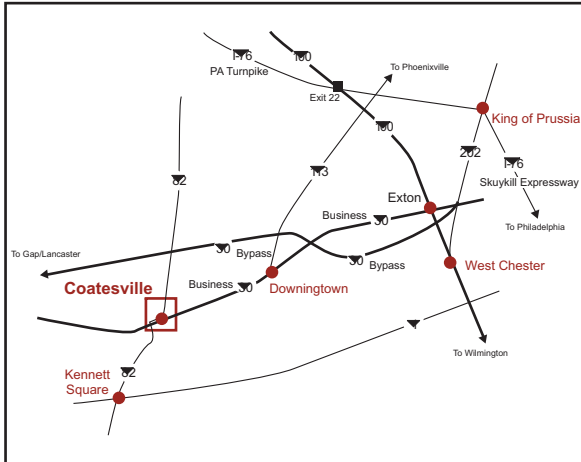


# The National Iron & Steel Heritage Museum



## Hours

Monday — Friday 10 am to 3 pm  
and guided tours by appointment.



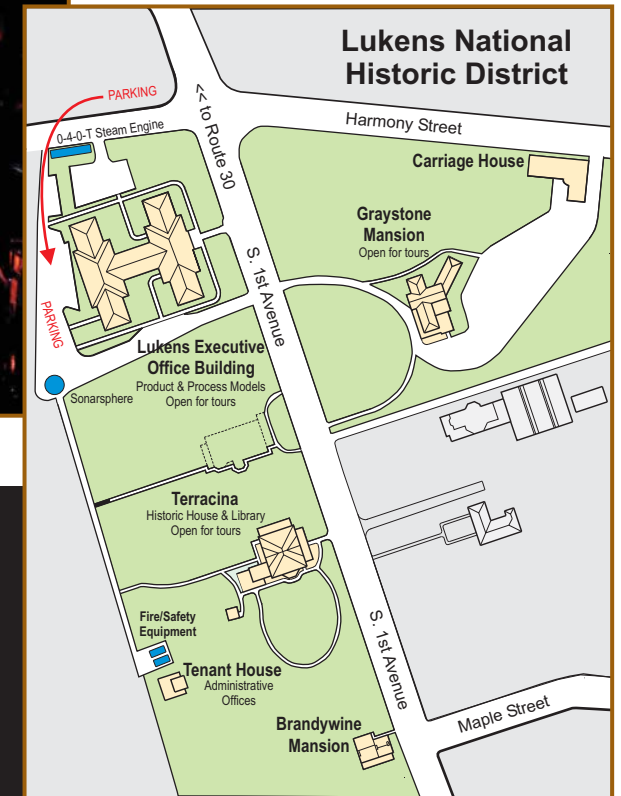
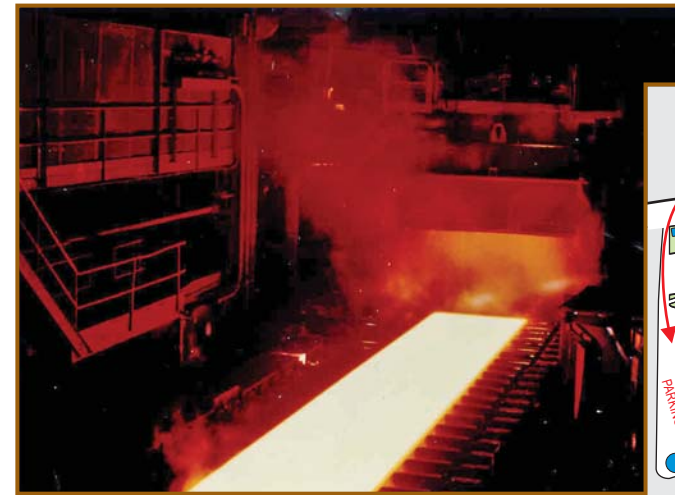
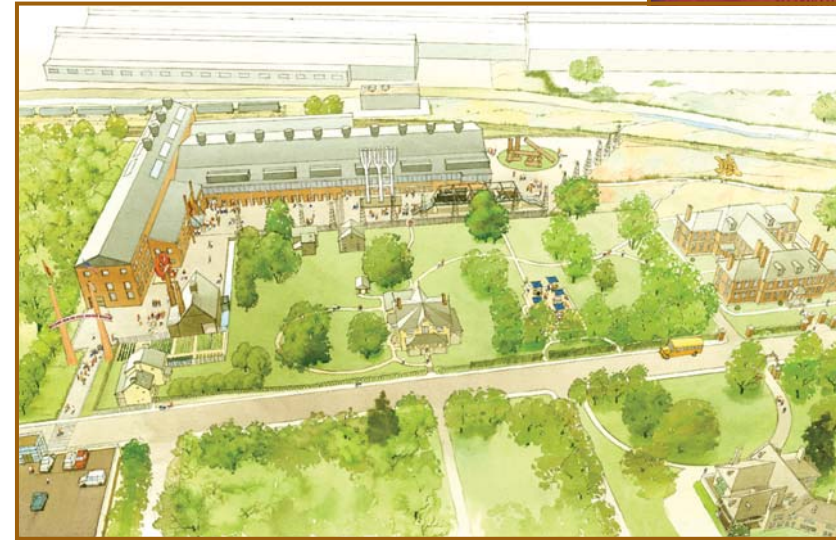
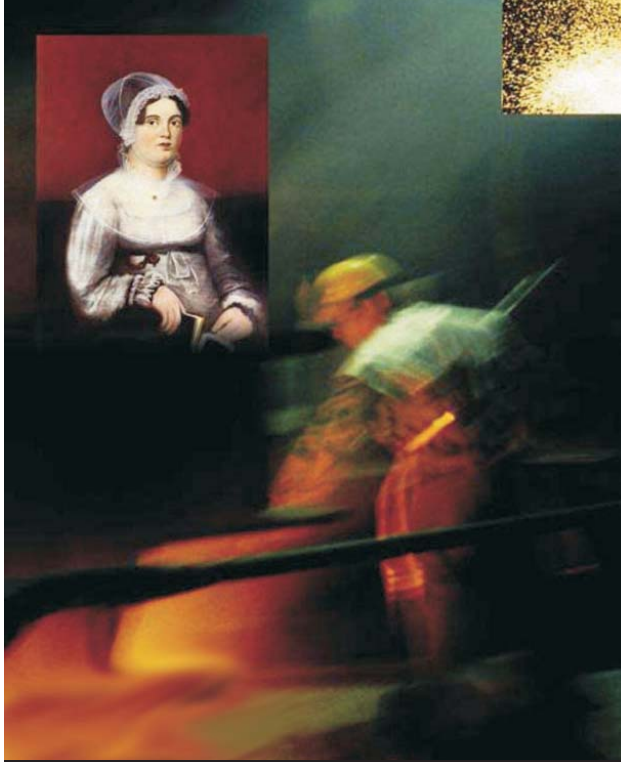
76 South First Avenue, Coatesville, PA 19320  
610-384-9282  
graystone@lukensnhd.org  
www.lukensnhd.org



## The Graystone Society in the Lukens National Historic District

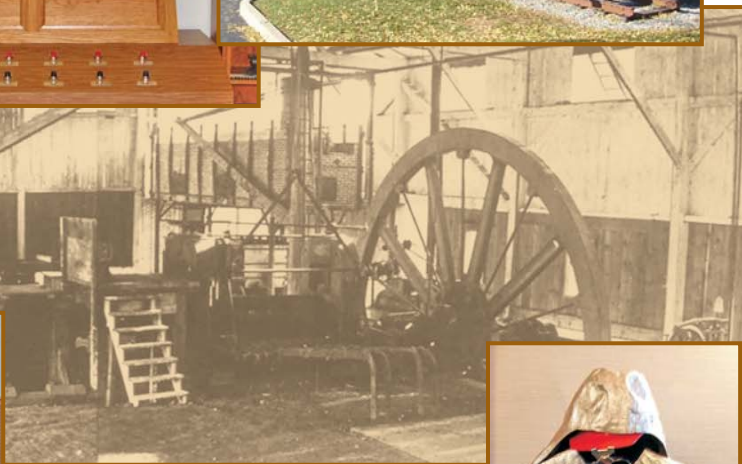
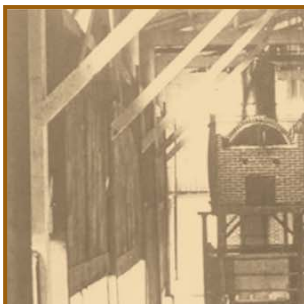
The Graystone Society is dedicated to economic development through historic preservation. The Graystone Society is named for the Graystone Mansion, part of The Lukens National Historic District, which is the home to The National Iron and Steel Heritage Museum. This museum focuses on the people, places, products and processes that made The Lukens Mill an industry leader.

# The National Iron & Steel Heritage Museum





Special exhibits include demonstrations of the Lukens Steel Company's contribution to our military and to the transportation industry.



Exhibits and artifacts offer the public an opportunity to experience the story of iron and steel in America.



## These Historic buildings are also part of The Lukens National Historic District

### Brandywine Mansion

The original section of Brandywine Mansion dates to the mid-1700s. In March 1787, the property was sold to Moses Coates, who added the larger west section about 1788.



Coates sold the house to Jesse Kersey and ironmaster Isaac Pennock in July 1810. Pennock converted the farm's sawmill to a rolling mill. The Brandywine Iron Works & Nail Factory, was the genesis of Lukens Inc.

Pennock's son-in-law and partner, Dr. Charles Lukens, moved here in 1816, assuming management of the mill. His death in 1825 forced his widow, Rebecca Webb Pennock Lukens, to run the mill herself. Mrs. Lukens lived in the house until her death in 1854. Much later, Brandywine Mansion became part of the Lukens's company store and a large building was erected against it.

### Terracina

The successful growth of the Brandywine mill is reflected in the substantial house built in 1850-51 by Rebecca Lukens for her daughter Isabella Lukens Huston and her son-in-law, Dr. Charles Huston.



Built in the Country Gothic style, the exterior displays Gothic Revival features — latticed piazzas, peaked wall dormers with tall finials, diamond paned lancet windows, and a large overhanging roof cornice with curvilinear bargeboards cut in Gothic tracery. A two-story, Renaissance Revival bay was added to the south side of the house about 1875.

The Lukens iron business was incorporated in 1890, and Dr. Huston became the firm's first president. Highly respected by the industry, Dr. Huston guided Lukens transformation from a rolling mill of limited capacity into a modern industrial complex.

### Graystone Mansion

Abram Francis Huston succeeded his father, Dr. Charles Huston, as president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company in 1897. A grandson of Rebecca Lukens, Abram Francis Huston built

Graystone in 1889, the year he married Alice Calley, and lived there until his death in 1930. Sold to the City of Coatesville in 1938, Graystone served as the City Hall from 1939 until 1992.

Philadelphia architects Cope & Stewardson designed Graystone employing Collegiate Gothic styling. The mansion's stately exterior is complemented by a fine wood interior including carved panels and mantels.



### Lukens Executive Office Building

Addressing the needs of a growing business, the directors of Lukens Iron and Steel Company voted in 1900 to construct a new office building on South First Avenue. Groundbreaking occurred in the spring of 1902 and Lukens Main office was completed by the fall of 1903.

Cope & Stewardson, again were retained for the project, in this case using the Georgian Revival style, blending Flemish bond brick work with limestone trim. The meticulously crafted lobby featuring a grand staircase and natural finish oak woodwork, which was beautifully restored to its former appearance in 1988.

