The following places all appear in the Crossword Puzzle. We hope that you enjoy the extra information about these places in our province and consider incorporating some of these places in your summer vacation plans.

Airdrie – The first dozen years or so of Airdrie's existence was as a railway siding on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. In 1901, the first farmhouse, post office and store were constructed and the village of Airdrie was incorporated in 1909.

The Nose Creek Valley Museum, established in 1989, showcases 2,000 years of history in the Airdrie region.

Alsask – With a name like "Alsask" you would expect it to be a community that straddles the border. It's actually on the Saskatchewan side, but only by 300 meters – and its cemetery is in Alberta. Started as a stop on the Canadian Northern Railway, it was a farm town until 1959 when it became a Cold War air force base. The base closed in 1987, and the population has fallen from a high of 800 to about 100. Alsask's main landmark is an old radar dome, which is part of a designated Heritage Site, open to visitors Monday to Friday.

Bow Falls – Located near the Banff townsite, just upstream of the confluence with the Spray River, these falls are easily accessible and a popular tourist attraction. With a total drop of less than 10 m, this is a relatively small, although wide, cascade. Several classic Hollywood films of the 1950s depicted famous movie stars being swept over Bow Falls, including Marilyn Monroe, Robert Mitchum – even the Son of Lassie.

Burmis – A community in Southern Alberta near Pincher Creek. The name is a portmanteau of Burns and Kempis, two pioneer citizens. A feature of the area is the famous Burmis tree. It is over 700 years old but has been dead since the 1970's. The tree is the only remains of a once thriving mining community.

Canmore – Canmore was named in 1884 by Donald A. Smith, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the time. The name originates in Scotland, possibly in honour of King Malcolm III (king of the Scots from 1057 to 1093). The anglicized version of the Gaelic Ceann Mor, Canmore has been variously translated as "big head" or, more likely, "great head" or "chief."

In 1886 Queen Victoria granted a coal mining charter to the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company and in 1887 the first mine was opened. Through the early 20th century many of the coal mines in the Bow Valley began to shut down. The nearby towns of Anthracite, Georgetown and Bankhead closed down and many of the buildings and residents were relocated to Banff and Canmore. In 1979 Canmore Mines Ltd. closed their doors.

The North West Mounted Police built their first barracks in Canmore in 1890. The building was vacated in 1929 and turned into a private residence. Later in 1989 the barracks was purchased back by the town and restored.

Carbon – A village located in Kneehill County west of Drumheller. Ranch settlements started in the area in the late 1880s. Earlier discovery of coal in the region resulted in many mines operating in the area and this activity continued into the 1950s. The name, suggested by a local rancher, was adopted at time when the new post office opened in 1904.

Carbon is the home of the 1921 Carbon Murder Mystery, one of the oldest unsolved murders in Canada. Early on the morning of September 28, 1921, businessman John Coward was shot three times while returning from the mining camps. He was found in the front seat of his McLaughlin Buick. A business associate, John Gallagher was charged with the murder but acquitted.

Castor – Ah, the origin of words … did you know that Castor is French for "Beaver"? That explains the use of the beaver in the town flag, arms, and badge; the statue at the entrance of the town, and the name "Beaverdome" for the town social hub. (Of course, not to be confused with the town of "Beaverlodge" also in Alberta which also has a large statue of a beaver….) Lots to do for nature and sports enthusiasts (boating, golfing, parks) but perhaps history buffs will find the biggest reward: yes, there is a historical walking tour but it is the museums that shine. All six merit a visit (see http://castor.ca/museums) but perhaps it is the Pharmacy Museum that most stands out. Among other relics of bygone days is a 1000 bottle collection of narcotic containers donated by the first narcotic inspector in Alberta. Another donation to be examined is a collection of "dingbat" calendars from 1915 to 1995!

Castor is east of Red Deer on Highway 12, not far from Stettler so an easy day trip from Calgary.

Mount Edith **Cavell** – Edith Cavell was a British nurse serving in Belgium during German occupation in World War I. Arrested for sheltering wounded British and French soldiers and helping them escape, she was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. She boldly admitted her actions and in 1916 was executed by firing squad. Her famous last words were "Standing as I do in view of God and Eternity, I realize that patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone." Cavell became a martyr as her story prompted worldwide press coverage and outrage. Her body was returned to England for a state funeral in Westminster Abbey and burial at Norwich. In 1916 Mount Fitzhugh, a spectacular mountain in Jasper National Park, was renamed in her honour. It is likely that the "Big Rock" was once part of the mountain until a glacier stripped it away and deposited it near Okotoks.

Cereal – In 1910, Presbyterian minister R. J. McMillan first mentioned the name Cereal for this village located on Highway 9, approximately 160 km east of Drumheller. He believed this grain-growing region would become the "Bread Basket of the West." Local

storekeeper, July Sully, petitioned for a post office in 1911 and submitted "Cereal" for approval. Incorporated as a village in 1914, it held that status until it was dissolved on January 1, 2021 to become a hamlet under the jurisdiction of Special Area No. 3. Statistics Canada's 2016 Census of Population recorded 111 people living in 59 of its 63 total private dwellings.

"Marlene Stewart Streit is quite simply the most successful amateur golfer in Canadian history." So states St. Augustine, Florida's *World Golf Hall of Fame* website. Streit was born in Cereal in 1934. A 2004 inductee, she is the first Canadian inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame.

Cereal's *Prairie Pioneer Museum*, housed in the restored 1912 CNR station, includes station living quarters filled with items used by pioneer families. A caboose, the Chinook jail and firehall, a hospital display, windmill and threshing crew equipment are also on the museum grounds. A collection of "Cereal Recorder" newspapers from the 1920s-1940s have been archived. Summer hours (July and August) are Monday to Friday 9-12 and 1–5.

Condor – Condor is located about halfway between Red Deer and Rocky Mountain House, and no, it's not named for the bird. It was named by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1914 for *HMS Condor*, a Royal Navy gunship famous for bombarding Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882 during an uprising against British rule. The *Condor* was commanded by Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford, whose younger brother Delaval was a remittance man near Brooks, Alberta. Delaval was killed in a train wreck in North Dakota (fortunately not CPR), at which time his brother the Admiral visited Alberta – but apparently not Condor.

Delia – small community 45 km northeast of Drumheller, formed in 1912, named after Delia Davis, wife of a local merchant. It prides itself as being "Gateway to the Handhills." And what you may ask are the Handhills? They are a range of hills that apparently are named after a First Nations Chief that had an unusually small hand. The area holds significant habitat for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.

What's in a name? Everything it seems. When you search the internet for "First Woman Mayor in Canada?" the answer seems to be Barbara Hanley in Webbwood, Ontario in 1936. But hold on – the honour actually should go to Violet McCully Barss who was elected Reeve in Delia in 1919 and served from 1920 – 22. Note that "Reeve" was the title used for "Mayors" in the early 1900s. So once again, it is the women of Alberta that led the country! You can read the plaque in the local museum.

Dorothy – Dorothy is approximately 33 km southeast of Drumheller in Special Area No. 2 in the Red Deer valley badlands. In 1908, what was known as Circus Coulee became Dorothy, named by postal officials for Dorothy Wilson, the only child in the district when the post office was opened. Often referred to as a ghost town, there are a few houses still occupied.

Historian Harry Sanders wrote in *The Story Behind Alberta Names*, "Ironically, this hamlet named for a woman was once famed for its abundance of bachelors." The trend of the birth of more sons than daughters resulted in few opportunities for young men maritally (and financially) during the Great Depression. A 1952 *Toronto Star* leap year story profiled twenty men - "The Lonely Bachelors of 'Diamond Valley'." The story, reaching the USA and Europe, resulted in hordes of letters and proposals. Bachelor Tom Hodgson received 1,814 letters, 16 telegrams and 10 long-distance calls! New York's *Parade Magazine* offered to fly one of the three women he selected to Alberta. Its next issue featured the three-day visit of Rosa Mae Brewer of Chicago. Some men married and others moved away, but Mr. Hodgson stayed in Dorothy, unmarried. He felt sorry for some of the women, saying they appeared desperate or had problems.

The Grassroots of Dorothy Historical Society (registered 2006-2015) facilitated the restoration of the United Church, completed in 2011, and the Catholic Church in 2012. Scenic Dorothy, including the lonely grain elevator built in the 1920s (closed in the 1950s), had a cameo in Tom Cochrane's 1991 "Life Is A Highway" video. The elevator roof was ripped off during a summer 2015 windstorm.

You can reach Dorothy via paved Highway #570. Or, travel northeast on gravel road #848. With its twists and turns, the valley suddenly comes into view.

Dunmore – It is named after a well-known British nobleman, Charles Murray, the Earl of Dunmore. He visited Western Canada in 1888. He was a very large shareholder in the company floated by Sir Lester Kaye in England. He tried large scale farming from 1885 to 1894, on many thousands of acres around Rush Lake, Swift Current, Gull Lake, Forres (now Halton) Dunmore, Stair, Bantry, Namaka and Langdon. He was also a large shareholder in the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Co. The town became the shipping point for coal mined in Lethbridge.

Ensign – If you could drive in a straight line between High River and Vulcan, which you can't, you would come to the hamlet of Ensign, population 26 according to the 2007 census. The Canadian Pacific Railway established the townsite around 1911 and named it after Canada's "new flag" at the time, the Red Ensign, a banner with the Union Jack in one corner and the shield from the Canadian coat of arms in the opposite corner – at the time a daring way of saying "We're still British, but now we're Canadian too." Some of you will remember when the Red Ensign was the "old flag" and we adopted the Maple Leaf instead – at the time an equally daring way of saying "We're just Canadian now."

Glenbow – Most of us think of *Glenbow Ranch Provincial Park* when we see the word Glenbow. And in fact, Glenbow is a part of the park, which is northwest of Calgary and east of Cochrane. The name refers to its location: it lies "in a glen on the Bow River." It was once a thriving community filled with workers for the sandstone quarries located in the area. A post office was in existence from 1908 – 1920. Today it is a wonderful place to go for a hike or bike ride and take in the wonderful views of the river and mountains.

The Glenbow Ranch Park Foundation offers guided tours throughout the year covering topics such as photography, history of the park, and geology.

Hanna – Most famous for giving the world Lanny McDonald and Nickelback, Hanna is on Highway 9 a little northeast of Drumheller. It was first named Copeville after its postmaster, but when the Canadian Northern Railway arrived in 1913 it gained importance as a divisional point and was renamed after David Hanna, the railway's vice-president and later the first president of Canadian National Railways. As a divisional point, Hanna got a roundhouse for servicing steam locomotives. The roundhouse is one of the very few left in western Canada with a functional turntable and it is being restored. The town's main industries are agriculture, oil production, power generation, tourism, and coal mining. With a slowly-declining population of about 2400, Hanna remains upbeat and very much alive, as you can tell by visiting their outstanding official website.

Harvie Heights – This hamlet is located just east of the Park Gate for Banff National Park. It was developed in the late 1950s and early 60s as a seasonal cottages community with a highway commercial component. In 2021 there were 184 people living there. After a long struggle with the federal government, Alberta finally won control of its natural resources, and John Harvie became the province's first deputy minister of lands and mines. When Harvie retired in 1951, the government set aside this spot for vacation homes and named it after him.

High Prairie – It is known as the gateway to the Peace Country in Big Lakes County. Established in 1910, it was part of the alignment of the Northern Alberta Railway, beating out Grouard. It became a town in 1950. Located close to the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, it supports a thriving tourist industry. There are many attractions at the lake, including events such as the Golden Walleye Classic.

Kimiwan and Winagami Lakes, close to High Prairie, are attractions for birdwatching enthusiasts. They are within the general area where three migration paths meet – the Central Flyway, the Mississippi Flyway and the Pacific Flyway.

Hussar – The Hussar area was an original part of Treaty 7 lands and the Siksika Nation near Gleichen. In the early 1900s ranchers were present, followed soon after by farmers. The town was originally named by a group of German settlers, some left to fight in WW1 and never returned.

The abundant farming lands hosted six grain elevators, one of which was privately owned and still stands today. The town has a population under 200.

Lac Ste Anne – This is the site of a Mission and one of the first permanent Métis communities in what later became Alberta. It was established in 1844.
A priest named Lestanc organized the first pilgrimage to the site, in 1889 in honour of Ste. Anne whose feast day is July 26. Thousands come every year seeking miracles of healing, make life-style promises, offer prayers and ask for forgiveness. It is a National Historic Site.

Legal – Father Emil Legal was an Oblate missionary who came to Alberta from France in 1881. He served at various places in Alberta, including Fort Macleod and the Kainai and Piikani reserves. He became Bishop of St Albert in 1902, succeeding Bishop Grandin. At that time St Albert was Alberta's only Catholic diocese, and it was Bishop Legal who recommended in 1912 that it be split into two, based in Calgary and Edmonton. He became Bishop of Edmonton in 1912.

Manyberries – Did you know that Manyberries holds the record as being the sunniest spot in Canada? It receives an average of 2,567 hours of sunshine a year! It is located 85 km south of Medicine Hat on the eastern end of the "Redcoat Trek" – the route the North West Mounted Police rode on their trek west. Even though it is a dying town (as recently as earlier this year 2022, the 100-year old hotel was operating, but a notice on the web now states it is permanently closed), it contains a love story – no, not the usual kind. This is a love story of a couple, Carl and Joyce Goddard, that decide to convert the abandoned, dilapidated railway station into a bed and breakfast. An article entitled *Never Too Old to Dream* by Margaret Huff describes how the couple found the railway station and spent 16 years restoring it. See the link below: http://www.okthepk.ca/dataCprSiding/articles/201108/month00.htm According to a recent blog by Chris Doering, it is now used as a private house.

Why the name Manyberries? Couldn't find the history on that one, but pictures of street signs did pay homage to the name – how would you like to live at the corner of Raspberry Street and Gooseberry Avenue? Other street names include Strawberry Avenue, Bullberry Avenue and Cactus Berry Street.

Cascade **Mountain** – Cascade Mountain is the prominent mountain immediately north of the Banff townsite that rises to an elevation of 2,998 m. It was named by James Hector in 1858 after the waterfall on the southern flank of the peak. The Stoney Nakoda call it Minihapa. The Cascade Amphitheatre trail, with its wild flowers and beautiful vistas, is a popular hike of 13.8 km round trip.

Nisku – Both a hamlet and an industrial park, Nisku stretches from Edmonton's southern city limits to Leduc's northern city limits. The southern half of the park is opposite the Edmonton International Airport. It was established in 1972 by the Sparrow family and has become one of the largest industrial parks in western Canada. It is home to over 400 businesses and employs more than 6,000 workers.

Olds College – The College Campus initially operated as a provincially funded demonstration farm. In 1913 it opened as the Olds School of Agriculture and Home Economics. Traditional roles were followed as men took the agriculture, mechanics, blacksmithing and science courses; women took courses on sewing, food preparation and managing the home. The College was nearly self sufficient at the time thanks to the growth and sale of vegetables, grain, livestock and other foodstuffs. A variety of animals and bees were introduced soon after the opening.

Today the College also offers programs such as rodeo, fashion, brewing, golf course management and many more. Located in a wide-open prairie environment the large campus features historic buildings, an orchard, botanic gardens, treatment wetlands and a hotel. Products continue to be grown, processed and sold.

Peyto Lake – Ebenezer William "Bill" Peyto came to Canada from Welling, Kent in England in 1887. He began guiding with Tom Wilson in 1893 or 1894. In 1894 Bill crossed Bow Summit and explored the Mistaya Valley including the Peyto Lake area (named after Bill). One of Bill's clients in 1895 was Walter Wilcox. In his 1896 book Wilcox described Bill as "efficient, daring, highly imaginative, an excellent man with horses and a good friend." Bill served in the Boer War. In 1901 he was the guide for the first successful ascent group on Mount Assiniboine (Swiss guides Christian Hasler and Christian Bohren and Rev. J. Outram). After Bill's first wife, Emily, died in 1906, Bill spent a lot of time working on his mining and trapping interests in the area of Simpson Pass. He joined the warden service in 1911 before going overseas for World War I. He overcame serious war wounds and returned to the warden service working in the Healy Creek area.

Reeves – This is not a place in Alberta but a title of many rural municipality elected officials. The origin of the word is in ancient English where a Reeve was an administrative official of lower rank than an Earl. This official would usually be in charge of affairs in a town, overseer of a manor or a similar administrative office.
As you see in the description of Delia, the term "Reeve" was a title used by "Mayors" in some jurisdictions in the early 1900s. In fact, Violet McCully Barss was elected Reeve in 1919 in Delia and was the first woman to lead a town council.

Retlaw – What a strange name you might say … in fact the town was named after a CPR official whose name was Walter R. Baker and Retlaw is Walter spelled backwards! Now a ghost town, it was once home to a thriving community but it is part of Alberta's drylands and when irrigation was brought to Alberta, the canal was built in nearby Vauxhall. Retlaw was doomed. Have a picnic and wander the site to see plaques showing pictures and explanations of each foundation and of the people who worked or lived there. Household items still occupy one house that is still standing – it looks like people just walked out. The Church has been restored and is still the site of weddings and special services.

Rowley - People may know Rowley or "Rowleywood" as a location for Anne Wheeler's 1989 Canadian film *Bye Bye Blues*, set in the 1940s during WW II. Rowley is about 39 km north of Drumheller, just east of Secondary Hwy #839. It was settled along the Canadian Northern Railway's Edmonton-Camrose-Calgary line and named in honour of one of the railway company's bankers, Charles Walsh Rowley. Incorporated in 1911, the agricultural community had 500 residents in the 1920s but has shrunk to nine or less.

Depending on when you visit, Rowley can seem like a ghost town. The town itself is like a museum. About to vanish into railway history, enthusiastic locals formed the Rowley Community Hall Association in the 1970s and started restoring buildings in a western

theme. Visit the old train station, the schoolhouse and the store. Sam's Saloon is the most famous stop – a well-known local watering hole and meeting place. Sam Leung ran the Yale Café from 1941-1968 and had a grocery store and butcher shop too. Sam's and the Rowley Trading Post are filled with reminders of the past. The *Rowley Grain Elevator Row*'s three elevators, built between 1917 and 1932, became a Provincial Historic Resource in 2010.

The last Saturday night of the month has been Pizza Night/live music night in Rowley for a number of years. At this fund raiser to support the town, volunteers cook 30 pizzas at a time so patience is required as they have cooked around 300 pizzas on a busy summer night. According to Facebook, Pizza Nights are back. Pizza orders are taken from 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Standard – Located 80 km east of Calgary, this village was originally settled by Danish Immigrants. In 1909 a delegation of Danish Men came from Iowa to the Chimney Hills district to look for farmland on the 21,000 acres the CPR had set aside for this purpose. The name of the village was originally Danaview but later changed to Standard, as Danaview was already in use in Saskatchewan.

Trains started to arrive in 1911 and Standard became a thriving service centre for the agricultural industry. Today it continues as an active and progressive farming community. As well, it provides services for oil and gas facilities that dot its landscape.

Star – This is a uniquely named hamlet in central Alberta within Lamont County, 56 km northwest of Edmonton. Recent population is around 30.

Edna-Star area began as the oldest Ukrainian Colony in Canada, it was also known as the Nebyliv Colony. The block settlement is a type of rural ethnic enclave found throughout western Canada. The founding of this block settlement in 1891 marked the beginning of large-scale Ukrainian immigration to Canada. By 1914 the zone of Ukrainian settlement stretched for 110 km from Edna-Star in the west to Slawa in the east and approximately 70 km from Smoky Lake in the north to the outskirts of Mundare and Vegreville in the south. At one time, 80% of the population claimed Ukrainian heritage.

Suffield – Located in southern Alberta this hamlet was established in 1884 by the CPR. Canadian Forces Base, Suffield was established in 1972; it is the largest military training region in Canada. The base is 2,700 square kilometres and contains a 1,588 square kilometre Manoeuvre Training area. The base is primarily utilized by the Canadian Armed Forces, Defence Research and Development Canada and the British Army Training Unit. Annual training exercises are held in the area. Elk and antelope also call the wide-open prairie home. The town itself has several hundred residents.

Torrington – Why do we know about Torrington? After all it is only another small hamlet located in farming country – this one located at the junction of Highway 27 and 805. Well – the answer is because it is the home of the *Gopher Hole Museum* dedicated to stuffed Richardson's ground squirrels. Now how many places can claim that!

Needless to say, to complement the museum, all the fire hydrants are painted to look like gophers and *Clem T. GoFur* (a 12 foot outdoor sculpture) is in the town. Unlike many small Alberta places, Torrington seems to be growing … it had 201 people in 2016 but by 2021 there were 306 people living there.

Three Hills – Not hard to figure out where the name of this hamlet originates. Three Hills post office dates from 1904 and the village was incorporated in 1912. Young people who wanted to go to a "bible school" attended the Prairie Bible Institute which was founded in 1922. Now known simply as *Prairie College,* it remains as a private post-secondary Christian college. But if you are a classic car/truck, or motorcycle fan, you probably go to Three Hills to attend *Cruise Night* – a weekend celebration in early June of classic cars, trucks, and motorcycles which often attracts 8,000 visitors!

Vauxhall - The town of Vauxhall is on Hwy 36, about 24 km north of Taber. It started as a construction camp and railway stop of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company in 1913 and grew into a town. It was named in 1923 for a district in London, England, in an effort to attract overseas capital. That UK suburb was famous as the location of the Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens mentioned in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Vauxhall, part of the municipal district of Taber, became a village in 1949 and a town in 1961. The current population is just under 1,300.

In the heart of irrigation country, and once holding the record in Canada for the amount of sunshine in one year (2,400 hours), farmers grow crops such as beans, beets, potatoes, and peas. In fact, Vauxhall is known as the "Potato Capital of the West." Town mascots Sammy and Samantha Spud welcome visitors arriving from the south.

The Vauxhall Academy of Baseball, a skills development and academic program for talented student athletes from across Canada, started in the Vauxhall High School. There is now a multi-million-dollar facility, developed over time (2006-2011) to include an indoor baseball/training facility plus therapy room, weight room, locker room, and residence. The Jets Stadium was built in the 1950s and renovated in 2006-2008. The spring 2022 schedule listed Jets' games in Alberta, B.C., Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. As one of the top facilities in Canada, experienced coaches from across North America have helped students pursue successful baseball careers. Eighteen of the graduates have gone on to be Major League Baseball draft picks.

Viking – Every place likes to be unique…. If you are Scandinavian, you might like to visit Viking where you can go to Troll Park to see trolls, a Viking ship and sculptures. It was Scandinavians that settled the area. If you are an oilman, you should know that the Viking Formation is named after the town. Did I say that oil and gas is important to the area! If you love trains, you might want to stop for tea at the Viking Tea House and Station Gallery – check out the art work while you are there, and then notice that the CN Station is still a ViaRail Stop! But if you really want to know what makes Viking unique, it is the small-town spirit that caused six of the Sutter Family to go on to fame in the NHL and four of these to become coaches or general managers. Indeed, what is shown on the town videos but kids playing street hockey!

Vulcan – Capitalizing on its relationship to the famous TV show, this community is known as the Official Star Trek Capital of Canada. It is found midway between Calgary and Lethbridge on Highway 23. It features a tourism building made to look like a landed space station, a statue of the starship Enterprise and many murals.

Founded 110 years ago, it was named by a CPR surveyor for the Roman God of Fire. Vulcan once had nine grain elevators, more than any other location west of Winnipeg.

Warner – Why go to Warner? Well to visit the *Devil's Coulee Dinosaur Heritage Museum* and take their field trip to the site location (about 20 miles west of Warner). In 1987 an amateur paleontologist stumbled upon fragments of fossilized dinosaur eggshells – subsequently paleontologists from U of C and the Royal Tyrrell Museum were thrilled to find a juvenile dinosaur bone bed, nests, and intact eggs, some complete with embryos. The museum is small so not overwhelming, and has wonderful interpreters.

Wayne – Here you will find a bar with real bullet holes in the wall in a ghost town (nearly) that is said to contain real ghosts! The Rosedeer Hotel and Last Chance Saloon are the centres of attraction, it is located 16 km and 11 single bridges southeast of Drumheller.

The town sprang up in 1912 when the Red Deer Coal Company built the Rose Deer Mine. In its heyday it had 2,000 residents. Miners dubbed the Bar the "bucket of blood" due to the large number of drunken brawls. Due to mine closures and economic considerations the population dwindled to a few dozen permanent residents. Also visit the nearby Atlas coal mine.