



HERITAGE
TRAIL
LEBANON COUNTY

Map

COR

Cornwall

Envision stepping back in time as you tour the historic places and architectural gems of Cornwall and its mining villages. Hopefully, this historic tour will 'whet your appetite' to gain a greater appreciation of Cornwall's unique, vast history.

The area had once been part of Chester County, one of William Penn's original three counties. Its rich history began in 1734 with Peter Grubb, a 19-year-old stone mason, who purchased 400 acres of land in what was then Lancaster County. The acreage consisted of three hills of abundant magnetite ore and limestone. Peter named the area Cornwall in honor of his paternal ancestral birthplace in England. To process the vast ore deposits that he stumbled upon, Peter erected the Cornwall Iron Furnace in 1742.

Cornwall's greatest chapter began in 1798, when the industrious ironmaster Robert Coleman acquired the Cornwall Iron Furnace, 5/6th of the Cornwall Ore Banks and hills, and 1/6th of the lands including the Cornwall Estate from Peter Grubb's family. Robert truly epitomized the American Dream, starting as a 16-year-old Irish immigrant clerk to becoming one of Pennsylvania's first millionaires.

He eventually placed his eldest son William in charge of the furnace and estate. The quaint mining town of Cornwall and the surrounding villages would never be the same. For 120 years, the area would be dominated and controlled by the Coleman heirs, under the lineage of Thomas Bird Coleman (Robert and Ann Coleman's youngest son). They made their mark not only with their lavish lifestyles, but in the local churches, schools, railroads, and providing for their mining workers, many of whom were European immigrants.

The Colemans, one of the county's wealthiest families, created the Cornwall Ore Bank Co. in 1864. Upon the death of R.W. Coleman in 1878, the company changed its name to R.W. Coleman Heirs and Co. The shareholders of this new company consisted of Anne Coleman, Margaret Coleman Freeman, Sarah Coleman, Robert Habersham Coleman, and Anne C. Coleman.

In 1882, millionaire Robert H. Coleman (great grandson of Robert Coleman), demanded a suit of partition, creating the Cornwall Iron Company, Ltd., which included R. Percy Alden, William C. Freeman and Edward C. Freeman. Robert H. Coleman was the sole owner of the Anthracite Furnaces until 1893, when he sold the furnaces to the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Robert H. contributed immensely to the history of Cornwall and was known as the King of Cornwall during the American Gilded Age.

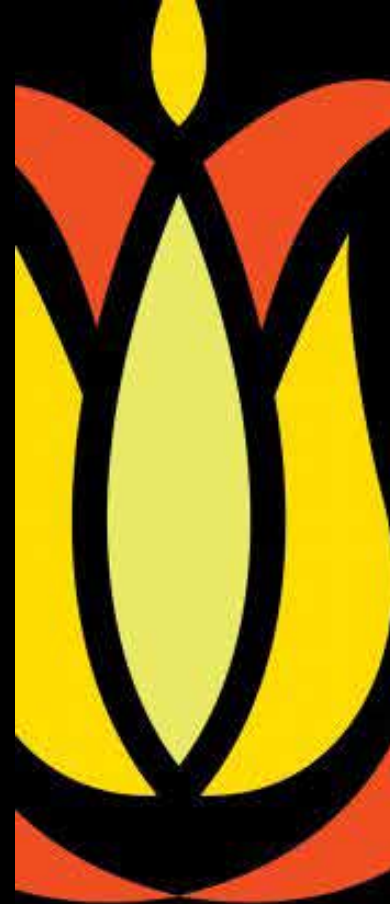
Sadly, family health issues and financial difficulties during the Panic of 1893 caused Robert H. Coleman and his family to relocate to upstate New York in 1896.

More efficient methods of ironmaking made necessary the need for improvements to the Cornwall Furnace and the building of new furnaces: two in Anthracite (1851), two in Burd Coleman (1872-73), and one in North Cornwall (1872-73). Newly constructed workers' homes were essential to the success of these furnaces, creating the mining villages of Anthracite (Goosetown), Paradise, Burd Coleman, Minersvillage, North Cornwall (Stone Row), and Rexmont. Toy Town was developed in the mid 1920s after Bethlehem Steel Co. acquired all of the Coleman family's interests.

For over 200 years, the Cornwall ore mines were some of the most productive ore mining enterprises in the world, where over 110 million tons of iron ore were unearthed and transported through three railroads: Cornwall Railroad, Cornwall Ore Bank Railroad, and the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad.

The Cornwall mines and furnaces played a major role in the expansion and military success of our country. The iron mined at Cornwall was used not only for the production of war cannons and other military necessities, but also for the construction of railroads, bridges, and skyscrapers across the growing nation.

The Coleman legacy lives on due to the presentation of the Cornwall Iron Furnace by Margaret Coleman Freeman Buckingham, (Robert Coleman's great granddaughter,) to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1932 as a public museum. In 1949, the Methodist Church of Cornwall purchased the Cornwall Estate and re-purposed the historic property into a retirement home for Methodist clergy.





**1 Cornwall Railroad Agent's Residence
30 Burd Coleman Rd.**

This Gothic-style structure was built to house the Station Agent of the Cornwall Railroad (RR) & his family. The agent was responsible for making sure many RR operations ran smoothly.

**2 Cornwall Railroad and Station
36 Burd Coleman Rd.**

Originally incorporated under the name North Lebanon Railroad Co., this RR was started in 1853 to haul iron ore from the Cornwall ore banks to the Union Canal landings in West Lebanon and onward to the North Lebanon Furnace. In 1870, under the ownership of William Coleman Freeman, it was named Cornwall Railroad. Cornwall Borough Council approved the purchase of the former station in 1952, then remodeled it to better serve council needs.

**3 Cornwall-Lebanon RR Iron Truss Bridge Iron Bridge & Stone Arch
Burd Coleman Rd.**

The RR was constructed in 1882 by Robert H. Coleman with the intention of linking Lebanon with Cornwall's vast supply of iron ore. The line also connected with Colebrook Valley RR, providing a link with the Pennsylvania RR. Until 1928, passenger service was provided to R.H. Coleman's summer resort of Mount Gretna, in addition to transporting the PA National Guard to their Mt. Gretna Training Camp. Recently, the Lebanon Valley Rail Trail (LVRT) was created by a non-profit

organization that continues to develop and manage the 14.5-mile trail, linking Conewago Junction, (Lancaster County) to the city of Lebanon. It was necessary to construct this iron truss bridge and stone arch to carry the Cornwall-Lebanon RR Line over the Cornwall RR tracks and the old Horseshoe Pike (now Alden St.). The Pike (Rt. 322) originally connected Hummelstown to Phila.







**4 Cornwall Store
50 Burd Coleman Rd.**

The Colemans built a store at this prime location adjacent to the former Cornwall RR tracks. First operated by Samuel Fox, the store was sold in 1927 to the Harkins family who operated a store, meat market, and post office in the former Cornwall Co. store. The lower floor contained Cornwall Borough's first brig (or jail). Today, the Cornwall Inn is a venue for social events.

**5 Cornwall United Methodist Church
50 Freeman Dr.**

The majestic Cornwall United Methodist Church was designed in 1877 by Phila. architects John McArthur, Jr., & W. Bloddyn Powell. Local brown sandstone complements the structure's Donaghmore-quarried limestone walls. The bell in the steeple, originally housed in the Burd Coleman Furnace, was presented to the congregation in 1926. The congregation, formerly the Cornwall Methodist Episcopal Church, can be traced back to 1793.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY HERITAGE SITES
Full Descriptions Available Online at TLVC.org

-  **R. Percy Alden Villa**
The Alden Place, 100 Freeman Drive
-  **R. Percy Alden Carriage House**
104 Alden Way
-  **Horst's Mill**
611 Rexmont Road
-  **Krall's Mennonite Meeting House**
675 Rexmont Road
-  **Bucher's Meeting House**
380 Schaeffer Road
-  **Robert H. Coleman Estate's Stable - Carriage House**
West of Toy Town, Cornwall Road

**6 Cornwall U.M. Church Parsonage
50 Freeman Dr.**

This structure reflects the design of the grand Cornwall United Methodist Church. It was built in 1910 as a memorial to Mrs. Margaret Coleman Freeman by her children: Margaret C. F. Buckingham, Isabel C. Freeman, and Edward C. Freeman.

**7 Robert H. Coleman Estate Gatehouse
47 Freeman Dr.**

Unlike his two mansions, this sandstone gatehouse still stands across from the Cornwall U. M. Church. The sandstone watering trough in front of the house may have been relocated from the Coleman Freeman dairy farm, now the site of Fairview Golf Club.

**8 Gristmill's Residence -
Cornwall Mill 101 Burd Coleman Rd.**

Built to compliment the brownstone and limestone trimmed gristmill once located across the street, this home was designed as a residence for the mill operator and his family. Built in 1798, the once-productive Batdorf gristmill was razed in 1965. Mrs. Thomas B. Coleman's newly organized Sunday school class of the Cornwall Methodist

Episcopal Church first met here in 1828. Later, the structure was purchased and remodeled to house the superintendent of mining operations of the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

9 Burd Coleman Furnace Superintendent's Office 251 Burd Coleman Rd.

This building's ranch-style architecture often fools one into thinking it was built in the 1960s rather than the 1870s. It was constructed for the purpose of the superintendent of the Burd Coleman Furnace to store company records. The Bethlehem Steel Corp. eventually re-purposed it as a worker's home, and it continues to serve as a private residence.

10 Burd Coleman Village 201-230 Burd Coleman Rd.

Located in southwestern Cornwall, this hamlet was named after Thomas Bird Coleman, son of the iron baron Robert Coleman. The village was formed as a result of the nearby Burd Coleman hot blast furnaces built in 1872 by the Coleman family. The homes, constructed of local sandstone and limestone for the mine and furnace workers and their families, were owned and maintained by the mining companies until 1957.

11 Burd Coleman Grammar School 99 Ironmaster Rd.

This brick former school house was constructed in the 1870s to meet the educational needs of the children of Burd Coleman, housing grades 1-8. Students desiring a high school diploma had to transfer to Lebanon High School until 1902, when Cornwall's first high school was built. In the 1920s, the building was acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., and was gifted to the Cornwall Baptist Church community. It is now a private residence.

12 Cornwall Elementary School 45 Burd Coleman Rd.

After the incorporation of the Cornwall Borough in 1926, it was deemed necessary to consolidate the area's five grammar schools. Replacing the original 1902 neo-classical red brick school, this stately new high school is constructed of locally quarried limestone. The structure opened officially for the 1928-29 school term, served grades 1-12, and offered a high school diploma. Today, it serves as an elementary school for the Cornwall-Lebanon School District.

13 Gatekeeper's House Cornwall Manor, Boyd St. & Rt. 419

The gatekeeper's house was built in the 1870s to protect the grand estate of Cornwall's 'royal' Coleman families from unwanted outsiders. The house marked the distinct boundary between the miners and the ironmaster. This Gothic Revival style structure is constructed of pink sandstone with a slate roof and carpenter gingerbread accents at the gables.

14 Grubb – Coleman – Buckingham Mansion Cornwall Manor, Manor Rd.

This grand mansion, which reflected a Georgian style architecture, was built in 1772 by Curtis Grubb, son of Peter Grubb. By 1798, the mansion was owned by Robert Coleman, who then gave it to his eldest son William three years later. Robert

Coleman never occupied the residence, however, three generations of his family lived here and transformed the home into an Italianate-style mansion in the mid-1800s. After the death of Robert Coleman's great granddaughter, Margaret C.F. Buckingham, it was sold to a group of Methodist clergy and laymen in 1949. It was to be used as a retirement home for the ministers and their wives. Today, the estate is known as Cornwall Manor.

15 Coleman – Buckingham Estate Carriage House Cornwall Manor, Manor Rd.

Once called the Hackney Stable, this imposing Stick-Style Victorian red sandstone structure was built in the 1880s for the Robert W. Coleman heirs. Its Romanesque-Revival style edifice was designed by J. McArthur Jr. and W.B. Powell, who were best known for designing Philadelphia's City Hall and Harrisburg's RR Station. Today, known as Bradley Hall of Cornwall Manor, this massive carriage house was named after Thomas Bradley, a renowned businessman and charitable layman of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

16 Coleman –Buckingham Estate Greenhouse Cornwall Manor, Meadow Dr.

The original Coleman family greenhouse was built to assist the gardeners in maintaining the estate's terraced gardens. In 1881, at a cost of \$10,000, Miss Sarah H. Coleman commissioned Bartlett Hayward & Co. of Baltimore, Maryland, to construct a grand Gothic-Revival style conservatory with native red sandstone, numerous arched-glass expanses, and ornamental cresting capping the roof line.

17 Paymaster's Office Cornwall Manor, Rexmont Rd.

Following the formation of the Cornwall Ore Bank Co. in 1864, this pink sandstone building served as the Paymaster Office for the Coleman estate and the Cornwall Iron Co. This unique Gothic-Revival structure, with lavish gingerbread ornamentation, truly reflected the Coleman's high place in society. It currently serves as an art gallery for Cornwall Manor's residents.

18 Cornwall Ore Bank Co. Loading Pocket – Crusher Plant 64 Rexmont Rd.

This massive building was built in 1909 for the Cornwall Ore Bank Co. The structure housed cars of iron ore that were transported via the Cornwall RR to Lebanon's concentrator plant. Today this building houses PRL Industries.

19 Cornwall Iron Furnace Historic Site 94 Rexmont Rd.

This cold blast charcoal iron furnace was originally built in 1742 by Peter Grubb, a stone mason from Chester County. The industrious iron master Robert Coleman acquired the furnace in 1798. His heirs rebuilt and improved the furnace in a Gothic-Revival style in the late 1840s. The furnace's contribution to the iron industry played an important role in America's rise to be a powerful industrial nation. It operated continuously from 1742 to 1883. Since 1932, it has been owned and administered by the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.

20 Abattoir Cornwall Iron Furnace Site, Boyd St.

This pink sandstone building, with its distinctive quatrefoil windows, is a unique Gothic-Style structure built circa 1840s. It is truly a gem of the Coleman Estate, and once served as a smokehouse and butcher shop.

21 Cornwall Stable –Mule Barn Cornwall Manor, Rexmont Rd. & Boyd St.

An important building of the ironmaster plantation, this large L-shaped sandstone structure was used to quarter the mules and horses necessary for work in the open pit mine and farm fields. The architectural features are exceptional for this functional building and include: chevron-patterned wooden doors, horseshoe-shaped lentils, and second story double-arch doors accented with decorative rosettes.

22 Jackson House 220 Boyd St.

This expansive stone structure was formally the residence of James P. Jackson, the last manager of the Cornwall Iron Furnace, and his sister Letitia A. Jackson, an ardent supporter of the Coleman women's charity works. It later served as offices for the Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s reign in Cornwall from the 1920s to the 1970s.

23 Cornwall Ore Banks Boyd St.

First mined in 1742 on 400 acres of land purchased by Peter Grubb in 1734, the land consisted of 3 hills of abundant magnetite ore, limestone, and other minerals. In 1798, ownership was transferred to the Coleman families, when it held the distinction of having the greatest iron ore deposit east of Lake Superior. By 1920, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. took control of all the Coleman mining and real estate holdings. Flooding from Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972 forced operations to cease. It is known today as Miners Lake.

24 Minersvillage Boarding House – Mennonite Church 303 Boyd St.

This large wooden building is noted to have been the first boarding house built for the workers employed by the Cornwall Ore Bank Co. before construction of the familiar stone homes. It was first occupied by single men passing through the area looking for short-term employment. In 1931, a Mennonite congregation met and worshipped here for nearly 70 years before relocating to a new structure outside the village. Today, it serves as a private residence.

25 Minersvillage 298 to 371 Boyd St.

Beginning in 1869, The Cornwall Ore Bank Co. constructed and maintained limestone homes in the quaint town known as Miners village. It was believed that providing more permanent structures to house immigrant miners and their families would create longer-lasting employees. Also, at the south end of the town, brick and wooden structures were built, circa 1870, for the miners of the Robeson Iron Co. which also mined in Cornwall's open pit.

26 Paradise 107 to 139 Rexmont Rd.

Locally known as Paradise, this small grouping of homes was built to house the workers of the

Anthracite Furnaces and open pit mine located nearby. There is no documentation for the naming of Paradise, except for archival references in deeds of the Coleman/Buckingham Estate, which used the word to describe a small area of the Ironmaster's Mansion Tract.

27 Buckingham Workers' House – Dr. Zerr Home 107 Rexmont Rd.

This red sandstone double home overlooked the Anthracite Furnaces, and later, the massive ore roasters. This mid-19th century Gothic-Revival home once housed Mrs. Buckingham's head gardener Joseph Ferry and his family. Later, it was occupied by Mrs. Buckingham's teamster and night watchman Paul Border and his family. In 1952, it was purchased by Rev. Dr. Levi Zerr, founder of the Cornwall Methodist Church Home. It is currently a private residence.

28 Anthracite Furnace Superintendent's Office 150 Boyd St.

Built in 1865, the former manager's office of the Anthracite Furnaces sits high on a hill, west of the furnaces. Upon the closing of the furnaces and ore roasters, this charming Gothic brownstone structure was remodeled into a private residence for the upper-management of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in 1916. It remains a private residence today.

29 Anthracite Village 110 to 150 Anthracite Rd.

Locally called Goosetown, the village derived its name from the prevalent geese that were raised in the backyards of its residents. Anthracite developed as means for providing company housing for the immigrant workers of the nearby Anthracite furnace complex, constructed in 1851 by the Coleman family. These 'hot blast' furnaces led the way of making 'cold blast' furnaces obsolete. The sets of brick homes along the main street were possibly built for workers of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., circa 1890s, of bricks that may have been fired in kilns on site.

30 Grubb Row 218 to 238 Rexmont Rd.

With the construction of the large ore roasters in nearby Anthracite, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co. erected these brick housing units in 1890 to provide homes for the newly-arrived Eastern European and Italian immigrant workers and their families of the Cornwall Anthracite Furnaces.

31 Cornwall Bakery – Wenger's Store 268 Rexmont Rd.

In 1885, German immigrant Henry T. Oltenbuerstel established a small business known as Cornwall Bakery. Here, fresh bread, cakes, and pretzels were baked and sold throughout this mining community. By 1892, a third floor hall was added to the building where the men's fraternal organization The Knights of the Mystic Chain met. Upon Oltenbuerstel's death in 1922 and until the 1980s, the Wenger family operated their grocery store here. Since then, this commodious structure serves as private apartments.

32 Rexmont Hotel 285 Rexmont Rd.

The hotel was built in 1887 by Frederick Carpenter, who was once a Lebanon County sheriff, on land

purchased from his brother John. This large 3-½ story structure, originally known as the Rexmont House, remained in the Carpenter family, who continued the hostelry business until 1907. It also housed the barbershop, post office, and Justice of the Peace. The Knights of the Mystic Chain, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Golden Eagle Band, met in the attic of the hotel. Clinton and Laura Smith purchased the building in 1907 from George Trafford who owned the establishment for less than a year. The Smiths changed the name of their new family enterprise to the Rexmont Hotel. During their 50-year ownership, rooms were no longer rented to travelers. In 1965, Robert & Joan Boyer purchased the hotel, and ran the business as Boyer's Café for the next 50 years.

33 Noggle's Factory 295 Rexmont Rd.

Mr. Willaim H. Noggle, once a foreman at the Cornwall Iron Furnace, ventured into a new career of shirt manufacturing in 1903. It proved to be profitable, and in 1914, sons Fred and William joined as partners in operating this successful garment business. They expanded their factory to nearby towns and as far as New York City and Los Angeles. During both World Wars, they manufactured U. S. Army shirts and hospital pajamas. The family ceased operations in 1959. During the 1950s, splendid gardens beautified the property.

34 Cyrus Rex Mansion 299 Rexmont Rd.

Originally constructed in 1875 in an impressive Italianate style, this mansion was built for Cyrus Rex, the namesake of the village of Rexmont, and his niece Susan Amanda Bucher. Cyrus was the great grandson of Alexander Schaeffer, the founder of nearby Schaefferstown. The home remained in the family until 1941, when it was remodeled in its Federal style.

35 Klett's Store 301 Main St.

In 1899, Samuel E. Fox, a leading merchant in Lebanon County, opened a general mercantile store in Rexmont. Fox and his general manager Aaron F. Klett formed a partnership. Klett assumed full ownership in 1902 until his death in 1941. His son assumed ownership until 1965, when it was sold to the Mission Fellowship, which still exists today.

36 Rexmont Cigar Company 102 Store Ln.

The long forgotten and short-lived business known as the Rexmont Cigar Co. started in 1899. Managed by Norman L. Shirk, the company was known for its high-grade cigars. By 1901, competition from others in the county forced Shirk to relocate to Lebanon as The Standard Cigar Co. This factory was then quickly converted into a private dwelling.

37 Templeman's Chapel 112 Store Ln.

This chapel was named in honor of Conrad Templeman, father of the Reformed Church located throughout the Lebanon Valley. It was built in 1886 as a non-denominational Sunday School Mission. Two years later, a German Reformed congregation organized and met there. In 1971, the Chapel closed after the congregation merged with nearby St. Paul's Reformed Church, forming the

Quentin United Church of Christ. Today, the former temple and chapel serves as a private home.

38 Village of Rexmont Rexmont Rd.

During Cornwall Furnace's years of production, the once heavily forested area on the eastern edge of Cornwall, owned by the Coleman family, was timbered to supply the essential ingredient of charcoal for iron making. This area became a small community through the leadership of the merchant and banker Cyrus Rex, its namesake. Unique to the surrounding mining towns, Rexmont was created for residents who owned small businesses and their own homes, rather than paying rent and being tied to the Cornwall Ore Bank Co.

39 Henry Shiner Home 324 Rexmont Rd.

This home was built in 1886 for Henry Shiner, an engineer at the Burd Coleman Furnace. He attained his mortgage from Cyrus Rex who helped provide mortgages to buyers of land plots. This allowed some furnace workers to be free of the mining company's hand. This home best represents the surrounding homes all built in the 1880s.

40 Rexmont E.C. Church 328 Rexmont Rd.

For over 100 years, the Rexmont Evangelical Congregational Church has provided a place of worship for residents. In 1894, a small group of German-speaking people met to plan for their new church, which was built a year later. In 1928, the Church became a member of the United Evangelical Church. Over the years, the building has had a few appearance changes, including the addition of stained glass windows in 1952.

41 Cornwall Lutheran Chapel 180 Schaeffer Rd.

The Cornwall Lutheran Chapel was designed and built in 1886 by the Philadelphia architectural firm Charles W. Bolton & Sons. The congregation of this unique chapel grew out of Lebanon's Salem Lutheran Church. The Cornwall congregation died out circa 1918.

42 Root Beer Barrel Lebanon Valley Rail Trail, Rt. 419

This bit of roadside Americana rests upon the former site of the Cornwall-Lebanon RR Station. The station was designed in 1889 by Hewitt & Hewitt of Phila. for Robert H. Coleman. The barrel is one of two that were constructed by William Schwarz and Larry Williams in 1969. Previously located on the east side of Route 72 near the entrance to Spring Hill Acres, the two men sold light snacks and root beer to travelers until 1977. After restoration, this barrel was relocated to its present site where it serves as a visitors center for the Lebanon Valley Rails to Trails.

43 Toy Town 2500–2566 Cornwall Rd.

Built for the management of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., these "catalog" homes arrived by rail and were assembled on site in 1926. The town resembles a collection of dwellings similar to a miniature toy village, thus providing its name. Bethlehem Steel sold off these homes in 1957 for private ownership.

44 Blue Bird Inn 2387 Cornwall Rd.

Originally called Ye Golden Key Hotel, this tavern was constructed in 1858 by Joseph and Ann Bowman. It provided food and lodging for travelers on the Cornwall Turnpike. George S. Trafford purchased the hotel in the early 1900s. By the 1920s, the name was changed to Molly's Tea House, where owner Blanche Molly operated an establishment during the prohibition era. Matthew "Tip" Karinch bought the tavern in the 1930s, naming it the Blue Bird Inn and owning it until 1996. Today, it is one of the oldest continuously operated eateries in the region.

45 North Cornwall Furnace Manager's Carriage House 131 Furnace St.

Located on the grounds of the former North Cornwall Furnace manager's residence, this charming carriage house, with its Victorian Stick-Style architecture and gambrel-hipped roof, accented with a cupola (now gone), was built in 1878 to serve as a functional outbuilding to the estate's mansion. Today, it serves as a private residence.

46 North Cornwall Furnace Manager's Mansion 137 Furnace St.

Henry C. Grittinger, manager of the Furnace, and his family occupied this Gothic-Revival mansion. Built in 1878 by the Coleman/Freeman family, the mansion was constructed of local limestone and trimmed in brown sandstone on four acres of land. Today, it is a private residence.

47 North Cornwall Furnace Office 143 Hillside St.

Built in the early 1870s, this stately brick structure with its gambrel-hipped roof situated next to the North Cornwall Furnace, served as the office for H.C. Grittinger, manager of the North Cornwall Furnace. After the closing of the Furnace in 1901, it was repurposed into a residence, and remains as such today.

48 North Cornwall Furnace Springhouse 195 North Cornwall Rd.

This limestone structure was built over an existing spring (artesian well) to keep the water clean. It may have been used for refrigeration for the farms and homes, as well as the Furnace Complex. Built in early-mid 1800s, this once vital structure was remodeled by Matthew (Tip) Karinch and his son Karl in 1986. Currently, it serves as a doctor's office.

49 North Cornwall Village 177–197 Race St.

This quaint village, better known as Stone Row to the locals, was developed in the early 1870s as a result of advance technologies in the iron industry and the construction of the nearby North Cornwall Furnace. Backed by Race Street, the stone double homes were built to house the furnace workers. Margaret C. Coleman Freeman, granddaughter of Robert Coleman, was responsible for the construction and operation of the North Cornwall Furnace in 1872-73. Freeman property caretakers & upper management resided in the limestone and brick

homes along the west side of North Cornwall Road. Small dwellings were built on the east side of the road to house the African-American workers and household servants who emigrated from the deep south.

50 Gristmiller's Home – Bowman's Mill 149 North Cornwall Rd.

This home was built in 1809 for millwright George Bowman and his family. The house is located adjacent to the former site of Bowman's Mill along Snitz Creek. The mill, originally named B & S Mill after owners George Bowamn and Joseph Snavely, was destroyed by fire sometime at the end of the nineteenth century. Today, the house is a private residence.

51 Fairview Grammar School 94 North Cornwall Rd. (East)

Built in 1880, this former grammar school housed grades 1–8. Shortly after the incorporation of Cornwall Borough in 1926, the school closed when the district consolidated the five schools located in the new municipality. This structure currently serves as a private residence.