

The Jacobsburg Record

Spring - Summer 2019

Volume 46, Issue 2

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REVOLUTIONARY WAR LIVING HISTORY WEEKEND

Jacobsburg Historical Society is very excited to host our first American Revolutionary War Living History Weekend presented by the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment and the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. See history come alive as the 6th Pa. and the 1st Pa. present the School of the Soldier with marching, drills, camp life, open hearth cooking, a rifles of the Revolution display, children's colonial games and a field surgeon display. There will be sutlers of colonial wares, mead tastings with the Colony Meadery, and food provided by V&C Food Services.

The Boulton Historic Site will be open to the public on Saturday May 18 and Sunday May 19 from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM for this very special event. Adult admission is \$7.00 with free on-site parking. Children 12 and under, JHS members, active duty military, and scouts are free. Fun for the whole family!

Our Annual Plant Sale will also be on Saturday, May 18 from 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM behind the J. Joseph Henry House near the Craft Barn on Schoeneck Avenue. We will have a wide variety of perennials, annuals, and house plants. This is a great fundraiser for the JHS Gardens! Are your plants pushing you out of the house? Our Garden Committee welcomes donations!

Sponsored by:





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.

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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
Scott Gordon, Editor
The Jacobsburg Record

Upcoming Events...

Revolutionary War Weekend

Saturday and Sunday, May 18-19, 2019, 10am-4pm
 6th Pa. & 1st Pa. Regiments presents the School of the Soldier. Rev War living history encampment; marching, drills, camp life, open hearth cooking, children’s colonial games, rifle display, field surgeon display & sutlers

Annual Plant Sale: 9am Saturday

Step Outdoors Lehigh Valley at SteelStacks, Bethlehem PA

Saturday and Sunday, June 1–2, 2019
 Saturday 10am–5pm and Sunday 10am–4pm
 Come visit the JHS Educational Display including Early American Craft activities!

Basket Weaving Workshop

Early American Craft Center
 Saturday, June 15, 2019, 9:30am–4pm
 Pre-registration Required

World War II Living History Weekend

Saturday and Sunday, June 22-23, 2019
 Tour Allied & German camps, see period vehicles and displays, meet with WWII Veterans.
 Battle Reenactment— WWII Vendors – Music – Food

Dixon’s Gunmakers Fair, Kempton PA

Friday-Sunday, July 26–28, 2019
 Come visit the JHS Educational Display!
 Friday and Saturday, 9am–5pm and Sunday 9am–3pm

Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum

Open to the Public 12pm–4pm
 Saturday & Sunday, July 20 & 21, 2019
 Saturday & Sunday, August 17 & 18, 2019
 Saturday & Sunday, Sept. 21 & 22, 2019

1832 J. Joseph Henry House Museum, Summer Kitchen & Grounds

Open to the Public 12pm–4pm
 Sunday, July 21, 2019
 Sunday, August 18, 2019
 Sunday, Sept. 22, 2019

Past Events

Looking Back on Winter 2019

Eighteenth-Century Artisan Show Country Cupboard, Lewisburg PA Friday & Saturday, February 1-2, 2019

Dave Ehrig along with Amy & Larry Gular had a wonderful time sharing our beautiful Boulton Historic Site and all we have to offer to thousands of visitors at this years show. We also loved seeing so many of our friends and fellow JHS members at the show!

Whitetail Deer Classic Banquet Saturday, February 16, 2019

Joe & Bobbie DiGerlando and Paul Lopresti had a fun evening representing JHS again at the Whitetail Deer Classic Banquet. This event is a major fundraiser for the Northampton County Youth Field Day foundation. The NC Youth Field Day is held the first Saturday in June each year at the Stockertown Rod & Gun Club. This is a FREE day of “hands on” education in the joys of outdoor sports for kids aged seven to fifteen and their parents. Paul Lopresti is a proud supporter of this event and assists the youth with shooting a muzzleloader.

St. John’s UCC Wild Game Dinner Saturday, March 2, 2019

Joe & Bobbie DiGerlando and Paul Lopresti represented JHS at this annual event at St. John’s UCC. They enjoyed sharing information about the Boulton Historic Site and the society. Their display highlighted the many crafts that can be made in our Early American Craft classes.



The Henry Family in the American Revolution

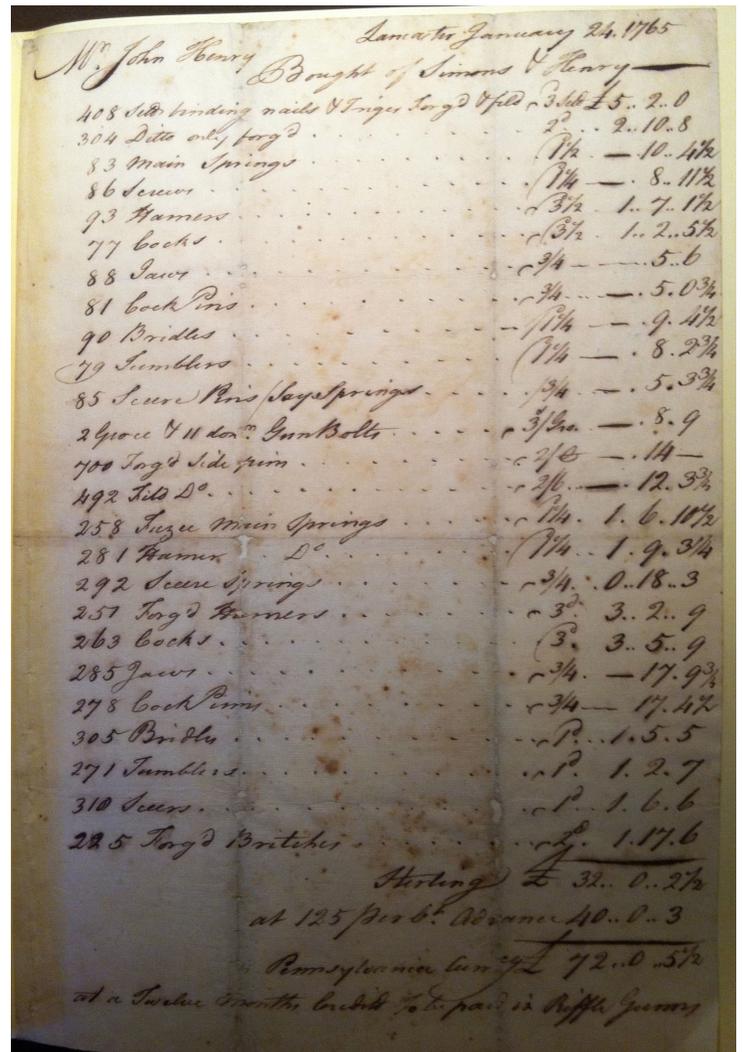
Scott Paul Gordon, Lehigh University

William Henry of Lancaster (1729-1786) and his brother, John Henry (d. 1777), contributed substantially to the patriot cause during the American Revolution. So did two of William Henry's sons, William Henry Jr. (1757-1821) and John J. Henry (1758-1811). This article attempts to present what we know about this service. Considerable misunderstanding persists about William Henry's activities during this period. His revolutionary service involved high level administrative service: he was not producing arms (had not since 1760) and had no military commission. His brother John, however, was a gunsmith and an officer during this period. Little information about John Henry has appeared in print.

John Henry of Lancaster. In June 1776, John Henry was serving as a captain of a company in the First Battalion of Associators in Lancaster commanded by Colonel George Ross. The local militia association had been authorized by the Lancaster County Committee of Observation and Inspection in May 1775. Companies could contain up to 100 men and multiple companies formed battalions. Few details about John Henry's military service have emerged, except for a few receipts from when he was reimbursed for expenses of his company. Indeed, the only additional information comes from a letter that his daughter Elizabeth wrote on July 25, 1836 to her cousin, the gunsmith J. Joseph Henry at Boulton. Written nearly sixty years after her father's death, this extraordinary letter describes John Henry's revolutionary service: "My father was Captain and com[m]anded three companies and was gone with his men and so much trouble and got the camp fever from the Soldiers and died with it. Mamma often said, 'Johnny Henry you are giving all your work to the War and get no pay.' His answer was, 'We gain Liberty, pay day will come.'"

John Henry was the younger brother of William Henry of Lancaster. His birth date is unknown. He married Elizabeth Russell (d. 1833), who seems to have been considerably younger than he. They had three children: William (1770-1846), Elizabeth (1772-1840), and Charlotte (1775-1859). Elizabeth and Charlotte lived out their lives as single women in Lancaster and are buried in its Anglican St. James Cemetery. In the 1790s William had opened a shop in Lancaster, partnering with George Moore, but by 1800 he had traveled west to establish himself as a trader at Detroit and Fort Michilimackinac. Later William settled at Baltimore. John Henry himself worked as a gunsmith. It is possible that his brother William trained him before he left for England in 1760. In 1762, John Henry purchased the second lot in from Penn Square (#126) on East King Street and he worked and lived there until his death. His brother lived on the other side of Penn Square, just behind the public market.

Material that can help us glimpse John Henry's activities as a gunsmith survives in the Henry Family Papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In January 1765, for instance, John Henry purchased from Simon & Henry—his brother's hardware shop—a large number of gun parts. He was given credit for a year, which he was to pay off by supplying the firm with "Rifle Gunns." He seems to have flourished as a gunsmith. In 1772 Henry delivered a silver mounted rifle for John Inglis (1708-1775), a West Indies merchant and a founder of the College of Philadelphia (now



John Henry's Account with Simon & Henry, 1765
(Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware)

the University of Pennsylvania), for which he charged £8.1.6. In June 1773, Henry left Lancaster for Detroit. His nephew, John J. Henry, not yet fifteen, accompanied him. He spent the end of June and half of July selling rifles. His diary seems to record selling 35 rifles, most at £7 or £8. His travel cost him £37 and he earned about £242. He seems to have been back in Lancaster by August.

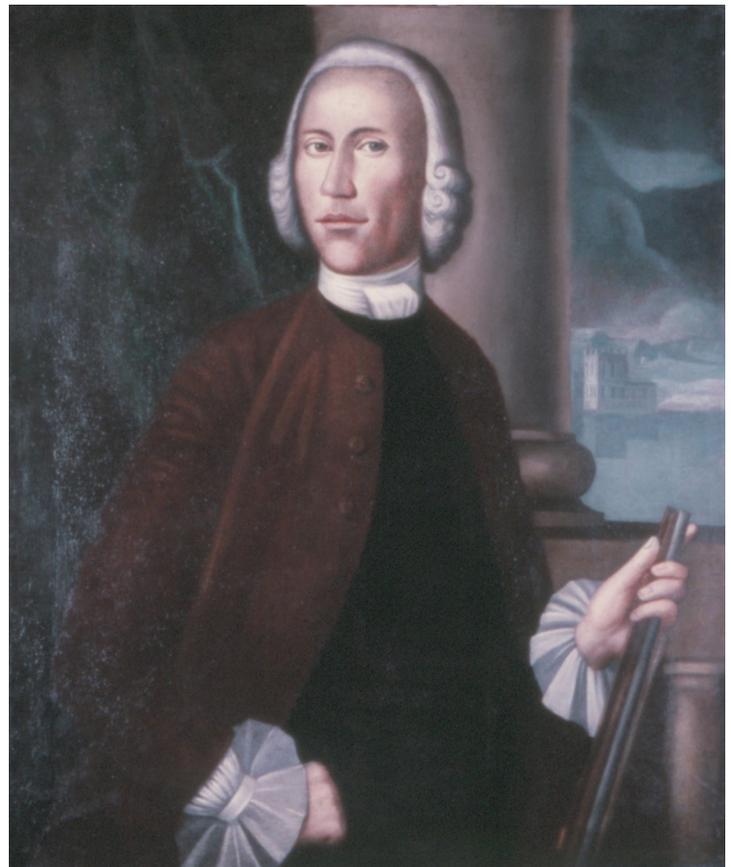
Two surviving accounts (produced after he died) reveal that in the following years John Henry did considerable work for McComb & Company and for Georg Rathvon (1747-1799), a local gunsmith. For McComb & Company between August 1773 and August 1774, Henry supplied seven rifles (at £7 each) and did repair work on various types of guns. He cleaned and repaired locks, re-stocked rifles, hardened hammers, and straightened, cut, and ground gun parts. For Rathvon, Henry worked on rifles, smooth rifles, and muskets between December 1774 and February 1777.

John Henry, like his brother, was an early patriot as tensions grew with Britain in the mid-1770s. In May 1775 the Lancaster County Committee of Observation and Inspection asked Henry “to provide a Mould for Casting Bullets of different sizes to be ready for such Troops as may have occasion to march from this County,” and in June of that year he was chosen to sit on the Committee itself. The Committee gave Henry the job of valuing a batch of rifles before they were sent off to continental troops. He continued to work as a gunsmith. In November 1775, the County Committee named Henry among other county riflemakers who must “lay by all other kind of work and begin to make Muskets & Bayonets for this County” until March 1, 1776. He and his workmen were required “make & furnish as great a quantity of Muskets & Bayonets as he possibly can in that time” and “deliver them to the Commissioners & Assessors of this County or to this Committee.” In March 1776, John Henry joined with Jacob Dickert (1740-1822) to build a grinding and boring mill on land in Manheim Township, Lancaster County.

By June 1776, as we have seen, John Henry was a captain of a company in the First Battalion of Associators in Lancaster. He survived less than a year in the service of the new nation. He was dead by early 1777. His widow Elizabeth was given legal power to administer his estate and an inventory of his possessions was completed on May 26, 1777. The inventory, which stretches over six pages, reveals the tools that a working gunsmith needed: hand saws, vices, a large bellows, an anvil, chisels, knives, files, stocking planes, “tongs and a little shovel,” and presses. And Henry had a large stock of components as well: screw plates, rifle barrels, musket locks, 30 rifle locks, 5 dozen unspecified gun locks, 30 sets of rammer pipes, 43 pounds of “old and new Brass,” and 400 feet of planks (stocks) of maple and walnut. He had “5 old pistols” (valued at only at 10 shillings), perhaps expecting to salvage some parts. A “new barrel rough stock’d with one mounting” (valued at £2.15) suggests that his military service had interrupted his work. Other items in the inventory reveal the level of comfort in which the Henrys lived. Rugs, china bowls and plates, silver spoons and teaspoons, a half dozen Delph plates, a couch, a looking glass, several books, and a map and a “wall piece” (a painting, valued at £7) filled their home on King Street.

The inventory also valued “1 Negroe Man Jemmy” at £225. The man who fought to “gain Liberty” for himself and for his family, then, kept an enslaved man to help him with the hard labor of gunsmithing.

William Henry of Lancaster. William Henry became the commissary of military stores for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania In August 1777. Six months later, in April 1778, the Congress’s Board of War appointed Henry the superintendent of arms and military accoutrements for the Continental army. He earned this appointment, Horatio Gates wrote, by repairing “without much Aid from the Public in the Course of the Winter ... three Times the Number of Arms & ma[king] as many Accoutrements as the whole of the other Persons employed by Congress in these Branches within this District put together.” George Washington was “exceedingly glad ... that so active a Man as Mr Henry is universally represented to be” had accepted the position. Throughout 1778 Henry also supplied shoes and boots to the Continental army. Washington reported in January that “a Mr Henry of Lancaster” had offered to “contract for one, or two hundred thousand pair of shoes, annually, to be paid for in raw hides.” On the basis of this performance Henry was named commissary of hides for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland on August 5, 1779. Competence was a rare commodity among those responsible for supplying Washington’s army, and by proving himself competent Henry became, as Whitfield Bell said, “one of the most influential and responsible men in Lancaster County.”



William Henry of Lancaster in 1756, painted by Benjamin West. When West painted this portrait, Henry was a young gunsmith. Within a few years, he would leave this trade to become a merchant, partnered with Joseph Simon. (Philadelphia History Museum at the Atwater-Kent)

Such appointments did not exhaust Henry's many responsibilities. He had served on Lancaster County's Committee of Observation and Inspection during 1774 and 1775 and was a member of Pennsylvania's first assembly elected under the new 1776 state constitution. Henry contributed significantly to this controversial assembly's

The State of Pennsylvania to
William Henry Esq

No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Value
1	To Cash paid Jacob Dickert for receipt for 3000 muskets	3000	musquets	1397 0 0
2	Ditto George Friedrich Tenet 10 Rifles 6 Musquets	16		285 0 0
3	Ditto Jacob Meppanath 34 Rifles 8 Musquets	42		595 0 0
4	Ditto Peter Gordon 51 Rifles 22 d.	73		1693 0 0
5	Ditto Jacob Wray 20 Rifles 33 d.	23		820 0 0
6	Ditto Michael Wilbur 33 Rifles 41 d.	36		1812 0 0
7	Ditto Henry Buchanan 3 Rifles 3 d.	3		135 0 0
8	Ditto John Miller 19 Rifles 12 d.	22		878 0 0
9	Ditto Jacob Weisbrians amung Rand Daymelt			7 10 0
10	Ditto Paul Spatzinger 24 musq 15 d.	24		190 10 0
11	Ditto Paul Owen 3 Rifles 24 musq	3		387 0 0
12	Ditto Long Macks amung			6 10 0
13	Ditto John Hooper 1 Rifle 1 musq	1		29 0 0
14	Ditto Isaac Kups 2 Musquets 1 Bayn	2		71 10 0
15	Ditto Friedrich Guze 10 Rifles 1 musq	10		157 10 0
16	Ditto Peter Hooper 3 Rifles 23 Musquets	3		130 0 0
17	Ditto Peter Mandelius acc 2 d. Henry Spumathalla			115 10 0
18	Ditto 1 musq 1 Bayn 6 Bayn Schaffer			8 10 0
19	Ditto 1 d. 10 Peter Dehavan			9 0 0
20	Ditto 20 for 150 fets Albrechtung			168 15 0
21	Ditto amung 10 Rianah Welfe			6 0 0
22	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Bayn 10 Beck Schamer			7 10 0
23	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Metcher Hill			7 2 6
24	Ditto 2 Musquets John Grauff			114 10 0
25	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Bayn 10 Henry Spumathalla			6 10 0
26	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Peter Dehavan			11 7 6
27	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Bayn 10 Henry Spumathalla			4 15 0
28	Ditto 1 Musq 10 Bayn 10 John Grauff			3 10 0
29	Ditto 1 d. 10 10 Bayn 10			235 0 0
30	Ditto 1 d. 10 10 Bayn 10			3 5 0
31	Ditto 1 d. 10 10 Bayn 10			6 0 0
	Concluded			£ 8924 15 0

First page of an account of arms procured by William Henry for the State of Pennsylvania during 1777 or 1778. Similar accounts survive documenting Henry's procurement activities for the United States. (Pennsylvania State Archives)

early legislation, drafting bills for a militia law and for collecting fines from non-Associators. He left the Assembly and returned to Lancaster after May 1777 to be with his son, John J. Henry, who had been injured in the 1775 assault on Quebec (see opposite page). William Henry was appointed treasurer of Lancaster County in 1777. In this position, he was responsible for collecting and transferring vast sums of money raised through taxes and fines (he sent £1,587,147.6.3 to state treasurer David Rittenhouse, for instance, in one eleven-month period). After the war, Henry was elected to the Continental Congress, where he served from 1784-1786.

William Henry did not make any arms during this period. As a high-level procurement officer for both state and continental forces, he did supply arms for troops. He also supplied shoes, hats, flour, and other items. He did not produce any of these things. In fact, it would have been illegal for him to do so given the positions that he held. He purchased all these items (including guns), or had them made by others, and then disbursed them to state and continental troops. William Henry had not worked as a gunsmith since about 1760, when he left Lancaster for London to establish relationships that would support the new hardware firm of Simon & Henry. He seems to have become wealthy as a merchant, which enabled him to have the leisure to accept the many public positions that he held during the Revolution.

Nor did Henry possess a military commission during the American Revolution. Earlier writers, most notably Francis Jordan, Jr., in his *Life of William Henry of Lancaster* (1910), sometimes referred to William Henry of Lancaster as "Colonel William Henry." Their confusion may have come from mistaking William Henry of Lancaster with another William Henry, who in these years was County Lieutenant of Philadelphia (and outlived William Henry of Lancaster by several years). The Delaware Indian Gelelemend (or Killbuck), who adopted William Henry's name, was referred to as "Colonel Henry" or "Colonel William Henry" and this, too, may have caused some confusion. But William Henry of Lancaster had no military rank during the American Revolution.



Ann Henry of Lancaster in 1756, painted by Benjamin West. (Philadelphia History Museum at the Atwater-Kent)

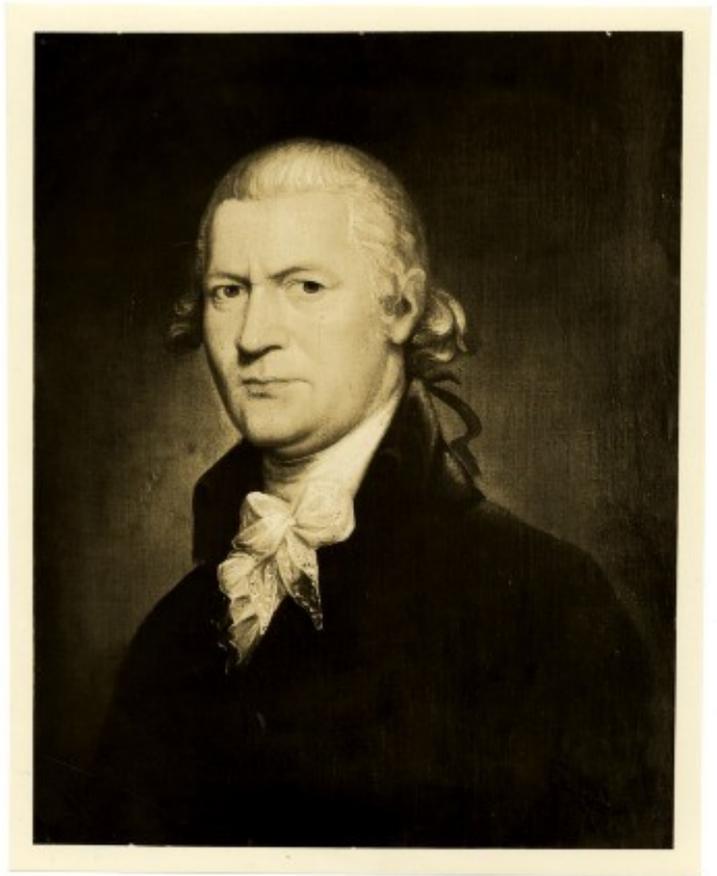
As financially acute as William Henry was his wife, Ann. Ann Henry must have been a remarkably intelligent woman. When William Henry died in December 1786—he was only 57—she took over his substantial duties as treasurer of Lancaster County for several years. When Pennsylvania’s government fled Philadelphia and established itself in Lancaster in June 1777, Ann Henry opened her home to patriots. Both Thomas Paine, the author of *Common Sense* (1776), and Pennsylvania’s treasurer David Rittenhouse lived on the second floor of the Henry house. John J. Henry, recuperating at home, found Paine grossly lazy and slovenly. While Rittenhouse was “employing his hours in the duties of his office,” Paine would be “snoring away his precious time in his easy chair.” Both Ann and William Henry were “surprised” by his laziness and were later disgusted, when Paine’s post-revolutionary writings revealed his irreligion, that they had welcomed him into their home.

John J. Henry. In 1775 William Henry of Lancaster’s second son, John Joseph Henry (he went by “John”), joined a company of Lancaster riflemen hurrying to support George Washington’s troops in Cambridge. “Mr. Henry, Junior, has followed the troops to Canada without leave,” Edward Hand noted in October 1775: “Nothing but a perfect loose to his feelings will tame his rambling desire.” John J. Henry was sixteen. He had accompanied his uncle John Henry on a trip to Detroit in summer 1773 (see above). It seems likely that his father (and uncle) expected the boy to become a trader, or merchant, or a gunsmith. But John J. Henry had returned from Detroit alone, earlier than expected, to Lancaster. He seems to have been restless and desired a life different than that proposed to him by his father.

In September 1775, Washington ordered this company to join Benedict Arnold on a secret mission to attack Quebec by means of an overland route through the Maine and Canadian wilderness. The men knew they would confront obstacles: cutting their own path through 270 miles of wilderness and carrying enough supplies to sustain over one thousand men for (what they thought would be only) a month. The journey proved to be more difficult and take much longer than anybody predicted. On October 20, the day Washington expected the expedition to reach Quebec, it was over one hundred miles away and starving: much food had spoiled and one company had turned back, taking more than their share of supplies. Men began to starve and freeze to death and others died of injuries incurred while they trudged through bogs or their boats broke in the swollen rivers’ rapids. Only about six hundred men arrived at the French settlements just south of Quebec in November. On the night of December 31, 1775, these men made an unsuccessful assault on Quebec. During this, the enemy killed General Richard Montgomery, who had marched from Montreal to Quebec to join Arnold. The French captured and imprisoned the survivors of the assault, including Henry. His memoir of the expedition (see p. 9), published only in 1812, after his death, remains an important source for historians.

Henry remained a prisoner in Quebec for much of 1776. He and his fellow prisoners departed there on August 10 and Henry did not arrive back in Lancaster until October. But two months after he returned to Lancaster, a crippling physical disorder, which he believed that he contracted while imprisoned in Quebec, resurfaced to leave him permanently disabled. Henry had hoped for a career as a soldier. His bravery on the march to Quebec convinced Daniel Morgan, who captained a company of Virginia rifleman on the expedition, to promise Henry “a captaincy in the Virginia-line” when they returned. When his injury made this impossible, Henry studied law with Lancaster lawyer Stephen Chambers and was admitted to the bar in February 1785. He practiced as a lawyer and then, in 1793, Governor Thomas Mifflin appointed John J. Henry as president judge of Pennsylvania’s second district, which included Lancaster, York, and Dauphin counties.

Henry served as a judge until 1811. The injury he suffered during his revolutionary services left him unable at times to attend court, and Pennsylvania republicans tried to impeach him, claiming that his inability to perform his duties justified such an extreme measure. Henry (and others) considered the impeachment to be a political attack by republican radicals on a stalwart Federalist judge. In the end, the Pennsylvania legislature was unwilling to remove from office this veteran who, as one said, had “grown old in the service of his country.” Henry died in April 1811, a few weeks after resigning his office.



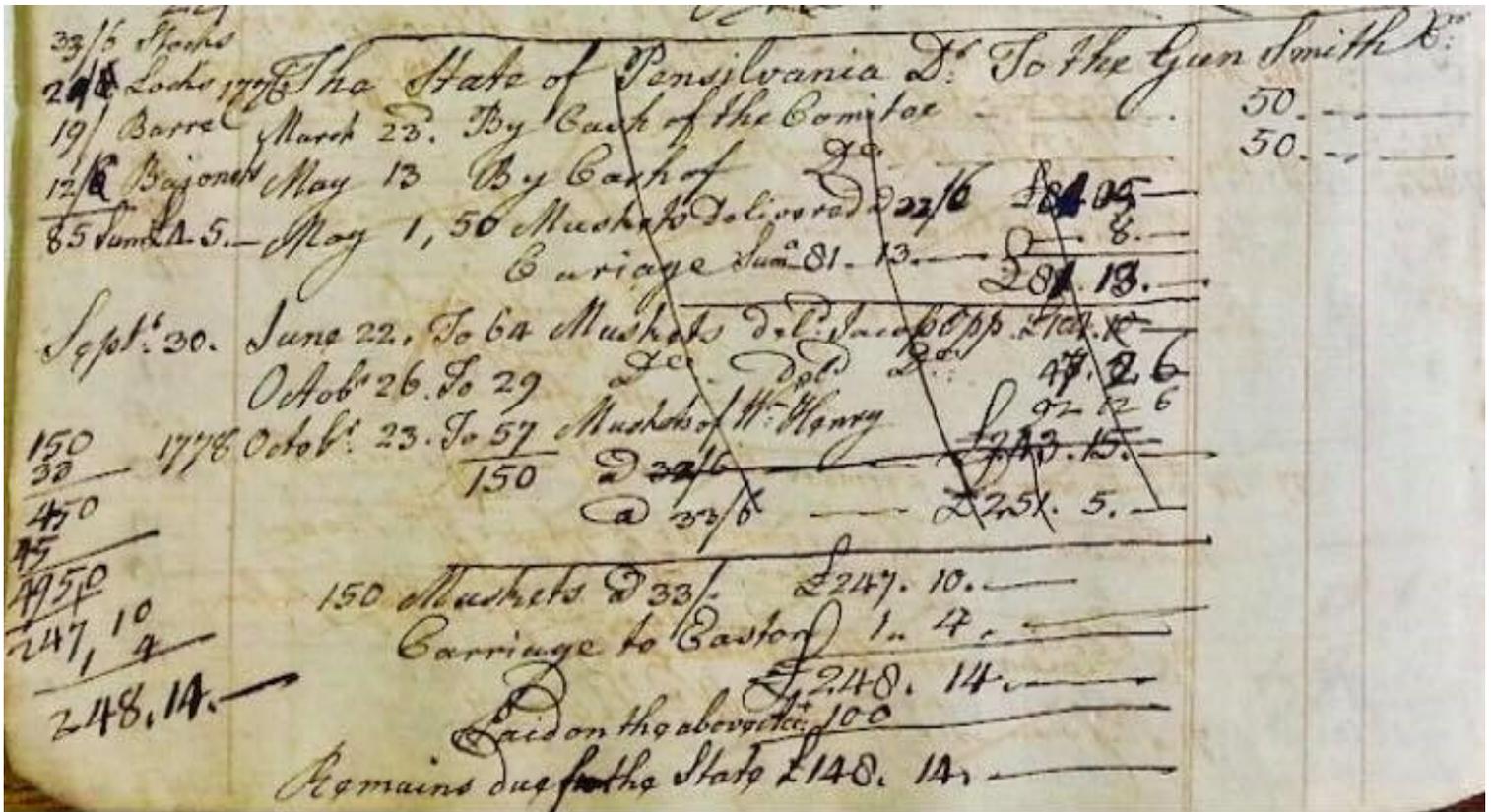
Judge John. J. Henry, painted by his brother,
Benjamin West Henry.
(Philadelphia History Museum at the Atwater-Kent)

William Henry, Jr. William Henry, Jr., the eldest son of William Henry of Lancaster, was apprenticing as a gunsmith as the crisis between Britain and America intensified. He had been sent to the Moravian community of Lititz in 1771, when he was thirteen, to learn the gunsmithing trade under Andreas Albrecht. In August 1776, after Henry got in some trouble with a girl, Moravian authorities moved him to Christiansbrunn (or Christian's Spring), a small community two miles west of Nazareth. Christiansbrunn was populated mostly by master craftsmen and boys learning trades such as shoemaker, tailor, brewer, and farmer. There was also a very small gunshop at Christiansbrunn, supervised by Albrecht's old apprentice, Christian Oerter. Oerter, though not yet thirty, was desperately ill. He died six months after Henry arrived. In April 1777, at the young age of twenty, William Henry, Jr. took over the Christiansbrunn gunshop.

Oerter had entered into a contract with Pennsylvania that obligated the small Christiansbrunn gunshop to supply 500 stand of arms (a "stand" meant a musket and a bayonet). Moravian bookkeepers began to call Christiansbrunn's gunshop a "gunmaking manufactory" rather than, as they had before, a "gunstocking shop"—giving a sense of the enlarged size of the operation that Oerter (briefly) and Henry supervised. Moravian authorities reassigned some apprentices to help with the work. Henry recalled in 1801 the arrangements that he inherited twenty-five years earlier. "I had spent better than three years at Christian

Spring," he wrote, "where Br. Oerter, the former master workman, then myself with four, five, and some times six hands were employ'd in the work in the finishing 500 stand of Arms for the State and where I had in that time more than one thousand stand [of] Arms to repair for the U States army, besides various other parts of the Military accoutrements were made, in the midst of war, tumult, and surrounding danger."

William Henry, Jr. spent these revolutionary years producing or repairing arms for both state and continental forces. Oerter had delivered 50 muskets by May 13, 1776, and the Christiansbrunn shop—now run by Henry—delivered 150 more muskets by October 1778. These were delivered for the use of Pennsylvania's soldiers. During this time, too, William Henry, Jr. did work for his father, who was superintendent of arms and military accoutrements for the Continental army. William Henry of Lancaster kept careful records of all the gunsmiths that he paid for the work they did in producing or repairing arms for the United States. One such inventory of Henry's disburseals "for repairing of Arms," probably dating from 1778, includes a payment of £73.19.0 to "William Henry, Junior." Nearly all the other men on the list—Jacob Dickert, Peter Reazor, Jacob Messersmith, Peter Gonter, George Frederick Fainot—were Lancaster County gunsmiths. This work is surely what William Henry Jr. meant when he recollected in 1801 that he "had in that time more than one thousand stand [of] Arms to repair for the U States army" (in addition to fulfilling the musket contract that Oerter had made with Pennsylvania).



This entry in a daybook kept by Moravian authorities in the Upper Places (the "Upper Places" included Christian's Spring) records the delivery of arms from the Christian's Spring gunshop to the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the payments received and the outstanding debt. (Moravian Archives, Bethlehem)



William Henry, Jr. (unknown painter). After working during the Revolution in the Christian's Spring gunshop, he settled in nearby Nazareth and opened a gunshop there.

Two generations of the Henry family, then, served in various capacities during the American Revolution. William Henry of Lancaster worked to supply the troops as superintendent of arms and military accoutrements for the Continental army and as commissary of military stores for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His brother, John Henry, produced and repaired arms as a working gunsmith and captained several companies of Lancaster associators, dying of camp fever while with his soldiers. William Henry, Jr., like his uncle John, produced and repaired arms for both Pennsylvania and United States troops. And his brother, John J. Henry, volunteered early and fought in the assault on Quebec. He suffered from the injuries from his revolutionary service for the rest of his life.

Both William Henry, Jr., and John J. Henry continued to serve the new nation. John Henry, as we've seen, became a district judge. His brother William was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in Northampton County. After the Fries Rebellion of 1799, William Henry presided over the trials that condemned the tax rebels to death. (President John Adams later pardoned them.) Both men were fierce Federalists, committed to a strong central federal government and opposed to the republicans and Thomas Jefferson. The Henry brothers believed that partisan politics motivated the repeated delays that left the estate of their patriot father, William Henry of Lancaster, tied up in the courts more than 25 years after his death.

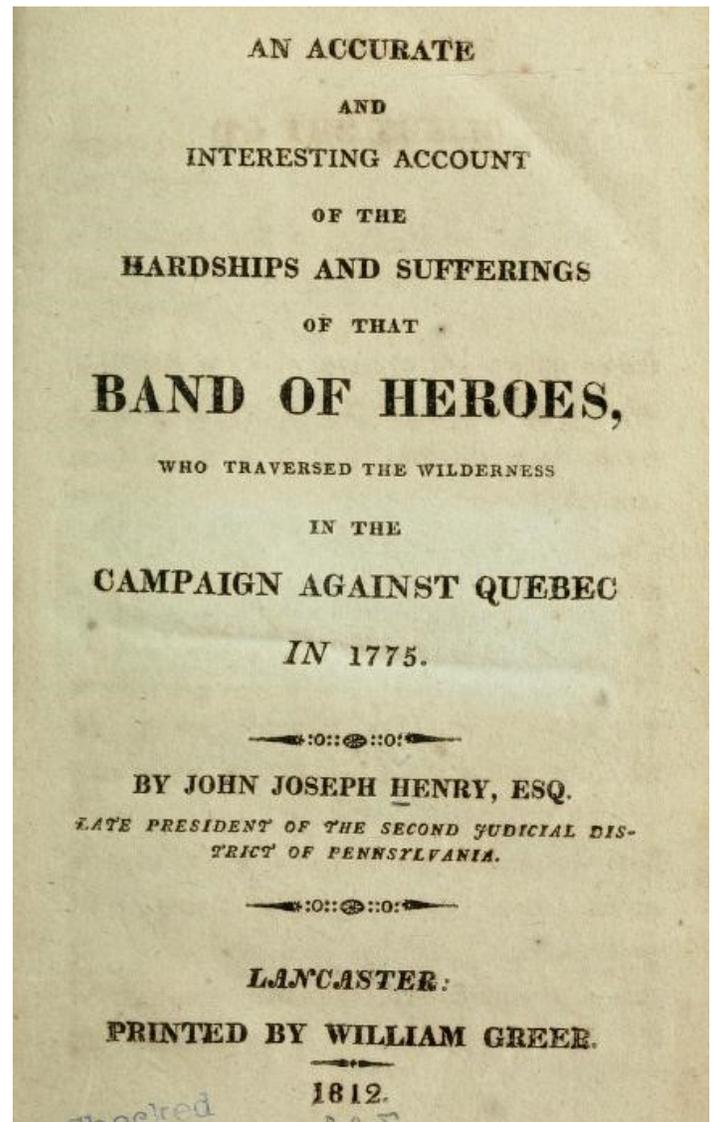
Sources:

John Henry: The Henry Family Papers at Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Henry to J. Joseph Henry, July 25, 1836, Henry Family Papers, 1758–1909, Acc. No. 1209, Hagley Museum and Library; Minutes of the Lancaster County Committee of Observation and Inspection; John Henry Inventory, Lancaster County Historical Society.

William Henry: The material in this section derives from Scott Paul Gordon, "The Ambitions of William Henry," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 136, no. 2 (2012): 253-84.

John J. Henry: The material in this section derives from Scott Paul Gordon, "The Trials of John Joseph Henry: The Politics of 'Revolutionary Services' in Jeffersonian Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania History* 85, no. 3 (2018): 333- 61.

William Henry, Jr.: The material in this section derives from Scott Paul Gordon and Robert Paul Lienemann, "The Gunmaking Trade in Bethlehem, Christiansbrunn, and Nazareth: Opportunity and Constraint in Managed Moravian Economies, 1750–1800," *The Journal of Moravian History* 16, no. 1 (2016): 1-44.



John J. Henry's account of his revolutionary service in 1775 was published in 1812 after his death.

Serving Up History
Universal Waffle Recipe

This recipe was submitted by Isabella Dove Thomas, the great-great granddaughter of Matthew Schropp Henry, the youngest son of William Henry II of Nazareth.

The recipe is attributed to Sarah Anna Plum (1855-1943), who married one of M. S. Henry's sons, William Henry (1853-1942). This William Henry, who lived out his long life in Haddonfield, New Jersey, had six children— including Isabella Dove Thomas's grandmother, Isabella Jennie Henry (1890-1979).

We are grateful to Isabella Dove Thomas for preserving this recipe and allowing us to print it here.

Universal Waffle Recipe

**2 cups flour
2 cups milk
2 eggs, beaten separately
1 tsp. salt
3 tsp. baking powder
4 tbsp. melted butter**

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt into a mixing bowl.

Beat egg yolks & add milk.

Slowly blend into flour mixture, beating until perfectly smooth.

Add melted butter and fold in the stiffly-beaten egg whites.

Place on hot griddle.

Time to Renew Your JHS Membership!

MAKE HISTORY LIVE AT BOULTON - BECOME A MEMBER TODAY!

Thank you to all of our members that have already renewed for the 2019 season!

We are an all-volunteer organization and we would love to have YOU take part in our programs and volunteer your time with us. All of our events, activities, educational programs, and outreach efforts are provided by volunteers giving generously of their precious time and resources. We provide programs for churches, schools, community groups, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and we participate in many other types of outreach events.

Annual Member Benefits

Our members enjoy free admission to our Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum, the John Joseph Henry House Museum, Summer Kitchen and Grounds including the Nicholas Hawk Gunshop.

Members also enjoy free admission to our events; **Museum Season Opening Weekend** in May; our two annual Living History Events: **WWII Weekend** in June; **Market Faire & Rendezvous** in October; and our very special end of year Open House, **Christmas at Boulton** in December.

Corporate and Sponsor level members also receive recognition in our public event programs and on our website.

Annual subscription to our newsletter, **The Jacobsburg Record**

Members receive regular communications about our special events, programs, and craft classes.

10% discount in the museum gift shop on select JHS Logo items and an invitation to our annual meeting of the Jacobsburg Historical Society.

Jacobsburg Historical Society runs on **VOLUNTEERS!**

Please consider becoming a volunteer. We have many areas of interest including Genealogy, Henry History, Local History, Gardening, Docents for the John Joseph Henry House and the PA Longrifle Museum, Early American Craft Education, Event Coordinators, Gift Shop and so much more!

Please indicate your areas of interest below:

Jacobsburg Historical Society Membership Form

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone/Cell Number _____

Email * _____

** By providing your email address you are authorizing Jacobsburg Historical Society to add your email to our electronic distribution list for future newsletters, upcoming events, special programs and craft classes.*

Additional Members' Names: _____

Complete this membership form and return with your check or credit card information to:

Jacobsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 345
Nazareth, PA 18064

Make History Live at the Boulton Historic Site Become a Member Today!

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$45.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime (Individual) | \$500.00 |
| Lifetime free admission to Museums/Events | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron | \$75.00 |
| 4 Season Passes for Museums/Events | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate | \$100.00 |
| 6 Season Passes for Museums/Events | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | \$250.00 |
| 10 Season Passes for Museums/Events | |

Support us with a donation!

- Amount of Gift \$ _____
- My Company matches. Form is enclosed.
- Special Instructions: _____

This gift is in honor/memory of: _____

Please send an acknowledgement to: _____

Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Check# _____ Visa MasterCard AMEX

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date MO/Year _____

Signature _____ 3 Digit Code _____

WWW.JACOBSTURGHISTORY.COM

Volunteer Opportunities Available in our Museum Gift Shop!

Jacobsburg Historical Society is seeking friendly, history-loving volunteers to help us in our beautiful, expanded Museum Gift Shop during our special event weekends in May through December!

Museum Gift Shop Volunteers will be greeting our visitors, collecting admissions, and assisting with gift shop sales.

For more information about event dates and hours available, please send us an email to Jacobsburg@rcn.com.

Jacobsburg Historical Society PRESENTS

Revolutionary War Weekend



SEE HISTORY COME ALIVE!



Rev War Encampment
School of the Soldier
Marching & Drills
Field Surgeon Display
Open Hearth Cooking
Children's Colonial Games
Music • Food • Mead

FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

May 18 & 19, 2019

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 10AM - 4PM

Admission: \$7.00

**CHILDREN 12 & UNDER FREE
JHS MEMBERS, SCOUTS & ACTIVE
DUTY MILITARY FREE**



The Pennsylvania Longrifle Museum will be open Sat. & Sun. 10am - 4pm!

*The 1832 J. Joseph Henry House Museum will be open Sat. 10am - 4pm & Sun. 12 - 4pm!
Annual Plant Sale - Saturday 9am-1pm*

Sponsored by: 

Located just off the Belfast exit of Route 33 at 402-403 Henry Road, Nazareth PA
Office: 610-759-9029 WWW.JACOBSBURGHISTORY.COM Email: jacobsburg@rcn.com

Jacobsburg Historical Society Presents

WORLD WAR II LIVING HISTORY WEEKEND

Saturday, June 22, 2019

9:00am - 5:00pm

Rain or Shine

Sunday, June 23, 2019

9:00am - 3:00pm

Music **WWII** **Food**
Vendors

Tour Allied & German Camps

Battle **Meet & Talk to**
Reenactment **WWII Veterans**

Period Military & Non-Military
Vehicle Displays

ADULTS \$7.00 CHILDREN 12 & UNDER FREE
JHS MEMBERS, ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY,
AND SCOUTS IN UNIFORM FREE

PA LONGRIFLE MUSEUM & J. JOSEPH HENRY HOUSE
OPEN SAT 10AM-4PM & SUN 12-4PM

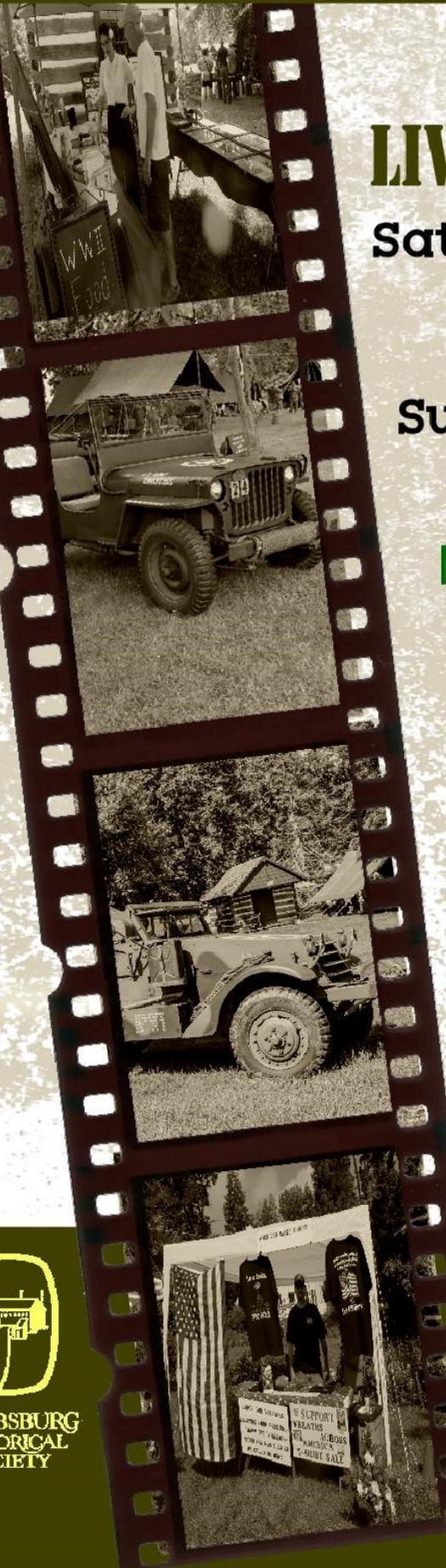
Boulton Historic Site & Jacobsburg Historical Society

Located at 402 Henry Road, Nazareth PA

Just off the Belfast Exit of Route 33

For more information, please visit our website

WWW.JACOBSBURGHISTORY.COM



Help Support Jacobsburg Historical Society!

THE PENNSYLVANIA LONGRIFLE

BUILT BY MASTER GUNSMITH ROCKY SCHRECK



\$5 PER TICKET

OR

\$20 FOR 5 TICKETS

**INCLUDES
POWDER HORN BY
FRANK WILLIS
OCTOBER COUNTRY BAG
YESTERYER GUN SLEEVE**



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

**DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2019 AT 2PM DURING
CLOSING CEREMONIES OF THE 2019 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 27, 2019**

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
Sundays, 12 - 5 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 2019.

Open for special 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 2019.

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

Group tours are available.

*Please contact the Society Office at 610-759-9029
or email jacobsburg@rcn.com to schedule a visit.*



Find us on Facebook!

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

www.jacobsburghistory.com



Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Easton, PA
Permit No. 10

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Jacobsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 345
Nazareth, PA 18064

