

Chapter 1 : Listing Map of Iron Ridge Drive, Las Vegas NV (MLS® #)

LAS VEGAS (KSNV News3LV) – News 3 presents many stories about the rich history of the Las Vegas Valley. Starting Feb. 5, locals and visitors alike have a chance to go beyond the video and.

Fremont Street in the late s This view of downtown Las Vegas shows a mushroom cloud in the background. Scenes such as this were typical during the s. From to the government conducted atmospheric tests at the nearby Nevada Test Site. Anasazi and Paiute tribes followed at least 2, years ago. A young Mexican scout named Rafael Rivera is credited as the first non- Native American to encounter the valley, in The fort was abandoned several years afterward. In , Las Vegas was incorporated as a city. At that time, Nevada legalized casino gambling and reduced residency requirements for divorce to six weeks. This year also witnessed the beginning of construction on nearby Hoover Dam. The influx of construction workers and their families helped Las Vegas avoid economic calamity during the Great Depression. The construction work was completed in Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas. In the s the Moulin Rouge opened and became the first racially integrated casino-hotel in Las Vegas. City residents and visitors were able to witness the mushroom clouds and were exposed to the fallout until , when the limited Test Ban Treaty required that nuclear tests be moved underground. Gambling was referred to as "gaming" which transitioned into legitimate business. This canopied five-block area features Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, was dubbed "The Year of Downtown. Much of the landscape is rocky and arid with desert vegetation and wildlife. It can be subjected to torrential flash floods, although much has been done to mitigate the effects of flash floods through improved drainage systems. According to the United States Census Bureau , the city has a total area of Nevada is the third most seismically active state in the U. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage xeriscapes. Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. Environmental Protection Agency grant in funded a program that analyzed and forecast growth and environmental impacts through the year BWh , typical of the Mojave Desert in which it lies. This climate is typified by long, very hot summers; warm transitional seasons; and short, mild to chilly winters. The summer months of June through September are very hot, though moderated by extremely low humidity. July is the hottest month, with an average daytime high of The window of opportunity for the monsoon to affect Las Vegas usually falls between July and August, although this is inconsistent and varies considerably in its impact from year to year. Like all seasons, sunshine is abundant. Owing to its elevation that ranges from 2, feet to 3, feet, Las Vegas experiences markedly cooler winters than other areas of the Mojave Desert and the adjacent Sonoran Desert that are closer to sea level. Consequently, the city records freezing temperatures an average of 16 nights per winter. The mountains immediately surrounding the Las Vegas Valley accumulate snow every winter, but significant or sustained accumulation within the city is rare. The most recent accumulating snowfall occurred on December 17, , when Las Vegas received 3.

Sold NV Las Vegas D St This is a Single-Family Home located at D St, Las Vegas NV, D St has has 3 beds, 1 bath, and approximately 1, square feet. The property has a lot size of 5, sqft and was built in D St is in the West Las Vegas neighborhood in Las Vegas and in ZIP Code

History The early period Paleo-Indian peoples, whose descendants include the Paiute , were the first inhabitants in the area, some 12, years ago. Their tools have been discovered at several sites in the Las Vegas Valley. The Ancestral Pueblo Anasazi and Paiute peoples came later and migrated between seasonal camps in the mountains and the valley. The first Europeans known to have entered the area were members of a Spanish exploration party led by Santa Fe trader Antonio Armijo and a scout, Rafael Rivera, who were seeking a new route from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. Arriving in the area in and noting its wetlands and meadows, Armijo described it on his map as Las Vegas. In a group of Mormon missionaries settled in the area. Led by church elder William Bringhurst, the Mormons built a log fort surrounded by garden plots and fields of grain. The find did not become profitable at that time but was developed during World War I as the Potosi mine, a rich source of galena ore and silver. The dispirited Mormon missionaries abandoned the fort at the end of the year. Other Mormons came to the area in the next few years, notably Daniel and Ann Bonelli, who operated a ferry on the Colorado River. The Las Vegas Valleyâ€™part of Arizona Territory until , when it joined the state of Nevadaâ€™remained little explored and thinly populated for several decades. The census of counted only 30 people, almost all of whom were employees of a cattle ranch that had been established near the site of the old Mormon fort. The early 20th century At the turn of the 20th century, Las Vegas was much smaller than Searchlight, a mining town about 60 miles km to the south. Clark, a mining magnate and politician from Montana for whom the present-day county was named. Clark , a principal investor in the company building a railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City , recognized that the artesian springs of Las Vegas would provide a reliable water source along the route. He purchased a large tract of land in the Las Vegas Valley, secured water rights to the springs there, and arranged for a railroad depot to be built. Clark also exercised his political and economic clout, openly bribing legislators to secure favours for the railroad. Clark used a portion of the proceeds to build a pipeline from the springs to the depot and dig a well, which would assure a steady water supply for the new town. He also helped fund the construction of secondary rail lines to the mining towns of Tonopah and Goldfield. Las Vegas grew slowly at firstâ€™with the exception of one area, which rapidly developed as a legally sanctioned zone of prostitution and gambling. The zone suffered a modest setback in when the Nevada legislature outlawed gambling. In response, the casinos went underground and continued to flourish covertly until gambling was again legalized in Las Vegas, which was officially founded on May 15, , was incorporated on March 16, , two years after it had been named the county seat. Development as a tourist destination Clark sold his share of the railroad to the Union Pacific Company in Small ranches began to pop up in and around Las Vegas, some of them thinly disguised brothels, and the town soon became a popular weekend destination for residents of Los Angeles. An influx of people who worked in the Hollywood movie industry helped fuel a growth spurt, bringing the population to more than 5, by Construction of the Boulder later Hoover Dam across nearby Black Canyon in the s, during the height of the Great Depression , proved to be a tremendous boon for Las Vegas. The project, one of the largest and most ambitious public works endeavours ever undertaken by the federal government, would come to provide the two key commodities that made contemporary Las Vegas possible: More immediately, the city benefited from the thousands of dam builders who came to the small town each weekend, lured by the handful of casinos and other diversions. Wartime and early postwar growth With the advent of World War II , Las Vegas grew even larger as the dam builders were followed by defense workers and military personnel. Nevada Senator Pat McCarran successfully lobbied the federal government to establish two major installations near Las Vegas in The latter, now Nellis Air Force Base , eventually grew to occupy an area of some 1, square miles 3, square km , including the U. These and other defense-related installations set up in the region brought in thousands more people. Hotel owners, encouraged by the large influx of newcomers, began to offer entertainment featuring top-name

performers such as Frank Sinatra , Tommy Dorsey , and the Andrews Sisters. Their decision was made easier because air-conditioning systems were rapidly being installed in buildings, which made Las Vegas and the rest of the Southwest much more habitable during the hot summer months. Emergence of the contemporary city The prospect of enormous profits from legalized gambling and prostitution proved to be a strong attraction for organized crime syndicates. It opened for good in March , but Siegel was murdered shortly thereafterâ€”according to one theory, at the behest of Lansky and other disgruntled investorsâ€”and Lansky immediately took over the business. Aladdin left foreground and Bellagio right background hotels, Las Vegas, Nev. By the late s the newly established Nevada Gaming Commissionâ€”which was responsible for licensing and overseeing gambling operationsâ€”began to curtail severely the freedom of gangsters to operate in the city. Through vigorous enforcement of the law and the removal of corrupt public officials, the commission largely succeeded in separating crime organizations from the casinos, and corporations later took their place. Also of importance to the development of the city were private individuals, among them Wilbur Clark, the owner of the Desert Inn, who proposed that the federal government retire its World War IIâ€”era debts by holding a national lottery, and Howard Hughes , who kept a suite at the Desert Inn throughout the s and lived there permanently from to . Some of the investments made by Hughes proved to be failures, including the costly Landmark Casino, which went bankrupt, but others were outstanding successes that brought Hughes vast profits. Soon, however, protests were mounted against aboveground testing, forcing the government to conduct its experiments underground; Hughes, one of the most influential protestors, argued that open-air testing would drive visitors away from the city. It also became apparent in later years that exposure to nuclear fallout from those tests was yielding a high incidence of radiation-related cancers. Las Vegas continued to grow in the s, thanks in part to the publicity brought by such popular entertainers as Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis, Jr. Its growth faltered only for a few years, beginning with a nationwide economic recession in the late s; in addition, tourism declined after a fire at the MGM Grand Hotel killed more than 80 people in November Entrepreneur Steve Wynn, who had operated the Golden Nugget Casino since the early s, used the downturn to acquire and renovate old casinos and build new ones, foremost among them the lavishly expensive Mirage, which opened in . The metropolitan area reached one million inhabitants in the mids and was well on its way to doubling that number a decade later. Urban sprawl in metropolitan Las Vegas, Nevada, U. Wynn, however, remained a presence in the city, opening a new casino resort complex in . In a city that has long been characterized by such periods of sweeping growth and change, tourism and its vast array of ancillary services have provided Las Vegas with its most constant measure of continuity over the years. VenetianThe Venetian in Las Vegas.

Chapter 3 : Las Vegas History | Statistics & Facts

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The Hotel Nevada holds the distinction of having the first telephone in Las Vegas. Its number was fairly easy to memorize. In the article below it mentions that John F. Miller is the owner of the Nevada Hotel in Las Vegas and is, "one of the richest men in that city. Miller was born on August 1, and arrived in Las Vegas on the first train in Miller built the Hotel Nevada often times also called the Nevada Hotel as a two story hotel in shortly after the original auction for the new townsite of Las Vegas. He would later add another two stories to the building and rename it the Sal Sagev at the same time as the construction began on Boulder Dam. The original building has been remodeled many times over the years and is now the Golden Gate Hotel and Casino. Miller had extensive ranching properties in Mohave County, Arizona. He also owned a ranch that would later become Sunset Park, from to when he sold it to Las Vegas Club owner J. Miller was also involved in banking and established one of the first two banks in Las Vegas. A newspaper article of October 30, states that he is the president of Southern Nevada Bank. The John F Miller elementary school in Las Vegas was named after him in , two years after his death. An article in the Nevada State Journal January 6, shows him getting a liquor license for the former site of the Trail Cafe in the Sal Sagev building. John F Miller married Rosa C. Marchetti who was born August 1, and came to las Vegas in She died August 29, in Kingman, AZ. At the time of his death his son Abe P. Hotel Nevada guest register showing the sign-in page from March 4, Hotel Nevada gaming ledger pages from October Click to enlarge and read both pages. Based on a work at http: This is a non-commercial, educational, hobby site. Images on this site are from our personal collection and from personal collections of fellow enthusiasts who have shared their scans with us. Other images are noted by source with links to the original. If you feel that any image used here has infringed upon fair use of an image you hold the copyright to, please contact us at the links above and it will be credited or removed at your request. Sources you might want to visit for more information include:

Chapter 4 : Las Vegas Estate Home for Sale, Soaring Court, Las Vegas, NV

The east-side of Las Vegas (which encompassed the modern Main Street and Las Vegas Boulevard) was owned by Clark, and the west-side Las Vegas (which encompassed the area north of modern-day Bonanza Road) was owned by J.T. McWilliams, who was hired by the Stewart family during the sale of the Las Vegas Rancho and bought available land west of.

Prehistory[edit] The prehistoric landscape of the Las Vegas Valley and most of Southern Nevada was once a marsh with water and vegetation. The rivers that created the marsh eventually went underground, and the marsh receded. The valley then evolved into a parched, arid landscape that only supported the hardiest animals and plants. This created a luxurious plant life, forming a wetland oasis in the Mojave Desert landscape. Evidence of prehistoric life in Las Vegas Valley was found in , when a group of construction workers discovered the remains of a Columbian mammoth. Palaeontologists estimate that the mammoth roamed the area some 8, to 15, years ago. Archaeologists have discovered baskets, petroglyphs , pictographs and other evidence in diverse locations, including Gypsum Cave and Tule Springs. Paiutes moved into the area as early as AD , migrating between nearby mountains in the summer and spending winter in the valley, near Big Springs. He was appointed by President John Tyler to lead a group of scientists , scouts , and spies for the United States Army Corps of Engineers who were preparing for a possible war with Mexico. Upon arriving in the valley they made camp at the Las Vegas Springs , establishing a clandestine fort there. A war with Mexico did occur, resulting in the region becoming United States territory. The fort was used in later years by travellers, mountain men , hunters, and traders seeking shelter, but was never permanently inhabited. However, because of tensions rising between leaders of the small Mormon community, the summer heat and difficulty growing crops, the missionaries returned to Utah in , abandoning the fort. For the next few years the area remained unoccupied by Americans except for travelers and traders. Army , in an attempt to deceive Confederate spies active in southern California in , falsely publicized that it reclaimed the fort and had renamed it Fort Baker, briefly recalling the area to national attention. After the end of the war in , Octavius Gass , with a commission from the federal government, re-occupied the fort. The Paiute nation had declined in numbers and negotiated a new treaty with the United States, ceding the area around the fort to the United States in return for relocation and supplies of food and farming equipment. In , because of mismanagement and intrigue with a Mormon syndicate, Gass lost his ranch to Archibald Stewart to pay off a lien Stewart had on the property. Stewart became the Las Vegas Postmaster. Clark and Kearns promoted the area to American farmers who quickly expanded the farming plots of the areas. Through wells and arid irrigation, agriculture became the primary industry for the next 20 years and in return for his development, the farmers named the area Clark County in honor of the railroad tycoon and Senator. Joan of Arc Catholic Church near 4th and Bridger in downtown was founded in The increased availability of water in the area allowed Las Vegas to become a water stop , first for wagon trains and later railroads , on the trail between Los Angeles , California , and points east such as Albuquerque , New Mexico. Senator William Andrews Clark was the majority owner of the railroad, which was a corporation based in Utah. Senator Thomas Kearns and his business partner David Keith. Kearns and Keith helped Clark ensure the success of the new railroad across Utah and into Nevada to California. Curiously, for a time there were two towns named Las Vegas. McWilliams, who was hired by the Stewart family during the sale of the Las Vegas Rancho and bought available land west of the ranch. It was from their property that Las Vegas took form. Clark subsequently built another railroad branching off from Las Vegas to the boomtown of Bullfrog called the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad. With the revenue coming down both railways that intersected there, the area of Las Vegas was quickly growing. Las Vegas was the driving force in the creation of Clark County , Nevada in and the city was incorporated in as a part of the county. The first mayor of Las Vegas was Peter Buol who served from This occurred at midnight, October 1, , when a strict anti-gambling law became effective in Nevada. It even forbade the western custom of flipping a coin for the price of a drink. Nonetheless, Las Vegas had a diversified economy and a stable and prosperous business community, and therefore continued to grow until In that year, a combination of economic

influences and the redirection of resources by the federal government in support of the war effort forced the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad to declare bankruptcy. Although William Clark sold the remains of the company to the Union Pacific Railroad, a nationwide strike left Las Vegas in a desperate state. The dam was later renamed the Hoover Dam during the Truman administration. However, the demographic of the work force consisting of males from across the country with no attachment to the area created a market for large scale entertainment. A combination of local Las Vegas business owners, and Mafia crime lords helped develop the casinos and showgirl theaters to entertain the largely male dam construction workers. However a subordinate was found with alcohol on his breath this was during the time of Prohibition after a visit to Block 16 in Las Vegas. The government ultimately decided that a federal-controlled town, Boulder City, would be erected for the dam workers. Realizing that gambling would be profitable for local business, the Nevada state legislature legalized gambling at the local level in Las Vegas, with a small but already well-established illegal gambling industry, was poised to begin its rise as the gaming capital of the world. The county issued the first gambling license in to the Northern Club, and soon other casinos were licensed on Fremont Street like the Las Vegas Club and the Apache Hotel. In reply, the federal government restricted movement of the dam workers to Las Vegas. Smuggling and circuitous routes then were developed. This only emboldened some dam workers who still contrived to visit Las Vegas. A celebration of this era has become known as Hellsdorado Days. In 1936, Southern Nevada Power became the first utility to supply power from the dam, and Las Vegas was its first customer. Electricity flowed into Las Vegas and Fremont Street became known as Glitter Gulch due to the many bright lights powered by electricity from Hoover Dam. Meanwhile, although the dam worker population disappeared, Hoover Dam and its reservoir, Lake Mead, turned into tourist attractions on their own and the need for additional higher class hotels became clear. Route 95 was finally extended south into Las Vegas, giving the city two major access roads. Las Vegas in the 1940s On January 25, 1941, the U. Russell signed over land to the U. Army Quartermaster Corps for this development. The gunnery school later would become Nellis Air Force Base. Army was not pleased with the legal prostitution in Las Vegas and in forced Las Vegas to outlaw the practice, putting Block 16, the local red light district permanently out of business. It was the first resort on what would become the Las Vegas Strip. The hotel gained much of its fame from the gourmet buffet that it offered. On October 30, 1941, Texas cinema magnate R. Griffith rebuilt on the site of a nightclub called Pair-O-Dice, [14] that first opened in 1936, and renamed it Hotel Last Frontier. A few more resorts were built on and around Fremont Street, but it was the next hotel on the Strip that publicly demonstrated the influence of organized crime on Las Vegas. Although ethnic organized crime figures had been involved in some of the operations at the hotels, the Mafia bosses never owned or controlled the hotels and clubs which remained monopolized by hard-bitten local Las Vegas families who were unwilling to cede ground to the crime bosses and proved strong enough to push back. This changed in post-war Las Vegas when Jewish gangster Bugsy Siegel, with help from friend and fellow mob boss Meyer Lansky, poured money through Mormon-owned banks for cover of legitimacy and built The Flamingo in 1946. Siegel modeled his enterprises on the long-running gambling empire in Galveston, Texas, which had pioneered the high-class casino concepts that became mainstays on the Strip. Las Vegas in the 1950s and Las Vegas in the 1960s The Flamingo initially lost money and Siegel died in a hail of gunfire in Beverly Hills, California in the summer of 1947. Additionally, local police and Clark County Sheriff deputies were notorious for their heavy-handed tactics toward mobsters who "grew too big for their pants. Gambling was no longer the only attraction; the biggest stars of films and music like Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Andy Williams, Liberace, Bing Crosby, Carol Channing, and others performed in intimate settings. After coming to see these stars, the tourists would resume gambling, and then eat at the gourmet buffets that have become a staple of the casino industry. This led to a proposal by the Senate to institute federal gambling control. Along with their connections in Hollywood and New York City, these interests in Las Vegas were able to use publicity provided by these media capitals to steer the rapid growth of tourism into Las Vegas thereby dooming Galveston, Texas; Hot Springs, Arkansas; and other illegal gaming centers around the nation. Atomic Energy Commission on January 27, 1952, detonated the first of over a hundred atmospheric explosions at the Nevada Test Site. These atmospheric tests would continue until enactment of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963 when the tests moved underground. The last test explosion was in 1992. Despite the

dangers and risks, greatly underestimated at the time, of radiation exposure from the fallout, Las Vegas advertised the explosions as another tourist attraction and offered Atomic Cocktails in Sky Rooms that offered a great view of the mushroom clouds. Parry Thomas during those years funded the growing boom in casinos. But Las Vegas was doing more than growing casinos. In , McCarran Field was established for commercial air traffic. In the University of Nevada, Las Vegas was first established, initially as a branch of the University of Nevada, Reno and becoming independent in A new utility company, Southwest Gas expanded into Las Vegas in Initially staying in the Desert Inn , he refused to vacate his room and instead decided to purchase the entire hotel. He was instrumental in changing the image of Las Vegas from its Wild West roots into a more refined cosmopolitan city. Hank Greenspun[edit] The local newspaper Las Vegas Sun and its editor Hank Greenspun led a crusade in those days to expose all the criminal ties, activities, and government corruption in Las Vegas. Because of this, the city lost tax revenue. Under Nevada Law, an incorporated town, Las Vegas, cannot annex an unincorporated township. To this day, virtually all of the Strip remains outside the City of Las Vegas. Desegregation[edit] Much like in other American settled counties and towns throughout the United States, entertainment venues were segregated between black- and white-owned businesses. With almost all of the businesses owned and operated by whites, Black Americans were barred from entering the venues which remained focused, regardless of their legitimacy or criminality, on entertaining a white-only clientele. As a result of property deeds, businesses owned by or mainly serving non-whites were confined to clubs on the "west side" of the tracks. This also was enforced in many of the work positions. Thus, African Americans except those who provided the labor for low-paying menial positions or entertainment and Hispanics were limited in employment occupations at the white-owned clubs. However, because of employment deals with black worker groups, many clubs favored black workers, and the Hispanic population actually decreased ninety percent from 2, to just by the mids. Organized crime-owned businesses saw an opportunity in not dividing their clientele by race and, despite property deeds and city and county codes barring such activities, made several attempts at desegregating their businesses in the hopes of putting out of operation the non-white owned clubs and expanding their own market share. An attempt was made at forming an all-integrated night-club modeled on the Harlem Clubs of New York City during the s and s, like those owned by German-Jewish gangster Dutch Schultz. It was a very upscale and racially integrated casino that actually competed against the resorts on the Strip, especially the non-white owned strips on the west side. By the end of the year, the casino closed as Schwartz and his partners had a falling out, but the seeds for racial integration were sown. Many sources have credited Frank Sinatra and the Rat Pack as a significant driving force behind desegregation in the casinos.

Chapter 5 : Step back in time through Las Vegas' past at Boomtown | KSNV

The birth of downtown Las Vegas took place during a land auction on Monday, May 15, , when 1, lots in an area called Clark's Las Vegas Townsite were offered for sale.

Chapter 6 : Clark's Las Vegas Townsite Auction | ONE

This is a Single-Family Home located at Granite Ave, Las Vegas NV, Granite Ave has has 3 beds, 2 baths, and approximately 1, square feet. The property has a lot size of 6, sqft and was built in Granite Ave is in the UMC neighborhood in Las Vegas and in ZIP Code

Chapter 7 : Las Vegas - History | calendrierdelascience.com

Las Verdes St, LAS VEGAS, NV, is a single family home of 1, sqft on a lot of 6, sqft (or acres). Zillow's Zestimate® for Las Verdes St is \$, and the Rent Zestimate® is \$1,/mo.

Chapter 8 : Las Vegas Estate Home for Sale, Red Robin Court, Las Vegas

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LAS VEGAS BLVD S UNIT , LAS VEGAS, NV is currently not for sale. The 1, sq. ft. condo is a 2 bed, bath unit. This condo was built in and last sold on for.

Chapter 9 : Las Vegas - Wikipedia

Las Vegas Estate Home for Sale, Soaring Court, Las Vegas, NV Beautiful Las Vegas Estate Home - Located on the best lot on the park in prestigious Eagle Hills.