

Chapter 1 : Yuma, Arizona: The Last Frontier – The Differential

Get this from a library! Arizona: the last frontier.. [Joseph Miller; Ross Santee] -- History of the early frontier towns and newspaper editors of Arizona. It also has some chapters dealing with lawlessness and frontier justice.

Before the large casino-hotels of the Strip had a few popular nightclubs like the Red Rooster where Treasure Island is now located and the Pair-O-Dice Club. Basically one of the first, few nightclubs on Highway 91 - this building could possibly be considered the first casino on the Las Vegas Strip though it only had a few slots and gaming tables and was mainly used for nighttime dining and dancing. It changed owners and names several times. In 1941, it was owned by Guy Mc Afee, who, six years later, went on to open the Golden Nugget casino downtown. Still, Club Pair-O-Dice holds a substantial spot in Las Vegas history simply by existing by itself for over 10 years and being incorporated into the Last Frontier Hotel as the Club 21 casino for over 20 years. The building remained in constant use even after the New Frontier was opened north of the Last Frontier. The Last Frontier and New Frontier were both eventually demolished and replaced by the Frontier. The gambling business is definitely profitable. That million according to Mayor Ernest Cragin, was recouped the very first year. Since then profits have averaged only slightly lower. With nine such lucrative active gambling houses in the downtown area and hundreds of slot machines scattered all over town, it would certainly seem that license fees could be raised and raised again without ruining the gambling business. But gamblers, like nearly everybody also run away from high taxation. Their bars pay license fees only one-third as high as those within the city. Their slot-machine and crap-table licenses cost less. Instead of paying high city real estate taxes on expensive downtown land, they spread all over low-cost desert acres, where county taxes are only one-third as great. Thus the gambling interests, virtually the same people in town as out on the Strip, have a tremendous lever to use whenever the city thinks about increasing gambling taxes. Like most things in history, the Last Frontier was a conglomeration of various earlier elements. Such ideas and developments were noticed by many others, including Thomas Hull who brought his successful California chain of El Rancho Hotels to Las Vegas and after much careful consideration and input from local businessmen chose its location on what is now near the south-west corner of Sahara Avenue and the current Las Vegas Strip. Las Vegas history is full of falsely exaggerated tales. He expanded on the Dude Ranch developments in Las Vegas in a highly stylized way and after much well-thought out planning added a casino-hotel in Vegas to his Fresno, Indio, Bakersfield and Sacramento motel chain. At the same time, Texas movie-chain owner, R. The mini-gambling-boom happening in Las Vegas was obviously noticed by many other promoters and in Tony Cornero Meadows Casino owner came back to open his S. Rex Casino in the Apache Hotel. His prior experience in running NYC Prohibition Era speak-easy nightclubs including the Stork Club gave him a big advantage when building his mini-nightclub-empire in Hollywood. His Flamingo was to be the next logical link in his chain. But, before there ever was a Flamingo Hotel - there was the most lavish hotel ever built in Las Vegas. It offered even more comforts than the El Rancho. The Last Frontier might be considered the first casino-hotel to establish a theme. The hotel offered Old West stagecoach rides to and from the airport and to the downtown area. Employees wore western outfits. An Old Western Village was placed on the south left. In the Frontier Village and Silver Slipper were set up on the north end. In following the Dude Ranch pattern, The Last Frontier went so far as to build a corral and rodeo grounds behind its main buildings and held regular Wild West events and parades. This area, that once set trends in Las Vegas, is coming back to life in new forms. The Trump Tower has opened just to the left of the former rodeo grounds. Wynn Las Vegas is now across the street from this hotel and the Encore has been built across the Strip from the duckpond seen at the right edge of this picture - where the Desert Inn stood for 54 years. Few people could have foreseen the lively future of this Pair-O-Dice location. This area of the highway was about a mile from the city limits and about two miles from the more popular downtown area of tightly packed, neon lit casinos. Casino developers, in the 1940s, saw the benefits of low-priced land and low-taxation out on the County Strip. The Last Frontier owners likely saw the budget benefits of keeping the Pair-O-Dice building and using it as part of their new hotel. Hotel guests can be seen relaxing near the pool which was set, in front, right next to the highway.

Chapter 2 : American frontier - Wikipedia

Companion piece to [the editor's] The Arizona story.

Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap In the colonial era, before , the west was of high priority for settlers and politicians. The American frontier began when Jamestown , Virginia was settled by the English in . In the earliest days of European settlement of the Atlantic coast, until about , the frontier was essentially any part of the interior of the continent beyond the fringe of existing settlements along the Atlantic coast. Only a few thousand French migrated to Canada; these habitants settled in villages along the St. Lawrence River , building communities that remained stable for long stretches; they did not simply jump west the way the British did. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and mid-west region they seldom settled down. French settlement was limited to a few very small villages such as Kaskaskia, Illinois [8] as well as a larger settlement around New Orleans. Likewise, the Dutch set up fur trading posts in the Hudson River valley, followed by large grants of land to rich landowning patroons who brought in tenant farmers who created compact, permanent villages. They created a dense rural settlement in upstate New York, but they did not push westward. These areas remained primarily in subsistence agriculture, and as a result by the s these societies were highly egalitarian, as explained by historian Jackson Turner Main: The typical frontier society therefore was one in which class distinctions were minimized. The wealthy speculator, if one was involved, usually remained at home, so that ordinarily no one of wealth was a resident. The class of landless poor was small. The great majority were landowners, most of whom were also poor because they were starting with little property and had not yet cleared much land nor had they acquired the farm tools and animals which would one day make them prosperous. Few artisans settled on the frontier except for those who practiced a trade to supplement their primary occupation of farming. There might be a storekeeper, a minister, and perhaps a doctor; and there were a number of landless laborers. All the rest were farmers. North Carolina was representative. However frontier areas of that had good river connections were increasingly transformed into plantation agriculture. Rich men came in, bought up the good land, and worked it with slaves. The area was no longer "frontier". It had a stratified society comprising a powerful upper-class white landowning gentry, a small middle-class, a fairly large group of landless or tenant white farmers, and a growing slave population at the bottom of the social pyramid. Unlike the North, where small towns and even cities were common, the South was overwhelmingly rural. Land ownership brought a degree of independence as well as a vote for local and provincial offices. The typical New England settlements were quite compact and small—under a square mile. Conflict with the Native Americans arose out of political issues, namely who would rule. In the peace treaty of , France lost practically everything, as the lands west of the Mississippi river, in addition to Florida and New Orleans, went to Spain. Otherwise lands east of the Mississippi River and what is now Canada went to Britain. Steady migration to frontier lands[edit] Regardless of wars Americans were moving across the Appalachians into western Pennsylvania, what is now West Virginia, and areas of the Ohio Country , Kentucky and Tennessee. West of the mountains, settlements were curtailed briefly by a decree by the Royal Proclamation of . However the Treaty of Fort Stanwix re-opened most of the western lands for frontiersmen to settle. Pioneers housed themselves in a rough lean-to or at most a one-room log cabin. The main food supply at first came from hunting deer, turkeys, and other abundant game. Clad in typical frontier garb, leather breeches, moccasins, fur cap, and hunting shirt, and girded by a belt from which hung a hunting knife and a shot pouch—*all homemade*—the pioneer presented a unique appearance. In a short time he opened in the woods a patch, or clearing, on which he grew corn, wheat, flax, tobacco, and other products, even fruit. Homespun clothing replaced the animal skins. Land policy[edit] The land policy of the new nation was conservative, paying special attention to the needs of the settled East. By the s, however, the West was filling up with squatters who had no legal deed, although they may have paid money to previous settlers. The Jacksonian Democrats favored the squatters by promising rapid access to cheap land. By contrast, Henry Clay was alarmed at the "lawless rabble" heading West who were undermining the utopian concept of a law-abiding, stable middle-class republican community. Rich southerners, meanwhile, looked for

opportunities to buy high-quality land to set up slave plantations. The Free Soil movement of the s called for low-cost land for free white farmers, a position enacted into law by the new Republican Party in , offering free acre 65 ha homesteads to all adults, male and female, black and white, native-born or immigrant. Map of the Wilderness Road by After winning the Revolutionary War , American settlers in large numbers poured into the west. In , American pioneers to the Northwest Territory established Marietta, Ohio as the first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory. It was later lengthened to reach the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The Wilderness Road was steep and rough, and it could only be traversed on foot or horseback, but it was the best route for thousands of settlers moving into Kentucky. In alone, Indians killed over travelers on the Wilderness Road. No Indians lived permanently in Kentucky [24] but they sent raiding parties to stop the newcomers. Johnson , who later became Vice president The War of marked the final confrontation between major Indian forces trying to stop the advance, with British aid. The British war goal included the creation of an independent Indian state under British auspices in the Midwest. The death in battle of the Indian leader Tecumseh dissolved the coalition of hostile Indian tribes. In general the frontiersmen battled the Indians with little help from the U. Army or the federal government. They rejected the British plan to set up an Indian state in U. They explained the American policy toward acquisition of Indian lands: The United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined, in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature, and to bring into cultivation every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or of humanity; for they will not only give to the few thousand savages scattered over that territory an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, by cultivation. If this be a spirit of aggrandizement, the undersigned are prepared to admit, in that sense, its existence; but they must deny that it affords the slightest proof of an intention not to respect the boundaries between them and European nations, or of a desire to encroach upon the territories of Great Britain. Then when population reached , the territory applied for statehood. Louis, Missouri was the largest town on the frontier, the gateway for travel westward, and a principal trading center for Mississippi River traffic and inland commerce but remained under Spanish control until The Louisiana Purchase of [edit] Thomas Jefferson thought of himself as a man of the frontier and was keenly interested in expanding and exploring the West. Between and the s, the federal government purchased the actual land from the Indian tribes then in possession of it. Additional sums were paid to the Indians living east of the Mississippi for their lands, as well as payments to Indians living in parts of the west outside the Louisiana Purchase. He charged Lewis and Clark to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce". By , Astor had taken over independent traders to create a profitable monopoly; he left the business as a multi-millionaire in

Chapter 3 : Last Frontier Inc - Prescott | Landscapers in Prescott AZ

*Arizona: The Last Frontier [Joseph Miller] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Account of early Arizona as recounted in newspaper stories of the era.*

Throughout Prescott, residents would expect their home upgrade to be top-notch assuming they obtain technicians who concentrate on landscapers. Their location is Cory Ave, Prescott. Landscaping might fall victim to weather conditions in Prescott if uncared for. Every service carried out by this organization is positive to have the greatest quality outcomes obtainable. Looking to have landscaping tasks carried out? Call up Last Frontier Inc at to schedule a totally free assessment with the highest quality landscaping consultants throughout the Prescott area. Last Frontier Inc consulting landscapers are required to produce a top quality property upgrade. Landscaping maintenance is really vital near Prescott. Professional landscapers of Last Frontier Inc shall make your house update perfect. It is critical to safeguard your landscaping to handle the elements. The environment throughout Prescott makes it worthwhile to manage your landscaping. To cope with the climate around Prescott you will have to secure landscaping. Prescott house renovation is enhanced utilizing the skills of Last Frontier Inc pros in landscaping assignments. You will have the best domestic remodel work available once you find a landscaping expert. Enhance your residence renovation operation using landscaping contractors at Last Frontier Inc. To have the best imaginable effects from your home remodel, you shall want a professional landscaping specialist. The professionalism of Last Frontier Inc's landscapers will complete any property. The weather necessitate individuals around Prescott to safeguard the landscaping. For nine years, the landscapers from Last Frontier Inc have been the best option for landscaping work around the Prescott area. What does their company focus on? Their team concentrates on:

Chapter 4 : calendrierdelascience.com - Human Validation

Yuma, Arizona: The Last Frontier Before I began medical school, I always considered the city of Yuma, Arizona, as a mere pit stop on the drive to San Diego, California. Every summer, my family would stop in Yuma to refuel on gas and grab a quick bite to eat.

Gareth Stevens Publishing February Reading level: Filled with the most up-to-date information, including the latest Census results. Full-color photos bring to life the story of Alaska. A section on Notable People, a calendar of events, and enough primary source documents, time lines, maps, and other tools to make this unquestionably the best young adult reference material on the USA available anywhere. Facts about Alaska , edited by Nancy Gates. Alaska Northwest Books; 32nd edition November 1, Completely updated and redesigned edition of the perennial bestseller. This edition features factoids and nuggets about statehood as well as facts and figures on geography, history, economics, sports, cultures and people of the Last Frontier. Humorous blurbs and pointed commentary from Mr. There is no better reference than the Alaska Almanac for those who want to really "know" Alaska. A beautiful Alaskan memory for those who have been here, an inspiration for those wanting to travel here, and a great journey for those who might not venture here in person. Travel through the coastal rainforest, the fishing towns and ice fields of Southeast Alaska; the glacier-carved landscape of Prince William Sound and Kenai Fjords; through the major cities of Anchorage and Fairbanks; and on to the crown jewel, Denali National Park. New Second Edition - with over forty new Alaska: A History The largest by far of the fifty states, Alaska is also the state of greatest mystery and diversity. Naske and Herman E. The Russians claimed northern North America by right of discovery in During their occupation of "Russian America" the region was little more than an outpost for fur hunters and traders. In Congress granted Alaska Territory a voteless delegate and in gave it a territorial legislature. The developing military garrison brought federal money and many new residents. Then the discovery of huge oil and natural-gas deposits gave a measure of economic security to the state. No copyright is claimed on non-original or licensed material.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com State Nickname List

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July 12, Yuma, Arizona: Every summer, my family would stop in Yuma to refuel on gas and grab a quick bite to eat. My memories of the barren, desert landscape reminded me of an old city in the Wild West, complete with scorching hot summers and almost no areas of shade. With just over 90, residents, this smaller city is located in the southwestern corner of Arizona, near the borders of California and Mexico. Jonathan Cartsonis, the director of the program, gave a very inspiring presentation on the benefits of rural medicine and why more students should strive to work with rural and underserved populations. He explained how the program offers students the opportunity to not only participate in a unique experience in a different clinical setting, but it also encourages students to become more involved in the community, a recurring theme I saw in Yuma, AZ. For example, I spent several weekends during my rural rotations helping local physicians provide free physical exams to students in the surrounding high schools and community college. I went on weekly trips with a physician to help provide palliative care to patients in their own homes, where I left humbled by the gratitude and appreciation the families had for that dedicated physician. Furthermore, I even saw doctors work with local food banks and homeless shelters to improve the health and well-being of the underserved citizens of Yuma. One of the main requirements to complete the RHPP includes spending 15 weeks of the third-year clinical rotations at a rural site. There, the time is split up into six weeks of internal medicine, six weeks of family medicine, and three weeks of pediatrics. Other benefits of the program include developing lasting relationships with your mentors, understanding the complexities of social and economical issues that face many residents in rural areas, and learning how rural healthcare facilities develop ways to improve the access to quality healthcare. However, for the most part, it worked out well for the three of us. One aspect that I particularly enjoyed was that while I did spend a decent amount of time in Yuma for my rotations, I still had plenty of exposure working with residents and physicians in the larger academic institutions here in Phoenix. I had a nice balance between the two different locations, but surprisingly, I believe there were times when I learned more about medical care while in Yuma because my role was similar to that of an intern resident. During internal medicine, I saw many patients with a wide range of health conditions and disease pathologies. However, contrary to the standard norm where the residents complete most of the admission orders and documentation, it was me who was in charge of these tasks. Everyday, I saw patients in the emergency department by myself, reported directly to attending physicians instead of residents, and was the first to see patients for cardiology consults. Further, I was fortunate enough to see and participate in advanced cardiac procedures, including angioplasty, stent placements, and transcatheter aortic valve replacements. It is safe to say that my experience in Yuma provided me with opportunities that I otherwise would never have been able to do, and I firmly believe it broadened my medical knowledge and clinical skills. Looking back, I am very happy with my decision to participate in the Rural Health Professions Program. I was fortunate enough to meet dedicated physicians who were truly invested in helping me become a better clinician, and I continue to use their advice to this day. Despite the fact that Yuma, along with other rural cities, continues to have a shortage of physicians, it was inspiring to see the way in which the community worked together to improve access to quality healthcare for underserved populations. Now, as I begin my last year in medical school, I can safely say that I left Yuma filled with great memories and experiences that will help me as I continue on my journey to become a physician.

Chapter 6 : Gordon's Birding Adventures: Arizona's Last Frontier - Part 2

Are you sure you want to remove Arizona: the last frontier from your list?

Chapter 7 : Beyond the Last Frontier () - AZ Movies

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Chapter 8 : Last Frontier Mountain Bike Trail - Sedona, AZ

The Last Frontier (currently used on license plates) Seward's Folly (named after U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward) [6] Seward's Ice Box, Icebergia, Polaria, Walrussia, and Johnson 's Polar Bear Garden were satirical names coined by members of the U.S. Congress during debate over the Alaska Purchase [6].

Chapter 9 : State Nicknames Alabama - Georgia

Detailing the many birding expeditions and field trips with photos and information about birds and their distribution. Some trips can cover several days, while some may only consist of a short 2 hour hike.