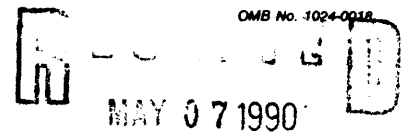


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Globe Mine Rescue Station

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1330 North Broad Street

not for publication N/A

city, town Globe

vicinity N/A

state Arizona

code AZ

county Gila

code 007

zip code 85501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

*Shereen Berner*  
*State Historic Preservation Officer*

Date

5/3/90

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byrum*

6/7/90

*ju*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Private Mine Rescue Station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Mission Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

Corrugated Metal

roof Mission Tile

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**SUMMARY**

The Globe Mine Rescue Station is a small, one-story Mission Revival style rescue facility located at the south side of Globe, Arizona on US Highway 60. Originally used as a base for mine rescue operations and training exercises, the Station has been used as a museum since 1972. Its appearance is similar to a fire station, in that it includes a residence/administration area and prominent, front-facing garages for rescue equipment. The building retains most of its original character, including Mission Revival details, its siting, and its location, having had only minor alterations and unobtrusive additions, since its construction in 1919-1920.

**DESCRIPTION**

The Station is located along the main highway through Globe, US 60, at the bottom of the canyon which forms the setting for Globe. Its position on the south side of Globe is close to nearby mines (the Old Dominion mine in particular), the historic site of the regional smelter; it also brings the Station closer to Miami, an adjacent mining town just a few miles north and west. The Mine Rescue Station site is along the west side of the highway, which runs northwest-to-southeast at this point, and abuts the base of the canyon slope behind.

Two buildings exist on the site: the Station itself and a small vehicular garage. Both structures are set back from the highway and are detached. Historic photographs suggest that very little landscaping was provided around the building, at least in its early years. The site presently has a well grown-in appearance, with several large trees and other mature landscaping framing the building. The relationship of the Station to the roadway has changed little over the years; it appears that the highway has been moved east (away from the Station) about twenty feet, giving additional front yard space to the Station in comparison to its 1922 appearance. The open space east and southeast of the Station is now used for vehicle parking and maneuvering areas, and for the museum sign.

The Station is a one-story brick masonry building with a cellar. The exterior walls are sheathed in white-painted stucco. The medium-pitched

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

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hip roof is sheathed in red mission tile. An exterior stairway leads down to the cellar. Visually, the Station's appearance may be divided into two parts: the southerly portion, the administration and residence; and the northerly portion, the garage. The administration wing is defined by a formal front entry porch featuring three round-topped arches on the front and a round-topped arch flanked by two narrow rectangular openings on the south side. Steps up to the porch are placed at the center front archway. The symmetry of the administration wing is further reinforced by the roof form, which features a hip with a gablet dormer centered on the porch. The south elevation of the administrative and residence wing is punctuated with double-hung wood windows and features a side entrance, protected from the weather by a wooden awning with mission tile roofing. The garage wing, to the north, features two bays of wooden folding garage doors on the facade. A side hip of the roof extends over the garage. The roof over the garage originally featured a pair of narrow gable dormers aligning vertically with the garage doors; these have been removed and roofed over with matching tiles.

The interior arrangement of spaces corresponds to the exterior. An entry lobby opens off the entry porch. A small room adjoins the entry lobby, which was apparently used as a shower; no features of the shower remain. A large living space is provided to the rear of the building, together with a kitchen. Adjoining this set of rooms to the north is the garage, which is entered from the lobby. The garage is unsubdivided, and consists of a large open room with space for two vehicles. The kitchen portion of the administration wing is accessed from the garage.

At least three generations of additions have been made to this basic arrangement. All additions have been to the rear of the structure and do not significantly alter the character of the building.

The first addition, made prior to 1922, was made in back of the residence portion of the Station. A second addition was made prior to 1938 which expanded the residence still further west. Both additions were executed of brick with stuccoed surfaces and flat roofs, and were built flush with the existing south wall, blending with the original architecture. The second addition included indoor bathroom facilities, a convenience apparently omitted from the Station until that time.

Later additions to the back of the garage portion and adjoining the earlier additions were executed in wood frame with corrugated metal siding and roofing. These additions appear to have been built in several phases, eventually growing to extend north of the station and partially wrapping around it. Although of dissimilar construction, these additions do not significantly detract from the appearance of the Station. Their design and configuration makes the addition appear to be a separate, detached

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Continuation Sheet**

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building to the rear, because of the gap left at the northwest corner of the Station.

The Station was built in the Mission Revival style, which was popular (as were other Period Revival styles) following World War I (1918). Identifying features which may be found in the station which relate it to this style are the hipped roof with mission tile roofing, the arcaded front porch, and white, stuccoed wall surfaces.

The vehicular garage on the site was apparently used in early years as additional covered parking space for the Director of the rescue association, who resided at the Station. The garage building is constructed of wood frame with corrugated, galvanized metal sheathing and roofing, and has a capacity of two vehicles. The garage was built c. 1930.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Industry

Period of Significance  
1919-1940

Significant Dates  
1919-1920

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**SUMMARY**

The Globe Mine Rescue Station is significant under Criterion "A" as the only mine rescue facility in Arizona to be operated by and serve a consortium of mining companies as a cooperative venture. Mine rescues and rescue training were traditionally the responsibility of the individual mining companies. In the Globe-Miami area, the unique situation of having several large mines and mining companies nearby, as well as the frequency of mining accidents, is reflected in the very existence of the Station. The Station is a unique part of the mining industry in Arizona. The Station served from 1920 until the 1950s in its primary function as a base for mine rescue activities; it continued until 1972, when it was closed, as a center for mine safety education. The Period of Significance of the Station begins with the construction of the Station in 1919, and continues to 1940, the end of the historic period as defined by the National Register.

**MINING AND MINE SAFETY IN THE GLOBE-MIAMI AREA, 1875-1940**

The Globe-Miami area traces its origins to the discovery of silver in the area in the mid-1870s. Globe and nearby Richmond Basin and McMillenville were important and successful silver mining camps. The bonanza was short-lived, however. Richmond Basin and McMillenville boomed and busted in less than eight years. At Globe, the silver was also exhausted by the early 1880s, but the discovery of copper heralded the start of a new and lasting mining endeavor.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century copper mining claims were active all around Globe. Early mines included the Black Warrior, Keystone, Live Oak, United Globe and others. The Christmas, Gibson, and Copper Hill mines, among others, followed soon after the turn of the century. One mine, however, dominated the copper industry in the district. The Old Dominion Mine was organized in 1880, and it set the economic pace of the City of Globe for the next thirty years.

See continuation sheet

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Prior to 1910 two companies, the Miami Copper Company and the Inspiration Copper Company, purchased claims in the Miami area and began to develop their mines. They added to their properties by buying adjacent claims. The Town of Miami was organized in 1909. In a few years these two companies were in full operation and, with the Old Dominion mine, became the economic backbone of the Globe-Miami area. Quite a few smaller, but prosperous, mines filled the hills around the two communities.

Underground mining was a dangerous and unhealthy occupation. There were risks from accidents, fires, ventilation problems, and cave-ins. In 1906, a fire in the Interloper shaft at the Old Dominion Mine asphyxiated three men. In 1913, a cave-in at the Miami Copper Company caused five deaths. The December, 1916 issue of the Old Dominion Bulletin reported 307 injuries in the first ten months of that year. Almost forty percent of them were caused by "falls of Rocks and Ore."

Each mining company developed its own safety department. In 1916, for example, the Old Dominion had a first aid team, a mine rescue team, and a surface fire department. These men were thoroughly trained and they, in turn, trained the miners in safety measures.

In the autumn of 1917, Orr Woodburne, a young safety engineer for the Old Dominion Mine, conceived the idea of combining the resources and equipment of the various mining companies for the purpose of greater and more efficient service in mine rescue and first aid work. He recommended the formation of crews from the mines who could be taken from their work to any mine in time of emergency. The next year the Miami Copper Company, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and the Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company agreed to form jointly "adequate first aid and mine rescue services and a central mine rescue station with adequate and proper facilities for such services." The Globe-Miami District Mine Rescue and First Aid Association was thus established. Management of the Association was by board of directors, consisting of local mine executives. Other mines that later became members were the International Smelter, the Arizona Copper Company, the Iron Cap Copper Company, and the Superior and Boston Company.

The purpose of the Association was to provide uniform training and facilities for the employees to render prompt and efficient aid at times of injury, to aid in every possible way in fire prevention. Other specific responsibilities included providing men especially trained in the use of oxygen breathing apparatus and mine rescue operations and to keep the safety and rescue equipment of the Station and mines available for immediate use.

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Plans for the Mine Rescue Station and its equipment and supplies were formulated and a building site was chosen opposite the Old Dominion Mine just north of Globe. Construction of the \$12,500 building was started in 1919. The Association acquired a \$550 Ford truck to transport men and gear. A complete array of apparatus was on hand for the official opening in 1920.

Mr. Woodburne was made Director of the Association, a position he held until he retired in 1962. Originally, the Association employed three station attendants in addition to the Director, to provide around-the-clock coverage at the Station. The night shift attendant slept at the Station. This apparently was not too satisfactory; first, the attendant's wife objected, and secondly, the attendant slept on a fold-down cot in the hallway, between the Director's family bedrooms and the bathroom. Night time traffic was not conducive to uninterrupted sleep. Later the Station was operated by the Director and one assistant who lived in a house next door to the Station (now demolished).

A variety of specialized equipment needed in the performance of mine rescue and firefighting duties was kept at the Station and transported to fires or accident sites as needed. The equipment included items such as oxygen masks, cylinders, and recharge pumps; first aid supplies such as stretchers, blankets, and bandages; canary birds and birdseed, as well as carbon monoxide detectors; fire extinguishing apparatus; electric blowers to move fresh air into mines; conventional tools, such as saws, chisels, etc.; flashlights, spotlights, etc.; and other miscellaneous tools. The use of most of these tools was self evident. The canaries, of course, were used as an air quality monitor: poor air conditions were signalled by the death of the canary.

In addition to the apparatus available at the Mine Rescue Station, certain equipment was kept within each mine and maintained by the Association. Emergency apparatus mounted on a mine truck was stationed at the collar of each mine shaft ready for instant use. This truck was equipped with oxygen equipment, miner's self-rescuers, flashlights, miscellaneous tools, and supplies. Underground stretcher and first aid stations were located throughout the mine. Timbered portions of mines, especially those used in conjunction with electrical equipment, were particularly prone to fires and were equipped with water hoses, sprinkler systems and hand extinguishers. Hand extinguishers, gas masks, and self-rescuers were also distributed throughout the mine.

The personnel of the Station gave first aid training and mine rescue instruction to the employees of contributing companies. Each company maintained three mine rescue teams of five men each, and in addition required all foremen and bosses to be familiar with the use of all mine

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rescue apparatus. First-aid training was not compulsory, but a large proportion of the men took the training. In order to encourage this, the companies offered cash prizes each year for the best teams in several contests held annually. These first aid and rescue contests continued through the 1930s.

Regular exercises were held within the mines to practice and teach mine rescue techniques. These maneuvers involved many crews of men at one time, and were intended to simulate as far as possible the work that would be required in an actual large-scale mine rescue operation.

In January of 1927 the Station provided fire-fighting apparatus for a fire at the United Verde Mine in Jerome. Mr. Woodburne personally delivered the equipment, investigated the fire, and offered "sound advice." Later that year they sent assistance to the Magma Copper Company at Superior for a mine fire that started on Thanksgiving Day.

In 1929 the equipment and building of the Association were valued at \$35,000 and \$15,000, respectively. New vehicles replaced the old Ford truck. Rescue equipment was on board, ready for immediate use.

In later years, members of the Association were Miami, Inspiration, Magma, and, for a time, the Christmas Mine. In the 1950s, as underground mining gradually disappeared from the local scene, the need for the Association and its mine rescue services became less important. When underground mining was gradually replaced by open-pit and leaching operations the function of the Mine Rescue Station became primarily first-aid and safety training. The Station continued operation until its closure on January 1, 1972.

The Mine Rescue Station was unique in the field of mining in Arizona. As the only mine rescue station known to exist in the State, it is an important manifestation of the importance of mine safety to Arizona's mining towns and is of statewide significance. It was probably the only cooperative facility for this purpose in the industry. It is rare to find clusters of large and small mines, such are found in the Globe-Miami vicinity, which made possible the formation of such an Association and construction of the Station. The Station provided services not only for the local mines, but also for mines elsewhere in Arizona. It also provided emergency services to the citizens of the community. It brought a sense of security, safety, and confidence to the miners and to the Globe-Miami area.



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Gila County Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 1.18 Acres

UTM References

A 

1	2
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5	1	9	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	9	6	5	1	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundary includes present recorded boundary of ownership. Boundary corresponds with the area of land historically associated with the Mine Rescue Station and which is still intact. Historically no property lines existed. Surrounding properties have been redeveloped.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Robert G. Graham  
 organization Don W. Ryden, AIA/Architects, Inc. date November 1989  
 street & number 645 North Fourth Avenue, Suite A telephone (602) 253-5381  
 city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85003

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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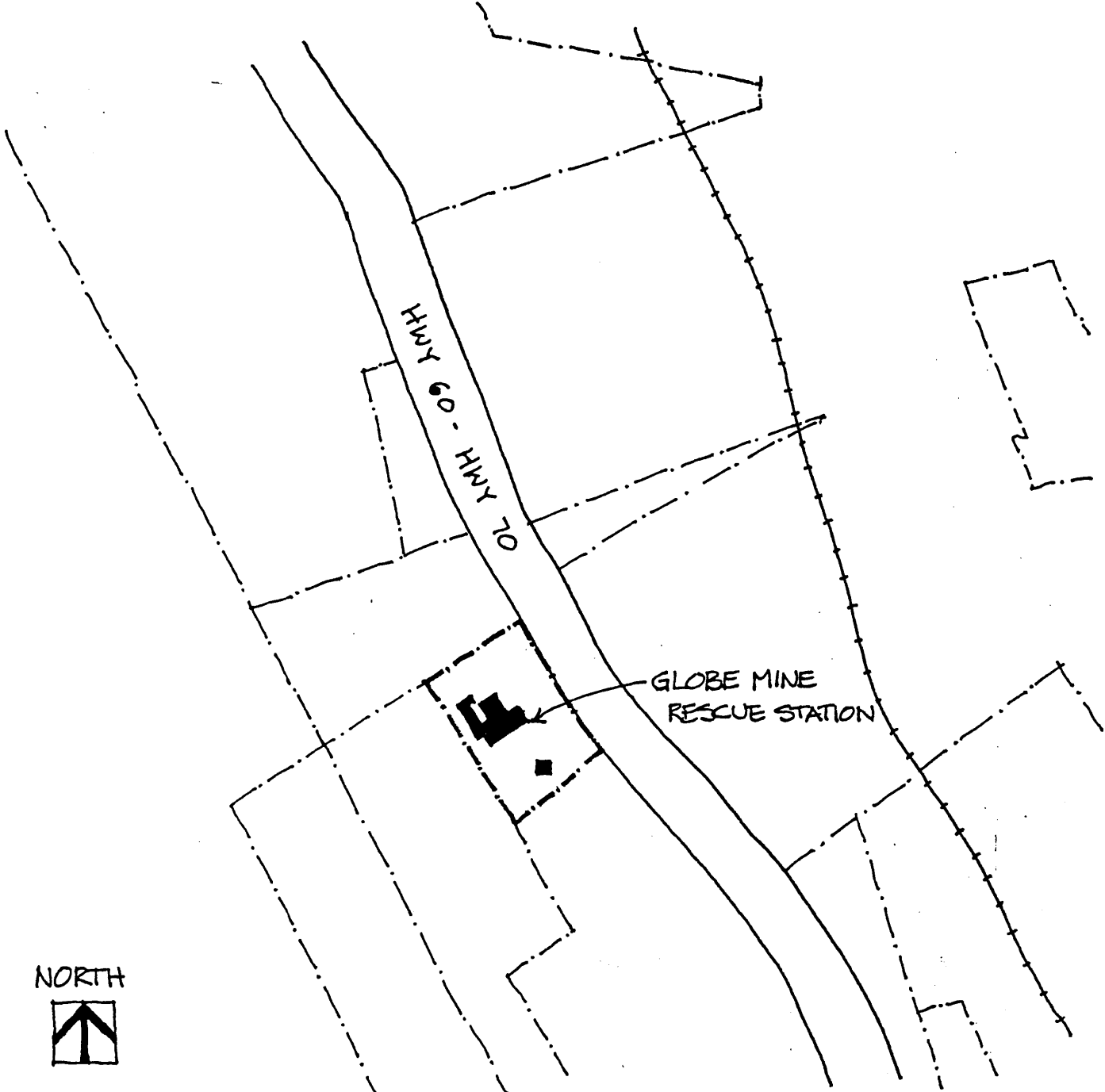
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orical Society, undated.

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being a portion of the SE 1/4 of Section 23, Township 1 North, Range 15 East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Globe, Gila County, Arizona more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the S.W. corner of this parcel of land which bears N 1 degree 38' 49" E a distance of 457.57 feet from the S.W. corner of the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 of said Section 23; thence N 32 degrees 13' W a distance of 295.16 feet to the N.W. corner; thence N 57 degrees 47' E a distance of 189.71 feet to the N.E. corner being an intersection point with the westerly right-of-way line of US Highway 60 on the arc of a 2 degrees 36' 20" simple curve to the southeast whose radius is 2198.59 feet; thence Southeasterly around the arc of the curve a distance of 235.00 feet to the S.E. corner, said arc being subtended by a chord whose bearing is S 34 degrees 8' E and length is 234.89 feet; thence S 40 degrees 47' W a distance of 206.60 feet to the S.W. corner, the point of beginning, containing 1.18 acres more or less.

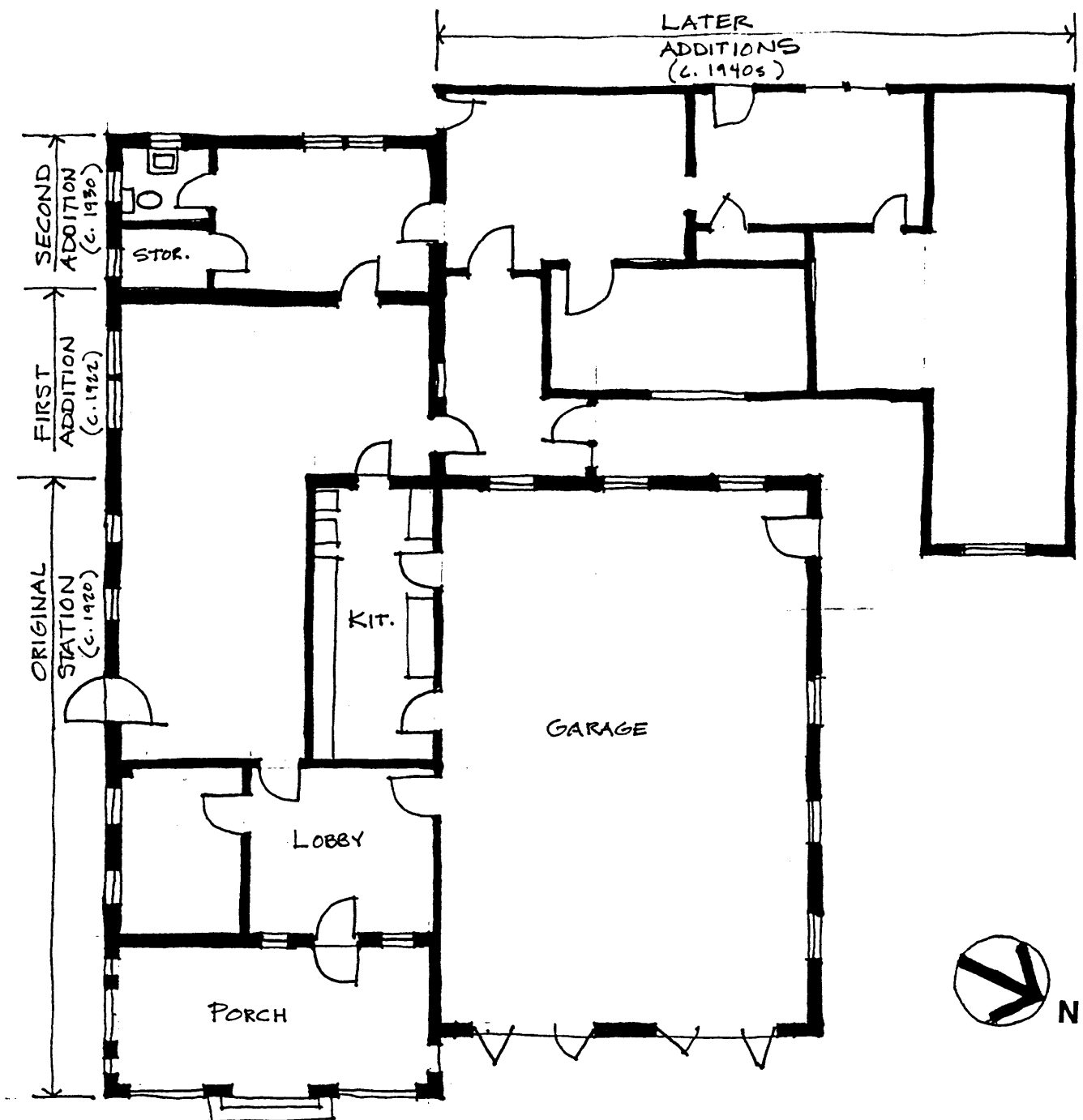


NORTH



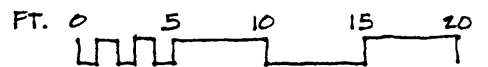
NOT TO SCALE

# GLOBE MINE RESCUE STATION Sketch Map

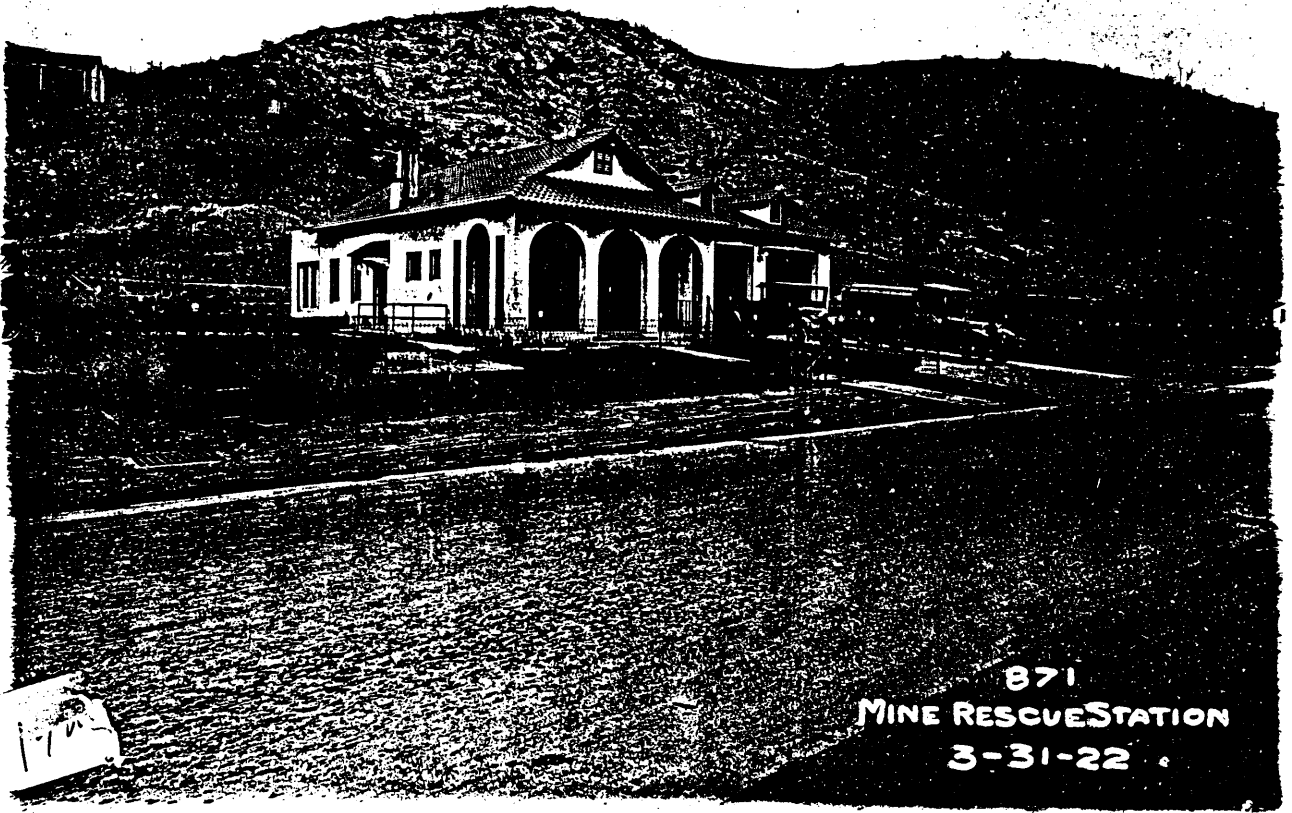


**GLOBE MINE RESCUE STATION**

Sketch Plan

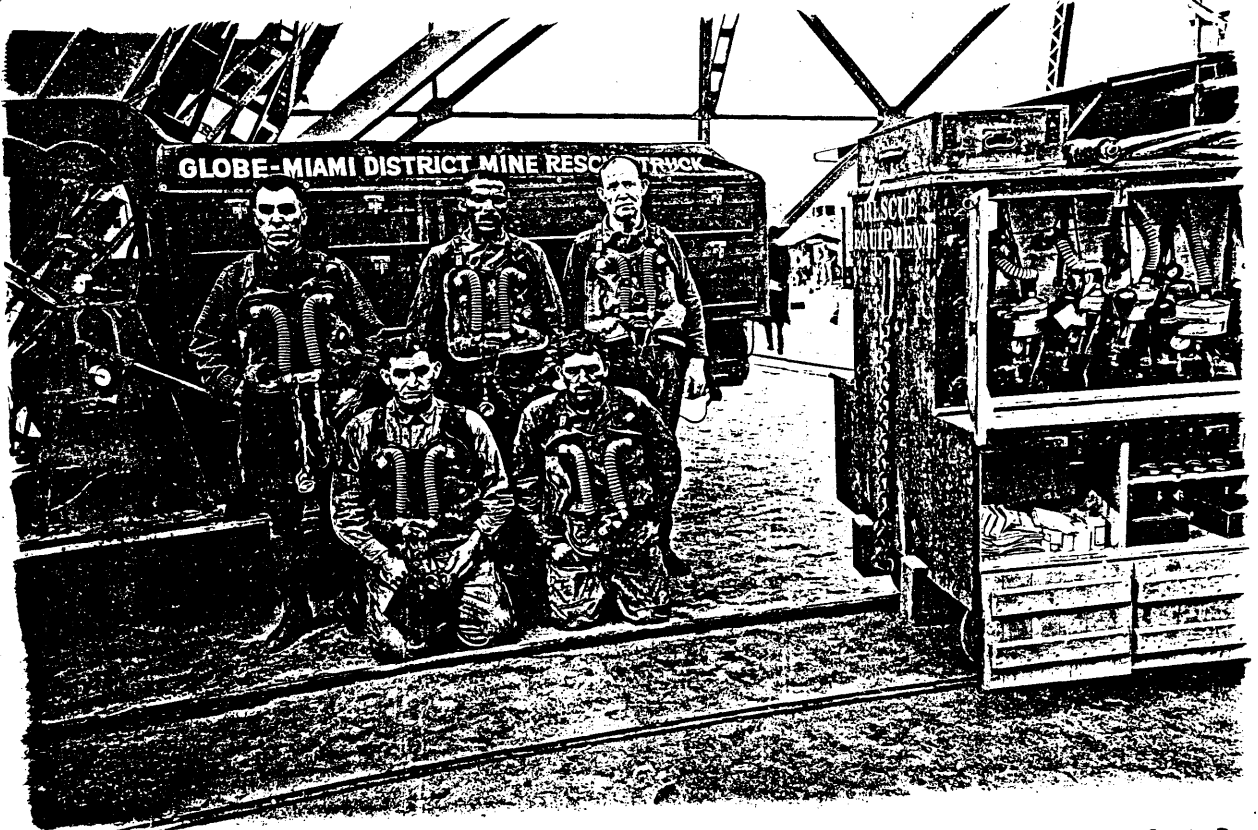


APPROXIMATE SCALE



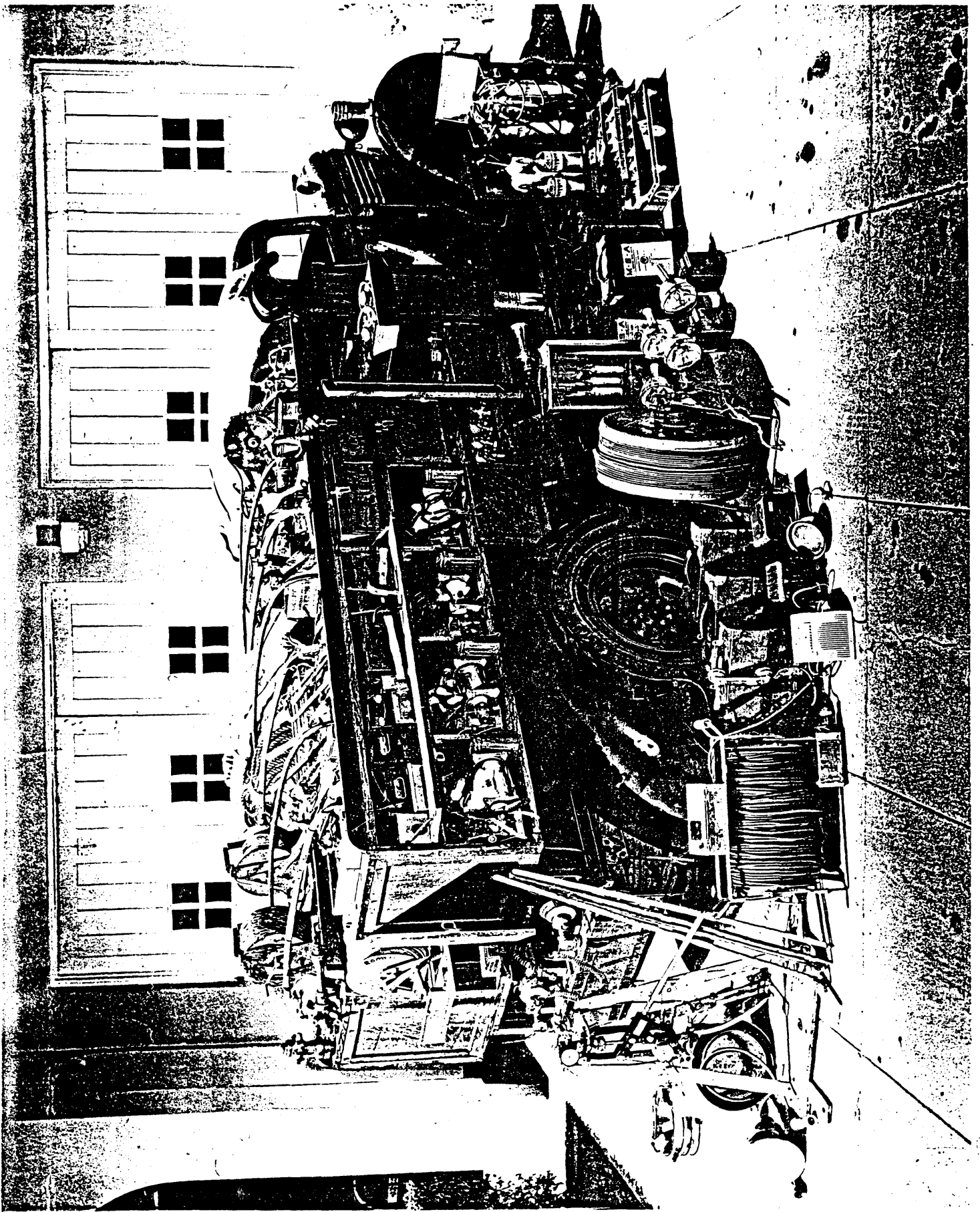
MINE RESCUE STATION, 1922

*Mine Co. Rescue Station*



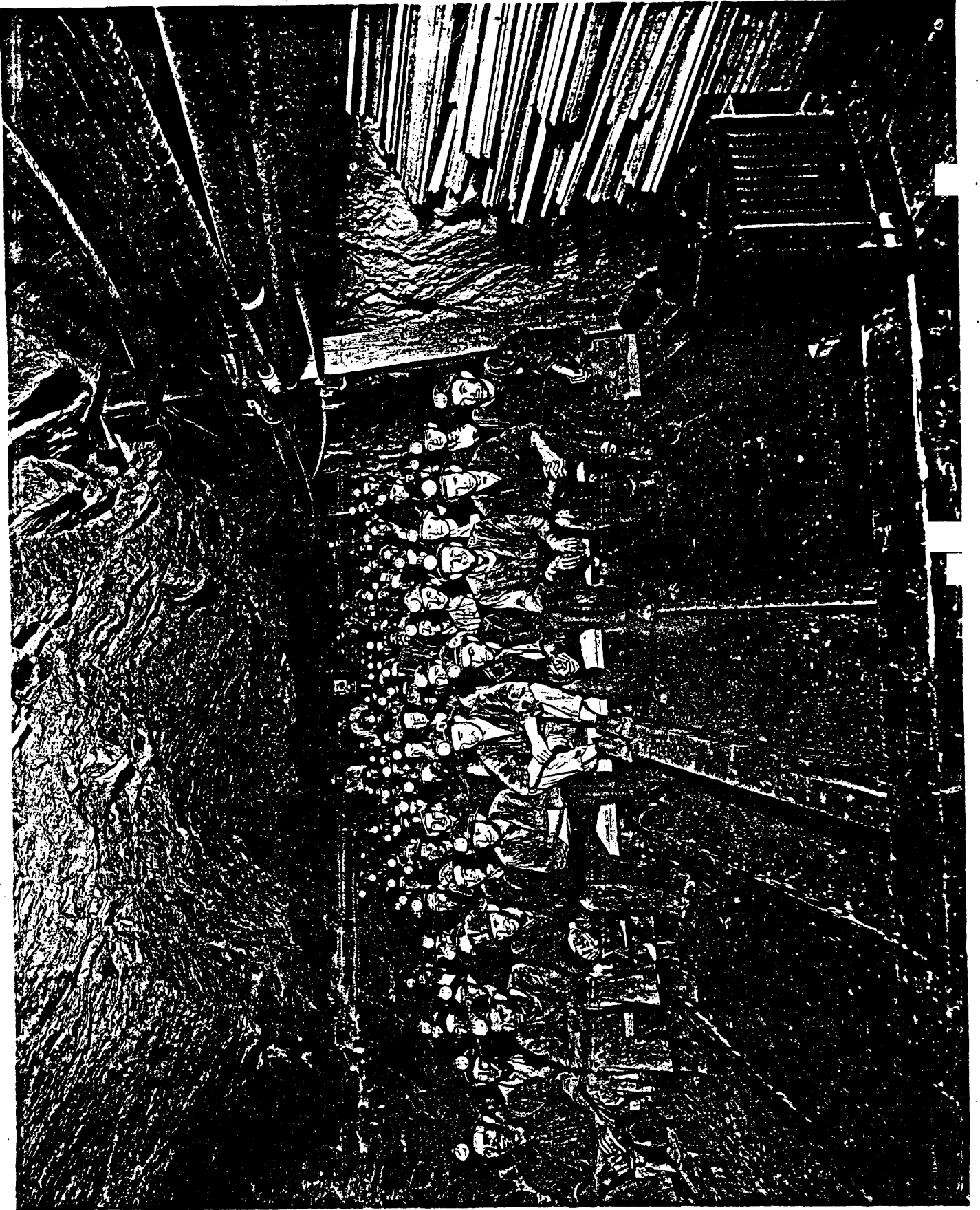
1922

— RESCUE TEAM AT MINE, 1922



MINE RESCUE TRUCK AND EQUIPMENT, CA. 1930s

*F. Green, Jr.*



MINE RESCUE TRAINEES, 1942



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs Page 1

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name: GLOBE MINE RESCUE STATION  
Location: GLOBE, ARIZONA  
Photographer: ROBERT G. GRAHAM  
Date: SEPTEMBER 11, 1989  
Negatives at: Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Street facade; view to west
2	South facade; view to northwest
3	Three-quarter view; view to southwest
4	Garage building; view to southwest
5	Interior, living space; view to southwest
6	Interior, kitchen; view to west
7	Interior, garage; view to northeast