

206



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name La Santa Cruz de Globe

other names/site number The Holy Cross of Globe

2. Location

street & number Hilltop in Ruiz Canyon, east of Navarro Drive and west of Side Canyon

not for publication

city or town Globe vicinity

state Arizona code _____ county Gila code 007 zip code 85501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

James W. Gorman AFSHPO 7 MARCH 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arizona State Parks/SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Susan McCalla
 Signature of the Keeper

4/22/11
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
 public – Local
 public – State
 public – Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
1		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls:

roof:

other:

Cross: wood, cloth, stucco, electric wiring, lights

Trail: earth, wood, steel, rope

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

La Santa Cruz de Globe, or the Holy Cross of Globe, is a large wooden cross located on a hilltop in Ruiz Canyon south of Globe, Arizona. The cross is 18-foot tall with 8-foot horizontal cross arms. It is constructed of 4x4 inch square stuccoed wooden beams painted white. The arms of the cross are loosely draped with a white, oversized, single burial cloth. Since the 1940s the cross has been lit at night to commemorate national and local historical events of a patriotic and religious nature. A dirt trail leads from below the hill up to the cross. Timber wood beams are embedded into the trail to serve as steps. Next to the steps are angle steel fence posts driven into the ground. Rope is secured around the tops of the posts to act as support railings.

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

Narrative Description

The town of Globe, Arizona is located at the confluence of Pinal Creek and Ice House Canyon Wash. Pinal Creek, located on the north-slope foothills of the Pinal Mountain, drains down to the Salt River. Near this Globe confluence is the residential, mountainous area known as "Ruíz Canyon".

The Spanish-surname maintains a cultural link to the diverse social history of Globe and more importantly, to the history of the 1936 La Santa Cruz de Globe (The Holy Cross of Globe). The cross sits on top of a hill in Ruíz Canyon, east of Navarro Drive and west of Side Canyon overlooking the Town of Globe.

The hilltop site is located 3 miles northwest of U.S. Highway 60-70 and is surrounded by lower hillsides with terrain marked with scrub oak, chaparral, weedy grass, and Manzanita bushes. The cross is mounted on a 45 x 42 inch concrete base embedded in a 3-foot foundation. A slot made on the top of the concrete base holds the cross.

La Santa Cruz de Globe became a reality when Rosalio Salas invited eleven men into his home to make the plans for constructing and erecting a cross on a hill in Ruíz Canyon. Urbano Sanchez gave permission for the cross to be placed on his property atop of a hill.

In 1998 La Santa Cruz de Globe was given a stucco finish to preserve and protect the wood and prevent further deterioration by the natural elements of wind, rain, snow, and searing sun.

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic

Religion

Period of Significance

1936

Significant Dates

1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Hispanic

Architect/Builder

Rosalio Salas

Period of Significance (justification)

From 1936, the year of construction, through the National Register's fifty-year age criteria, to the present time, La Santa Cruz de Globe has been in continuous use.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.) La Santa Cruz de Globe is significant for its association with the Hispanic-Catholic community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. The Cross is lit to observe significant historic and religious events. People climb the hill to honor and remember those historic events.

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

La Santa Cruz de Globe meets Criteria "A", as the cross, hilltop, and trail are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The construction of La Santa Cruz de Globe began on April 5, 1936 and was dedicated on May 3, 1936. It is a traditional cultural place for the residents of Globe and surrounding areas.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

La Santa Cruz de Globe as a Traditional Cultural Place:

In the Hispanic-Catholic culture, crosses are used in daily prayers; feast days, holy communions, in processions, funerals, and re-enactments of the crucifixion of Christ. They are produced in various sizes and carried by the faithful; it serves as an intermediary between man and God. For the Hispanic community of Globe, La Santa Cruz de Globe is of primary importance because it maintains a sense of the sacredness of the cross, one that is woven into all aspects of Hispanic-Catholic culture and sustains a belief in the land where it is built. The land is considered sacred and viewed and treated with honor and respect.

Since May 3, 1936, La Santa Cruz de Globe has been an example of the Hispanic-Catholic influence in Globe. Its construction atop a hill in Ruíz Canyon is in keeping with a cultural legacy and the religious traditions Hispanic families brought with them as they emigrated from Mexico to Globe in the late 1880s. The construction of La Santa Cruz de Globe atop a hill overlooking a community bears a similarity to the shrines atop the *Cerro del Cubilete* (literally "Tumbler Hill") in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico and the *Cerro del las Noas* hill in the city of Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico. Similar symbols of Hispanic Christianity may be seen in Rio de Janerior, Brazil, where the statue of *Christ the Redeemer* overlooks Sao Paulo and also in Cochabamba, Bolivia, where one can see the *Cristo de al Concordia*, the statue of Jesus Christ, located on San Pedro Hill.

Since the 1940s, when La Santa Cruz de Globe was electrified, the cross has been lit in observance of special historical and religious events.

La Santa Cruz de Globe is a silent reminder of many events to many people in the community of Globe and remains a place where people come to visit, rest, pray, bring flowers, and remember. The simple design and construction of the cross is well preserved and maintained and continues to serve the diversity of population in the Globe area. It represents the heritage, culture, traditions, religious beliefs, and practices the Hispanic emigrants brought with them from Mexico.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Copper Mining in the Globe area:

In 1876 the town of Globe, Arizona was established. However, Eastern speculators, entrepreneurs, and mine investors from New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Illinois were already in the Globe Mining District when the town was established. In the beginning, investors only sought the silver ore, "throwing aside as worthless the ore which later, as the silver vein played out, proved to be copper of high value." (Arizona Silver Belt May 2, 1878). The Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company, with its smelter and concentrator, was quickly established and operated copper claims and small mining companies such as Keystone and Live Oak, Orphan Copper Company, Montezuma Copper Company, and Commercial Copper Company.

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

The Globe Mining District owners had been very successful in Globe. However, in 1929 the price of copper plummeted and sold at 18.1 cents per pound. By the end of 1932, copper sold for 5.6 cents per pound forcing mine closures in 1932. There was no work and the miners and their families became destitute. Despite economic hardships, the people of Globe sacrificed greatly to purchase the hardware, materials, implements, supplies and tools needed to construct La Santa Cruz de Globe.

Hispanics in Globe:

By 1881 the mining operations were drawing Hispanic immigrants from Mexico to Globe to work. The men labored in the mines underground or on the surface grounds as sample carriers, muckers, hoist men, trackmen, or fixing and installing rails. At the Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company, Hispanics worked as excavation workers at the smelter. The hoisting works ran day and night, using wood for fuel in the ore house and oil lamps as lights. The bellowing smelter smoke represented work and income and Hispanic workers welcomed it. Prosperity at the copper mines boosted Globe's economy and the town experienced growth from 1881 to 1883.

The Arizona Mineral Belt Railroad Company built a narrow gauge track northwest to the Santa Fe line westward from Gallup, New Mexico. Hispanic workers built wooden railroad trestles, laid track, oiled machinery, or loaded freight at warehouses. Grading began at Bowie, Arizona in 1898 to establish approximately 130 miles of track from Bowie to Globe for the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway, a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Hispanics were hired by Midland Construction Company to lay down the tracks for \$1.50 per day. In his 1898 report to the Secretary of the Interior, Arizona's Governor Nathan Oakes Murphy stated that Hispanic workers were more than able to do the work and noted construction foremen on the railroads were willing to bring other Hispanics from Mexico to work as section hands.

Many of the Hispanic immigrants were family men with responsibilities, an indication that they were committed to building new lives in Globe. Those who worked outside of the mines were machinists, butchers, saloonkeepers, storekeepers, adobe makers or blacksmiths. Hispanic women found work as laundresses at local hospitals or hotels or did cooking, laundry, and sewing for school teachers or single miners who lived in boarding houses or rooms rented out to them.

The link between the Ruíz family and the first La Santa Cruz de Globe began in the winter of 1894 when Ignacio Ruíz, his wife Epiménia, and their four children traveled by covered wagon from Chihuahua, Mexico to El Paso, Texas to Bowie, Arizona and on to Globe, Arizona via the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad. They came to Globe to reunite with their son, David Ruíz. Ignacio Ruíz possessed the artisan skills of an adobe maker and felt he could use his skills to help build and develop the growing copper camp he would later call home. Adobe construction was generally alien to Anglo-Americans, but adobe making was a long-standing tradition in northern Mexico and throughout the Southwest. Ignacio lost no time in using his skills for the benefit of his new community. He established a small business making adobe bricks that were purchased by businessmen interested in constructing buildings in Globe. The business venture served Ignacio well, and he was able to purchase property in an isolated canyon near the flowing Pinal Creek and Ice House Canyon Wash. The Ruíz family established their home on the property and Ignacio began building adobe houses in the area for other Hispanic families who settled near "Ruíz Canyon".

The Catholic Church and Hispanics in Globe:

The mines drew the Hispanics from Mexico beginning circa 1881. Many of the immigrants were family men committed to building a new life in Globe. The bellowing smelter smoke represented

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

work, income, and security. The prosperity and growth in Globe drew the attention of the Catholic Church. This was the time for a new congregation and eventually a new Church. The Hispanic community embraced the opportunity to have a Catholic Church in the community.

According to historian Colleen Stitt, after reviewing Globe's population census, she learned that between the periods of 1900 to 1910, the population fluctuated from 1,000 to 1,500 people. She noted that the percentage of the Hispanic population in Globe grew from 16% to more than 22% of the total population during various points in time. By the 1920 census, those born in Mexico were 30% of Globe's foreign-born population.

Prosperity at the copper mines boosted Globe's economy and the town experienced new growth that demanded attention from others in outlying regions. Among these were Bishop Henry Granjon of Tucson, Arizona and the Catholic priest, Joseph Barrette, a pastor who served the Catholic Hispanic community of Solomonville. These Catholic leaders saw an opportunity for community building and determined what Globe needed was a new Catholic church to replace the run down, wooden church building purchased earlier from the Baptists.

Bishop Granjon re-assigned Father Barrette to Globe to take on the task of planning, raising funds for, and constructing a new Catholic church. Father Barrette held a strong devotion to his Hispanic parishioners, many of whom lived in Ruíz Canyon. The priest often held Mass at the home of Ignacio Ruíz, the patriarch of the Hispanic community.

Father Barrette encouraged his parishioners to place a holy cross atop a hill in Ruíz Canyon to show their devotion to the Catholic Church. The placement of a cross overlooking a town or a city is a cultural tradition and practice common among Hispanics in the Southwest and Mexico for the blessings of the community.

In his family history, Andrew Ruíz explains that prior to 1908, Ignacio Ruíz, with assistance from his neighbors, built a three-foot tall concrete base and placed a wooden cross within its center. While the dimensions of the cross were not recorded, Ruíz explained that the cross symbolized a community's faith in the goodness of man and the hope for the community's prosperity and continued good fortune. The cross was placed atop a hill in Ruíz Canyon near Ignacio's home. By 1908 this first cross had fallen to the ravages and elements of time, weather, and neglect.

In 1915, the new priest, Father Virgil Genevrier, decided it was time for a new, more inspirational edifice to replace the relatively modest, wood frame and stucco Sacred Heart Church building. The Sacred Heart Church was demolished and the rectory was built on the site in 1928. The construction of the new church, which began in 1916, was clearly a community undertaking. Dedicated on September 26, 1918, Holy Angels Catholic Church is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Great Depression and Hispanics in Globe, Arizona:

The Old Dominion Mine shut down its smelter in 1924 due to water damage in the shafts, neglected repairs, and decreasing grades of copper ore. However, the Company continued to operate the mill, shipping its concentrates to the International Smelter at Miami, Arizona located six miles away. Many Hispanics from Globe worked in the Miami mines. The stock market crash in 1929 devastated the price of copper and in 1929, copper sold at 18.1 cents per pound and by the end of 1932, it sold for 5.6 cents per pound. The nation's economic crisis forced the closure of the *Old Dominion Mine* in 1931.

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

The Great Depression, known as *El Crisis* (The Crisis) by Hispanic families, meant employee cutbacks at local mines in nearby Miami.

In 1931, the Gila County Board of Supervisors, the local Red Cross and community business leaders, met at the Old Dominion Hotel in Globe and formed the Gila County Welfare Association (GCWA) in order to develop a plan for economic relief to those considered eligible for federal assistance. Arizona's Works Progress Administration (WPA), created for the unemployed in 1935 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt under the New Deal Program, provided work opportunities for Hispanics in Globe.

The Hispanic men worked in the Pinal Mountains cutting and hauling wood loaded on burros. The WPA paid them one dollar per day for their efforts. Others worked as laborers for fifty cents an hour on WPA reconstruction and realignment jobs on the Globe-Miami highway. The times were hard and uncertain during the Great Depression. Hispanics turned to their Catholic faith and church for solace, and hoped that better days were ahead. As a testament to their faith and a symbol of their devotion to their church, Hispanic families built *La Santa Cruz de Globe* in 1936, during the Great Depression.

The Construction of La Santa Cruz de Globe:

In 1936, Rosalio Salas and eleven of his friends became known in Globe as *Los Doce Apostoles de la Cruz*/The Twelve Apostles of the Cross. The men were: Rosalio Salas, Jesus Calvillo, Manuel Gonzales, Angel Moya, Pilar Martinez, Urbano Sanchez, Manuel Robledo, Alvino Gardea, Jose Ruiz, Dolores Mendez, Gregorio Munoz, and Camilo Navarro. The entire community of Globe came together to erect a second holy cross atop a hill in Ruiz Canyon. This 1936 example of financial sacrifice, commitment, cooperation and mutual respect for one another during the Great Depression era reflects the strong character and good will of the people of Globe.

The cross became a reality when Rosalio Salas invited the eleven men into his home to make the plans for the cross. The apostles and their families cleared the rough and rugged hillside and forged a dirt trail leading from below the hill and up to the cross. While the site and base were being prepared, Rosalio Salas constructed an eighteen-foot wooden cross, with eight-foot cross arms.

The preparation of the site, building the concrete base, construction of the cross, and sewing of the burial cloth took twenty-five days. On the twenty-eighth day, Father Virgil Genevier led a procession of three hundred Globe residents from the Holy Angels Catholic Church on South Broad Street to the intended site of the cross. Los doce apostoles de la cruz carried the cross approximately three miles with the people following on unpaved streets and winding dirt roads. The priest blessed La Santa Cruz de Globe on May 3, 1936 as it was set in place. Anecdotal accounts say it was a beautiful, clear day, with only one small high cloud moving over the cross. As Father Genevier blessed the cross, drops of rain fell for a few minutes over those gathered. The priest interpreted the raindrops as "blessings from heaven". Music and refreshments highlighted the remainder of the festivities at the site.

In the early 1940s, Los Doce Apostoles de la Cruz decided to electrify the cross and light it at night to commemorate national and local historical events of a patriotic and religious nature. A local utility company attached a fifty-foot electrical wire from the top of the cross to the home of Urbano Sanchez, located below the hillside in the Buena Vista neighborhood of Ruiz Canyon. Lighting was added to the cross and the Sanchez family paid the cost of the electricity from the 1940s to 1979. In 1979 the cost of electricity was transferred from the Sanchez family to the Navarro family. At the same time,

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

the Navarro brothers, Joe and John, affixed conduit pipes and new electrical wiring. The Navarro brothers then placed twenty-one 100-watt light bulbs in waterproof sockets on the cross, with conduit covering the electrical wire.

In 1998 La Santa Cruz de Globe was given a stucco finish to preserve and protect the wood and prevent further deterioration by the natural elements of wind, rain, snow, and searing sun.

Date and significance for lighting of La Santa Cruz de Globe:

Easter, each year.

May 3, each year: Dedication date of La Santa Cruz de Globe

1936-1939: Great Depression

1945, September 2: La Santa Cruz was lit for one week to honor those whose lives were lost in WWII.

1952, First Thursday in May: National Day of Prayer.

1953, July 27: End of Korean Conflict.

1963, November 22: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

1975, April 30: End of Vietnam War.

1979-1981, November 4 to January 20 (444 days) Iranian hostages captured and released.

1990-1991, August 2 to February 28: Persian Gulf War.

1991, January to April: Operation Desert Storm.

2001, September 11: La Santa Cruz de Globe was lit for one week in memory of those whose lives were lost during an act of terrorism.

2005: Hurricane Katarina hit New Orleans.

2007, April 1: City of Globe Centennial. Re-enactment of the "Way of the Cross" depicting placement of La Santa Cruz de Globe atop a hill in Ruiz Canyon,

9. Major Bibliographical References

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La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

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La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

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La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ
- Other Salas Family Archives
- Name of repository: Chicano Research Collection, Hayden Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12N</u> Zone	<u>520158</u> Easting	<u>3694430</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Tax Parcel No. 208-12-006. Globe, Gila County, Arizona
 Township: 1N
 Range: 15-E
 Section: 36
 Quarter Section: SE, NW
 Block: 4E Track
 Lot: 5
 Plat (Addition): State

School: SEC Sub.
 Year of Plat (Addition): NA
 USGS: 7.5 Quad Map. Globe, Arizona.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Historically the boundary includes an area of the hilltop 35 feet wide by 100 feet long for the cross and the base plus an area 8 feet wide by 270 feet long for the trail.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

In a notarized letter dated October 29, 2004, Cruz Salas, La Santa Cruz de Globe property owner, states "as long as the area is utilized for the purpose of the cross, an area 35 feet wide by 100 feet long and its trail, 8 feet wide by 270 feet long, you have my full permission and that of my family for its utilization".

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Marin, Archivist/Historian

organization Hayden Library

date July 1, 2010

street & number 1614 West Belfast Street

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state AZ

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
 - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: La Santa Cruz de Globe

City or Vicinity: Globe

County: Gila State: AZ

Photographer: Cruz Salas

Date Photographed: 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 12: Dirt trail to La Santa Cruz de Globe from West, looking East

2 of 12: Looking Southeast

3 of 12: Looking South

4 of 12: Looking East

5 of 12: Looking Southeast, behind La Santa Cruz de Globe

6 of 12: Looking Southwest

7 of 12: Looking Southeast, with Panoramic View of Globe below - La Santa Cruz de Globe atop hill

8 of 12: Looking North, with Panoramic View of Globe below - La Santa Cruz de Globe atop hill

9 of 12: Looking North, with Panoramic View of Globe below - La Santa Cruz de Globe atop hill

10 of 12: Looking Southeast From Broad Street in Globe - La Santa Cruz de Globe atop hill

11 of 12: Looking Southeast

12 of 12: Looking North

La Santa Cruz de Globe

Gila County, Arizona

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Cruz Salas
street & number P.O. Box 1173 telephone NA
city or town Globe state AZ zip code 85502

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

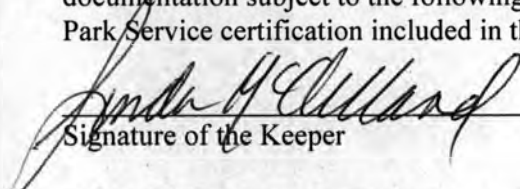
NRIS Reference Number: 11000205

Property Name: La Santa Cruz de Globe

County: Gila State: Arizona

Multiple Property Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

April 22, 2011
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7: Significance:

The Period of Significance is, hereby, amended to extend from 1936 to 1961 to be consistent with the text of the nomination which supports the eligibility of the site under Criterion A for association with important events in ethnic heritage and religion.

The Arizona SHPO Office has recommended this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

National Register Comments

La Santa Cruz de Globe Gila County, Arizona

Recommendation: Accept A & Criteria Consideration A

This nomination was discussed in a meeting of the NR staff. The consensus of opinion is that the documentation makes a strong case for the importance of the hillside cross as a historic site associated with the cultural heritage and strong religious ties of the Mexican families who settled in Globe to work the mines and engage in other activities supporting the community growth and development of the mining town. Closely associated with the ethnic heritage and religious affiliation of the town's residents, the hillside cross appears to be both symbolic and commemorative. The nomination makes a good case for the property as an exception to the National Register criteria consideration for religious properties, showing how the hillside cross conveys important associations with the history of the community and its ethnic roots.

The NR staff did not feel the nomination made a case for the site as a traditional cultural property as defined in the National Register Bulletin on evaluating traditional cultural properties (places). Such a case would need to provide a more detailed explanation of the way in which people here perceive themselves as members of a specific traditional cultural group and how this identity has strongly relied upon their use of and interaction with the site. Rather than focusing on the history of the cross's creation, such a case would have to describe the kinds of activities carried out by individuals here that mark the traditional practices associated with the site and that are important for the persistence of traditional practices and the passing of traditional values and beliefs from one generation to the next. Such activities would need to go beyond the operation of lights and the maintenance of the hillside cross and the path leading to it. The focus would be on the traditional practices rather than the hillside cross as a site symbolic for its ethnic associations and religious meaning.

Although the argument for the property as a TCP could be developed, it would likely require some complexity of thought and might not be worth the effort since the site is eligible for its historical associations. The only difference is how the period of significance is defined. The current nomination enters the single date "1936" for the data element for the period of significance, but does not include an ending date, which would be appropriate for historically important properties under Criterion A). The justification for the period of significance (page 5), states that the period extends to the present, which may be appropriate for TCPs but not for a historically important site. After consulting with the SHPO staff, it was decided to clarify a period of significance for this property beginning in 1936 and extending to 1961 (using the fifty-year cut-off).

Linda McClelland, Historian

April 2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: La Santa Cruz de Globe

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Gila

DATE RECEIVED: 3/08/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/30/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/23/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000205

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A
REVIEWER L. J. Bellard DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4/22/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



256715890553555.jpg 12/12
primary 8/7/2010 Order# 5373

La Santa Cruz de Globe.
Gila County. Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Dirt Trail to Holy Cross
from West Side, looking East
Photo #1



56719512474963.jpg 10/12
William 8/7/2010 Ordov# 5373

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South East
Photo #2



129256718642805071.jpg 11/2
Walmart 8/7/2010 Order# 53

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South
Photo #3



4

29256720276952936.jpg 9/12
Walmart 8/7/2010 Order# 5373

La Santa Cruz de Globo
Gila County. Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking East
Photo #4



29256720907322935.jpg 8/12
almart 8/7/2010 Order# 5373

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South East, behind
cross

Photo# 5



79256721614281404.jpg 7/12
Valmad 8/7/2010 Order# 5375

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer

2009
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South West
Photo #6



9256722491453840.jpg 6/12

Walman 8/7/2010 Order# 5372

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South East, with panoramic
view of Globe below hill.
Holy Cross atop hill.

Photo #7



129256723000845317.jpg 5/12
Walmart 8/7/2010 Order# 537

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking North, with panoramic
view of Globe below hill.
Holy Cross atop hill.
Photo # 8



256722491453840.jpg 6/12
man 8/7/2010 Order# 5373

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking North, with panamamic
view of Globe below hill.
Holy Cross atop hill.
Photo #9



WHEEL BARN I

Antiques

Auto Repair & Detailing

WESCO

WESCO

NO
U
TURN
FOR
PARKING

NO
PARKING
4:00-6:00
PM
NOV-DEC

129256723976044946.jpg 3/17
Waltham 8/7/2010 Order# 5377

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer

2009
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South East from South
Broad Street in Globe. Holy
Cross atop hill.
Photo # 10



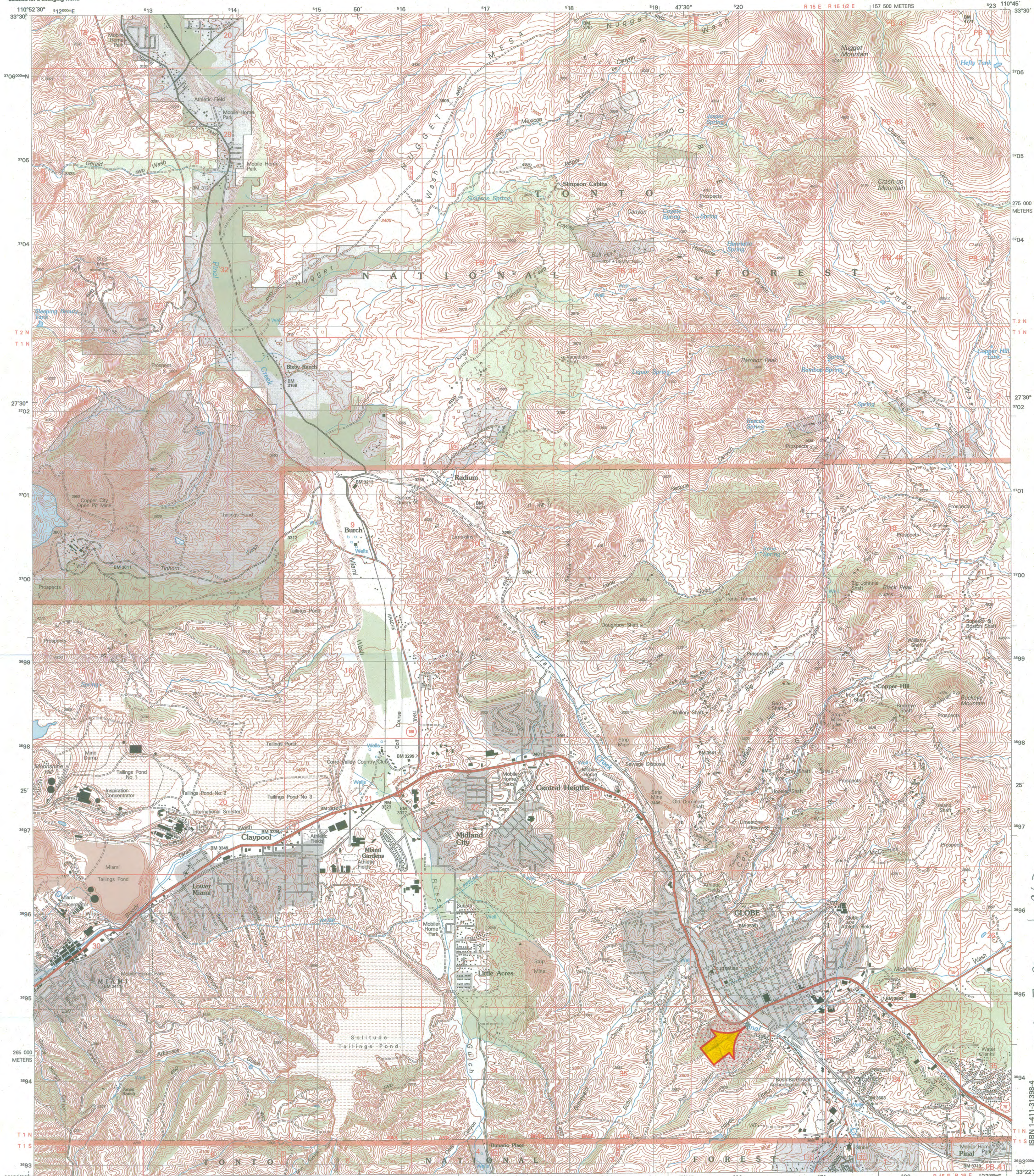
99256724893049435.jpg 2/12

Walmart 8/7/2010 Order# 5372

La Santa Cruz de Globe
Gila County, Arizona
Cruz Salas, Photographer
2009

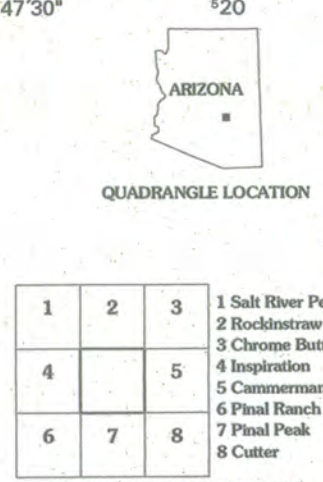
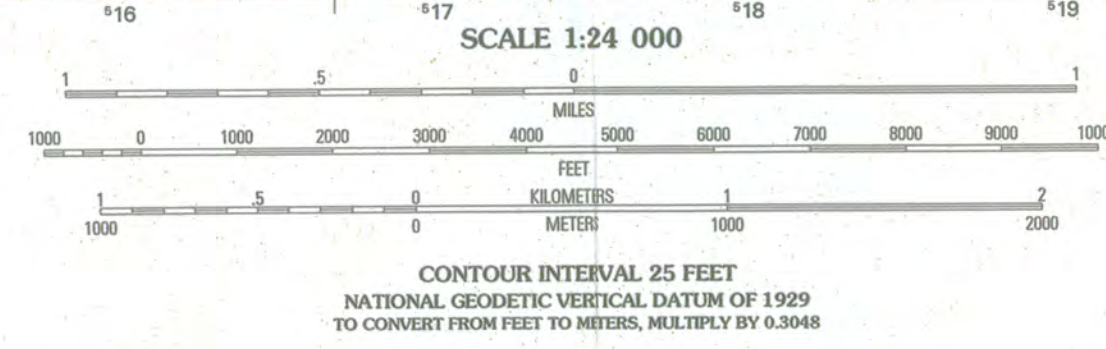
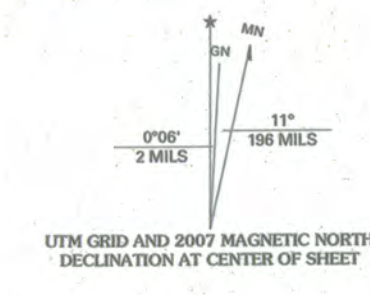
Negative: Cruz Salas Archives
Looking South East

Photo # 11



LA SANTA CRUZ de GLOBE GLOBE AZ

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1982 Revision by USDA Forest Service 2004
Topography compiled 1945. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 2003 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2006. Boundaries current as of 2006
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. 2 500-meter ticks: Arizona Coordinate System (east zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with appropriate offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.
Protracted Blocks (PB) are unsurveyed land of uncertain acreage



HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate	Primary highway
U.S.	Secondary highway
State	Light-duty road
County	Composition: Unspecified
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	Paved
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	Gravel
National Forest Trail	Dirt
	Unimproved; 4 wheel drive
	Trail
	Gate; Barrier

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Salt River Peak
2 Rockinshaw Mountain
3 Chona Butte
4 Inspiration
5 Cammerman Wash
6 Pinal Branch
7 Pinal Peak
8 Cutter

GLOBE, AZ 2004

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Wide World of Maps GLOBE 7.5 558 33110-D7-IT-024 NGA 3850 IV NS-SERIES V898





March 7, 2011

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

**RE: LA SANTA CRUZ DE GLOBE
GLOBE, GILA, AZ**

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form amendment for the property referenced above.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

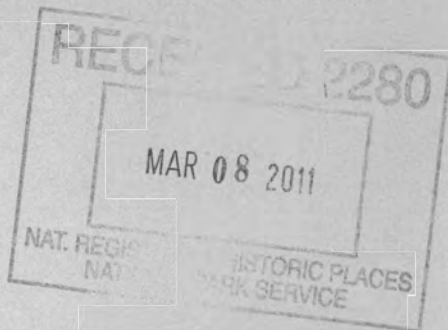
Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

VS:vs

Arizona®
State Parks



Janice K. Brewer
Governor

**State Parks
Board Members**

**Chair
Reese Woodling**
Tucson

Tracey Westerhausen
Phoenix

Larry Landry
Phoenix

Walter D. Armer, Jr.
Vail

Arlan Colton
Tucson

William C. Scalzo
Phoenix

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

Renée E. Bahl
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188





vstrang@azstateparks.gov

05/02/2011 02:20 PM

To Linda_McClelland@nps.gov

cc "Vivia Strang" <vstrang@azstateparks.gov>

bcc

Subject RE: Comments on La Santa Cruz de Globe and need for an SLR

5/2/11

Linda:

Dr. Collins and I discussed the La Santa Cruz de Globe nomination this morning and believe using the 50-year cut-off would be acceptable. We really don't want to develop the argument for the property as a TCP as this is largely a small rural town getting a lot of outside assistance to prepare the nomination - it might not get done - and this is a worthy place for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for all your help.

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
602.542.4662 (p)
602.542.4180 (f)
1300 West Washington Street
Phoenix AZ 85007

Only when the PAST lives in the PRESENT does it have a FUTURE.

-----Original Message-----

From: Linda_McClelland@nps.gov

Sent: Friday, April 22, 2011 3:49pm

To: vstrang@azstateparks.gov

Subject: Comments on La Santa Cruz de Globe and need for an SLR

Vivia --

I've shared this nomination with others on the National Register staff asking their opinion of the cross's eligibility as a TCP, which would make a period of significance continuing to the present appropriate.

The consensus of opinion is that the documentation makes a strong case for its importance as a historic site associated with the cultural heritage and strong religious ties of the Mexican families who settled in Globe to work the mines and engage in other activities supporting the community growth and development of the mining town. Closely associated with the ethnic heritage and religious affiliation of the town's residents, the hillside cross appears to be both symbolic and commemorative. The nomination makes a good case for the property as an exception to the National Register criteria consideration for religious properties, showing how the hillside cross conveys important associations with the history of the community and its ethnic roots.

We have found that the nomination, however, does not make a case for the site as a traditional cultural property as defined in the National Register Bulletin on evaluating traditional cultural properties (places). Such a case would need to provide a more detailed explanation of the way in which people here perceive themselves as members of a specific traditional cultural group and how this identity has strongly relied upon their use of and interaction with the site. Rather than focusing on the history of its creation It would also have to describe the kinds of activities carried out by individuals here that mark the traditional practices associated with the site and that are important for the persistence of traditional practices and the passing of traditional values and beliefs from one generation to the next. Such activities would need to go beyond the operation of lights and the maintenance of the hillside cross and the path leading to it. For example, what ceremonies or rituals accompanied the lighting of the cross at the end of the Korean Conflict? Were the same or similar ones carried out at the time of Kennedy's assassination or 9/11? The focus would be on the traditional practices rather than the hillside cross as a site solely symbolic for its ethnic associations and religious meaning.

Although the argument for the property as a TCP could be developed, it would likely require some complexity of thought and might not be worth the effort since the site is eligible for its historical associations. The only difference is how the period of significance is defined. The current nomination enters the single date "1936" for the data element for the period of significance, but does not include an ending date, which would be appropriate for historically important properties under Criterion A). The justification for the period of significance (page 5) , however, states that the period extends to the present, which may be appropriate for TCPs but not for a historically important site. I will have to do an SLR to redefine and clarify the period of significance. Although I hate to use the 50-year cut-off (because it is tied to the date of listing and not to actual historical events) as the closing date, it would be consistent with the NR guidelines. Is there another date that you think would better reflect the property's actual history ("1963," for example, if the cross was the site of a special observance or a series of observances attached to the passing of the President)?

Let me know what you think and call if you want to discuss this.

Linda

Linda McClelland
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2258
202-371-6447 (FAX)
linda_mcclelland@nps.gov