

## 2.0 PHYSICAL SETTING AND HISTORY

Located in a basin in the mountains of north central Arizona, the City is bordered and most influenced on the south and west by the Prescott National Forest. The natural environment is rich with rock outcroppings, unique topographical features, abundant natural vegetation, wildlife, riparian areas and archaeological resources. The average elevation is 5,400 feet above sea level. The area enjoys four definite seasons with few extremes of temperature or precipitation. The climate is generally temperate and mild, with average high temperatures ranging from 50 degrees to 90 degrees. Rainfall continues to be below average, with drought conditions being reported by various scientific institutions. Average annual precipitation prior to drought conditions was 18.8 inches per year, with the period from 2000 to 2013, reporting 13.5 inches per year.

A unique historic atmosphere is the essence of Prescott's character, setting it apart from other Arizona cities. Examples of Prescott's human-scale environment are found in the City's architecture, parking and circulation, land-use policies and opportunities for social interaction.

Current archeological cultural resource investigations reveal occupation patterns of pre-historic Indian peoples as early as AD 700. Documentation of the nature of the prehistoric excavations around Willow and Watson Lakes will continue with the artifacts related to the Prescott Culture AD 700 – 1100 ultimately to be preserved in place as a public viewing park and artifacts archived at Sharlot Hall Museum, a state museum on West Gurley Street in Prescott.

More urban historic archeological sites located in the lowest elevations of Prescott basin along Granite Creek have revealed artifacts of later settlement associated with the current population of non-indigenous residents. These objects and interpretation of the locations where they were found will also be available for public display at Sharlot Hall museum, interpreting The Central Arizona Highlands.

The region was once part of a vast area occupied by hunting and gathering American Indian people. The local inhabitants were not exclusively hunters and gatherers and lived in the greater Prescott area in seasonal camps. This group was one of three geographically divided Yavapai groups and later became known as the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. They were allocated approximately 1,400 acres of land by the federal government, forming the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Reservation which is now encompassed by the City of Prescott on three sides.

Although initial European contact occurred in the late 1500s, it was not until the 1860s that significant non-native populations began permanently settling the Prescott area. Prescott was established as a town and became the Territorial Capital of Arizona in 1864. Prescott was a planned community from the beginning with the original townsite laid out in a grid pattern surrounding a central courthouse plaza. The capital was moved briefly to Tucson and eventually to Phoenix, but during the late 1800s, Prescott again served as the state's territorial capital. The original Governor's Mansion is now preserved at Sharlot Hall Museum near downtown Prescott on the original site.

The early economy of the area centered on mining, cattle ranching and government, making Prescott the economic and political center of north central Arizona. Supporting commercial enterprises continued to expand in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. In July of 1900, a fire destroyed much of Prescott's commercial district. Following the fire, most buildings in the downtown area were reconstructed of brick and masonry, providing today's rich architectural heritage. Some 800 city structures are listed individually or as part of fourteen historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places. One archeological district on city owned land is included in the register of thirteen city designated historic preservation districts.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Prescott developed as an important location for health services and facilities. For many years, Prescott's clean air and temperate climate drew tubercular and other respiratory patients to the area for treatment. Fort Whipple, originally established as a military outpost to protect the territorial capital and the many miners in the area, is today the Northern Arizona Veteran's Administration Health Care Center.

Also during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the arts, cultural and educational assets of Prescott have flourished along with health care. Sharlot Hall Museum was founded in 1929 by state historian, Sharlot M. Hall and other local influential Prescott businessmen to preserve and restore the territorial governor's mansion. The museum campus and the collections, exhibits, educational and performing arts programs have been expanded over the years with a major regional archive focusing on Central Arizona material and natural history. The Elks Opera House has welcomed audiences to performances since 1905. Performing arts theatres are owned and operated by the Prescott Center for the Arts, Yavapai College and the Prescott Unified School District. The Phippen Museum of Western Art and the Smoki Museum: American Indian Art and Culture contribute to the current cultural scene.

The Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe will be constructing a 44,000-square-foot Yavapai Indian Cultural Center below its Prescott Resort and Conference Center near the intersection of highways 69 and 89. The center will be open to the public. It will feature a museum, cultural education center and indoor auditorium. The cultural education center will include classroom and multi-purpose space where tribal members can learn about Yavapai-Prescott arts, traditions and language.

The presence of public and private post-secondary education constitutes an important force in the Prescott economy and cultural surroundings. Prescott College, a private liberal arts college, was established in the 1960s. The late 1960s also saw the founding of Yavapai Community College. In 1978, Embry Riddle Aeronautical University established a large campus in the community. Northern Arizona University has a presence in Prescott, as does North Central University, an on-line educational institution, and Old Dominion University which is located on the Yavapai College campus. Prescott continues to be an economic, cultural, educational and political center of Yavapai County and the seat of the county government.