



George Wingfield Papers
MS/NC 1

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Introduction/Abstract

George Wingfield was, arguably, Nevada's central economic and political force for the period from 1909 until 1935. Born in 1876, in Arkansas, he made a personal fortune estimated to be as much as twenty-five million dollars in the early twentieth-century Nevada mining booms at Tonopah and Goldfield. In 1908, he moved to Reno, where he lived for the remainder of his life, actively engaged in Republican politics, banking, ranching, and hotel keeping, in addition to mining. Among those who made fortunes in Nevada mines, he was unique in that he remained in the state with his money.

A prominent citizen by reason of his wealth, Wingfield contributed extensively to charitable and civic causes, and became nationally identified as the economic leader of the state of Nevada. After the collapse of his twelve banks in 1932 led to personal bankruptcy in 1935, Wingfield made a second smaller fortune from the gold and tungsten Getchell Mine, outside of Winnemucca, Nevada. Although he never regained his former economic dominance of the state, George Wingfield was widely acknowledged to be an important factor in its growth when he died in 1959.

The George Wingfield Papers thoroughly document his remarkable political and economic career. They were donated to the Nevada Historical Society in 1967, by George Wingfield, Jr., and his sister Jean Wingfield Filmer. At the time, public access to the papers was restricted for a period of fifty years. In 1987, all restrictions on use of the collection were removed, effective January 1, 1988. The includes approximately 150 cubic feet of manuscript material, as well as several folders of maps and architectural drawings. The Wingfield Papers date from 1904 to 1960, with the bulk of the material covering the years from 1909 through 1951. The Wingfield Papers remained in the original form in which they were given to the Nevada Historical Society until 1982.

Beginning in that year, with the permission of the donors, steps were taken to process the collection, including organizing and sorting it, and storing it in acid-free folders and boxes, designed to protect the documents. During this processing, information for the present guide was compiled by C. Elizabeth Raymond.

Biographical Note: C. Elizabeth Raymond

George Wingfield was born August 16, 1876, near Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was the second child and oldest son of Thomas Yates and Martha Matilda Spradling Wingfield. In 1880 or 1881, the family traveled west by train and wagon, going first to California, and then, in 1882, settling in southeastern Oregon.

There Thomas operated a cattle ranch in the vicinity of Goose Lake. George Wingfield attended public schools through the eighth grade in Lakeview, Oregon, and worked on his father's ranch. He apparently made his first trip to Nevada at the age of 15, in September, 1891, when he traveled as a cowhand to Winnemucca, and then took a

train trip for a brief visit to the big city of Reno. He later returned to the state as a permanent resident, moving to Winnemucca in 1896. During this period Wingfield worked as a cowhand, interested himself in various mining claims, and became a competent professional card player. In 1898, he purchased lots in the copper boom town of Golconda, east of Winnemucca.

In 1899, he also owned a saloon near the Adelaide Mine, southeast of Golconda, as well as an interest in several racehorses. Both the saloon and the horses were sold in 1900, when Wingfield returned to Winnemucca. When the mining excitement at Tonopah began to attract attention, he left for the new camp, where he arrived on May 7, 1901. Initially, once again, his activities were varied. He played cards professionally, operated (and eventually owned) the Tonopah Club saloon. He purchased real estate, bought and traded mining stocks, alone, and in partnership with others. He was also involved in operating mining leases.

Beginning in October 1902, he began to invest in partnership with Winnemucca banker George S. Nixon, who later became U. S. senator from Nevada. Nixon and Wingfield had known each other since Wingfield lived in Winnemucca, but their business alliance became a major economic force in the new mining camp of Goldfield, south of Tonopah, which began to boom in 1903. Their partnership was not formalized in 1902, but Wingfield seems to have acted as Nixon's agent in Tonopah and Goldfield.

Wingfield located attractive mining investment opportunities, in some of which Nixon also participated. Although the popular story, circulated as early as 1905, is that Nixon loaned Wingfield the money necessary to take him to Tonopah, substantial evidence suggests that Wingfield brought his own financial resources to the partnership. The loans that Nixon occasionally made to his partner were accommodations to balance the accounts between the two men.

Nixon visited Tonopah from time to time to oversee his business affairs, but most of the daily business was handled by Wingfield. The two men were both involved in the 1902 formation of Tonopah's Nye County Bank, and later, in 1904, became interested in the John S. Cook Mill Company bank in Goldfield. They founded the Tonopah Banking Corporation in 1905, and also held interests in the Nixon National Bank of Reno. The partners were spectacularly successful in their Goldfield mining investments, and by 1904, they were well established. On July 11 of that year, Nixon, who was Wingfield's senior by 16 years, counseled his partner to give up his other activities and concentrate exclusively on their joint business affairs:

“I really believe, old man, as you have told me several times that you wanted to get out of the card business, which the time is now ripe for you to do it. In this stock business you can do better than any of these lobsters, and I believe if you should cut out the cards, you, Ramsey and myself can open a brokerage office in Tonopah and

San Francisco and make all kinds of money and get right in harness on the other lines, even if we don't get in the brokerage business.”*

Wingfield took his partner's advice about this time. While he remained a skilled card player, he never again had to rely on that ability to earn his living. He moved permanently to Goldfield in 1905. By 1906, the partnership of Nixon and Wingfield had become a formal business entity, with its own letterhead stationery and offices in the Nixon Block in Goldfield. In that year, the partners arranged Goldfield's most important mining transaction, when they combined six of the camp's richest mining companies into a single corporate giant, the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, capitalized at fifty million dollars. Nixon and Wingfield achieved this consolidation with the aid of substantial eastern capital, supplied to them by, among others, Bernard Baruch of New York. The resulting company was phenomenally successful, paying large dividends to its stockholders, and its financing marked the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship between Wingfield and Baruch.

* George S. Nixon to George Wingfield, July 11, 1904, Nixon Papers, Nevada Historical Society, Reno.

This had also been the case from the early days of the Nixon and Wingfield partnership. Wingfield was the more actively involved in managing their business interests. Nixon, politically ambitious, won election to the U. S. Senate in 1905, while Wingfield supervised the operation of Goldfield Consolidated and other businesses, surrounding himself with a talented staff of accountants, attorneys, bankers, and engineers to look after his affairs. From them he expected and received hard work and absolute loyalty. Wingfield was adamantly anti-labor-union in his sentiments and acted to suppress the mining unions during the controversial Goldfield labor troubles of 1906 and 1907. He equated the I. W. W., radical anarchism, and continued throughout his life to thwart union organization in his mines. He was, however, willing to cooperate with what he considered to be responsible labor organizations, such as the building trade unions in Reno.

On July 30, 1908, in San Francisco, George Wingfield married Maude Azile Murdoch, daughter of a banker of that city. Late in the same year, he moved to Reno to live. The couple had two children, Jean, born in 1912 (d. 1986), and George Jr., born in 1914 (d. 1987). On March 30, 1909, the partnership of Nixon and Wingfield was amicably dissolved, with Wingfield taking the firm's mining interests and the John S. Cook" Company bank. Most of the real estate, and the other bank holdings, went to Senator Nixon.

After Nixon's death in June 1912, Wingfield was appointed by Governor Tasker Oddie to succeed his partner in the U. S. Senate. Having pondered the offer and consulted with advisers, Wingfield declined the appointment. His native reserve and dislike of publicity led him to shun the limelight of elective politics, and conferences with prominent

eastern capitalists had convinced him that he should remain in Nevada to give close supervision to his business interests. For the next forty-seven years, that is precisely what he did.

Wingfield devoted his wealth and energy to the development of the state of Nevada, and always returned there with relief after trips to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, and Washington, DC. He was a member of the Elks and Oddfellows from his Goldfield days, and belonged to the prominent Bohemian Club in San Francisco, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, and the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles. He and his first wife separated in 1917, when she moved to San Francisco with their children, Wingfield continued to live in his house at 219 Court Street, in Reno.

After Nixon's death, Wingfield continued to acquire mining properties and banks, many of the latter from the senator's estate. In 1914, he incorporated the Nevada Stock Farm, for which he imported thoroughbred stallions from England. Until it was placed in receivership in 1935, the racing stable produced several renowned horses, among them General Thatcher and Hygro. Wingfield remained an avid sportsman throughout his life, interested not only in horse racing, but also in stock breeding and hunting. He served as a member of the Nevada State Racing Commission from June 21, 1916, until his resignation in 1946. On various ranches that he owned during his career, including the Meadowbrook Ranch in Lassen Co., California, and Spanish Springs Ranch, north of Reno, he stocked game birds, prize hogs, wild game animals, and quarter horses. He enjoyed duck hunting throughout his life and was an excellent marksman.

In 1914, Wingfield embarked on another major economic activity when he organized the Reno Securities Company, to own and operate Reno's Hotel Golden. This company continued to own and operate hotels in Reno until 1955. In 1927, Wingfield built a new Riverside Hotel, which still stands on South Virginia Street, next to the Washoe County Courthouse. The next year, Wingfield purchased a lot at the corner of Second and Fremont streets in Las Vegas, intending to erect another hotel there. Economic uncertainties intervened, however, before any such structure could be built, and the land was subsequently sold. After a brief period of stewardship by the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, after foreclosure in 1932 until 1937. Reno Securities Company was restored to Wingfield's ownership.

The Hotel Golden was sold in 1946 and the Riverside Hotel in 1955. The Reno Securities Company also owned and operated the Spanish Springs Ranch, northeast of Reno. Wingfield owned and operated numerous mines. The Goldfield Consolidated became inactive in Goldfield after 1918, but a special Goldfield Consolidated Mines Exploration Company was established in 1916, as a subsidiary, to seek out new mining properties, some of which the company went on to work among the major mining properties in which Wingfield invested after his move to Reno were: Aurora Consolidated Mines Company, at Aurora, Nevada; Boundary Red Mountain Mining Company, with mines on

the Washington state border with British Columbia; the Buckhorn Mines Company in Eureka County, Nevada; Tonopah Divide Mining Company, in Tonopah; Wahmonie Mines Company, in Nye County, Nevada; the Quartz Mountain mining group (San Rafael Consolidated Mines Company) in Churchill County, Nevada; and the Reorganized Booth Mining Company of Goldfield.

One measure of Wingfield's involvement in Nevada mining is the list of mining companies whose records appear in the Wingfield Papers as series X, later in this guide. The records of the Goldfield Consolidated also contain much information on the operations of that company outside of Goldfield. In addition to mines and hotels, banks were Wingfield's third major economic interest in Nevada.

From the time of his initial investment in the Nye County Bank, Wingfield held stock in banks in Nevada. By 1932, he had accumulated total or controlling interests in twelve Nevada banks, familiarly known as the Wingfield Chain. The banks were Carson Valley Bank in Carson City; Churchill County Bank in Fallon; John S. Cook & Co. Bankers, of Goldfield (merged with Tonopah Banking Corporation in 1932); First National Bank of Winnemucca; Henderson Banking Company of Elko; Reno National Bank (successor to the Nixon National Bank) and its subsidiary savings department. Bank of Nevada Savings and Trust Company; Riverside Bank of Reno; the Bank of Sparks; Tonopah Banking Corporation; United Nevada Bank, of Reno, (which he formed by merging two failed Reno banks); Virginia City Bank; and Wells State Bank.

In 1924, he also established a bonding company, Nevada Surety and Bonding, which provided bonds for many of Nevada's public officials. This arrangement was to cause Wingfield some embarrassment in 1927. When Nevada's former state controller and the state treasurer were discovered to be involved in a \$516,000 shortage in the state treasury, which also involved Wingfield's Carson Valley Bank and its cashier, H. C. Clapp. The case came to be known as Cole-Malley, after the two public officials involved, and their trial, in Carson City in 1928, placed Wingfield in a difficult position.

His Nevada Surety and Bonding Company had bonded the state officials involved for \$100,000 each and would be liable if they were judged responsible for the loss. On the other hand, as the major stockholder in the bank, he would be responsible for the entire amount of the shortage if the responsibility were placed on his cashier, who had publicly confessed to his role in the defalcations. Wingfield's success in urging the state legislature, at a special session in 1928, to accept a compromise offer whereby he paid only 30 percent of the total loss, and the state absorbed the remainder, demonstrated in a single incident the extent of Wingfield's political influence within the state.

After his refusal of the proffered U. S. senate seat in 1912, Wingfield held but two public offices. In addition to his membership on the Nevada State Racing Commission, he was a regent of the University of Nevada for 10 years, from 1929 to 1939. In 1914,

he had briefly considered running for the state senate from Washoe County, but decided against it. Nevertheless, in the years before the fall of his banks in 1932, Wingfield was a dominant political force in Nevada, on both the national and local levels. He was the state's Republican National Committeeman from 1920 to 1932, and closely allied with U. S. Senator Tasker Oddie, who served from 1921 to 1933. Wingfield also took an active role in state politics, suggesting to friends and employees the candidates he would like to see elected, and lobbying energetically, through a network of attorneys and associates, against such issues as women's suffrage and prohibition, and for desired changes in the banking or insurance codes.

The direction of a bipartisan political machine has often been attributed to Wingfield, especially since he shared a switchboard and offices in the Reno National Bank Building with his attorneys, George Thatcher and William Woodburn, who were Democratic Party powers in the state of Nevada. No such formal consultation and political cooperation seems to have occurred, however, Wingfield's enormous economic influence in the state inevitably gave him considerable political power as well, and his position was undoubtedly enhanced by the Republican dominance of national politics in the years from 1920 to 1932. There is no doubt that he played a central role in the appointment of both state and federal officials during these years, as attested by correspondence files labeled "political." Yet the common interpretation that Wingfield conspired to control the political situation of the state by manipulating *both* parties seems to overstate the political power even of this admittedly powerful man. In any event, Wingfield's political machine collapsed suddenly and surprisingly in the fall of 1932, when, in a period of only a few days, his banks failed and Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the presidency.

Depression conditions in Nevada had combined with a continued drought to reduce drastically the value of sheep and cattle outfits to which the Wingfield banks had loaned large amounts of money. As the value of the collateral plummeted, Wingfield directed his banks to carry the ranches by increasing their loans rather than calling the loans and taking a loss. This policy, combined with a policy of splitting large loans among the various banks he controlled, brought Wingfield's financial empire to the brink of collapse. In October, he sought further help from the federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had already made a sizable loan to the Reno National Bank.

Nevada Governor Fred Balzar traveled to Washington on Wingfield's behalf, and further cooperated with Wingfield by instructing Lt. Governor Morley Griswold to declare a twelve-day bank holiday, from November 1 to November 12, 1932. The holiday was intended to give the Wingfield banks time to regroup and procure further capital. In fact, the Wingfield banks never reopened. During the following two years, Wingfield fought desperately to reopen the banks. He proposed various reorganization schemes to allow the banks to be consolidated and operate as a chain, even obtaining the necessary changes in legislation from an unfriendly Nevada legislature in 1933. His

attempts were ultimately unsuccessful; however, a hostile Democratic administration in Washington would not provide the necessary RFC loan for banks owned by a Republican national committeeman. Moreover, an active publicity campaign against Wingfield's reorganization plan was carried on by prominent citizens of Reno, among them Graham Sanford, Prince Hawkins, and H. R. Cooke. By late 1933, all attempts to save the banks had failed, and they were ordered into receivership.

Meanwhile, Wingfield's personal assets were also threatened by the collapse of his banks. Under current regulations, as the holder of stock in two national banks (Reno National and First National of Winnemucca), Wingfield was personally liable for the losses of these two institutions. He was also liable in his capacity as a director and officer of the two banks. The total judgment obtained against him was \$2,647,307, in addition to which he had outstanding loans, obtained while he was trying to stave off the bank collapse. On November 30, 1935, George Wingfield, former multimillionaire, filed a petition for personal bankruptcy. He was left with very little.

His house in Reno was owned by his second wife, Roxy Thoma Wingfield, whom he had married on July 27, 1930, after divorcing his first wife in 1929. The Reno Securities Company was in the hands of Crocker First National Bank, which had foreclosed in order to protect the loans they had made on the property. Although Wingfield had disposed of most of his personal holdings in Goldfield Consolidated, he held some of the stock in trust for his children and remained as the president of that corporation. For the next several years, he served as the salaried manager of the Reno hotels on behalf of Crocker First National Bank and received for his presidency of Goldfield Consolidated a small salary and the funds necessary to operate his offices in Reno and San Francisco.

The Crocker Bank eventually offered Wingfield the chance to repurchase the two hotels, if he would undertake to pay off the outstanding loans on them, which totaled approximately \$600,000. At about the same time, in 1936, Wingfield's longtime friend, Noble H. Getchell, came to him with an attractive gold mining prospect outside Winnemucca, which came to be known as the Getchell Mine. Getchell needed help to finance the operation of the mine and offered Wingfield a share in the property if he could obtain the necessary funds. Wingfield, in turn, contacted his old friend, Bernard Baruch, and Baruch sent a mining engineer to evaluate the prospect. After a favorable report, Baruch arranged to finance the mine, in conjunction with the Newmont Mining Corporation. Interest in the mine was split three ways, with Getchell and Wingfield each receiving a one-third interest, and Baruch and Newmont splitting the remainder. This mine proved to be an excellent producer, and the partners all profited handsomely.

When gold production was curtailed during World War II, the Getchell Mine was able to switch to producing tungsten, which was a strategic defense metal and therefore in demand. Profits from the Getchell Mine, combined with the sudden crowding of the Reno hotels brought on by the war, helped to pay off the outstanding loans of Reno

Securities Company, and Wingfield once again became sole owner in 1944. By the end of World War II, he had regained a portion of his previous wealth, although he never again emerged as a force in the political or banking spheres.

Wingfield continued to direct the affairs of Goldfield Consolidated, which was managed from San Francisco by his consulting engineer, Estey A. Julian. Wingfield also continued to give personal attention to the management of the Getchell Mine, which was overseen by his brother-in-law, Roy A. Hardy. In 1957, with Noble Getchell, Wingfield was awarded the honorary degree of Ph.D. of Mining economics by the University of Nevada. Generally healthy throughout his final years, Wingfield suffered a stroke in December of 1959, from which he died on Christmas evening, survived by his widow, both children, and six granddaughters. His death ended a career which, for many years in the early twentieth century, had effectively dominated the state of Nevada.

Scope and Content

The George Wingfield Papers include both Wingfield's general correspondence files and business records of the various companies run from his office. They also contain a small amount of personal correspondence and records belonging to his employees. Where possible, the latter have been separated from the Wingfield correspondence and filed as a separate series at the end of the collection. However, especially in the early years, the correspondence of Wingfield's secretaries and engineers was filed indiscriminately with his own letters. This situation makes it virtually impossible to separate letters written or dictated by Wingfield from those written or dictated by his employees. To assist the researchers, a list of Wingfield office employees, with their approximate dates of service where known, is appended to this section.

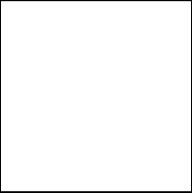
The Wingfield Papers contain some material dating from the years 1904 to 1908. But the systematic preservation of records began in 1909, after the establishment of his office in Reno. These correspondence files extend from 1909 through 1951. After that date, records are once again sporadic.

The Wingfield Papers have been organized in two major divisions. The first includes Wingfield's personal correspondence and financial records, and the second relates to his various businesses. The correspondence includes letters written to and by Wingfield personally, or by Wingfield employees in his behalf. It also includes a limited amount of personal correspondence between Wingfield and family members or employees, mostly related to financial matters or travel plans. Major correspondents, from whom there are substantial amounts of correspondence, include: Bernard Baruch; U. S. Senator Tasker L. Oddie; consulting engineer Estey A. Julian; New York stockbroker Alfred Frankenthal; mining engineer Fred Searls, Jr.; Salt Lake City stockbroker Arthur Thomas; Wingfield mine supervisors Arthur I. D' Arcy, Albert H. Howe, and Arthur H. Lawry; and banking and political associates John V. Mueller and Robert C. Turritin.

Among the papers of the last two are a series of invaluable ranch reports made in the early 1930's, which detail the Nevada livestock operations on which the Wingfield banks had loaned money. These reports normally include a description of each ranch, including buildings, a report on the number and condition of stock, illustrations of the brands used, and a list of the water rights belonging to the property. Turrittin was also the person delegated by Wingfield to direct the operation whereby Nevada livestock was shipped to eastern feedlots and offered for sale. This last-ditch effort to save Nevada ranchers, in 1931, was not successful, but the details can be found in Turrittin's letters to Wingfield. Mining activities are also extensively documented in this correspondence Wingfield received frequent, detailed reports from his mining superintendents in Goldfield (especially the three supervisors listed) and from the managers of other mining properties as well. The correspondence of E. A. Julian, especially, contains numerous two- to five page mine reports on properties he examined for Wingfield in Nevada, California, and elsewhere throughout the southwest. Mining engineer William A. Sharp also submitted many such reports, although there is little correspondence from him in the Wingfield Papers.

In addition to these major correspondents and topics, the Wingfield Papers also contain a second group of correspondents, from whom there is a lesser, but still significant group of letters. Among the latter are: Henry Clay Frick; U. S. President Berbert Hoover; attorneys Henry Hoyt and Benjamin Pienley; U. S. Senators Charles B. Henderson, Key Pittman, Patrick McCarran, and George Malone; Wingfield security guard and later member of the Nevada State Police, Clarence A. Sage; Tonopah mining operator Mark Bradshaw; California financier Mark L. Requa; gambler and Wingfield racing associate, James C. McKay; and Wingfield's former office manager, and later president of the City Bank in Washington. D. C., Clarence F. Burton. Because of Wingfield's great wealth and prominence as a mining man, from his Goldfield years until his financial collapse in the 1930s, his correspondence is surprisingly far-flung. Among his correspondents are numerous capitalists, politicians, and sportsmen from outside Nevada, as well as many eminent citizens of the state. Names absent from the list of major or significant correspondents are not necessarily missing from the Wingfield Papers, just not present in large numbers. The personal division of the Wingfield Papers also contains Wingfield's financial records, including canceled checks, personal bills, bank statements, bank deposit receipts, and personal ledgers. Wherever appropriate, these records have been systematically sampled. Only significant documents, plus a complete series for one month per year, have been preserved. Itemized telegraph and telephone bills, which list long-distance messages by sender, recipient, and location, have all been retained.

These personal financial records also include the accounts through which Wingfield conducted his business affairs, first the George Wingfield Suspense account, and, in later years, the Wingfield Revolving Fund. Records of the trust funds that he established for his children are also present, first the Wingfield Trust Fund, and, in later



years, the Nevada Holding Company. The business division of the Wingfield Papers contains the records of approximately eighty-five separate companies. This number does *not* include those Wingfield companies which are discussed in his correspondence, but from which no separate records apparently survive. Companies in this latter category are listed under Wingfield correspondence (series 1). For the most part, they are among Wingfield's earliest Investments. Together, these business records provide an excellent resource for the study of major Nevada industries in the twentieth century. Major topics covered in these business records include ranching, banking, mining, and real estate.

The business records are arranged by company, with major economic interests such as the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, Getchell Mines, Reno Securities Company, and the banks preceding less important companies. The minor companies are divided into two groups, mining and non-mining operations. Within these groups, the records have been organized alphabetically by company name.

Because Wingfield's financial empire was complex and extensive, it is not always possible to determine how these various minor companies were held. Some were owned outright by Wingfield, some through his banks or other companies, and others may have had no connection with him whatsoever. Where the nature of Wingfield's relation to a company is unknown, that fact is noted after the entry. These are possibly Wingfield economic interests, but not necessarily so. With few exceptions, correspondence from Wingfield relating to his various companies has been left in the correspondence series. Such letters will be found in file folders labeled with the appropriate company name. References to such correspondence files are listed after entries for the companies in the Arrangement section of this guide.

The business series itself includes only actual records of the companies such as financial documents, legal records, tax returns, and correspondence with stockholders. There are three major exceptions to this general rule of organization:

- I. Records of Nixon II Wingfield contain Wingfield correspondence and business records intermingled, as they were originally filed. It is extremely difficult to determine from these records what material might be Wingfield's personally, and what related to the affairs of the Nixon II Wingfield partnership.
2. Reno Securities Company records contain both correspondence of the company and correspondence between Wingfield, his hotel managers and other employees *about* the company.

3. The Wingfield bank records consist almost entirely of Wingfield's correspondence with the various bank officers, Wingfield was actively involved on an almost daily basis in the management of his banks, and he received frequent and detailed reports on their business from his cashiers. He, in turn, gave specific instructions on particular loans or general business policy of the banks, and all of this material has been deemed to be properly a part of the bank record.

The third subsidiary division of the Wingfield Papers follows these two major divisions of personal and business material. As noted above, some personal correspondence of employees could be identified and separated from Wingfield's correspondence. In addition, during the years from 1920 to 1935. Wingfield's office manager and other employees ran the independent Corporation Securities Company from Wingfield's office.

This firm owned property in Florida, some timber land in California, and an insurance brokerage in Tonopah, among other things. It was not associated directly with Wingfield, who did not share in its management or proceeds. Its records have therefore been included with the employees' personal papers at the end of the Wingfield Papers. A partial list of important Wingfield employees who often or occasionally worked out of Wingfield's Reno office, follows:

Office Managers / Secretaries

Clarence F. Burton, 1910-1920
Stanislaus C. Mitchell, 1920-1924
William E. Zoebel. 1924-1932
Melvina Rice. 1932-1937
J. C. McCormick, 1937-?
Thomas L. Willcox. ?-195?
George M. Spradling. ?-1959

Consulting / Mining Engineers

Frederick J. Siebert, c. 1911-1914
Roy A. Hardy. 1910-1916, 1950's
Estey A. Julian. 1911-1951
William A. Sharp, 1918-1930's

Dates

1898-1960

Quantity/Extent

149 Boxes, 53 Maps



Language

English

Processor/Original Cataloger/Year

Original processing and initial finding aid completed by C. Elizabeth Raymond, NHS Docent, 1988

Arrangement

The George Wingfield Papers at the Nevada Historical Society are housed in 50 boxes and several map folders. They have been divided into fourteen series, which are enumerated below. A separate container list, giving the contents of each box, follows the series listing. Extensive notes on each separate business entity. Including dates, possible cross-references to material in the Wingfield correspondence series, and the names of individuals associated with the company, under whose names material *might* appear in the correspondence series, is included after the entry in the series list.

Abbreviations used in the Wingfield Papers and in this guide are as follows:

GW - George Wingfield
corr. re - correspondence regarding
BRMMCo - Boundary Red Mountain Mining Co.
FNB Winnemucca - First National Bank of Winnemucca
NSF - Nevada Stock Farm
NSB - Nevada Surety and Bonding Company
RNB - Reno National Bank
RSC - Reno Securities Company
GCI\IC - Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company

Series 1: George Wingfield Correspondence and Records. 1904-1960
Arranged chronologically by year and alphabetically within year
Occasionally specific topics or correspondents are identified by title on individual file folders. Included among these are the following GW companies, which are discussed in correspondence, but from which no separate business records survive.

Maier Pier Company

This company was formed by W. J. Guthrie in 1912. To operate an amusement pier in Venice, California. GW initially agreed to subscribe \$10,000 worth of stock but declined an offer to become a company director. The company fell on hard times and he did not recover his investment.

SEE: GW - corr. re Maier Pier Co. • 1912-1914

Nevada Telephone-Telegraph Company

GW served as a director of this Tonopah Company. And received considerable information about its finances and policies from manager F. G. Waterhouse.

SEE: GW - cord. - F. G. Waterhouse. 1911, 1913-1916, 1918 – 1919 and GW - corr. re Nevada Telephone-Telegraph Co. • 1920-1921

Nevada-Utah Sugar Company

This company was involved in refining sugar from beets at Fallon and was financed in part by GW.

SEE: GW - corr. re Nevada-Utah Sugar Co. • 1915-1917, 1920-1922. 1926

Sierra White Goods. Inc.

This laundry company was incorporated July 26. 1938. with Mrs. I. M. Loforth as president. By December, 1939, it was bankrupt and in March, 1940, it was refinanced by GW through RSC. Mrs. Loforth remained as president and the RSC hotels did business with the laundry. The company was sold in November, 1945, to Earl Reed and Don Murphy.

SEE: GW - corr. re Sierra White Goods. 1940-1947
RSC - Sierra White Goods. 1940-43
Maps

Sutter Butte Canal Company

This rice irrigation company, based in Gridley, California, was organized in 1910 from subsidiary concerns. At first, GW was simply one of several investors. In 1921, he took over management of the company, through his consulting engineer in San Francisco. Estey A. Julian. He continued to hold an interest in the company into the 1950's through investments made for his children's trust funds.

SEE: GW - corr. re Sutter Butte Canal Co. • 1910-1944.
1949-1951

GW - corr. - J. H. Mackenzie. 1910-1915

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Gordon Hall,
William E. Johnson

Swan Carburetor Company

GW invested in this California Company along with his then father-in-law. Robert B. Murdoch, who served as president. It was dissolved in 1918.

SEE: GW - corr. re Swan Carburetor Co. • 1914-1917

Taxicab Company of California

This San Francisco company was run by a native Nevadan. W. Elgin Travis. GW invested money in it as early as 1910, but was seeking to sever the connection in 1913.

SEE: GW - corr. re Taxicab Co. of California. 1912-1914

Tribune Printing Company

This company, which published the *Goldfield Tribune*, owed money to GW as a result of loans made by John S. Cook and Co. Its operation was overseen through GW's Goldfield office. Editor V. L. Ricketts submitted detailed financial reports on the company.

SEE: GW - corr. - V. L. Ricketts. 1911-1922

GW - corr. - Arthur C. White. 1914-1915

GW - corr. - A. H. Howe - Tribune Printing Co. • 1917

GW - corr. re Tribune Printing Co. • 1924-1925

Williams Estate Company

This ranching concern, with which GW was apparently involved through one of his banks, was owned by the Keddie family.

SEE: GW - corr. re Williams Estate Co. • 1923-1929. 1932

Series 2: Personal Financial Records. 1905-1960

Series 3: Wingfield Partnership Records. 1904-1912

Wingfield & Hennessey. 1904-1912

Nixon" Wingfield. 1906-1912

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - George K. Edler. 1908-1909

Series 4: Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. 1906-1958

Formed in November. 1906. as a Wyoming corporation. GCMC operated actively in Goldfield until December 1918, when mining operations were curtailed and the business portion of the office was moved to Reno. In 1931, the Goldfield office was closed altogether. The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Exploration Company was formed as a subsidiary in 1916 to seek new mining properties for investment by the parent company. It had offices in San Francisco under the direction of GW's consulting engineer.

E. A. Julian. GCMC reabsorbed the exploration company in 1936, but continued to maintain the San Francisco office, with Julian in charge. The company was still in existence in GW's death in 1959. The record group contains a few scattered mining records, annual reports and audits of the company and considerable stockholder information. This material includes stock transfer records. Correspondence with stockholders, samples of stock certificates and proxies and dividend records. The stock transfer records have been sampled to provide examples only.

SEE ALSO: GIV - corr. re Goldfield Mohawk Mining Co. • 1906

GW - corr. - J. H. Mackenzie. 1912-1915

GW - corr. - A. H. Lawry. 1920-1925. 1927-1935

RSC - joint payroll ledger with GCMC. 1942-1943

(Box 96)

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: John W. Finch

J. R. Finlay

John F. Thorn

K. M. Simpson

Albert Burch

J. W. Hutchinson

Arthur H. Howe

Arthur H. Lawry

E. A. Julian

Series 5: **Getchell Mine, Inc., 1936-1960**

This company was still in existence at the time of GW's death in 1959. The record group contains stockholder records, some annual reports, business records of the mining operation, smelter returns, and maps.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Getchell Mine, 1945

RSC - ledger, 1920-1935, includes early entries for Getchell Mine under Chase Mine entry (Box 84)

Maps

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY:

Series 6: **Reno Securities Company, 1915-1959**

Royce Hardy

Roy A. Hardy

Noble Getchell

Thomas L. Willcox

Wingfield founded this company October 13, 1914 and bought the Hotel Golden for a total of \$245,300. Initially he held a half interest in the company, with H. G. Humphrey and GW's office manager, Clarence F. Burton, each owning one quarter. Eventually GW bought out their shares in the company to become sole owner. In 1924, he bought the Riverside Hotel property, and erected the present Riverside Hotel there in 1927. He continued to own and operate both hotels until the financial crisis of 1932. At

that time the Crocker First National Bank, which had made extensive loans on the property, foreclosed and took over operation of the hotels, hiring GW as their resident manager. In March of 1937, the property was returned to GW after he obtained a \$570,000 loan from Crocker. This loan was paid in full August 12, 1944. After World War II, GW was associated in the management of RSC with his son, George Wingfield, Jr. RSC also purchased the Spanish Springs Ranch northeast of Reno, formerly owned by Nevada congressman E. E. Roberts, in 1935. After GW's death, this property passed to his widow, Roxy Thoma Wingfield.

SEE ALSO: Maps

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Clarence F. Burton

Frank Golden. Jr.

Estey A. Julian

J. J. McCormack

George M. Spradling

Charles J. Sadleir

Series 7: **Banks. 1905-1940**

For general information about GW's banking reorganization plans. see correspondence files: GW - corr. re banking (general) 1932-1933

Carson Valley Bank. 1909-1933

Incorporated February 10, 1908, the Carson Valley Bank was an early member of the Wingfield group. It was also the site of the infamous state shortage which brought GW's banking practices to public scrutiny in 1927-1928.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Carson Valley Bank case. 1927-1928

Churchill County Bank. 1916 -1933

This bank was purchased by GW in August 1921, and consolidated at that time with the Bank of Fallon.

John S. Cook III Co. • Bankers. 1905. 1907 -1932

Wingfield's interest in John S. Cook" Co. dates from 1904. This Goldfield bank was merged with the Tonopah Banking Corporation, another GW bank, on July 26, 1932, due to a lack of business in Goldfield. The records of the company include a detailed cost statement for construction of the company's building at Rhyolite, Nevada.

First National Bank of Winnemucca. 1912 -1933. 1940

Henderson Banking Company. 1925-1934 GW took control of the Henderson Bank from the Henderson family of Elko on September 28. 1925. He held approximately a 70 percent interest in the bank.

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Charles B. Henderson

Reno National Bank, 1915-1933, 1940

Bank of Nevada Savings and Trust Company, 1916, 1918, 1929-1933

Reno National Bank Building, 1915-1934

RNB was the largest in Wingfield's banking chain. It was the successor to the Nixon National Bank, of which GW became president at Nixon's death in 1912. The name was changed in 1915, when construction began on the new bank building. This building (which, in 1988, still stood at the north-east corner of Virginia and Second streets) housed GW's offices on the second floor from 1916, until his death in 1959. The Bank of Nevada Savings and Trust Co. was initially run as a separate institution but became the trust department of RNB by 1930.

Riverside Bank, 1927-1933

The Riverside Bank was organized by GW in 1927, to have offices in the new Riverside Hotel building, constructed in that year. Its cashier, Roy Frisch, disappeared under suspicious circumstances in 1934. It has always been assumed that his disappearance was arranged by Reno underworld figures William Graham and James McKay, in order to prevent Frisch from testifying that he had seen them accepting money obtained fraudulently. Frisch's body was never found, and he is assumed to have died at the hands of the notorious criminal, Baby Face Nelson.

Bank of Sparks, 1921-1934

This bank was acquired by GW, along with W. H. Doyle, in October 1920.

Tonopah Banking Corporation, 1917-1934

GW assumed control of the Tonopah bank in late 1917, after losses resulting when two cashiers, Gregory and Monahan, made unauthorized loans to themselves without providing any security. He merged the bank with John S. Cook It Co. of Goldfield, and Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah, in July 1932.

United Nevada Bank. 1929-1932

GW opened the United Nevada Bank on August 26, 1929. With Herbert Fleischacker of San Francisco holding one-third interest. The new bank took over the assets of two failed banks, Washoe County Bank and Scheeline Bank and Trust Company, of Reno. Depositors in the two banks were given some cash with the remainder of their accounts paid in shares of two separate realization companies, which were organized by GW to liquidate assets of the two closed banks. When GW's banks closed in

1932. These depositors had not yet been paid off by the realization companies.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Realization Co. • 1930-1932

GW - corr. re Scheeline Realization Co . • 1930-1932

Virginia City Bank. 1922-1933

This bank was incorporated October 3. 1921. By 1926, GW owned 96 percent of its stock.

Wells State Bank. 1930-1933

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Wells State Bank, 1931

Series 8: **Nevada Surety and Bonding Company. 1924-1943**

This company was organized March 17, 1924, to write bonds for public officials in the state of Nevada. Copies of most of the bonds written are included in the company records, as are extensive annual reports to the state controller for the years 1928 through 1931. Because the company wrote many bonds covering road construction in the state, there are several groups of bid specifications and progress reports on the highway building that took place during the late 1920's.

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: S. C. Mitchell

W. E. Zoebe1

Series 9: **Ranches. 1911-1923**

Meadowbrook Ranch. 1911-1923

Located in Honey Lake Valley in Lassen County, California, this ranch was purchased by GW on May 23, 1910. He constructed a new house there in the same year and continued to add to his property holdings until they totaled 1.640 acres. Under permit from the state of California. GW stocked the ranch with wild game animals, including antelope, elk and buffalo, which he intended to breed. In 1923, he sold the property to the Lassen Lumber and Box Company of Susanville. California.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Meadowbrook Ranch. 1910. 1915-1924

Maps

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH RANCH: George Howe

Nevada Stock Farm. Inc. • 1911-1938

This company, GW's horse racing stable, was incorporated in September 1914 with a capital stock of \$100.000, of which William Moffat and H. G. Humphrey each held a 5 percent share. Both men gave up their shares in 1917. The breeding program was based on English racing stock imported by GW in 1915.and produced several well-known racehorses. The entire racing string was sold at auction in Maryland. November 26, 1932, and the Nevada stock Farm went into receivership in 1935.

SEE ALSO: Maps

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY:

George E. Bamberger

Preston M. Burch

Richard F. Carman. Jr.

M. P. Gillam's

Series 10: **Other Mining Companies. 1903-1957**

Adasen Mining and Smelting Company. 1912-1914

This company was located in the Lodi Mining District in Nye County, Nevada.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Adaven Mining & Smelting. 1913, 1915-1917

Atlanta Mines Company. 1919

The Reorganized Atlanta Mines Company was taken over in May, 1920, by Harry G. McMahon. And became part of the Goldfield Deep Mines Company.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - A. H. Howe - re Atlanta Mines Co. • 1918

Aurora Consolidated Mines Company. 1911-1921

This company was in Aurora, Nevada, but run by GW out of Goldfield. It was absorbed by GCMC in 1921.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Aurora Consol. Mines Co. • 1913-1920

GW - corr. - L. H. Metzger. 1914

GW - corr. - A. H. Howe - re Aurora Consolidated Mines Co. • 1918 multiple-company ledger (Box 141)

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Albert Burch

Boundary Red Mountain Mining Company. 1903-1944

This company was organized in November 1907, in Washington state. It operated on the border near British Columbia and was acquired by GW by stock purchase in 1915. It was operated by him until 1927, and then leased. The company was sold in November 1934.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re BRMMCo. • 1917-1919. 1921-1925. 1927-1935

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: E. A. Julian, A. H. West all

Buckhorn Mines Company. 1909-1919

This company was incorporated in 1919, in South Dakota. It operated a mine 30 miles south of Beowawe, Nevada. Bernard Baruch and stock-broker J. Horace Harding were interested parties with GW in the mine. A cyanide mill was erected at Beowawe and ran through 1915. It shut down in 1916. and was later dismantled for lack of ore. The records include a

minute book for the years 1910 to 1919. The Buckhorn Mines Company was dissolved in the fall of 1919, but the Buckhorn Mine at Palisade continued to be worked for GW personally as late as 1933.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Buckhorn Mines Co. • 1910. 1913. 1930-1934. 1937

Multiple-company ledger (Box 141)

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Dan P. Murphy

Buckhorn-Humboldt Mining Company. 1910-1919

Carter Mines. Inc. • 1946 (connection to GW uncertain)

Cherokee Mining Company. 1909

Columbia Mountain Mining Company. 1918-1941

This company was incorporated in May 1904, in South Dakota, and was apparently inactive, except for holding property. From 1919 to 1926. It was leased in 1927.

SEE ALSO: multiple-company ledger (Box 141)

Nevada Hills Mining Company. 1906-1925

This company operated at Fairview. Nevada. GW was associated in the property with James R. Davis, Henry Clay Frick, and J. Horace Harding, among others. The mine was managed, beginning in 1911, by Estey A. Julian, who went on to become GW's longtime consulting engineer. The company records include stock certificate ledgers dating from 1906 to 1912, in addition to journals from 1910 to 1915. The property was turned over to E. C. Smith sometime in the 1920's.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Nevada Hills. 1910-1912, 1914-1915, 1917-1918.

GW - corr. - William H. Webber. 1910-1912

GW - corr. - A. H. Westall. 1915-1916

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Roy A. Hardy

Quartz Mountain mines:

Calico Quartz Mountain Mining Company. 1926-1929

Exchequer Quartz Mountain Mining Company. 1926-1929

Quartz Mountain Standard Mines Company. 1926-1929

San Felipe Mining Company. 1925-1929

San Rafael Consolidated Mines Company. 1927-1929

San Rafael Development Company. 1925-1929

The Quartz Mountain mines, located in Churchill County, Nevada, were taken over by GW in April 1926, in partnership with Salt Lake City stock-broker Arthur Thomas and mining engineer Lou D. Gordon. Gordon managed the mines for the partners. In 1927, the San Rafael Consolidated Mines Co. was formed to incorporate all the companies, as well as the San Pedro Quartz Mountain Mines Co. This consolidated company, in turn, was owned by GW's Reorganized Booth Mining Company of Goldfield. GW disposed of all his interests in the Quartz Mountain mines in late 1931. The company records contain some photographs of the mines. SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re San Rafael Development Co., 1926-1927
GW - corr. re San Rafael Consolidated Mines Co. 1928
GW - corr. - Arthur Thomas, 1926-1929, 1931
GW - corr. - Lou D. Gordon, 1926-1929, 1931-1932

Reorganized Blue Bull Mining Company, 1914-1917

This company was taken over in Ma, 1920, by Harry G. McMahon, and consolidated into the Goldfield Deep Mines Co.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - A. H. Howe - Reorganized Blue Bull, 1914-1915, 1917

Reorganized Booth Mining- Company of Goldfield, 1912-1955

This company was incorporated in November 1912, in Nevada. It was used by GW as a holding company to develop other mines, and paid dividends to its stockholders without producing any ore.

SEE ALSO: multiple-company ledger (Box 141)

Sandstorm-Kendall Consolidated Mining Company, 1914-1917

This company was taken over in May 1920, by Harry G. McMahon, and consolidated into the Goldfield Deep Mines Co.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - K. M. Simpson, 1913-1914

GW - corr. - A. 1. D'Arcy, 1914-1916

GW - corr. - A. H. Howe - re Sandstorm Kendall, 1914-1915, 1917

Skirmish Copper Company, 1929-1953

GW was involved in this venture with California financier Mark L. Requa, Nevada mine operator Noble Getchell, and Reno Gaming figure James C. McKay. The mine was located at Index, Washington, and managed by William A. Sharp. Operations were shut down in 1930, due to the discouraging assay reports, and Getchell instructed that the company charter be allowed to lapse in 1935. The company records include a stock certificate ledger and some photographs.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Skyomish Copper Co., 1929-1933

Tonopah Divide Mining Co. (Brougher Divide Mining Co.), 1919-1926

GW was extensively involved in the Tonopah Divide mining boom of 1917-1919, along with a partner, H. C. Brougher. Together the two men made considerable money from the sale of pooled stock in their various companies.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - H. C. Brougher, 1917-1923

GW - corr. re Tonopah Divide Mining Co., 1918-1919, 1923- 1925

GW - corr. - A. 1. Darcy, 1918

GW - corr. - George H. Garrey, 1919

Wagner Copper Company, 1906-1927

This company was incorporated in 1906, in South Dakota. By 1922, its only activity was ownership of property.

SEE ALSO: Nixon & Wingfield - bills - Wagner Copper Co. 1908

Wahmonie Mines Company, 1928-1930

The Wahmonie Mines Company was organized by GW in 1928. In 1928-1929, the company's ground was leased by the Reorganized Booth Mining Company of Goldfield and worked by mining engineer William A. Sharp. GW resigned as president and director of the company in 1931.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Wahmonie Mines Co., 1928-1931

Willow Creek Mining Company, 1913-1931

This company was incorporated in January 1913, in Nevada. GW purchased a 51 percent interest in the company in June of that year, from Zeb Kendall. Although the mine was located in Nye County, Nevada, Wingfield moved the company headquarters from Tonopah to Goldfield. By 1922, the company's only business was described as ownership of property.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Willow Creek Mining Co. • 1913

GW – corr. - A. H. Howe - Willow Creek Mining Co., 1918 multiple-company ledger (Box 141)

Series 11: **Other Non-Mining Companies**

Bonanza Hotel Company, 1914-1922

This company was organized in January 1909, to take over the Casey Hotel and the Goldfield Realty Company, in Goldfield, it owned the Gold-Hotel, which was operated by various manager-lessors. In 1920, the Goldfield Improvement Association subscribed \$25,000 to convince GW not to follow through on his decision to close the hotel because of financial losses there.

SEE ALSO: GW corr. re Bonanza Hotel Co., 1910-1913, 1917, 1920, 1922, and 1924

GW - corr. - M. L. Hewitt, 1913, 1915-1916

GW - corr. - A. H. Howe, 1914-1915, 1918 John S. Cook" Co. - corr. re Bonanza Hotel Co., 1919-1924

Churchill Creamery. Inc., 1910-1934

This company was incorporated in March. 1910. in Nevada. Initially, it mainly held ranch properties in the Island section outside of Fallon. In September 1913, the company purchased the Fallon Creamery and began active promotion of dairying in the region. The company loaned money to farmers to enable them to buy dairy stock, with the loans to be repaid from sales to the creamery.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - H. J. Kinkead. 1911-1914

GW - corr. re Churchill Creamery. 1919. 1926

Maps

NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: W. A. K. Robertson, Bailey Ranch, Section Ranch

Cooperative Creamery Company. 1924-1935

Dodge Brothers. Inc. • 1925-1926 (connection to GW uncertain) GW loaned money to the Dodge Brothers operation, which was involved in Nevada highway construction during the 1920's, among other things. It is not clear whether he played any active role in the company.

Donnelly Land and Livestock Company. 1925-1929

This company was incorporated in February 1916, in Nevada, for the purpose of holding ranch lands for sale. By 1925, it had sold all its assets but was not yet dissolved.

Eden Valley Stock Company. 1923-1926

This company was incorporated in August, 1921, in Nevada, and was run through FNB Winnemucca. It was described in 1924 as having sold all its assets but was not yet dissolved.

Fallon Land and Stock Company. 1926-1929

This company was incorporated in January 1922, in Nevada, for the purpose of holding ranch lands.

Homestake Prospect. 1947-1948

In September. 1947. GW and his partner in the Getchell Mine. Noble Getchell purchased from H. P. Brown an option on a claim in the Antelope Range in the Peavine Mining District of Nevada. By January 29th

1948, they had decided not to exercise their option. The venture was carried on GW's books as the Homestake Prospect.

SEE ALSO: GW – corr. re Homestake Prospect. 1947

Hotel Humboldt Company. 1922-1923

This company was organized through FNB Winnemucca. In order to build a hotel in that city. Samples of the bonds it issued in 1923 are among the company records.

SEE ALSO: FNB Winnemucca - corr., 1924, 1927, and 1929

Maps

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: E. A. Julian

Lander County Livestock Company, 1910-1917

This company was organized in 1906, and GW purchased stock in the company over a period of years. It owned the Grass Valley Ranch, Cowboy Rest Ranch and Italian Canyon Ranch, all near Austin, Nevada. It was dissolved in 1917, after selling its assets and paying all outstanding debts.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. - J. H. Miller, 1911-1913

GW - corr. - George Watt, 1914-1915

GW - corr. - M. P. Phipps, 1916

Lundy Gas Engine Company, 1913-1935

The Lundy Gas Engine Co. was incorporated in February 1913, in Nevada, and GW became involved in it beginning in 1915. The company was organized to develop a gas engine based on patents held by C. A. Lundy, but after extensive experimentation, the effort was dropped. By 1922, the company was described as inactive except for ownership of property, in 1935. Lundy, then of Blairsden, California, suggested that the company be allowed to become delinquent. since his patents had lapsed.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Lundy Gas Engine Co. • 1915-1921, 1924

Mono Lake Lumber Company. 1914-1915

Motor Sales Company of Nevada. 1916-1919

This automobile dealership was organized on March 13, 1917 and dissolved on December 4, 1918. GW obtained his interest in the company through a loan made to it by the Tonopah Banking Corp. It was succeeded by the Western Auto Sales Company, operated by GW's office manager. Clarence F. Burton. The company records contain miscellaneous ledgers which may possibly belong to the Western Auto Sales Co.

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: P. Y. Gillson, Fred A. Sawyer

Nevada Engineering and Supply Company. 1915-1930

This company was incorporated in March 1916, in Nevada, to operate foundry and machine shop, and sell mining supplies. It was still in operation in 1934.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Nevada Engineering & Supply. 1914, 1916-1930

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: L. F. Curtis

Nevada Home Building Corporation. 1926-1927

This company owned and sold lots in Reno's Scenic Park Addition. GW held a one-half interest. with H. G. Humphrey owning the other half. GW purchased Humphrey; s share in December. 1926. and the company was dissolved in 1927.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Nevada Home Building Corp. • 1925-1926
Maps

Nevada State Agricultural Society. 1915-1928 (connection uncertain)

This institution was not owned by GW, but in 1915, he did subscribe money along with other individuals to enable it to make improvements at Reno's racetrack at the fairgrounds. The record group includes a cash book showing transactions with the Nevada State Racing Commission.

North Fork Land and Livestock Company. 1926-1932

Riverside Mill Company. 1916-1932

This company was incorporated in October. 1889. in Nevada. GW acquired his interest in the company through RNB, which prior to June 30, 1924, purchased all assets of the company for \$80.000, to apply on its indebtedness to the bank. By 1932, GW had sold the company "to some San Francisco people."

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Riverside Mill Co. • 1921, 1927, and 1928

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Fent N. Smith

Riverside Mill Company of Nevada. 1923-1929

This company was incorporated in April 1923 and in 1924, owned a "non-operative" mill.

Riverside Realty Company. 1920-1954

This company was incorporated June 15. 1920. in Nevada. In 1927, it owned two Reno apartment houses, the Club Apartments at 934 S. Virginia St., and the Walker Apartments at Mill and Center streets. The latter property was later sold to Norman Biltz for development of the

Holiday Hotel. The Riverside Realty Co. also owned the site of the downtown Reno post office, at Mill and Center, which was sold to the federal government in 1931. GW held the property through his bankruptcy by virtue of shares given to his wife, Roxy Thoma Wingfield. The company was sold in 1953 and subsequently disbanded.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Riverside Realty Co. • 1926, 1928, 1931, 1940, and 1946

Saval Estate Company. 1923-1947

This company was organized in February 1923, for the purpose of ranching and stock raising.

Sierra Nevada Livestock Company. 1923-1929

This company was incorporated in February, 1922. in Nevada, for the purpose of stock raising.

Smoke Creek Livestock Company. 1926

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Smoke Creek Livestock Co. • 1924
GW - corr. - A. Crawford Greene. 1925

Trent Process Corporation. 1922-1927

This company was incorporated on July 1, 1921, by engineer and principal investor Walter E. Trent, who had devised a process based on removing ash from coal in order to produce a more efficient fuel. GW invested in this company along with Nevada's U. S. Senator Key Pittman, among others.

SEE ALSO: GW - corr. re Trent Process Corp. • 1921-1931
INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPANY: Henry Hoyt, J. W. Hutchinson, E. A. Julian

Springs Livestock Company. 1923-1930

This company was incorporated in December 1922, in Nevada. Its business was ranching, and during the period from 1923 to 1925, it reported no earnings.

Western Auto Sales Company. 1915, 1918-1919

This company began in business on October 1, 1914. In December 1918, it bought the assets of and became the successor to the Motor Sales Company of Nevada.

Western Auto Supply Company. 1912-1918

This company was originally the Lundy Auto Company. Western Auto Supply Company was incorporated in 1914, in Nevada, when GW guaran-

took a \$10,000 loan from the Nixon National Bank to P. Y. Gilson. The loan was secured by 10,000 shares of the Western Auto Sales Company. When the company was formally dissolved in 1918, stockholders were GW office manager Clarence F. Burton, Gilson and L. F. Curtis.

Series 12: **Photographs. 1898-1951**

Series 13: **Scrapbooks and Clippings. 1909-1914, 1929, 1941**

Series 14: **Employees' Personal Correspondence and Records. 1912-1925**

Series 15: **Corporation Securities Company. 1901-1937**

This company was incorporated in December 1920, in Nevada, and listed its business as finance. In 1925, two GW employees, S. C. Mitchell and W. E. Zoebel held all the outstanding stock. The company held various real estate, a Tonopah insurance brokerage, and assorted securities. It apparently ceased operation in 1935 after both men had left GW's employment.

Series 16: **Maps. 1910-1945**

Container Listing by Series (Box Order listing)

Series I. GW Correspondence & Records

<i>Box</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	GW corr. and records	1905-11
2	GW corr. and records	1911-12
3	GW corr. and records	1912
4	GW corr. and records	1912-13
5	GW corr. and records	1913
6	GW corr. and records	1913-14
7	GW corr. and records	1914
8	GW corr. and records	1914-15
9	GW corr. and records	1915
10	GW corr. and records	1915-16
11	GW corr. and records	1916-1917
12	GW corr. and records	1917
13	GW corr. and records	1917-1918
14	GW corr. and records	1918
15	GW corr. and records	1919-20
16	GW corr. and records	1920-21
17	GW corr. and records	1921
18	GW corr. and records	1922
19	GW corr. and records	1922-23

20	GW corr. and records	1923
21	GW corr. and records	1923-24
22	GW corr. and records	1924-25
23	GW corr. and records	1925
24	GW corr. and records	1925-26
25	GW corr. and records	1926
26	GW corr. and records	1926-27
27	GW corr. and records	1927
28	GW corr. and records	1927
29	GW corr. and records	1927-28
30	GW corr. and records	1928
31	GW corr. and records	1928-29
32	GW corr. and records	1929
33	GW corr. and records	1929
34	GW corr. and records	1930
35	GW corr. and records	1930
36	GW corr. and records	1930-31
37	GW corr. and records	1931
38	GW corr. and records	1931-32
39	GW corr. and records	1932
40	GW corr. and records	1932-33
41	GW corr. and records	1933-34
42	GW corr. and records	1934
43	GW corr. and records	1934-35
44	GW corr. and records	1935-36
45	GW corr. and records	1937-38
46	GW corr. and records	1938-40
47	GW corr. and records	1939-40
48	GW corr. and records	1941-42
49	GW corr. and records	1942-44
50	GW corr. and records	1945-47
51	GW corr. and records	1947-51
52	GW corr. and records	1951-60
	GW corr. and records	1904-46

Series II. Personal Financial Records

<i>Box</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Date</i>
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54	GW financial records	1914-23
55	GW financial records	1917-21
56	GW financial records	1921-27

57	GW financial records	1927-35
58	GW financial records	1936-40
58A	GW financial records	1940-44
59	GW financial records	1944-58
60	GW financial records	1957-60
	GW Suspense Account records	1910-18
	Wingfield Revolving Fund records	1910-18
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61	Wingfield Trust Fund ledger pages	1919-34
	Wingfield Revolving Fund ledger	1953-60
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62	Nevada Holding Company records	1934-55

Series III. Wingfield Partnership Records

	Wingfield Partnership Records	1904-12
	Nixon & Wingfield correspondence and financial records	1906-10
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Series IV. Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company

	GCMC corr. and records	1901-11
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72	GCMC individual stockholder record cards, C-G	1906-20
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77	GCMC individual stockholder record cards, S-W	1906-20
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Series V. Getchell Mine Inc.		
79	Getchell Mine stock certificate ledger	1936-60
	Getchell Mine stock certificate ledger pgs	1936-46
80	Getchell Mine stock certificate ledger pgs	1946-57, undated
	Getchell Mine corr. and records	1934-42
81	Getchell Mine corr. and records	1942-54
82	Getchell Mine corr. and records	1952-54
83	Getchell Mine corr. and records	1954-60
Series VI. Reno Securities Company		
84	RSC corr. and records	1915-22
	RSC general ledger	1920-35
85	RSC corr. and records	1922-26
86	RSC corr. and records	1926-29
87	RSC corr. and records	1930-35
88	RSC corr. and records	1935-38
89	RSC Voucher record	1936-48
90	RSC general ledger	1936-50
91	RSC general ledger	1936-49
92	RSC corr. and records	1938-41
93	Hotel Garden cash sheets	1939
94	Hotel Golden cash sheets	1941
95	RSC corr. And records	1941-45
96	Hotel Golden cash sheets	1942
97	RSC and Goldfield Consolidated Mines company payroll ledger	1942-45 1942-43
98	Hotel Golden cash sheets	1943
99	RSC payroll records	1943-55
100	RSC corr. and records	1945-48
101	RSC draft and voucher record	1947-54
102	Riverside Hotel payroll sheets	1946-54
103	Riverside Hotel Dining Room ledgers	1948
104	RSC corr. and records	1948-50
105	RSC corr. And records	1950-53
106	RSC general ledger	1951-55
	RSC general ledger transfer	1951-54
	RSC voucher record	1954-55
107	RSC corr. and records	1953-57, 1959, 1960

Series VII. Banks

	Carson Valley Bank corr. and records	1909-19
108	Carson Valley Bank corr. and records	1920-33
	Churchill County Bank corr. and records	1916-28
109	Churchill County Bank corr. and records	1929-33
	John S. Cook & Co. corr. and records	1905, 1907-20
110	John S. Cook & Co. corr. and records	1918-32
	FNB Winnemucca corr. and records	1912-23
111	FNB Winnemucca corr. and records	1924-33, 1940
	Henderson Banking Co. corr. and records	1925-28
112	Henderson Banking Co. corr. and records	1928-34
	Reno National Bank corr. and records	1915-28
113	RNB corr. and records	1929-33, 1940
	RNB – Bank of Nevada Savings & Trust corr. and records	1916, 1918 1929-33
	RNB Building corr. and records	1915-34
	Riverside Bank corr. and records	1927-33
	Bank of Sparks corr. and records	1921-23
114	Bank of Sparks corr. and records	1924-34
	Tonopah Banking Corp. corr. and records	1917-34
	United Nevada Bank Corr. and records	1929
115	United Nevada Bank corr. and records	1929-33
	Virginia City Bank corr. and records	1922-33
	Wells State Bank corr. and records	1930-33

Series VIII. Nevada Surety and Bonding Company

	NSB corr. and records	1924-25
116	NSB corr. and records	1925-27
117	NSB corr. and records	1927-29
118	NSB corr. and records	1929
119	NSB corr. and records	1929-31
120	NSB corr. and records	1931-43
	NSB list of bonds written	1924-32
	NSB Bonds #82-531	
121	NSB Bonds #533-1214	
122	NSB Bonds #1215-1580	
123	NSB Bonds #1577-1889	
124	NSB Bonds #1883-2302	
125	NSB annual reports to state controller	1928-31

Series IX. Ranches

126	Meadowbrook Ranch records	1911-23
	Nevada Stock Farm corr. and records	1911-29
127	NSF corr. and records	1930-34
128	NSF corr. and records	1934-38
129	NSF <u>American Stud Book</u> , vols. 1-6	
	NSF <u>Register of Thoroughbred Stallions</u> , vol. 4	1918
130	NSF <u>American Stud Book</u> , vols. 5-11	
131	NSF <u>American Stud Book</u> , vols. 12-15, 17-18	

Series X. Other Mining Companies

132	Adaven Mining & Smelting Co. records	1912-14
	Atlanta Mines Co. corr.	1919
	Aurora Consolidated Mines Co. corr. and records	1911-21
	Boundary Red Mountain Mining Co. corr. and records	1903-18
133	BRMM Co. stock ledger	1919-33
134	BRMM Co. corr. and records	1919-44
	Buckhorn Mines Co. corr. and records	1909-19
	Buckhorn Mines Co. minute book	1910-19
	Buckhorn-Humboldt Mining Co. records	1910-19
	Carter Mines, Inc. articles of incorporation and bylaws	1946
	Cherokee Mining Company records	1909
	Columbia Mountain Mining Co. corr. and records	1918-41
135	Goldfield Berkeley Mining Co. corr. and records	1918-33
	Goldfield Combination Fraction Mining Co. corr. and records	1909-51
	Goldfield Combination Fraction Mining Co. stock book	1919-33
	Goldfield Consolidated East Extension Mining Co. corr. and records	1919-48
	Goldfield Ethel Mining Co. records	1918-19
	Goldfield May Queen Mining Co. corr. and records	1919
	Goldfield Mohawk Mining Co. corr. and records	1906-07
	Grass Valley Deep Mines Co. minutes of organizational meeting	1917
	Las Plumas Mining Co. tax returns	1923-28
	Lena Fairview Mining Co. records	1919-30
	Milltown Mining Co. records	1914-19

	Nevada Boy Goldfield Mining Co. records	1919
	Nevada Hills Mining Co. corr. and records	1910-14
136	Nevada Hills Mining Co. stock ledger, A-L	1906-12
137	Nevada Hills Mining Co. stock ledger, M-Z	1906-12
138	Nevada Hills Mining Co. stockholder ledger	1908-10
139	Nevada Hills Mining Co. journal	1910-12
	Nevada Hills Mining Co. journal	1912
	Nevada Hills Mining Co. journal entries	1912-15
140	Nevada Hills Mining Co. journal	1917
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	Calico Quartz Mountain Mining Co. records	1926-29
	Exchequer Quartz Mountain Mining Co. records	1926-29
	Quartz Mountain Standard Mines Co. records	1926-29
	San Felipe Mining Co. records	1925-29
	San Rafael Consolidated Mines Co. records	1927-29
	San Rafael Development Co. records	1925-29
	Reorganized Blue Bull Mining Co. records	1914-17
	Reorganized Booth Mining Co. of Goldfield corr. and records	1912-55
141	Reorganized Booth Mining Co. of Goldfield corr. and records	1933-60
	Sandstorm-Kendall Consolidated Mining Co. records	1914-17
	Skyomish Copper Co. corr. and records	1929-53
	Skyomish Copper Co. stock certificate ledger	1929-34
	Tonopah Divide Mining Co. (Brougner Divide Mining Co.) records	1910-20
	Wagner Copper Co. records	1906-27
	Wahmonie Mines Co. records	1928-30
	Willow Creek Mining Co. records	1913-31
	Miscellaneous mining companies-ledger	1919-57
	Series XI. Other Non-Mining Companies	
	Bonanza Hotel records	1914-22
	Churchill Creamery, Inc., records	1910-13
142	Churchill Creamery Inc. corr. and records	1913-34
	Cooperative Creamery Co. records	1924-35
143	Dodge Brothers, Inc. records	1925-26
	Donnelly Land & Livestock Co. records	1925-29
	Eden Valley Stock Co. records	1923-26
	Fallon Land and Stock Co. records	1926-29

	Homestake Prospect records	1947-48
	Hotel Humboldt Co. corr. and records	1922-23
	Lander County Livestock Co. records	1910-17
	Lundy Gas Engine Co. corr. and records	1913-35
	Mono Lake Lumber Co. financial reports	1914-15
	Motor Sales Co. of Nevada corr. and records	1916-19
144	Hotel Humboldt Co. bonds	1923
145	Motor Sales Co. of Nevada (?) ledgers	1917-18
146	Nevada Engineering & Supply Co. corr. and records	1915-30
	Nevada Home Building Corp. records	1926-27
	Nevada State Agricultural Society records and cashbook	1917-28
	North Fork Land & Livestock Co. records	1926-29
	Riverside Mill Co. corr. and records	1916-32
	Riverside Mill Co. of Nevada corr. and records	1923-29
147	Riverside Realty Co. corr. and records	1920-54
	Saval Estate Co. records	1923-47
	Sierra Nevada Livestock Co. records	1923-29
	Smoke Creek Livestock Co. records	1926
	Trent Process Corp. records	1922-27
	Warm Springs Livestock Co. records	1923-30
	Western Auto Sales Co. corr. and records	1915, 1918-19
	Western Auto Supply Co. corr. and records	1912-15
148	Western Auto Supply Co. corr. and records	1916-18

Series XII. Photographs **c.1898-1951**

Series XIII. Scrapbooks and Clippings **1909-**

Series XIV. Employees' Personal Correspondence and Records

C. F. Burton corr.	1912-17
George K. Elder corr.	1909
Arthur H. Howe corr.	1917-18
S. C. Mitchell corr.	1917-25
William E. Zoebel (?) index to GW corr. files	?

Series XV. Corporation Securities Company

	Corporation Securities Co. corr. and records	1901-29
149	Corporation Securities Co. corr. and records	1922-37

Series XVI. Maps

Map

Mining

051	Boundary Red Mountain Mining Co. property map	1915
001	Carnation Gold Mining Co., Plumas County, California – plat of properties	n.d.
008	Getchell Mine – map of property	1936
009	Getchell Mine – map of property	1937
010	Getchell Mine – map of Potosi Mining District	n.d.
011	Getchell Mine – assay plan	1936
012	Getchell Mine – camp layout	1937
013	Getchell Mine – north addition to camp	1936
014	Getchell Mine – camp layout	1940
015	Getchell Mine – camp layout	1942
016	Getchell Mine – camp layout	1943
017A	Getchell Mine – map to accompany water rights application	1938
017B	Getchell Mine – location map accompanying above map	1938?
018A	Getchell Mine – map to accompany water rights application	1945
018B	Getchell Mine – telephone line, Red House to Getchell Mine	n.d.
019	Getchell Mine – south extension workings	1939
020	Getchell Mine – assay plan, 400 ft. level	1940
021	Getchell Mine – longitudinal projection	1937
022	Getchell Mine – longitudinal projection	1939
023	Getchell Mine – 400 x-cut exit	1940
024	Getchell Mine – shaft elevations	1940
025	Getchell Mine – longitudinal projection	1940
026	Getchell Mine – east & west drill hole section	1940
027	Getchell Mine – Granite Creek tungsten wkgs	1942
028	San Rafael Development Co. - property of San Rafael Development Co.	1926
029	Quartz Mountain Mining District - claim locations	1926

Hotels

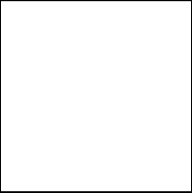
048	Humboldt Hotel – plans & specifications (10 sheets)	1920
032	Riverside Hotel Apartments – sketch of portion of main facade (front elevation)	1926
033	Riverside Hotel Apartments – ground floor of basement plans	1926
034	Riverside Hotel Apartments – first floor plans	1926
035	Riverside Hotel Apartments – basement plans	1926
036	Riverside Hotel Apartments – typical floor plan	1926
037	Riverside Hotel Apartments – alternate plan for social hall, first floor	1926
038	Riverside Hotel Apartments – basement floor plan	1926
039	Riverside Hotel Apartments – ground floor plan	1926
040	Riverside Hotel Apartments – typical floor plan	1926
041	Riverside Hotel Apartments – plan of roof, social hall, help's quarters	1926
042	Riverside Hotel Apartments – main floor plan	1926
047	Riverside Hotel – plans & specifications (8 sheets)	1926
043	Riverside Hotel – preliminary basement plan	1926
044	Riverside Hotel – ground floor plan	1926
045	Riverside Hotel – typical floor plan	1926
046	Riverside Hotel – grade plan	1926
003	Riverside Hotel – additions & alterations	1937
004	Riverside Hotel – additions & alterations	1938

Ranches

049A	Wingfield Reservoir, Lassen Co., Calif. - plan	1910
049B	Wingfield Reservoir, Lassen Co., Calif. - base Of dam	1910
049C	Wingfield Reservoir, Lassen Co., Calif. - section of canyon dam site	1910
050	Wingfield Ranches, Nevada (Nevada Stock Farm, Churchill Creamery – Bailey Ranch, Churchill Creamery – Section Ranch) – Fire Insurance Maps (2 copies)	1930

Misc.

002	Scenic Park Subdivision, Reno – plat	1915
005 A, B, C	Alterations to Olympic Arena, for Sierra White Goods, Inc., Reno – plans (3 sheets)	1930
030 A, B, C	George Wingfield dwelling (for help) – plans	



031 A, B, C

(2 sheets)

George Wingfield dwelling (for help) – plans

(3 sheets)

1940

1940