



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO:

December 12, 1966

H22-RH

FO 28-66

Memorandum

To: All Field Offices

From: Deputy Director

Subject: Historical Research Management Plan

For some time now we have been thinking of the need for a management plan for historical research for individual parks. The preparation of such a plan will permit--indeed, compel--all concerned to take a look at the long-range research needs of the individual parks.

Putting down on paper the results of the examination will for the first time bring into sharp focus, and give a clear understanding of the research problems of the park. Defining them should facilitate the solving of these problems, which in turn will contribute materially to more efficient management of historical parks, as well as the Service's historical research program.

The purpose of the Historical Research Management plan is to establish a framework for each park, within which the legitimate mission-oriented research needs of the park may be identified, justified, and proposed on the RSP Form 10-22 (11/65). The plan will not be a rigid one but rather a flexible, evolving document adapted to park conditions and at all times responsive to park needs. It will provide the park superintendent with a basis for proposing research projects and the Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, with a basis for approving and arranging them in Service-wide priority. The plan will be prepared by the park superintendent and his staff, assisted by representatives of the Division of History and such Regional personnel as the Regional Director may wish to designate.

We have drafted the enclosed guidelines to be followed in preparing plans for individual parks. It is hoped in time that a plan will be prepared for each area within the National Park System. Such

an undertaking cannot be accomplished in a short time; hence research management plans will be done first for those parks which have pressing research needs and/or active research programs. Enclosed, also, is a pilot historical research management plan prepared for Tumacacori.

The park will prepare a draft of the first three sections and the appendix, and a preliminary draft of Section IV. All of this material will be reviewed by representatives from the Division of History Studies and the Regional Office prior to their visiting the park. The final draft of Sections IV and V will be prepared at the park jointly by representatives from the park and from the Washington Office and from the Regional Office. Putting the plan into final form will be done by the Division of History Studies. The Region will be given an opportunity to review the plan prior to its being sent to the Superintendent for his recommendation.

Before preparing the Historical Research Management plan, the Park Historian should be thoroughly familiar with FO 18-65, dated September 7, 1965, and its enclosures. It and this memorandum are the two basic statements on National Park Service historical research procedure and scheduling. Drafting of the park-prepared sections may begin at once, and completion of the documents will be programmed in the near future as schedules of personnel of the Division of History Studies permit.

FO 18-65 and this memorandum will remain in effect until incorporated in the appropriate handbook and for record purposes will be cancelled on July 1, 1967.

Attorney

Enclosures

G U I D E L I N E S

for the preparation of

THE

HISTORICAL RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN

HISTORICAL RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDELINES

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*Should be taken from the Park's Master plan, if adequate for the purpose.

I. The Park Story

A. The Main Historical Theme

Briefly summarize the principal historical story of the park in a few paragraphs, and relate it to the main theme of American history of which it is a part. For example, the main story of Cabrillo National Monument is the expedition of discovery and exploration by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo along the west coast of the United States. An adequate presentation of this story would include an outline of the expedition and a relating of the voyage to previous one (Ulloa's, Bollandos', etc.), to contemporary ones (DeSoto's and Coronado's), and to subsequent ones (Ceremeno's Vizcaino's, etc.). In other words fit the park story within the context of one of the principal broad themes of history. In the case of Cabrillo, the principal broad theme is Spanish Explorations.

B. Subsidiary Historical Themes

Discuss briefly other historical facets of the park story which will be included in interpretive and preservation planning. Although Cabrillo's main theme is Spanish explorations, the presence of a historic old lighthouse, completely unrelated to the main theme, requires some interpretive treatment. The lighthouse story is a secondary historical resource at the monument and should be discussed in this category.

Another example is Fort Laramie, which was established as a National Historic Site primarily because of its historical importance as a major outpost of American civilization and Government serving the needs of our people in westward expansion. The protection of overland emigrants and the fort's connection with the Indian Wars are facets of this main historical significance. In addition to this main theme, the fort has an important secondary story connected with its fur trade history. Indicate the recommended extent of interpretive treatment and point out its relation, if any, to the main park story.

C. Relationship of Historical themes to natural history, anthropological, or other themes

Where natural history, archeology, or anthropology are interpretive themes, even minor ones, there should be a brief discussion showing how the historical activity relates to the geographical, geological, botanical, oceanographic, biological, anthropological, or archeological themes. Channel

Islands National Monument, for example, was established to preserve its scientific values--geological, paleontological, archeological, biological, and botanical--but history is an interesting and important story that will have an important place in interpretive developments. Human activity on the island is interwoven with virtually all the values for which the park was established. Spanish explorers left the first written records about aboriginal occupants, and hunters later contributed mightily to the elimination of the Indians from the islands. Hunters, too, had an effect upon sea mammals, eliminating several species from the islands and making serious inroads into the population of others. Later human use of the islands was shaped and guided by the geology and geography of the islands. Man introduced noxious weeds and other botanical exotics. These are just a few of the ways the historical story is related to the natural history and anthropological themes. The object here is to sketch briefly the specific interactions in the park, as a guide to formulation of individual research proposals by defining the horizons of the park's general historical research program.

D. Statement of Historical Significance

Briefly identify the significance of the area in terms of human historical values; why the area is historically important to the American people. This statement should be a succinct, but comprehensive statement of what the park story means, and how it fits in the over-all historical theme of which it is a part. For example, one would state what the significance was of Fort Laramie as an outpost of American Government serving the people in westward expansion; the significance of Gettysburg in terms of the participants and the battle's pivotal role in the Civil War; the importance of the Allegheny Portage RR in relation to the people of its time and its role in the general scheme of progress in commerce, economics, and transportation; the meaning of St. Gaudens' art to the American culture of his time and ours, and its place in the art world.

In many areas, and especially those having long and/or complex histories, several historical significances should be identified, in their order of priority to the over-all historical importance of the area.

E. Reasons for the establishment of the Park

Discuss briefly the features of the park that led to its establishment, explaining the intentions of Congress, and describing such present conditions as may be at variance with these intentions. The statement of area purpose in the master plan should

provide the basis for this section. If available, records of Senate and House hearings on the parks authorizing legislation, together with records of such subsequent appropriations hearings as may prove pertinent, should be examined to develop the dimensions of the Service's commitment to Congress in park interpretive and development matters. Briefly mention park values or resources that may have become apparent after the establishment of the park. In some cases there are conflicts between the original reasons for establishing a park and present conditions.

II. Historical Resources of the Park

A. Tangible Resources

1. Sites and Remains

List and identify historic sites, both those with and those without historic physical remains, except historic structures which are treated below, to be included in the park's interpretive and protective programs. Examples are sites of battle action, foundations or other evidence of structures, fortifications, campsites (e.g. the emigrant campsites at Fort Laramie), historic roads and trails, sites of significant acts (e.g. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, treaty councils, landings by explorers), military entrenchments, trapper rendezvous sites, significant landmarks (such as Scotts Bluff), gardens and agriculture fields, parade grounds, dumping grounds, irrigation systems, river crossings, etc.

It is not necessary to mention specifically all sites within the park, but the principal ones should be indicated as well as representative examples of the lesser ones. If master-planning and interpretive planning have progressed sufficiently to permit, show clearly how and to what extent these sites will be used in the interpretive program.

Sites should be grouped under two headings:

- a. Those related to the main park themes
- b. Those related to subsidiary themes

2. Historic Structures

Discuss briefly and generally historic structures within the park. Include not only those that will be used in the interpretive program, but also those scheduled for demolition for which research should be conducted. Similar structures within a park, such as the 74 lift locks on the C & O Canal, should be discussed

as a group, those that would rate individual historic structures reports should be specifically mentioned. If master planning and interpretive planning have progressed sufficiently, indicate how the structures will be used in the interpretive program. Mention here whether structures such as houses, barns, barracks, fortifications, and stores are to be refurnished, restored on the exterior and exhibited as part of the historic scene, adopted to modern use, or otherwise treated.

Structures should be grouped under two headings:

- a. Those related to the main park themes
- b. Those related to subsidiary themes

Following the general discussion outlined above, make a detailed listing, using the Historic Structures Chart, of all individual historic structures in the park, as well as sites of historic non-existing structures. Each column should be filled in; use NA or None where applicable.

B. Intangible Historical Resources

Discuss and list here those intangible resources that are part of the park story but are not directly related to a specific physical structure, site, or remain. For example, the explorations of DeSoto, Coronado, and Cabrillo are commemorated by units of the National Park System, but there is no site within a park with which they were directly associated; yet the journeys of these three are primary resources of the parks commemorating them. Additionally, those resources that transcend an individual site or sites such as cultural and social life in colonial America, the fur trade economy of Fort Laramie, the influence of Bent's Old Fort on the southern plains' Indians, or the folklore of the Natchez Trace, should be indicated here.

C. Other Historical Resources

Under this category list all other tangible park resources that require historical research. For example, certain parts of a park's museum collection, such as a group of guns, may require research before it can be displayed. The collection should be described and its relationship to the interpretive program shown.

III. Status of Research

A. Research accomplished

Discuss and evaluate research thus far accomplished in the park, both as to quality and suitability for meeting park needs.

Service-sponsored or guided research, should be included. Include whether the research was done by Service personnel, contract, or interested individuals. Studies prepared before the area was established, such as theme or site evaluation by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings or other studies to provide data for legislative hearings, should also be included, as well as historic structures reports and other products of architectural research.

B. Research in Progress

Discuss all park-related research being conducted at the present time. Mention the purpose and scope of individual research projects, the estimated date for completion, and who is doing the work.

C. Cooperation with non-Service persons or institutions

Discuss research cooperation, actual and potential, with historical societies, museums, universities, and individuals. Outline the history of such cooperation and evaluate its results. The object here is to identify and evaluate existing and potential sources of research assistance.

IV. Research Needs

Introductory Statement:

Make a brief general statement indicating the need for, and the objective of, important general research projects required. Particularly, show how the proposed research will contribute to the overall knowledge of the general theme into which the park story falls. Park Service historical research, though highly specific in nature, is part of and adds to the general body of information about a particular theme or period. The object here is to recognize this fact by pointing out in general terms the contribution the individual park's mission-oriented research will make to the main stream of historical knowledge.

The identification of specific research projects will be done in the three categories set forth below. In compiling the list of projects, it should be kept in mind that only those projects that can be identified at this time should be included. Do not cite vaguely conceived projects that cannot at present be directly related to a management or interpretive need. In other words, do not "stretch" to manufacture titles.

A. Site Identification and Evaluation Studies

Those sites within a park where a significant event occurred or a site within or outside the boundaries of a park that should have research performed on it to determine its importance should be listed here. The

purpose of these studies is to provide data on historical values and features of a proposed park, of proposed land additions to an existing park, or of a long known or recently discovered site within a park. These data would be used in preparing feasibility-suitability reports, boundary recommendations, site evaluations, and preliminary general development proposals. List individually, where possible, the specific projects, indicating their purpose and importance and relationship to the park's management or interpretive program. For example, at Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, there is an abandoned coal mine under what will be the principal area of visitation. Evidence indicates that the coal mine played a role in the operation of the railroad; consequently, a site study should be made to determine the actual role of the coal mine so that management can determine the interpretive possibilities of the site.

Projects requiring archeological excavation as a method of assembling information on historical subjects should be listed and identified separately.

B. General Background Studies and Survey Histories

Broad studies needed to develop the detailed historical data necessary for planning the development of a park or presentation of a complete interpretive theme of a park should be listed here. For example, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site is a recently established area and very little research has been done on the railroad; consequently, that area needs a complete survey study of the history of the railroad and its role in the Pennsylvania Canal System. The C & O Canal needs a study of military operations along the canal during the Civil War. Several western military forts and Civil War areas need studies on military uniforms, ordnance, and army operations related to their histories.

It would be desirable to perform general background studies on many parks and many facets of individual park stories, but we cannot justify the plowing of research fields that are already cultivated. Consequently, general background and survey studies will be undertaken only when so little is known that a number of important mission-related ends will be served and where there has been very little and useful current research performed by the academic community. The studies listed here should be mission-oriented; that is, they should be justified in terms of specific park purposes and then only if the information is not already reasonably accessible.

The proposed research project should be listed by descriptive title, and the purpose of the report should be indicated.

C. Studies for interpretive developments

List here such studies as can be foreseen as will be needed for interpretive developments and services, e.g., background information for museum and wayside exhibits, historical handbooks, A/V scripts, and furnishing studies for historic structures, included in the area's interpretive prospectus. This category would contain the more specific research projects dealing directly with the park--other, of course, than structure and sites.

D. Development Studies

1. Historic Structures Reports

List here the structures requiring Historic Structures Reports. To the extent possible similar structures should be grouped as one project. For example, Fort Laramie has two officers' quarters constructed at the same time and in the same manner and design. They would be studied as one project and the findings presented in one report. The C & O Canal is an extreme example, with nearly 500 historic structures or remains, many of which in time will be the subject of individual historic structures reports. Almost all could be grouped into about a dozen types. Type reports should be prepared on these groups rather than a report on each individual structure. The canal's 74 lift locks, as an example, should be covered in one report. The decision to group structures will have to be made after careful consideration, for while there are certain advantages in grouping structures, there are some real dangers and disadvantages.

In older well-established areas it is expected that the Historic Structures Inventory will be complete, or at least nearly so. The inventory, with its system of classification should be the prime guide to the extent of research on individual structures, and the historic structures listed here as needing research should show the classification given them on the inventory.

New areas that have not already done so should make every effort to get the inventory completed, and it should be indicated here by both old and new areas whether work is currently underway to get all historic structures classified.

2. Master Plan Studies

Discuss here what studies are necessary to conduct complete master planning. Included would be the preparation of graphic and narrative material needed for historical base maps, troop

movement or position maps, or other studies necessary to show what the scene was like in historic times. A historical base map for an area is a necessity, and if the area does not already have an adequate one, the base map project should receive a high priority.

E. Park Histories

Give the status of the administrative history of the park. Indicate whether it has been written, is in need of revision, is out of date, or has not yet been undertaken.

V. Summary of Research proposals

Most parks now have, or soon will have, a 10-year schedule of developments. Research should be geared to the development program. In the case of construction, individual research proposals are to be scheduled not later than the fiscal year preceeding that in which construction is scheduled. With these thoughts in mind, list on the form below all proposed research, including approved RSPs, necessary to back programmed developments for the next 10 years.

This schedule will not be inflexible, for development programs are not inflexible.

This section of the research master plan should always conform to the development schedule. Therefore, when there are changes in the development schedule, this section of the research master plan should be changed, and all offices holding copies, particularly the Division of History Studies in WASO, should be notified immediately.

Summary of Research Proposals

	RSP No.	Priority No.	Title	Year Submitted	Year Scheduled	Comments
1968-70						
1971-74						
1975-77						

Appendix

Bibliography

Briefly discuss the park's library and evaluate its quantity and quality in the historical themes of the park and the general period of history into which the park story falls. Be sure to include a discussion of collections of historic photographs, pictures, and maps useful in research on the area.

Most parks have a bibliographical card file. Mention this file, and evaluate its quality and extent.

1. Books dealing with general period of history

Discuss pertinent books and especially significant articles dealing with the general period of history into which the park story falls, including directly related bibliographies. Be selective in your discussion and mention only the more prominent and useful items.

2. Published material dealing directly with the park and its story

Discuss and evaluate books, articles in learned journals and popular magazines, and other printed material, both primary and secondary, concerned directly with the park and the historical story the park illustrates. List any newspapers that may be useful. Pertinent bibliographies should be mentioned.

List only those magazine articles that contribute information or give a new perspective on the park story. Most magazine articles included should be those that can be classed as primary sources. List only the more prominent and representative books and articles.

3. Unpublished primary sources

Discuss manuscript collections, maps, related structures or sites, artifacts, and iconographic material dealing with the park story which would be helpful in doing research on the park. Include published or unpublished guides to depositories or collections containing material pertinent to the park research program.

Historic Structures Chart

Bldg. No.	Name and/or use	Date of Construction	Comments including classification	Date put in Hist. Inventory	Date of Part I HS Report	Date of Part II HS Report	Date of Part III HS Report

HISTORICAL RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

June, 1966

Recommended	_____	_____
	Superintendent	Date
Reviewed	_____	_____
	Chief, Division of History Studies	Date
Approved	_____	_____
	Assistant Director, Resource Studies	Date

HISTORICAL RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN

For

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT
Arizona

Prepared by

John L. Kessell, Park Historian, Tumacacori National Monument
Don Rickey, Jr., Historian, Division of History Studies
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Supporting Documents:

Master Plan for Tumacacori National Monument
Approved December 17, 1958
(Chapters I and II of Road to the Future
master plan approved January 22, 1965.)

Interpretive Prospectus for Tumacacori National Monument
Approved October 1, 1957

HISTORICAL RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tumacacori National Monument

I. The Monument Story

A. Main Historical Theme

At one time that huge portion of the present United States south of the thirty-eighth parallel--a line stretching from San Francisco Bay to Chesapeake Bay--was occupied or claimed by Spain. As the west and vulnerable northern frontier of the Spanish Empire in North America, it long antedated our own western frontier.

In Spain's grand design of empire, the frontier missionary was a key man. Representative of his God and his king, observer, peace and map maker, explorer, and above all converter of native Americans to the Faith and the Spanish way of life, he was indispensable. The story of his successes and failures is his legacy; adobe and stone churches, his monuments. Both are worthy of preservation.

Tumacacori was established as a mission to serve as a focal point in a system of Spanish cultural penetration and control in a section of New Spain's expanding northern frontier (Pimeria Alta).

Prior to Father Kino's initial visit in 1691, Tumacacori was a village of semi-sedentary Piman Indians, presumably on the east side of the Santa Cruz River, not far from the later location west of the river of Tumacacori National Monument. In the beginning, the Jesuits designated San Cayetano de Tumacacori a "visita" outpost of their mission at Guevavi, fifteen miles south. During the Pima uprising of 1751-52 the first village and "visita" was apparently destroyed and abandoned. Following the establishment in 1753 of Tubac presidio (now an Arizona State Park), three miles north of Tumacacori National Monument, the Indians of Tumacacori were resettled at the mission's present location, which may have been occupied by Indians prior to the mid-1750's. By 1757 the first church structure had been built at Tumacacori by Jesuit missionaries residing at Guevavi. The Jesuits were expelled in 1767, and Franciscans took over their missions the following year. During the early 1770's the padres abandoned Guevavi in favor of Tumacacori. From the mid-1750's on, the mission continued to grow and serve its purpose as a focal point of Spanish culture, acculturation of the Indians, and settlement control until the last Franciscan

missionary was removed in 1828. During this era Tumacacori experienced its period of maximum historical development and significance.

For a century and a half--from the advent of the renowned Jesuit Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1691 until fierce Apache raiding brought abandonment in 1848--events at Tumacacori were in micro-cosm the story of Spanish missionary endeavor in New Spain. Slow, often tedious conversion; planting new crops, new crafts, and new ideas; betrayal and revolt; drought; fiesta; disease; church and empire building; attacks by hostile Indians; and even an occasional wayward Padre--all were facts of life at Tumacacori, as they were from California to Florida.

The elements of the historical significance of Tumacacori are stated in the following priority order, as a yardstick for the development of a research program that will provide information for effective preservative and interpretive management of the area:

- A. 1. Re-establishment and relocation, growth and maximum prosperity of Tumacacori, 1750's to 1828: including the interrelations of Indian and Spanish populations, expulsion of the Jesuits (1767) and advent of the Franciscans, physical building of the mission to its peak aspect in the 1820's--the era of greatest Spanish cultural influences--until the expulsion of the last resident Franciscan missionary in 1828.
2. The initial Spanish contact by Father Kino (1691), development of the "visita" of San Cayetano de Tumacacori, years of halting growth and influence by Jesuits, Apache hostilities, and the apparent destruction of the first Tumacacori in the Pima Revolt of 1751-52.
3. The last years of Tumacacori as a mission village, 1828-49: decline of religious activities and secularization of the mission, decline of Indian village, and abandonment of the site by the villagers in the winter of 1848 to 1849.
- B. 1. The effects of Spanish missionary activities at Tumacacori on the Piman and Papago Indians, from first contact to the abandonment of the mission village in 1849, are only slightly less important than the main theme already outlined. Descendants of these people are among the important minority groups in the Southwest and their culture and ways of life were profoundly influenced by the mission experience.

Subsidiary Historical Themes

Tumacacori's years of ruin, 1849-1908: use by Tubac miners (1850's), vandalism of treasure hunters, use by cattlemen,

continued thin thread of religious life carried on here, acquisition as a private homestead, and establishment as a national monument.

C. Relationship of Historical Themes to Natural History and Anthropological Factors

Tumacacori is set in one of the river valleys on the eastern fringe of the so-called Sonoran desert, in a land of little water. This distinct, semi-desert environment has imposed its terms on everything that has chosen to live here--plants, animals, and man.

In a prologue to the mission story at Tumacacori the natural scene should first be graphically set and then peopled with Indians. The prehistoric development of the Piman peoples--the cooperative--who were the objects of the Padres' coming, and the background to intrusions by Apache raiders--the defiant--are bases for all that followed.

D. Reasons for establishment of the Monument

One of the cluster of National Monuments proclaimed on the heels and by the authority of the Antiquities Act, Tumacacori was established on September 15, 1908, to protect the historic ruins from destructive hordes of relic and treasure hunters. Through protection, both from human and natural elements, has remained a primary concern of the National Park Service at Tumacacori, another aim has evolved alongside it--interpretation as the area's primary visitor service.

Mute adobe ruins per se have little meaning for anyone. It is the obligation of the National Park Service at Tumacacori to make them speak in human terms. Here the considerable contribution of Spanish missionaries to the development of the American Southwest can and should be effectively told. The approved "Purpose" as stated in the revised Master Plan, chapter 2 (1/22/65), is to provide opportunities for visitors to learn about and understand "the importance of the Spanish thrust into the Southwest and the influence of the missions...on the American heritage and the development and expansion of the United States."

II. Historical Resources of the Monument

A. Tangible Resources

1. Historic Structures

The principal historic structure at Tumacacori is the stabilized mission church. Begun about 1802 by Father

Narcisco Gutierrez, its construction was carried on intermittently under his supervision until his death in 1820. His successors, probably making first use of the building in 1822, continued the construction and made obvious modifications in the structural plan as time ran out on them. When the last Padre was expelled in 1828 he left the bell tower unfinished.

The massive walls are constructed largely of sun-dried adobes and mud mortar, with the dome, incomplete bell tower, sacristy vault, cornices, and other features of fired adobes. Almost the entire structure was covered outside and inside with lime plaster.

The National Park Service has endeavored to stabilize rather than restore at Tumacacori. This historic building is thus preserved as an essentially unalloyed original. The re-creation of its appearance in historic times is left to museum and trailside exhibits.

The small unfinished mortuary chapel, in the cemetery behind the church, is considered a separate historic structure, and has likewise been structurally stabilized.

2. Sites and Remains

Because the attendant mission buildings have fallen into various stages of ruin, they are here considered as remains. There are three groups, all built of the same materials as the church.

Abutting the church to the north is the cemetery completely enclosed by a high wall. Most of the grave sites are unmarked and undefined. However, about a dozen, all of the 1880-1916 period, have piles of rocks and wooden crosses denoting their locations. Beyond the cemetery wall to the north is the lime kiln, associated with the building of the last church.

East of the church is the once-enclosed mission "convento" area, including what now remains of the Padre's quarters, granary, kitchen, milling room, blacksmith's shop, Indian school, storage rooms, etc. Inside this quadrangle are the remnants of the older Jesuit church and compound and, in the northeast corner,

a crude smelting setup apparently dating from post-mission times. The walls vary in height from mere ground-level foundations (the early Jesuit church) to nearly two stories high (the granary).

South of the church was the village plaza enclosed by the dwellings built for the Indians and by protective walls. Low mounds now partially mark its extent. In front of the church are a couple of restored water storage tanks.

These remains were partially excavated by the National Park Service during the mid-1930's, then backfilled. Recently some of the rooms in the "convento" area have been re-excavated and left exposed to view. The Jesuit church has been outlined with a low wall of slumpblock. It is hoped that eventually much of the mission complex will be unearthed and treated with preservative or outlined, thus providing an overall picture of the physical plan of a self-sustaining frontier mission. The excavation of these remains also would aid materially in showing the development of the mission from a single adobe structure to a full scale mission complex.

B. Intangible Historical Resources

There are no intangible historical resources presently defined at the monument.

C. Other Historical Resources

Monument museum collections contain a modest variety of historic objects and artifacts associated directly or relatively closely with life, structure, and activities connected with its history. Researchers can glean considerable information about several aspects of Tumacacori's history from a careful study of these materials. Some Tumacacori artifact materials are housed at the Southwest Archeological Center.

Sites Adjacent:

(1) Guevavi, 15 miles south on the Santa Cruz River, Crumbling ruins of the Jesuit mission, the residence of the Padres who administered Tumacacori as one of their several "visitas" until the early 1770's when they moved to Tumacacori, located on the privately owned Guevavi Ranch (Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Wingfield).

(2) Tubac State Park, 3 miles north, site of military presidio founded at Tubac in 1753. There are some remains of structures associated with the presidio, and the museum

is strong on material culture of New Spain's northern frontier.

(3) San Xavier del Bac. Active Franciscan mission to the Papagos. Located near Tucson, it is one of the finest Spanish churches in the Southwest (built 1783-97). It is a Registered National Historic Landmark. Plans for a mission history research center here are now in early stages.

(4) Calabasas, 10 miles south on Santa Cruz River. Site of a "visita," remains of Franciscan church dating from the early 1770's.

Adjacent to the visitor center is a garden containing a number of varieties of succulents and other plants, about half of which are indigenous to the area. The garden is supposed to represent a type that could have been planted at the mission. A self-guiding trail, interpreted almost entirely from the natural history point of view, carries the visitor through the garden.

III. Status of Research

A. Research accomplished

For many years after its establishment Tumacacori was lumped together with the archeological Southwestern Monuments, and was looked upon as primarily of archeological significance. Because specific historical source material was all but inaccessible during this period, researchers focussed on such matters as repair and restoration of the church, "the choir loft problem," "alcove or transept," and pictorial restoration. (See various numbers of Southwestern Monuments Special Reports).

Based largely upon the National Park Service excavations of the 1930's, a historical base map was drawn in 1934 by J. H. Tovrea.

As the plans for a Tumacacori museum began to evolve, the National Park Service sent a study team through some of the Sonora missions. The valuable "Architecture of the Sonora Missions," by Scofield de Long and Leffler B. Miller (Southwestern Monuments Special Report, 1935), resulted from their observations. Some rather general background research at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, was also done at this time. Charles Ramsdell, Jr., a Park Service historical Technician, even got to Mexico City, though little came of his efforts.

When installed in the late 1930's the museum exhibits were long on art work and short on Tumacacori specifics (e.g., not one of the more than thirty Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries who resided at Guevavi and Tumacacori was even mentioned by name). The museum remains today essentially unchanged, though a major revision, based on recent research, is soon to be undertaken.

With the exception of Ranger Ray H. Mattison's research report, "A History of the Land Title of the Tumacacori Mission," and his article, "Early Spanish and Mexican Settlements in Arizona," NMHR, vol. 21 (Oct., 1946), and Superintendent Earl L. Jackson's synthesis Tumacacori's Yesterdays (which has served since 1951 as a historical handbook for Tumacacori), little research was done until recently when microfilm copies of distant Spanish, Vatican, and Mexican documents became accessible.

B. Research in Progress

Tumacacori's initial all-inclusive historical research project (RSP No. TUMA-H-1, "Tumacacori: Spanish Frontier Mission, 1691 to 1848) has been begun by Park Historian John L. Kessell. Based on archival records, this report will be completed for the Jesuit period (through 1767) by the end of August 1966.

His report on the Kino years, 1691-1711, which includes all available contemporary descriptions of the villages of Guevavi and Tumacacori woven into a narrative, is now completed. It is to be published in November 1966 as one portion of Kino In Arizona (Phoenix: Arizona Historical Foundation).

Historian Kessell's longer Jesuit period paper may be published by the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society in the spring of 1967. He has collected much of the material (during the summers of 1964 and 1965 at the Bancroft Library, and on numerous trips to the University of Arizona and the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society in Tucson) for a similar treatment of the all-important Franciscan years (1768-1848) during which the present church was built. The research is nearing completion and writing could soon begin, but Historian Kessell will soon be leaving the Park to return to graduate school. Perhaps a contract could be worked out for Mr. Kessell to complete this project.

The completion of this initial primary research is the essential need at Tumacacori, prior to any interpretive development.

Recent excavations (1964-65) in the "convento" area will provide additional historical information when the Southwest Archeological Center completes the report growing out of the dig.

C. Cooperation with non-Service persons or institutions.

Key local contacts interested in Tumacacori research and willing to help are:

Dr. Bernard L. Fontana, Ethnologist, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. He has studied extensively in the mission system and its effect upon the Indians. He is a leading ethno-Historian in Arizona and has published a number of books and articles.

Father Kieran McCarty, O.F.M., San Xavier Mission. Father Kieran knows more about the Franciscan period in Pimeria Alta than does any other individual. His imminent doctoral dissertation should provide us with invaluable background material for the period, and his plans for a mission research center at San Xavier could be a real boon to Tumacacori research.

Dr. Odie B. Faulk and Mr. Sidney Brinckerhoff, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson. Their book, Lancers for the King (1965), provides material on Spanish presidial military policy and history. Faulk and Brinckerhoff are prominent students of Spanish activities in the Southwest.

Father Norman M. Whalen, Benson, Arizona. Father Whalen has long been interested in local mission history. He has volunteered to let us use his rather extensive microfilm collection.

Mr. George B. Eckhart, Tucson. A dedicated mission enthusiast who at present is working to obtain a large grant for an architectural study of the Sonoran missions, he has a good knowledge of the architecture of Sonora missions and possesses much material including an excellent collection of pictures of the missions.

The Arizona Archeological and Historical Society, Tucson, is an organization of amateur and professional archeologists and historians who undertook a part-time dig at Guevavi, center of missionary activity during the Jesuit years. Unfortunately, the endeavor folded part way through. The Service should nonetheless maintain close contact (through Dr. Fontana) with the Society, and keep abreast of its activities. The Guevavi dig,

information from which can be of vital importance to the Tumacacori story, may be resumed by the University of Arizona.

IV. Research Needs

Introductory Statement

Interpretive and management developments at Tumacacori have been based on incomplete historical research. Indeed, many exhibit labels contain such qualifying statements as "this is similar to what could have been here," "this may have been here," "it could have looked like this," and "this probably was here." In order to interpret the area adequately and accurately, to identify sites so as to determine which are to be preserved or stabilized, and most important to accurately identify the specific significances of this monument, a comprehensive research program needs to be undertaken. Specifically, without solidly documented historical studies of Spanish missionary endeavor at Tumacacori, from advent to abandonment (1691 to 1848), based upon the primary sources now available on microfilm, every revision currently being considered for the monument's museum, trailside exhibits, historical handbook, tour guide booklet, and free folder, would be wasted effort and very premature.

The historical research program will not only materially aid management in fulfilling its mission of adequately protecting and developing the monument, but also will contribute significantly to the understanding of the general theme of history into which the mission story falls. Historical research proposed in this plan will be based almost entirely upon primary material, much of which has not been previously used. Consequently, research viewed story will give a clearer understanding, not only of the mission period, but also of Spain's use of the missions as an instrument to expand and pacify the frontier, as well as an understanding of the effect on the Indians of the mission system. Additionally, research related to Tumacacori will bring into sharper focus the heritage and influence of Spanish culture on the American southwest.

A. Site Identification and Evaluation Studies:

1. A Study of Jesuit period buildings at Tumacacori

Although the foundation of the main Jesuit church building was uncovered by archeological means in the 1930's,

much more information is needed about it and other structures associated with it. Both archeological and historical research will be required. Research should determine the location, construction, design, and use of these buildings which formed the complex of buildings used by Jesuits. This information will facilitate and determine the preservation and interpretation of these resources. Documentary study should be undertaken prior to archeological work.

2. Indian village sites in and adjacent to Tumacacori Mission.

Knowledge of the location, size, and composition of the Indian villages in and around the mission is incomplete. Through archeological and documentary research this important aspect of the park's story will be made clearer. The Indians, after all, were the raison d'etre for the mission.

3. A history of the Franciscan buildings at Tumacacori, other than the church, chapel, and cemetery.

An archeological and historical study of the complex of buildings forming the Tumacacori Mission during the Franciscan period is needed in order to have information on when the structures were built, how constructed, and their use, as well as to untangle the web of structures and foundations criss-crossing the mission compound. This study would include all structures in the "convento." The information uncovered would facilitate and determine the preservation and interpretation of these resources.

4. Investigation of potential sites within the monument's boundary.

An archeological and historical investigation should be made of suspected walls, irrigation, ditches, and agricultural sites within the monument. This study would not only give a clearer understanding of the park's story but would also facilitate the determination of areas in the park to be preserved and developed.

B. General Background Studies:

In recent years much new research material has become available on the history of the mission movement in the southwestern United States and Tumacacori's role in the general scheme of things. This new information compels a re-doing of many of the park's interpretive developments, including museum exhibits, publications, and trailside devices. Research

reports on various subjects more general in nature are needed to pull this new information together into usable form so that interpretive developments may be expedited and so that management may have adequate information on which to base decisions and revise thinking about the preservation and development of the monument.

1. Tumacacori Mission under the Franciscan, 1767-1848.

This study would be a continuation of the general background study of Tumacacori from the time of Kino until final abandonment in 1848-49. As mentioned in the section on "Research in Progress," the general background survey history will soon be finished through the Jesuit period (1767). It will not emphasize any particular aspect of the mission's story, but rather will be a survey history presenting the broad spectrum basis for correct emphasis on important aspects of the Tumacacori's story.

2. Ethno-history of the Piman peoples of Tumacacori, 1650-1850.

This study would be a general one dealing with the Pimas from prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries until the abandonment of Tumacacori. Discussed in the study would be the social, cultural, economic and religious life of the Indians prior to the coming of the missionaries, the modifications and adjustments compelled by and resulting from Spanish mission life, and the condition and status of the Indians just after the abandonment of Tumacacori.

3. Post 1848 uses and misuses of Tumacacori Mission, until the establishment of the Monument in 1908.

This project would include the use of Tumacacori Mission by settlers, miners, cattlemen, and treasure hunters. It would also include the accounts of travelers to the area which show the gradual deterioration and vandalism of the mission.

C. Studies for Interpretive Developments

The above listed background studies should be completed prior to the preparation of a new interpretive prospectus. Once the prospectus is completed, a series of more specific topical studies will be needed to implement the prospectus. Even though the prospectus will call for reports not specifically identifiable at this time, interpretive experience has indicated the need for the below listed research reports:

1. The Economy of Tumacacori, 1690-1849

This study would include farming, trading, artisans, and arts and crafts of Tumacacori. In other words, the economic life of the mission including an evaluation of the business endeavors of the mission with reasons for its success or failure.

2. Biographies of missionaries associated with Tumacacori 1691-1848.

This report would be an examination principally of primary sources for information on individual missionaries, including their background, personalities, physical appearances, and roles at Tumacacori, emphasizing an assessment of the effectiveness of the individual priests at Tumacacori.

3. A Study of Religious Concepts, Practices, and activities at Tumacacori.

This project would embrace a study of the techniques employed by the missionaries in appealing to the Indians, the practices of the Roman Catholic church as modified to meet the situation at Tumacacori, an explanation of religious terms and meanings, and a description of religious ceremonies.

4. Secular Spaniards in the Tumacacori area, 1720-1848

This project would include a study of government officials, ranchers, soldiers, settlers, miners, and traders; a study of the relationship of the secular population to the missions (especially concerning land ownership and use), their employment and activities, their influence on the Indians, and their role in the spread of Spanish culture in the general area.

D. Development Studies:

1. Historic Structures Reports

There are two structures at the monument which have been deemed to meet the criteria for inclusion in the Historic Structures Inventory. Both are also included in the Historic American Buildings Survey and photographs and drawings have been made of them. Historic Structures Reports, however, have never been made on these buildings; consequently, the following structures reports are recommended:

a. Tumacacori Mission Church

This church, which was begun in c. 1802 and continued in use until 1848, was stabilized and has had minimal structural restoration performed on it since the early 1920's. For the past twenty years work on the structure has been principally of a routine maintenance nature.

b. Mortuary Chapel, late 1820's

This simple circular structure is located in the cemetery compound. It was never completed, and after abandonment of the mission rapidly deteriorated. Since the 1940's stabilization work has been performed on the structure.

2. Master Plan Studies:

Information presently available, ore resulting from the research projects proposed, should be adequate for preparation of the general master plan. Specific research studies needed for master plan purposes are:

a. Vicinity Historical Base Map

An annotated historical base map of the Tumacacori vicinity should be prepared for inclusion in a new master plan. Its scale would encompass such selected related sites as Guevavi Mission, Tubac Presidio, historic mining sites, mission "visita" sites, "ranchos," planted fields, etc.

b. Park Historical Base Map, Revision

The present historical base map should be up-dated to include information gathered since 1957.

Preparation of the "Management Programs," Chapter III, for Tumacacori's master plan should include mention of research needs discussed in this Historical Research Management Plan in terms of resource preservation and development under The Land section, and in interpretive themes and developments in The Visitor section.

E. Park History:

The park's administrative history was written in 1962, but never approved. It now needs to be up-dated, revised and edited as a lesser priority project.

Historic Structures Chart

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Name and/or Use</u>	<u>Date of Constr.</u>	<u>Comments Including Classification</u>	<u>Date Put in Hist. Inventory</u>	<u>Date of Part I H.S.R.</u>	<u>Date of Part II H.S.R.</u>	<u>Date of Part III H.S.R.</u>
1	Tumacacori Mission Church	c. 1802-1828	AA structurally stabilized	Oct. 1963	none	none	none
2	Mortuary	c. 1825	AA structurally stabilized	Oct. 1963	none	none	none

Summary of Research Proposals

TUMA RSP No.	Priority No.	Title	Year Submitted	FY-Year Scheduled	Comments
H-1	1	Tumacacori: Spanish Frontier Mission, 1691-1845 (a survey history)	1965 1966	in progress	First half of subject researched
H-1a	1	Tumacacori Under the Franciscans, 1767-1848	1966	1967-68	Second half H-1
H-2	2	Ethno-history of the Piman Indians of Tumacacori, 1650-1850	1967	1969	
H-3	2	History of Jesuit Era Bldg. and physical development at Tumacacori	1967	1968	Precedè arch. investigation
H-4	2	History of Franciscan Era Bldgs., etc. at Tumacacori	1967	1968	Same
H-5	2	Tumacacori Indian Villages	1967	1968	Same
H-6	3	Investigation of sites within Tumacacori	1967	1968	Arch. research
H-7	3	The Economy of Tumacacori, 1690-1849	1967	1969	
H-8	3	Post-Mission Uses and Misuses of Tumacacori, 1848-1908	1967	1969	
H-9	4	Biographies of Tumacacori's Missionaries	1967	1970	
H-10	4	Secular Spaniards in the Tumacacori area, 1720-1848	1967	1971	
H-11	1	Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II, Church	1967	1967	
H-12	1	(same) Mortuary Chapel	1967	1967	
H-13	1	Historical Vicinity Base Map	1967	1967	
H-14	1	Revise 1957 Historic Base Map	1967	1971	
H-15	5	Revise Admin. History	1967	1971	
H-16	3	Religious concepts and practices at Tumacacori Mission	1967	1969	

APPENDIX Bibliography

Tumacacori has a small but good historical and archeological library consisting of both printed and primary manuscript material. The books for the most part deal in one way or another with various aspects of the Park's story; no rare or unusual books are included.

The primary material consists mostly of microfilm of manuscripts found in depositories in Spain and Mexico. There are about 20 reels of microfilm (some 12,000 manuscript pages) of mission-oriented material, including biographical material on priests, church records (marriage, baptismal, and burial), account of Indian uprisings, correspondence of missionaries, reports of missionaries, and rare printed material (both books and articles). Additionally, there is a collection of about 500 pages of photo prints of primary sources covering the same general subjects. All of this material touches in one way or another the Tumacacori story.

The Park has a small photograph collection consisting of pictures of Tumacacori in various stages of decay, from 1849 to stabilization by the National Park Service. The bulk of the photographs fall in the 1920-present era, although a fair number go back to the 1880-1920 period. There is a small collection of lantern slides taken in the 1920's and 1930's, and a good and rather complete collection of photographs of other Sonoran missions in both the United States and Mexico.

The Park has a reasonably complete bibliographic card file of books and articles relating to the monument's story. The file includes information on about 400 items.

1. Books dealing with the general period of history.

There is a fairly extensive bibliography on Spain's activities in the Southwest, and the items listed below are just a sampling. The references and bibliographies contained in them, however, are excellent guides to other sources and information on the general period of history into which the park story fits.

Hubert Howe Bancroft's works are older but still useful source books on the general period of history. Of particular relevance are his History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888 (San Francisco, 1889) and History of the North Mexican States and Texas, 1531-1880, 2 vols. (San Francisco, 1886). Rufus K. Wyllys, Arizona: The

History of a Frontier State (Phoenix, 1950) is one of the better one-volume works on the history of the state from the pre-Spanish period to the present. Edward H. Spicer, Cycles of Conquest (Tucson, 1964) is a good book dealing with "the impact of Spain, Mexico and the United States on the Indians of the Southwest, 1533-1960." It has an especially useful bibliography on Indian contact with the white man.

Herbert E. Bolton, The Spanish Borderlands (New Haven, 1921), is short, readable, and still the best introductory work on the subject. Bolton is the outstanding student of the Spanish period, and his "The Mission as a Frontier Institution in the Spanish period, and his "The Mission as a Frontier Institution in the Spanish American Colonies," in Wider Horizons of American History (New York, 1939), is an excellent interpretive piece on the role of the missions in Spain's scheme to control the frontier Indians.

There are a number of works dealing more specifically with Pimeria Alta and the Sonoran Missions. A general reference work for both the Spanish and Mexican periods is Eduardo Villa, Historia de Estado de Sonora (Mexico, 1951). Herbert E. Bolton, Rim of Christendom (New York, 1936), is an excellent biography of Father Kino. Ernest J. Burrus, S. J., Kino and the Cartography of Northwest New Spain, supplements Bolton and pulls together all known Kino maps. George P. Hammond, "Pimeria Alta After Kino's Time," The New Mexico Historical Review, 4 vols. (1929) tells of Jesuit activities in the reconquest of northern Pimeria in the 1730's, some twenty years after the death of Kino in 1711.

For information on Sonoran Missions during the Jesuit period there are a number of very good contemporary accounts. Theodore E. Treutlein, ed., Pfefferkorn's Description of the Province of Sonora (Albuquerque, 1949) is one of the best by a Jesuit whose service in Sonora included time at Guevavi. Juan Antonio Balthasar, Padre Visitador to the Sonoran Frontier, 1744-1745 (Tucson, 1957) and Jacob Sedelmyr, Missionary Frontiersman Explorer in Arizona and Sonora (Tucson, 1955), both translated and edited by Peter Masten Dunne, S. J., are good contemporary accounts of Jesuit activities for the periods covered. [Juan Nentuig, S. J., Rudo Ensayso By an unknown Jesuit Padre, 1763 (Tucson, 1951) is a good general description of Jesuit Sonora, though a

somewhat unreliable translation. Alberto F. Pradeau, La Expulsion de las Jesuita de las Provincias de Sonora (Mexico, 1959) includes valuable biographical sketches of the Jesuits expelled, including many associated with the Guevavi-Tumacacori story. T. E. Treutlein, translator and editor, "The Relation of Philipp Segesser: the Pimas and other Indians (1737)," Mid-America, 27 (1945) 142-187, is a classic description of the daily life and trails of a Jesuit missionary in Sonora.

Francisco R. Almada, Diccionario de Historia Geografia y Biografia Sonorenses (Chihuahua, 1952) contains the numerous errors one might suspect in an historical dictionary of this sort, but it is, nevertheless, a valuable aid in any research dealing with Spanish and Mexican Sonora. It is often the only accessible source of information about a particular name or place from the seventeenth to nineteenth century. A general reference for both the Spanish and Mexican periods is Eduardo Villa, Historia de Estado de Sonora (Mexico, 1951).

2. Published material dealing directly with the Park.

Though somewhat outdated, Earl Jackson, Tumacacori's Yesterdays (Santa Fe: 1951) still serves as the monument's historical handbook and is a summary of the Tumacacori story. The bibliography in the back is a partial listing of the monument library's holdings.

There are several works dealing with more specific subjects related to the monument. John L. Kessell, "Peaceful Conquest in Southern Arizona," in Kino in Arizona (Phoenix: 1966), is a scholarly presentation containing all available contemporary descriptions of Tumacacori and Guevavi during the Kino era, 1691-1711. Ray H. Mattison, "Early Spanish and Mexican Settlements in Arizona," New Mexico Historical Review, 21 (1946), 273-327, is a valuable study of local Spanish and Mexican land grants, 1780-1830, including the Tumacacori Mission grant. Charlie R. Steen and Rutherford J. Gettens, "Tumacacori Interior Decorations," Arizoniana, 3 (1962), 7-32 is an analytical report treating design and paint composition of Tumacacori church decorations.

A few published contemporary accounts concerned directly with the mission are presently available and more are being printed as archival material becomes generally available. John L. Kessell, ed. and trans., "San Jose de Tumacacori - 1773: A Franciscan Report from Arizona," Arizona and the West, 6 (1964), 303-312 recounts the sorry state of the mission and its "visitas" and tells of the effects of Apache raiding and population decline. Luis Baldonado, O. F. M. ed. and trans., "Missions San Jose de Tumacacori and San Xavier del Bac in 1774," The Kiva, 24 (1959), 21-24 is a brief account by Father Visitor Antonio Ramos. Another state-of-the-mission report is John L. Kessell, ed. and trans., Father Euxarch and the Visitation at Tumacacori, May 12, 1775," The Kiva, 30 (1965), 77-81. A letter by Tumacacori's last resident missionary is contained in John L. Kessell, ed. and trans., "A Personal Note from Tumacacori, 1825," The Journal of Arizona History, 6 (1965), p. 147-151.

Published material concerned directly with the aboriginal inhabitants of the Tumacacori area is incomplete. Charles C. Di Peso, The Upper Pima of San Cayetano del Tumacacori: An Archeological Reconstruction of the Ootam of Pimeria Alta (Dragoon, Arizona: 1956) is a good archeological study, but the historical interpretation is controversial. The value of the book is further lessened by the fact that many archeologists, including those in the National Park Service, doubt that the site excavated was indeed San Cayetano del Tumacacori. A study of native population decline is Henry F. Dobyns, "Indian Extinction in the Middle Santa Cruz Valley, Arizona," New Mexico Historical Review, 38 (1963), 163-181. By using primarily the Guevavi and Tumacacori records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, the author traces the decline of these and related villages. Along the same line is Alfred F. Whiting, ed. and trans., "The Tumacacori census of 1796," The Kiva, 19 (1953) which is a census of the village compiled by its missionary.

3. Unpublished Primary Sources.

Almost all Tumacacori research requires the use of Spanish and Mexican manuscripts. Since the advent of microfilm, facsimile copies of many such manuscripts have been acquired by depositories in this country. Additional material is being filmed and made available continually.

The most valuable single primary source for the history of Tumacacori is the extant records of baptisms, marriages, and burials at the mission, 1739-1825, preserved today in two manuscript volumes, "Tubac y Otros" (Jesuit period) and "De Calabasas Bautismos" (Franciscan period), in the Archive of the Bishop of Tucson. From these records much historical information can be gleaned, such as population trends, the succession of resident missionaries, mention of Apache attacks, allusions to a new church or cemetery, etc. At the Monument there is a microfilm copy of these books, record prints of most of the Franciscan volume, and extracts on 5 x 8 cards from every Jesuit entry.

Additional manuscript materials bearing on the Jesuit period and their whereabouts are cited fully in the footnotes to the portions of the background study listed under research accomplished (covering the Kino years, 1691-1711, and Jesuit Guevavi to 1767). A vast collection of Jesuit documents from archives all over the world is being gathered on microfilm at St. Louis University. Undoubtedly material pertinent to the study of the missions of Pimeria Alta is included. A secular archive particularly rich in seventeenth and eighteenth century Jesuit material is the Archivo Historico de Hacienda in Mexico City. Many of its holdings may have been filmed already for St. Louis University. Some related documents--missionary correspondence, reports, financial records, etc.--both original and on film are to be found at the Bancroft Library, the University of Texas Library, and the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society Library.

For the Franciscan years there are several important collections. The archive of the Franciscan Colegio de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro (now housed in the Franciscan convent in Celaya) is probably the most valuable. It has apparently never been completely filmed. There are, however, selected items photostatically copied among the Bolton Research Papers in the Bancroft Library (and in turn partially obtained on microfilm for the Monument). These contain missionary correspondence and biographical material as well as a historic inventory of the archive.

At the University of Arizona, the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, and in the possession of Father

Kieran McCarty at Mission San Xavier del Bac are collections of microfilm and transcripts of pertinent Franciscan documents from local and State archives in Sonora, the Franciscan Pontificio Ateneo Antoniana in Rome, the Colegio de Queretaro, and other places. A number of the more relevant items from these collections have been transcribed for the Monument.

The Bancroft Library undoubtedly has the largest holding in the United States of Mexican and Spanish microfilm dealing with the northern frontier of New Spain. Partial guides to these materials are Herbert E. Bolton, Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico (Washington, 1913), and Charles E. Chapman, Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest (Berkeley, 1919). Numerous special collections, such as the manuscript collections of Pinart and the Bolton Research Papers, contain documents that bear upon the Tumacacori story. Again many of these have been obtained on microfilm or record prints, or transcribed for the Monument (during the summers of 1964 and 1965).

Since the great majority of the primary source material for the study of Tumacacori is written in Spanish, it is essential that the researcher have knowledge of that language.