonial mode of the Georgian Revival. Their format was limited to rectangular plans and symmetrical massing with a minimum of minor projections. Simple roof forms, either hipped or double pitched, were often punctuated by dormers and detailed with enclosed eaves and classical cornice moulding. Entrance porches were usually inset and supported with classical columns. Houses of more modest means still employed the basic elements of the Neo-Colonial style but with little or no attention to detailing. Shapes were rectangular and were capped with a simple gable or hipped roof with enclosed eaves. Porches were independently constructed on the front of the house, supported by routed or turned posts.

The commercial buildings of Goldfield, especially those of wood frame construction, could be classified as facade architecture. The long, narrow configuration of commercial lots dictated that each business building be distinguishable at the facade. Most one and two story frame commercial buildings had false front or

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gabled facades with symmetrical storefront bays, some degree of detailing at the eave or parapet line, and occasionally a porch over the walkway in front of the building.

The more substantial commercial structures were all derivatives of the Neo-Classical Revival style, and to some extent influenced by the commercial architecture which evolved from the Chicago School. All were two, three or four stories in height, with the upper story facades composed of window openings placed in a symmetrical, rhythmic pattern. Storefront bays at ground level also showed an attention to symmetry and proportion. Wall planes were demarcated occasionally with pilaster strips between bays or at the corners, and roofs were parapeted and detailed with some form of stone or pressed metal cornice. Those buildings constructed at the intersections of streets were often articulated with rounded or diagonal corners, or turrets with steep conical roofs.

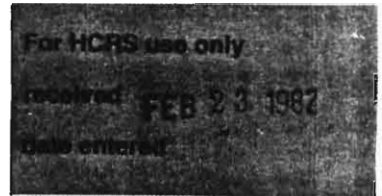
By 1909, after Goldfield's boom period ended, virtually all major construction activity in the community ceased. With the exception of the construction of some buildings symbolic of the times, such as garages and automobile repair shops, the essence of the town from 1910 until 1923 remained that which had been generated during the initial years of Goldfield's development.

The decline of mining production, the depressed economy, and the resultant exodus of most of the town's population from 1910 until the 1940's, prompted many Goldfield property owners to move their structures elsewhere or to simply dismantle them. Other vacant buildings eventually succumbed to the elements or were destroyed by a major flood in 1913. But it was the disastrous fire of 1923 which changed the complexion of Goldfield forever. The fire swept through a 53-block area of central Goldfield from just above Myers Avenue and west of Columbia Street north to Aluminum Street and as far west as Third Street. Most of the commercial district was destroyed as well as virtually all of the working class neighborhoods north of Miner Avenue. Post-1923 Goldfield saw very little rebuilding in the commercial and residential areas destroyed by the fire.

Over the years since 1923 the focus of development in the downtown area has shifted away from the historic pattern. The primary north-south business street is now Columbia and not Main Street, and the east-west artery is now Crook Street instead of Ramsey. This change can be attributed to the following factors: 1) the 1923 fire destroyed all of the commercial buildings on Main Street, but only those on the west side of Columbia Street, 2) the only significant construction effort after the fire was the erection of the Elks Building (G-131) on Columbia Street, which also housed the U. S. Post Office, 3) the construction of U. S. Highway 95 through Goldfield down Crook Street, which had previously been primarily a residential artery. Today Goldfield has most of its community-related commercial activity strung along Columbia, while Crook Street caters to traveler and tourist-oriented functions.

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Archeology

Historic archeology within the historic district can be divided into two components: those sites associated with the destructive fire of 1923, and potential sites in other areas of the district related to the peak development of the community, the architectural evidence of which has since been destroyed or moved.

Upon visual inspection of the primary historic commercial district of Goldfield, one can readily identify several surface remains of important buildings and other associated sites. These include the Montezuma Club Ruin (G-132), the First National Bank Building Ruin (G-201), the Sideboard Saloon Ruin (G-187), as well as the Hayes-Monette building, the Watson Lodging house, the Nevada Hotel, the Ross-Holly building, the Whitmore building, the Casey Hotel, two bake oven ruins, and the original Nye and Ormsby County Bank vault. The potential of additional subsurface sites in the commercial area as well as the district as a whole is extremely high.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

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SPECIFIC DATES	1903-1913-1923	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Various/Unknown
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Between the years 1900 and 1920 Nevada experienced a tremendous resurgence of mining activity comparable only to the Great Comstock era of the previous century. The result was the rejuvenation of the State's political and economic strength, as well as renewed national attention. This period witnessed the birth of dozens of mining camps and towns throughout central Nevada as new mining discoveries or rediscoveries were made. Goldfield was one such camp and by 1906, it had become the regional and national center of attention of Nevada's twentieth century mining boom.

Goldfield's pattern of development, from discovery, to boom, to decline, was not unlike the cycles undergone by most other mining camps during the historic period. However, the intensity to which Goldfield was exploited, the magnitude of wealth generated, scale of the town's development, and its resounding economic and political impacts make it the most noteworthy in the history of mining during the twentieth century.

The Goldfield Historic District contains key resources associated with the architectural, political, economic, governmental and social developments of Goldfield during its boom period. Embodied within the boundaries of the district is the essence of Goldfield's heritage; a heritage significant for its outstanding contributions to local, state, and national history.

Historical Overview

The discoveries of rich ore at the turn of the century in the Tonopah district sparked a new era of prospecting and mining development which by 1910 had encompassed nearly all of central Nevada. Hundreds of miners and prospectors converged on the district in the hopes of claiming a portion of the new-found wealth. As Tonopah developed, and its most promising claims already located, prospectors began spreading into the surrounding regions. Two such prospectors were Harry Stimler and William Marsh, who had previously been unsuccessful at Tonopah. Grubstaked by Tonopah notables Tasker Oddie, Jim Butler, George Wingfield and Zeb Kendall they explored a region 30 miles south of Tonopah. On the western slopes of Columbia Mountain they made the first discoveries of rich ore which eventually were to lead to the sensational boom of Goldfield.

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In December 1902 Marsh and Stimler located three initial claims including the Sandstorm, but interest in the new district was moderate and drew only a few other prospectors from Tonopah. In the spring of 1903 high-grade ore was discovered on the Combination Claim located by A. D. Myers. The potential of this discovery was not fully realized until January 1904 when leasers uncovered ore valued at up to \$247 of gold ore per ton. The strike caused the first significant rush to the district and the area around Columbia Mountain was soon filled with mining claims. Other early discoveries such as the Red Top, Jumbo and Florence began producing rich ore by the summer of 1904.

In October 1903, once the value of the district seemed apparent, Al Myers and others formed the Tonopah Townsite Company and laid out a grid of streets and blocks south of Columbia Mountain. The new town was called Goldfield, a name suggested by Myers, and lots were sold to the early residents and businessmen. A post office was established in January 1904, the first public school was opened in May, and a volunteer fire department organized by July of that same year.

The first phase of Goldfield's development from the discoveries in 1902-03 until mid-1906 was characterized by moderate growth and fluctuating speculation in the mining activities.

The leasing system was employed by the mine owners during this period as a method of exploring and proving the value of the mines before substantial investments were made to more fully exploit the area. The first lease in Goldfield was given in October 1903 and by February of the following year leasing was in common practice and was the means by which almost every mine in the district was developed.

The most significant of these leases, and the one which had the most resounding impact on the Goldfield boom, was the Hayes-Monette lease on the Mohawk No. 2. The lease was given in September 1905 and in April of the following year Hayes and Monette uncovered the most valuable high-grade ore to have been discovered in the district. That discovery created intense excitement in the region and caused the most permanent and substantial rush to the district. The rapidity of Goldfield's development from this point forward is exemplified by the population jump from 8000 in mid-1905 to about 15,000 by the fall of 1906.

By the end of 1906 the leasing period gave way to corporate mining and the consolidation of most of the producing mines in Goldfield. A partnership was formed by Senator George Nixon and George Wingfield in October 1906 in an effort to consolidate all of the Goldfield mines under a single controlling ownership. In late 1906 they purchased the majority holdings in the Jumbo and Red Top Companies. The rich Mohawk mining properties were also acquired that year and together these mines formed the nucleus of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. In January 1907 both the Combination Mines and the Goldfield Mining Company were merged with the Consolidated thus placing all of the operating mines in Goldfield, except the

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Florence Company, under the control of Nixon and Wingfield. The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company became the most powerful mining company in the district and dominated much of the financial and political activity in Goldfield throughout its producing years.

When the boom began to accelerate in late 1906 the community of Goldfield was transformed in both scale, appearance, and sophistication. Several additions to the original townsite were platted and the boundaries of Goldfield's developed area began to stretch toward Columbia Mountain to the north. The development of public services also solidified during this period. In May 1904 the first water had been piped into the business district by the Goldfield Water, Mining and Milling Company. A year later two other companies brought in water from other sources, and by 1906 all water utility companies were merged into the Goldfield Consolidated Water Company. Electric power was first brought to Goldfield in September 1904 by the Goldfield Electric Light and Power Company. At the same time the Nevada Power, Mining and Milling Company was organized and gained control of extensive power rights in the Bishop Creek area. Their power lines reached Goldfield in September 1905. Two years later both companies were absorbed by the Nevada-California Power Company. Telephone and Telegraph service, an integral part of the business activity of booming Goldfield was available in January 1904. By the spring of 1906 the Southern Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company had a well-established control of the communications systems in Goldfield.

Mining production during the same period had climbed dramatically from \$1,169,341 in 1905 to \$6,690,385 in 1906 and \$7,781,038 in 1907.

Goldfield boasted a population of 20,000 persons by late 1907 and was the largest city in Nevada. It was serviced by three railroads, had three major banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, and two stock exchanges. In response to the growing economic and political strength of the town, the county seat was officially transferred from Hawthorne to Goldfield in May 1907.

Speculation and promotion played an important role in the development of Goldfield especially after the Hayes-Monette strike. The richness of the ore was a stimulus to the speculation and, combined with widespread publicity from both local and national journals and newspapers, hundreds of mining and investment companies were formed to take advantage of the boom excitement.

The most significant and illustrative promotional scheme in Goldfield was the Gans-Nelson Championship Boxing match held on September 3, 1906. The fight was the brainchild of infamous Nevada schemer George Graham Rice and local saloon-keeper and fight promoter G. L. "Tex" Rickard. They used the nation-wide promotion of the fight as a vehicle to publicize the "fabulous opportunities" of the Goldfield district. The success of this well-executed publicity scheme was outstanding and was the single most important event which brought Goldfield to the attention of the nation.

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The height of the Goldfield boom from late 1906 until early 1908 was overshadowed by a series of labor union strikes which resulted in a bitter struggle between the miners and mine owners. The labor strife arose as a result of the establishment of local unions of the Western Federation of Miners (WFM) and the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in Goldfield between 1904 and 1905. Both espoused the new radical socialist unionism promoted by the I.W.W. during the early decades of the twentieth century. The labor struggles in Goldfield of 1906-1908 are significant to the history of this national movement as the first real test of the strength and philosophy of "revolutionary industrial unionism".

Beginning in the summer of 1906 and continuing until early 1908 Goldfield was burdened with four general strikes inspired or effected by the I.W.W. resulting in the shutdown of mining operations for more than one-quarter of that period. During 1907 the I.W.W. and Miners Union had controlled the town of Goldfield. The mine owners responded to the situation in March 1907 by forming the Goldfield Businessmen's and Mine Operator's Association and resolving not to hire any member of the I.W.W. However, the labor disputes continued through the Panic of 1907 which only further intensified the situation. The failure of the mine operators to continue cash payments resulted in the final strike by the I.W.W. over the owners' proposal to use scrip for payment. In return the mine operators shut down the mines and resolved to rid Goldfield of labor unionism forever. Through a series of well-orchestrated moves, coordinated by George Wingfield, the operators successfully broke the strike and eliminated union labor as an effective force in Goldfield.

To do this, the mine operators manipulated Governor Sparks into calling upon President Roosevelt to dispatch federal troops to Goldfield in order to quell the "domestic violence" in the community. No such violence existed but the mine operators needed the presence of federal troops to undertake the rest of their plan. The plan included the reduction of wages for miners, and the reopening of the mines to all workers who would sign a card agreeing not to be affiliated with any union. Additionally, the mine owners resorted to an extensive recruiting campaign in the surrounding states to increase their labor force. The mine owners were able to resume large scale operations by the Spring of 1908 and were finally successful in breaking the strike.

The events surrounding the strike had some important local and statewide impacts. The apparent misuse of federal troops in Goldfield prompted President Roosevelt, in December 1907, to demand that Governor Sparks call a special legislative session to act upon a State Police bill so that the Goldfield situation could be handled by state and not federal authorities. The State Police Law of 1908 was enacted as a direct result of the labor struggles in Goldfield. After 1908, Goldfield was completely dominated by the mine owners. They controlled the miners' wages, which in turn affected the wages of other town workers, they refused future bargaining with any union, and proceeded for the next ten years to efficiently exploit the mines in the district.

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Although Goldfield's peak production year was 1910, when over \$10,000,000 was extracted from the mines, the growth of the town was effectively over by 1908. This was the result of a combination of factors, primarily the depression of 1907, the labor troubles in that same year, and the depletion of the valuable high-grade ores in the district. Production of the mines after 1910 decreased dramatically and by 1916 less than \$3,000,000 had been extracted from the district. That same year the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company announced that profitable production could only be maintained by reintroducing the leasing system. The Florence Goldfield Mining Company followed suit, thus signalling an end to the producing years in Goldfield. The population of Goldfield declined rapidly after its peak in 1907 to 4,838 in 1910 to 1,558 in 1920. The depletion of the mines coupled with disasters in the town such as a major flood in 1913 and the devastating fire of 1923 eliminated all chances of Goldfield remaining as an important mining community.

Today Goldfield supports a small community, which still exists primarily as the seat of County government. It is a stopping point for tourists and travelers along U. S. Highway 95 and is the focus for some renewed activity in the surrounding mines.

### Association with Historic Persons

Goldfield at the height of its boom supported a conglomeration of people from all walks of life including miners, prospectors, merchants, businessmen, schemers, promoters and gamblers. Some of the most successful men to be borne out of the Goldfield boom were those who arrived during the initial days of the camp. Harry C. Stimler, 24 years old at the time he discovered Goldfield, became a prominent businessman in the community, more notable however for his discovery of the camp than his later mining ventures, which included owning claims in every major mining camp in central Nevada. Al D. Myers (G-207) is perhaps the most important of the early day pioneers. Myers arrived in the area in early 1903 and located the Combination and Mohawk Claims, two of the most important discoveries in the area. Myers' strike on the Combination sparked the first real rush to the district. He was also responsible for developing the first water source in the camp and for platting the original Goldfield townsite. He went on to become the largest individual property holder in Goldfield and held control of extensive mining claims throughout central Nevada.

Another early prospector who became one of the most important mining developers in Goldfield was Thomas G. Lockhart (G-150). He moved to Goldfield in 1903-04 and successfully negotiated controlling interest in the as yet undeveloped Florence Mine. Under Lockhart's astute management the property was developed into one of the highest producing mines in the district. The Florence Goldfield Mining Company became the only large producer not to be controlled by the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company and was responsible for roughly one-quarter of the mining production in Goldfield during the boom period.

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J. P. Loftus (G-168) was another early arriver who became one of the most reputable mining operators and businessmen in Goldfield. Along with his partner, J. R. Davis, he exploited two of the most successful leases in the district: the Loftus-Davis lease on the Sandstorm and the Loftus-Davis-Sweeney lease on the Combination Fraction. His career as an active mining developer contributed to the development of other mining districts in the area including Rhyolite, Round Mountain, Fairview and Diamondfield. As a businessman and community leader he helped found the Montezuma Club and provided the financial backing for the Goldfield Publishing Company which published the area's largest newspaper, the Goldfield News.

Perhaps the most famous of the early day leasers to successfully emerge from the Goldfield boom were Granville Hayes (G-147) and M. J. Monette. Their fabulously rich strike on the Mohawk No. 2 lease in 1906 was the impetus for the most sustaining rush to the district. With the wealth accumulated from the lease, Hayes and Monette provided the primary financial backing for the construction of the Goldfield Hotel.

Aside from contributions of the numerous early day leasers and prospectors to the development of Goldfield, several businessmen and professionals also had a substantial impact on the community.

H. T. Bragdon (G-133) became one of Goldfield's most distinguished businessmen and civic leaders. His initial success in mining was his part ownership of the Goldfield Mining Company which included the famous January lease. Bragdon's business contributions during this period included organization of the first Goldfield Stock Exchange for which he served as its first president, and was later president of the Goldfield Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce. Milton M. Detch (G-110) was a prominent lawyer and one of Goldfield's most active civic leaders. His clients during the boom period included the major railroads and utility companies. His community leadership included founding the Goldfield Board of Trade, an organizer of the Volunteer Fire Department, a charter member of the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange and a founder of the Montezuma Club. Detch also served as Esmeralda County District Attorney during his lengthy stay in Goldfield. The banking business established by John S. Cook (G-143) and his brother, Herbert Cook (G-149), became the most sustaining financial institution in Goldfield. Founded in January 1905, the John S. Cook and Co. Bank served central Nevada through the boom period, weathered the financial panic of 1907, and, under the control of George Wingfield, continued as a major banking institution in the State until 1932.

Numerous mining engineers converged on Goldfield during the boom as consultants and advisors for mine owners and investors. The most notable of these men was Major W. A. Stanton (G-172). Often quoted as a source of authority by mining journals promoting the district, Stanton was consulting engineer for such claims as the Jumbo, January, Red Top, and Florence.

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Charles S. Sprague became one of the most important business, political and social figures in Goldfield. He purchased the Goldfield News in 1904 and developed the paper into the most significant local journalistic force for the enthusiastic promotion of the district. At the height of the boom the Goldfield News had the largest circulation of any paper in the state. Sprague's political career included serving on the first State Banking Board in 1909 and as State Senator representing Esmeralda County in the early 1920's.

H. B. Lind (G-145), a lawyer turned mining promoter, and R. W. Norrington (G-196), also a mining promoter, are two personalities illustrative of the hundreds of mining brokers and speculators to take advantage of the Goldfield boom. Both were among the more successful and honest of their kind. Norrington, supported by Michigan Capitalists, promoted the development of mines mostly in the region around Goldfield including Gold Mountain, Wonder, Round Mountain and Fairview. H. B. Lind, credited with being the first attorney in Goldfield, turned to mining promotion and by 1906 had successfully promoted the Jumbo Extension Mining Company. He was also one of the founders of the Montezuma Club and served as its first vice-president.

G. L. "Tex" Rickard (G-107) was the most famous promoter to emerge from the Goldfield boom. His skillfully executed nationwide promotion of the Gans-Nelson fight in 1906 was one of the most significant factors in bringing Goldfield national recognition. Rickard's career after Goldfield included several other mining town promotions and eventually manager of Madison Square Garden in New York.

The most dynamic of personalities to impact the development of Goldfield and the surrounding region was George Wingfield. Through skillful and impressive business maneuvers Wingfield evolved from a penniless gambler at the Tonopah Club in 1901 to the most powerful political and financial figure in Nevada between 1908 and 1932. With partner U. S. Senator George Nixon, he formed the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company which by 1908 controlled most of the producing mines in the district. He held financial control of other businesses in the region including the Mizpah Hotel and the Goldfield Hotel, the Tonopah Banking Corporation, and the John S. Cook and Company Bank. From his beginnings as a participant in Nevada's twentieth century mining boom, Wingfield's career played an important role in the history of the state.

## Architecture and Building Technology

The evolution of most of the historic architecture in Goldfield occurred between the years 1905 and 1908. Because the built environment was so rapidly developed within such a short period of time, stylistic attention was almost exclusively limited to the trends of the closest urban centers (San Francisco and Reno, in particular). The resultant architecture in Goldfield is dominated by influences of the Classical Revival styles which were popular during that period.

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Residential architecture in Goldfield is reminiscent of the Neo-Colonial mode of the Georgian Revival. Regardless of the construction material or scale of the building, most residential structures assume at least the basic elements of this style. The other major type of building in Goldfield, commercial architecture, maintains an adherence to the Neo-Classical Revival style.

The type of residential architecture which is most visible in Goldfield today is the single family house. All do not exceed one and a half stories in height and have an overall symmetrical massing over rectangular floor plans. Neo-Colonial characteristics are evident in the hipped roof forms, occasionally dormered, and detailed at the eaves and porches with other classical elements.

The largest example of residences which adhere to the tenets of the Neo-Colonial style are the H. T. Bragdon house (G-133), the Milton C. Ish house (G-146), the H. B. Lind house (G-145), and the John S. Cook house (G-143). Each is rectangular with some emphasis on symmetry, has a single hipped roof form with dormers and classical wood porch columns and eaves. A more elaborate variation of this format is the H. T. Cook house (G-149) with asymmetrical massing emphasized by a turreted corner entry porch. Classical elements, however, still dominate the house's detailing.

More modest examples of this house type are found in the Kline/Beard house (G-164) and the Major W. A. Stanton house (G-172). Although constructed of different materials, both have classical columns supporting a hipped roof form at the porch, and massing which contributes to an overall sense of symmetry.

Other residences whose designs are derived from this popular format are the T. G. Lockhart house (G-150) and the Blake/Felis house (G-118). They are each of wood frame construction, square in plan and articulated by truncated pyramidal roofs. Dormers on each roof plane accentuate an overall symmetry, and modest stylistic detailing is limited to enclosed soffits and classical cornice moulding.

The George W. Durgan house (G-106), the E. A. Byler house (G-105) and the H. G. Mayer house (G-216) are the best examples of the use of local materials in residential construction. The Durgan house exemplifies a modest dwelling constructed of stone and is detailed with classical features such as quoins, hipped roofs, and bellcast enclosed eaves. Adjacent to the Durgan house is Goldfield's best example of a bottle house. The main body of the E. A. Byler house is constructed of horizontal rows of bottles set in an adobe mortar with a plastered exterior finish. The H. G. Mayer house is the best maintained adobe residence in Goldfield. Simple in plan, it is topped by a high hipped roof accentuated by an offset frame gable entry porch.

Two of the most distinguished examples of residential architecture are the G. L. "Tex" Rickard house (G-107) and the Charles S. Sprague house (G-144). Each presents a completely different appearance. The Sprague house defies an academic stylistic classification but seems to combine elements of the early bungalow tradition and

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the detailing of the English country home. The house is dominated by intersecting steep gabled roofs with deep overhangs and exposed rafters. Detailing includes half timbering at the gable heads and diamond-shaped glazing at the windows. The Rickard house is an elaborate brick dwelling with a subtle adherence to the Neo-Colonial mode. It is accentuated by two tall turret-like bays at the major facades separated by a distinct classically detailed entry porch.

The dominant commercial and institutional architecture in Goldfield is built exclusively of stone or brick. All the buildings possess a facade format derived from the Neo-Classical Revival style. Overall composition of the wall planes is symmetrical although the storefront bays may break the symmetry. All have parapeted roofs articulated by some form of cornice, usually a classical pressed metal cornice. The Telephone and Telegraph building (G-185) is the simplest of these, articulated at the facade only by horizontal bands of dark stone at the lintels and cornice line. The single story Florence-Goldfield Mining Company building (G-124) and the three story Curtis and Ish building (G-129) and Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company building (G-130) all possess a variety of interpretations of the Neo-Classical facade format. All are well-detailed with a high degree of original integrity.

The Goldfield Hotel (G-123) is the largest and most detailed example of Neo-Classical influenced commercial architecture. The three-part division of the main facade emphasizes the recessed central entry, and provides for a distinct modular rhythm along the wall planes. Pilaster strips separate window bays and are detailed with simplified classical capitals. A huge classical cornice at the parapet is complemented by two smaller cornices between floor levels. The Esmeralda County Courthouse (G-101) is designed with a symmetrical emphasis about the central entry and stepped pediment but is devoid of articulated classical detailing. The building is distinct from other major architectural resources for this reason and its unique use of crenelated parapets at the corners. \*

The design of the public school architecture is clearly derived from the Georgian Revival style. The West Crook Street School (G-199) and the Goldfield High School (G-111) both have the same composition although at different scales. Each is dominated by a flat-topped hip roof with a pedimented frontispiece and arched entry. Symmetry about the central element is another stylistic characteristic, as are their classically detailed cornices.

The First M. E. Church of Goldfield (G-103) is the exception to the rule for the public and commercial architecture of Goldfield. Built after the boom period, in 1912, the structure employs concrete blocks in its construction and is designed in the Gothic Revival tradition.

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Goldfield Historic District Building Inventory

The following is a list of all of the properties within the Goldfield Historic District. They have been classified as either significant, contributing, or intrusive to the quality of the district. Criteria used for this evaluation are as follows:

**SIGNIFICANT:** Properties that bear particular historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural importance to the district's sense of time, place and historical development by virtue of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and integrity.

**CONTRIBUTING:** Properties at least fifty years old which add to the district's sense of time, place and historical development by virtue of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and integrity.

**INTRUSION:** Properties that detract from the district's sense of time, place and historical development in terms of location, scale, design setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association, or structures in which the integrity of the original design, architectural features or spaces has been irretrievably lost.

Significant

Contributing

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| G-101 - Esmeralda County Courthouse                    | G-102 - Frame House                  |
| G-103 - First M. E. Church of Goldfield                | G-108 - Beets Garage                 |
| G-104 - Goldfield Fire Station No. 1                   | G-109 - Jennie B. Elder House        |
| G-105 - E. A. Byler House                              | G-112 - Frame House                  |
| G-106 - George W. Durgan House                         | G-113 - Frame House                  |
| G-107 - G. L. "Tex" Rickard House                      | G-116 - M. L. Holt House             |
| G-110 - Milton M. Detch House                          | G-117 - Frame House/Garage           |
| G-111 - Goldfield High School                          | G-120 - Dahlstrom's Garage           |
| G-118 - E. E. Blake/Peter Felis House                  | G-125 - Frame Commercial Building    |
| G-121 - Enterprise Mercantile Co.<br>Stone Warehouse   | G-126 - Brown Parker Auto Co.        |
| G-122 - Felis Brothers Block                           | G-127 - Commercial Building          |
| G-123 - Goldfield Hotel                                | G-128 - Frame House                  |
| G-124 - Florence Goldfield<br>Mining Co. Building      | G-134 - Sacred Heart Catholic Church |
| G-129 - Curtis and Ish Building                        | G-137 - Brick House                  |
| ✓ G-130 - Goldfield Consolidated<br>Mines Co. Building | G-138 - Champion House               |
| G-131 - Elks Building                                  | G-141 - J. A. Hays House             |
| G-132 - Montezuma Club Building Ruin                   | G-142 - R. B. Wampler House          |
| G-133 - H. T. Bragdon House                            | G-151 - Frame House                  |
| G-135 - Northern Saloon Warehouse                      | G-152 - Frame House                  |
|  | G-153 - W. H. Whitmore House         |
|  | G-155 - Frame House                  |
|  | G-157 - Frame House                  |

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Significant

- G-140 - D. D. Carney House
- G-143 - John S. Cook House
- ✓G-144 - Charles S. Sprague House
- G-145 - H. B. Lind House
- ✓G-146 - Milton C. Ish House
- G-147 - G. H. Hayes House Ruin
- G-149 - Herbert T. Cook House
- G-150 - Thomas G. Lockhart House
- G-164 - Charles Kline/Frank L. Beard House
- G-168 - J. P. Loftus House
- G-172 - Major W. A. Stanton House
- ✓G-185 - Southern Nevada Consolidated  
Telephone-Telegraph Co. Building
- G-187 - Sideboard Saloon Ruin
- G-192 - H. W. Miles and Co. Stone Cellar
- G-196 - R. W. Norrington House
- G-198 - D. W. Morgan House
- G-199 - West Crook Street School
- G-201 - First National Bank Building Ruin
- G-204 - Feutch and Gasser Warehouse
- G-207 - A. D. Myers House
- G-212 - First Goldfield Jail
- G-213 - Stone Row House
- G-216 - H. G. Mayer House

Intrusions

- G-114 - Hustler's Corner
- G-115 - Commercial Building
- G-119 - Northern Cafe
- G-136 - Service Station
- G-139 - Rock Shop and Butler Garage
- G-148 - Commercial Building
- G-154 - Frame House
- G-156 - Frame House
- G-171 - Two-story House
- G-200 - Goldfield Elementary School

Contributing

- G-158 - Adobe House
- G-159 - Adobe House
- G-160 - Frame House
- G-161 - Frame House
- G-162 - Frame House
- G-163 - Frame Duplex
- G-165 - F. J. Tait House
- G-166 - Frame House
- G-167 - W. B. Hamilton House
- G-169 - T. Cullyford House
- G-170 - Frame House
- G-173 - Frame House
- G-174 - Belcher/Detwiler House
- G-175 - F. B. Wies House
- G-176 - Frame House
- G-177 - Frame House
- G-178 - Frame House
- G-179 - Noone Mortuary Garage Building
- G-180 - Brinn Double House
- G-181 - Assay Office
- G-182 - Corrugated Metal Duplex
- G-183 - Frame House
- G-184 - Wm. M. Erb House
- G-186 - Enterprise Mercantile Co.  
Adobe Warehouse
- G-188 - Northern Filling Station
- G-189 - Chat & Chew
- G-190 - Frame House
- G-191 - Wee Bottle House
- G-193 - Stone House
- G-194 - Frame House
- G-195 - John Konjacich House
- G-197 - Ben Rosenthal House
- G-202 - Frame House
- G-203 - T. J. Lee Bakery/Goldfield Tavern
- G-205 - Goldfield Swimming Pool
- G-206 - Tim Connolly House
- G-208 - Adobe House
- G-209 - Dunn Mortuary/Noone Mortuary
- G-210 - Stone House
- G-211 - Adobe House
- G-214 - Brick House
- G-215 - DeVoll and Demans Double House
- G-217 - James Budge House
- G-218 - J. Berghauser Rental House
- G-219 - School Gymnasium
- G-220 - Stone House

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet Item 9 Page 2

UTM NOT VERIFIED  
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 200

QUADRANGLE NAME Goldfield

QUADRANGLE SCALE 15'

UTM REFERENCES

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE James Woodward, Architectural Historian; James Garrison, Historical Architect; Cindy Myers, Historical Archeologist; Lynn Drobbin, Research Assistant.

ORGANIZATION Janus Associates, Inc.

DATE August, 1981

STREET & NUMBER 2121 S. Priest Dr., Suite 127

TELEPHONE (602) 967-7117

CITY OR TOWN Tempe

STATE Arizona

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Wilbur E. Wieprecht*

TITLE Wilbur E. Wieprecht, Alternate SHPO

DATE April 9, 1982

### FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*William H. Branham*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 6.14.82

ATTEST: *Patrick Andrews*  
for CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 6/14/82

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Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 18, Block 39, Goldfield Townsite (1909), then east to the northwest corner of Lot 18, Block 34, then north to the northwest corner of Lot 9, Block 34, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 9, Block 34, then south to the northwest corner of Lot 14, Block 34, then east to the southeast corner of Lot 3, Block 10, then north to the northwest corner of Lot 6, Block 8, then east to the northwest corner of Lot 7, Block 5, then north to the northwest corner of Lot 27, Block 6, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 18, then south to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 17, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 11, Block 17, then south to the northeast corner of Lot 11, Block 16, then east to the northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 51, then north to the northwest corner of Lot 19, Block 50, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 19, Block 50, then south to the northeast corner of Lot 11, Block 51, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 58, then south to the northeast corner of Lot 9, Block 57, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 57, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 14, Block 57, then east to the northwest corner of Lot 1, Block 68, then east to the northeast corner of Lot 4, Block 73, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 4, Block 73, then west 27 feet along the south property line of Lot 4, Block 73, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 7, Block 72, then west to the southeast corner of Lot 13, Block 69, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 19, Block 69, then west to the southeast corner of Lot 18, Block 56, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 20, Block 85, then west to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 86, then north to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 54, then west to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 43, then north to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 44, then west to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 11, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 12, then west to the southwest corner of Lot 20, Block 24, then north to the southwest corner of Lot 14, Block 23, then west to the southwest corner of Lot 14, Block 38, then north to the northwest corner of Lot 18, Block 39, the point of beginning.