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Explore the captivating abandoned towns in the U.S. Visit Deadwood, South Dakota for its mining history, Centralia, Pennsylvania for its mining history, Centralia, Pennsylvan
abandoned towns have fascinating origins. Some were thriving during gold rush periods, while others succumbed to economic downturns. The decay of buildings provides a canvas for nature to reclaim its territory. Plants and wildlife intermingle with human remnants, creating striking contrasts. Travelers interested in exploring abandoned towns
often seek out the stories behind these locations. They visit sites like Bodie, California, known for its well-preserved ghost town atmosphere, or Centralia, Pennsylvania, infamous for its underground coal fire. Each location offers a chance to connect with history. As we delve deeper into the allure of these ghost towns, we uncover the reasons behind
their abandonment. Understanding these factors allows for a richer appreciation of these hidden histories. Next, we will explore notable examples and the emotional experiences they evoke in visitors. What Are the Notable Abandoned Towns in the U.S. include known sites that offer unique glimpses into history.
Bodie, CaliforniaCentralia, PennsylvaniaPripyat, IllinoisRhyolite, NevadaGarnet, MontanaKennecott, AlaskaVulture City, Arizona Exploring these towns reveals both their historical significance and the reasons for their abandonment. Each town presents a combination of attributes, such as unique architecture, mining history, natural disasters, or
economic shifts. Perspectives on abandonment may differ, with some viewing these towns as haunting reminders of past failures, while others see them as valuable cultural and historical sites. Bodie, California, is a well-preserved ghost town that once thrived during the Gold Rush era. Founded in the 1870s, Bodie reached a peak
population of around 10,000. The town was abandoned in 1942, as mining activities declined. Today, Bodie is a state historic park, showcasing over 100 structures. Visitors can explore the remnants of this once-bustling town. The California Department of Parks and Recreation oversees the site, ensuring its preservation for future
generations. Centralia, Pennsylvania: Centralia, Pennsylvania, is known for its underground mine fire that has been burning since 1962. Once a thriving coal mining town, Centralia experienced significant population decline due to the fire and toxic gases. Almost all residents left by the late 1980s. The U.S. government designated the area a Superfund
site, and the town is largely deserted today. Although the fire is a cautionary tale, it draws urban explorers and history enthusiasts alike. Pripyat, Illinois. Pripyat, Illinois State Penitentiary, this town was abandoned
after the prison closed in the 1990s. Development was stunted due to economic challenges and public safety concerns. Today, remnants of homes and community structures serve as a ghostly reminder of a once-vibrant community. Rhyolite, Nevada, emerged during the Gold Rush around 1904. It quickly grew to house over 10,000
residents, with thriving businesses and even an opera house. However, the town declined rapidly after the gold mine closed in 1911. Many structures remain, making Rhyolite a popular tourist attraction. Notable sites include the ruins of the train station and the famous bottle house built using discarded glass bottles. Garnet, Montana: Garnet,
Montana, is a preserved ghost town that experienced mining booms in the late 19th century. The population exceeded 1,000 at its peak. Economic decline led to abandonment in the 1940s. Today, the town has over 35 remaining buildings, providing insights into the lifestyles of its former residents. The Garnet Ghost Town is managed by the Bureau of
Land Management and attracts visitors interested in discovering the regions history. Kennecott, Alaska: Kennecott, Alaska; originated as a mining community focused on copper extraction in the early 1900s. The town thrived until its closure in the 1930s due to depleting resources. Today, the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark offers tour
opportunities. The well-preserved structures, including the mill and hospital, showcase the boom-and-bust cycle typical of mining towns. Vulture City, Arizona: Vulture City, Arizona; pained prominence due to its gold mine discovered in 1863. The population fluctuated significantly until the mine closed in the mid-20th century. Today, the site is
privately owned and undergoing restoration efforts. Visitors can explore the remains of old structures and learn about the towns colorful history, emphasizing its place in Arizonas mining narrative. What Unique Histories Do These Ghost Towns Hold? Ghost towns carry unique histories that reflect changes in society, economy, and the environment
They often tell stories of prosperity, collapse, and the passage of time. Main Points Related to the Unique Histories of Ghost Towns: 1. Economic Decline 2. Social Dynamics 3. Cultural Heritage 4. Environmental Changes 5. Historical Events These various perspectives shed light on the complexities of ghost towns and their significance in understanding
community evolution. Economic Decline: Economic Decline: Economic decline refers to the processes that lead to the abandonment of towns due to loss of jobs and resources. Ghost towns often emerge from industries like mining town. At its peak in 1880,
Bodie contained over 10,000 residents, but by the 1940s, it was largely abandoned as gold was depleted. Economic factors like market fluctuations greatly influence the sustainability of towns, leading to their eventual downfall. Social Dynamics: Social dynamics refer to the interactions and cultural changes that occur within communities over time.
Ghost towns often reflect shifts in population and community structure. For instance, the town of Centralia, Pennsylvania, was home to over 1,000 residents before a coal mine fire in 1962 drove people away. The changing demographics resulted in social fragmentation, showcasing how environmental disasters can reshape community bonds. Cultural
Heritage: Cultural heritage encompasses the traditions, practices, and buildings that define a communitys identity. Many ghost towns have preserved structures that are vital to understanding local history. For example, the ghost town of Virginia City, Nevada, maintains several historic buildings and sites significant to the mining culture. Preservation
efforts in such towns can provide insights into the customs and lifestyles of past inhabitants, thereby enriching our understanding of historical narratives. Environmental Changes refer to shifts in climate or landscape that can contribute to the decline of a community. Many ghost towns, like those abandoned after natural
disasters or resource depletion, highlight the relationship between humans and their environment. An example can be seen in the ghost towns of the Great Plains, which were largely abandoned during the Dust Bowl in the 1930s when severe drought and poor agricultural practices devastated farmland. Historical events encompass
significant occurrences that impact the communitys stability. Wars, economic crises, and policy changes can all lead to abandonment. An illustrative case is the town of Pripyat, Ukraine, which was evacuated after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. This town serves as a haunting reminder of the catastrophic risks associated with nuclear power and
reflects the larger implications of government policies on citizens safety. These unique histories of ghost towns serve as powerful reminders of the complexities of human existence and the factors that contribute to the rise and fall of communities. Why Did These Towns Become abandoned? Towns become abandoned due to a variety of economic,
environmental, and social factors. These factors lead to a decline in population and eventually result in the complete desertion of the area. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), an abandoned town, often referred to as a ghost town, is defined as a once-inhabited settlement that has been vacated, typically due to economic
hardships or environmental challenges. Several underlying causes contribute to the abandonment of towns. Firstly, economic decline plays a significant role. When a town loses its major industry, such as mining or manufacturing, it leads to job losses and decreased economic activity. Residents often leave in search of better opportunities. Secondly,
natural disasters, such as floods or earthquakes, may devastate a community and prompt relocation. Lastly, changes in transportation routes can render a town less accessible, leading to reduced business and population. Technical terms such as economic decline refer to the reduction in economic performance, while urban decay describes the process
where a previously functioning city falls into disrepair, often due to migration to urban areas. Detailed explanations reveal that economic decline can occur due to various mechanisms. For instance, if a primary employer shuts down, it creates a ripple effect. Local businesses may suffer due to decreased spending, leading to further job losses. In terms
of natural disasters, the physical destruction of homes and infrastructure can make a town uninhabitable. Specific conditions contributing to town abandonment include the loss of essential services, such as schools and healthcare facilities, which can accelerate the exodus. For example, towns that once thrived on mining, like Bodie in California,
became ghost towns when the mines were exhausted and jobs disappeared, showcasing how easily vibrant communities can transform into abandoned towns in the U.S. results from various economic and environmental factors. Economic Factors:
Decline in local industries Loss of jobs Decrease in population Insufficient infrastructure investment Economic recessions Changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes in transportation routes Environmental Factors: Natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires) Climate changes (e.g. floods,
complex landscape of decline that influences how towns can survive or thrive. 1. Decline in local Industries: The decline in local industries leads to job loss and economic downturns. Towns that once thrive or shut down. For example, the coal
mining town of Centralia, Pennsylvania, saw a drastic drop in population and economic activity after mines closed. 2. Loss of Jobs: The loss of jobs is a significant contributor to the decline of towns. When businesses close, residents often migrate to urban areas for employment opportunities. A study by the Economic Innovation Group in 2018 revealed
that many economically distressed areas lost a substantial portion of their workforce due to a lack of job diversity. Decrease in Population: A decrease in population fuels the downward spiral of abandoned towns. The U.S. census data showed that towns with dwindling numbers often lack the resources needed to maintain infrastructure and services
Ghost towns like Bodie, California, illustrate how population decline leads to abandonment.4. Insufficient Infrastructure Investment in infrastructure deteriorates essential services. Roads, schools, and hospitals become neglected, discouraging new residents and businesses. Scott Baier, in his 2019 article for Urban Affairs
Review, emphasized the importance of infrastructure in maintaining community vitality and economic health.5. Economic Recessions: Economic recessions can severely impact small towns that rely on a few key industries. The Great Recessions can severely impact small towns that rely on a few key industries.
Research by the Brookings Institution showed that regions dependent on manufacturing were particularly hard hit.6. Changes in transportation routes often leave towns isolated and economically disconnected. With the rise of interstate highways, many towns along older routes saw traffic and commerce diminish
Harlowton, Montana, is an example where the decline in railway usage contributed to its abandonment. Towns like New Orleans faced significant decline after Hurricane Katrina due to devastation and subsequent migration. FEMA reports reveal that recovery
can take years, often leading to permanent abandonment. 8. Climate Change Impacts: Climate change poses long-term risks, including altered weather patterns and increased natural disasters. Towns vulnerable to flooding or drought may struggle to maintain viability over time. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicated
that certain areas will become increasingly inhospitable due to climate effects.9. Resource Depletion: Resource decline, especially in mining towns. Once-rich resources can become too scarce to sustain local economics. The town of Cobalt, Canada, historically a mining hub, has faced decline as silver resources
diminished.10. Pollution Issues: Pollution Issues: Pollution read abandonment rates due to environment. Communities near industrial centers, like those affected by the Delaware River, face increased abandonment rates due to environment.
affected areas. How Do Abandoned Towns Reflect American History? Abandoned towns reflect American History by showcasing economic shifts, social dynamics, and the impacts of industrialization and migration patterns. Economic shifts, social dynamics, and the impacts of industrialization and migration patterns. Economic shifts, social dynamics, and the impacts of industrialization and migration patterns.
the town of Bodie, California, boomed during the gold rush in the late 1800s. As resources depleted or industries moved elsewhere, these towns became deserted. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicates that between 1890 and 1910, the population of many manufacturing towns declined significantly as jobs vanished. Social dynamics: Abandoned
towns also represent changes in societal structures and community life. The disappearance of a town often signals a breakdown in community. A mine fire in 1962 forced most residents to evacuate, altering the social landscape and leaving behind a deserted
environment documented in a study by geological scientist Dr. John A. McMahon (2020). Industrialization: The rise and fall of industries have directly influenced town sustainability. The decline of industries have directly influenced town sustainability.
abandonment. According to a study conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (2018), the loss of manufacturing jobs has resulted in significant population trends in America. Many areas experienced out-migration during economic downturns
as people sought better opportunities in urban centers. This trend is supported by the Pew Research Center (2019), which noted that rural areas are losing population to metropolitan regions, often leaving behind ghost towns. In summary, abandoned towns serve as historical markers. They encapsulate changes in the economy, society, and migration,
highlighting the fluid nature of American histories. Economic Decline Cultural Moments Environmental Impact Social Dynamics
Historical Events Architectural Legacy Tourism Influence These points encompass a range of stories that reflect different societal and environmental contexts, providing a more nuanced understanding of these once-thriving communities. Economic Decline: Economic Decline: Economic decline refers to the gradual loss of jobs and businesses in an area, leading to
abandonment. These towns often suffered from the depletion of natural resources or the closure of local industries. For example, the town of Gary, Indiana, experienced significant economic decline after the steel industry collapsed in the late 20th century, leading to a drastic population decrease. Cultural Moments: Cultural moments capture pivotal
events in history that shaped the lives of residents. Towns like Bodie, California, are remembered for the gold rush, which attracted a diverse population and created a vibrant, albeit short-lived, culture. These moments often reflect the hopes and struggles of communities during significant transformations. Environmental Impact: Environmental impact impact the hopes and struggles of communities during significant transformations. Environmental impact i
highlights the changes in landscape and ecology resulting from abandonment. For instance, the deserted town of Centralia, Pennsylvania, which faces a coal mine fire, showcases how industrial activities can alter environments permanently, leading to toxic repercussions. Social Dynamics explore the relationships and structures within
communities. Abandoned towns often reveal stories of shifting populations, such as the migration patterns that led to the decline of places like Houghton, Michigan, after the copper boom ended. These dynamics illustrate how society responds to economic and environmental changes. Historical Events: Historical events encapsulate significant
occurrences that impacted the existence of towns. The impact of wars can be seen in places like Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where the battlefield led to temporary growth during and post-Civil War, followed by abandonment as focus shifted away from the area. Architectural Legacy: Architectural legacy focuses on the buildings and infrastructure that
remain in these abandoned places. Structures like the buildings in Pripyat, Ukraine, serve as a haunting reminder of the past, showcasing architectural styles and technologies once in vogue. Tourism influence highlights the effect of curiosity about the past on local economies. Ghost towns like Virginia City in Nevada thrive on
tourism, as visitors explore structures and stories from the 19th-century mining boom, demonstrating how history can be commodified even in decay. By examining these points, we gain insights into the complexities surrounding abandoned towns. Each element contributes to our understanding of how human stories are intertwined with
socioeconomic and environmental factors, creating rich tapestries of history in the process. What Can You Discover While Exploring Abandoned Towns? Exploring abandoned towns can yield intriguing discoveries about history, architecture, nature, and local lore. Historical artifacts and structures Ghost stories and local legends Architectural styles and
design features Environmental changes and nature reclaiming space Social dynamics of past inhabitants Urban exploration challenges and legal considerations As you delve deeper into the exploration of abandoned towns, each of these points reveals layers of information and stories waiting to be uncovered. Historical Artifacts and Structures: Exploring
abandoned towns often uncovers historical artifacts and structures. These remnants reflect the lives of previous inhabitants and provide tangible connections to the past. Items such as old tools, household goods, and machinery can offer insights into the daily lives of those who once lived there. For example, in the ghost town of Bodie, California,
visitors find preserved buildings showcasing late 19th-century mining life. Ghost Stories and Local Legends frequently accompany abandoned towns. These narratives often develop from the towns histories, giving them a haunted reputation. Stories about long-gone residents or mysterious happenings create a sense of
intrigue. The town of Centralia, Pennsylvania, is famous for its underground mine fire and the eerie tales that arose as people evacuated, leaving behind an almost mythical landscape. Architectural Styles and Design Features: Abandoned towns display various architectural Styles and Design Features that may not be familiar to many. These elements
function as a visual history lesson. Victorian homes, Art Deco buildings, or rustic cabins showcase the influences of their respective eras. For instance, the architectural diversity in the abandoned town of Custer, South Dakota, highlights styles that were popular during the gold rush. Environmental Changes and Nature Reclaiming Space: Exploring
abandoned towns also reveals environmental changes and how nature reclaims urban spaces. Over time, flora and fauna take over deserted buildings and streets, creating an ecosystem where few human influences exist. This transformation illustrates concepts in ecology and urban decay. For example, the abandoned town of Pripyat near Chernobyl
demonstrates how nature can reclaim an area, with trees and wildlife returning in the absence of human activity. Social Dynamics of Past Inhabitants. By analyzing building layouts, community structures, and remaining artifacts, one can infer the social
organization and daily interactions of former residents. The mining town of Tarpon Springs, Florida, provides an example where the cultural influences of Greek immigrants shaped the towns presents unique challenges
and legal considerations. Many sites pose safety hazards, such as unstable buildings or hazardous materials. Moreover, exploring private property without permission can lead to legal issues. Understanding these challenges is essential for responsible exploration. For example, the Urban Exploration Society highlights the importance of seeking
permission and prioritizing safety while documenting these historical sites. What Specific Landmarks or Features Should You Look For? When exploring abandoned towns in the U.S., look for key landmarks and features that tell the stories of these forgotten places. Historic Buildings Railroads Ghost Signs Graveyards Mines and Mining Equipment Ruins
of Public InfrastructureThese features offer insight into the towns past. Each landmark holds its own significance and can reflect differing historic buildings: Historic buildings in abandoned towns showcase architectural styles and construction methods from the era of the towns peak. These
structures often include homes, schools, and community centers that indicate past lifestyles. For example, the ghost town of Bodie, California, features well-preserved buildings that suggest a bustling gold-mining community. Many of these structures are now designated as historical sites to preserve their legacy. Railroads: Railroads played a crucial
role in the growth and eventual decline of many American towns. Abandoned railroads indicate former transportation networks and economic activity. The remnants of the rail system linked communities before they were left behind. Ghost Signs: Ghost Signs
context. Graveyards: Graveyards: Graveyards in abandoned towns hold tombstones that reflect the local culture and history. They can contain names and dates that offer insights into the demographics of the community. For instance, in the graveyards of the ghost town of Rhyolite, Nevada, gravestones reveal the harsh realities of life and death in the frontier. They
remain poignant reminders of those who lived and died there. Mines and Mining Equipment: In many abandoned towns, especially in the West, mines and mining equipment are prevalent. These reflect the resource extraction that often stimulated economic growth. In the ghost town of Calico, California, visitors can see remnants of mining operations
that highlight the towns historical focus on silver mining and its impact on society. Ruins of Public Infrastructure; such as schools, churches, and hospitals, indicate the services that were once vital to the community. These structures often evoke a sense of nostalgia. In places like the ghost town of Cahawba, Alabama, the
ruins of public buildings tell stories of the towns prominence during the 19th century and its eventual decline. By examining these landmarks and features, visitors gain a richer understanding of the stories and histories of abandoned towns across the U.S. Are There Any Safety Concerns When Visiting Abandoned Places? Yes, there are safety concerns
when visiting abandoned places. These locations may pose various risks, including structural hazards, environmental dangers, and legal issues. Visitors should be aware of potential dangers, but they can also differ significantly in
risk levels. For example, a derelict factory may have collapsing ceilings and hazardous chemicals, while an abandoned house may simply be a concern regarding slippery floors and sharp objects. Each sites unique conditions require careful assessment before entering. On the positive side, visiting abandoned places can provide significant benefits.
Such explorations can lead to unique photographic opportunities and personal inspiration. Engaging with history in this way fosters a deeper understanding of societal changes and oftentimes narrates stories of past lives. According to a study by the National Trust for Historic Preservation (2021), community efforts to preserve these sites can boost
local tourism, generating economic benefits. Conversely, the negative aspects of visiting abandoned locations are considerable. Dangerous elements such as sharp debris, unstable structures, and wildlife can lead to serious injuries. A report by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC, 2020) indicates that falls in abandoned buildings
accounted for 12% of all injury-related visits to emergency rooms in urban areas. Furthermore, trespassing charges can arise if the site is privately owned or marked as off-limits. For those considering an exploration of abandoned sites, specific recommendations can enhance safety. Always visit with a group and inform someone of your whereabouts
Equip yourself with proper gear like sturdy boots, gloves, and a first aid kit. Conduct online research or join local groups to gather information is key to a safe and rewarding experience. What Precautions Should You Take While
Exploring These Areas? When exploring abandoned areas or ghost towns, it is vital to take specific precautions to ensure personal safety and respect for the sites. Research and Planning Safety Gear Permission and Legal Considerations Travel with Others Awareness of Surroundings Emergency Preparedness Taking these precautions is important to avoid
potential dangers and contribute positively to preserving the historical integrity of these sites. Research and Planning: Research and Planning involves gathering information about the area before visitors appreciate the cultural significance of
the site while ensuring they are prepared for the journey. Historical documents and local guides can provide valuable insights. Wearing appropriate clothing protects you from debris and environmental hazards. For example, durable boots can prevent injuries from
sharp objects or uneven ground. Having a flashlight is essential for exploring dark or enclosed spaces, which may contain hidden dangers. Permission and Legal Considerations: Permission and legal considerations encompass understanding ownership and trespassing laws. Many abandoned sites may be privately owned, requiring permission to
explore legally. Failing to seek permission can lead to legal issues, as some property owners are protective of their land. Respecting with others: Traveling with others ensures safety in numbers. If an accident occurs, having companions can facilitate quicker assistance. Furthermore, exploring with
friends or groups can enhance the experience through shared insights and discussions about the sites history. Awareness of Surroundings: Awareness of Surroundings involves constant vigilance to avoid potential hazards. Abandoned areas may have dangerous structures or wildlife. For instance, unstable buildings can collapse unexpectedly, posing
significant injury risks. Keeping a watchful eye helps mitigate these dangers. Emergency Preparedness includes carrying essentials like a first aid kit, extra water, and communication devices. Being prepared for emergency preparedness includes carrying essentials like a first aid kit, extra water, and communication devices. Being prepared for emergencies ensures that you can respond effectively to unforeseen situations. Studies indicate that having a first
aid kit readily available can significantly reduce the impact of injuries while exploring remote or wilderness areas. Overall, taking these precautions while exploring abandoned Towns Through Photography? You can capture the beauty of Abandoned areas enhances safety and contributes to responsible exploring abandoned areas.
abandoned towns through photography by focusing on the unique architectural details, the interplay of light and shadow, and the surrounding natural landscape. Each of these elements contributes to the mood and storytelling potential of your images. Unique architectural details: Abandoned buildings often display textures and patterns that tell
stories of their past. Crisp lines, peeling paint, and broken windows provide clues about the structures history. Photography can evoke strong emotional responses by showcasing
decay and beauty. Interplay of light and shadow: The right lighting can dramatically affect photographs. Early morning or late afternoon, known as the golden hour, offers soft, warm light that highlights textures beautifully. Shadows can create dramatic contrasts, adding depth and intrigue to the images. According to a study by Emma Williams
(2019), effective use of light and shadow can significantly increase the emotional impact of a photograph. Surrounding natural landscape: Nature often reclaims abandoned towns, intertwining with human-made structures. Capture the contrast between decay and the resilience of nature through framing. This combination can evoke feelings of
nostalgia and reflection. A survey conducted by the Landscape Institute (2021) found that incorporating nature into urban photography enhances the storytelling aspect of the images. These techniques together capture not just the physical beauty of abandoned towns but also their essence and stories, creating compelling visual narratives. What
Techniques Enhance Your Photography of Ghost Towns? To enhance your photography of ghost towns, utilize various techniques that capture their unique atmosphere and history effectively. Use natural light for dramatic effects. Incorporate leading lines to draw attention. Capture detailed textures for visual interest. Experiment with long exposure for
ghostly effects. Utilize panoramic shots for expansive views. Consider seasonal changes in your compositions. Embrace wide-angle lenses for depth. Plan visits during golden hour for expansive views. Consider seasonal changes in your composition and framing. These techniques provide diverse perspectives and creative options for capturing the essence of ghost towns.
Each method offers distinct attributes, enhancing the overall photographic experience. Using Natural Light for Dramatic Effects: Utilizing natural light in photography helps create mood and emphasis in images. Ghost towns often possess a haunting atmosphere, which can be enhanced using shadows and highlights. Photographers like Anne Geddes
have demonstrated how light influences perception in images. For ghost towns, shooting during early morning or late afternoon captures softer, more dramatic lighting, contrasting with stark midday light. Incorporating Leading Lines: Leading lines guide the viewers eye through the photograph. This technique is beneficial in ghost town photography
because it reveals interesting paths, roads, or architectural lines. By adhering to composition principles, photographers can emphasize the towns layout and lead the viewer to significant structures or features in the image. A well-composed shot can evoke curiosity and a sense of exploration. Capturing Detailed Textures: Detailed textures convey the
story of decay and abandonment in ghost towns. Photographers should focus on peeling paint, rusted metal, or cracked surfaces, as these elements add depth to the scene. Documentaries like Humanitys Lost Places illustrate how textures reveal the history and
emotions of abandoned locations. Experimenting with Long Exposure: Long exposure photography introduces a sense of motion or ethereal quality to images. In ghost towns, this technique can create soft, blurred effects of elements like flowing water or moving clouds, providing a surreal quality. For instance, photographing a ghost town at dusk with
a long exposure can accentuate the mood and atmosphere, making the town appear almost alive. Utilizing Panoramic Shots: Panoramic photography captures extensive landscapes, allowing photography captures extensive landscapes.
often associated with abandoned places. By stitching together multiple images, photographers can create an immersive experience for viewers. Considering Seasonal Changes: Photography in different seasons can shift the aesthetic drastically. Snow-covered ghost towns, for example, present a serene and haunting backdrop compared to the vibrancy
of other seasons. This variation can affect mood and storytelling within the photography. Photographers should be prepared to capture more of the scene and create a sense of grandeur. In ghost towns, this can showcase the relationship between
structures and their surrounding landscape. This perspective can instill a feeling of isolation or nostalgia, inviting viewers to explore the environment visually. Planning Visits During Golden Hour: The golden hour, occurring shortly after sunrise or before sunset, is ideal for photography due to its warm, soft light. This light creates pleasing shadows.
and highlights, enhancing the mood of ghost towns. Photographers can capture the rich colors and textures of the buildings in a way that midday light cannot achieve. Telling a Story through Composition and Framing: Each photograph should communicate a narrative or evoke a specific emotion. By thoughtfully composing images and choosing
relevant angles, photographers can convey the history and mystery of ghost towns. This narrative can make the images more compelling and provide context to the viewer, stimulating interest in the subject matter. What Role Do Abandoned Towns Play in Local Economy and Tourism? Abandoned towns can significantly impact local economies and
tourism by attracting visitors and fostering jobs related to heritage and conservation efforts. Key roles of abandoned towns in local economy and tourism include: 1. Historical tourism 2. Cultural heritage preservation efforts. Key roles of abandoned towns in local economy and tourism include: 1. Historical tourism 2. Cultural heritage preservation 2. Real estate development potential economy and tourism include: 1. Historical tourism 2. Cultural heritage preservation 3. Real estate development potential economy and tourism 2. Cultural heritage preservation 3. Real estate development potential economy and tourism 3. Real estate development potential economic econo
reveal diverse perspectives on the value of abandoned towns, highlighting both the benefits and challenges associated with these sites. Historical Tourism: Abandoned towns serve as sites of historical interest. They attract tourists looking for unique experiences and insight into local history. According to a 2020 study by the National Trust for Historical Tourism:
Preservation, heritage tourism accounts for a significant portion of travel revenue in the United States, with abandoned towns often serving as focal points for exploration. Cultural Heritage Preservation efforts to keep their history alive.
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emphasizes the importance of protecting cultural sites, noting that such actions contribute to community identity and pride. Real Estate Development. Investors may see these sites as ideal
for rehabilitation or redevelopment into tourist attractions or residential areas. A 2018 study by the Urban Land Institute highlighted success stories where transformed ghost towns can create jobs and stimulate local economies. Studies
including those by the Economic Development Administration, indicate that revitalization projects lead to increased tourism, new business openings, and local job creation. In the case of the California ghost town of Bodie, restoration efforts increased visitor numbers and generated revenue for the state. Environmental Awareness and Conservation
Abandoned towns can promote environmental awareness. Tours and educational programs highlight the ecological implications of past settlements. According to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency, abandoned sites can serve as reminders of unsustainable practices, promoting discussions on conservation and sustainable development. In
conclusion, the roles that abandoned towns play in the local economy and tourism illustrate their potential as both historical sites and catalysts for economic development. How Can Responsible tourism can significantly impact historical sites by promoting conservation, enhancing local economies,
and fostering cultural appreciation. Studies reveal these effects as follows: Conservation of historical sites. Tourists contribute funding through entrance fees and donations. A report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 2018) indicated that revenue
from responsible tourism can be reinvested in site maintenance and restoration projects. Local economic benefits: Responsible tourism supports local economics by creating jobs and stimulating local businesses. Tourists often spend on accommodations, food, and services. A study by the World Travel & Tourism Council (2020) found that responsible
tourism can lead to significant economic growth, noting that every tourist job supports approximately 1.5 additional local jobs. Cultural appreciation: Responsible tourism fosters respect and understanding of local cultures. It encourages tourists to engage with local communities and participate in cultural events. Research by the Journal of Sustainable
Tourism (Smith & Jenkins, 2019) demonstrated that such interactions can deepen tourists appreciation for cultural heritage and encourage them to share their experiences. Sustainable practices: Responsible tourism promotes environmentally friendly practices. Tourists are often more inclined to support initiatives like recycling, using publications are often more inclined to support initiatives like recycling.
transportation, and conserving resources. According to the Global Sustainable Tourism council (2019), these practices help minimize the negative impacts of tourism on historical sites. Communities can voice their needs and priorities
leading to better management of historical sites. A case study by the International Journal of Heritage Studies (Thompson & Green, 2021) illustrated how local involvement in tourism management resulted in enhanced conservation outcomes and community satisfaction. These impacts highlight the potential benefits of responsible tourism for
preserving historical sites and enriching the experiences of those who visit them. How Can You Visit Abandoned towns responsibly, plan your trip with respect for the site; Abandoned towns can hold historical significance and
personal artifacts. Avoid vandalism and leave everything untouched. Engaging respectfully preserves the integrity of these locations for future visitors and historians. According to archaeologist Dr. Sarah Miller (2021), maintaining the condition of historians. According to archaeologist Dr. Sarah Miller (2021), maintaining the condition of historians.
like unstable structures and hazardous materials. Before visiting, wear appropriate clothing and sturdy footwear. A study in the Journal of Safety Research (Smith et al., 2020) found that injuries frequently occur in derelict sites due to lack of structure integrity and hidden dangers. Always assess your environment and stay aware of your
surroundings. Follow local laws and guidelines: Many abandoned sites are privately owned or protected by local regulations. Research and obtain any necessary permissions before visiting. Failure to comply may result in fines or legal
issues. Practice environmental conservation: Leave no trace by taking all trash with you. Stay on designated paths to minimize your impact on the surrounding ecosystem. The Leave no trace by taking all trash with you contribute to conserving
natural landscapes around abandoned locales. Educate yourself: Understanding the history and context of the abandoned abandoned and its significance. Knowledgeable visitors contribute positively to discussions and elevate the overall awareness of the abandoned abandoned abandoned abandoned abandoned town enhances your experience and appreciation. Research its background, including why it was abandoned abandoned abandoned town enhances your experience and appreciation.
these captivating places. By adhering to these guidelines, you can ensure that your experience while preserving these unique sites for others to discover. What Ethical Considerations Should Be Taken into Account? Ethical considerations in any field typically revolve
around the principles of right and wrong, fairness, and justice. They serve as guidelines for responsible decision-making and behavior. Informed ConsentPrivacy and Confidentiality accountability and TransparencyFairness and EquityCultural SensitivityBeneficence and Non-maleficence These points outline the crucial aspects that guide ethical
practices. Understanding each point and its implications allows for more informed consent: Informed consent: Informed consent refers to obtaining permission from individuals before engaging them in any activity that may affect them. It requires clear communication about the purpose, risks, and benefits involved. According to the
American Psychological Association (APA), informed consent ensures that individuals voluntarily agree to participate in research, ensuring participants are fully aware of potential outcomes and have the right to withdraw at any time.
Privacy and Confidentiality: Privacy and confidentiality involve protecting medical information in the U.S. Violations can
lead to legal consequences and loss of trust. For example, data breaches in healthcare can expose patients sensitive information, compromising their privacy and leading to stigmatizations to take responsibility for their actions. Transparency involves openly
sharing information to build trust and credibility. The Journal of Business Ethics emphasizes that transparent practices promote ethical behavior and accountability within organizations. Companies that disclose their operations and Equity
Fairness and equity address the distribution of benefits and burdens among individuals and groups. Ethical practices should ensure that resources and opportunities are allocated justly. The concept of distributive justice, as discussed by philosopher John Rawls, suggests that societal resources should be distributed equitably, particularly benefiting
the least advantaged. In practice, this can mean ensuring underserved communities have access to critical services and opportunities. 5. Cultural Sensitivity: Cultural sensitivity involves recognizing and respecting the diverse beliefs, values, and practices of different groups. This principle fosters inclusivity and minimizes the risk of offending or
marginalizing certain populations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cultural competence in healthcare improves patient-provider interactions and healthcare outcomes. Practicing cultural sensitivity can involve tailored outreach programs that acknowledge unique community needs. 6. Beneficence and Non-maleficence: Beneficence in healthcare improves patient-provider interactions and healthcare outcomes.
is the ethical obligation to act for the benefit of others, while non-maleficence is the principles are foundational in healthcare ethics, where practitioners must weigh the potential benefits and risks of treatments. A study by Beauchamp and Childress (2019) elaborates on how these principles guide medical decisions
emphasizing the importance of prioritizing patient welfare when delivering care. Cases where treatments may cause harm, such as certain medications, individuals and organizations can navigate complex situations with a
responsible approach. Related Post: Maribel, Wisconsin These rural ruins are of a Midwestern hotel that was once an elegant spa for the wealthy, then a gangsters hideaway, and finally a haunted retreat. Photo by Atmosphere1 from ShutterstockThe rapid westward expansion helped many US town blossom and thrive all over the country. Be it for
their stellar trading or fertile land, tiny townships once boomed across the US until one day, they didnt. Whether abandoned because of collapsing industry, illness, or simply because its once vibrant citizens relocated, these communities turned into ghost towns. Perfectly (or near perfectly) preserved remnants of our past can still be found around the
nation. You just have to know where to go. According to recent data, there are around 3,800 abandoned towns in America, mostly becoming unpopulated between the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams and greener pastures. However, just because people dont live there anymore doesnt mean you cannot experience them. Here are 10 of the
best-preserved abandoned towns in the US you can still visit today! Photo by Phillip Rubino from ShutterstockSt. Elmo, ColoradoLike many abandoned towns in America, St. Elmo (formerly called Forrest City and founded in 1880) was once a thriving silver and gold mining community. About 2,000 folks eventually migrated here looking for their piece
of prosperity, but by the beginning of the 20th century, the mines ran dry. According to its official website, the citizens got on the last train out of town and never returned. If you want to give it a chance, I recommend you do this in the summer. Thats when the whole picture is most incredible. You can see its perfectly preserved houses and storefronts
and visit the small community. The Ghost Town Guest House and a general store are still open, which means you can also spend the night in this abandoned town even if the atmosphere is a little, well, unlively. Photo by xradiophotog from Shutterstock Terlingua, Texas Terlingua, Texas Terlingua is another mining town, only this one rose to prominence. According to
Visit Big Bend, by the 1930s, the community became the nations largest producer of quicksilver. However, by the 1940s, the business leading the mining had gone bankrupt, and many citizens relocated. Yet, this ghost town has had a sort of renaissance, with newcomers moving in here, making this one-time abandoned town a bit more lively and more
attractive to visitors like you. This strikingly primitive Texas landscape, as well as the ruins of the Chisos Mining Company, create a wonderful setting for relaxation, exploration, and good times. Stop by, have a nice drink, enjoy the shade of the front porch and hang out. Youll have some stories to share when you get home. Photo by Robert Crum from
ShutterstockCuster, IdahoCuster is one of the oldest abandoned towns on this list. Founded in 1879, it quickly became a must-visit place for gold speculators and eventually turned into the home of the Black and Lucky Boy Mines, which employed many of the towns residents. According to Visit Idaho, the community reached its peak in 1896 when 600 continuous and eventually turned into the home of the Black and Lucky Boy Mines, which employed many of the towns residents.
people were living there. However, in less than 20 years, the place was left abandoned. Fortunately, many of its buildings were preserved, and in 1966, the Challis National Register of Historic Places. Now, people can come to see and explore this abandoned town
during the summer with free guided tours. Photo by Kid Dog Travel from ShutterstockKennicott, Alaska, you can see another perfect example of what it was like living in early 20th-century America (although this place wasnt actually in the US, as Alaska didn't become an official American state until
1959). Kennicott was initially a thriving copper mining community that drew in lots of miners and their families. However, by the National Park Service stepped in to save it from disrepair and even created a map for a self-guided tour. If you go
there, make sure to also visit the Kennicott and Root glaciers, too. Photo by Hans Wismeijer from Shutterstock Calico, California was quite a hotbed of activity for miners due to the abundance of gold and other minerals. Several relocated to Calico, a small town in Bernardino County, in search of silver. They did find it at least for
a few decades, until the 1890s, when silver began to lose its value. As a result, those looking for their fortunes left, abandoning their homes, Luckily, this abandoned town has withstood the test of time with help from Walter Knott. In the 1950s, he purchased the whole area as well as its buildings restoring those that had lost their luster. If you want to
give it a shot, you can visit it every day from 9 AM to 5 PM. Photo by melissamn from ShutterstockSouth Pass City, WyomingLike other places on this list, South Pass City started as a gold mining town in the mid-1800s and had an initial growth until the gold ran dry. You may think that townspeople abandoned their homes on the first pass, however, its
not the case. Many of those who came for the gold decided to stay for the fertile land, setting up homesteads and farms. But this didnt last long, so South Pass City eventually became an abandoned town. However, the community center turned into a historic site in 1968 thanks to the preservation efforts by the state. Alongside a team of dedicated
volunteers, they maintained it to this day. Photo by haveseen from ShutterstockIndependence, Colorado Sometime in the late 1800s, prospectors discovered gold in Independence, Colorado, making others quickly follow suit. The Farwell Mining Company bought most of the leading mines and, by 1881, employed hundreds of folks thereafter, according
to the Aspen Historical Society. The town peaked with around 1,500 residents, and local businesses flourished too until workers left in search of other riches, leaving their homes. However, in 1975, the Aspen Historical Society engaged in restoring this abandoned town so people could come and see it. You can visit it during summer via a self-guided
tour.Pro Tip: Make sure to also visit the Independence Pass, one of Colorados most mesmerizing mountain roads. Keep reading to discover more best-preserved abandoned towns! Photo by Laurens Hoddenbagh from Shutterstock Rhyolite, Nevada Rhyolite
containing quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz. According to the National Park Service, the area once rivaled Mesa, Arizona, and even had its own school for 250 children, stock exchange, and hospital. However, the financial crisis of 1907 forced businesses and mines to shutter and residents to relocate. Except for Bottle
House, the train depot, and a few other buildings, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interesting destination to discover. It is a short drive from Death Valley National Park, and you may know by now what
folks were looking for in Goldfield, Arizona. I mean, even the towns name gives it away. In the mid-1800s, people came here to work in the Mammoth Gold Mine, and it quickly became the type of place that would eventually inspire Wild West movies. Unfortunately, a break in the gold-bearing vein caused the area to decline, resulting in an abandoned
town.If youre into this kind of movie, yould definitely enjoy seeing the general store, boarding house, saloons, and other attractions. Thanks to the Goldfield Gunfighters, you can even see a recreation of an old gunfight. The place is open to visitors every day. Photo by Robert Paulus from ShutterstockBannack, MontanaTo say that Bannack is located in
an isolated region of Montana is an understatement. Despite the lack of telephones, the word got out, so the prospectors, as well as their families, moved here after John White had found gold on Grasshopper Creek in 1862. According to the Bannacks official website, the community reached its peak in 1863 with 3,000 townspeople and 2,000 more
folks living by the creek. In 1864, the town was named the First Territorial Capital of Montana. Unluckily, the honor lasted one year. By 1865, everyone was going on to Alder Gulch, where gold had been discovered in 1863. Virginia City eventually became Montanas capital city, making Bannack an abandoned town. You may also want to read 10
Extremely Overrated Travel Destinations in the US (and Where You Should Go Instead). (Visited 490 times, 1 visits today), the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,023,690 articles in EnglishIgor Judge, a British judgeNominative determinism is the hypothesis that people are drawn to professions that fit their
name. The term was first used in the magazine New Scientist in 1994, after its humorous Feedback column mentioned a book on polar explorations by Daniel Snowman and an article on urology by researchers named Splatt and Weedon. The hypothesis had been suggested by psychologist Carl Jung, citing as an example Sigmund Freud (German for
'joy'), who studied pleasure. A few recent empirical studies have indicated that certain professions are disproportionately represented by people with appropriate surnames, though the methods of these studies have been challenged. One explanation for nominative determinism is the theory of implicit egotism, which states that humans have an
unconscious preference for things they associate with themselves. An alternative explanation is genetic: an ancestor might have been named Smith or Taylor according to their occupation, and the genes they passed down might correlate to aptitudes for those professions. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Donkey Kong LandHistory of education in
Wales (17011870)White dwarfArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEd Stone... that Ed Stone (pictured) was the Voyager program's project scientist for 50 years?... that an actress who appeared in the 1915 film A Welsh Singer did not act in a film again until 1948?... that Irve Tunick said he wrote about 700 to 800 scripts in his first 15 years of
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resigned the Japanese throne in favor of a relative, shaved her head, became a Buddhist nun, and forced her way back into power?... that modernist architect Paul Rudolph was said to have run out of money three times while designing the Modulightor Building?... that Sayuti Abubakar was nominated to become the vice governor of Aceh by an
imprisoned former governor?... that Google Street View in Antarctica started as a "challenge"? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the
Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of
UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Maria VoceWes HildrethLucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorNominate an articleJune 27: Helen Keller Day in the United StatesDepiction of Pope Agatho (depicted), later venerated as a saint in both the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, began his
pontificate.1800 War of the Second Coalition: French forces won a victory at the Battle of Neuburg, ending Austrian control over the River Danube.1905 First Russian Revolution: The crew of the Russian battleship Potemkin began a mutiny against their officers.1950 Korean War: Five North Korean aircrafts attacked an American air convoy above
Suwon Air Base in the first air engagement of the Korean War. 2015 Ignition of corn starch caused a dust fire at a water park in New Taipei City, Taiwan, killing 12 people and injuring more than 400 others. Wilhelmina FitzClarence, Countess of Munster (b.1830) Frank Rattray Lillie (b.1870) Harry Pollitt (d.1960) Nico Rosberg (b.1985) More
anniversaries: June 26June 27June 28ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAbout2024 variant of the Men's T20 World Cup, formetly the ICC World Twenty20, is a biennial world cup for cricket in the Twenty20 International (T20I) format, organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was held in every odd
year from 2007 to 2009, and since 2010 has been held in every even year with the exception of 2018 and 2020. In 2018, the tournament, twenty-four nations have played in the T20 World Cup. Nine teams have competed in every tournament, six of which
have won the title. The West Indies, England and India have won the title twice each, while Pakistan have each made three final appearances, while Pakistan have also made six semi-final appearances. The best result by a non-Test playing nation is the
second round appearance by the United States in 2024, while the worst result by a Test playing nation is the second round appearance by Zimbabwe in 2022. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Michelin-starred restaurants in TurkeyTimeline of PartygateSongs by Gen HoshinoArchiveMore featured listsWhitehead's trogon (Harpactes whiteheadi) is a
species of bird in the family Trogonidae. It is endemic to the island of Borneo, where it is an uncommon resident in primary mountain forest. One of Borneo's largest trogons, at 29 to 33 centimetres (11 to 13 inches) long, it is sexually dimorphic. The male is crimson on the head, nape, and underparts, with a black throat and grey chest; the rest of its
upperparts are cinnamon-coloured. The female is similarly patterned, but cinnamon-brown where the male is scarlet. The species is primarily an insectivore, but also eats various plant materials, including fruits and seeds. Other than the timing of its breeding, typically between April and June, little is known about its breeding biology. It is classified as
a near-threatened species, with population numbers thought to be declining and habitat loss a key threat. This male Whitehead's trogon was photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah. Photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah. Photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah. Photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah. Photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah.
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WikiyoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm
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Argentine TV program, see 6, 7, 8, Calendar year Years Millennium 1 stmillennium 1 stmillennium 2 strategy of the following for the follow
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early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. July 27 The Siege of Constantinople: Emperor Constantinople: 
fire, destroys the Muslim fleet at Sillyon,[1][2][3][4] ending the Arab threat to Europe, and forcing Yazid (a son of caliph Muawiyah I) to lift the siege on land and sea. The victory also frees up forces that are sent to raise the two-year siege of Thessalonica by the local Slavic tribes. King thelred of Mercia defeats the Northumbrian forces under King
Ecgfrith, in a battle near the River Trent. Archbishop Theodore helps to resolve differences between the two, thelred agreeing to pay a weregild to avoid any resumption of hostilities (approximate date). April 27 Emperor Tenmu holds divination for the purpose of proceeding to the Abstinence Palace. May 3 Princess Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies
within the palace. Tenmu, her father, is unable to sacrifice to the Gods of Heaven and Earth. May 10 Tchi is buried at a place which could be Ak (Hygo Prefecture). Tenmu is graciously pleased to raise lament for her. Wilfrid, bishop of York, is at the height of his power and owns vast estates throughout Northumbria. After his refusal to agree to a
division of his see, Ecgfrith and Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, have him banished from Northumbria. April 11 Pope Donus dies at Rome, after a reign of 1 year and 160 days. He is succeeded by Agatho I, who becomes the 79th pope. He is the first pope to stop paying tribute to Emperor Constantine IV upon election. In Japan, the national
worshiping to the Gods of Heaven and Earth is planned. Tenmu tries to select his daughter Tchi as a Sai to make her serve the Gods. However, Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies. The Beomeosa temple complex in Geumjeong-qu (modern South Korea) is constructed, during the reign of King Munmu of Silla. Childebert III, Merovingian Frankish king and
son of Theuderic IIIChildebrand I, duke of Burgundy (d. 751)Kinich Ahkal Mo Nahb III, Maya ruler of PalenqueApril 11 Pope DonusMay 3 Tchi, Japanese princessAbdullah ibn Aamir, Arab general (b. 626)lfwine, king of Deira (approximate date)Aisha, wife of MuhammadArbogast, bishop of StrasbourgNathalan, Scottish bishopWechtar, Lombard duke
of FriuliZhang Wenguan, chancellor of the Tang dynasty (b. 606)^ Haldon 1990, p.64.^ Lilie 1976, pp.7879.^ Treadgold 1997, pp.326327.^ Mango & Scott 1997, p.494. Haldon, John F. (1990). Byzantium in the Seventh Century: The Transformation of a Culture (reviseded.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-31917-1. Lilie, Ralph-Johannes
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government-run Channel 7 since 2009. Its name comes from the fact that, when it first started airing, there were five members on the show's panel, and its motto was you are the sixth one (the viewer). Since it was broadcast by Channel 7 at 8 p.m., the name was shortened to "6, 7, 8". In late 2009, the program was moved to 9 p.m., a new segment
was added to be aired on Sundays at night, and new guest panelists were invited, making it more than six members.[1] Nevertheless, the show's name remained unchanged. It was first hosted by Mara Julia Olivn and a panel which included Orlando Barone, Carla Czudnowsky, Eduardo Cabito Massa Alcntara, Luciano Galende and Sandra Russo, along
with a guest analyst who would give their opinions throughout the program. Mara Julia Olivn announced in an interview for web site Television.com.ar that, on January 28, 2010, should make her last appearance on the program was
nominated to the 2010 Martn Fierro Awards in the category Best Journalistic Program has come under criticism due to its perceived advocacy of Kirchnerism, which is controversial since it is aired by a state-
owned TV channel during the time when Cristina Kirchner was president. The program ceased to be aired shortly after the end of the presidency of Cristina Kirchner was president. The program, the channel Televisin Pblica Argentina that airs in
channel 7, and that the program was broadcast at 8:00 pm. Although the number of people and the timeslot changed over time, the name "678" was kept. It is an Archive television program focused on politics and journalism. It was created during the campaign for the 2009 midterm elections, in order to broadcast the Kirchnerite propaganda known
as Relato K, and to attack the opposing candidates. It received a privileged timeslot on Sundays, right after the broadcasting of the Ftbol para todos weekly matches. Once the elections were over, it continued to voice the Kirchnerite view in the conflict between Kirchnerite view in the conflict between Kirchnerism and the media.[3] Mauricio Macri, president of Argentina since December 10
2015, appointed Hernn Lombardi as the new manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel would not air 6, 7, 8 because the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5]According to Clarn newspaper the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5]According to Clarn newspaper the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5] and the renew manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel would not air 6, 7, 8 because the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5] and the renew manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel would not air 6, 7, 8 because the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5] and the renew manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 8. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 8. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 8. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel 9. Soon thereafter it was announced 1. Soon thereafter 1. Soon thereafter 1. Soon the soon the s
opponents to the national government. [6]On October 13, 2009 the program aired a video that had circulated in blogs. The anonymous video was recorded through a hidden camera, and it shows the journalist and columnist of newspaper La Nacin, Carlos Pagni, in an alleged operation to publish false information for the purpose of damaging the oil
company Repsol YPF. The broadcast of the video was criticized by the Partido Solidario deputy Carlos Heller who was a guest on the program that day, expressing his objection to the publication of anonymous films. The contents of the video were criticized by the panelists after it was shown. According to an article in La Nacin that was published the
next day about the segment, "the presentation of the hidden camera, and the images of the hidden camera (cut, but carefully and professionally edited) do not, at any moment, show the columnist in situations that could corroborate the serious and injurious charges about corruption that are made in the video through printed boards and a voice-over"
[7]In the video, there are appearances by other people who may represent Pagni, receiving money in return for newspaper articles. However, after the airing on October 13, Pagni received the support of the Argentine Journalists (8)YPF issued a complaint to investigate who recorded the
video, and the veracity of the facts that are seen on it. They assured that "it is true that the video is anonymous and made in a more obscure way. However, it warns that it was a journalistic operation against us".[9]2013 Martn Fierro AwardsBest journalism program[10] Asteriscos.tv Seis, siete, ocho y ahora a las nueve? (in Spanish) "6, 7, 8 en
TVPblica.com.ar". Archived from the original on 2013-08-04. Retrieved 2010-04-16.^ "Clarin.com, El programa que ataca a los medios crticos cuesta caro Archived 2010-01-13 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish) La Nacin.com, Agravia
Canal 7 a un columnista con un video annimo Archived 2011-06-05 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish) Todos los nominados a los Martn Fierro 2014" [All the nominations for the 2014 Martn Fierro]. La Nacin
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Colorado | R Kulawiak/ShutterstockSt. Elmo, Colorado | R Kulawiak/ShutterstockFrom countless boomtowns created in pursuit of riches during the Gold Rush to collapsed industrial sites founded in the Gilded Age, America is dotted with abandoned towns. Replete with fascinating stories of initial victories and eventual defeats, its hard to not be drawn
to the mystery of it all. Some began as lucrative mining communities that evaporated almost overnight, and some are casualties of new railways and interstates. Others were capitals that fell victim to nature and fate. These skeletons of the past could be sets for the next Coen Brothers Westernand at least one has already inspired a chilling horror
flick. You can visit most of them today, but be careful what you touch. Many are so perfectly preservedfurniture, dishes, and more exactly where they were leftthat they feel like dusty time capsules from a century ago. And if youre really curious, some even have inns so you can spend the night and decide for yourself whether the town is haunted. We
wish you luck if you choose that creepy route. For the brave souls looking for creepy spots to visit, here are 15 abandoned towns in the US to explore. This mining town had a very short life. | Janis Maleckis/ShutterstockAshcroft, ColoradoUpon discovering silver in 1880, two prospectors eager to make a quick buck created a Miners Protective
Association. Almost immediately after, the site attracted 23 other miners. Within two weeks, theyd built streets and a courthouse. Within five years, Ashcroft was home to more than 3,500 residents remained. By the 1930s, the Winter
Olympics brought a new wave of attention to the area, including, at one point, plans to construct a huge ski resort. Billy Fiske, captain of the American bobsled team (and the newly minted youngest gold medalist in any winter Olympic sport), and his business partner Ted Ryan built the Highland-Bavarian Lodge. When Fiske was killed in WWII, the
 momentum fizzled. Ashcroft has remained a ghost town since 1939. Plans for the ski resort, though, moved about 10 miles northto a little up-and-coming town named Aspen. Its like no time has passed here | Flickr/Chris M MorrisBatsto Village, New JerseyWith a name derived from the Swedish word batstu (meaning sauna), this Jersey town was once a
bustling ironworks that supplied the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Founded in 1766, it was essentially a company town owned and run for 92 years by William Richards before its iron and charcoal production was replaced by a mine in Pennsylvania. Industrialist Joseph Wharton (yep, that Wharton) stepped in and bought the town in
1876, experimenting with agriculture and manufacturing before also throwing in the towel to presumably start his little business school in Philadelphia. Over 40 of the original structures remain today, including Batsto Mansion, a sawmill, a blacksmith, ice and milk houses, a carriage house and stable, and a general store. You can even mail letters at
the still-operational post office. The buildings have been fully restored and are maintained as a historical site, with a museum and visitors center. Bodie is one of the most famous (and largest) unreconstructed ghost towns in
America. Established in 1859 when William S. Bodey discovered gold in the area, the original camp of around 20 miners mushroomed to some 10,000 during the California Gold Rushroughly the same population as Los Angeles. By 1880, the town consisted of 2,000 buildings, including roughly 200 restaurants. As the gold vanished, so did the
townsfolk. By 1942, the last mine had shut down. Today the town is a National Historic Site protected by the California parks system. Buildings are in a state of arrested decay, meaning they will only receive necessary maintenance that prevents them from deteriorating and collapsing. Inns still contain pool tables complete with balls and cues, plus
assorted chairs and cutlery, resting exactly where they were left more than half a century ago, and some store shelves remain stocked with goods (no, they're not for sale). Visitors should plan to arrive during regular park hours (with admission cash in hand); during the summer, guests can take guided tours through the Standard Mill for an inside
look at the gold-extraction process. Youll find plenty of Civil War-era relics still standing. | Flickr/Pat HensonCahawba, Alabamas state capital before flooding so many times that most of the residents fled for drier pastures (and took the title of capital with
them), though it remained a hub of cotton distribution for years. During the Civil War, it was home of the Confederate Castle Morgan prison, where thousands of Union soldiers were kept between 1863 and 1865, when another massive flood started driving people out for good. By the early 1900s, most buildings had been demolished, too. Still, theres
enough left for history buffs today to enjoy. The welcome center, built in the image of a notable general's cottage, includes a small museum of artifacts and photos from Cahawbas peak. Guests can take self-guided tours of the major Civil War sites, the cemetery, and a woodsy nature trail; and no visitor should leave without seeing the Crocheron
Columns, the only remaining parts of the Crocheron Mansion where important negotiations were made during the Battle of Selma. Craffiti Highway was once the main highlight of Centralia. DON EMMERT/Getty ImagesCentralia, PennsylvaniaIn the late 1800s, Centralia was a thriving coal-mining town with a population of around 2,700.
Technicallytechnically Centralia is not an abandoned town, since as of 2020, five people reportedly live there. However, it makes up for this in eeriness and potential for actual ghosts because Centralia is literally on fireand has been for decades. An abandoned coal mine caught fire in 1962, and its been smoldering underground ever since. Residents
understandably evacuated and the town never recovered. Over time, the population dropped to the handful who remain today. When they pass, the state will take their property through eminent domain. Currently, the town doesnt even have a zip code, and up until the 2006 horror movie Silent Hill cited Centralia as an inspiration, few people knew the
place existed. The coal seen fueling the fire is expected to last another 250 years, and in the meantime, theres not a whole lot visitors can (or should) do there, given the presence of toxic chemicals. People long enjoyed driving four-wheelers down the buckled Graffiti Highway, but property owners covered the landmark with dirt in April 2020 after
trespassers flocked to Centralia for joy rides amid the COVID-19 pandemic. For now, Centralia is more of an interesting story than a destination, but theres truly no telling how the future of this mostly abandoned town will unfold. You've definitely got some ghosts here. | Education Images/Universal Images Group/Getty ImagesDawson, New
Mexico Every abandoned town has an air of sadness, but none compare to the tragic past of Dawson, New Mexico. What sprouted as a promising company town for Dawson Fuel Co. in 1903, over 250 perished in 1913, and 123 died in
1923. At its peak, Dawsons population reached numbers around 9,000 (mostly recent immigrants from Europe and Mexico), but when the 1913 explosion shattered the community, people started moving on. In the decades that followed these disasters, the demand for coal slowly declined until finally, the last mine closed in 1950. The area was sold,
most of the structures were demolished, and the few remains of Dawson were left to decay. Today, this ghost town features more ghosts than town. The only notable landmark left is the Dawson Cemetery, where a sea of white crosses represents the nearly 400 people who died in the mine explosions. Mass casualty sites breed paranormal activity,
explaining how the desolate land that once held up Dawson is now one of the most haunted places in America. Visitors have reported seeing lights like those on a mining helmet dancing around, hearing untraceable moans and voices, and coming across ghostly figures that vanish if you get too close. Explore at your own risk. Things havent changed
much hereeven the dishes and furniture havent been touched. | Nagel Photography/Shutterstock Garnet, MontanaNamed for the semi-precious red gems prospectors discovered there along with gold, Garnet was inhabited from the 1860s until about 1912, when a fire razed half the town. Since the gold had pretty much run out anyway, there wasnt
much point in rebuilding it. Garnet lasted as long as the mines didwhich is to say, not that long. In its heyday, though, the isolated town maintained four hotels, two barbershops, a doctors office, and a school, as well as a daily stagecoach route to nearby towns. Now, more than 30 historic buildings dozen cabins, a store, and part of the J.K. Wells
Hotelremain, their interiors practically untouched and still full of dishes, furniture, and clothes. Every June, the town hosts Garnet Day, an afternoon of activities put on for the public, and in the wintertime, there are two rentable cabins on offer. The mountain town was known for its beauty, and its kept-up nature trails continue to impress anyone on
the hunt for serenity. More active visitors also enjoy nearby hiking, hunting, fishing, skiing, off-roading, and camping. All Glenrios good for now is some Route 66, Glenrio straddles the Texas/New Mexico border, so its officially part of both states. This
apparently had several benefits: For example, the towns gas stations were built on the Texas side, where the gas tax was lower. The towns life cycle couldve been longer. Founded in 1903, it became a popular way station for travelers. When I-40 was built in the early 70s and motorists stopped coming through, it withered. This is also the plot of the
movie, and fittingly, the town motel makes an (animated) cameo in the movie as a racing museum. Glenrio has no use now other than to provide passersby with a kick of Route 66 nostalgia. The boarded-up Little Juarez Cafe harks back to the time of Valentine Diners (even though its not actually one), and the First in Texas/Last in Texas Motel and Cafe
is a fan favorite. The old red mill is like a landmark here, spanning 14 stories above a glacier. | IntentionalTraveler/ShutterstockKennecott, AlaskaAll that glitters may not be gold, but it can still make you a fortune. Copper lured brave miners to this remote Alaskan spot in the early 1900s after two prospectors stumbled upon what turned out to be $200
million worth of the metal while resting their horses. They formed what was then called the Utah Copper Company in 1903. Within a few yearsand with the help of J.P. Morgan and the Guggenheimsthey turned the place into a self-contained the
worlds richest copper concentration (they named the claim "Bonanza"). By 1938, however, the copper supply was running low enough that the mines shuttered. Today, its a National Historic Landmarkand one of Alaskas most popular points of interestin the heart of the massive Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, which doesn't charge an entrance fee.
The iconic red mill on the hill spans 14 stories above a glacier and can be explored by visitors who take the official Kennecott Mill Town Tour. Who wouldn't want to get married here? | Rand Kay/ShutterstockMystic, South DakotaThe Black Hills are sprinkled with ghost towns, dozens of relics of a bygone gold boom. Mystic (ne Sitting Bull) started as a
small creekside camp in 1876, and it survived, honestly, a lot longer than it should have. By 1885, Mystic had a post office; by 1889, it had a rail line; and exporting timber and gold out of them. For a while, Mystics managed to deflect
numerous potential death blows with panache. Floods destroyed bridges and rail lines, the town's sawmill burned down, and the Great Depression put the place in dire straits, but the town just kept rebuilding and recovering. It wasnt until the end of WWII that things spiraled downward when limited resources made operating the mill too
difficult. Soon enough, passenger trains stopped going to Mystic, and the population. More than a dozen buildings left behind were added to the National Register of Historic Places, including the picturesque McCahan
Chapel, which is still used occasionally for special events. If visitors are willing to venture down a 12-mile gravel road, they can see the remnants for themselves and get a feel for the area by trekking the Mickelson Rail Trail. This was once the third-largest city in Nevada. | Laurens Hoddenbagh/Shutterstock Rhyolite, NevadaLive fast, die young. This
Gold Rush town did just that. Founded in 1904, it was deserted by 1916, despite being the third-largest city in Nevada for a time. Sitting on the edge of Death Valley, Rhyolite offered residents hotels, a hospital, an opera house and symphony, and even its own stock exchange, among other entertainment. But all good things must come to an end, and in
Rhyolites case, the Panic of 1907 hammered the first nail in the coffin, causing banks to fail, mines to close, and newspapers to shutter. The famed Montgomery Shoshone mine ceased operations in 1911, and any straggling Rhyolite in a number of old
Westerns, including The Air Mail. Visitors will still see the skeletons of a three-story bank, part of the old jail, the general store, as well as Rhyolites train station. Just outside of town lies another notable attraction in a state known for its off-highway
weirdness. Santa Claus, Arizona in the 1980s | Joseph Sohm/Shutterstock Santa Claus, Arizona In the middle of the Mojave Desert once lived a mecca for Saint Nick-themed, holiday joy. Founded in 1937 by Californian real estate agent Nina Talbot, the goal for the 80-acre town was to transform it into a Christmas resort that would attract full-time
residents and a steady flow of tourists. During its first few years, the town built up a Swiss chalet-esque doll house, a post office for children to send letters to Santa, and the Santa Claus Inn, which served its famous rum pie within its air-conditioned restaurant. There was also a resident Santa Claus for children to meet all year round. But the town
never reached its aspirations as no one beyond those who worked at the Christmas-themed establishments ended up buying homes in the eclectic town. By the 1970s, Santa Claus had fully declined and was removed off the Arizona State Map not long after. By 1995, all of the towns businesses had shuttered their doors. These days, all that remains is
a few dilapidated, red-and-white buildings, a wishing well, and a derailed, pink childrens train called the Old 1225. This wool capital quickly came and went. | Flickr/Ian SaneShaniko, Oregon's Shaniko looks a little different than most of Americas ghost towns: It wasnt a mining boomtown, but rather a haven for ranchers
and an unusually large shipping hub for somewhere so far inland. Once deemed the Wool Capital of the World, Shaniko rose and fell incredibly fast. In 1900, the Columbia Southern Railway was extended to the area, connecting it to other parts of Oregon and surrounding states. Shaniko was officially incorporated in 1901, and that same year the town
produced 2,000 tons of wool to service communities along the rail line. Business was steadyone year, wool sales totaled $5 millionuntil the decades end, when a new, more appealing railroad cut Shaniko out of the equation. Around the same time, two fires in the business district destroyed any remaining hype, sending Shaniko on the path toward
abandonment only 10 years after its founding. A very small handful of people still occupy Shaniko, but its been officially called a ghost town since the 50s. The Shaniko Hotel wasand continues to bethe towns main attraction. Finished in 1902, it was initially a jack-of-all-trades gathering place, with guest rooms, a bank, and a dance hall. Other surviving
buildings include the Sage Museum, Shaniko School, city hall, jail, post office, and a wool barn. Businesses along Shaniko Row open seasonally for summer visitors passing through, including beloved ice cream shop Goldies. Cruise through the old mining roads by ATV. | Flickr/Terra TrekkingSt. Elmo, ColoradoFounded in 1880, St. Elmo was once a
highfalutin gold mining town and popular whistle-stop on the Pacific Railroad. It had almost 2,000 residents and more than 150 minesplus enough inns and dance halls to keep everybody in town happily cutting a rug. When the Alpine Tunnel closed in 1910, however, the music stopped. With the price of silver already down, the last remaining rail
service stopped in 1922. The dedicated few that stuck around suffered another loss 30 years later when the postmaster died and postal service was discontinued, further sequestering them from civilization. Despite numerous fires charring the canyon over the years, St. Elmo remains one of Americas best-preserved ghost towns. Several original
structures are still intact, providing an unfiltered glimpse into life during the mining boom (one big exception is the town hall, which had to be rebuilt in 2008 following a particularly destructive blaze). Present-day visitors can tour the old mining roads by ATV, fish along Chalk Creek, stay in a historic cabin, and shop from a general store thats open
through the summer. Most tourists stop in during warmer months when St. Elmo comes to life, but some prefer to visit in the wintertime when roads and trails are truly abandoned. Famous sharpshooter and frontierswoman Calamity Jane used to call the former gold-mining town home. | panoglobe/ShutterstockVirginia City, MontanaFormer home of the comment 
the famous frontierswoman Calamity Jane, this old gold-mining town (est. 1863) was known for its rough-and-tumble ways. The remote spot didnt have enough law enforcement or a justice system. As a result, robberies and murders were the norm, and gangs of outlaws known as road agents killed 100 people between 1863 and 1864 alone. Still,
Virginia City briefly served as the capital of the Montana Territory (before it was a state), and grew to a population of around 10,000. When gold ran out, though, the city buildings are original, theyve been restored, and the townwhich now rocks live
music and other performancesis a lively tourist destination. A number of tours provide visitors with whatever experience suits their interests best. Want ghost stories? Youve got em. Fascinated by trains? Theres a scenic railway for you. Like luxury? Ride in style to the most important historic spots. Prefer novelty? Learn about the town on an old fire
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 features"Ghost city" redirects here. For archaeological deserted settlements, see Abandoned village. For other uses, see Ghost city (disambiguation). Plymouth, Montserrat is the only ghost town that is the capital of a modern political territory. It was rendered uninhabitable and evacuated in 1995, after being
inundated with volcanic ash from the eruption of the Soufrire Hills Volcano. A ghost town, deserted city, extinct town, or abandoned city is an abandoned settlement, usually one that contains substantial visible remaining buildings and infrastructure such as roads. A town often becomes a ghost town because the economic activity that supported it
(usually industrial or agricultural) has failed or ended for any reason (e.g. a host ore deposit exhausted by mining). The town may have also declined because of natural or human-caused disasters such as floods, prolonged droughts, extreme heat or extreme cold, government actions, uncontrolled lawlessness, war, pollution, or nuclear and radiation.
related accidents and incidents. The term can sometimes refer to cities, towns, and neighborhoods that, though still populated, are significantly less so than in past years; for example, those affected by high levels of unemployment and dereliction. [1] Some ghost towns, especially those that preserve period-specific architecture, have become tourist
attractions. Some examples are Bannack, Montana and Oatman, Arizona in the United States; Barkerville, British Columbia in Canada; Craco and Pompeii in Italy; Aghdam in Azerbaijan; Kolmanskop in Namibia; Pripyat and Chernobyl in Ukraine; Dhanushkodi in India; Fordlndia in Brazil and Villa Epecun in Argentina. T. Lindsey Baker, author of Ghost
Towns of Texas, defines a ghost town as "a town for which the reason for being no longer exists."[1] Some writers discount settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes; they restrict the term to settlements that were abandoned as a result of a natural or human-made disaster or other causes.
settlement with visible tangible remains should not be called a ghost town;[2] others say, conversely, that a ghost town should contain the tangible remains of buildings.[3] Whether or not the settlement must be completely deserted, or may contain a small population, is also a matter for debate.[2] Generally, though, the term is used in a looser sense
encompassing any and all of these definitions. American author Lambert Florin defined a ghost town as "a shadowy semblance of a former self."[4]Factors leading to the abandonment of towns include depleted natural resources, economic activity shifting elsewhere, railroads and roads bypassing or no longer accessing the town, human intervention,
disasters, massacres, wars, the shifting of politics or fall of empires, and volcanic eruptions.[5] A town can also be abandoned when it is part of an exclusion zone due to natural or human-made causes. As farms industrialize, smaller farms are no longer economically viable, leading to rural decay. Ghost towns may result when the single activity or
resource that created a boomtown (e.g., nearby mine, mill or resource economy undergoes a "bust" (e.g., catastrophic resource economy undergoes a "bust") (e.g., catastrophic resource economy undergoes a "bust" (e.g., catastrophic resource economy undergoes a "bust") (e.g., catastrophic resource econom
size as quickly as they grew. Sometimes, all, or nearly all, of the population can desert the town, resulting in a ghost town. The dismantling of a boomtown to service a mine site, building all the accommodations, shops and services required, and
then remove them once the resource has been extracted. Modular buildings can be used to facilitate the process. In some cases, multiple factors may remove the economic basis for a community; some former mining towns on U.S. Route 66 suffered both mine closures when the resources were depleted and loss of highway traffic as US 66 was diverted.
from places like Oatman, Arizona, onto a more direct path. Mine and pulp mill closures have led to many ghost towns in British Columbia, Canada, including several relatively recent ones: Ocean Falls, which closed in 1973 after the pulp mill was decommissioned; Kitsault, whose molybdenum mine shut down after only 18 months in 1982; and Cassian,
whose asbestos mine operated from 1952 to 1992. In other cases, the reason for abandonment can arise from a town's intended economic function shifting to another, nearby Winton outperformed Collingwood as a regional centre for the livestock-raising industry.
The railway reached Winton in 1899, linking it with the rest of Queensland, and Collingwood was a ghost town by the following year. More broadly across Australia, there has been a shift towards fly-in fly-out arrangements over building a company town, in order to avoid the development of ghost towns once a mining resource has been fully
extracted. [6] The Middle East has many ghost towns and ruins that were created when the shifting of politics or the fall of empires caused capital cities to be socially or economically unviable, such as Ctesiphon. The rise of real-estate bubbles (sometimes due to outright overbuilding by land
developers) may also trigger the appearance of certain elements of a ghost town, as real-estate prices initially rise (whereupon affordable housing becomes less available) and then later fall for a variety of reasons that are often tied to economic cycles and/or marketing hubris. This has been observed to occur in various countries, including Spain
China, the United States, and Canada, where housing is often used as an investment rather than for habitation. Prior to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, Varosha, now falling into ruin, was a modern tourist area. Railroads and roads bypassing or no longer reaching a town can also create a ghost town. This was the case in many of the ghost
towns along Ontario's historic Opeongo Line, and along U.S. Route 66 after motorists bypassed the latter on the faster moving highways I-44 and I-40. Some ghost towns were founded along railways where steam trains would stop at periodic intervals for repairs or to take on water, but dieselization or electrification negated the need for the trains to
stop. Amboy, California, was part of one such series of villages along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad across the Mojave Desert. In other cases, railroads replaced rivers or canal traffic; one such town was Granville, Indiana, located on the
Wabash and Erie Canal. River re-routing is another factor, one example being the towns along the Aral Sea. Ghost towns may be created when land is expropriated by a government, and residents are required to relocate. One example is the village of Tyneham in Dorset, England, acquired during World War II to build an artillery range. A similar
situation occurred in the U.S. when NASA acquired land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi (on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River, which is the Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi side of the Pearl River, which is the Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), a rocket testing facility in Hancock County, Mississippi land to construct the John C. Stenni
buffer zone because of the loud noise and potential dangers associated with testing such rockets. Five thinly populated rural Mississippi communities (Gainesville, Logtown, Napoleon, Santa Rosa, and Westonia), plus the northern portion of a sixth (Pearlington), along with 700 families in residence, had to be completely relocated away from the
facility. Akarmara, a mining town in Abkhazia, Georgia, was abandoned in the early 1990s due to the War in Abkhazia, Sometimes the town might cease to officially exist, but the physical infrastructure remains. For example, the five Mississippi communities within the
facility itself. These include city streets, now overgrown with forest flora and fauna, and a one-room schoolhouse. Another example of infrastructure remaining is the former town of Weston, Illinois, that voted itself out of existence and turned the land over for construction of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. Many houses and even a few a
barns remain, used for housing visiting scientists and storing maintenance equipment, while roads that used to cross through the site have been blocked off at the edges of the property, with gatehouses or barricades to prevent unsupervised access. Construction of dams has produced ghost towns that have been left underwater. Examples
include: Kensico, New York was replaced by the Kensico Reservoir. [7] Loyston, Tennessee, U.S., inundated by the creation of Norris Dam and reconstructed on nearby higher ground. [8] St. Thomas, Nevada, U.S., flooded by up to 70 feet of water by Lake Mead following construction of the Hoover Dam. [9] Stiltner, West Virginia, inundated by the
creation of East Lynn Lake in 1969.[10]The Lost Villages of Ontario, flooded by Saint Lawrence Seaway construction in 1958.[11]Nether Hambleton and Middle Hambleton in Rutland, England, which were flooded to create Rutland Water.[12]Ashopton and Derwent, England, flooded during the construction of the Ladybower Reservoir.[13][14]The
 Tignes Dam flooded the village of Tignes in France, displacing 78 families.[15]Mologa in Russia was flooded by the creation of Rybinsk reservoir in 1940.[16]Many ancient villages were abandoned during construction of the Three Gorges Dam in China, leading to the displacement of many rural people.[17]In Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica,
inhabitants of Arenal and Tronadora were forced to relocate in 1978 to make room for the human-made Lake Arenal.[18]Construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River in Egypt submerged archaeological sites and ancient settlements, such assuments of Arenal and Tronadora were forced to relocate in 1978 to make room for the human-made Lake Arenal.[18]Construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River in Egypt submerged archaeological sites and ancient settlements, such assuments of Arenal and Tronadora were forced to relocate in 1978 to make room for the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River in Egypt submerged archaeological sites and ancient settlements, such assuments of Arenal and Tronadora were forced to relocate in 1978 to make room for the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River in Egypt submerged archaeological sites and ancient settlements, such assuments of Arenal and Tronadora were forced to relocate in 1978 to make room for the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River in Egypt submerged archaeological sites and ancient settlements.
Buhen under Lake Nasser.[20] Tehri was drowned after the construction of the Tehri Dam in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.[21] Aceredo and five other villages in the region of Galicia, Spain, drowned by the construction of Alto Lindoso Dam downstream in Portugal in 1992[22] (later exposed after extreme drought conditions in early 2022[23]
[24]). Capel Celyn, Gwynedd, Wales, was lost to the Trywern Flooding of 1965. This was to create a reservoir, Llyn Celyn, in order to supply the English areas of Liverpool and Wirral with water for industry. [25] Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott, Massachusetts; four towns in the Swift River Valley of Massachusetts who were flooded to create the
Quabbin Reservoir in 1938 to create a water reservoir to provide water to the growing city of Boston, Massachusetts and the surrounding suburbs. [26]Nature slowly reclaiming the ruins in Aghdam (2010)Some towns become deserted when their populations were massacred, deported, or expelled. Examples include Kayaky, an ancient Greek city
abandoned in 1923 as result of population exchange between Greece and Turkey and the original French village at Oradour-sur-Glane which was destroyed on 10 June 1944 when 642 of its 663 inhabitants were killed by a German Waffen-SS company. A new village was built after the war on a nearby site, and the ruins of the original have been
maintained as a memorial. Another example is Aghdam, a city in Azerbaijan. Armenian forces occupied Aghdam in July 1993 during the city, Armenian forces destroyed much of the town to discourage Azerbaijanis from returning. More damage
occurred in the following decades when locals looted the abandoned town for building materials. It is currently almost entirely ruined and uninhabited. Craco, Italy, was abandoned due to a landslide in 1963. It has since become a popular film set. Natural and human-made disasters can create ghost towns. For example, after being flooded more than
30 times since their town was founded in 1845, residents of Pattonsburg, Missouri, decided to relocate after two floods in 1993. With government help, the whole town was rebuilt 3 miles or 5km away. Craco, a medieval village in the Italian region of Basilicata, was evacuated after a landslide in 1963. Nowadays it is a filming location for many movies
including The Passion of The Christ by Mel Gibson, Christ Stopped at Eboli by Francesco Rosi, The Nativity Story by Catherine Hardwicke and Quantum of Solace by Marc Forster. [27] In 1984, Centralia, Pennsylvania, was abandoned due to an uncontainable mine fire, which began in 1962 and still rages to this day; eventually the fire reached an
abandoned mine underneath the nearby town of Byrnesville, which caused that mine to catch on fire too and forced the evacuation of that town as well. Pripyat, Ukraine, was abandoned after the Canadian town of Lemieux,
Ontario, was abandoned in 1991 after soil testing revealed that the community was built on an unstable bed of Leda clay. Two years after the last building in Lemieux was demolished, a landslide swept part of the former town-site into the South Nation River. Two decades earlier, the Canadian town of Saint-Jean-Vianney, Qubec, also constructed on a
Leda clay base, had been abandoned after a landslide on 4 May 1971, which swept away 41 homes, killing 31 people. Following the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, dangerously high levels of nuclear contamination escaped into the surrounding area, and nearly 200 towns and villages in Ukraine and neighbouring Belarus were evacuated, including the
cities of Pripyat and Chernobyl. The area was so contaminated that many of the evacuees were never permitted to return to their homes. Pripyat is the most famous of these abandoned towns; it was built for the workers of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and had a population of almost 50,000 at the time of the disaster.[28]Rerik West, Germany
Turned into a restricted area after 1992 due to ammunition contamination from a nearby abandoned Soviet Army barracks. Significant fatality rates from epidemics have produced ghost towns. Some places in eastern Arkansas were abandoned Soviet Army barracks. Significant fatality rates from epidemic of 1918 and 1919. [29][30] Several
communities in Ireland, particularly in the west of the country, were wiped out due to the Great Famine in the latter half of the 19th century, and the years of economic decline that followed. Catastrophic environmental damage caused by long-term contamination can also create a ghost town. Some notable examples are Times Beach, Missouri, whose
residents were exposed to a high level of dioxins, and Wittenoom, Western Australia's largest source of blue asbestos, but was shut down in 1966 due to health concerns. Treece and Picher, twin communities straddling the KansasOklahoma border, were once one of the United States' largest sources of zinc and lead, but over
a century of unregulated disposal of mine tailings led to groundwater contamination and lead poisoning in the town's children, eventually resulting in a mandatory Environmental Protection Agency buyout and evacuation. Contamination due to ammunition caused by military use may also lead to the development of ghost towns. Tyneham, in Dorset,
was requisitioned for military exercises during the Second World War, and remains unpopulated, being littered with unexploded munitions from regular shelling. Walhalla township in 1910Part of Walhalla in 2004, showing a mix of original and reconstructed buildings Walhalla, Victoria, was almost abandoned after being mined for gold, but is now
becoming repopulated. A few ghost towns have managed to get a second life, and this happens through a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is heritage tourism generating a new economy able to support residents. [31][32] For example, Walhalla, Victoria, Australia, became almost deserted after its gold mine ceased operation in 1914, but owing to
its accessibility and proximity to other attractive locations, it has had a recent economic and holiday population surge. [33] Another town, Sungai Lembing, Malaysia, was almost deserted due to closure of a tin mine in 1986 was revived in 2001 and has become a tourist destination since then. [34] Foncebadn, a village in Len, Spain, that was mostly
abandoned and only inhabited by a mother and son, is slowly being revived owing to the ever-increasing stream of pilgrims on the road to Santiago de Compostela. Some ghost towns (e.g. Riace, Muotello) are being repopulated by respectively refugees and homeless people. In Riace, this was accomplished by a scheme funded by the Italian
government which offers the housing to refugees and in Muotello it was accomplished through an NGO (Madrina Foundation).[35][36]In Algeria, many cities became hamlets after the end of Late Antiquity. They were revived with shifts in population during and after French colonization of Algeria. Oran, currently the nation's second-largest city with 1
million people, was a village of only a few thousand people before colonization. Alexandria, the second-largest city of Egypt, was a flourishing city in the ancient era, but declined during the Middle Ages. It underwent a dramatic revival during the 19th century; from a population of 5,000 in 1806, it grew into a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants by
1882,[37] and is now home to more than four million people.[38]See also: List of ghost towns by countryKolmanskop, Namibia (2016); a ghost town since 1956Wars and rebellions in some African countries have left many towns and villages deserted. Since 2003, when President Francis Boziz came to power, thousands of citizens of the Central African
Republic have been forced to flee their homes as a result of the escalating conflict between armed rebels, such as Beogombo Deux near Paoua, are ransacked by government troops. Villages accused of supporting the rebels, such as Beogombo Deux near Paoua, are ransacked by government troops.
region also leaves organized and well-equipped bandits free to terrorize the populace, often leaving villages abandoned in their wake. [40] Elsewhere in Africa, the town of Lukangol was burnt to the ground during tribal clashes in South Sudan. Before its destruction, the town had a population of 20,000. [41] The Libyan town of Tawergha had a
population of around 25,000 before it was abandoned during the 2011 civil war, and it has remained empty since. Many of the ghost towns in mineral-rich Africa, now known as Namibia, the German Imperial government claimed sole mining rights
by creating the Sperrgebiet ("forbidden zone"),[42] effectively criminalizing new settlement. The small mining towns of this area, among them Pomona, Elizabeth Bay and Kolmanskop, were exempt from this ban, but the denial of new land claims soon rendered all of them ghost towns. Unoccupied residential complexes in the Chenggong District,
Kunming, ChinaThe town of Dhanushkodi, India is a ghost town. It was destroyed during the 1964 Rameswaram cyclone and remains uninhabited in the aftermath.[43]Many abandoned towns and settlements in the former Soviet Union were established near Gulag labour camps to supply necessary services. Since most of these camps were abandoned
in the 1950s, the towns were abandoned as well. One such town is located near the former Gulag camp called Butugychag (also called Lower Butugychag). Other towns were deserted due to deindustrialisation and the economic crises of the early 1990s attributed to post-Soviet conflicts one example being Tkvarcheli in Georgia, a coal mining town
that suffered a drastic population decline as a result of the War in Abkhazia in the early 1990s and Aghdam, made ruined and uninhabited after the First Nagorno-Karabakh War. Although in the 2010s Chinese ghost cities became a frequent feature of discourse regarding China's economy and urbanization, underoccupied cities filled up. [44]:151
Writing in 2023, academic and former UK diplomat Kerry Brown described the idea of Chinese ghost cities as a popular bandwagon which was shown to be a myth.[44]:151152The town of Namie, along with several other towns in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, was temporarily evacuated as a result of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster following
the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami. Following ongoing decontamination works, several portions of Namie have been fully reopened to residents, allowing reconstruction and renovation of the town's buildings to be undertaken and resettlement of the area to take place.[45]Main street of Oradour-sur-Glane, France, unchanged since the German
massacreAbandoned mining building on the Jussar island in Ekens, Raseborg, FinlandThe forest occupies the territory of the village of Krivets[RU], deserted by urbanization the migration of a country's rural population into the cities has left many European towns and villages deserted. An increasing number
of settlements in Bulgaria are becoming ghost towns for this reason; at the time of the 2011 census, the country had 181 uninhabited settlements. [46] In Hungary, dozens of villages are also threatened with abandonment. The first village officially declared as "dead" was Gyrf[hu] in the late 1970s, but later it was repopulated as an eco-village. Some
other depopulated villages were successfully saved as small rural resorts, such as Kn, Tornakpolna, Szanticska, Gorica, and Rvfalu.In Spain, large zones of the mountainous Iberian System and the Pyrenees have undergone heavy depopulation since the early 20th century, leaving a string of ghost towns in areas such as the Solana Valley. Traditional
agricultural practices such as sheep and goat rearing, on which the mountain village economy was based, were not taken over by the local youth, especially after the lifestyle changes that swept over rural Spain during the second half of the 20th century.[47]Examples of ghost towns in Italy include the medieval village of Fabbriche di Careggine near
Lago di Vagli, in province of Lucca, in Tuscany, [48] the deserted mountain village of Craco, located in Basilicata, which has served as a filming location, [49] and the ghost village of Roveraia, in the municipality of Loro Ciuffenna, in province of Arezzo, situated near Pratovalle. [50] The presence of the village is attested since the Middle Ages, when
there was a tower.[51] During World War II it was an important partisan base[52][50] and it was abandoned between the 1980s, when the last family who lived here left the village. [53][54] Two projects have been proposed for the recovery of the village.
sustainability,[55][56][57] and in 2019 there was a proposal aiming to recover the village with a mix of functions called "Ecomuseum of Pratomagno".[58][60][61]Ghost village of RoveraiaIn the United Kingdom, thousands of villages were abandoned during the Middle Ages, as a result of Black Death, revolts, and enclosure, the process by which
vast amounts of farmland became privately owned. Since there are rarely any visible remains of these settlements, they are not generally considered ghost towns; instead, they are referred to in archaeological circles as deserted medieval villages. Sometimes, wars and genocide end a town's life. In 1944, occupying German Waffen-SS troops murdered
almost the entire population of the French village Oradour-sur-Glane. A new settlement was built nearby after the war, but the old town was left depopulated on the orders of President Charles de Gaulle, as a permanent memorial. In Germany, numerous smaller towns and villages in the former eastern territories were completely destroyed in the last
two years of the war. These territories later became part of Poland and the Soviet Union, and many of the smaller settlements were never rebuilt or repopulated, for example Komino (Westfalenhof), Pstre (Pstransse), and Janowa Gra (Johannesberg). Some villages in England were also abandoned during the war, but for different reasons. Imber, on
Salisbury Plain, and several villages in the Stanford Battle Area, were commandeered by the War Office for use as training grounds for British and US troops. Although this was intended to be a temporary measure, the residents were never allowed to return, and the villages have been used for military training ever since. Three miles or 5km
southeast of Imber is Copehill Down, a deserted village purpose-built for training in urban warfare. Disasters & natural disasters have played a part in the abandonment of settlements within Europe. Two examples are Pripyat and Chernobyl disasters have played a part in the abandonment of settlements within there is Copehill Down, a deserted village purpose-built for training in urban warfare. Disasters & natural disasters have played a part in the abandonment of settlements within Europe. Two examples are Pripyat and Chernobyl disasters have played a part in the abandonment of settlements within Europe.
area. As of today, Pripyat remains completely abandoned, and Chernobyl has around 500 remaining inhabitants. Another example is Todoque in the Canary Islands, Spain. During the 2021 Cumbre Vieja volcanic eruption, the health
center, the headquarters of the neighborhood association, the School of Early Childhood Education, and by October 10, new lava flows destroyed the remaining buildings that were still standing, leaving the town practically erased from the map. An
example in the UK of a ghost village which was abandoned before it was ever occupied is at Polphail, Argyll and Bute. The planned development of an oil rig construction facility nearby never materialised, and a village built to house the workers and their families became deserted the moment the building contractors finished their work. Robsart
Hospital, one of many abandoned buildings in Robsart, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec. Some were logging towns or dual mining and logging sites, often developed at the behest of the
company. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, most ghost towns were once farming communities that have since died off due to the removal of the railway through the town or the bypass of a highway. The ghost towns were once farming communities that have since died off due to the removal of the railway through the town or the bypass of a highway. The ghost towns in British Columbia were predominantly mining towns and prospecting camps as well as canneries and, in one or two cases, large smelten
and pulp mill towns. British Columbia has more ghost towns and localities. 621 Among the most notable are Anyox, Kitsault, and Ocean Falls. Some ghost towns have revived their economies and populations due to historical and
eco-tourism, such as Barkerville; once the largest town north of Kamloops, it is now a year-round provincial museum. In Quebec, Val-Jalbert is a well-known tourist ghost town; founded in 1901 around a mechanical pulp mill that became obsolete when paper mills began to break down wood fibre by chemical means, it was abandoned when the mill
closed in 1927 and re-opened as a park in 1960. A former mining town in Mexico, Real de Catorce, has been used as a backdrop for Hollywood movies such as The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948),[63] The Mexican (2001), and Bandidas (2006).[64] See also: Lists of ghost towns in the United StatesCook Bank building in Rhyolite, Nevada, a gold
mining townMany ghost towns or abandoned communities exist in the American Great Plains, the rural areas of which have lost a third of their population since 1920. Thousands of communities in the American Great Plains, the rural areas of Wontana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota became railroad ghost towns when a rail line failed to materialize.
Hundreds of towns were abandoned as the Interstate highway system replaced the railroads as the favored means of transportation. Ghost towns are common in mining or mill towns in all the western states, and many eastern and southern states as well. Residents are compelled to leave in search of more productive areas when the resources that had
created an employment boom in these towns were eventually exhausted. Sometimes a ghost town consists of many abandoned buildings as in Bodie, California, or standing ruins as in Rhyolite, Nevada, while elsewhere only the foundations of former buildings remain as in Graysonia, Arkansas. Old mining camps that have lost most of their population
at some stage of their history such as Aspen, Deadwood, Oatman, Tombstone and Virginia City are sometimes referred to as ghost towns, such as South Pass City in Wyoming are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[65][66]1884 assay office in
Vulture City, Arizona, a gold mining townStarting in 2002, an attempt to declare an official ghost town in California, could not agree on the most deserving settlement for the recognition. A compromise was eventually reachedBodie became the official state
gold rush ghost town, while Calico was named the official state silver rush ghost town. [67] In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a wave of European immigrants arrived in Brazil and settled in the growing small
towns along the expanding railway system. Since the 1930s, many rural workers have moved to the big cities. Other ghost towns were created in the aftermath of dinosaur fossil rushes. [68]In Colombia, a volcano erupted in 1985, where the city of Armero was never
rebuilt (its inhabitants being diverted to nearby cities, and thus becoming a ghost town), but still stands today as "holy land", as dictated by Pope John Paul II.[70]A number of ghost towns throughout South America were once mining camps to the Saltpeter
War until the invention of synthetic saltpeter during World War I. Some of these towns, such as the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works in the Atacama Desert, have been declared UNESCO World Heritage Sites. [71] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced
material may be challenged and removed. (May 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) After many years of drought and dust storms, the town of Farina, South Australia, was abandoned. The boom and bust of gold rushes and the mining of other ores has led to a number of ghost towns in both Australia and New Zealand. Other towns
have become abandoned whether due to natural disasters, the weather, or the drowning of valleys to increase the size of lakes. In Australia, the Victoria gold in Western Australia (for example, the towns of Ora Banda and Kanowna). The mining of iron and other
ores has also led to towns thriving briefly before dwindling. The town of Wittenoom was abandoned and demolished due to the health hazards posed by asbestos mining in the area. In New Zealand, the Otago gold rush similarly led to several ghost towns (such as Macetown). New Zealand's ghost towns also include numerous coal mining areas in the
South Island's West Coast Region, including Denniston and Stockton. Natural disasters have also led to the loss of some towns, notably Te Wairoa, "The Buried Village", destroyed in the 1886 eruption of Mount Tarawera, and the Otago town of Kelso, abandoned after it was flooded repeatedly after heavy rainstorms. Early settlements on the rugged
southwest coast of the South Island at Martins Bay and Port Craig were also abandoned, mainly due to the inhospitable terrain. The derelict British base in Whalers Bay, Deception Island, where in 1906, a Norwegian-Chilean company set up a whaling station
at Whalers Bay, which they used as a base for their factory ship, the Gobernador Bories. Other whaling operations followed suit, and by 1914 there were thirteen factory ships based there. The station was partially destroyed by a volcanic eruption.
There are also many abandoned scientific and military bases in Antarctica, especially in the Antarctic Peninsula. The Antarctic peninsula for the 20th century, with a combined population exceeding 2,000 in some years. These included Grytviken (operating 190464),
Leith Harbour (190965), Ocean Harbour (190920), Husvik (191060), Stromness (191261) and Prince Olav Harbour (191734). The abandoned settlements have become increasingly dilapidated and remain uninhabited nowadays except for the Museum curator's family at Grytviken. The jetty, the church, dwellings, and industrial buildings at Grytviken
have recently been renovated by the South Georgian government, becoming a popular tourist destination. Some historical buildings in the other settlements are being restored as well. Abandoned willage Exclusion zone Ghost towns by country Lost cities Modern ruins Old field (ecology) Phantom settlement Population
declinePotemkin villageUnused highwayUrban decayUrbicideUrban explorationYellowcake boomtown a b Baker, T. Lindsay (2003). More Ghost Towns of the Colorado Rockies. Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers. p.15. ISBN0-87004-342-
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resilient and some settlements are vulnerable to exploitation". Academica.edu.Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ghost towns. Retrieved from "Ghost towns in varying conditions can be found all over the world, but some have become
particularly famous. Famous ghost towns become well-known either because of the reasons which led to their abandonment. Some famous ghost towns are ancient, like Angkor Wat in Cambodia, which was once surrounded by a large settlement, while others are much more recent. In the Americas, most
 famous ghost towns are old mining towns which were abandoned as resources were exhausted. Bodie, California, is perhaps one of the best-known ghost towns, thanks to the high level of preservation; it is actually being kept in a state of arrested decay, freezing the town in time for visitors. Belmont, Nevada; Ruby, Arizona; and Cody, British
Columbia are some mining towns with many extant buildings. Centralia, Pennsylvania is a ghost town more recently abandoned, after an underground fire started in the town's coal mine in 1961. In South America, Jonestown, Guyana was abandoned after a mass murder-suicide in 1978. In Chile, workers left the town of Humberstone to decay in the
1960s, and parts have been very well-preserved under layers of sand. Ojuela, a former mining settlement in Mexico, was abandoned in the early 21st century after a series of political struggles over control of the site. Crossing the pond to Europe, some famous ghost towns include: Balestrino, Italy, abandoned after a series of earthquakes in the 1950s
Prypiat, Ukraine, abandoned after the Chernobyl disaster; and Tyneham, a village in Dorset, England, which was taken over by the Ministry of Defense in World War. Although the Germans tried
to destroy the city to cover up the evidence, the French left the ruins in place as a memorial. Africa has some very interesting famous ghost towns, including Chellah, a site in Morocco abandoned in the 12th century, and Kolmanskop, a formerly thriving site of a diamond mine in Namibia, which is slowly being covered in sand. Asia and the Middle east
also host several famous ghost towns, ranging from ancient sites like Mandu, an Indian city abandoned in the 1600s, to Agdam in Azerbaijan, abandoned by its residents when they were expelled in 1923, and the tourist quarter of Famagusta in Cyprus
has been abandoned since the Turkish invaded in 1974. Australia and Antarctica also have a few ghost towns. Wittenoom in Australia, a former asbestos mine, was abandoned due to health concerns, while Deception Island in Antarctica has a number of abandoned structures, although parts are still used for seasonal research camps.
CulturalWorld.org is dedicated to providing accurate and trustworthy information. We carefully select reputable sources and employ a rigorous fact-checking process. By Mary McMahon Ever since she began contributing to the site several
years ago, Mary has embraced the exciting challenge of being a Cultural World.org researcher and writer. Mary has a liberal arts degree from Goddard College and spends her free time reading, cooking, and exploring the great outdoors. Last Updated on October 29, 2019 by Urbex Underground When you hear the term ghost town, you might think of a
radioactive city such as Chernobyl or Fukushima. But you dont have to travel around the world to visit a ghost towns in the USA. Updated on October 29, 2019 by Urbex Underground fyoure looking to dive deeper into the world of urban exploration, this
book is for you. Learn how to uncover more abandoned places and the techniques used to capture their beauty. Kicking off our Ghost Town In The USA list is the small town of St. Elmo was a town built off the back of the great mining boom in in the late 1800s. Over
the years, 150 mines were opened up and extracted over $60 million dollars worth of gold! St. Elmo was made up of nearly all men, so there plenty of saloons, dance halls, and brothels for the miners entertainment. What more could a miner ask for? In 1881 the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad were built through St. Elmo. This not only
increased its population, but paved the way for hotels, restaurants, and even a newspaper to be built. Overtime, the metal mines began to close, and by 1910 the town was on a significant downward spiral. By 1926 the railway was torn up and turned into a road. The only people that still called St. Elmo home was the Stark family. The Starks held on
and believed that the town would boom again. They rented out cabins to tourists and travelers while also just barely keeping the general store afloat. The Stark family eventually died off, and the town was left to a close friend of theirs. The town officially became a ghost town in 1952 when the post office closed its doors for good. Ever since, claims of
ghostly children playing around the hotel have been reported. There have also been several sightings of the now passed Stark family roaming among the buildings. St. Elmo is one of the best preserved ghost towns in the USA. Bannack was founded just after a massive gold deposit discovery in 1862, and quickly grew in size towards the end of the
1800s. The town was cut off from all other cities, and only accessible via the Montana Trail. In Bannacks heyday, the mining town boasted 10,000 residents. It had bakeries, blacksmith shops, saloons, and even its own brewery. The town was also home of Henry Plummer, who served a Bannacks sheriff. However instead of protecting his town, he was
secretly robbing them blind. Henry ran a gang of highwaymen called The Innocents. These men would rob stage coaches as well as caravans and leave them for dead. Its claimed The Innocents were responsible for over 100 murders. The
By 1864, Plummers rein of robberies and murder would come to a swift end. Plummer, was hanged on his own gallows on January 10th. The vigilantes would up and hang another 22 bandits that were associated with Plummer. Like most ghost towns in the USA, Bannack was ripe with both crime, and vigilante justice. As the gold in the mines
dissipated, so did the people of Bannock. By 1954 preservationists had purchased the land, not to open it as a tourist attraction, but to save it as it was over 100 years ago. The dusty ghost town of Steins was founded in 1880 after gold and silver deposits were discovered in the Peloncillo mountains. The town grew as the Southern Pacific Railroad ran a
rail line to the growing community. In 1905 a rock crushing plant was built nearby as well to help support the tracks. Steins was so isolated from civilization, that their only source of water had to be brought via train. Even then, people lived and thrived in the town all the way up until the 1940s. As World War II came to and, the quarry in Steins would
also close. With the quarry ceasing operations, they would no longer be subsidizing the water that was coming into the town. The locals were left with a choice. Leave everything behind, or eventually die of dehydration in the New Mexico desert. Steins is truly one of the most isolated ghost towns in the USA. The railroad allowed for free transportation
out of town, but residents could only take what they could carry. The town was completely deserted for 40 years until Larry Link was unexpectedly murdered in 2011. The tours have since ceased, and the town sits vacant. Right on the California Arizona border
sits the remains of Castle Dome Landing. When Americans first discovered the Castle Dome Mountains, there was already evidence of mining that had taken place, most likely by Native Americans. Mineral and gold deposits were found up and Castle Dome Landing was
born. Serious mining was delayed until nearly 1870 due to attacks by the Native Americans. Castle Dome Landing was a hub for ore shipments to be sent out all across the county, but primarily to California. Soon the population would grow to nearly 3000 residents. Castle Dome was one of the first stops for steamboats traveling up the Colorado river.
But like all boomtowns of its era, that was about to change. By 1884 mining in the area had dwindled almost entirely. It wasnt until the beginning of World War I and II that the land was reused to produced lead for ammunition. The town would continue to fluctuate in populate as the price of silver rose and fell. By 1978 the last mine had shutdown and
there were no residents left. The original site of Castle Dome Landing has been flooded, but many artifact have been rescued and can be found in the Castle Dome Museum. Bodie is arguably one of Californias most famous ghost towns in the USA, and with all of its well preserved buildings, its easy to see why. The town formed like all the other
boomtowns, centralized around deposits of gold and silver. By 1879 Bodie had a population of nearly 7000 and all the amenities that would accommodate large towns. But as time went on, other more promising mines would tempt miners with get rich quick jobs. This lured many miners away, but the mines in Bodie were still strong. The real decline
started in 1920 when the Bodie Railroad was abandoned and scrapped. Nearly all the mining companies had left and all that remained were 120 residents, mostly family of miners who wanted to settle. In 1940 nearly everyone was gone, and the threat of vandalism and arson loomed as the abandoned town sat unprotected. Caretakers were hired to
protect the historic town, and by 1960 the Bodie State Historic Park was formed. Today 110 original structures remain standing for anyone to explore. If your place! Tucked away in the sleepy hills of the Garnet Mountains is a cluster of decaying buildings that have
manged to withstand the tests of time for over 100 years. By the mid 1800s the gold rush was in full swing. Miners had panned the nearby rivers so much, its was deemed unprofitable. Luckily a few found gold rich veins in the Garnet. Buildings were
quickly and hazardously constructed often times with little to no foundation. There was not time for that, theres golden nuggets to be found! But the fortune finding was very short lived. By 1905 nearly a million dollars worth of gold was removed from Garnet, and as more ore was extracted, the mines quickly became less profitable Only 150 people
remained in the mostly abandoned town, and by 1940 it was completely empty. Its now open to explore and remains in a state of arrested decay. Unlike most ghost towns weve covered, Calico was home of the states largest silver mines, the
Silver King Mine which produced the most silver in all of California. By 1890 the town had 3500 residents and a diverse population of Americas, Chinese, English, and French. Unfortunately as fast as Calico boomed, it would bust. In that same year, the Silver Purchase Act was enacted, driving down the price of silver. Silver would eventually bottom
out at 0.57 cents per ounce. By 1900 the schools had closed their doors, and the post office had ceased operations. Calico was officially dead. The land the town was on was bought privately, but then sold to the state in 1966. Ever since its been a historic landmark and has hosted ghost hunts, camping, and other seasonal events. Known for being the
inspiration for the film Silent Hill, Centralia is one of the most infamous and modern ghost towns in the USA. Centralia wasnt known for its treasures or rare metals, but an equally vital resource of the time, coal. The town was settled in the mid 1800s, as several coal mines and a railroad were created to support this new community. But there was
trouble from the start.. In 1878 members of the Molly Maguries, an Irish secret society assassinated the founder of Centralia Alexander Rae. The leaders of the gang were hanged in 1877. Centralia thrived much longer than most boomtowns, and reached a population of nearly 3000 people by the turn of 1900. The stock market crash of 1929 would
challenge the towns economy, as 5 major coal mines closed. The town would burn its garbage as it has always done in the past, however this action would be the entire areas downfall. Hot ash from the fire ignited a strip mine below and would start an underground fire that is
still burning to this day. As time passed the fire slowly spread through the vast network of coal veins below the city. While the fire burned on noxious smoke poured from small holes in the ground and sinkholes began swallowing portions of nearby roads and homes. As the turn of the century approached the people of Centralia were divided. One half
wanted the leave, the other half didnt think the fire was a true threat. But it wouldn't matter. By 1992 the government evoked eminent domain and relocated nearly all of the residents. Nearly everyone took the relocation offer accept for 7 residents who fought to keep their home, and their land. After many long drawn out court hearings the 7 residents
won. They were awarded roughly $340,000 for the value of their homes are were allowed to live in their homes for the rest of their lives. Even today on cold nights you can see smoke billow up from parts of the abandoned highway, or at the fire ventilation pipes just south of town. The ghost town of Kennecott takes us to the far reaches of the Alaskan
wilderness where explorers and investors try to tame the land for the sake of fortune. A prospector by the name of Tarantula Jack and another man who clearly doesnt have a cooler nickname, stumbled upon a massive stretch of malachite. A closer look revealed that this area was rich in copper. Then men and their company would stake claim to the
land. Soon after, funding was secured to develop the area, and the Alaskan Syndicate was formed and 30 million in startup capital was secured to extract the precious copper. Soon, railroads were able to generate over 34 million dollars in
revenue. The mining operation was in full swing until a geologist in 1925 determined that that high quality copper ore was dwindling quickly. By 1938 all the mines had closed Kennecott was officially a ghost town. It wasnt until 1980 that the area was considered a protected natural park preserve. Fun fact, some of the best preserved ghost towns in
the USA are protected by national parks. Batsco villages history dates back all the way to 1776 when an iron master by the name of Charles Read built the first iron works along the river. The area was plentiful with bog ore and other natural resources that made the land a perfect place for a village. Unlike the ghost towns, there was no boom here. No
massive gold, or silver rush. Batscos economy was primarily dependent on the iron ore stored along its river. Eventually by the mid 19th century demand for iron had fallen and the town needed a new source of income. Around 1878 a businessman purchased the struggling town and restored many of the buildings and properties that were falling into
disrepair. This effort however did not bring back the population the town once had in its heyday. During the 1960s the village was considered historic and protected. A few families remained that were descendants from the original founder. The last family left as late as 1989. Two Guns has an ancient and bloody past that dates all the way back to 1050
AD where native Americans first called this land home. The land was recognized as a great place to pass the Diablo Canyon and was a natural meeting point for drifters and travelers making their way out west. Two Guns has the most unique history of any of the ghost towns in the USA. In 1878 a group of Apaches hid out in a cave from their Navajo
enemies. They were spotted by the warring tribe and surrounded. The Navajo lit sagebrush on fire at the cave exit. Ruins overlook the top of the Apache Death Cave. Two Guns fell
into the spotlight again as infamous outlaw Billy The Kid used the nearby ruins as a hide out to avoid the law after a stagecoach robbery. In the late 1880s the Santa Fe Railway ran right along Two Guns, making this place even more of a settlement for gamblers, drifters, and outlaws. In 1889 four bandits stole over $100,000 worth of currency as well
as jewelry, silver and gold for a train passing through Two Guns. The gold and money have never been found. In 1925 Harry Miller leased the land in Two Guns and
wanted to capitalize on its history as much as possible. He declared himself as Chief Crazy Thunder and began clearing out the Apache Death Cave. He sold the their skulls as Indian relics. Miller built a zoo with mountain lions, snakes and cougars to bring even more travelers in. Electricity was ran through the death cave and tours were given from
the cave to along the canyon. In 1926 the road running by Two Guns was named the now famous Route 66. That same year Miller had a falling out with the land owners and shot and killed Earle Cundiff. He was later acquitted of the murder. Miller had a falling out with the land owners and shot and killed Earle Cundiff.
coming years would be a service station in the 1960s. That eventually burned down and the place has been abandoned ever since. Today you can explore the ruins of the old cottages, the burned down gas station as well as the Apache death cave itself. Picher was formed in the early 1900s as massive deposits of zinc and lead ore where discovered on
the land. The demand for zinc and lead has high and lasted all the way through both World Wars. Picher is one of the more modern ghost towns in the USA. During this time, there was no regulations restricting mining, or any environmental protections to protect the land and people of Picher. Slowly large chat piles formed as they were removed from
the mines during zinc and lead extraction. The residents would slowly find out that this chat would be responsible for their contaminated drinking water as well as their air quality. As people began to get sick and underground mine collapses created massive sinkholes, the towns population quickly diminished. A few residents stuck it out and refused to
leave. In 2008 a tornado ripped though what remained of the battered mining down and destroyed much of what was left. By 2010 all remaining residents were offered federal aid to relocate as the town was deemed uninhabitable. The chat piles still remain and you can find a few empty home tucked away in the corners of former communities. You can
read more about the story of Picher here. On the edge of death valley sits the ghost town of Rhyolite, which rose just as fast at is fell. Founded in 1905 it was built primarily for miners who were chasing the dream of striking it big in the Bullfrog Mining District. Industrialist Charles Schwab bought the nearby mine and heavily invested in electricity,
piped water, telephone systems, and even a stock exchange. These investments contributed greatly to the rapid growth of Rhyolite. But by 1907 investors were hesitant to continue their contributions, as massive earthquakes just hit San Fransisco and the panic of 1907 was in full swing. By 1911 the last mine was closed, nine years later the population
would fall from 1000, to zero. Ever since the town has sat empty and decaying. Its now a tourist attraction, and sometime the ruined town is used as a backdrop for movies and music videos. Goldfield sits between the Superstition Mountains and was a classic boomtown during the gold rush era. Gold was discovered around Goldfield (hence its name)
and thus the town was born in 1892. The promise of riches brought in miners from every corner of the state. The mining continued on for five years until the gold ore dried up. Most miners moved on, but some stubborn ones stayed, insisting there was more that was missed. By 1920, everyone was gone. Today the town is mostly a tourist attraction
with zip-lines, restaurants, and train rides. Many of the buildings have been restored, but in my opinion the place feels too much like an amusement park, and less like a ghost town. In the mid 1800s it wasnt anything fancy that drew people to this section of Texas, it was a different kind of precious metal. Mercury. Legend has it that the mineral
cinnabar which contains mercury, was used by natives to create hieroglyphs. It wasnt until the mid to late 1800s that large quantities of the material get processed. Due to the mines running dry earlier than expected, and an overall lack of funding, the mining operations were cut short and the town around it fell into a state of disrepair. Miners left and
took their families with them. By 1940, the town was vacant. There are plenty of little stores and outdoor activities you can do if your nearby. The ghost town of Thurmond is nestled away in the hills of West Virginia and as of 2010 only had 5 people living there. Captain W.D. Thurmond of
the confederate army was awarded a hunk of land for completing a series of surveying jobs for the army. He settled on the land in 1873, and by 1888 Thurmond was a town of its own. There were two hotels, a bank, and even a red light district in Thurmond. The town was built right around the railway and was only accessible via train up until 1921. In
1930 the Dun Glen hotel burned to the ground, and marked the decline of the town. Over the years less people stopped by, or settled down in the region and the slow burn of Thurmond Historic District. The best time to visit is fall,
when all the leaves are changing. The swampy town of Bulowville was first carved out of the Flordia coastline in 1831. But this wasnt a town full of citizens. It was more of a plantation full of slaves. A merchant by the name of Charles Burlow used slave labor to clear 2200 acres of land to plant rice, cotton, and cane sugar crops. This was no small
operation, and required the use of 197 men, women and children to complete. These slaves lived in 47 cabins that were build in a half circle around Burlows estate. There was also a community hall where the slaves sung songs, and passed on hidden messages to each other. In 1836 tensions and violence between the Seminole tribes and white settlers
peaked at an all time high. Florida was on cusp of the Second Seminole War. Burlow disagreed with the decision to move the natives west of the Mississippi, so he did what any reasonable person would and fired a cannon at the state militia commanders home. He was arrested for his actions, but released shortly after. Due to the hostility of the natives
in the area, Burlow along with most other white settlers decided to abandon their estates and flee north. As Burlow fled north the slaves escaped and the Seminole tribes burned the entire plantation and cleared land has been
retaken by nature and is almost unrecognizable to what it was once a thriving community and summer getaway spot for Californians. Its now a shell of what it was once a thriving community and summer getaway spot for Californians. Its now a shell of what it was in its glory days and has less than 300 residents. Bombay Beach in the 50s and 60s was an oasis where you could swim during the day, and party into
the night. But all that changed when the Salton Sea suddenly turned sour. (say that three times fast!) Since the Salton Sea isnt really a sea at all, but a massive lake there is no where for the water to go. Overtime agricultural runoff started to poison the water and increase its salinity dramatically. Soon the beaches were filled with the foul stench of
rotting fish that permeated the resorts and surrounding areas. People who lived in the area quickly left, and the resort was left abandoned. Squatters and artists now claim the hollow and vacant structures along the coast of Bombay Beach. If you visit theres a ton of art and interesting places to explore. I just wouldn't go for a swimOatman is a magical
place, and truly one of my favorite stops along the infamous route 66. Its filled with donkeys, abandoned mines, and ghost town relics. What more could you ask more? Oatman was chosen to commemorate Olive Oatman, a
girl who was kidnapped by natives in 1851. The story goes that she was sold into slavery, but then eventually adopted by another tribe. They tattooed her face, and took her in as her own. Anyway. For more than ten years Oatman was one of the largest producers of gold in the American West. The town was rayaged by a fire in 1921 but still continued
produce and process gold ore. In 1924 the mines were ordered to shutdown in order to help produce other metals for the war. By the time Oatman struggled to stay prosperous during this time. Luckily the town was able to cater to people passing
through route 66 and build a reputation as a tourist stop. If your etraveling route 66 or find yourself passing near Oatman I would highly advise stopping by. Believe it or not, there are hundreds of ghost towns in the USA. Not all of them have buildings left to explore, but you never know what youll find. If your elooking for ghost towns in the USA. Not all of them have buildings left to explore, but you never know what youll find. If your elooking for ghost towns in the USA.
to check out Wikis list of ghost towns. Photo Credit: 1. David Trawin / Flickr CC BY-SA 2.0 (Saturation & Clarity Increased) 2. Canva The remnants of Americas abandoned sites offer eerie trips into the past. From amusement parks left to return to nature, to decaying sanatoriums and (supposedly) haunted prisons, these sites capture our imaginations and (supposedly) haunted prisons.
booming copper mining town that was home to one of the richest copper mines in the world. While it saw growth and success in the first few decades of its existence, by the 1930s, the areas copper resources had been fully exhausted, leading to the settlements abandonment. Today, Kennecott is a preserved historical site that offers visitors a trip back
to the regions mining era. While its mountainous backdrop is stunning, its eerie to stand in a once-bustling community thats now frozen in time. Joyland Amusement Park in Wichita, Kansas, was once the largest and most popular theme park in the
state, bringing in visitors from 1949 until its closure in 2004. The attraction featured a variety of rides, including the classic wooden roller coaster that had a top speed of 50 MPH, a carousel, and various others geared toward both families and thrill seekers. Despite its initial popularity, Joyland fell into disrepair following its closure, with much of the
structures deteriorating after years of being left to the elements. While efforts to restore and preserve the park were made, they were ultimately unsuccessful, leaving the site as a nostalgic reminder of Wichitas past. Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: Willjay / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.0 Peoria State Hospital, in Bartonville, Illinois Photo Credit: William Villiam Villia
Illinois, was a mental health institution that operated from 1902-73. Originally known as the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane (oof, not a great name), it was considered progressive for its time, with an emphasis on humane treatment and the therapeutic value of work and community. Under the leadership of superintendent Dr. George Zeller, the
hospital gained a reputation for compassionate care, which was in contrast to the often-harsh conditions of other asylums. The sprawling today. Despite its closure, Peoria State Hospital remains of interest to the public, with many drawn to the facility by rumors of it
being haunted by those who were once treated there. Overlook Mountain House Catskill Mountains, New York Photo Credit: Glarkin53 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 3.00verlook Mountain House, in New Yorks Catskill Mountains, was once a grand hotel designed to be a luxurious retreat for wealthy vacationers in the late 19th and early 20th
centuries. The place, however, was plagued by misfortune, with several iterations of the building being destroyed by fire, including the final structure in the 1920s. Today, the ruins of the Overlook Mountain House serve as an eerie reminder of the regions bygone time of lavish and grandiose mountain resorts. Those who visit the area are drawn not
only to the remnants of the building, but also the stunning views from the summit. Lake Shawnee Amusement Park Princeton, West Virginia, is a chilling abandoned attraction with a history of thrilling fun and
devastating tragedy. Established in the 1920s on the site of the 1785 Clover Bottom Massacre, the theme park was popular among locals and featured such classic attractions as a Ferris wheel and swing rides. It gained notoriety after several tragic incidents occurred, including the deaths of at least two children, which led to the parks closure in 1988
Adding to its eerie reputation, the land was later found to have been a Native American burial ground, further intensifying tales of paranormal activity. Today, the abandoned rides and overgrown grounds of Lake Shawnee Amusement Park draw ghost hunters and other curious minds. Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum Weston, West Virginia Photo
Credit: John Manard / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0The Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum in Weston, West Virginia, was a Gothic-style psychiatric hospital that operated from 1864- 1994 (it would have opened earlier, but construction work was interrupted by the outbreak of the American Civil War). Originally designed to house 250 patients, it
became overcrowded, at one point holding more than 2,400. As could be expected, this led to deteriorating conditions and treatment practices. Known for its imposing architecture and grim history, the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum witnessed immense suffering. Today, its a preserved historical site and a destination for ghost tours and paranormal
investigations, with many drawn by its reputation as one of the most haunted places in the United States. Chicago Freight Tunnels are hidden beneath the citys streets. Under construction from 1900-09 and spanning over 60 miles, these narrow, 40-
foot-deep tunnels were designed to transport coal, ash and other goods throughout downtown Chicago, helping to reduce surface traffic. For decades, they played an important role in industrial operations until there were advancements in transportation that made them obsolete. The tunnels were largely forgotten until 1992, when they gained
renewed attention after being overrun with water during the The Great Chicago Flood, which caused extensive damage to the buildings and infrastructure above. Today, the Chicago Freight Tunnels remain sealed and inaccessible to the public, but that hasnt stopped urban explorers from finding their way into them. Santa Claus, Arizona Photo Credit
Ben Churchill / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 2.0Santa Claus, Arizona, is a failed holiday-themed attraction in the Mojave Desert. Established in 1937 by entrepreneur Nina Talbot, the town was designed as a Christmas-themed tourist stop, complete with festive buildings, a post office that would stamp letters with a Santa Claus postmark and holiday
decorations year-round. Despite its initial popularity, the novelty quickly wore off. By the 1970s, Santa Claus began its decline, and while attempts were made to revitalize the attraction, they were unsuccessful, leading to its abandonment. Today, the faded and decaying remnants of the site stand as an eerie relic of a kitschy idea that couldn't withstand
the test of time.Old Idaho State Penitentiary Boise, Idaho Photo Credit: Nikki Russo / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0The Old Idaho State Penitentiary in Boise, Idaho, operated from 1872-1973. Originally built to house some of the most dangerous criminals in the Idaho Territory, the prison expanded to comprise over 30 buildings, including cell
blocks, a solitary confinement unit and gallows. The prison became notorious for its harsh conditions, overcrowding and numerous riots, including a major one in 1971 that contributed to its eventual closure. Today, visitors can explore the prisons history, walk through the cell blocks and learn about the infamous inmates who were once held there.
The site is also known for its ghostly encounters, adding an eerie allure to its historical significance. Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York, was a psychiatric institution that operated from 1871-2003. Designed by architects
Frederick Clarke Withers, Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted, the hospitals main building was an example of the popular Gothic Revival style, which reflected the progressive treatment philosophies of Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride. The facility was intended to provide a peaceful, therapeutic environment for patients, with expansive grounds and a
grand, castle-like structure. However, like similar institutions, Hudson River State Hospital eventually became overcrowded and underfunded, leading to deteriorating conditions and a decline in patient care. Followings its closure, the site fell into disrepair, with its once-majestic buildings now partially abandoned and decaying. Rock-A-Hoola
 Waterpark Newberry Springs, California Photo Credit: Dzealand / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0Rock-A-Hoola Waterpark (formerly Lake Dolores Waterparks in the United States and had a variety of popular attractions.
including water slides, wave pools and a man-made lake. With its vibrant atmosphere, Rock-A-Hoola drew visitors from across the state. However, it struggled with financial difficulties and changing ownership, leading to its closure in 2004. After this, it fell into disrepair, leaving behind a collection of abandoned water attractions and structures.
Despite attempts at redevelopment and rejuvenation, the park remains abandoned.Old Valmeyer, Illinois, is a ghost town located on the banks of the Mississippi River. Founded in the early 19th century, it was a thriving community until it was devastated by the Great
Flood of 1993. Floodwaters inundated the town, leading to significant destruction and forcing residents to evacuate. In the wake of the disaster, the decision was abandoned. Today, the remnants of Old Valmeyer are marked by deserted
streets and crumbling buildings. Cementland St. Louis, Missouri Photo Credit: Paul Sableman / Flickr CC BY 2.0 Cementland in St. Louis, Missouri, is an abandoned art installation by artist Bob Cassilly. Originally envisioned as a sprawling, whimsical theme park featuring concrete sculptures and interactive installations, the site underwent
construction in the 1990s. The project aimed to transform a former cement factory into a fantastical landscape filled with imaginative structures. However, it faced several challenges, including financial difficulties and zoning issues, which led to work being stalled. Whats more, it was also plagued by the death of Cassilly, whose passing is still a topic
of mystery. City Methodist Church Gary, Indiana Photo Credit: Raymond Boyd / Michael Ochs Archives / Getty Images City Methodist Church in Gary, Indiana, is a striking example of urban decay and architectural grandeur. Built in 1925, this once-majestic Gothic Revival structure was a beacon of hope and community for the citys residents, with its
stained glass windows, ornate stonework and towering spire. However, as Garys industrial economy declined and the citys population began to dwindle, the church remains a prominent symbol of the citys past, with its crumbling walls and desolate
interior drawing urban explorers and photographers. Six Flags New Orleans Louisiana Photo Credit: Emily Kask for The Washington Post / Getty Images) Six Flags New Orleans was an amusement park that operated from 2000, until it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 05. Formerly known as Jazzland, it was rebranded and expanded by
Six Flags. Unfortunately, Katrina caused extensive flooding to not just the park, but New Orleans as a whole, leaving behind widespread destruction. Despite efforts to revive and redevelop the site, Six Flags New Orleans remains abandoned, with its rides and attractions being slowly reclaimed by Mother Nature. That being said, it appears there may
be hope in the parks future. Yellow Dog Village, Pennsylvania Photo Credit: Dave Bentley (Provided) Website / Facebook / InstagramLocated a few miles west of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, Yellow Dog Village is just one of the many abandoned mining towns that can be found across the United States. Founded following the opening of the nearby
limestone mines, the settlement was home for many miners and their families that is, until the Great Depression hit. When the surrounding mines closed and the waters from which the townspeople drank were found to have eColi bacteria, the decision was made to abandon Yellow Dog Village. Today, between 19-26 structures remain, with the sites
future in limbo. Bodie State Historic Park California Photo Credit: Mispahn / Wikimedia Commons CC BY 2.0 Bodie State Historic Park, located in the eastern Sierra Nevada mountains of California, is a ghost town that captures the essence of the American Old West. Founded in the 1870s during the gold rush, Bodie grew into a bustling mining town,
with a population that once numbered around 10,000 people. The towns prosperity was driven by gold mining, but it faced a series of boom-and-bust cycles before being largely abandoned by the 1940s. Today, Bodie is kept as a state historical park, with over 100 buildings preserved in a state of arrested decay, meaning theyre kept in their last known
condition and arent actively restored. Visitors to Bodie can explore its weathered streets, historical State Park Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Photo Credit: Eli Duke / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 Fort Worden Historical State Park in Port Townsend, Washington Ph
Washington, is a military fortification that played a key role in the defense of Puget Sound. Established as part of Americas coastal defense system, it was equipped with a variety of artillery and defensive structures to protect the region from potential naval threats. Following its deactivation in 1953, it was repurposed as a state park. Today, Fort
Worden Historical State Park preserves the sites historic buildings, including barracks, gun batteries and the iconic lighthouse, offering visitors a glimpse into military history and stunning views of the surrounding coastal landscape. Centralia, Pennsylvania, is an
example of a town rendered nearly uninhabitable by an underground disaster. Founded in the mid-19th century, it was a thriving coal mining community until 1962, when a fire ignited in a mine beneath the site. The blaze, which burns to this day, has caused dangerous subsidence and the release of toxic gases, leading to the evacuation of most
residents; by the early 1980s, the government began relocating people, and the town was officially condemned. Today, Centralia is a near-ghost town, with only a few remaining residents and its streets lined with overgrown vegetation and remnants of abandoned homes. The site has become infamous for its smouldering craters and fissures, which
emit smoke and steam, creating an eerie landscape. Forest Haven Laurel, Maryland Photo Credit: Jack Parrott / Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 Marylands with developmental disabilities, but its history was marked by controversy and tragedy. Located in Laurel, the asylum was initially
intended to provide a refuge, but, over time, it became notorious for its overcrowded conditions, inadequate medical care, and reports of abuse and neglect. The facilitys decline began in the 1960s, as criticism mounted over its treatment of residents and the lack of proper oversight. By the late 1970s, the asylum faced increasing scrutiny, and
investigations revealed severe mistreatment and poor living conditions. The institution was officially closed in 1991, and its buildings, now abandoned, stand as a reminder of the darker chapters in the history of institutional care in the United States. Coaldale, Nevada Photo Credit: Seth Tisue / Flickr CC BY-SA 2.0 Coaldale, Nevada, is a small ghost
town located in the remote western Nevada desert. Founded in the early 20th century during a brief coal mining boom, it was erected to support the operations that sought to exploit the areas coal deposits. The towns existence was characterized by a fleeting sense of prosperity, with a modest community emerging around the mining activities.
However, as coal resources dwindled and economic conditions changed, Coaldale rapidly declined. By the 1940s, the town was largely abandoned, leaving behind only remnants of its past, including crumbling buildings and mining infrastructure. Salton Sea Beach, California Photo Credit: Don Barrett / Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 2.0Salton Sea Beach,
located in southeastern California, is a saline lake that was formed by accident in 1905, when an engineering mishap allowed the Colorado River to flood the Salton Basin. Initially heralded as a potential oasis and recreational paradise, it quickly attracted tourists and developers with promises of a burgeoning resort destination. However, the lakes
ecology soon became problematic; high salinity and pollution levels began to devastate fish populations and harm local wildlife. As its health declined, so, too, did its appeal, leading to a dramatic decline in tourism and economic activity. Today, Salton Sea is known for its environmental challenges, including toxic dust and the remnants of abandoned
resorts. Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital Ellis Island, New York Harbor Photo Credit: TIMOTHY A. CLARY / AFP / Getty ImagesThe Ellis Island Immigrants to the United States. Opened in 1902, it was part of the broader Ellis Island complex, which served as the primary entry point
for new immigrants. Designed to provide medical examinations and care, the facility aimed to ensure that only those in good health entered the country. The hospitals operations included treating a range of ailments and contagious diseases, and it played a crucial role in managing public health concerns. However, it also faced challenges, including
overcrowding and limited resources, and it was shuttered in 1951. Waverly Hills Sanatorium Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Kentucky Photo Credit: Royasfoto73 / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Royasfoto73 / Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville, Royasfoto73 / Waverly Hills Sanatorium in Louisville,
in an era when the disease was widespread and thought to be incurable. The facility was notable for its innovative approach to treatment, including fresh air and sunlight, which were believed to aid recovery. Over the years, Waverly Hills gained a reputation for its high mortality rate, and it soon became the subject of ghost stories. The sanatorium
closed in 1961, and its abandoned state has only contributed to its eerie reputation. Packard Automotive Plant Detroit, Illinois Photo Credit: Joshua Lott / Getty ImagesThe Packard Automotive Plant in Detroit, Michigan was a symbol of American industrial history and automotive innovation. Construction began in 1903, and it served as the production
site for luxury automobile manufacturer Packard Motor Car Company. The plants architecture and sprawling complex reflected the grandeur and competition, leading to its decline. The plant ceased operations in 1956 and was
eventually abandoned. Today, its decaying structures and remnants stand as a symbol of Detroits economic decline over the decades, with part of it demolished by the city. Chippewa Lake Park was a recreational destination that captivated visitors with its
charm and variety of attractions, from its opening in 1878 until its closure in 78. It featured a range of entertainment options, including roller coasters, a carousel and picturesque lakefront views, creating a vibrant atmosphere for families and thrill-seekers. Its setting on the shores of Chippewa Lake added to its appeal, making it a popular spot for
summer outings. However, as the amusement park faced increased competition and changing recreational trends, it struggled to stay afloat. Today, the site remains largely abandoned, with remnants of the parks once-bustling rides and structures poking out through the brush. Pines Resort Catskill Mountains, New York Photo Credit: Cory Seamer,
Flickr CC BY-NC 2.0Pines Resort, nestled in the Catskill Mountains, was renowned for its picturesque setting, luxurious accommodations, and a range of recreational activities that attracted visitors seeking both relaxation and adventure. With its sprawling grounds and amenities, it became a popular escape for vacationers and celebrities
alike. However, like many resorts in the Catskills, Pines Resort faced declining popularity and economic challenges as the 20th century progressed. The property has since become a shadow of its former self, with remnants of its past grandeur serving as a reminder of the Catskills once-thriving resort culture. Ohio State Reformatory Mansfield, Ohiocate as the 20th century progressed. The property has since become a shadow of its former self, with remnants of its past grandeur serving as a reminder of the Catskills once-thriving resort culture. Ohio State Reformatory Mansfield, Ohiocate as the 20th century progressed.
Photo Credit: Marianodemiguel / Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0The Ohio State Reformatory) in Mansfield Reformatory) in Mansfield, Ohio, opened in 1896. The facility was designed in the Gothic Revival style, featuring towering spires, intricate stonework and a sprawling campus. It initially aimed to reform young male offenders,
with a focus on education and vocational training, but, over time, the prisons conditions deteriorated, leading to overcrowding and harsh treatment. The reformatory gained further attention through its use as a filming location for the 1994 movie, The Shawshank Redemption. After closing as a functioning prison in 1990, the site became a popular spot
for historical tours and paranormal investigations. Williams Grove Amusement Park Pennsylvanias Williams Grove Amusement Park vas a cherished destination for family fun and entertainment from 1850-2005. One of the oldest amusement parks in the United States, it boasted a range of
attractions, including classic rides like the carousel, bumper cars and a wooden roller coaster. The parks charming atmosphere was enhanced by its picturesque setting and the nostalgic appeal of its vintage amusements. In addition to its rides, Williams Grove was known for its traditional picnic areas and live entertainment, which drew visitors from
near and far. Despite its beloved status and efforts to preserve its legacy, the park faced challenges from changing entertainment trends and economic pressures, which ultimately led to its closure. Eastern State Penitentiary in
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a landmark of penal history. Opened in 1829, the facility was one of the first to implement the Pennsylvania System, which emphasized solitary confinement and rehabilitation through isolation. The prisons design, with its radial layout (individual cells radiating from a central hub), was revolutionary and aimed to promote
reflection and penitence. Over the years, the penitentiary became known for its harsh conditions and reform failures, leading to its closure in 1971. Prior to this, however, it housed some of historys most notorious criminals, including Al Capone. More from us: USS Sachem (SP-192): The Ghost Ship Left Abandoned in a Creek After Serving in Both
World WarsWant to become a trivia master? Sign up for our Today In History newsletter! Today, its preserved as a historic site and museum, offering tours and exhibits that explore its history, the evolution of the penal system in the United States, and the broader implications of incarceration and reform. There is no shortage of ghost towns and
abandoned settlements across Americaespecially in the West, which, back in the day, boasted a slew of mining towns. Whats more, a visit to one of these abandoned locales truly does feel like a (very eerie) step back in time. As you wander through the desolate buildings and streets, you can get a glimpse of what life was like for locals here centuries
earlier. And, if youre luckyor unlucky, depending on how you look at ityou may even spot a ghost or two (or more!) of a former townsfolk. Halloween season or not, these creepy ghost towns in America are worth a visitif you dare. RECOMMENDED: The most haunted places in America are worth a visitif you dare.
Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribed! Thanks for subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribed! Thanks for subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about newsletter in your inbox soon! By entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and Consent to receive emails from Time Out about a privacy and the privacy agree to the privacy and the privacy 
news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your
subscribed!Thanks for subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon!Discover Time Out original videoBy entering your email address you agree to our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and consent to receive emails from Time Out about news, events, offers and partner promotions. Awesome, you're subscribed!Thanks for
subscribing! Look out for your first newsletter in your inbox soon! Across the world are cities and places that once thrived but now lay in ruins. These abandoned cities, which are often referred to as ghost towns, can be as beautiful as they are haunting. Their decay causes our imaginations to run wild, conjuring images of a place lost to time and just
what kinds of life may have passed through its city limits. Some have rich and glorious pasts while others have a dark and troubled history. Abandoned Cities: Sanzhi Pod City is located just outside of New Taipei City, Taiwan. Construction of this UFO-style housing development began in 1978, and was intended to be a vacation resort
marketed toward US military personnel. After several fatal car accidents during construction and an equally devastating loss of investment, the project was scrapped. Source: Deviant ArtMany attribute the pod citys bad luck to the bisecting of a Chinese dragon statue near the front gates in order to widen the road. Though the area had become a
tourist curiosity and the subject of an MTV film, the pods were demolished in 2010 to make way for a commercial seaside resort. Abandoned Cities: Bodie, California Bodie, California Bodie, California is a true Wild West ghost town. Officially becoming a historic state park in 1962, Bodie boasts 200,000 visitors a year, but like so many other towns whose existence
hinges on primary commodities, the former gold rush town withered away as the gold ore dried up. The term ghost town was first used to describe Bodie all the way back in 1915. It has been named as Californias official state gold-rush ghost town was first used to describe Bodie all the way back in 1915. It has been named as Californias official state gold-rush ghost town. Abandoned Cities: Kowloon Walled City was a densely populated, ungoverned
area in New Kowloon, Hong Kong. Originally a Chinese military fort, it fell under the control of the Triads after the government gave up control. Known for drug trafficking and prostitution, at its high point the city had 33,000 residents within its .010 square mile area, building their living guarters upward instead of outward and storing a whopping
4,000 pounds of drugs within its borders. From 1987 to 1993, British and Chinese governments had the area systematically evacuated due to persistently awful sanitary conditions, slowly turning it into a post-apocalyptic looking shell of a city. Though the area was demolished in 1994, Kowloon Walled City Park opened in December 1995, and still
contains some artifacts including its yamen (government) building and remnants of its South Gate. Today, a verdant park may be found where the Walled City once stood tall. For a more encompassing look at the history and present to the
destructive power of nuclear energy, Pripyat, Ukraine was a booming Soviet city before the Chernobyl catastrophe. The power plants tragic meltdown spurred as udden and was therefore left behind. Source: FlickrOver the years, vandals have struck mos
of the buildings, hastening the ruin started by time and the elements. Not ones to miss out on a moment to profit, however, in 2005 an American entrepreneur founded a company to give tours of the Chernobyl area today. Be sure to catch this amazing overhead video of Chernobyl and Pripyat: Hashima Island, Japan Hashima Island, Japan (also known
as Battleship Island because of its shape when viewed from above) is now one of 505 uninhabited and run as a coal mining facility. But as Japan made the switch from Nagasaki. From 1887 to 1974, the islands owner, Mitsubishi,
ceased mining operations in Hashima. At that point, the island and its dwellings were deserted, and it has been left relatively untouched since. As abandoned cities have been made to stabilize various apartments
and other buildings that have started to crumble. For those who want to enter Hashimas eerie confines but lack the budget or willpower, have no fear. In 2013, Google employees captured its aesthetics with a Street View backpack. Varosha, Cyprus Source: Wikipedia Varosha, Cyprus is a suburb of Famagusta and was a leading tourist destination in the
1970s. Varosha, once sprinkled with luxury high rises and a hotspot for Hollywood A-listers including Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor, and Raquel Welch, fell victim to major military conflict. With the 1974 Turkish invasion, Varoshas inhabitants and tourists fled. The residents hoped to return to their homes after the conflict died down, but the
Turkish government fenced off the resorts and have since barred admission to outsiders. The area has remained abandoned ever since. In 1984, the United Nations ordered Turkey failed to comply and has since used the city as a political
tool to get Cyprus to agree to Turkeys own political terms. Source: Wikipedia Pyramiden, Norway Pyrami
the buildingseven the ones that stand openwithout prior approval. The statue of Vladimir Lenin, another figure whose ideas have also been abandoned, is the visual focal point of the city. For those who wish to spend an extended amount of time in this frigid and decrepit city, hotels have recently been popping up to accommodate such tastes. If you
enjoyed our article on the worlds creepiest abandoned cities, then be sure to check out our other posts on amazing facts and incredible abandoned places in the US. Ghost towns and old cemeteries, derelict buildings, and forgotten sites; are places that have been buried in the past -
both literally and figuratively. With each passing day, these forsaken locations continue their descent into oblivion, banished to obsolescence. However, there are some that remain relevant; ironically, these sites are now defined as being abandoned. When there's a nip in the air and daylight dwindles, abandoned places can cause imaginations to run
wild - in the very best possible way. Here are several of the most fascinating abandoned cities and towns in the United States. They are known because they've been forgotten, and so we challenge you to set forth and acquaint yourself with these extraordinary, intriguing ruins. Only In Your State 1. Bodie State Historic Park - Bridgeport, California James
Lee / 500px Collection via Getty ImagesOn the border of California and Nevada, there is a place where time stands still. Bodie, California, is a fascinating place that gives visitors a glimpse into life in the Old West. Now a historic site called Bodie State Historic Park, many of the town's original structures still stand, including its notoriously haunted
cemetery. Some 80 souls are buried here, most of whom did not perish from natural causes; but rather, they suffered unnatural and violent deaths. As a result, haunted tales abound about Bodie, including one story about a little girl named Evelyn who perished in a freak accident. When you visit Bodie, the air is thick with the tension of restless,
unsettled souls. One of the best-preserved abandoned towns in the US is the Bodie State Historic Park in Bridgeport, California Sun. Bombay Beach - Imperial County, Californi
Beach was a place of pure paradise; a SoCal mecca that boomed with luxurious hotels and yacht clubs in the early 1900s. The sea and its shores teemed with wildlife, and it truly was a slice of heaven. Then, seemingly overnight, this bustling resort town just up and vanished, leaving many to wonder if, in fact, Bombay Beach had been nothing but a
desert mirage all along. By the 70s, the fish had died, the birds had become ill, and the tourists had disappeared. Today, visitors will find vacant buildings, fish corpses, and an unpleasant smell that seems to permeate the town, making Bombay Beach one of California's most intriguing abandoned places.*|:w-full [& * iframe]:w-full flex h-full justify-
center items-center static max-h-[400px] data-testid=ad-inline1-1 data-ad-slot-name=inline1-1 data-ad-unit-name=inline1-1 data-ad-unit-name=in
the Pacific Northwest's most infamous abandoned places, the Wreck of the Peter Iredale looms on the Oregon Coast. You'll find this ghost ship at Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that's now part of the 4,200-acre Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned places, the Wreck of the Peter Iredale looms on the Oregon Coast. You'll find this ghost ship at Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that's now part of the 4,200-acre Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that's now part of the 4,200-acre Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that's now part of the 4,200-acre Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that's now part of the 4,200-acre Fort Stevens, a once-active (and now abandoned) military base that so that a bandoned places, the Wreck of the Peter Iredale looms on the Oregon Coast.
just off the fort's southern shores. Known as the Peter Iredale Shipwreck, this is one of the most haunting places in Oregon. In its heyday, the Peter Iredale was a four-masted, steel barque sailing vessel that was quite commanding; it was part of a well-known shipping fleet. But on Oct. 25, 1906, the ship encountered thick fog and unrelenting tides en
route to the Columbia River, and the crew had to bail out, leaving this beautiful yessel to become a haunted ship off the coast of Fort Stevens. Today, visitors can admire this hauntingly beautiful ghost ship from afar.4. Garnet Ghost Town - Garnet, MontanaBureau of Land Management/FlickrThe Wild West is full of notorious ghost towns, but Garnet,
Montana, might just be the most beautiful. A thousand people once called this Montana mining town home; folks who flocked here during the Gold Rush to seek their fortune. Despite the natural beauty of the area, however, most who came to Garnet were only interested in what was below the earth. Once the land had been tapped of its gold and
precious gems, folks packed up and moved on, leaving Garnet completely abandoned by the 1940s. But this is a story with a happy ending: Today, Garnet is one of the best-preserved ghost towns in the United States and a must-visit for anyone interested in learning about this iconic time in American history. There is something magical, and powerful
about this abandoned town when the stars glow brightly in the heavens above. It reminds us that there is so much more to our universe than a once-thriving boom-town. 5. Home of Truth - Monticello, Utah there is so much more to our universe than a once-thriving boom-town. 5. Home of Truth - Monticello, Utah there is so much more to our universe than a once-thriving boom-town. 5.
forgotten ghost town sits in the desert. The Home of Truth was founded in 1933, and just four short years later, it was all but abandoned. Marie Ogden was a spiritualist from New Jersey who founded in 1933, and just four short years later, it was all but abandoned. Marie Ogden was a spiritualist from New Jersey who founded in 1933, and just four short years later, it was all but abandoned. Marie Ogden was a spiritualist from New Jersey who founded in 1933, and just four short years later, it was all but abandoned.
remote property in Utah fit the bill. The cult grew, and everything was going well until one of its members died of suspicious causes in 1935. From here, uneasy members left the commune, leaving Marie to reside in the Home of Truth by herself until her death in 1975. Though it's now on private property, Utah State Route 211 goes right past the
abandoned compound, and visitors to Canyonlands National Park Needles District can also catch a glimpse of this mysterious place, too.6. Santa Claus Land vas founded in 1937, it was meant to be an enchanting year-round destination along Route 66. This unique park
provided families with a magical holiday experience all year long, with the Man in Red on standby to listen as kids rattled off their Christmas wish lists. But by the 1970s, America's love affair with Route 66 had begun to dwindle, and its roadside attractions closed like dominoes. Today, roadtrippers can see the remains of Santa Claus Land behind a
barbed wire fence, making this one of the creepiest abandoned places in the United States.*]:w-full [& * iframe]:w-full justify-center items-center static max-h-[400px] data-ad-unit-name=inline1-2 d
width:970px;min-height:250px;top:0>7. Glenrio - Texas and New Mexico Christian M. Mericle, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia CommonsGlenrio straddles the border town was founded in 1901 as a popular intersection for many of the growing
railroad lines across America. It was a beautiful place filled with wheat fields and cattle; some movies, such as "The Grapes of Wrath," even had scenes filmed here. But alas, its location on the border put it betwixt and between this
and the dying railroad industry. Glenrio was doomed from the beginning. In 1955, the Rock Island Railroad Depot closed, and by the 1980s, all but two residents remained. Today, curious explorers can drive through this ghost town and imagine what life was once like. 8. Joyland Amusement Park - Wichita, Kansas Related Content Jeanne Smith/Google
LocalThere's little more unsettling than an abandoned theme park - the crowds, rides, and laughter that once filled the park grounds seem to linger in the air. Joyland Amusement Park was once an epic Midwest destination; open from 1949 until 2004, this park was good, old-fashioned American fun, with wooden roller coasters, bumper cars, and a
Ferris wheel. Today, the once-popular destination sits quiet and abandoned, kept company by graffiti-covered attractions, decaying coasters, and sun-bleached ticket booths. Over the years, auctions, fires, and nature disassembled Joyland piece by piece; however, this story has a happy ending. Today, visitors can take a whirl on the original Joyland
Carousel, which has been renovated and relocated to the Wichita Botanica Gardens.9. Dinosaur World - Beaver, Arkansas Insider/Google LocalIn Arkansas, the dinosaur bare gone extinct twice, it seems; what used to be the worlds largest dinosaur park now sits in silence. Off a lonely highway in Beaver, Dinosaur World is an abandoned
theme park that's slowly being consumed by the earth. Dinosaur World no longer draws crowds or attention, but visitors can stop and gaze upon its gated
ruins, and imagine what once was in this abandoned Arkansas theme park. For who knows, maybe someday, our dreams of a land full of these prehistoric creatures will be re-created in this abandoned theme park. For who knows, maybe someday, our dreams of a land full of these prehistoric creatures will be re-created in this abandoned theme park. For who knows, maybe someday, our dreams of a land full of these prehistoric creatures will be re-created in this abandoned theme park.
park in this video from Daniel G. Conklin:10. Laurel Valley Plantation - Thibodaux, Louisiana*]:w-full [& * iframe]:w-full justify-center items-center static max-h-[400px] data-ad-target-screen=desktop data-ad-refresh=true style=min-
width:970px;min-height:250px;top:0>Michael McCarthy/FlickrThere's so much to the story of America, and the Laurel Valley Plantation is a living testament to a very real part of our past. In Thibodaux, Louisiana, Laurel Valley Plantation is a living testament to a very real part of our past. In Thibodaux, Louisiana, Laurel Valley Plantation offers visitors the unique opportunity to step into the history books, with over 50 original and well-preserved
plantation buildings. Laurel Valley Sugar Plantation was originally owned by Joseph Tucker, who bought more than 50,000 acres along the beautiful Bayou Lafourche in the early 1800s. At one point, it was the largest producer of sugar in Lafourche in the early 1800s. At one point, it was the largest producer of sugar in Lafourche in the early 1800s. At one point, it was the largest producer of sugar in Lafourche in the early 1800s.
can be visited today. (The insides of these buildings are closed, however.) It's the largest surviving sugar plantation in the U.S. and a haunting reminder of a very conflicted time in our history.11. Dome Home - Cape Romano, Florida coast; this collection of dome-shaped outliers is known as
the "Dome Home." These now abandoned buildings were actually once part of a one-family house: a 2,400-foot aquatic abode built in 1980 and fitted with state-of-the-art solar panels to make it self-sustainable. The home was abandoned in 1992 and sold in 2005; since then, it's stood strong against numerous hurricanes and tropical storms. Nature is
slowly reclaiming this dome-shaped dwelling, which curious visitors can still see standing in the turquoise waters off Marco Island. It is an eery reminder that nature wants to (and will eventually) reclaim our creations no matter how self-sustaining we think they are 12. Elkmont, TennesseeSteven C. Price/WikipediaGreat Smoky Mountains National
Park is one of the country's most beloved and popular attractions, and there are numerous cabins and campsites where one can stay while visiting this American treasure. The Elkmont Historic District - located deep in the national park - used to be an upscale campground for Smoky Mountain vacationers in the first half of the 20th century. Used to
be. Built by the Little River Lumber Company in 1908, it was a summer haven during the height of the timber business in Tennessee but was abandoned decades ago. Today, this Tennessee ghost town is a place that's quite literally becoming swallowed up by the Smoky Mountain wilds; today, brave visitors can visit and wander through this eerie,
abandoned place. 13. Virginia Renaissance Faire - Fredericksburg, Virginia Will Fisher/FlickrHear ye, hear ye: The riot and revelry that once existed at the Virginia Renaissance Faire once-riotous festival grounds are now one of the creepiest
abandoned places in Virginia, the Tudor-style structures slowly being consumed by the wild woodlands of Virginia Renaissance Faire was built in the 1990s as a permanent home for the Virginia festival, but attendance never met expectations, and after a few unsuccessful seasons, the property faced foreclosure. Today, the Virginia Renaissance
Faire is a shadow of its former self, an ironic reminder of a bygone time.14. City Methodist Church - Gary, Indiana often carries with it the stigma of being one of the most dangerous cities in America. As a city that is falling into decline, it is a place that inspires ghost stories and creepy lore. The town's
abandoned City Methodist Church is a physical manifestation of the town's tenuous reputation. The church was built in 1926 during the height of the steel boom in Indiana. When the industry crashed in the '70s, residents moved away, and both the church (and the town itself) began to decay. Today, this abandoned church in Indiana is a popular stop
for curious explorers, and has been used as a filming location for horror films like "A Nightmare on Elm Street." If you ever find yourself in Gary, IN you'll quickly see why it ranks as one of the top abandoned places in America.15. Ohio State Reformatory/Google LocalIf youre looking for someplace out of the
ordinary to explore, consider a tour of the Mansfield Reformatory in Ohio -- but be aware that this is one of the scariest experiences in Ohio. While the exterior of the building may be beautiful (if not hauntingly so), the lonely cells and restless spirits roaming about inside are far from welcoming. Formerly known as the Mansfield Reformatory, this
historic prison first opened in 1886 and is nearly 130 years old. The reformatory is known to house some of the country's most violent ghosts; spirits of rioting inmates who fought each other to the death in overcrowded isolation cells are said to haunt the halls and cells of this former prison, which closed in 1990. Since then, the reformatory has
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d national acclaim, most notably as the filming location for "The Shawshank Redemption." Today, it's open to curious visitors looking to explore a haunting - piece of Ohio history.16. Tug Boat Graveyard - Staten Island, New YorkGregory Adams/Moment Open Collection via Getty ImagesThe high seas are notoriously having, claiming many a vessel over the years. And off the shores of Staten Island, there's a boat graveyard that serves as a sobering reminder of the power of Mother Nature. Staten Islands "Arthur Kill" Tug Boat Graveyard was born in the wake of World War II, as a scrapyard for abandoned ships. But the boats accumulated faster that be dismantled, leaving many full ships to settle and ultimately surrender to the unrelenting Atlantic waters. A truly eerie place to go in New York, the ship graveyard is located just across the Arthur Kill from Carteret, on New Yorks side of the strait.17. Hudson River State Hospital - Dutchess County, New YorkRelated ContentMichae rick/Google LocalIt doesn't get much creepier than an old, abandoned hospital, and the Hudson River State Hospital is one of the country's most notorious. This New York hospital was once an impressively sprawling psychiatric hospital designed by the architects who created Central Park. It operated from 1871 until 2003, when it fin after years of disrepair. One of many abandoned hospitals in New York, what takes this place over the top isn't its brilliant architecture, but what happened within its walls. At the time, the hospital was considered very progressive and offered a number of "modern" treatments for the mentally ill, like electroshock therapy and lobotom	an they el nally shut
id the troubled and tormented victims of these procedures haunt the hospital's halls. Although it's a designated New York historic landmark, the entire complex now sits abandoned.18. Orpheum Theatre - New Bedford Orpheum Rising Project/FacebookOne of the most architecturally brilliant buildings in the property to a show-stopping stage, the space included a club, ballroom, shooting range, and gymnasium. For nearly 50 years, patrons came, the attraction, and vaudeville performances; however, the final curtain fell at the Orpheum in 1958. Today, a group of passionate patrons is working on reopening this beautiful piece of Massachusetts history via the New Bedford Orpheum Rising Project.19. Kennecott Mines - Kennecott, AlaskaCavan Images/Cavan Collection via Getty In America's Last Frontier, the Kennecott Mines are a place of mystery and intrigue. These mines are part of an abandoned copper mining camp that operated from 1905 to 1938; but like so many prosperous places, the Kennecott Mines ultimately fell victim to the Great Depression. Today, the mines are considered to be one of the best-loned mining towns in America, though the desolate locale makes this place quite literally one of the most chilling. Now a National Historic Landmark in Alaska and a tourist, the Kennecott Mines is a bucket-list must for all curious adventurers. One of the most scenic abandoned places you can visit in the Use of Mines in McCarthy, Alaska. Take a tour in this video from Wildwood Off Grid Alaska: Visiting abandoned places in the US is a humbling experience that will ground you in the here and now. These abandoned places all have stories to tell, and they are all stories worth hearing. As we get into fall, plan on venturing out on your very	the country, ne to enjoy magesWay -preserved JS is the
across the United States, to the places that, against all odds, simply refuse to be forgotten. For more bucket-list-worthy adventures like these ghost towns in the US, be sure to visit some of these superlative fall festivals across America! To make it an even more exciting experience, rent an RV and hit the open road on a bucket-list-worth hank you for subscribing! Across the United States, remnants of once-thriving towns now lie abandoned, their stories fading into history. These lost cities were victims of changing industries, environmental disasters, government projects, or economic downturns. Some were intentionally flooded, while others were deserted as resource that have long gone, the echoes of their past remain, hidden beneath lakes, buried under sand, or crumbling into the landscape. These lost cities hold secrets of a bygone era, offering a glimpse into Americas ever-changing frontier. From towns swallowed by water to those set ablaze from below, these places were once home laces, and gathering spots for thousands of people. While some vanished almost overnight, others declined slowly, their final days marked by empty storefronts and abandoned homes. What remains are eerie ruins, mysterious legends, and stories that refuse to be forgotten. These are the best-preserved and most fascinating lost cities caeach with a unique past that lingers long after the last resident left. Centralia, Pennsylvania Centralia, an unstoppable fire has been burning for over 60 years. This Pennsylvania coal town was abandoned after an underground mine fire ignited in 1962, turn	thy road ces ran dry. nes, s in rning the
d into a toxic, smoke-spewing wasteland. Roads cracked open, buildings crumbled, and deadly levels of carbon monoxide forced residents to flee. Once home to over 1,000 residents, Centralia's decline was slow but inevitable. Families held out for decades as homes were condemned, their neighbors disappearing one by one. In 1992, ylvania claimed the remaining properties under eminent domain, sealing the towns fate. Today, eerie graffiti-covered highways and steaming earth remain as haunting reminders of a once-thriving town now lost to an inferno that may burn for centuries. Only a handful of holdouts remain, refusing to leave despite the desolation. Caha ma Schoolhouse at Old Cahawba, ghost town of first state capital of Alabama. Once Alabamas first state capital, Cahawba thrived in the early 19th century as a bustling river port. The town flourished with commerce, its strategic location along the Alabama River making it a key trading hub. However, repeated flooding made the town abitable. By the late 1800s, businesses moved, residents abandoned their homes, and nature reclaimed the streets. During the Civil War, Cahawba became a prisoner-of-war camp, further sealing its reputation as a place of suffering and hardship. After the war, the town struggled to recover, and by the early 20th century, it was little nory. Today, Cahawba stands as a well-preserved ghost town, with eerie ruins, an overgrown cemetery, and whispered legends of restless spirits. Visitors to this historic site can still walk the old streets and see remnants of its brief yet significant past. Bodie, California Bodie State Historic Park's Dirt Road. Bodie once shimmered with the early 20th century, Bodie was abandoned. Unlike many ghost towns, Bodie was abandoned. Unlike many ghost towns, Bodie was abandoned. Unlike many ghost towns, Bodie was	awba, n nearly more than h the as never
etely dismantled or repurposed. Now a state historic park, it is preserved in a state of arrested decay. Walking through its dusty streets, visitors can peer into homes and see furniture, dishes, and belongings frozen in time, as if the residents simply vanished overnight. The dry desert climate has kept the town remarkably intact, making the best-preserved ghost towns in America. Kennicott, Alaska Kennicott Mine, Wrangell - St. Elias National Park, Alaska. High in the remote Alaskan wilderness, Kennicott was once a thriving copper mining town, built in the early 1900s by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. For decades, miners extracted vast amounts of copper, but was depleted, and the town was swiftly abandoned. Kennicotts remote location meant that when the mine closed, there was little reason for anyone to stay. Workers left behind their belongings, stores closed, and the once-bustling town became a ghostly relic. Today, its skeletal red buildings stand against the stark Alaskan mountain yet breathtaking scene. Now part of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Kennicott is preserved as a historic site where visitors can explore its well-preserved mill, hospital, and homes, offering a rare glimpse into early 20th-century frontier life. St. Thomas, Nevada St Thomas Desert Town. St. Thomas was a small but thriving Morn ment established in 1865. For decades, it served as a key stop for travelers through the harsh Nevada desert. However, when the Hoover Dam was built in the 1930s, the rising waters of the newly formed Lake Mead swallowed the town. Buildings disappeared beneath the waves, and the last resident paddled away in a boat as the water through the buildings through St. Thomas remained hidden beneath the lake, its history forgotten except by those who once lived there. However, in recent years, drought conditions and sun-bleached artifacts. Walking through St. Thomas today feels like stepping into a	nt by 1938, ins, creating mon iters closed ghostly,
logged past, with remnants of streets, buildings, and even an old schoolhouse emerging from the cracked earth. Dogtown, Massachusetts Massachusetts, Cape Ann, Gloucester. Dogtown Rocks, inspirational saying carved on boulders in the 1920's, now in a pubic city park. Before ghost towns dotted the Wild West, Dogtown was one of standard settlements. Established in the 1600s, this colonial village in Massachusetts thrived for over a century before being deserted in the early 1800s. Its decline came as industry and commerce shifted to nearby Gloucester, leaving Dogtowns rocky, barren land unsuitable for farming or further development. As the town empty close and mysterious curses grew around its ruins, giving it an eerie reputation. Today, moss-covered cellar holes and cryptic boulders bear words carved in the 1930s by Roger Babson, a wealthy businessman who sought to preserve the site. The quiet forest performance of these boulders bear words carved in the 1930s by Roger Babson, a wealthy businessman who sought to preserve the site. The quiet forest performance of these bodies of the set	tied, legends st trails and ition, lustry, and tectors
lly Work? [Comprehensive Guide]link to How to Ground Balance Your Metal Detector? (Step-By-Step)link to Coin Collecting For Beginners (an Easy Step-By-Step Guide] link to 18 Metal Detecting, Digging, Safety &More)link to 28 Metal Detecting Tips Before!link to How to Choose the Right Metal Detector? [Step-By-Step Guide] to Detect GOLD With Your Metal Detector; Detect White Gold? (Simply Explained)link to Metal Detecting for Rare Coins (Beginner Friendly Court First Metal Detecting Test Garden (Step-By-Step)link to How to Ask for Metal Detecting Permission? (Effective Tips)link to Metal Detecting for Legendary Roman Coins (Practical Tips!)Anybody who is actually serious about metal detecting has at one point or the other explored ghost towns. But what does this word even mean? Ground to the other explored ghost towns, they were deserted and everyone moved on. While it is indeed an unfortunate situation, ghost towns remain a great place to use your beloved metal detector! In till possible to use you with more information about detecting there and outside the states Is it legal to detect in Ghost Towns? Generally, there are detecting in! For examples of G. Towns that you should you may want to target inside and outside the states Is it legal to detect in Ghost Towns? Generally, there is no clear law prohibiting the activity there. Thats why it is pretty common to find hobbyists trying their chance! For me, it is always better to ask at the local authorities whether or not you can go ahead with detecting sprint, you need to research, prepare, and keep in mind your safety when you got for a production expedition in a G. town If you find out that a specific one requires a permit or authorization, then you probably should apply to it! In fact, this just mean to the control of the con	Guide)link to Ghost towns chines that a not legal Grming will
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across many exciting finds when you go detecting in a ghost town! You never really know what you will find there and you almost always have a great chance of stumbling onto a small cache of valuables. There is a whole multitude of things you can find: From old relics from the abandoned buildings and businesses to individual coins, to some very some of the property of the great chance of stumbling onto a small cache of valuables. There is a whole multitude of things you can find: From old relics from the abandoned buildings and businesses to individual coins, to some valuables. There is a whole multitude of things you can find: From old relics from the abandoned buildings and businesses to individual coins, to some you can find: From old relics from the abandoned buildings and businesses to individual coins, to some you are standard to some you can find: From old relics from the abandoned buildings and businesses to individual coins, to some you are standard to some you are standard to some you all other types of worthwhile relics can also be found there. For more finds ideas of the property of gold buildings and businesses to individual coins, the some individual coins, the some you are standard to be summed. The property of gold buildings and businesses to individual coins, the sound individual coins, the some individual coins, the sound all other types of worthwhile relics can also be found there. For more finds ideas of the property of gold individual coins, the sound individual coins, the sound individual coins, the sound all other types of worthwhile relics can also be found there. For more finds ideas of the property of gold individual coins, the sound all other types of worthwhile relics can also be found there. For more finds ideas of the property of gold individual coins,	cokens, small check this es ventured the old so have a old ones are
more promising in term of finds! For example, the coins you might come across there will have on them much older dates, thus much more historical value that you can add to your collection or trade for significant amounts of money Best ghost towns for metal detecting inside USAVisiting any of these ghost towns will be like a blast for significant amounts of money Best ghost towns for metal detecting inside USAVisiting any of these ghost towns will be like a blast for you telectorist, as you stroll through the dusty roads to get a glimpse of an era long gone. For any hobbyist, ghost towns hold a strange attraction and they allow you to detect in some out of the ordinary locations! Inside the United States, there are some great G. towns that you can visit and explore: Thurmond in West Virginia Vi	ity in n in ashima g in ove to learn
your experience and finds in the comment section below! Other hobbyists will learn from you as well BTW, if you are are interested in exploring other similar locations! Then you definitely should have a check at this Fields Detection Guide! I share with some solid tips in there! Photo by Atmosphere1 from ShutterstockThe rapid westwisted in exploring other similar locations! Then you definitely should have a check at this Fields Detection Guide! I share with some solid tips in there! Photo by Atmosphere1 from ShutterstockThe rapid westwisted in exploring other similar locations! Then you definitely should have a check at this Fields Detection Guide! I share with some solid tips in there! Photo by Atmosphere1 from ShutterstockThe rapid westwisted in exploring to receive the until one day, they didnt. Whether abandoned because of collapsing industry, illness, or simply because its once vibrant citizens relocated, these communities turned into ghost perfectly (or near perfectly) preserved remnants of our past can still be found around the nation. You just have to know where to go. According to recent data, there are around 3,800 abandoned towns in America, mostly becoming unpopulated between the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams and greener pastures. However, just have to know where to go. According to recent data, there are around 3,800 abandoned towns in America, mostly becoming unpopulated between the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams and greener pastures. However, just have to know where to go. According to recent data, there are around 3,800 abandoned towns in America, mostly becoming unpopulated between the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams and greener pastures. However, just have to know where to go. According to recent data, there are around 3,800 abandoned towns in America, mostly becoming unpopulated between the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams and greener pastures. However, just have to know have a constant part of the 19th and 20th centuries for big city dreams a	just because ing silver Thats when
erstockTerlingua, TexasTerlingua is another mining town, only this one rose to prominence. According to Visit Big Bend, by the 1930s, the business leading the mining had gone bankrupt, and many citizens relocated. Yet, this ghost town has has sance, with newcomers moving in here, making this one-time abandoned town a bit more lively and more attractive to visitors like you. This strikingly primitive Texas landscape, as well as the ruins of the Chisos Mining Company, create a wonderful setting for relaxation, exploration, and good times. Stop by, have a nice drink, enjoy the porch and hang out. Youll have some stories to share when you get home. Photo by Robert Crum from ShutterstockCuster, IdahoCuster is one of the oldest abandoned towns on this list. Founded in 1879, it quickly became a must-visit place for gold speculators and eventually turned into the home of the Black and Lucky Boy Mines, yed many of the towns residents. According to Visit Idaho, the community reached its peak in 1896 when 600 people were living there. However, in less than 20 years, the place was left abandoned. Fortunately, many of its buildings were preserved, and in 1966, the Challis National Forest decided to take ownership. The community we attend to the National Register of Historic Places. Now, people can come to see and explore this abandoned town during the summer with free guided tours. Photo by Kid Dog Travel from ShutterstockKennicott, AlaskaBy heading north, all the way to Alaska, you can see another perfect example of what it was like living in early 20 ca (although this place wasnt actually in the US, as Alaska didnt become an abandoned town in 1938. Fortunately, by the 1930s, the whole place had been mined out, only to become an abandoned town in 1938. Fortunately, by the 1930s, the whole place had been mined out, only to become an abandoned town in 1938. Fortunately, and the place wasnt actually in the US, as Alaska didnt become an official American state until 1959. Kennicott was initially a thriving copper mining commun	he shade of s, which vas oth-century s, the
all Park Service stepped in to save it from disrepair and even created a map for a self-guided tour. If you go there, make sure to also visit the Kennicott and Root glaciers, too. Photo by Hans Wismeijer from ShutterstockCalico, California In the 1800s, California was quite a hotbed of activity for miners due to the abundance of gold and als. Several relocated to Calico, a small town in Bernardino County, in search of silver. They did find it at least for a few decades, until the 1890s, when silver began to lose its value. As a result, those looking for their fortunes left, abandoning their homes. Luckily, this abandoned town has withstood the test of time with help from Walt 1800s, he purchased the whole area as well as its buildings restoring those that had lost their luster. If you want to give it a shot, you can visit it every day from 9 AM to 5 PM. Photo by melissamn from ShutterstockSouth Pass City, WyomingLike on the places on this list, South Pass City started as a gold mining town in the mid-1800s and growth until the gold ran dry. You may think that townspeople abandoned their homes on the first pass, however, its not the case. Many of those who came for the gold decided to stay for the gold decided to st	ter Knott. In d had an e community it. The
rest frestoring this abandoned town so people could come and see it. For call visit it during summer via a seir-guided tour. Fro the discover more best-preserved abandoned towns: Photo by Edurens Hoddenbagh from constitution of the National Park service, Nevada, Ryavana, and even had after what the place was known for rhyolite, a silica-rich volcanic rock containing quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have plenty of gold-rich quartz, and the region of services the region as short the region was found to have sending house, salonal plents of gold-rich quartz, and the region was found to have for hot the region was found to have sending house, salonal plents, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interest to destination to discover. It is a short drive plent to wiscover, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interest to destination to discover. It is a short drive plents, and the region of selection to discover. It is a short drive plents, and the region was not plents, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interest to destination to discover. It is a short drive plents, and the region was not plents, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interest to destination to discover. It is a short drive plents, the place is quite ruined. This abandoned town is still an interest, and the region of sold and the ruined. This abandoned town is sufficient to discover. It is a short drive ruined was	know the vould f an old rasshopper
rered in 1863. Virginia City eventually became Montanas capital city, making Bannack an abandoned town. You may also want to read 10 Extremely Overrated Travel Destinations in the US (and Where You Should Go Instead). (Visited 490 times, 1 visits today) Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable may way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything ts. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or must have you use the material. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than your p	ourpose, lanner, but g the license moral rights d Our Latest
s NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate colarg, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to yo questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch Now The rapid expansion west in the 19th century helped towns blossom all over the United States. Be it for their fertile land or stellar trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of illness, collaps are trading, these tiny settlements once boomed across the nation until one day, they didnt. Abandoned because of ill	our usage sing ity dreams. orts of Dave anormal
ry including bottles floating in midair and windows mysteriously opening and closing by themselves. The town now operates as a museum and is open seven days a week. Founded in 1880, St. Elmo was once a thriving gold- and silver-mining community. Some 2,000 people eventually moved here looking for their little piece of prosperi arly 20th century, the mines had run dry. So the townspeople rode the last train out of town and never came back, according to its website. Today, you can stroll through the community to see the well-preserved homes and storefronts and even shop in the general store during the warmer months. Terlingua is yet another mining town, ecame one of the greats. By the 1930s, the community was one of the largest producers of quicksilver in the nation, according to Visit Big Bend. In the 1940s, the company leading the mining operation went broke and filed for bankruptcy, and many residents moved on. However, this place has had somewhat of a renaissance, with new gin, making the one-time abandoned spot a little more lively and welcoming to visitors. Education Images/Getty Images Rhyolite is, you guessed it, yet another mining town that was eventually deserted. Here, miners came for the plentiful quartz. According to the National Park Service, the once-thriving community had hotels, stores, and even a stock exchange. When the primary local industry went belly up, so did the town, but you can still come to see the old bank and jail and dream about what life was like here at the turn of the 20th century. Custer is one of the older ghost, but you can still come to see the old bank and jail and dream about what life was like here in turn of the 20th century. Custer is one of the older ghost, but you can still come to see the old bank and jail and dream about what life was like here at the turn of the 20th century. Custer is one of the older ghost in the young to be a later at the turn of the 20th century. Custer is one of the older ghost in 1879, the community went belong the townspeople. According to Vi	, only this wcomers s, a school, a for gold nership, own (though
ivity for miners in the 1800s due to the presence of gold and other minerals. Several made their way to Calico, a town in San Bernardino County, for their shot at finding silver. They did at least for a while, until the mid-1890s when the metal lost its value and those looking for their fortunes left as quickly as they came. But the town had finding silver. They did at least for a while, until the mid-1800s, when the metal lost its value and those looking for their fortunes left as quickly as they came. But the town had finding silver. They did at least for a while, until the mid-1800s, but after an initial boom, the population dwindled to just a few hundred people. It was designated a the late 1960s and 17 restored original structures reflect the continuing preservation efforts. The town's grounds and trails are open year-round, but in the summer, it's also possible to tour the artifact-filled buildings, shop in the old general store, or pan for gold in Willow Creek. Faina Gurevich/Getty Images Prospectors struck gold endence, Colorado, sometime in the late 1800s, causing others to quickly follow suit. According to the Aspen Historical Society, the Farwell Mining Company acquired most of the town's prominent mines by 1881 and employed hundreds of people thereafter. The population peaked with abount 1,500 residents, and local businesses flour flouring the summer of mental structures were restored by the Bovey family, who worked on the project between 1975, the Aspen Historical Society town is an open-air museum with live another gold-mining town in the mid-1800s, but after an initial boom, the mid-1	as stood the historic lin rished that story. have to
ctment of an old shoot-out by the Goldfield Gunfighters. The town is open every day to visitors except on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.	

Are there any small towns left in america. Are there any abandoned cities in the us. Abandoned us cities and towns. How many abandoned towns in america. Are there any abandoned towns for sale. Us abandoned towns. Abandoned town usa.