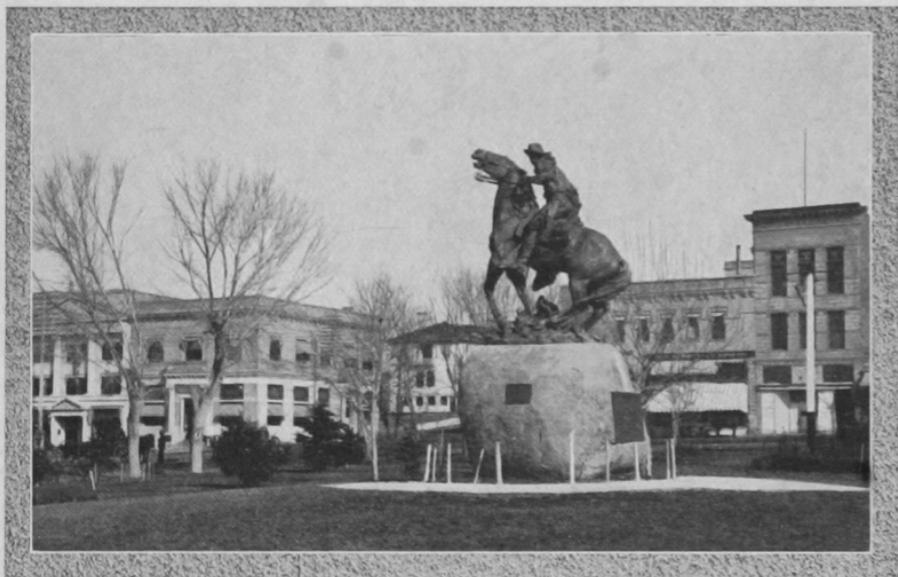


Climatological and Health Data of

Prescott

Yavapai County, Arizona—*the Place to Live*



Rough-rider Monument in Prescott Plaza



Compiled under the supervision of the Yavapai County Medical Association
By Prescott Chamber of Commerce, Address Secretary

1911



The Place to Live

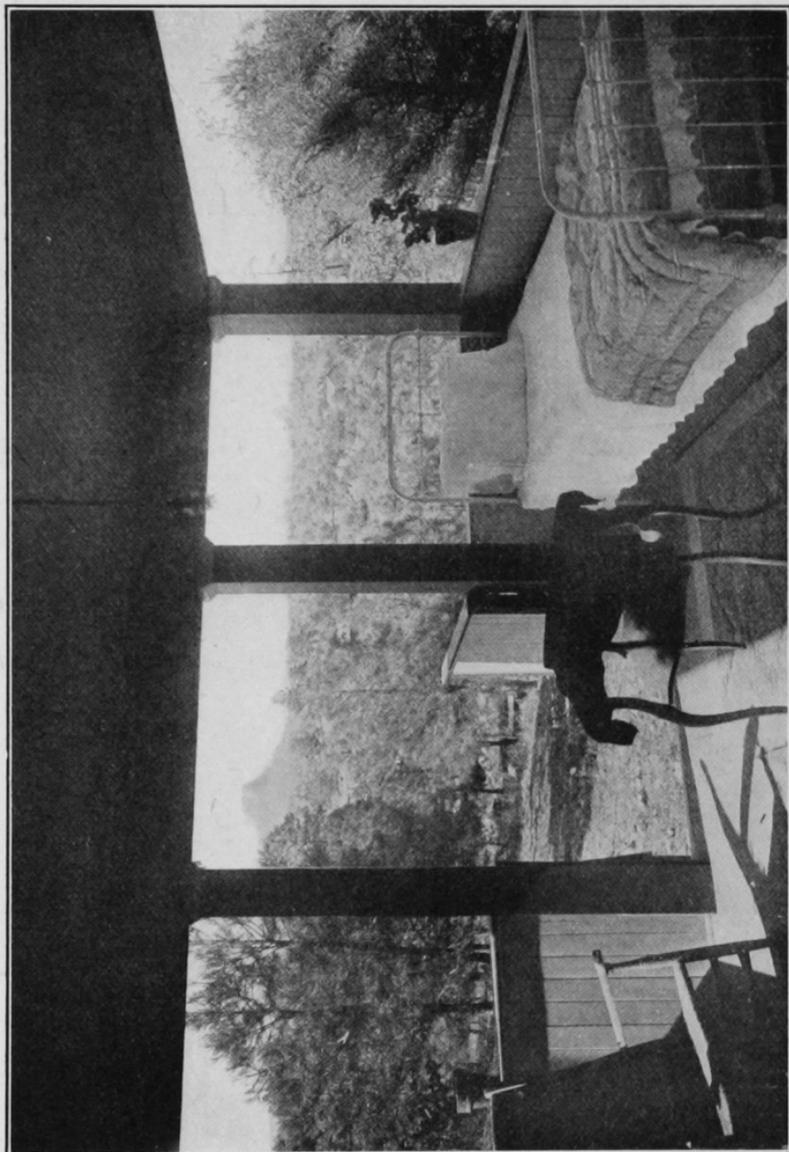
Since the beginning of its history, in 1540, when the Spanish Viceroy, Mendoza, ordered an exploration of the country now known as Arizona, this State has been misrepresented by ill-prepared or mendacious writers as a hot, arid, desert land, unfit, at certain seasons, for the habitation of the white man.

It is the purpose of this folder to present accurate data as to that part of Arizona comprised in the northern plateau region, of which Prescott, Yavapai County, is the center.

Here is a beautifully situated, substantially built, mountain town, having an altitude of 5,347 feet, a population of 6,000, an abundant supply of mountain spring water, pronounced pure by the United States Chemist, and a most modern sewer system.

With well-equipped hotels, excellent public schools, churches of nearly every denomination, entirely adequate gas and electric light service, Prescott is ready to receive and welcome all seeking its advantages, whether as to health, pleasure or business.

The climate of Prescott is its chief attraction. Its air is singularly dry, pure and tonic; its skies clear and blue; its days bright and sunny.



One of our out-of-door life facilities

Surmounting the very heart of the so-called "arid region," all its air must needs travel over hundreds of miles of sun-baked desert. Thus, one combines here all the advantages of life on the desert with those of residence in a pine-clad area.

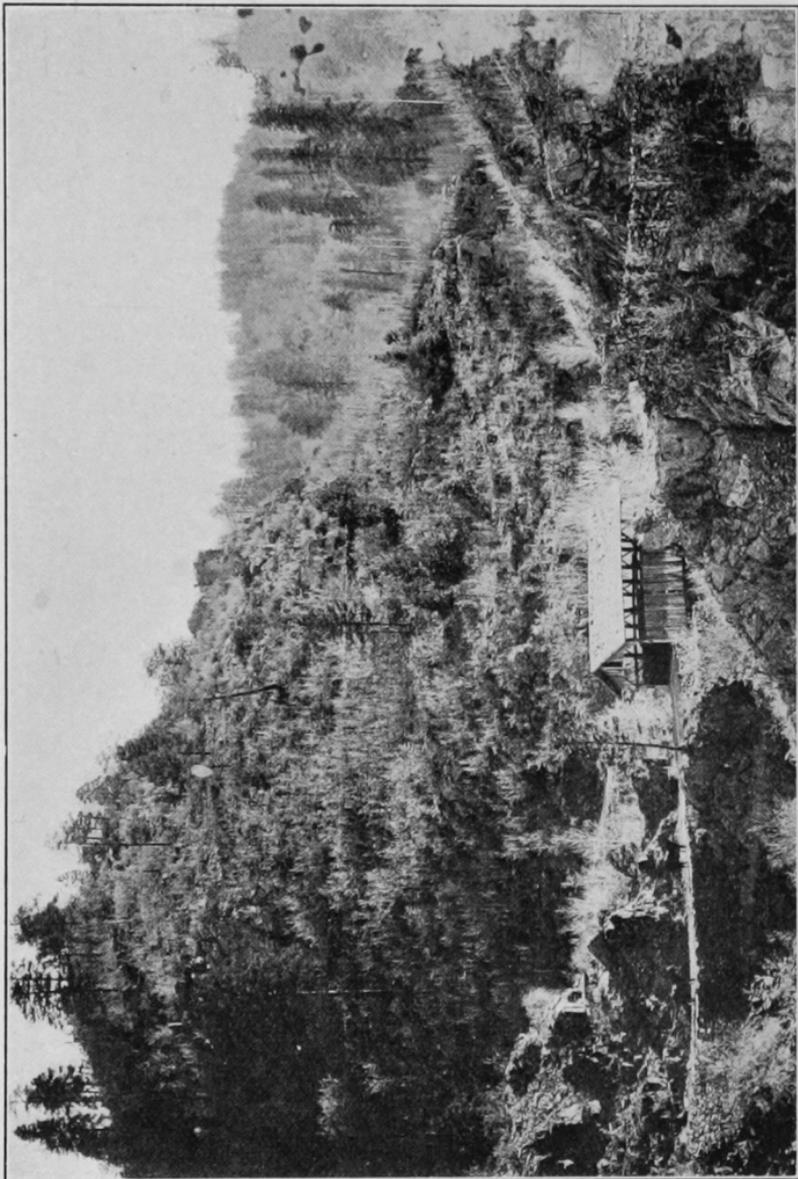
Prescott is situated in quite a thickly-wooded pine belt, which insures against severe sand-storms, so common in lower altitudes, and which protects it to a very large extent from winds. The water supply, coming from living springs twenty miles distant, is markedly clear, healthful and pleasing to the taste.

Its percentage of sunshine is very high and that of humidity extremely low. In 1910 there were 265 absolutely clear days, 55 partly cloudy and 45 cloudy; in 1909, 241 clear, 74 partly cloudy and 50 cloudy; in 1903, 248 clear, 96 partly cloudy and but 21 cloudy.

Thus we have, on an average, only two to four cloudy days in each month of the year. The relative humidity is very low at all seasons, at times remaining for a number of successive days even as low as 12 per cent.

At all seasons of the year the temperature is pleasant. July and August, the hottest months, are thoroughly enjoyable, while the winter days are delightfully mild, bright and sunny. The summer nights are cool, a blanket being requisite always. The air is, at all times, more bracing and tonic than at lower altitudes in the State.

Maximum summer temperature is from 95° to 98° F., and the mean temperature for the coldest months, January and February, is 35° and 38° respectively,



Bridge over Hassayampa River, twelve miles from Prescott

while the maximum temperature for these months is 70°. Both the cold and the heat are tempered by the low relative humidity.

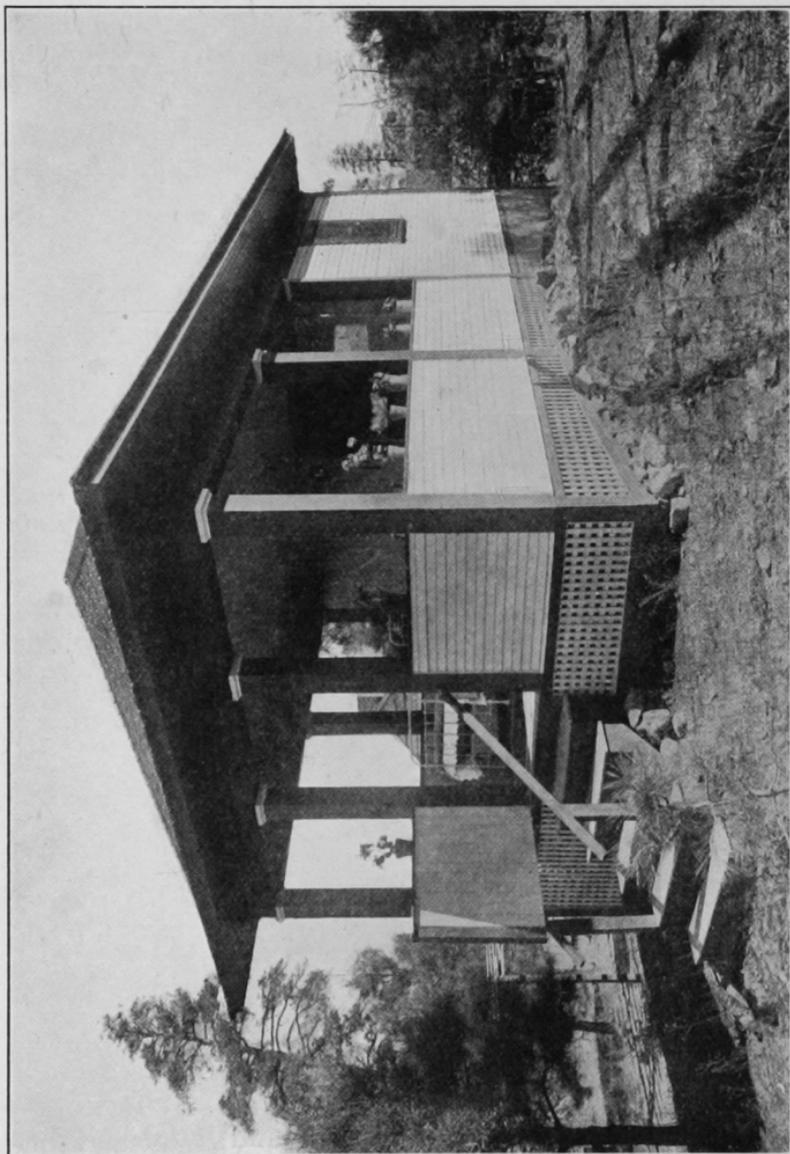
A temperature of 90° F., with a relative humidity of, say, 25 per cent., is much less noticeable than, say, 70° where the relative humidity is high.

Rainfall at Prescott averages 15.5 inches, falling chiefly in short, sharp showers in the summer season. In winter there is occasionally a slight fall of snow, which, under the influence of the bright sunshine, very quickly disappears.

Our climate challenges comparison with that of Denver and Colorado Springs. Thirty feet higher than Denver and 750 feet lower than Colorado Springs, Prescott has an annual mean temperature of 53°, or some three degrees higher than both. The summer temperatures are nearly alike, but Prescott enjoys a much less severe winter; its average wind velocity is considerably lower and its relative humidity is less than half that of either of the other two places. Its percentage of possible sunshine is also higher.

Denver, in 1909, had 149 clear days, 153 partly cloudy; Colorado Springs had 200 clear and 109 partly cloudy, while Prescott had 241 clear and 74 partly cloudy days.

An indisputably sound attest to the ideal health conditions prevalent at Prescott is found in the fact that the War Department, in nearly every case, when soldiers are returned from our possessions abroad, the men convalescing from malaria and other tropical



An open-air cottage in the suburbs

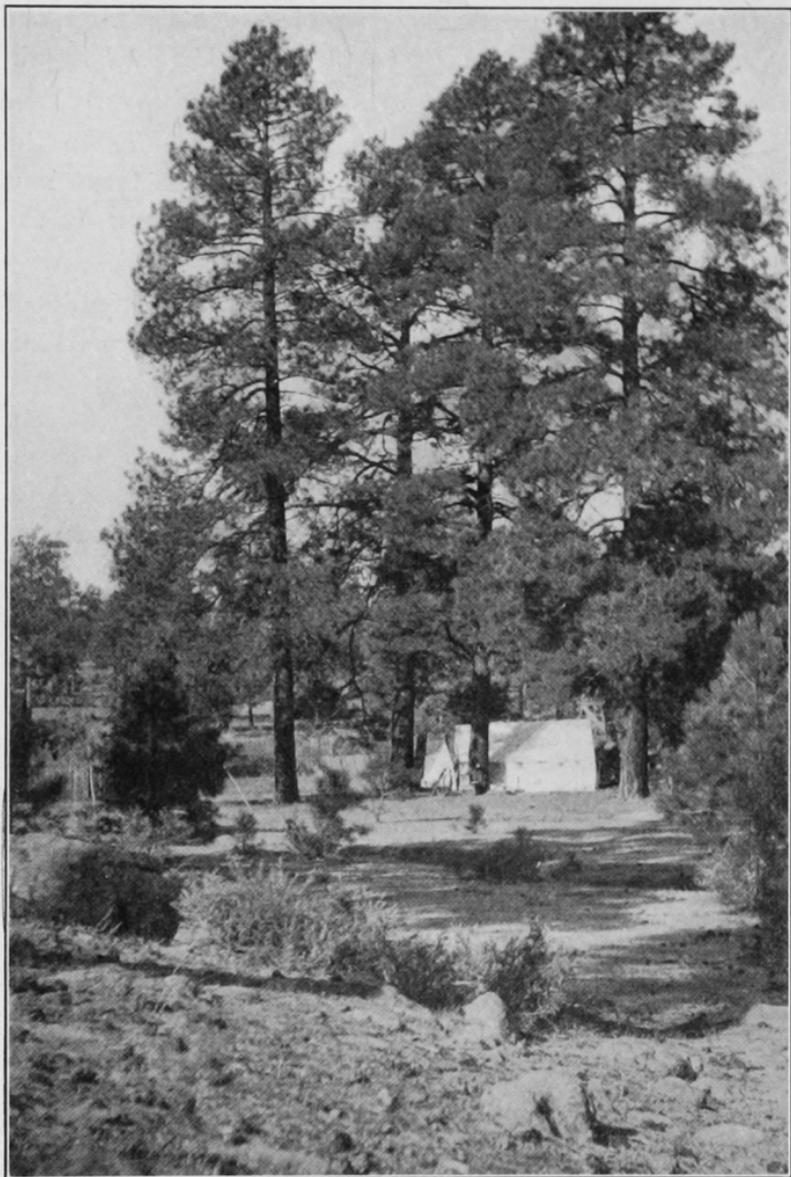
fevers, are sent to Whipple Barracks, adjoining the northern corporate limit of Prescott, there to regain their accustomed vigor.

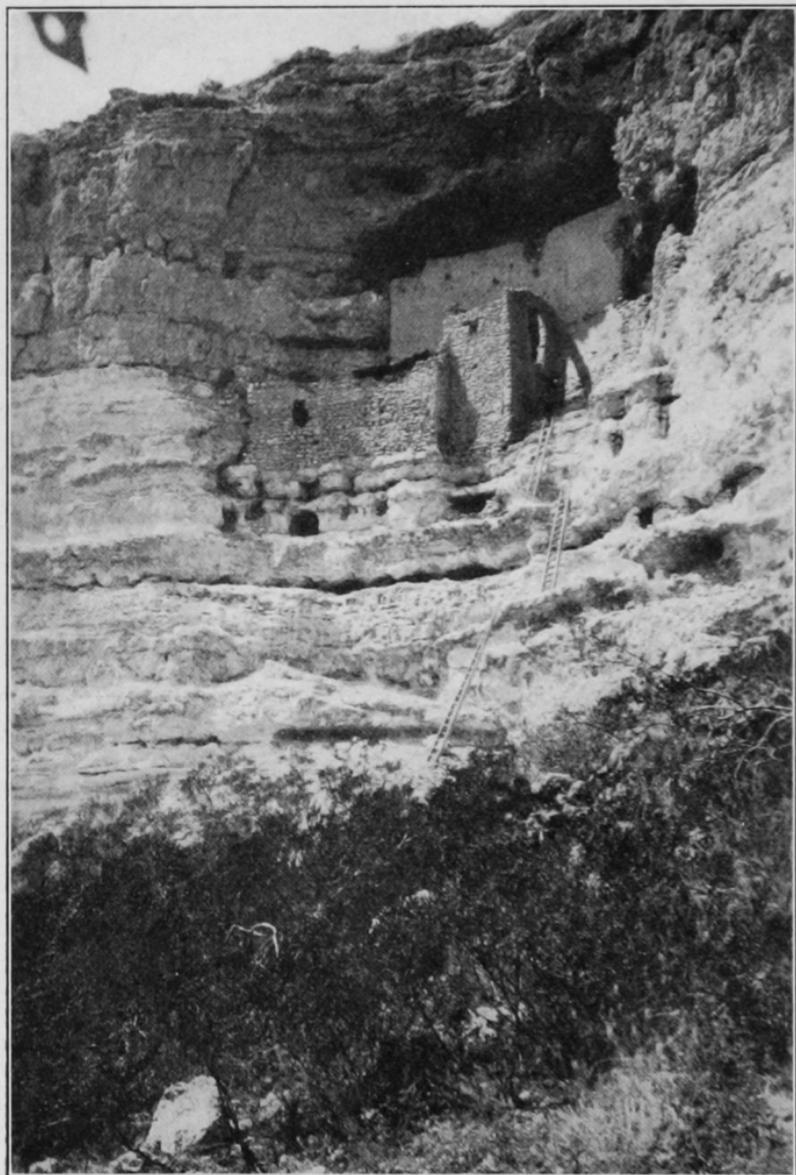
Authorities agree that the chief criterion as to the advantages possessed by any climate in the treatment of tuberculosis and other pulmonary affections, is the lure to life out of doors.

Davos Platz, in the Swiss Alps, with an altitude of 5,000 feet, an average rainfall of 36 inches and an average of 150 cloudy days in the year, is, perhaps, the most widely known resort in Europe for tuberculous patients. At Davos Platz is situated the sanatorium of Doctor Turban, whose excellent results are a conclusive argument in favor of the open-air treatment of tuberculosis at this altitude.

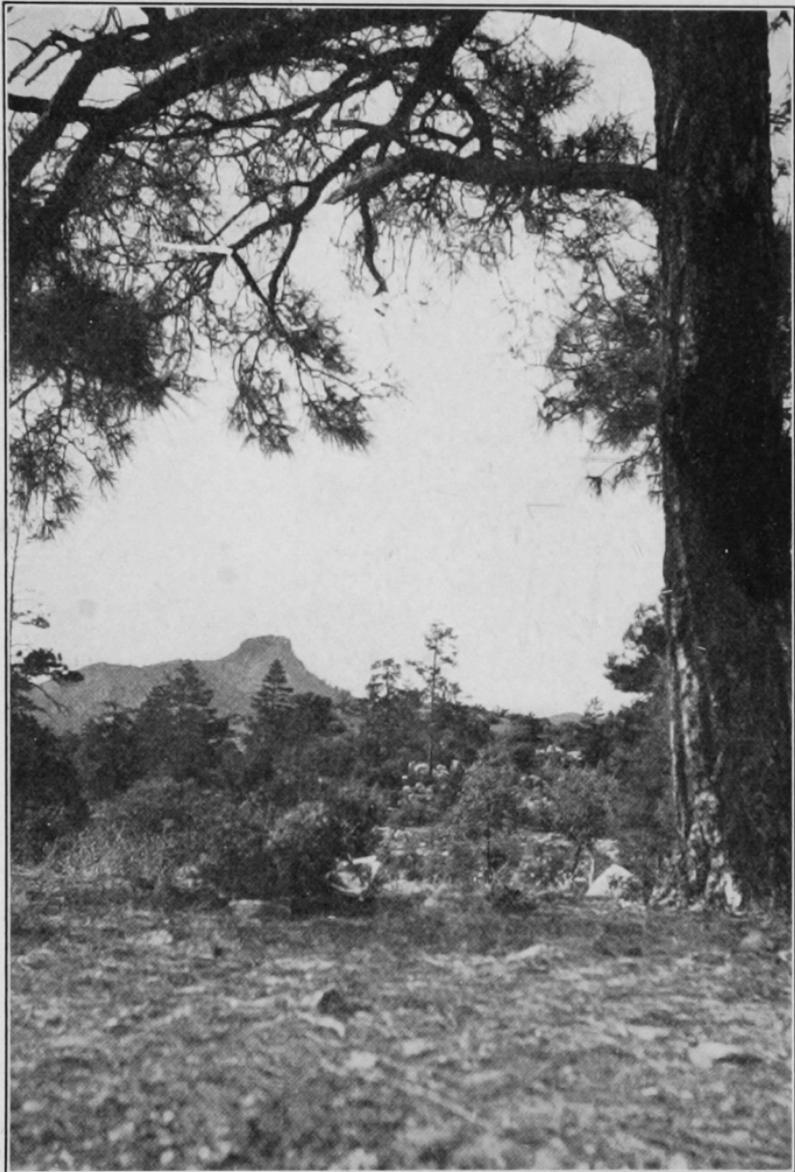
Referring to the effect of altitude in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, Doctor Solly, who has had a very wide experience, gives us some interesting statistics, in his article on climate, in Hare's "System of Therapeutics." He has collected reports of several thousand cases treated by men like Weber, Williams, Trudeau and himself at high and low altitudes. In averaging the results obtained by these men, he found that, in the first stage, 20 per cent. were cured and 44 per cent. benefited in low climates; while, in the same stage, 62 per cent. were cured and 84½ per cent. benefited in high altitudes. He says:

"The moral taught is, that a consumptive, treated in an open resort in an elevated climate, has three times as good a chance of recovery as has one treated in an





Montezuma's Castle; prehistoric
ruins near Prescott



open resort in a low climate, and twice as good a chance as one treated in a sanatorium in a low climate. In prescribing a particular resort for a case of consumption, the application of this moral, however, is dependent on many minor points that cannot here be described, but the broad truth remains that, of all climatic factors in the treatment as well as in the prevention of phthisis, elevation is by far the most powerful of them all."

More recently, Jarvis Barlow, in Kleb's work on Tuberculosis, says:

"Speaking generally, the high, dry climate, with freedom from wind-storms, where snow and rain come in showers and which possesses the greatest amount of sunshine, is recognized as the best place for uncomplicated cases of tuberculosis."

"In the climatic sense, the high altitude treatment received great impetus from this congress (International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., 1908), as accomplishing the greatest good for the largest number."

From the foregoing it is pertinent that Prescott possesses these desirable advantages in a sufficiently marked degree to focus the attention of the medical profession of the continent on the city of Prescott.

Yavapai County has long been known as a fine hunting ground. In the mountainous sections, grizzly, cinnamon and small black bears are to be encountered, while deer, lynx, catamount, mountain lion, lobo and lumber wolves, cottontail and jack-rabbit offer the huntsman's prowess large scope.



Granite Dells Lake, suburban to Prescott, in the heart of the world's greatest granite deposit

The waters of the county abound with rainbow trout, often scaling two pounds.

Quail, wild turkey and wild fowl of all kinds furnish big bags to the experienced hunter in season.

As to its scenic lure, no county in the United States presents such a varied store of natural wonders. Here are the homes of the cliff-dwellers, Montezuma's Well, Montezuma's Castle and the Indian Gardens, Iron Springs, Granite Dells and Castle Hot Springs.

To the lover and student of rugged scenery, every nook of the county presents fresh surprises. Fifteen minutes' walk from the Yavapai County court-house in Prescott, takes one into the very heart of the mountains.

Placer mining may be done by any one able to wield a pan, within a mile of the city, when other experiences pall.

Among the many resorts reached from Prescott is Castle Hot Springs, located in the Bradshaw Mountains, a spot lavishly endowed by Nature, where hot springs gush from crevices in the solid granite and whose waters, medicinally, surpass the thermal waters of any resort in Europe or America.

Communication from Prescott to these natural wonders is exceedingly easy by means of excellent automobile roads, passing through fascinating mountain scenery. The State Highway, specially built to give touring autoists perfect facilities for traversing the entire domain of Arizona, from New Mexico to California, passes through the city of Prescott. This





On Horse-thief Trail

highway, now (1911) in course of completion, will form a link in the chain of transcontinental highways which will make an automobile journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans an exhilarating holiday.

A perfect automobile road has just been completed from the center of this city to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, via Ash Fork, a distance of 130 miles, enabling auto tourists coming northward to reach the Grand Canyon comfortably within six hours.

Prescott is not a poor man's paradise. Persons seeking to recuperate their health in this section should

make provision on the basis of at least \$90 a month for the expenses of living. Employment is difficult to secure, especially for stenographers, bookkeepers, office assistants and salesmen.



A brace of wild turkeys