Tumacácori

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Tumacácori National Historical Park

Park Profile 2008

Park Contact Information

Tumacácori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 8067
Tumacácori, AZ 85640

Physical Address:
1891 E. Frontage Rd. (Visitor Center / Museum)
1895 E. Frontage Rd. (Administration and Maintenance Offices)

Superintendent:
Lisa Carrico

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(520) 398-2341

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Website:
www.nps.gov/tuma

Park Statistics

Park Size: 360 acres

Park Units: Tumacácori Mission Unit (330 acres)
Guevavi Mission Unit (8 acres)
Calabazas Mission Unit (22 acres)

Visitation: Approximately 50,000 per year

Authorization

1908 September 15 Tumacácori National Monument established by President Theodore Roosevelt. 10 acres set aside to "preserve the (mission church) ruin with as much land as may be necessary for the protection thereof." (Presidential Proclamation No. 821)

1958 March 28 President Dwight D. Eisenhower, by Presidential Proclamation, accepted gift from Southwestern Monuments Association of 0.15 acre tract including the ruins of a lime kiln for addition to the Monument.

1990 August 6 8 acre Guevavi Mission and 22 acre Calabazas Mission Units added to the park by Congress. Designation changed to Tumacácori National Historical Park, established "to protect and interpret. . .sites. . . associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries" and "to give appropriate recognition to the role of. . . Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region." (Public Law 101-344)

2002 August 20 Congress authorized addition of 310 acres surrounding the Tumacácori Unit, "to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacácori Mission," and "enhance the visitor experience. . . by developing access to these associated mission resources." (Public Law 107-218)

Archeological Resources and Historic Structures

Archeology
The park protects the standing and subsurface ruins of the churches, conventos, and parts of the community grounds of missions *San José de Tumacácori, San Cayetano de Calabazas, and Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi*. Along with these ruins, which date to the 1700 -1800s, the park also contains subsurface and surface scatter remains of pre-mission O'odham and prehistoric Hohokam and Trincheras cultures, as well as post - mission settlement.

National Register of Historic Places
The Tumacácori Visitor Center and Museum, built in 1937, was placed on the National Register in 1987.

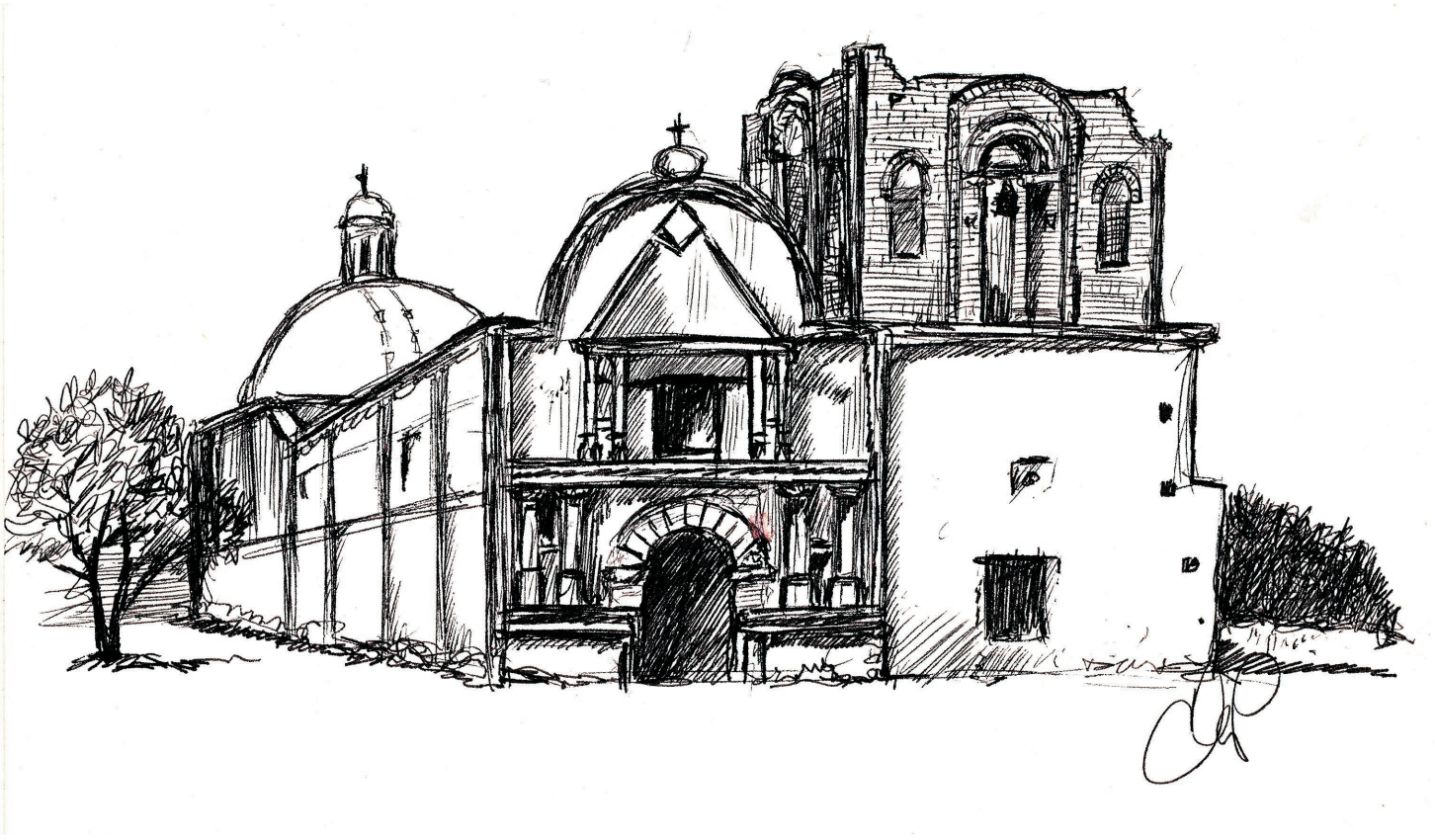
Natural Resources

The Guevavi and Calabazas units consist of desert scrub and mesquite bosque environments. The Tumacácori unit also protects approximately one mile of endangered Southwest Cottonwood - Willow riparian habitat.

Plant and Animal Life: Documented Species

Birds	182 species
Mammals	37 species
Amphibians and Reptiles	24 species
Fish	8 species
Plants	378 species

Climate

Tumacácori has mild winters and hot summers. From late fall through early spring highs average between 65 and 80°F. November through February are the coolest months, with daily temperatures typically ranging between 35 and 70°F, although frosts are not uncommon. About midway through February, the temperatures start to rise again with warm days, and cool breezy nights. The hot, dry summer months of May and June bring highs typically between 95 and105°F. Due to the dry air, large temperature swings of 40°F often occur between day and night.

A unique feature of Arizona climate is the two periods of precipitation; one season from December through March and the other, commonly called the "monsoon season," during July, August and September. The monsoon season brings scattered, localized, often intense thunderstorms, with torrential, if usually brief, downpours. Tumacácori typically gets about 11 inches of precipitation per year, the majority of which falls during the summer monsoon.