

The Jacobsburg Record

Summer 2015

Volume 42, Issue 3

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Community Picnic & Flea Market

Saturday, August 15, 2015

Flea Market 8-11am
Community Picnic 11am-4pm
World War II Living History
Display 10am-4pm

Admission: \$5 adults
Children under 12, active military,
& scouts receive free admission.

*Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum,
John Joseph Henry House,
Summer Kitchen and Gardens,
Nicholas Hawk Gun Shop,
Early American Craft Center
will be open 12-4pm!*

**Nazareth's 275th
Historical Guided
Bus Tour
Participant!**





The Jacobsburg Historical Society is a member supported non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and presenting the art and industry of Early America, and the character of the individuals and community that created and sustained that enterprise.

Executive Board

Joe DiGerlando, *President*
 Jeff Marsh, *Vice President*
 Aaron Hook, *Treasurer*
 Susan Bergen, *Secretary*

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Bobbie DiGerlando	Tim Lubenesky
Dave Ehrig	Lance Metz
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Larry Gular	Frank Willis
Don Keller	

The Jacobsburg Historical Society Board of Directors meets each month in the Early American Craft Center, 402 Henry Road, Nazareth, PA.



The Jacobsburg Record seeks to provide the members of the Jacobsburg Historical Society with information relevant to its mission while creating a sense of community and connection.

If you are interested in contributing to our newsletter, please contact the society office.

Sarah White, Editor
The Jacobsburg Record

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Last issue, I discussed the all-important question of “why?” we do certain things at JHS. (Visit our website – www.jacobsburghistory.com to see the previous article.) Let us continue that journey and explore what we have done and what we are hoping for in the future.

Since Jacobsburg Historical Society was founded more than 40 years ago, volunteers like Virginia and Joe Lopresti, Charles and Jesse Sandwick, Claude Jones, James Wright, and many others, now deceased, researched and recorded local history for us. We have many seasoned folks who are continuing to share this information with community groups and visitors alike. Robert Newell and Earl Van Norman are known by many of you for doing so for countless years.

History is a continuing journey. It is important that it be accurately recorded and explained. The story may not always be pretty, but it must be truthful to be useful to future generations. There are always those that will attempt to rewrite history to suit their own agenda. We work hard to ensure that does not happen at JHS.

Our goal is to find and present the accurate representation of the various Henry family men and women and define their impact on our community and on our nation. Researchers under the direction of Scott Gordon are pouring through our vast archives, piecing together stories that will be shared with all.

A group of folks have started an impressive project to preserve and display the clothing that was found from the Henry women and men. Many displays can already be seen in the John Joseph Henry home. They are also preparing a self-guided, high-tech tour that will employ the use of visitors’ smart phones. We will use modern technology to draw the interest of younger visitors.

New hands-on activities for our younger folk are being prepared for the PA Longrifle Museum. These will demonstrate how science and technology played an important role in early American manufacturing. While STEM is the new buzzword in education, science, technology, engineering, and math have been around for a long time and JHS volunteers are bringing them to life at our historic site.

We have too many wonderful past and present volunteers to list here. I thank them all for their efforts. We can use your help and expertise, as well as your financial support. I ask again that you please consider sharing your personal legacy for our future generations. Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns. Thank you for your continuing support.

Joe Digerlando, *JHS Board President*

At A Glance . . .

Upcoming Events

Basket Weaving Workshop at Boulton 1-4p.m. - Sunday, July 12, 2015

Come enjoy a fun afternoon making a "Napkin" basket at the Early American Craft Center.

\$30 per person, includes all materials.

Light refreshments will be served. Pre-registration required. Email amy.gular@verizon.net to register or call Amy @ 267-772-1665

Dixon's Gunmakers Fair, Kempton PA Friday - Sunday, July 24-26, 2015

Fri-Sat 9a.m.—5p.m., Sun 9a.m.—3p.m.

Visit the JHS Educational Display during the event!

Community Picnic & Flea Market at Boulton Saturday, August 15, 2015

Flea Market 8-11am, Community Picnic 11am-4pm

World War II Living History Display 10am-4pm

Nazareth's 275th Historical Guided Bus Tour

Participant. Buses leave Nazareth Borough Park between 9am and 2pm.

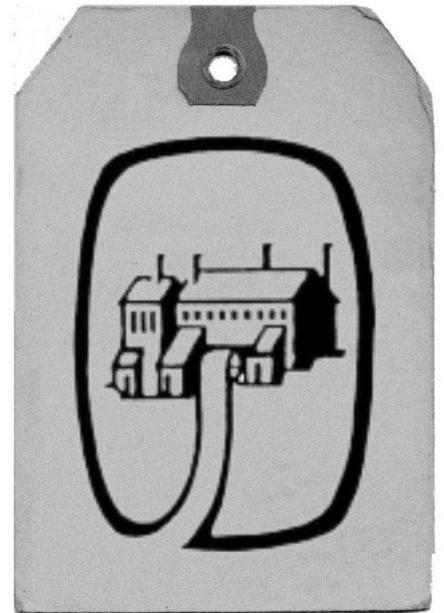
Annual Market Faire & Rendezvous

Saturday, October 24th, 10am-5pm

Sunday, October 25th, 10am-3pm

Living history event for all ages. Fur Trade era encampment, 18th century Market Faire, Early American Arts & Crafts demonstrations, open hearth cooking, scavenger hunt, and children's games.

www.jacobsburghistory.com



Contact the Jacobsburg
Historical Society at:

610 - 759 - 9029

jacobsburg@rcn.com

On Facebook @
"Boulton Historic Site"

P.O. Box 345
Nazareth, PA
18064

*Jacobsburg Historical Society
welcomes you to Historic Boulton!*



The Papier Maché Table

By Karen Whitehill



One of the most unique and highly treasured items in the second parlor at the John Joseph Henry House is a beautiful decorative table made of papier maché. Our piece is an ideal example of Victorian craftsmanship, complete with inlaid mother of pearl.

Furniture and other pieces made from panels of paper became very popular during the mid-nineteenth century and gave rise to a major industry in England during this time. The popularity of furniture made from transforming paper into a wood-like substance spread to the United States. The first American factory opened for business in Litchfield, Connecticut in 1850. The Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park, London—the first “World’s Fair,” which was attended by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert—featured a piano and complete bedroom set made from papier maché. Papier maché furniture and decorative household pieces went out of style just before the Civil War.

The methodology for turning paper into a material that could be worked like wood was invented and patented in 1772 by an Englishman named Henry Clay (not to be confused with the American politician of the same name). Mr. Clay developed and patented a process to turn layers of paper into something so hard it could be cut, carved, and sawed just like natural wood.

In 1816, Jenners and Bettridge purchased Henry Clay’s shop and began making thicker panels by layering 120 sheets of paper at one time. Jenners and Bettridge took production to the next level by industrializing the process to manufacture pieces quicker and on a larger scale. In 1825, they received a patent for a faster process of inlaying mother of pearl. Their new technique produced elaborate designs without skilled craftsman. Because their new method was quicker and eliminated higher paid labor for the inlay designs, their furniture was

readily available and affordable.

The Jenners and Bettridge process involved grinding and polishing pearl pieces, using stencils to apply asphaltum, and dipping these pieces in hydrochloric acid. (Asphaltum, also known as bitumen, is a sticky black, semi-solid liquid. Large natural deposits occur throughout the world, including the La Brea Tar Pits in California, Pitch Lake in Trinidad, Lake Bermudez in Venezuela and in the Dead Sea.) The acid dissolved the shell that was not protected by the asphaltum, leaving only the pearl pieces. These were then glued to the surface of the papier maché object. Repeated coats of varnish made the surface smooth and shiny. The result was an intricate design with the appearance that the work was hand-done by a skilled craftsman.

How the furniture was made:

The process began with large sheets of black paper which were lathered with paste on both sides and dipped in vats of tar and linseed oil. The tar/oil soaked paper was pressed over a lubricated mold and the surface was smoothed to remove any wrinkles or bubbles. This was repeated until there were 2 or 3 layers of paper on the mold. Then the edges were trimmed and the piece was baked in a very hot (1,000° F) oven. These steps were repeated over and over until the desired thickness was obtained. Some large pieces were made from as many as 100 layers of pasted paper. These

large pieces would take days to dry.

When the piece was completely dry, the craftsman applied a very thick coat of linseed oil and it was baked again at a very high temperature to make it hard and moisture resistant.

Mother of pearl flakes were cut and glued into position. Then black lacquer, made from amber, linseed oil, resin, and asphaltum thinned with turpentine, was applied to build up the edge between the mother of pearl and the papier maché base. The entire unit was then baked slowly at a lower temperature and polished to a shine.

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The Papier Mache Table as seen in the second parlor of the John Joseph Henry House—the table is an ideal example of Victorian Craftsmanship with inlaid mother of pearl.

Papier maché pieces require special care and should be used as little as possible to avoid damage and loss of the inlays. Items should be cleaned with a clean cotton cloth, using care not to snag any raised edge of the inlays. Pieces should be protected from sunlight and humidity.

Sources:

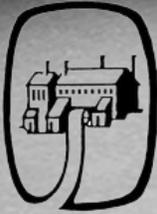
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Call for Volunteers!



Become a Volunteer for 2015!

The popularity of our museums and educational programs is growing by leaps and bounds! As a result, we are looking for additional docents and volunteers for our 2015 season.

We have many areas of interest including: Docents for our JJ Henry House and the Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum, Early American Craft Education, genealogy, Henry history, local history, office help, gardening, and historic site maintenance.

OUR DOCENT TEAM is dedicated to enriching the experiences of our visitors by providing insight into the John Joseph Henry House and the Henry family. Their interpreting skills make our historic site come to life and help create lasting memories for all who visit us.

Barb Schroeder and Karen Whitehill will provide materials and training for those interested in volunteering.

To find out more, please call the JHS Office at 610-759-9029 and leave a message indicating your interest, or email us at jacobsburg@rcn.com!

Ask the Experts!

JHS receives many questions from our visitors regarding many of the items in our exhibits. Though our docents and volunteers strive to provide accurate information, sometimes they simply need additional time to provide further research and more in-depth answers.

As a result, we are creating a new feature on our website, www.jacobsburghistory.com:
Ask the Experts!

Our volunteers will collect your questions about our collections (you can also email them to jacobsburg@rcn.com). We will then forward your queries to the appropriate experts and may even feature your question (and its response) on our website!

An example is “What can you tell me about the Underhammer Rifles and Pistols that are in the Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum?” Check our website for the answer provided by one of our gun experts!

Past Events

Looking Back on Spring 2015

Step Outdoors Lehigh Valley SteelStacks, Bethlehem PA Saturday & Sunday, May 30-31, 2015

Jacobsburg Historical Society has much to be proud of with our participation in the inaugural Step Outdoors Lehigh Valley festival on May 30-31.

Under the leadership of Dave Ehrig, members of JHS, dressed in 18th-century attire, presented the original flag of the United States and offered a ceremonial firing of their blackpowder rifles which signaled the start of the first Step Outdoors Lehigh Valley.

More than a dozen JHS members and volunteers participated in the event, presenting living history by displaying and demonstrating the art of gunsmithing, hornsmithing, leather work, and related crafts. Ed Weinhofer showed visitors how to make pewter spoons using a mold obtained from Colonial Williamsburg. One of our newer members, Greg Hutchison, provided a hands-on activity for the kids. Greg pre-cut leather with punched holes and cord so the kids could lace up their own leather pouch to take home with them.

Our Henry firearms display was very impressive with six original Henrys from our collection. On Sunday, Dave Ehrig presented on The Art and History of the Pennsylvania Longrifle, our newest state symbol.

Artsquest coordinator, Mark Demko, was very appreciative of our participation, loved our displays and the “awesome” activities we had for kids.

We look forward to expanding our partnership with Artsquest and participating with them for the 2016 Step Outdoors festival.



The Speculator: William Henry and Coal

By Scott Paul Gordon, Lehigh University

William Henry of Nazareth (1757-1821) was a devout Moravian and an enterprising businessman. These two passions produced considerable tension throughout his life. An earlier article in this journal detailed the many ways that living in a closed Moravian community such as Nazareth, where authorities carefully managed every aspect of the town's economic life, stymied Henry's effort to expand his gun business. He could not enlarge his workplace; he could not hire whomever he wanted; indeed, he could not work as a gunsmith for many years when the community required him to assume other responsibilities.

Henry temporarily solved some of these problems by establishing a second gunworks at a site that Nazareth authorities did not control—Jacobsburg on the Bushkill—but these works only operated from 1798-1803 (Gordon, "A Considerable Building on the Bushkill Creek").

The strict economic controls in closed communities such as Nazareth aimed to preserve an equality of condition. Moravians discouraged the accumulation of wealth, believing that riches tied one too closely to the world and distracted from the simple and pious life that lay at the heart of the Moravian experiment. "It cannot be a Principle of a Brother in Trade to become rich," a conference in the British Moravian community of Fulneck insisted in 1758 (Stead, *Fulneck*, 93). This sentiment was repeated frequently in other Moravian communities around the globe. Church authorities in Nazareth warned members in 1789 against buying or speculating in land outside the closed communities: "it not only brings loss of time, difficulties, quarrel, and other harm, but it comes from the desire to get rich, which is against our calling and brings only ill success"

(Nazareth Aufseher's Collegium). In communities such as Nazareth, craftsmen such as Henry—if they had ambitions—found their ambitions frustrated and stifled.

So what could William Henry do when Moravian authorities controlled every aspect of economic life in the community in which he lived and worked? The warning quoted above against "speculating in land" points to one possibility: Moravians such as Henry could, if they had managed to accumulate (or inherit) some wealth, put those funds

to work outside the community. One avenue open to Henry, who could not improve himself within the community, was to invest outside of it. Church authorities frowned upon such choices, worrying that church members who speculated in land would find themselves involved in lawsuits (Moravians preferred to settle disputes without recourse to civil courts). But, while they could frown upon such choices, they could not prohibit them.

William Henry of Nazareth's initial steps in late eighteenth-century venture capital involved anthracite coal. He may have learned about the wealth-making possibilities of anthracite from his father, William Henry of Lancaster (1729-1786). A Moravian minister at Shamokin recorded a visit on April 27, 1754, from a gunsmith named Billy Henry, who was traveling with a Jewish silversmith named Joseph Meyer. The two men "brought some stone coal [anthracite] that they had broken off of the cliffs on the Susquehanna and a couple pieces of ore that they wanted to try in their town. They told us that the Indians in Wyoming had said that they had had the ore tested in Bethlehem and that it had become pure brass..

One avenue open to Henry, who could not improve himself within the community, was to invest outside of it.

Further, they said that they had heard from various people that we smelted much ore here and thereby became very wealthy. But he had now discovered that the people had lied to him, for he had seen for himself that we had not the least facilities for that, not even a smelting oven” (Shamokin Diary). Even before his eldest son was born, then, William Henry of Lancaster had dreamed of converting “stone coal” or anthracite into wealth. His vision would prove true, but not for sixty years: only with the War of 1812 and the “fuel crisis” in Philadelphia did anthracite coal begin to gain a foothold in that lucrative market to the south.

Only in February 1792 does William Henry of Nazareth’s interest in anthracite appear in the historical record: he joined Jacob Weiss, Charles Cist, and others in forming the Lehigh Coal Mine Company. He must have plotted and planned with these men, however, for some time. The company promised to mine anthracite coal, to construct a road to bring the coal to the Lehigh River, and to transport the coal from down the Lehigh River to the Delaware River and on to Philadelphia. (This was long before the Lehigh Canal opened in 1829.) The company began purchasing extensive tracts of land in 1792. By 1798, it had acquired more than 8,600 acres, most of it stretching from the Lehigh River at Mauch Chunk (now Jim Thorpe) west toward Tamaqua. The first samples of the anthracite that the company mined reached Philadelphia in August 1792. Henry and the other stockholders worked hard to mine and transport the coal; they worked equally hard to market it. Anthracite was not easy to burn; Henry himself experienced difficulty. In 1798, he purchased 114 bushels of anthracite coal but Nazareth’s smith, Christian Miksch, failed to make the coal burn despite several efforts over successive days (Henry, *History of the Lehigh Valley*, 378). Only with the fuel crisis of 1812 did Philadelphia, the most important market for the coal investors, embrace anthracite (Powell, *Philadelphia’s First Fuel Crisis*, 9-14). By that time, Henry and many of the other initial investors had given up on their company.

Henry was not a passive investor in the Lehigh Coal Mine Company. Henry and Jacob Eyerly, a prominent member of Nazareth’s Moravian church and, like Henry, a skilled surveyor, were appointed to identify the land that seemed most promising to mine for coal (Henry’s explorations discovered “banks of fine yellow ore,” which Michael Knies suggests was iron ore, perhaps, uranium). Henry, Weiss, and Eyerly were given responsibility for hiring the laborers who would dig the first coal mines. And

He embarked on this investment—this commitment of enormous time and energy—at the very moment that he felt most constrained by church authorities in Nazareth.

in September 1792, the company charged Henry to examine the Lehigh River from the anthracite region to Bethlehem and to devise a scheme to enable boats, carrying up to 12 tons of coal, to navigate the river safely. Henry’s report estimated that it would cost some \$7,000 to accomplish this task. (Knies, *Coal on the Lehigh*, 7-10, 14; Powell, *Philadelphia’s First Fuel Crisis*, 9-14). The range of these activities reveals Henry’s many skills. Even more, they reveal how much of Henry’s time in the early 1790s was devoted to the Lehigh Coal Mine Company.

The significance of this involvement with the Lehigh Coal Mine Company becomes visible only when we remember Henry’s circumstances in Nazareth at the time. He embarked on this investment—this commitment of enormous time and energy—at the very moment that he felt most constrained by church authorities in Nazareth. In 1792, Henry was not working primarily, if at all, as a gunsmith: he was serving as the community’s joiner or carpenter. When in 1794 he asked to be allowed to “begin again” his trade of gunsmith, authorities denied his request (Gordon, “Considerable Building”). It is no coincidence that it is in these same years that Henry began to purchase land north of Nazareth on the Bushkill. His first land purchase, according to Charles Sandwick, occurred in May 1790, in partnership with Jacob Christ and Jacob Eyerly, with whom he would also partner in the coal mining company. By the end of 1791, the three men owned about 440 acres.

In November 1792, after they had been working together on the coal mining venture for nearly a year, Eyerly sold Henry his one-third interest in this large tract of land (Sandwick, *Jacobsburg*, 13-14).

Why did Henry purchase this land that became Jacobsburg? No surviving documents reveal his motives, so we are left (like William Henry) to speculate. It is possible that Henry had in mind the sort of gunworks on

Why did Henry purchase this land that became Jacobsburg? No surviving documents reveal his motives, so we are left (like William Henry) to speculate... One thing is certain: in the early 1790s William Henry was looking beyond Nazareth and the strict economic controls that confined him there.

the Bushkill that he would build in 1798. Indeed, many sources, including Sandwick, confuse the building of the gunworks with Henry's land purchases and state that the gunworks were built in the early 1790s. But, as we have seen, there were many reasons to purchase land in the early 1790s. One was speculation: many purchasers of land expected to "flip" this land once settlers began to populate the region. Others purchased land because they believed it contained valuable natural resources such as wood or iron—or coal. Henry did *not* build a gunworks on the land he purchased in the early 1790s until he needed to complete a 1798 government contract. It is unlikely that he imagined such a contract in 1790 or 1792—when he was not working as a gunsmith—and he did not attempt to secure a piece of the 1794 government arms contracts. In these very years, however, he *was* investing heavily in the new coal industry. It seems likely that William Henry purchased land around the Bushkill as part of that enterprise or as part another scheme, lost to history, equally determined to capitalize on the land and its natural resources.

One thing is certain: in the early 1790s William Henry was looking beyond Nazareth and the strict economic controls that confined him there. His speculations—in land, in coal—testify to that. Neither speculation, however, seems to have brought him what he

expected. Henry remained a Nazareth gunsmith for most of his life. He left the closed Moravian community only when tensions with church authorities (caused both by economic frustration and by the church's refusal in 1817 to sanction William Henry III's marriage to Barbara Albright), coupled by illness, led him to move to Philadelphia to his son Joseph's home. William Henry spent his final winters in a Philadelphia home heated, it is likely, by anthracite coal hauled from the very regions that Henry had been the first to explore and exploit in 1792.

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Scott Gordon is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jacobsburg Historical Society and is chair of the Department of English at Lehigh University. He can be reached at spg4@lehigh.edu.

Volunteer Spotlight

Bobbie DiGerlando

The gardens at the John Joseph Henry Home are a pleasure to behold. We can walk through and catch the fragrances or sit on the benches and observe the beauty of the plantings and the wildlife that call this home. Mary Henry Stites would be bubbling with pride. She loved her gardens and so does Bobbie. She used to help “Miss Mary” with the gardens, her many pets, and also with her horse. Together they would watch for the first signs of the spring greenery poking up through cold dirt.

Bobbie still gets anxious every spring, wanting to get the plants in the ground, but worried about late frosts and cold nights. She has extensive gardens at home, but “Miss Mary’s Gardens” are her pride and joy. She will gladly share that pleasure with all that will join her group that meets Monday mornings, weather permitting. Usually in the spring and before events, they spend as much time as they can spare to plant, weed, water, mulch, and do all that is needed to make it so beautiful.

On many summer nights, they may go back to water during hot, dry spells, and in the late fall they prepare for winter plantings and cleanup. Her group is dedicated and works well together, so that all of us can enjoy the rewarding beauty.

Bobbie was a frustrated urbanite as a youth. She loved riding her horses in the woods and spent summers on her aunt’s farm in Kentucky. She was in heaven when she moved to her own farm. Bobbie became a Master Gardener when the Penn State program started in 1982. She was very interested in herbs and their historical medicinal and culinary uses, before herbs became common. Bobbie is an active member of the Nazareth Area Garden Club. She is joined in the Henry Gardens on Mondays at 9:30am by her dedicated garden friends. They would love to have you spend some time with them. Bring your gloves and hat (for the sun). No experience is needed – they will gladly teach you.



Updates from the Board of Directors Meetings

From the secretary

In this feature, the Society's Secretary informs members about decisions by and transitions on the Board of Directors.



The April meeting began with a presentation from State Representative Marcia Hahn, who brought with her a framed copy of ACT 73, which declares the Pennsylvania Longrifle the new state symbol. The frame also contains the pen used by Governor Tom Corbett to sign the act and a photograph that includes the members of JHS who attended the signing. Dave Ehrig and President Joe DiGerlando

proudly accepted the gift from Representative Hahn. The object now hangs on the wall of the Craft Center.

At the March meeting of the Board of Directors, Jim Wagner reported on changes to several rooms in the John Joseph Henry home in preparation for the 2015 season. The kitchen will resemble a mid-nineteenth-century kitchen: the wallpaper has been removed and the walls have been painted with a period-appropriate white pigmented shellac; the wood stove has been removed; and a Henry rifle has been mounted over the large fireplace. A volunteer workroom has been established on the third floor of the home. The second floor room that used to house the JHS office (which has been moved to the basement of the Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum) will be refashioned as a children's bedroom.

Also at the April meeting, the Board voted to charge a \$5.00 admission fee (instead of recommending a \$5.00 donation) for the Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum. Admission to the museum remains free for JHS members. Two docents have been hired to staff the PLRM throughout the 2015 season.

The Board's Finance Committee has been meeting with Penn National Bank and with independent financial advisors: they will make a recommendation about the Society's investment strategy at an upcoming meeting.

Jacobsburg Historical Society

Flea Market

8:00am - 11:00am



Community Picnic

11:00am - 4:00pm

Saturday, August 15, 2015

*Come enjoy a day of **FUN, FOOD, & GAMES** for all ages!*

THE PENNSYLVANIA LONGRIFLE MUSEUM, THE J.J. HENRY HOUSE,
SUMMER KITCHEN, AND NICHOLAS HAWK GUN SHOP

WILL BE OPEN FOR TOURS 12 NOON - 4 PM

Admission: \$5.00 Adults, kids 12 and under free

Free for JHS Members, Active Duty Military & Scouts!

Flea Market space included with admission
Bring your own tailgate and/or table.



**World War II
Living History
Display
10am - 4pm**



Nazareth's 275th Historical Guided Bus Tour!

Saturday, August 15th - Tickets
are just \$5.00 per person.

Bus departs from Nazareth
Borough Park at the following
times: 9am, 10am, 11am, 12
Noon, 1pm, and 2pm



For tickets or more
info call:
610-759-9188

Learn about historic places in
the area in the comfort of an air
conditioned bus! Tour includes
10 minute stops at Martin
Guitar, Widows Tavern, Tatamy
Historical Society, Newburg Inn,
Moravian Historical Society and
the **J.J. Henry House at
Jacobsburg Historical Society!**

Located at 402 Henry Road, Nazareth PA - Just off the Belfast exit of Route 33

Phone: 610-759-9029 www.jacobsburghistory.com Email: jacobsburg@rcn.com



Help Support

Jacobsburg Historical Society

OWN A PIECE OF HISTORY



**THIS ORIGINAL J. HENRY & SON HALF-STOCK RIFLE
WAS PRODUCED BETWEEN 1850 AND 1860 AT THE
BOULTON GUNWORKS NEAR NAZARETH PA**

\$5 PER TICKET OR \$20 FOR 5 TICKETS

Drawing will be held on Sunday, October 25, 2015

at 2pm during closing ceremonies of the

2015 Market Faire & Rendezvous

DO NOT NEED TO BE PRESENT TO WIN

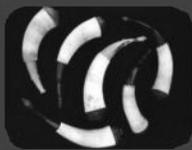
MUST BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

*All proceeds to support the mission of the
Jacobsburg Historical Society!*

**Raffle tickets will be available in the PLRM Gift Shop
throughout the season until the drawing in October.**

Office: 610-759-9029 www.jacobsburghistory.com Email: jacobsburg@rcn.com

Early American Craft Center



Build a Pennsylvania Longrifle



Gunsmith Apprentice Program



Craft a Powder Horn

Beginner & Advanced



Create a Leather Hunting Bag

From Pattern to Stain



www.jacobsburghistory.com

Visit the Boulton Historic Site, just off the Belfast

exit of Route 33; 402-403 Henry Road near Nazareth PA

Phone: 610-759-9029

Email: jacobsburg@rcn.com

GUNSMITH APPRENTICE PROGRAM

Build a fine representation of a historic Pennsylvania Longrifle from parts; lock, stock and barrel.

*Classes Available in the Spring & Fall
Sundays 1-5 pm for 9 classes*

Pre-registration is required.

Instructor: Rocky Schreck (610) 533-9064

CRAFT A POWDER HORN

Make a beautiful Early American style powder horn. Using a natural cow horn, create the storage container in which our forefathers carried their gunpowder.

The Beginners class meets in January for 4 classes on Saturdays 12-5 pm.

The Advanced class meets in June for 2 classes, Saturday & Sunday 9am-5pm.

Pre-registration is required.

Instructor: Frank Willis (908) 246-8935

SPONSORED BY

THE HONORABLE COMPANY OF HORNERS

CREATE A LEATHER HUNTING BAG

Learn how leather work was done in an Early American Shop

Build a handsome hunting bag, from making a pattern to staining the final piece.

Classes available in the Fall

Wednesdays 6-9 pm for 4 classes

Pre-registration is required.

Instructor: Frank Willis (908) 246-8935

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EARLY AMERICAN CRAFT CLASSES AT JACOBSBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PLEASE CONTACT OUR PROGRAM COORDINATOR, FRANK WILLIS (908) 246-8935 OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE

WWW.JACOBSBURGHISTORY.COM

Early American Craft Center at Jacobsburg Historical Society

Request for Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number(s): _____

Email: _____

Classes I am interested in: _____

The Jacobsburg Record

MUSEUM HOURS

Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum

Noon—4:00 pm every Saturday and Sunday
starting May 2, 2015 through October 25, 2015.

John Joseph Henry House Museum and Grounds

Noon—4:00 pm
on the third Sunday of each month starting May 2015.

*Group tours are available.
Please contact the Society Office
at 610-759-9029 to schedule a visit.*



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At “Boulton Historic Site
and Jacobsburg Historical Society,”
and visit our new website at
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