

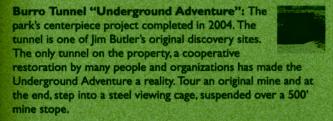
Visitor's Center: Built in 1903 and enlarged in 1905. Originally used as the Tonopah Mining Company's power substation and telephone exchange, Howard Hughes' Summa Corporation remodeled it as an assay office in the 1960s. Today, it houses our gift shop, theater and numerous exhibits.

Silver Top Mine: In operation from 1902 to 1948. Building is maintained in a state of arrested decay and features one of three complete hoisting works on the park property. The restored mine collar allows visitors to take a view down the lighted 1200' shaft.



Silver Top Grizzly: Built in 1905, the grizzly housed a hand-sorting crew for the silver ore. Good ore went into the bins, bad ore when out on the waste pile. The restored trestle allows visitors to walk inside this truly unique building, one of only a couple complete such facilities left in the west.

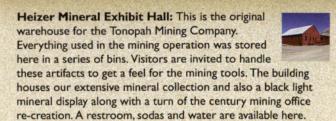
Stope Bridge: Built and installed in 2000, the bridge offers the rare perspective of being able to walk directly over an original 500' stope. Visitors can cosed the interhal religious for the Share original mode of the Tonopah Mining District.



Mizpah Mine: This mine was by far the richest of Tonopah's many mines. The head frame was one of the first steel hoisting works built in the country. The restoration of the collar was completed in 2003 and visitors are invited to stand on a grate over the lighted mine shaft and stare down the throat of a 600' mine.

Mizpah Mine Hoist House: An impressive array of machinery awaits you in this building. A complete set of hoisting works along with large air compressors still remain where they were originally placed back in the early 1900s.

Framing House: In use from 1903 to 1948, all timber used in mining operations was cut to size here after being unloaded from railroad cars on the bank behind the building. The building is now used to house exhibits and mining related artifacts.



Powder Magazine: Built in 1902, the structure was used for storage of dynamite and candles during the first few years of operation. The Tonopah Conservation Camp crews restored the building in 2000.



Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Trestle: Used from 1905 to 1948, this is the last surviving structure of the T & G Railroad. The railroad ran from Mina to Goldfield. Three different spurs ran through the mining park to load ore from the Silver Top, Desert Queen, Montana-Tonopah, and Mizpah mines.

Glory Hole: This pit is the result of a cave-in of a local suggestation cross each 2000 level of the Mizpah Mine in 1922.



Montana-Tonopah Mine & Millsite Loop: This trail takes visitors through the extensive mill ruins and mine site of the Montana-Tonopah Mining Company. The upper part of the loop goes by the company's concrete bullion vault and dynamite storage house.

Barbara Graham House: The notorious Butcher of Burbank lived in this house during her stay in Tonopah. She later achieved notoriety in California and was the last woman executed in that state. Her story was made into an Oscar winning movie in 1958.



Desert Queen Hoist House and Mine: The Desert Queen offers the third complete set of hoisting works on the property. The head frame is one of the most famous and recognizable ones in the west.



North Star Mine: Located high on Mr. Oddie, the North Star trail is only for the hearty hiker. However, those who venture up there better bring their camera as the view is absolutely spectacular.

The Tonopah Historic Mining Park is at an elevation of 6200 feet. Please pace yourself accordingly!

