

The Jacobsburg Record

Fall 2017

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Market Faire & Rendezvous

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

The Jacobsburg Historical Society is pleased to invite you to our largest living history event of the year: our annual Market Faire & Rendezvous!

Saturday, October 28, 2017

10:00 am - 4:00 pm

&

Sunday, October 29, 2017

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

The Boulton Historic Site will come alive with an 18th & 19th century encampment covering the Colonial through Fur Trade eras, a Market Faire (vendors) selling period wares, children's games, and Early American craft exhibits, and demonstrations.

Sponsored by:



<http://www.cabelas.com/hamburg>



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

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The Jacobsburg Historical Society Board of Directors meets most months 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
Scott Gordon, Editor
The Jacobsburg Record

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

This summer the weather caused hardships for our volunteers. Working in the rain is not at the top of anyone's list. Despite those issues, our crews have accomplished so much. They have cleaned and organized our barn and sheds and repurposed them for new displays. They have painted inside and outside and have weeded our gardens.

As a property owner, JHS is continually faced with not only with routine maintenance but also with unexpected and costly repairs. We have a frugal Board, but every property owner needs to make major investments. This seems to be the year for us. For instance, we had to replace one of the three A/C units in the J. Joseph Henry Home, which cost most than \$6,000. Another project centers on the Cottage along Henry Road, which Mary Henry Stites left to the Society. It has been a source of income from rent. However, when its last tenants left, our volunteers who inspected the property determined that major work was needed before renting it again.

Under the direction of Paul Lopresti and Paul Split, old sheds were demolished, dumpster loads of trash and junk were removed, and major grading and landscaping were done, including expanding a safe parking area. The interior required major cleaning, repairs, painting, and plumbing and electrical work. The exterior was scraped, sanded, and painted. New walkways, grading, seeding, and plantings gives the Cottage great curb appeal. It is almost ready for a new tenant.

In spite of our volunteers' hard work and great discounts from our suppliers, this project was costly. We owe thanks to Paul and Paul and to all our other volunteers that do so much for the love of our Society.

We invite you to join our volunteers or send your donations to help make these projects possible.

Joe DiGerlando
JHS Board President

At A Glance . . .

Upcoming Events

Black Powder Weekend at Cabela's Hamburg Saturday & Sunday, October 7-8, 2017

Come visit the JHS Educational Display around Trophy Mountain including Early American Craft activities between 10am-4pm both days!

Annual Membership Dinner Meeting Thursday, October 12, 2017

The Phoenix Room of the Holy Family Club
5:00-6:30 pm Social Hour
6:30 pm Dinner & Evening Program

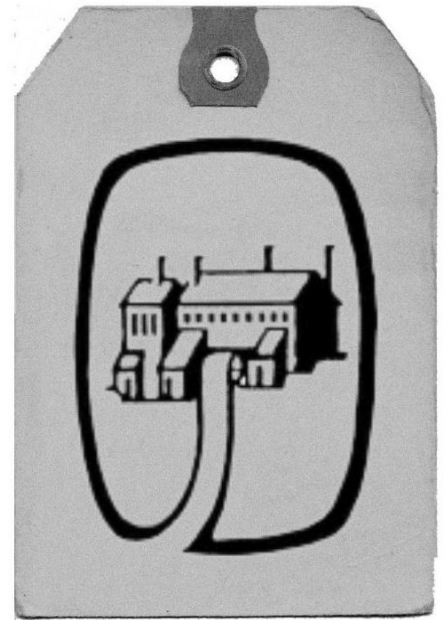
18th Century Market Faire & Rendezvous Saturday, October 28, 10am-4pm Sunday, October 29, 10am-3pm

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

Christmas at Boulton Saturday, December 9, 11am-4pm Sunday, December 10, 12pm-4pm

J. Joseph Henry House, Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum, Museum Gift Shop, Nicholas Hawk Gun Shop, and the Early American Craft Center will be open for tours. Join us for a cup of Jacobsburg Brew and refreshments.

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!*



Item from the Collection

By Ronald Gabel, Curator

The internationally known antiques dealer William H. Guthman specialized in items of historical and military Americana. Many will remember him as a frequent guest appraiser on the Public Broadcasting Service's Antiques Roadshow for five seasons. Bill had one of the largest private collections of artifacts of the French and Indian and Revolutionary War periods extant. He was a friend of the Jacobsburg Historical Society and before his death in December of 2005 he donated a few items from the Revolutionary War period for display in the William Henry exhibit in our museum.

The subject of this article is the pictured shoe last that Mr. Guthman graciously donated for our museum. For most of human history, shoes were made straight with left and right shoes being identical. Records indicate that from the eighteenth century B.C. in Egypt until the mid-nineteenth century, shoes were essentially produced the same way by the trade.

A shoe last is a form having a shape similar to that of a human foot; it is the solid form around which a shoe is molded. The word *last* comes from Old English word, *laest*, meaning barefoot. Carved out of wood, lasts were originally used by shoemakers, or cordwainers, in the manufacture and repair of shoes. Cordwainers often used lasts specifically designed to the proportions of individual customers' feet. These lasts had to be able to handle constant tacking and pinning along with the wet environment associated with stretching and shaping leather. Lasts were made from various materials, including hardwoods such as maple or beech or even cast iron because these materials will retain their shape, even when in contact with wet materials (like leather) and when subjected to the stresses of stretching and shaping shoes on them.

By the mid nineteenth century, lasts typically came in pairs and The traditional shoemaker would measure the feet and cut out upper leathers according to the required size. These parts were fitted and stitched together. The sole was next assembled, consisting of a pair of inner soles of soft leather, a pair of outer soles of firmer texture, a pair of welts or bands about one inch broad of flexible leather, and lifts and top-pieces for the heels.

The insole was then attached to a last made of wood, which was used to form the shoe. The lasting procedure then secured the leather upper to the sole with tacks. The soles were then hammered into shape; the heel lifts were attached with wooden pegs and the worn out-sole was nailed down to the lifts. The finishing operation included paring, rasping, scraping, smoothing, blacking, and burnishing the edges of soles and heels, scraping, sand-papering, and burnishing the soles, withdrawing the lasts, and cleaning out any pegs which may have pierced through the inner sole.

Wooden shoe lasts used in colonial America prior to the Revolution remained unchanged until after the Civil War, so typically it's impossible to determine their age. Sought after decorated examples do exist—which are sometimes dated, as is the

valuable last pictured from our collection, dated 1763. Our last is highly decorated with incised line carvings very similar to those used by the Angstadt gunsmiths in the Kutztown, Pennsylvania, area in the early nineteenth century. The carvings on the last include an early sailing ship. We consider ourselves fortunate to have this piece of early Americana in our collection thanks to our good friend Mr. Bill Guthman.



Past Events

Looking Back on Summer 2017

WWII Living History Weekend Saturday & Sunday, June 24-25, 2017

Our second annual WWII Living History weekend was a wonderful success. There were over fifty WWII reenactors in the encampment, as well as a large assortment of equipment and vehicles, period demonstrators using a sock knitting machine, and 1940s music on crank gramophones. PA State Representative Marcia Hahn helped us honor six of our local WWII veterans, and the Nazareth Community Band played some patriotic favorites. A special thank you to Stars for our Heroes, Tails of Valor-Paws of Honor, Wreaths Across America, Visions of Eagles, and the Nazareth Area Food Bank for joining us this year.

Basket Weaving Workshop Saturday, July 8, 2017

Our instructor Claire Moore helped us make beautiful “market” baskets with wooden handles this year—the perfect size for shopping at the local Farmer’s Market or collecting from your own garden bounty.

Special Weekend Open House Program Saturday & Sunday, July 15 & 16, 2017

Our own “Mr. Black Powder,” Dave Ehrig, offered talks and demonstrations with his flintlock rifle both days. Life member Stan Smith provided outdoor cooking demonstrations both days, too. We even had a Girl Scout troop camp with us!

Special Weekend Open House Program Saturday & Sunday, August 19 & 20, 2017

Boulton was alive with activity during our August Open House weekend. Volunteer Bobbie DiGerlando, along with Meg & Ed Weinhofer, talked about food preservation and demonstrated how to make sauerkraut on both days of the event. On Sunday we had our annual summer community picnic with free hotdogs, beans, and lemonade for our visitors.

Special Weekend Open House Program Saturday & Sunday, September 16 & 17, 2017

Our last summer open house weekend was bittersweet. Adam Stephan, a grandson of the late Earl Van Norman, presented a special tribute display for his grandfather. Many thanks to Adam for offering this wonderful presentation. Everyone loved the Pennsylvania Longrifle demonstrations, too. Special thanks to Quiet Valley docent, Cheryl Statham for giving food preservations talks on Saturday.

JHS in the Community

We had a busy summer sharing information with the local community about the Boulton Historic Site and Jacobsburg Historical Society. At the 3rd annual *Step Outdoors Lehigh Valley* at SteelStacks in Bethlehem, our colonial crafters demonstrated gunsmithing, hornwork and leatherwork. We also presented a very popular hands-on craft activity in which kids made a small leather pouch or a bead necklace. We helped out at *Youth Day at the Stockerton Gun Club*. Over 150 youth participated this year! Our volunteers enjoyed beautiful weather at *Dixon’s Gunmakers Fair* in July with brisk gun raffle sales. Many thanks to all of our volunteers that participated in these great community events!



Passing it On: William Henry and Henry Albrecht

Scott Paul Gordon, Lehigh University

In 1817 William Henry III (1794-1878) married Barbara Albright (1799-1842). The wedding not only tied bride and groom together but also cemented a relationship between the families that had begun nearly fifty years earlier in Lititz when Barbara's grandfather, Andreas Albrecht (1718-1802), began to train the fourteen year old William Henry II (1757-1821) as a gunsmith. William met Barbara because her father (and Andreas Albrecht's son), Henry Albrecht (1772-1845), himself an accomplished gunsmith, moved to Nazareth in 1816 and rented half of William Henry's home on south Main Street.¹ Searching through documents, one cannot help bumping into the Henrys and, nearby, the Albrechts.

One piece of this intertwined story, however, has been misunderstood. It is often claimed that Henry Albrecht studied the trade of gunsmith or completed his training as a gunsmith under William Henry in Nazareth from 1789 to 1792.² The story has a lovely shape to it: Albrecht trains Henry who in turn trains Albrecht's son. And another link only makes this claim seem even more irresistible: William Henry's eldest son, J. Joseph Henry (1786-1836), perfected his skills as a gunsmith by working with Henry Albrecht in Shippensburg from November 1805 to January 1806.³ So, even more lovely: an Albrecht trains a Henry who trains an Albrecht who trains a Henry.

The problem is that William Henry was not working as a gunsmith from the late 1780s to the late 1790s. During this decade—including the years that Henry Albrecht supposedly was studying to be a gunsmith with William Henry—Nazareth authorities required William Henry, contrary to his own wishes, to serve as the settlement's *joiner*. A joiner was a specialized carpenter: eighteenth-century carpenters might cut timber, frame walls, and lay floors, while joiners would “finish interiors by joining together pieces of wood and might work on door and window frames and staircases and other wood pieces within a house or building.”⁴ The tools of the joiner and the tools of the gunstocker—who carved the stock and fits the lock and barrel into it—are similar, which is why William Henry could shift from one trade to the other. Henry kept telling Moravian authorities that he wanted to “give up his joiner-work” and to instead “begin again his trade, making stocks for the guns,” but Nazareth authorities rejected his requests for most of the 1790s.⁵ During these years Henry also designed the new church at Schoeneck (1793), the second store in Nazareth (1794), and the first bridge over the Lehigh in Bethlehem (1794).

Confirmation of William Henry's occupation in these years comes, in part, from discussions among Moravian authorities about apprentices or other men who worked for Henry. When Bethlehem's single brothers' diarist, for instance, heard that William Henry planned to resume his gun business, he worried that there would no longer be opportunities for boys to learn the joiner's trade (*Tischler-Handwerk*) from him. In 1795, Nazareth authorities prevented Henry from hiring a recent immigrant who wanted to “learn the joiner's trade in his establishment.” All the men or boys who worked for or trained with Henry in these years did so as *joiners*. Henry Albrecht himself, the Lititz single brothers' diary reported, left for Nazareth on March 25, 1789, to learn the “profession of joiner” from William Henry. And the Nazareth single brothers' diary recorded his arrival two days later: “the boy Henry Albrecht came from Lititz to learn the joiner's trade with Brother William Henry.”⁶ The evidence, then, seems clear.

Still, though, it seems hard to believe. Could the diarists have got it wrong? Perhaps they were imprecise in their use of terms? Can it be true that this boy who had been training in Lititz as a gunsmith—and who worked as a gunsmith throughout his adult life—went to Nazareth at age 16 to become a joiner, a trade he never again practiced? Surely William Henry *really* was training Henry Albrecht as a gunsmith? It is hard to picture these two well-known gunsmiths without picturing them working together making rifles. Perhaps, covertly, William Henry of Nazareth yielded to his young apprentice's desire and trained him in the skills needed to be a gunsmith?

These sorts of questions are reasonable ones. But they are also questions designed to preserve a belief—that Henry Albrecht studied gunsmithing under William Henry—for which there has never been any evidence. That belief rested on nothing but unexamined assumptions. Instead of dismissing puzzling evidence (“the diarists must have not used their terms precisely...”), we might try to understand how it could be that Henry Albrecht came to apprentice *as a joiner* under William Henry. To do so, we must widen the context in which we explore our questions or ask different questions altogether. I hope the following discussion will not only make the situation more understandable but also reveal something about how apprenticeships and trades worked in the Moravian communities in early America.

Henry Albrecht does seem to have learned the trade of gunsmith from his father, although none of his siblings did (they studied to be tanners, nailsmiths, and milliners: see Sidebar 1, below). I write “seem” because little evidence has actually been found to reveal the trade in which Henry Albrecht worked as a teenager in Lititz. A 1786 Lititz membership catalog, for instance, lists no trade or “profession” next to his name. However, another catalog, begun in 1784 but later updated (likely mid-1788), identifies Henry Albrecht as a gunmaker (*Büchsenmacher*).⁷ This single piece of evidence encourages us to conclude that Henry Albrecht *was* learning the gunmaking trade from his father in the late 1780s. (New evidence, however, that he was apprenticing at a different trade would not surprise me.) If so, this training was likely Andreas Albrecht’s last activity as a gunsmith. The 1798 direct tax list stated that an “Old Gunsmiths Shop” on Albrecht’s property, about 15 feet by 12 feet, made of logs, had been “*out of use these ten years or more*”—out of use, that is, since about 1788.⁸ (Andreas Albrecht turned 70 years old in April 1788 and the following March Henry Albrecht left for Nazareth.)

This likelihood that Henry Albrecht was training as a boy as a gunsmith, however, only makes his move to Nazareth to learn to be a joiner even more difficult to understand. But perhaps by focusing on Henry Albrecht and by trying to establish a consistent arc to his career we are asking the wrong questions and, as such, are likely only to arrive at mistaken answers. Perhaps we should ask instead: what did Moravian authorities need? what did they envision for Henry Albrecht? We know the answer to that question: they sent him to Nazareth to train as a joiner.

Sidebar 1: The Other Albrecht Children

Andreas Albrecht did not train his other sons as gunsmiths. His eldest son, Andreas Jr. (1770-1822), went to Bethlehem in 1783 to apprentice as a tanner. He seems to have finished his apprenticeship there, returning to Lititz in 1790. A 1791 Lititz membership catalog lists him as a tanner (Gerber), but he soon began to work as a schoolteacher. In 1794, Andreas Jr. thought about becoming a nailsmith. His brother Jacob (b. 1775) was identified as a nailsmith as early as 1788. He later served as a blue dyer in Ephrata. Gottfried (1782-1835), too young to have been trained by his father, worked as a milliner. None of these children seems ever to have engaged in any activity related to the gunmaking trade. [See May 9, 1783, Bethlehem Single Brothers Diary, MAB; Lititz Membership Catalogs, MAB; November 16, 1800, Baptism of Rebecca Albrecht, Lititz Church Register, MAB]

This assignment, as we saw, had been communicated to both settlements, Lititz and Nazareth, whose diarists reported it identically. The Nazareth community, in particular, counted on the work this young man would perform as a joiner.

These answers point us toward a crucial fact: decisions about Henry Albrecht’s trade were not made by him, or even by his parents, but rather by *Moravian authorities*. These authorities would consider what help was needed in what trades in a range of Moravian settlements. Men and boys moved from settlement to settlement, and from trade to trade, with bewildering frequency. Making sure every community had the “staffing” it needed for its various trades and activities was a stunningly complex problem to manage. Various committees spent enormous amount of time trying to orchestrate this vast system.

The occupation of joiner was a problem in Nazareth—and Henry Albrecht, it seems, was one way of solving it. William Henry himself was an earlier solution to this problem: authorities had shifted him from one trade to another, from gunsmith to joiner. But, as we saw, William Henry made it clear that he hoped this assignment would be temporary. A new crisis arose because Henry’s apprentice, Henry Albrecht, was about to depart. On February 15, 1792, the Nazareth Overseers Committee noted:

Br. Henry is not hopeful his assistant Albrecht will remain with him much longer. He himself won’t be in his workshop much more, especially this summer. And because of his own children, he won’t be able to retain young Brunner. Nonetheless, he should have someone take his place during his absence. Such a person could then stay on in the community in the joiner profession (since Br. Henry himself will be doing much less in this capacity in the future). He has suggested Br. Till from Christiansbrunn for this. Till has shown great interest in the joiner trade, is certainly talented enough, and could be employed.⁹

This passage contains a lot of information. Its central concern is: who will do the work in the joiner’s shop when Henry is away from it? Henry Albrecht’s pending departure produced the new crisis, since he would no longer be present to help with the joiner work that the community needed. The concern indicates that *he had been available* for such tasks, which confirms, if any confirmation were necessary, that Henry Albrecht was training as a joiner in Nazareth. The passage also makes it clear that the community was seeking somebody who would “stay on” to serve as the village’s master joiner. Authorities needed to seek such a person because Henry Albrecht would not, as had been expected, fill that role.

Henry Albrecht was sent to Nazareth to apprentice as a joiner under William Henry, that is, in the hope that he would *replace* Henry as joiner. This arrangement would release the

older man to return to his profession of gunsmith. It would have been in William Henry's interest to keep Henry Albrecht on track as a joiner, since only this plan promised William Henry what *he* wanted: a replacement joiner that would allow him to resume his work as a gunsmith.

This plan was not realized, of course: Henry Albrecht left Nazareth (and William Henry) in March 1792. He was not yet 20. He did not travel directly back to Lititz but instead to Lancaster, where he worked with Jacob Dickert (1740-1822), a fellow Moravian and an established gunsmith with a large manufactory. Although Albrecht returned to Lititz on October 14, 1792, after six months with Dickert, he moved to Lancaster soon after and married there, outside the Moravian church, in March 1794.¹⁰ Henry Albrecht worked as a gunsmith for the rest of his career. It is significant, though, that to work as a gunsmith he had to leave the Moravian communities in which he had grown up, Lititz and Nazareth. He practiced his trade in Lancaster, Chambersburg, and Shippensburg in Pennsylvania and in Gnadenhutten in Ohio between 1794 and 1809.¹¹

One conclusion seems obvious: Moravian authorities needed joiners more than they needed gunsmiths. Andreas Albrecht himself had a difficult time making a living as a gunsmith in Lititz. In 1772, Lititz authorities struggled to devise ways to get him more work—and during the American Revolution, Albrecht devoted enough of his time to making pipe heads that in one Lititz membership catalog (late 1770s) his occupation is listed as pipe head maker.¹² So it should not surprise us that most of Andreas Albrecht's children—Andreas Jr., Jacob, and Gottfried—were assigned to trades other than gunsmith, trades more urgently needed by the communities, trades that promised steady employment for a young man. Nor should it surprise us that his one son who had been training as a gunsmith, Henry Albrecht, was placed in a different trade when a need arose. After all, Moravian authorities had done the same thing to a very prominent member of their community who was an established gunsmith: William Henry.

Most people who have investigated Henry Albrecht have been rifle collectors and rifle researchers—who begin with assumptions about the importance of the figure they are studying (who became a master carver) and, even more fundamentally, about the importance of gunsmithing itself. These assumptions have only misled researchers in this case. Putting either Albrecht or gunsmithing at the center of the story distorts the actual circumstances of the 1780s or 1790s: Henry Albrecht was a pawn, his will subordinate to the plans of Moravian authorities, and gunsmithing was a dispensable trade. It is understandably difficult for rifle researchers to imagine that a craftsman as talented as Henry Albrecht would switch trades to joiner—but this of course assumes (wrongly, in this case) that the individual's own

desires or ambitions determined what happened to him. To understand why Henry Albrecht took up the trade of joiner in 1789, one needs to look instead to the needs of the Moravian communities in which he lived and the plans of Moravian authorities who managed these communities.

NOTES

1. Scott Paul Gordon, "A Considerable Building on the Bushkill Creek": William Henry of Nazareth at Jacobsburg," *The Jacobsburg Record* 37, 3 (2010): 4 n 13. What little was known about Henry Albrecht was summarized in Henry Kauffman, *The Pennsylvania Kentucky Rifle* (Stackpole, 1960), 169-72.

2. John E. Byrne, "The Guns and Their Makers of the Great Western Emporium," *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin* 7 (1963): 5; Robert Lienemann, "Moravian Gunmaking: Bethlehem to Christian's Spring," in *Moravian Gun Makers of the American Revolution* (KRA, 2010), 43; Eric Kettenburg, "Conclusion" (http://www.erickettenburg.com/Site_2/Conclusion,_etc..html).

3. November 7, 1805 and February 6, 1806, Minutes of the Nazareth Elders' Collegium, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem (hereafter MAB).

4. "Carpenter and Joiner" (<http://www.history.org/almanack/life/trades/tradecar.cfm>).

5. "A Considerable Building on the Bushkill," 2.

6. January 25, 1794, Bethlehem Single Brothers' Diary, MAB; December 12, 1795, Minutes of the Nazareth Elders' Collegium [trans. E. T. Kluge], MAB; March 25, 1789, Lititz Single Brothers' Diary [my translation], MAB; March 27, 1789, Nazareth Single Brothers' Diary [my translation], MAB.

7. Both of these membership catalogs are at MAB.

8. Scott Paul Gordon, "Johann Andreas Albrecht," in *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present* (<http://www.immigrantentrepreneurship.org/entry.php?rec=263>).

9. February 15, 1792, Minutes of the Nazareth Aufsehers' Collegium [trans. Edward Quinter], MAB. Till ended up going to Lititz to work with David Tannenberg rather than to Nazareth to work with William Henry.

10. Comparing rifles by Henry Albrecht and Jacob Dickert, Joe Kindig proposed over a half-century ago that "it is possible that Henry Albright learned his trade from Jacob Dickert" (*Thoughts on the Kentucky Rifle in its Golden Age* [York, 1960], 98).

11. See Gordon, "Johann Andreas Albrecht."

12. July 19, 1772, Minutes of the Lititz Aufsehers' Collegium, MAB; Membership Catalog, Lititz Congregation, July 1779, Box:

Sidebar 2: Arguments and Evidence

This article fits all the evidence (known to me) into a responsible account of Henry Albrecht's apprenticeship under William Henry. If more evidence is uncovered, we may need to rethink aspects of this account. No researcher has combed through Lititz's diaries to look for traces of Henry Albrecht or of the trade he studied in Lititz before 1789. No researcher has searched among the minutes of Nazareth's committees for the discussions that led to William Henry's reassignment from gunsmith to joiner, the arrangements agreed upon then, or the arrangements that permitted Henry Albrecht to leave Nazareth in 1792. Additional research may require us to revisit the questions and answers offered here.

Serving Up History
Julienne Soup

This recipe is from *Cookery from Experience* by Sara T. Paul. It was published in 1875 and was used faithfully by women in the Henry family.

"Procure five or six pounds of lean beef, season with salt only, and put it in a soup-kettle with five quarts of cold water, bring it to a boil, then set aside and simmer, closely covered for six or eight hours, or until the meat falls from the bones; strain it and set it aside until the next day, then carefully remove all the fat from the top, add a pint of cold water, one carrot cut in small pieces, one turnip ditto, one potato sliced thin, two onions in rings, five tomatoes peeled and cut up, and half a teacup of barley; bring all to a hard boil, then simmer slowly, closely covered for three hours, season to taste with pepper and salt, or leave out the barley and add one root of celery cut into very small pieces."

*Suggested Bill of Fare
for Autumn*

First Course

Julienne Soup

Second Course

Roast Chicken

Beef-steak

Lima beans

Tomatoes

Cranberry sauce

Potatoes

Sweet corn

Third Course

Sweetbreads

Green peas

Fourth Course

Charlotte Russe

Hot Pudding

Wine Sauce

Fifth Course

Fruit and Nuts



Jacobsburg Historical Society Gift Shop

By Karen L. Whitehill

If you have not visited the Society's Gift Shop recently, you are in for a surprise. The Shop has undergone an amazing transformation.



The JHS Gift Shop now features attractive displays of unique items. We continue to offer our popular JHS logo items: hats, t-shirts, golf shirts, and sweatshirts. However, an entirely new line of products have joined these old favorites. Shoppers can now select from an exceptional selection of collectibles, jewelry, candle holders, lanterns, barn stars, canvas prints, as well as woven coasters, trivets, and runners. The Gift Shop also features high quality hand-made items including red ware pottery, German stars, and beautifully knitted infinity scarves. A Rendezvous Special is now underway for stunningly-made toy PA Longrifle cap guns for children.



The transformation of our Gift Shop began earlier this year under the leadership of volunteer Kay Tomko, an experienced businesswoman. For many years, Kay and her husband, Al, were successful owners of The Cozy Barn. The Cozy Barn sold a variety of wood and pellet stoves and featured a wide array of accessories. Kay's relationship to wholesalers has enabled the Society to expand the Shop's inventory, and her business acumen has been instrumental in establishing improved accounting and inventory control protocols. The new displays and arrangements in the shop derive from Kay's retail business experience.

We are extremely excited about the new Gift Shop and encourage you to stop in to purchase that special item the next time you visit Boulton. The Shop is located on the lower level of the PA Longrifle Museum. You may visit the Gift Shop without paying the museum admission fee and members receive a 10% discount on merchandise.

44th Annual Meeting

of the Jacobsburg Historical Society

The Phoenix Room of the Holy Family Club
515 W. Mauch Chunk Street in Nazareth, Pennsylvania

Thursday, October 12, 2017

5:00 p.m. Social Hour - Appetizers & Cash Bar

6:30 p.m. Dinner & Evening Program

*Dinner is served family style, including roast beef and turkey with
filling & trimmings, salad, veggies, dessert, coffee and tea.*

Dinner with the Henry Gunsmiths

A whole new generation of members want to know the story, the “how, why, where, when, etc.,” of our Society, which was started 44 years ago. Our program will include these answers and more.

Scott Gordon, Society Archivist, will discuss new information about the Henry family from Lancaster to Boulton (and in between).

Ron Gabel, noted antique arms collector and appraiser, will discuss the importance of the Henry guns in the history of early America.

There will also be presentations about plans for future programs and activities, including new clothing and fashion displays in the 1832 J. Joseph Henry Home and some surprises for future visitor seasons.

Dress up and bring your HENRY to dinner will be another exciting feature!

Wear your “period” clothing and if you have a “Henry” gun or a gun made in one of our gunsmithing classes, take them along and proudly display them. We will also have special displays of other Henry guns and also a photo display.

Our annual membership meeting will follow with 2018 board nominations and a report on the State of the Society.

Cost: \$30 per person

Please R.S.V.P. by Weds., October 4, 2017

Email reservations to jacobsburg@rcn.com

Include your name, number attending, and phone number.

Payment will be collected at the dinner.

JACOBSTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY *presents*
MARKET FAIRE & RENDEZVOUS



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2017: 10AM - 4PM

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2017: 10AM - 3PM

ADULTS \$5.00 - Free on-site parking

MEMBERS/ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY/SCOUTS/CHILDREN 12 AND UNDER: FREE



Market Faire Vendors of 18th & 19th Century Wares

18th & 19th Century Living History Encampments

Early American Arts & Crafts Exhibits with Demonstrations

***LEATHERWORK, HORNWORK, GUNMAKING,
ROPEMAKING, OUTDOOR COOKING, SHOEMAKER***

Basket Raffle - Children's Games - Scavenger Hunt - Hands On Crafts

**The Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum, the J.J. Henry House, Summer Kitchen,
and Nicholas Hawk Gun Shop will be open during this event!**



Located at 402-403 Henry Road, Nazareth PA - Just west off the Belfast exit of Route 33

610-759-9029

WWW.JACOBSTOWNHISTORY.COM

JACOBSTOWN@RCN.COM

Help support Jacobsburg Historical Society!

**OWN OUR NEW STATE SYMBOL
THE PENNSYLVANIA LONGRIFLE**



CIRCA 1830, PA LONGRIFLE ATTRIBUTED TO THOMAS HESS

(HESS FAMILY OF GUNSMITHS IN HEIDELBERG & LYNN TOWNSHIP,
LEHIGH COUNTY; LEHIGH FURNACE AREA)

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

**40 CALIBER PERCUSSION
38 1/2" OCTAGON
SMOOTHBORE RIFLE
9 SILVER INLAYS**



***ALL PROCEEDS TO SUPPORT THE MISSION OF THE
JACOBSBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY!***

**DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2017 AT 2PM DURING
CLOSING CEREMONIES OF THE 2017 MARKET FAIRE & RENDEZVOUS.**

DO NOT NEED TO BE PRESENT TO WIN - MUST BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

**Raffle tickets will be available in the PLRM Gift Shop
throughout the season until the drawing on October 29, 2017**



A Very Special Christmas at Boulton



Open House Tour Program

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2017 FROM 11 AM – 4 PM

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2017 FROM 12 PM – 4 PM

John Joseph Henry House Tours

Visit Santa in our 1832 home beautifully decorated for Christmas. Featuring period items from five Henry generations.
Period Clothing Displays

Summer Kitchen

Christmas Décor, Moravian Stars

Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum

18th & 19th Century Original,
Handcrafted Firearms Displays

Museum Gift Shop Open

J.J. House Raffle Tickets

Join us for refreshments!

Christmas Cookies and our famous
Jacobsburg Brew!

Nicholas Hawk Gun Shop

Early American Rifle History
Gunsmithing Display and Demonstrations

Early American Craft Center

Colonial Craft Demonstrations
Pa. Longrifle Raffle Tickets

Carriage Shed Exhibit

The Doctor's Carriage

The Cutter Sleigh

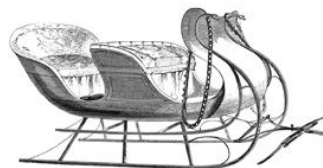
The Henry Family Carriage

Hobby Horse Bicycle

Henry Boat House Exhibit

The Henry Family Boat

The Ice Sleigh



Fun for the whole family!

Adults \$10 Children 12 & under are Free

JHS Members, Active Duty Military & Scouts are Free



Located at 402-403 Henry Road, Nazareth PA just off the Belfast exit of Route 33
Phone: 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

Gunsmith Apprentice Program

Build a fine representation of an historic
PA Longrifle from parts:
lock, stock, & barrel.

Classes available in the spring and fall.

Sundays 1:00-5:00 pm for 9 classes.

Pre-registration is required.

Instructor: Rocky Shreck: 610-533-9064.

Craft a Powder Horn

Create an Early American style powder
horn, a storage container in which our
forefathers carried gunpowder.

*Beginners: 4 classes in January
on Saturdays, from 12-5 pm.*

*Advanced: 2 classes in June
Saturday & Sunday, 9am-5pm.*

Pre-registration is required.

Instructor: Frank Willis: 908-246-8935.

Sponsored by the Honorable Co. of Horners.

Create a Leather Hunting Bag

From making the pattern to staining the
final piece!

*Classes available in the fall,
Wednesdays from 6-9 pm for 4 classes.
Pre-registration is required.*

Instructor: Frank Willis: 908-246-8935.

**For more information, please contact
Program Coordinator Frank Willis, or
visit our website, www.jacobsburghistory.com**

The Early American Craft Center at the 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 Saturday and Sunday on the third weekend of each month in July, August, September 2017.

Open for special weekend events in May, June, October, and December; Saturday 10 am - 4 pm and Sunday Noon—4:00 pm.

John Joseph Henry House Museum, Summer Kitchen, and Grounds

Noon—4:00 pm on the third Sunday of each month
In July, August, September 2017.

Open for special weekend events in May, June, October, and December; Saturday 10 am - 4 pm and Sunday Noon—4:00 pm.

Group tours are available.



Find us on Facebook!

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

www.jacobsburghistory.com



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