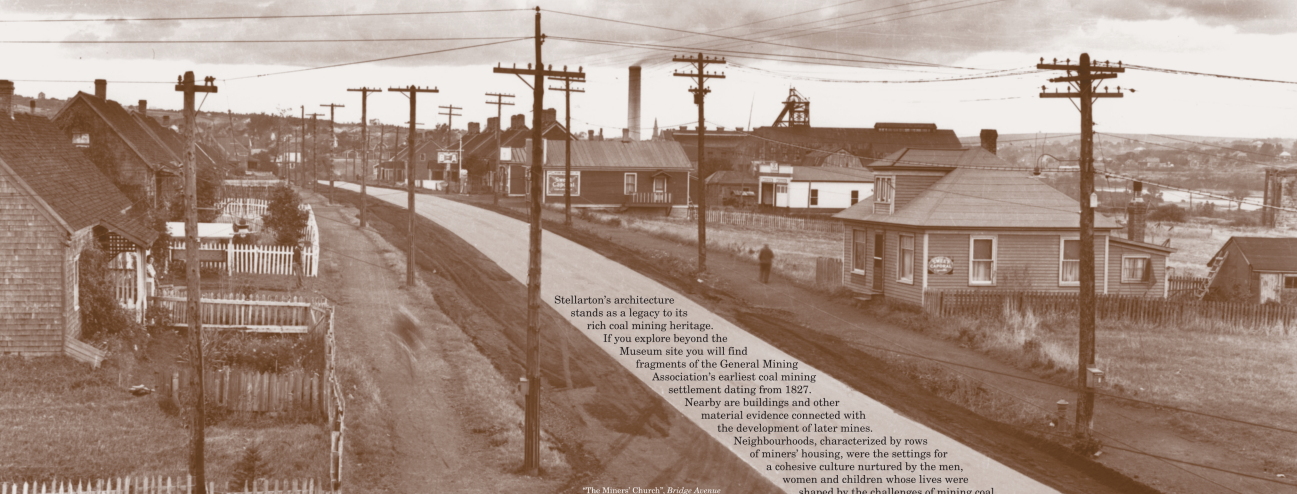


LEGACY ON THE LANDSCAPE



Stellanston's architecture stands as a legacy to its rich coal mining heritage.

If you explore beyond the Museum site you will find fragments of the General Mining Association's earliest coal mining settlement dating from 1827.

Nearby are buildings and other material evidence connected with the development of later mines.

Neighbourhoods, characterized by rows of miners' housing, were the settings for a cohesive culture nurtured by the men, women and children whose lives were shaped by the challenges of mining coal.

"The Miners' Church", Bridge Avenue



Coal communities understand tragedy, whether it be the individual death in a pit accident or a disaster that kills many. The Miners' Monument and Their Lights Shall Always Shine Memorial Park at nearby Parkdale honour our explosion victims.

Mount Pleasant



23-24 Bridge Avenue



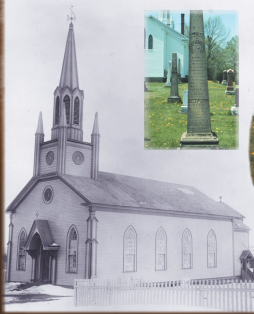
Bunker Hill



Mount Randell, Randle Street



In GMA times, miners lived in modest brick or wooden cottages, while management luxuriated at Mount Randell, a Georgian manor on a 75-acre park. As the industry expanded, the company built British-style row housing, evident yet at Bunker Hill and Mount Pleasant. Between 1868 and 1897 Australia Coal laid out orderly neighbourhoods and built the duplexes that stand as their legacy in the Asphalt, Evansville, Brown and Red Row areas.



In 1851, miners took a day off their underground work to erect the frame of our oldest church, Christ Anglican, on GMA-donated land.



Christ Church and Duff Cemeteries are testaments to the coal mining culture and our ancestors who lived it.

RUTHERFORD ST.

Street names memorialize mining luminaries like British-born John Rutherford, Rutherford was Nova Scotia's Chief Inspector of Mines before he joined the successor to the GMA, the Holliday Company at Stellanston. As General Manager, He was the last miner official to live at Mount Randell.

