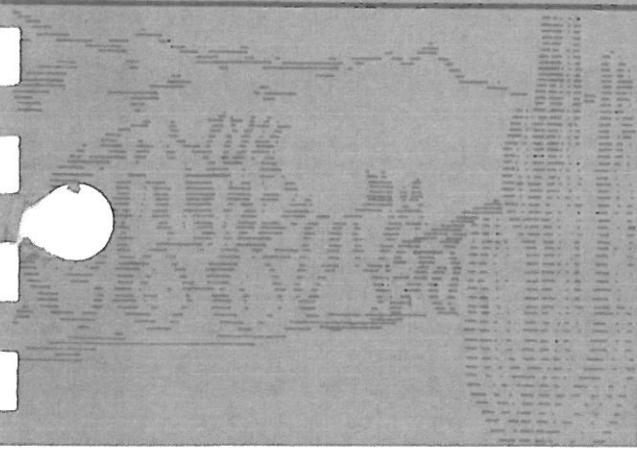
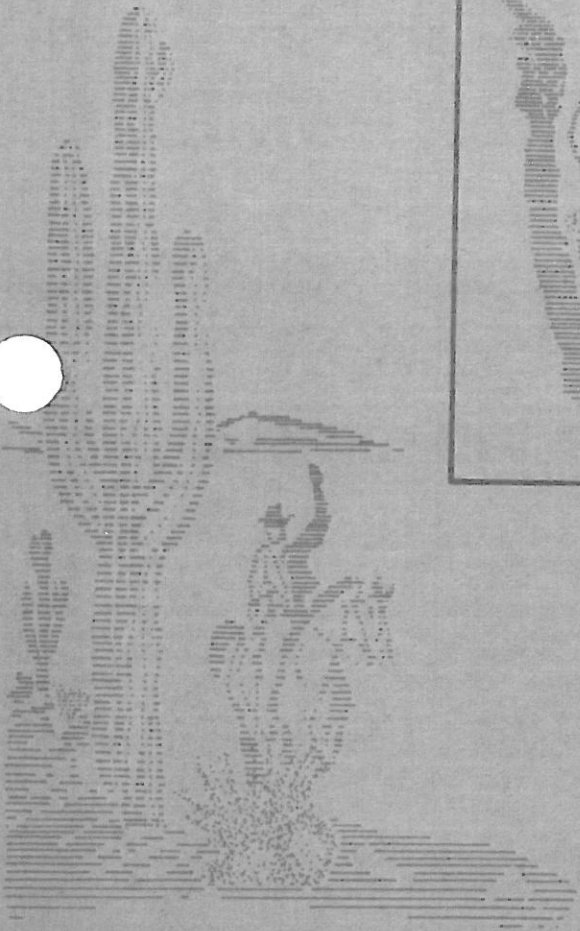
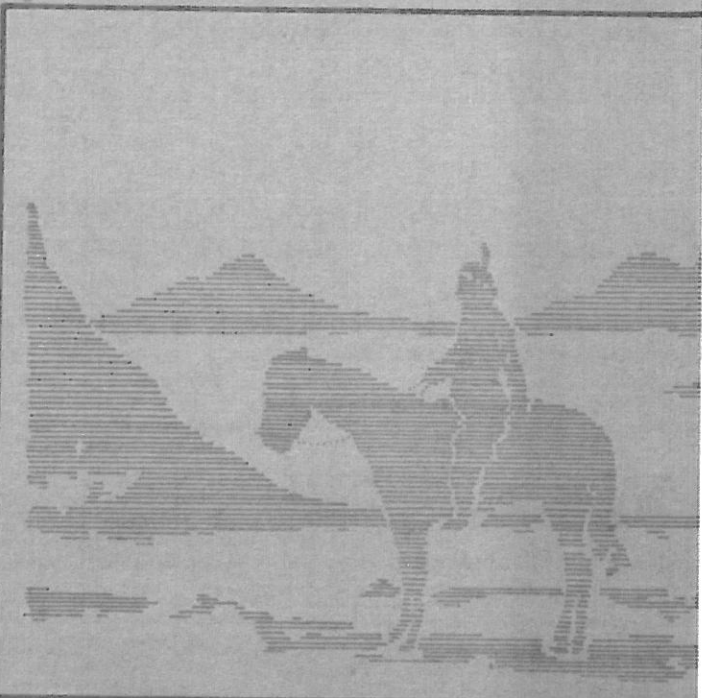
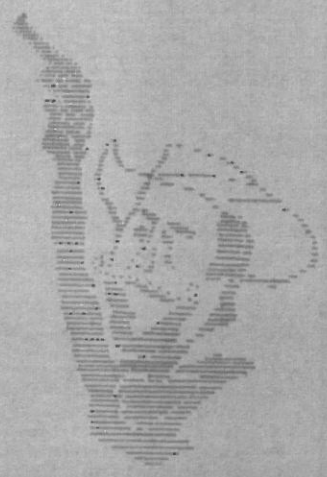


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MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR

MC DOWELL MOUNTAIN

REGIONAL PARK

William T. Scott
Project Landscape Architect

Submitted By
Maricopa County
Parks and Recreation Department
May 1967

MARICOPA COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

May 25, 1967

Honorable Maricopa County Board of Supervisors
Mr. William S. Andrews, Chairman
Mr. L. Alton Riggs, Vice Chairman
Mr. B. W. Burns, Member
Room 600, Administration Building
111 South Third Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:


It is indeed a pleasure that we, the members of the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Commission and the Executive Park Committee, hereby transmit the "Master Development Plan for McDowell Mountain Regional Park".

The plan was prepared by the Department staff. During the preparation of the plan, full consideration was given to the recommendations of the McDowell Mountain Citizens Advisory Committee. Further, the plan conforms with the "Maricopa County Regional Park System Plan", Volumes 1 and 2.

The plan was presented in final form at a public hearing by the Commission as required by the Resolution approved by the Board of Supervisors on February 25, 1963.

Therefore, we, the members of the Commission and Committee, do unanimously recommend adoption of this document as the official Master Development Plan for McDowell Mountain Regional Park.

Respectfully submitted,


Fred M. Guirey, Chairman
Maricopa County Parks and Recreation
Commission and Executive Park Committee

FMG:ig

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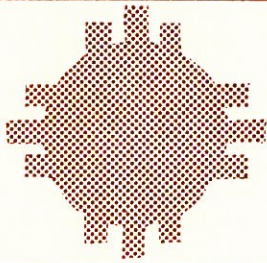
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INTRODUCTION

- A. IMPLICATIONS
- B. STATE OF ARIZONA
- C. COUNTY OF MARICOPA

The function of play is to balance life in relationship to work, to afford a refreshing contrast to responsibility and routine, to keep alive the spirit of adventure and that sense of proportion which prevents taking oneself and one's job too seriously, and thus to avert the premature death of youth, and, not infrequently, the premature death of man himself.....

A. IMPLICATIONS

People of all ages and backgrounds across the Nation are attracted to Arizona, to Maricopa County, and to Phoenix....for here are the jobs, the people (51 percent of Arizona's population live in Maricopa County), and the new industries (70 percent of the State's manufacturing is in Maricopa County). This influx of growth has been staggering! The census period covering 1920 to 1960 brings these growth statistics into focus and confirms our claim that Arizona is first nationally in the rate of population growth, rate of income growth, and the growth of manufacturing. During the census period previously stated, the population growth of the United States increased 68 percent while that of Arizona increased 289 percent, Maricopa County bulged 638 percent, and that of Phoenix by 1,413 percent. Growth....growth....and more growth is expected for this Region, and we must be prepared.

The people this growth boom has attracted, and will continue to attract, have recreational needs that must be met by the State, the County, and the City. Each of these governmental agencies has accepted this challenge, and Maricopa County, Arizona, has initiated a comprehensive Park System Plan as its guideline to meet these required needs.

Acceptance of its recreational responsibility by government has led, through experience and necessity, to the establishment of several broad classifications of recreation, based primarily on types of activity, time spent, and distance traveled. Cities normally provide for those forms of outdoor recreation in which participation is limited to a few hours a day. Counties typically provide facilities for activities involving an entire day or weekend.

State and Federal agencies fill out the bill with those types of areas which surpass the capabilities of local government to serve people spending several days or an extended vacation.

No one recreational park facility can possibly satisfy all of a community's needs, nor would it be advisable to do so. Consequently, Maricopa County is planning a system of Regional, Semi-Regional, and Urban Parks with separate, although sometimes similar, concepts and facilities to help meet the recreational needs of the populace.

Each of the Regional Parks - Estrella Mountain, Lake Pleasant, White Tank Mountain, and McDowell Mountain - has separate regional characteristics that best exemplify their design, concept, and their development. The McDowell Mountain Regional Park area relates significantly to the old Fort McDowell site, but no other park in the County's system better illustrates Desert Cattle Ranching than does McDowell; therefore, this will be the predominant theme used in the planning and development of this Park.



DESERT CATTLE RANGE

B. STATE OF ARIZONA

Anyone who pictures Arizona as a sparsely settled, sunbaked desert, is in for a pleasant surprise when he actually gets here. There is plenty of cactus country, to be sure....but it takes the visitor only a few hours to discover that there are several different 'faces' of Arizona, not one.

There is a 'Geological Face of Arizona', the state with awesome gorges, canyons, painted deserts, and volcanic cones. The Grand Canyon climaxes the gorges, and is almost too vast for the imagination to accept. You may be pleasantly surprised to discover a forested area in our state, a domain of thousands of acres of pine-mantled mountains that appear as though they were transported from Washington State or Oregon.

There is an 'Indian Face of Arizona'....or perhaps, it is more accurate to say that there are several of them. The various tribes differ widely in some respects; there are the nut gatherers, the crop raisers, the sheep raisers, the wanderers, and the warriors. On the Reservations, you will observe that they usually work and worship in the manner of their ancestors.

Throughout the state, you may encounter the 'Historical Face of Arizona'....the sites of the cliff dwellers, crumbling military forts, canals that were used by Indians many years ago, a broken wagon wheel along the trail, bleached bones of some animal that met an uncertain fate, and a Territorial prison that attested a vigorous and often violent past.

C. MARICOPA COUNTY

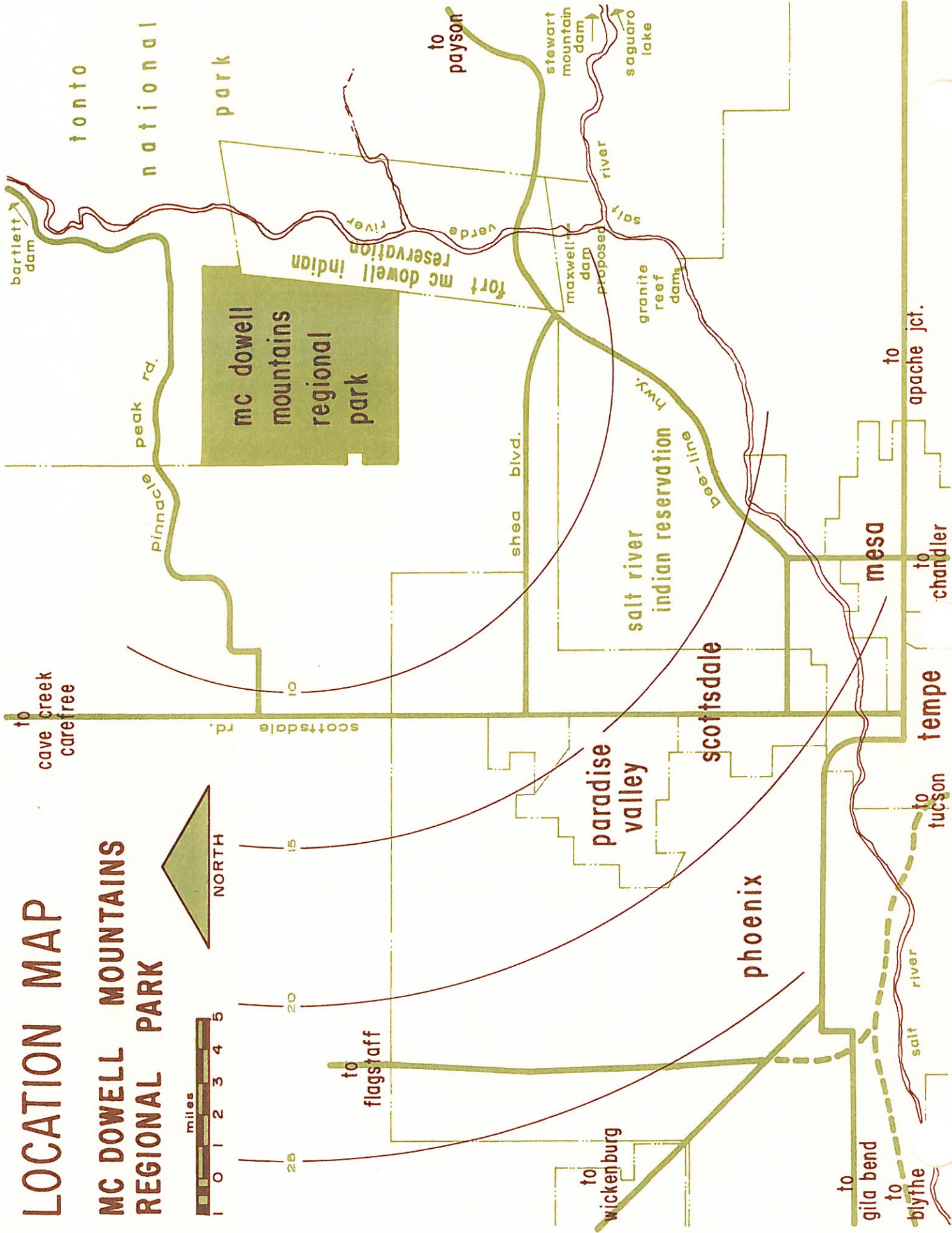
Maricopa County was created, through legislation, to serve the growing population, eight years after the separation from the New Mexico Territory (in 1863), and twenty-three years after the acquisition of the area by the United States (in 1848). Maricopa County has witnessed one of the largest population explosions in this country during the past decade. Population has doubled, and this trend is expected to continue. By 1980, the County's population is expected to exceed 1.4 million, and it may reach 2.5 million by the year 2000.

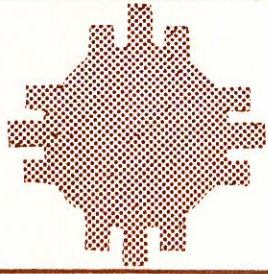
In fulfilling its responsibility to all County residents, the County Parks and Recreation Department develops, maintains, and operates areas and facilities for several levels of outdoor recreation. The County Park System includes local parks and playgrounds in unincorporated urban communities, Semi-Regional Parks serving the needs of entire communities and groups of communities, and Regional Parks serving large sections of the County.

In addition, the Parks and Recreation Commission and Department provide leadership and encourage coordination of all parks and recreational activities within the County, regardless of ownership or jurisdiction.

LOCATION MAP

MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS REGIONAL PARK





PARK

SETTING

- A. REGIONAL PARK CONCEPT
- B. REGIONAL FACTORS
- C. PARK ENVIRONMENT

The people of this 'Frontier' are a fun-loving, sun-loving, casual group that adore the wilderness beauty that is so abundant here. They want to make up for the heretofore denied recreational time that was so difficult to acquire in the crowded cities and suburbs.....

A. THE REGIONAL PARK CONCEPT

In concept, a Regional Park is a large, unspoiled preserve, best located within ten to twenty miles from the urban area. Ideally, it is protected from urban encroachment by a buffer zone. This type of park contains large acreage, maintained as nearly as possible to its natural wilderness state. Regional Parks are urgently needed in our urbanized, mechanized, and over-organized society, to function as a retreat and as an escape. In the Regional Park, 'development', as an end unto itself in the name of 'progress', can be more of a curse than a blessing.

The desirable elements of a Regional Park should include, among others: unique topography, unusual physical phenomenon, unique plant and animal life, presence of historical resources and archaeological artifacts, intimate scenic interest, large acreage to offer individual isolation to disperse picnic and campground development, and to establish a buffer zone against encroachment on the park perimeter.

The only development permitted within a Regional Park is that which is necessary to initiate full enjoyment of the natural scene. The Regional Park provides a retreat from urban controls and mechanized society.

B. REGIONAL FACTORS

Location: Most of Maricopa County includes several broad flat valleys which slope downward to the southwest, from an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet to 200 feet above sea level. These valleys are accentuated by sharply rising mountains to the north and

northeast. Scattered throughout the County are numerous isolated mountains which rise sharply from the valley floor below. The northeast portion of the County contains the McDowell, Goldfield, Superstition, and the Mazatzal Mountains (which rise above 7,000 feet sea level), while the southeast portion contains the Maricopa, Sand Tank, and Saucedo Mountains (which are 3,000 feet above sea level). Within the County, there is in excess of 7,000 feet difference between the high-point and the low-point. Four Peaks Mountain, on the County's eastern border, reaches an elevation of 7,645 feet above sea level, while the lowest point of 436 feet above sea level is located 126 miles southwest, in the Gila River bed, on the west County boundary line. The Phoenix metropolitan area, which contains over 80 percent of the County's population, is located at an average elevation of 1,080 feet above sea level.

McDowell Mountain Regional Park, sprawled over some twenty thousand acres, is located fifteen miles northeast of Scottsdale. It is situated in the northeast foothills and alluvial plains of the mountains. The Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Reservation, bisected by the Verde River, lies directly east of the park. The Tonto National Forest is to the north. The park site slopes toward the Verde, with a variance in elevation of some 1,550 feet (from 3,100 to 1,550 feet above sea level). The Verde, a river that runs 'wet' the year-round, is fed by the Bartlett Reservoir. The crumbling remains of Fort McDowell, established by five companies of California volunteers in the summer of 1865, lie adjacent to the southeast boundary of the park on the Indian Reservation.

McDowell is the best example of desert cattle range close to the Phoenix urban area. Mining in this district has been of little consequence and frustrating to numerous prospectors.

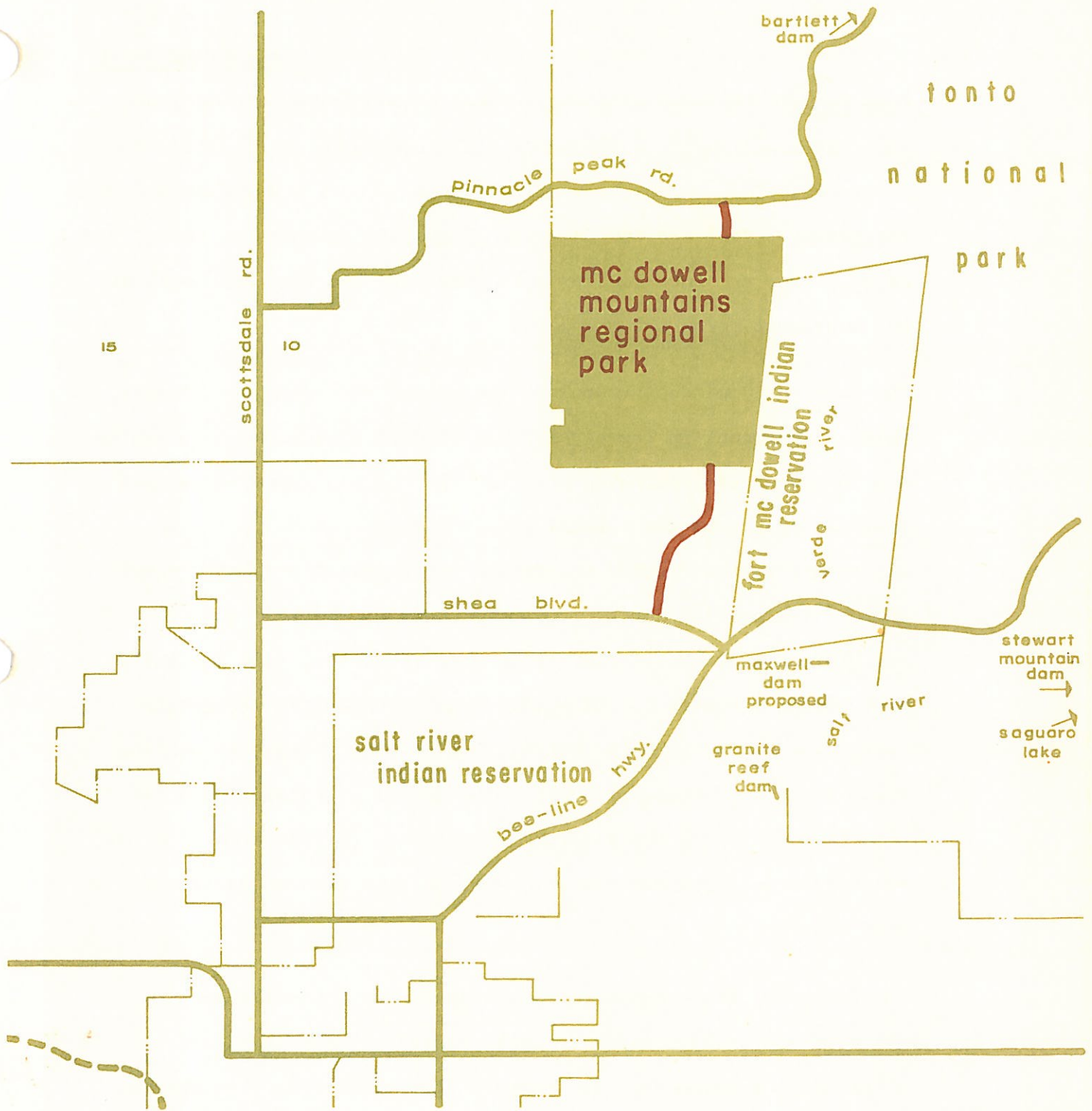
Population Characteristics: The projected estimated population of persons twelve years and over for the McDowell Region of Use is: Total Urban - 276,670; Total County Rural - 75,920; Combined Total - 353,000.

**1980 ESTIMATED POPULATION 12 AND OVER
BY REGIONS OF USE FOR EACH REGIONAL AND
SEMI REGIONAL PARK**

Regional Park Region of Use	Urban Low Density	Urban Medium Density	Urban High Density	Total Urban	Total County Rural	Combined Totals To Nearest Thousand
White Tanks		55,480		55,480	56,210	112,000
Estrella	3,650	249,660	120,450	373,760	56,940	431,000
McDowell	39,420	237,250		276,670	75,920	353,000
Lake Pleasant	16,060	135,780		151,840	4,380	156,000
Grand Total	59,130	678,170	120,450	857,750	193,450	1,052,000
Semi Regional Park Region of Use	Urban Low Density	Urban Medium Density	Urban High Density	Total Urban	Total County Rural	Combined Totals Nearest Hundred
*Squaw Peak	30,880	95,270	13,720	139,870		140,000
*South Mountain		79,200			8,030	87,200
*Papago	13,210	276,740		289,950	5,110	295,000
Cave Creek					2,190	2,200
Casey Abbott					40,000	40,000
Thunderbird	4,530	36,500		41,030	3,650	45,000
Usery		13,500		13,500	6,200	20,000
Buckeye					2,550	2,600

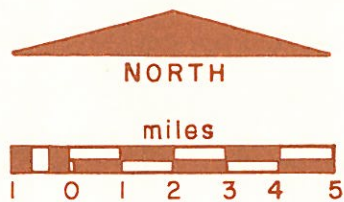
*Even though they are Phoenix city parks, Squaw Peak, South Mountain and Papago were included in this analysis because they fulfill essentially the same function as the County Semi-Regional Parks. Only parks in excess of 1,000 acres were considered. The 7 county urban parks under 1,000 acres were not included in this analysis though to a minor degree they could serve as an overflow for the major parks analyzed.

Access Routes: Two major access routes to the park will be available - Shea Boulevard, south of the park boundary, and Pinnacle Peak Road, north of the park boundary.



ACCESS ROUTES

MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS
REGIONAL PARK



C. PARK ENVIRONMENT

Topography: The McDowells are a range of mountains running generally north and south, which separates Paradise Valley from the Verde River Valley. McDowell Peak (elevation 4,002) and Thompson Peak (elevation 3,980) are the dominant geographic features of this range. They are both located a few miles to the west and south of the southwest corner of the park.

The park was denied of resources that might have made it economically significant in the development of Central Arizona and taunted men in search of precious minerals. The terrain generally slopes southeasterly from the foothills of the McDowells to the Verde River, and is too regular to provide catchments where water could collect and persist during the summer months. Cattlemen have scooped out tanks to sustain their stock; however, this insignificant amount of water is not sufficient to support an irrigation system for crops. Enough rainfall does exist, though, to provide ample moisture for desert flora. The denial of rainfall and the unsuccessful search for minerals have preserved this area from exploitation and provided the residents of this area an excellent park area.

To the north, Tonto Basin unfolds between the McDowells and the Mazatzal Mountains. Pinnacle Peak, Fraesfield Mountain, and the Asher Hills are topographic features that offer relief to the Basin. The Verde River can be observed from the higher elevations in the park, and offers a marked contrast with the surrounding desert terrain. Four Peaks, Weaver's Needle, and the Superstition Mountains are notable ground features to the east and south. The Lousley Hills, confined to the south-central portion of the park,

offer a striking setting to the area; however, for the most part, the remainder of the park is interwoven with washes - the exception being in the southwest and west-central areas which are characterized by prominent ridges and rock outcroppings. The four major drainage channels run generally from the northwest to the southeast, and determine, to a significant degree, the vehicular circulation routes.

Climate: Maricopa County and the extreme southwest is not subject to sharp seasonal differences in temperature. Half of Arizona has less than ten inches of annual rainfall, Phoenix receives about seven. Typical of most of the state, July and August are the 'wet months', and account for almost 50 percent of the annual precipitation.

History: Abundant evidence of aboriginal residence along the Verde River conclusively establishes that the area of McDowell was well known to the natives as they traveled a route close to the river. The Saguaro cactus and Yucca within the park would have been harvested for their fruits in the early summer by the residents of pre-historic villages along the river.

Early French-American trappers took beaver from the Verde. There is evidence that the river was known to them and to Spanish military explorers as the Francisco River. The first concise records of travel along the Verde were recorded by Antonie Laroux during the period of the American penetration of the West in 1854.

King S. Woolsey's expedition against the Tonto Apache in 1864 led indirectly to the establishment of Fort McDowell and to settlement of the immediate area. In reaching the Verde Valley, the expedi-

tion crossed what is now the McDowell Mountain Regional Park and continued across the upper portion of Paradise Valley. In time, this trail became known as the Stoneman Road and became the supply route connecting Fort Verde (then Camp Lincoln) with Fort McDowell (then Camp McDowell).

Stock raising was the only source of income in the region after bootlegging lost its lure. Ranching provided biscuits and beans for the men who worked the stock on the desert range at the upper end of Paradise Valley. The range industry acquired a foothold in the region soon after the Fort was established in 1865 and the Apache raids had been discouraged. Within a few years, cattle were grazing on the open range surrounding the park. One of the first cattle 'outfits' in the vicinity was that of Hinds and Hooker, which contracted to supply the Fort with beef in the early 1870's. Today, most of the land within the park boundary is rated by the State Land Department as capable of supporting less than six head of cattle per square mile.

Homestead filings on the perimeter of the park were more numerous than those within. Several homesteads are worth mentioning, though, and they are: Clayton Whitehead, Pemberton, and Glenn L. Moore.

Habitations and Settlements: Fort McDowell was the only community in the vicinity of the McDowell Mountains. Until the troops withdrew in 1890, it was not only a military post of importance but the premier trading post accessible to the Tonto Basin country and the cattle ranges of northern Maricopa and Yavapai Counties. Additionally, social events at the post were an acceptable adjunct to the

lonely life of cattlemen and prospectors alike. Mail service was provided by military courier even before the establishment of a post office at the Fort in about 1869. The job of postmaster was usually given to the owner of the Sutler store, the post trader. John Y. T. Smith was such a man and became the first postmaster of this area. Mr. Smith stimulated development in the Salt River Valley when he opened the first hay camp to supply the forage needs of animals at the Fort. Many of the Fort's soldiers took interest in the area and became residents after their tour in the army was completed.

There is some indication the Dixie Mining District had a small start in mining; however, there is no indication that it was very productive because it was never recorded on the list of Arizona Mining Districts by the United States Bureau of Mines. This does not eliminate the possibility that prospectors may have grubbed out small 'glory holes' or surface mines in the immediate vicinity.

Archaeology: Ho-Ho-Kam sites within the park include both sherd areas and the remains of small temporary camps. The sherd areas probably represent short-tenure camps of people who came to the area to hunt, gather and collect stone for the manufacture of artifacts. The camps were probably only seasonally occupied while some wild plant crop was being harvested. The archaeological sites within the park boundary were located along the arroyos. It is not possible to assign certain dates to any of the sites as no distinct ceramics were found. The archaeological findings are not significant to recommend further investigation.

Geology: Consistent with other parks in the County System, McDowell

starts in the Precambrian Era. Schist, formed fifteen hundred million years ago, is present, intruded by slightly younger granite. There are two major faults in this region...one is east-west through the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers, and the other is implied in the north-south valley of the Verde River. A rare variety of schist is exposed in the southwest corner of Section 6. It is composed of quartz, muscovite, and biotite, and is a mass of needle-shaped crystals. The best granite exposure is at Rock Knob in the northwest corner of Section 18, and in a hill reaching an elevation of 3,065 feet above sea level in the southwest corner of Section 19.

Hydrology: Certainly one of the important requirements in the development of any regional park is water. In this instance, the surface water runoff from the mountains is rapid, due to the steep slopes and large areas of exposed rock. However, a portion of this runoff, and some of the rainfall, finds its way into the coarse stream-laid deposits and percolates downward to the water table. Another portion is stored as underflow in the major washes of recent fill and/or in the upper layers of the older crust.

The groundwater in the McDowell area is of good quality for domestic use. Thus, a large diameter well of about 820 feet depth might yield up to 100,000 gallons of water a day for park use.

Zoology: All elevations fall within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone and support vegetation typical of this Zone. Because of the lack of abrupt elevation change, animals and birds roam indiscriminately over the area. Fox, deer, coyote, badger, skunk, and bobcat are found at all levels. The grizzly, wolf, and jaguar are notable

animals that have disappeared because of a steadily dropping water table from Pleistocene times, and this aridity has caused a decline, and even extinction of these animals within the park.

Botany: Several moderately distinct vegetation types are present. They can be generally designated as (1) a microphyllous shrub community, dominated by Palo Verde (*Cercidium microphyllum*) and Saguaro Cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*), (2) a local cactus community, composed of almost pure stands of Teddy Bear Cholla (*Opuntia bigeovii*) and Staghorn Cholla (*Opuntia acanthocarpa*), but often found with admixtures of Fishhook Barrel Cactus (*Feorcactus wizlizeni*), Strawberry Hedgehog (*Echinocereus engelmannii*), Desert Prickly Pear (*Opuntia engelmannii*), and Fishhook Pincushion (*Mammillaria microcarpa*). Many of these plants were used for medicine, fuel, and food.

A. WHAT IS A MASTER PLAN

A master plan is a multipurpose document that provides a basic guideline for the orderly development of a given site.

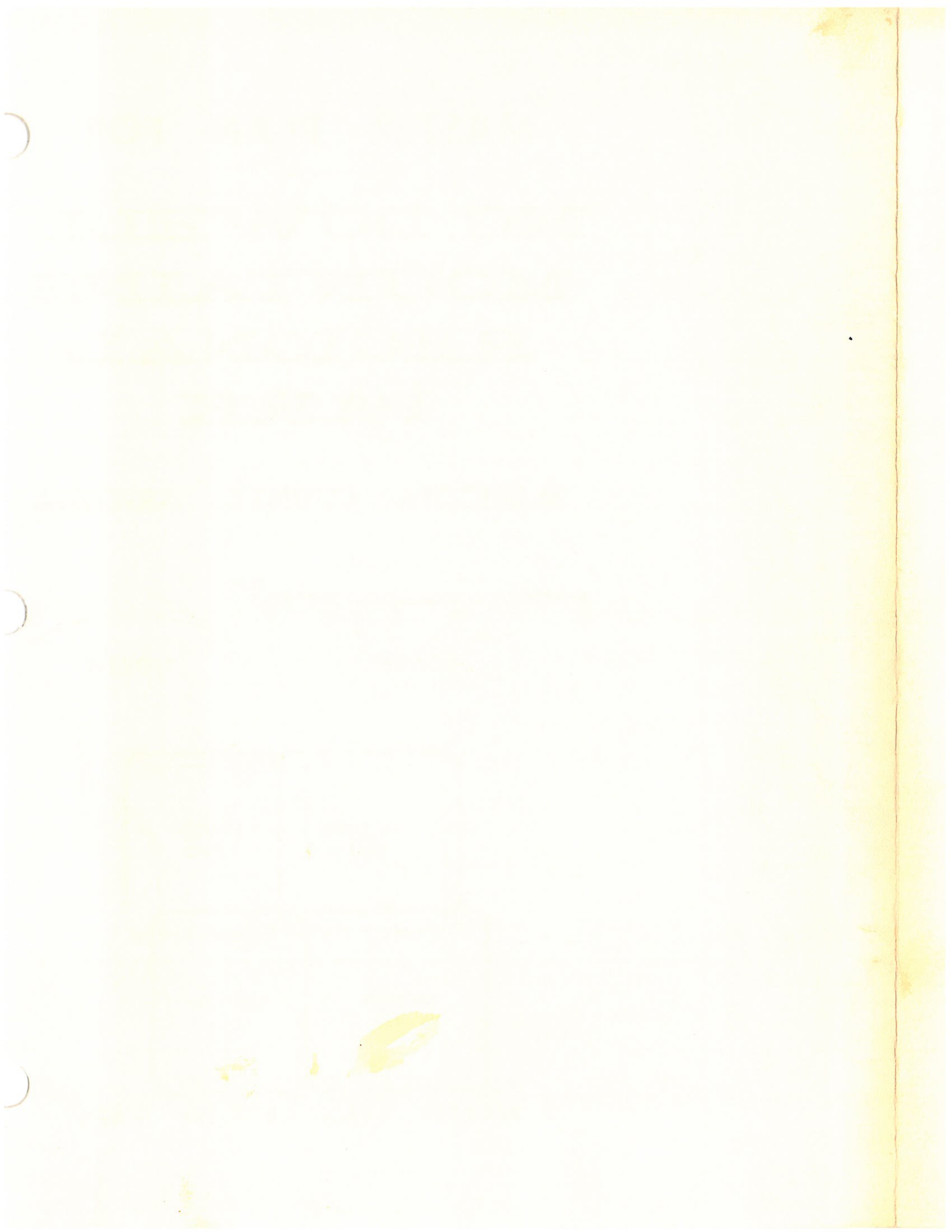
The McDowell Mountain Regional Park Master Plan is presented here in narrative and graphic form. It will help give you a better understanding of processes and considerations involved in the preparation of a plan of this magnitude. It contains an explanation of the scope of work and the design concept for this particular site. In addition, primary and secondary circulation routes, customary and special use facilities, utilities, maintenance and residential compounds, and other inclusions will be indicated in proper quantities and juxtapositions.

Thus, the McDowell Mountain Regional Park will be developed only to the extent of providing the individual patron the fullest enjoyment without endangering the naturalistic character of the park setting.



McDOWELL MOUNTAINS





B. CIRCULATION SYSTEM

One park entrance is planned for the north approach and one for the south. The north one will connect with the existing Pinnacle Peak Road and enter the park about two miles west of the northeast corner, and will extend in a southerly direction to the park. The south entrance will connect to the extension of Shea Boulevard and will enter the park about two and one-half miles west of the southeast corner. It will extend into the park in a northward direction. This main circulation route, the Parkway, will be adjacent to the western slopes of the Lousley Hills and traverse the dry washes in the central area and the ridges in the southern area.

Each entrance will have a Ranger Visitor Information Center that will control and regulate the Use Areas of the park, and will become the Initial Contact Point with the public. Attendance, regulations, literature, and other pertinent data will be distributed at these points.

Two scenic drives, one to the west and one to the east of the Parkway, will open vast areas of the park to the visitor. Strategically placed pull offs will give a change of pace and many commanding views of primitive beauty. The Western Scenic Drive traverses the ravines and near ridges so prominent in this area and rambles over the plateaus in the central section. This drive gives access to the Youth Camps and the Camping Area. The Eastern Scenic Drive nestles along the eastern slopes of the Lousley Hills, and opens vistas of canyons, the Tonto Basin, the Verde River, the Four Peaks area, and the Superstitions. This drive also gives indirect access to the Picnic area from the north or south.



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS
REGIONAL PARK



ELEVATION LEGEND

[White box]	BELOW 1600'
[Light green box]	1600 - 1800'
[Medium green box]	1800 - 2000'
[Dark green box]	2000 - 2200'
[Green box with horizontal lines]	2200 - 2400'
[Green box with vertical lines]	2400 - 2600'
[Dark green box]	ABOVE 2600'

C. RANCH COMPLEX

The Working Desert Ranch will become the backbone of McDowell Park. The Ranch House will be of architectural adobe and in local character. It will contain those elements that depict early existence in this raw land. Everything on the ranch was utilized - there was no use for anything that had no utilitarian value. All of this area will be an Interpretive Facility, from the lecture rooms to the Barn, the Stable, the Ocotillo-fenced Corral, to the Gymkana Arena where local wranglers blow off steam by throwing weekend rodeos. The Bunkhouse will be the home of the cowpoke that is working for beans, biscuits, and Ten Dollars a month....a hard life, but then, these were hard times and the pioneers were a hearty breed.

Located in the Stables will be a concession for renting horses, buckboards, and stagecoaches. Frequently, stages will leave the Complex and travel over some ten miles of interconnecting routes between the Ranch, the Settlement, the Indian Village, and the Park Interior where passengers will view beautiful scenery, stop for a change of horses at the Relay Station, and have refreshments at the Halfway House.

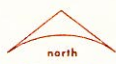
A Museum, devoted to natural and historical features of the park, will be a part of the Interpretive Exhibit at the Ranch. These exhibits will be oriented towards guided tours, self-teaching trails, and lectures. Maps, mosaics, documents, artifacts, ceramics, etc. will become an integral part of the exhibit area.

The Complex is expected to receive heavy use; therefore, ample parking has been provided. The more times a visitor can go from one facility to the next without the use of his automobile, the more pleasure he can expect to achieve.

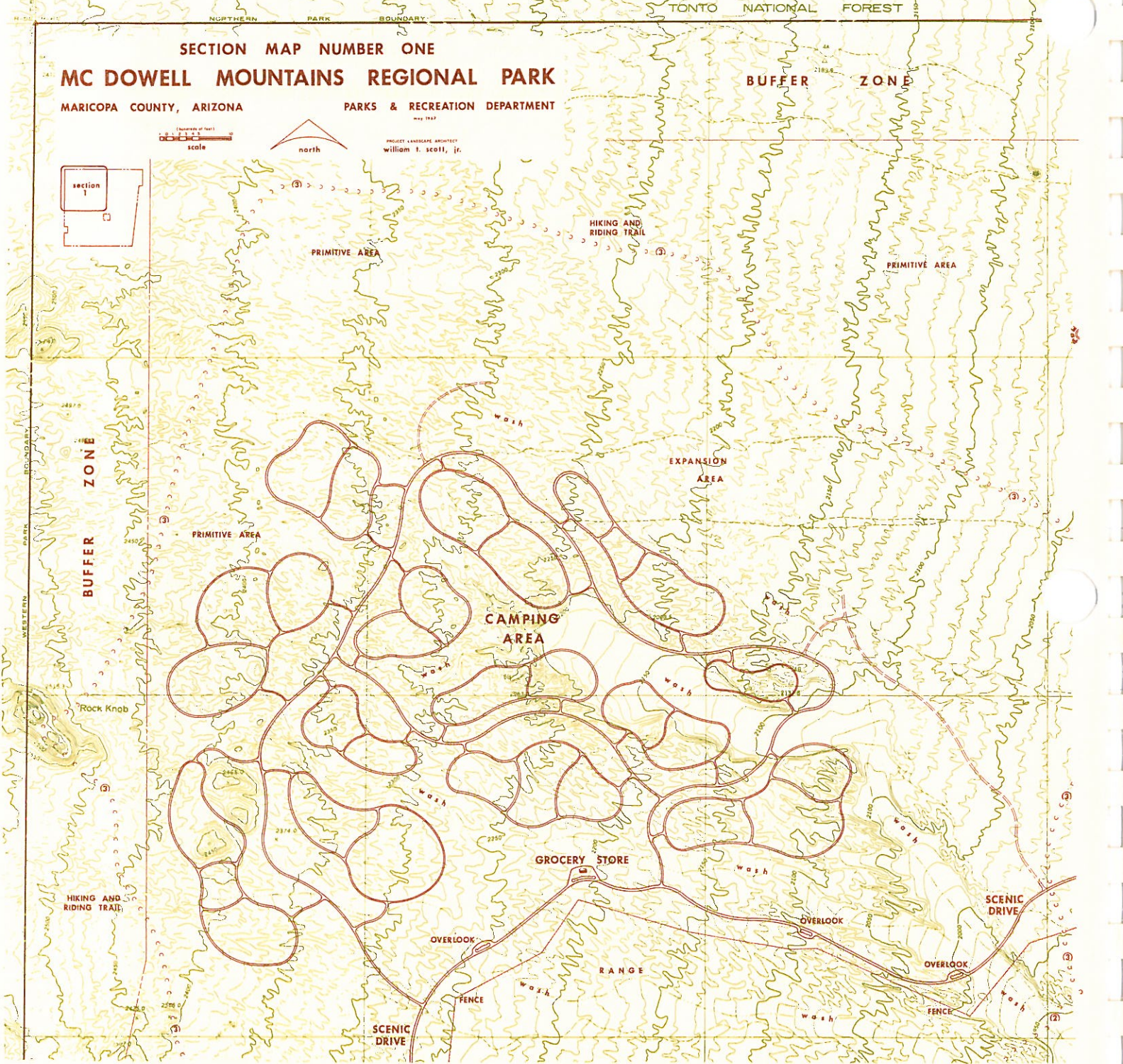
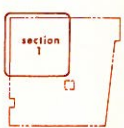
SECTION MAP NUMBER ONE MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS REGIONAL PARK

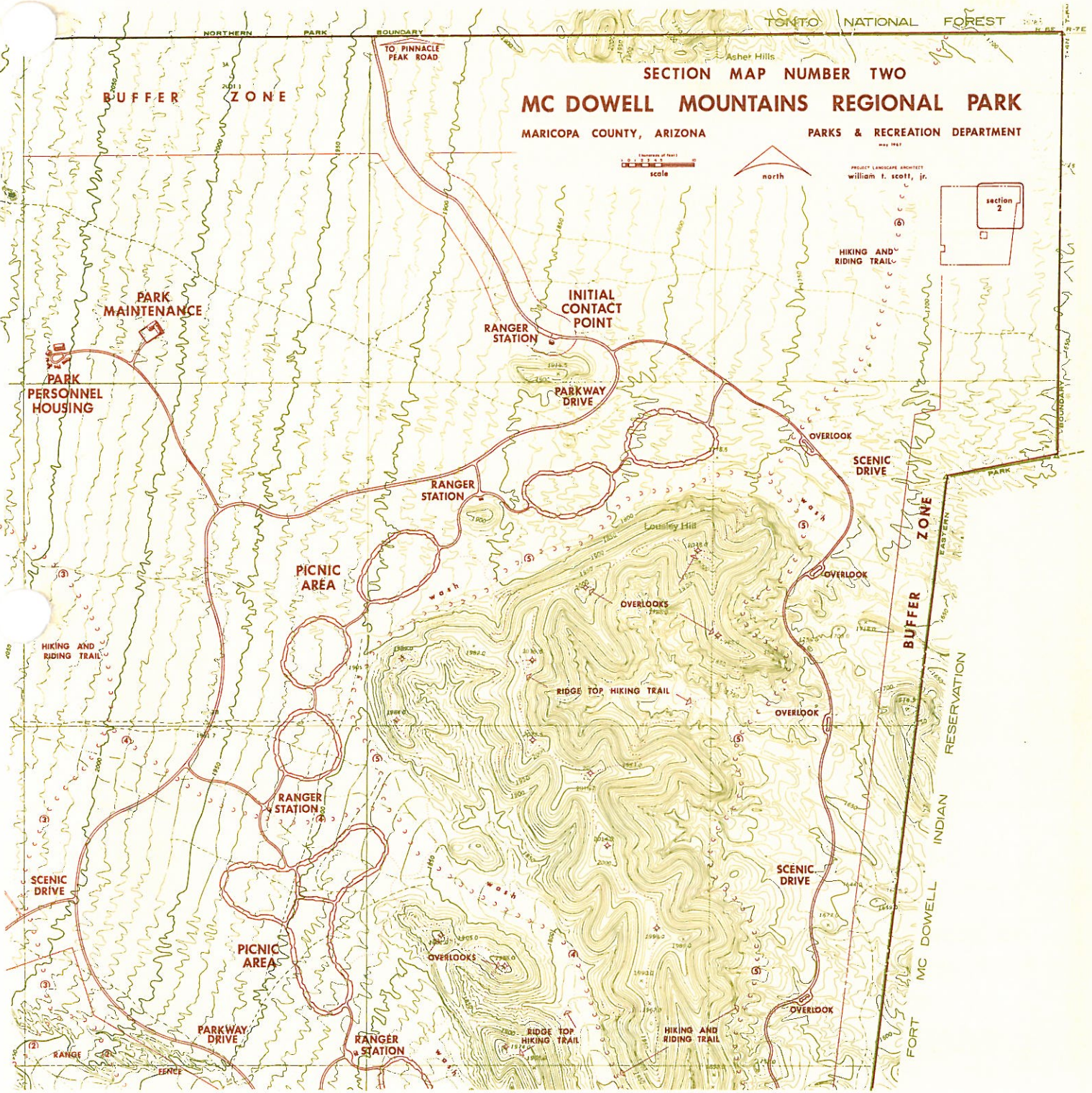
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

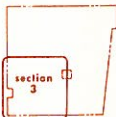
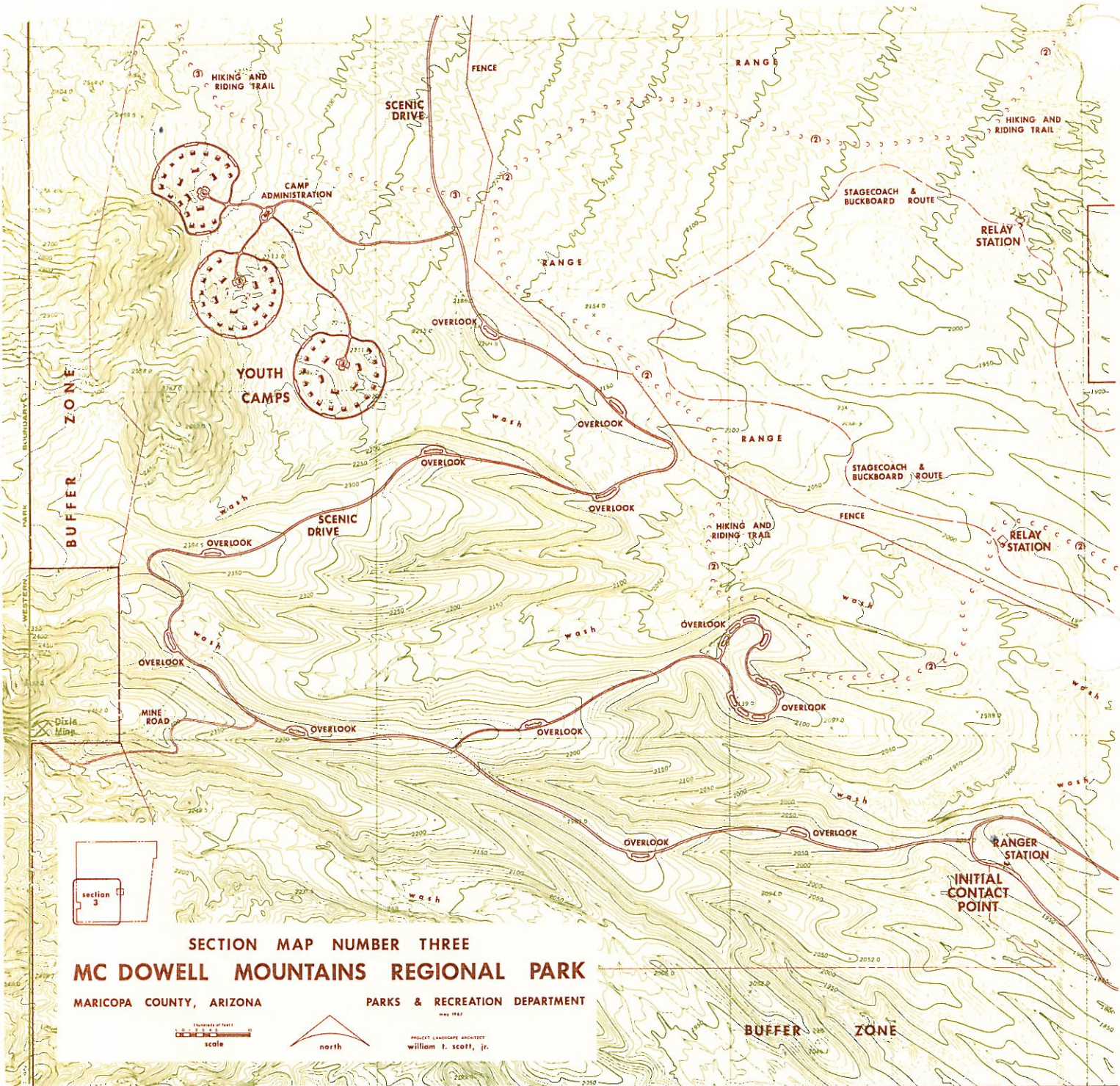
BUFFER ZONE



PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
william t. scott, jr.
may 1967







SECTION MAP NUMBER THREE
MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS REGIONAL PARK
 MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

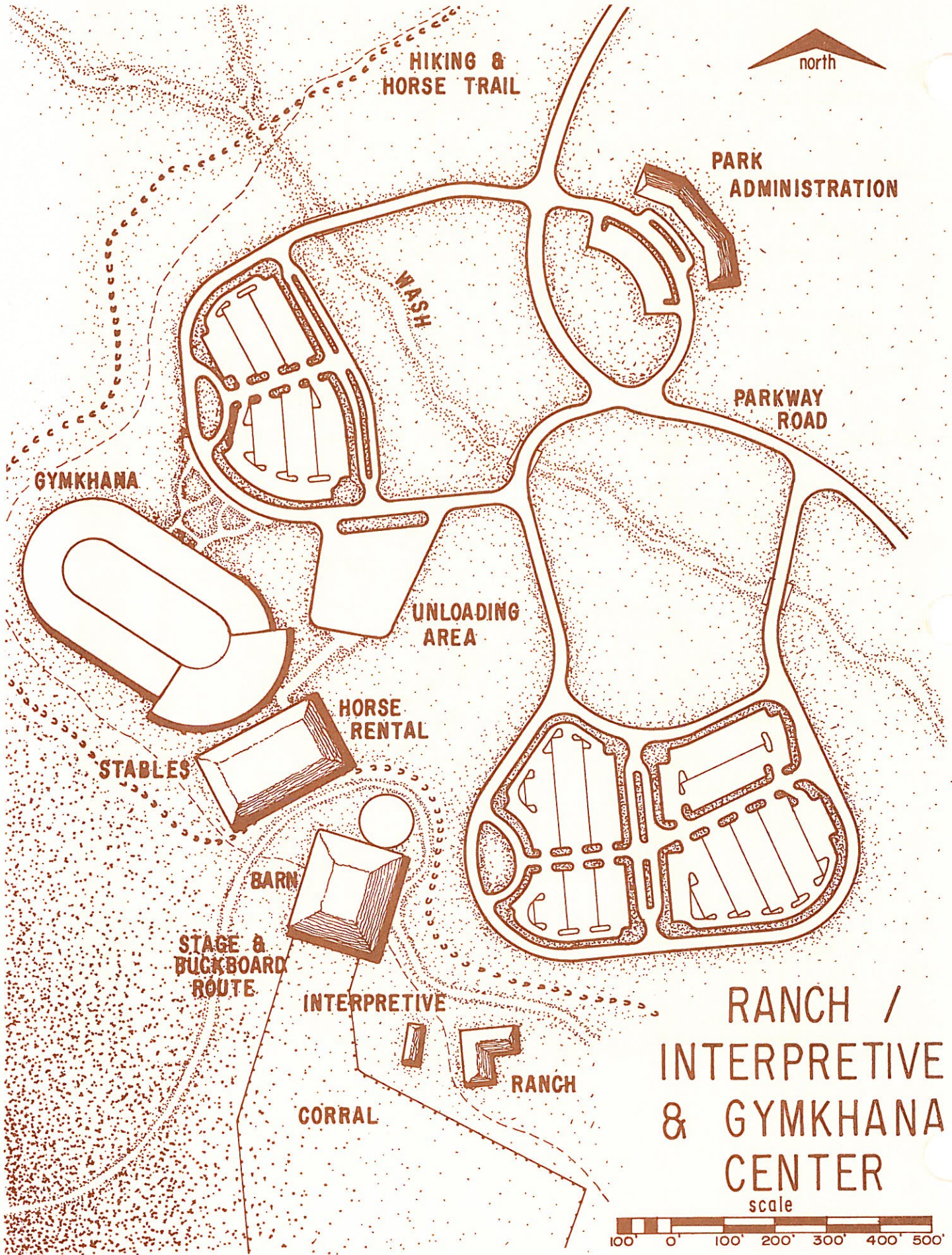


PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 william t. scott, jr.



SECTION MAP NUMBER FOUR
MC DOWELL MOUNTAINS REGIONAL PARK
 MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA
 PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
 MAY 1967

PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 WILLIAM T. SCOTT, JR.



HIKING &
HORSE TRAIL



PARK
ADMINISTRATION

WASH

PARKWAY
ROAD

GYMKHANA

UNLOADING
AREA

HORSE
RENTAL

STABLES

BARN

STAGE &
BUCKBOARD
ROUTE

INTERPRETIVE

RANCH

CORRAL

RANCH /
INTERPRETIVE
& GYMKHANA
CENTER

scale



D. SETTLEMENT AREA

A mile separates two very important facilities in this section - those being the Ranch Complex and the Settlement Area.

This Settlement will probably have several stores whose siding has been bleached by the desert sun. The shops will face each other across a narrow street. A list of possible stores that might have existed in this area would include: a livery stable, a cattle company, a stage depot, a post office, an assayer's office, a saloon, a church, a schoolhouse, and possibly, a boot hill.

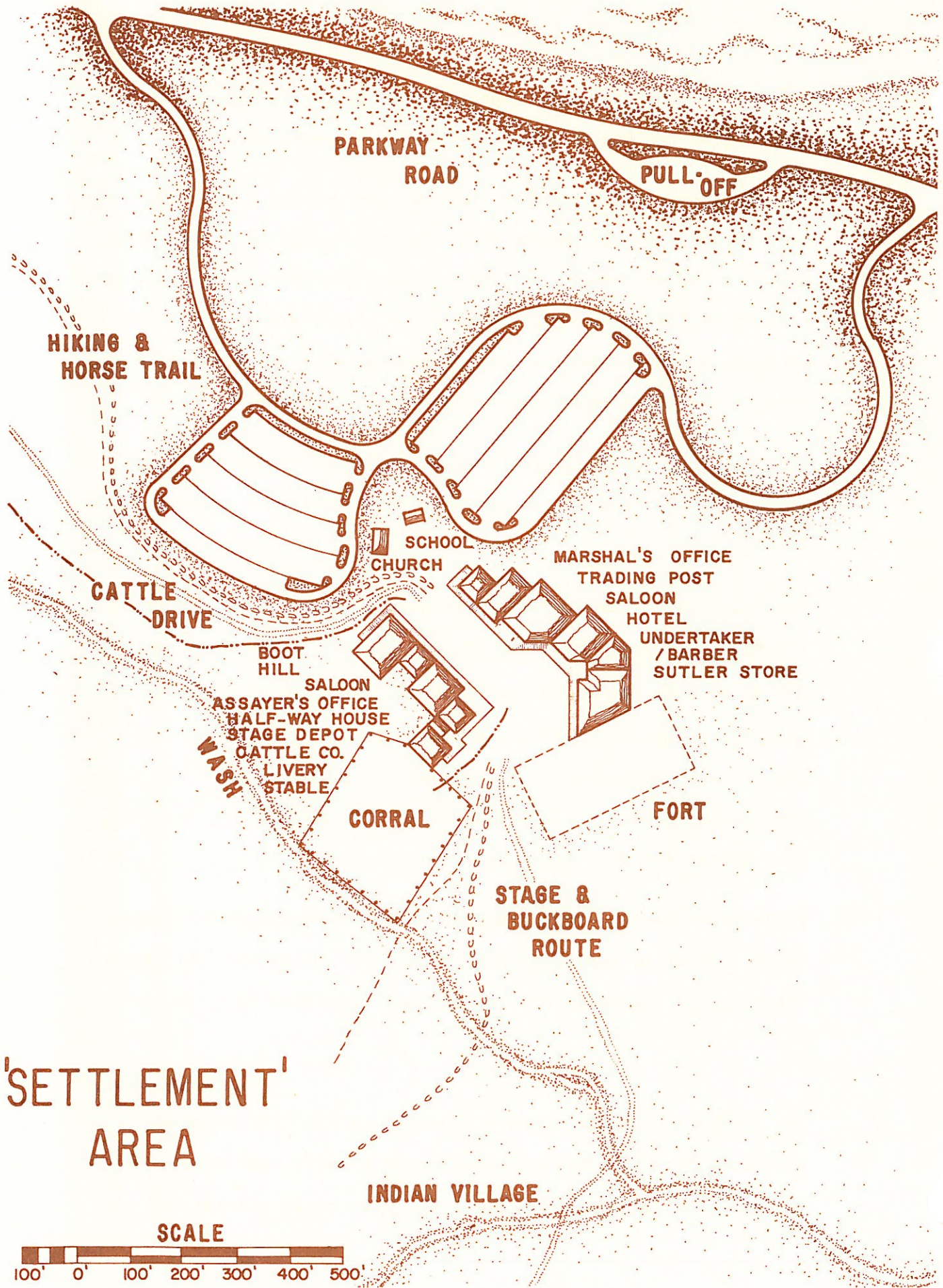
It might be of interest to the park visitor to meander through the shops and see store clerks dressed in the attire of the late 1800's.

A cattle drive could occur occasionally. It would originate at the Ranch Complex, come down the main street in the Settlement, and on to a corral at the end of town. All of this would occur amid the whoops and yells of the wranglers. It would captivate the old and young alike. There could be Indian Scouts like there were in olden days. The Indian Village is located not far away, just across the dry wash from the settlement.

It is hoped that a reconstruction of Fort McDowell can be undertaken, either by public or private means. Its historical importance to the community and to this park should be obvious.

E. INDIAN VILLAGE

The Indian Village is located adjacent to the Settlement Area. It will contain adobe hogans, situated in a small community. They will harvest cactus fruits for food, trap small animals for meat



SCALE



and hides, weave baskets and make pottery to sell at the Trading Post, and perform some ceremonial dances and rituals on festive occasions. The Indians will probably be given the opportunity to have employment in the park.

**UNIT FACILITY NEEDS BY ACTIVITY
McDOWELL REGIONAL PARK REGION OF USE
TO 1980**

Activity	Users Peak Weekend Day	Character of Unit	Number of Units	Unit of Measurement	Space per Unit	Total Space
Camping	15,610	Group of 2.5 persons	6,244	Acre	1/6 acre	1,041 acres
Picnicking	14,551	Group of 2.5 persons	5,820	Acre	1/10 acre	582.0 acres
Boating*	13,885	Group of 2.5 persons	5,554	Surface Acres	3 acres	16,662 surface acres
Water Skiing*	5,966	Group of 3 persons	1,989	Surface Acres	6 acres	11,934 surface acres
Swimming*	50,328	Individual 1	50,328	Effective Foot**	1.2 effective foot	25,164 effective feet
Fishing*	23,211	Individual 1	23,211	Lineal Foot of Shore or Surface Acre	200 feet or 1/6 acre	879 miles of shore line or 3,869 surface acres
Horseback Riding	13,311	Group of 4 persons	3,328	Trail-Mile	0.4 trail-mile	1,331 trail-miles
Hiking	8,428	Group of 4 persons	2,106	Trail-Mile	0.2 trail-mile	421 trail-miles
Nature Walks***	5,816	Individual 1	5,816			
Driving for Pleasure***	37,578	Group of 2.5 persons	15,071			
Outdoor Games***	23,476	Individual or Group Activity				
Bicycling***	18,281	Individual	18,281			

* Computed for each region of use. Not to be provided in each park.
 ** Effective Foot -- one lineal foot of shore by 100 foot wide band of water and 200 foot wide strip of beach
 *** Tabulated separately and in a different manner

F. PICNIC GROUNDS

The union between the Picnic Area and the Lousley Hills is a successful one. From the northern-most part of the Hills, a dry wash skirts the area and will offer an effective barrier against which the sites can be located. The picnic sites will have a density of approximately ten sites per acre, each having 4,500 square feet, but privacy will be maintained. This design ratio will permit about 6,170 sites to be developed on 617 acres. There will be sites that are grouped together for 'company picnickers' and indi-



○ PICNIC UNIT
 C.S. COMFORT STATION
 PICNIC UNIT SPACING 75 FT. MINIMUM
 PARKING RATIO 1.2 VEHICLES / PICNIC UNIT

TYPICAL PICNIC LOOP



vidual ones. In all cases, the sites will be screened from adjacent ones by plant material and geological formations that are indigenous to the area. There will be paths leading to the main Hiking Trails and to the Ridge-Top Trail System. Atop the ridge of the Lousley Hills are seventeen observation posts, each offering a commanding view of the park. Rest areas will be provided even though the slopes are not excessively steep. The trails are designed so that several loops are employed to insure a variety of scenery and efficiency to the hikers. The trails will provide hikes of from one to several hours in duration. The trails will also include interpretive devices that combine an educational experience with the recreation.

Individual picnic sites will have a table, fireplace grill, fire ring (for group sites only), refuse containers, shade ramada (at most sites), and each will be within 300 feet of water and a comfort station.

G. CAMPGROUNDS

It would be difficult to find a better camping area in this park. The area is primitive and located amid ample desert flora that abounds through the park. The circulation road brings the campers in the area on the perimeter, and then, via connecting roads, introduces him to the various campsites.

Once inside the camping area, the camper will have several different types of sites to choose from, depending on his equipment and his desire. Some of the sites are located together to encourage



TYPICAL CAMPGROUND LOOP

A TENT SITE

(cs) comfort station

(wh) wash house

INDIVIDUAL CAMP SITE
(tent site only) cleared tent area

B TRAILER SLIP
B₁, B₄ attached
B₂, B₃ detached



SCALE IN FEET

picnic table
fire, cooking grill
refuse container

C CAMPER SLIP

group camping. Site types provided are: tent, trailer attached, and trailer detached. Camping slips that have been designed for this area include: pull-through, back-in with trailer attached, back-in with trailer detached, pull-in, and pull-off.

Individual campsites, approximately 7,500 square feet (one-sixth of an acre), include a cleared area for tent or trailer, picnic table, fireplace grill, and are located not more than 300 feet from running water and a comfort station. Native plant material will be used to screen a site from the adjacent one. Interconnecting paths within this area will connect to the major park trail system.

1,097 acres of campgrounds are proposed for the McDowell Park. There will be facilities for some 17,000 campers on 6,582 sites. A concession will be located on the Western Scenic Drive adjacent to the Campground. It will supply the needs of the campers and picnickers.



TRAIL RIDERS

H. HIKING AND RIDING

There are more than 34 miles of riding trails traversing the wilderness areas of this park. Many of these trails also accommodate hikers; however, there are 12 miles of trail designated exclusively for hiking. The major portion of it is along the ridgetops of the Lousley Hills. This system is a rewarding one which offers a splendid panorama of the Tonto Basin and the natural scene. A series of loop trails that terminate at lookout and observation points are also connected with the picnic loops. The trail slopes are gradual but steady and lead directly to the ridgetops. The Equestrian Trails are designed to offer rides of almost any duration and varying scenery. A series of six loops will provide even the most discriminating rider with ample fodder to return and seek more adventure. There will be overnight facilities for equestrian organizations that desire such accommodations. Rest areas and water facilities will be situated along the trails for convenience. Two entrances in the park are provided for riders....one to the northeast and one in the southeast.

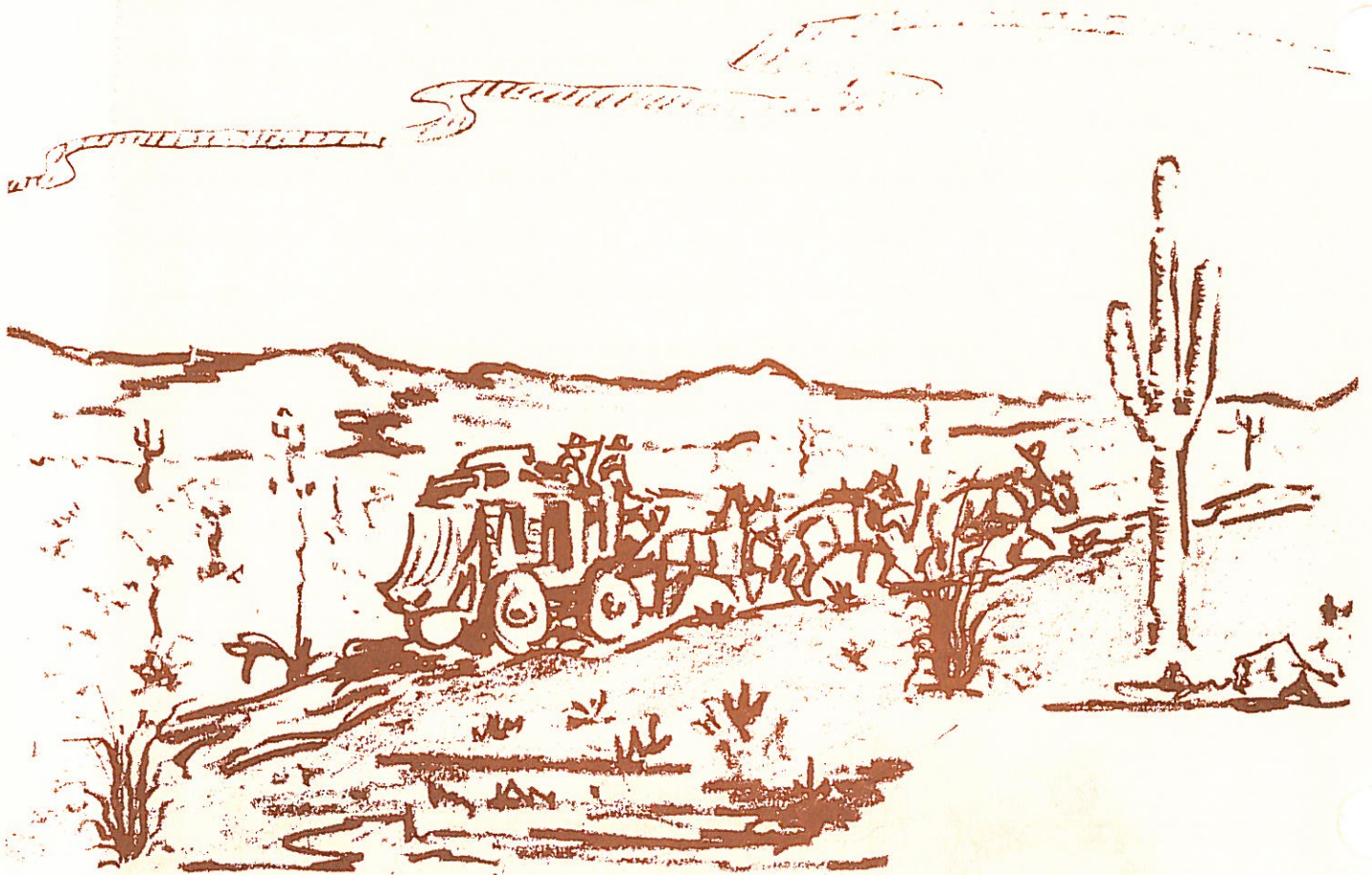


I. YOUTH CAMPS

These facilities are located in the western section around the most rugged terrain in the park. There are large boulders leaning together that provide hiding places and habitats for the young and energetic. The main Youth Camp Administration Building is found at the end of a private road; hence, all visitors to the area will have to pass this point. Thus, control and directions can be provided as needed. Separate roads connecting the individual camps will provide each area with service independent of the other units. The conflict of people versus the automobile is minimized by the use of perimeter roads around the activity areas. Church groups, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YMCA groups, and educational institutions will be able to operate independently of share common facilities.

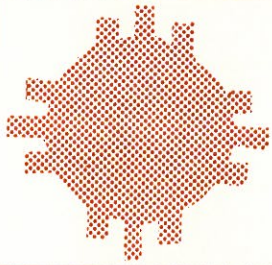


YOUTH ACTIVITY



J. PARK ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

This building will be located on the east side of Parkway Drive, adjacent to the Ranch Complex. It is accessible from the ranch via a tunnel under the Parkway. The Administration Building will be in the approximate center of all park activities and serves as the control center. It will contain the Administrative Park Supervisor, his staff, and the supporting facilities necessary for operation of this park.



BASIC FACILITIES

- A. HOUSING
- B. MAINTENANCE
- C. ELECTRIC
- D. REFUSE
- E. SANITARY
- F. WATER
- G. EQUIPMENT

We, as citizens, must not fail
because our children and their
children are the ones that will
either suffer or reap the fruits
of the decisions that we make
today.....

A. PARK PERSONNEL HOUSING

For a number of reasons, it is preferable to have employees residing on park property. Consequently, a small community will be provided within the park for the staff. Single family dwellings, dormitories, and related facilities will probably be included.

B. PARK MAINTENANCE

The maintenance compound will be located within easy walking distance of the housing area. All park vehicles and equipment will be serviced in this area. All construction facilities, instrumental to the effective and efficient operation of the park, will also be headquartered in the compound. It will be fenced in such a manner as to blend with the surrounding area.

C. ELECTRIC POWER

The most effective method of destroying the wilderness concept is to clutter the desertscape with utility poles and lines; therefore, it is recommended that all electrical and communication lines be run underground.

D. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All areas where people meet and congregate will be furnished with refuse containers, either surface or underground. It is recommended that there be a container for each site in the picnic and camping areas. There should be collection stations where individual containers can be deposited and collected by park maintenance vehicles. Refuse will be burned in a smokeless incinerator with the remaining residue to be hauled to an offsite landfill area.

E. SANITARY FACILITIES

All park facilities of this nature should be of the flush-type variety, except in remote areas along the Hiking and Riding Trails. Several methods of disposal are feasible, but septic tanks with leaching fields appear to be the most practical.

F. WATER SUPPLY

A groundwater study has been completed for the McDowell area by Heinrich J. Thiele. His recommendation is to investigate the water supply possibilities from the following sources:

- (1) Fanglomerate belt, tentatively outlined in the northeast corner and central area of the park.
- (2) Alluvial channels of major washes by surveying geophysically a few cross sections at locations which are considered practical from a park development standpoint.
- (3) Queena Harry area in the Verde River Valley for very large water supplies as the only promising groundwater zone nearby the park, adequate to supply a golf course. This area is on the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation.

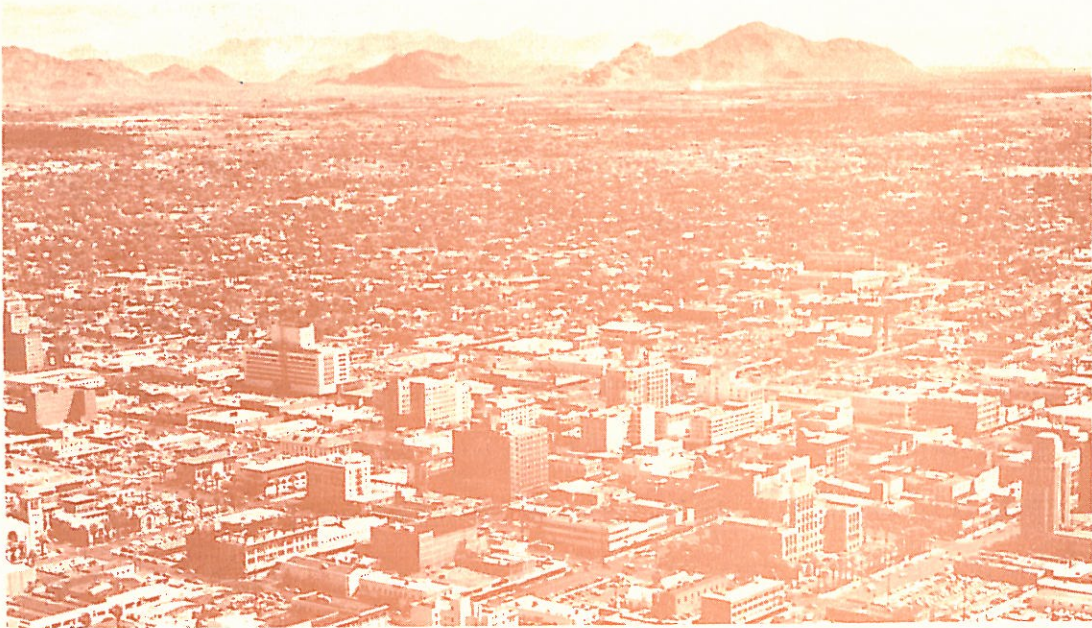
A comprehensive study of the groundwater resource is suggested to locate aquifers and determine their longevity and capacity. Then a complete water system plan should be prepared, showing proposed facilities and their water requirements.

G. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

There should be adequate communications between the various major park facilities and the mobile crews, so that emergencies can be properly handled. It is imperative that every safety precaution be provided the park visitor, as well as the employees. Fire protection must also be available within the park, including necessary equipment and properly trained park personnel.



PHOENIX YESTERYEAR



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PHOENIX TODAY