

Figure 1, Map showing location of Northumberland with respect to other gun making centers.



Figure 2, Model of Fort Augusta at the Northumberland Historical Society

JACOB MARKLEY-- A FRONTIER GUNSMITH

by Edward Flanagan

Jacob Markley and his ledger with the entry for John Brady's pair of pistols in 1799 are unique in that the pistols can be traced to an entry in a gunsmith's ledger in the 18th century. There are English examples that can be traced from accounts to the original owners because some of the English makers are still in business and maintain their records. To my knowledge, no other early American arm can be traced to a gunsmith's ledger, as there are very few surviving gunsmith ledgers. Often pistols from this period are considered rare, but gunsmith's ledgers are extremely rare with only five known today from this period. This presentation follows on my paper published in *ASAC Bulletin 84 Spring 2001* which was a detailed analysis of the gunsmith Anthony Fricker's ledger.

Jacob Markley worked the last quarter of the 18th century, while Anthony Fricker worked in the first quarter of the 19th century. Markley worked in Northumberland County and Fricker worked in Womelsdorf, Berks County. Northumberland County had only been organized in 1772 in contrast to Berks County, which was organized in 1752. The Northumberland area was still frontier when compared to the settled area where Fricker worked.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland County is located on the Susquehanna River where the west branch and the north branch join. It extends south along the East Side of the river to below Sunberry, the county seat. The town of Northumberland where Markley worked is located in Point Township, which covers the area between of two branches of the Susquehanna where they join to form the main river (Figure 1).

There had been considerable Indian problems in the area and further west during and following the French and Indian War. To protect the frontier from the French and their Indian allies, Col. William Clapman erected Fort Augusta in 1756 (Figure 2).

The fort was largest wooden fort on the river and located along the east side of the Susquehanna River where Sunbury is today. Nothing remains of the wooden fort except the

well and the magazine as it slowly deteriorated after the threat of Indian attacks ended. The father and uncle of John Brady, who owned the pistols, were both killed by Indians in the late 1770s. The area's Indian troubles were over by time the pistols were made in 1799. The most illustrious resident at this time was Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, who settled in Northumberland in 1794 after fleeing England because of his religious beliefs.

JACOB MARKLEY

Jacob Markley, the maker of this pistol and author of the ledger was a late 18th century Pennsylvania gunsmith who lived in Northumberland at the junction of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna River. The history of the Markley family and the entwined Antes family of gunsmiths is difficult to trace as the same names were used by different branches of the families. There are numerous Jacob Markleys and William Antes all living about the same time in the same general area of Pennsylvania. Sometimes Markley is spelled Marckley, but I believe that in all cases where Marckley is used in connection with Jacob as a first name and Northumberland, it is the same man. Also Antes is sometimes spelled Antis but William Antes seems to have preferred Antes based on his signed double rifle.¹ In addition these people lived during the Revolutionary War and are subject to numerous local legends that have made it into print, most without documentation. I have used only information on Jacob Markley and his associates that can be documented and did not include any of the legends, which may have some bases in fact. I have sorted the family based on location, wives, their children and occupation if recorded. Unfortunately, the early US censuses do not record occupations or names in the family beyond the name of the head of the household. Later censuses record more information making it much easier to trace individuals. In this paper I only recorded the individuals when I was reasonably sure the individual was the gunsmith and not some cousin or distant relative with the same name.

Jacob Markley was born in Skippack Township, Montgomery County, which is just east of Pottstown Pennsylvania. His exact date of birth is not known but

can be inferred from known dates of other children in the family. Jacob was the fifth child of Abraham Markley and Anna Barbara Ickes. He was after Benjamin, born July 13, 1751, and before Maria Barbara. However, her birth date is unknown, but the next child, John, was born January 20, 1760. This gives two children born between 1752 and 1759. Therefore Jacob must have been born about 1754. In the US Census for Northumberland in 1800, Jacob Markley's household is recorded as four. This would be Jacob at 45 years or over, his wife at 26 - 44 years, his son at 16 - 25 years, and a daughter 16-25 years. This places his birth date as 1755 or before which agrees with the date of 1754, derived from the family history.

Jacob Markley married Christina Antes, (born March 3, 1755) on January 9, 1776. They had two children, Samuel who became a gunsmith and his sister Mary. Markley's son Samuel's death was recorded in Rochester, New York on September 28, 1830 at the age of 55 years.² This, if correct, means he was born about the time of their marriage. Mary, his daughter is recorded in the US census as being in the same date bracket. This correlation is critical to establishing this Jacob Markley as "the gunsmith" because there are other Jacob Markleys living during this period and in nearby locations. For example a second Jacob Markley is recorded in Perkierman Township in 1800 but there are ten in his family. A similar problem exists with the Antes family, as there are several William Antes or Antis in each succeeding generation.

The above Markley family history is from the book, *Descendants of Jacob Markley of Skippack, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania* published in 1884 and republished in 1991. The book also states his wife was Christina Antes, daughter of William and Christina Antes and also mentions that Jacob Markley was a gunsmith.

The Markley and Antes families are intertwined through the last decades of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th century. Both families moved to the Northumberland County about the same time. Jacob Markley's son Samuel later moved to Geneva, New York to near where William Antes had moved from Northumberland. Jacob Markley's, wife Christina Antes, was the daughter of William Antes, gunsmith, and his wife Christina Markley. Christina Antes Markley was Jacob Markley's first cousin thus William Antes was both his uncle and his father-in-law (Figure 3).

William Antis was the son of Johann Heinrich (Henry) Antes who was born July 11, 1701 in what is now Germany. He immigrated to Philadelphia and the first notice of the family in Philadelphia is February 20, 1722. Henry Antes later relocated to Frederick Township sometime after 1722 and built a home and mill. His son, William Antes who was to become a gunsmith, was born November 18, 1731. Henry Antes was a deeply religious man and a member of the Reform Church. In the 1740s he met a number of religious leaders and decided to become a Moravian. He moved to Bethlehem in 1745 and

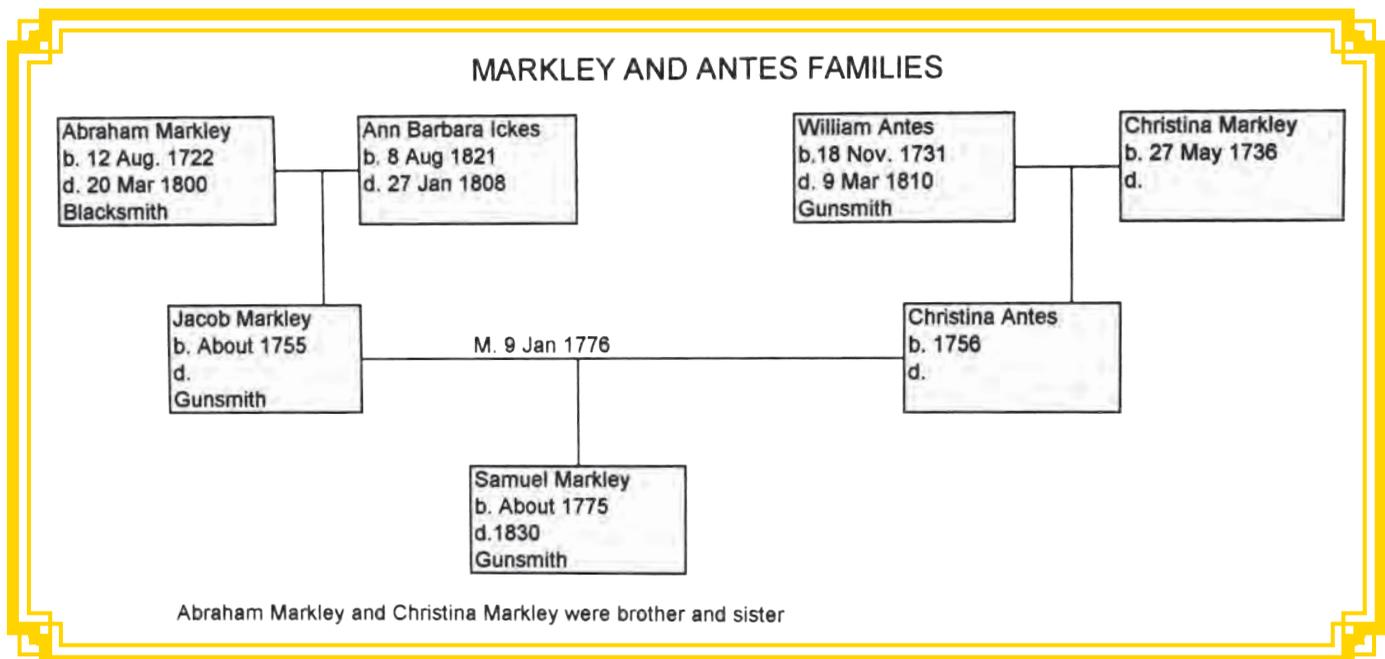


Figure 3, Family tree for Jacob and Christina Markley.

assisted the Moravians in setting up the Moravian Church in America. In 1750 Henry Antes had a disagreement with the Moravians, left the church and moved back to Frederick Township with part of his family. His wife and sons moved with him but his three daughters stayed with the Moravian community in Bethlehem.³ At this time his son, William Antes, was just 19 years old. Henry Antes died July 20, 1755, and was a member of the Dutch Reform Church. His son William Antes, the gunsmith, married Christina Markley and was a member of the Falckner Swamp Reform Congregation located in New Hanover Township, Montgomery County. William

and Christina Antes baptized their son William, born March 15, 1776, on April 7, 1776 in the Falckner Swamp Reform Church.⁴

In the history of the Dotterer family⁵, William Antes was remembered as a blacksmith who repaired damaged arms for the Government at his blacksmith shop in New Hanover Township. The Supreme Executive Council sent Col. William Antes a letter dated April 28, 1778 requesting information on the number of muskets in his hands and in the area. The Council asked how many he could make by May 20th. On May 1, 1778, he replied with details of the muskets that he had repaired but stated that he could not make any muskets. He wrote, "I am not at present in a proper situation to follow that business, neither have I heretofore followed that branch of the business for the public, excepting in the way of cleaning and repairing of arms." He then states where he had sent the repaired arms that he had received for repair in the fall of 1777.⁶ At some point after 1777, William Antes relocated to Northumberland County.

Antes's son-in-law Jacob Markley was in Northumberland County at Fort Augusta in 1779 as recorded on a pay roll document in the Northumberland Historical Society (Figure 4). On this pay roll document, Jacob Markley is recorded as a teamster in charge of conveying the baggage of the Convention troops and the escorting militia guards through Pennsylvania. Jacob Markley also certified the pay roll as a true copy. On this document, Markley's name is spelled Marckley, but the hand writing appears to match his hand writing in the ledger.

The first notice of William Antes in Northumberland is the Pennsylvania Tax and Exoneration record 1778-1780. These documents show that both the Jacob Markley and William Antes families are in Northumberland County sometime around 1780. The earliest transaction recorded in Jacob Markley's ledger is dated March 1, 1780 indicating that he was established in Northumberland and working there as a gunsmith.

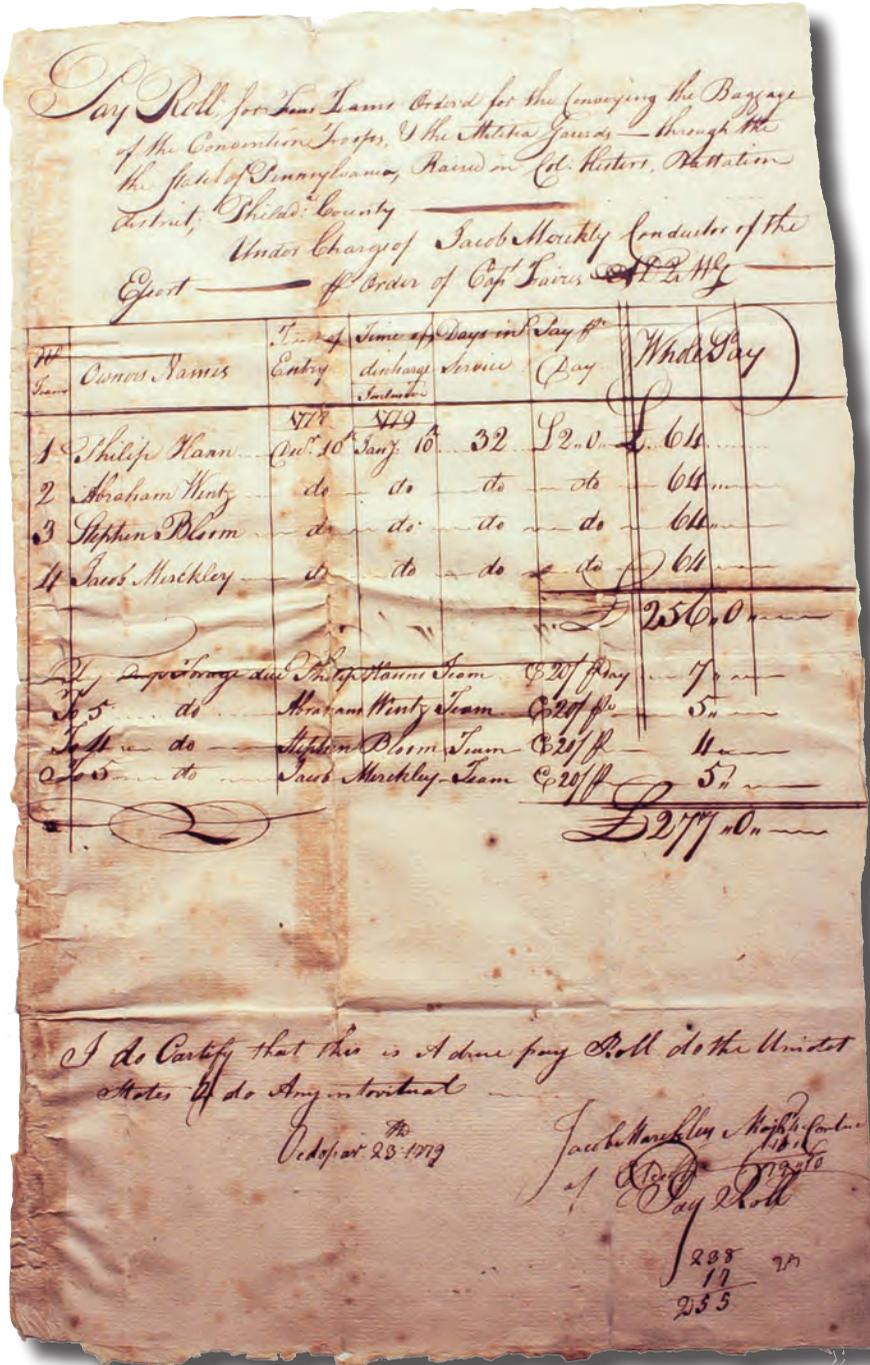


Figure 4, Pay roll signed by Jacob Markley.
 Northumberland Historical Society

It appears that many early American craftsmen worked hard to leave their craft profession and move to a more profitable line of work such as running a store or inn. Markley was no exception and he began buying land. Warrants for 400 acre parcels of land are recorded for him in 1793, 1794 and 1795. Apparently he was unsuccessful in his land purchases as he declared bankruptcy as recorded in his notice to creditors published in the Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette on December 29, 1798.

His ledger contains entries in an unknown hand starting with the first entry dated November 1803 for cash lent. Entries in Markley's hand writing are mixed in with the unknown writing until his last entry dated December 6, 1804 when he sold 10 1/2 pounds of veal to William Adams. The two styles of handwriting are quite different, so there is no question that there is a second person or persons are using the ledger. The last entry in the ledger by the unknown hand is dated 1822. The unknown person is obviously working with or for Markley in the beginning as he records payment for tasks performed by Markley. The unknown person does not appear to be his son, as Samuel had moved to Geneva NY. Samuel Markley is recorded in Northumberland in the 1810 census and recorded buying land in Geneva New York in 1811. Even though Jacob Markley stopped recording transactions in the ledger in 1804, he continued to live in Northumberland. He is recorded in the 1800, 1810 and 1820 census. He would have been about 65 years old in 1820 and there are no further listings for him after 1820. He was still living on February 24, 1824 as his brother Abraham wrote to his daughter asking to be remembered to her father.⁷ The letter also mentions Jacob's infirmities and that his daughter is caring for him. There are no further census listings for Jacob Markley after 1820 and I could not find any definite record of his death.

THE MARKLEY LEDGER

Eighteenth and early nineteenth ledgers and daybooks kept by craftsmen are very rare especially when one considers that every craftsmen kept one so that he could keep a record of who owed him money! When a craftsman completed a task and it was not paid for immediately, the cost was recorded in his daybook. As the name implies, a daybook was a record of his daily work. The date, cost and customer's name was recorded in the daybook for each task when it was completed. The daybook entry was then transferred to the ledger that was organized by customer name. A running account for each customer

was recorded under his name as shown by the example in Figure 5. If the customer paid for the item when it was finished and before it was recorded as a debt in the daybook, it would not be recorded at all. The craftsman periodically transferred accounts from the daybook to the ledger under the customer's name. If the customer paid after it was recorded in the daybook but before it was transferred to the ledger, it would not be recorded in the ledger. Once the craftsman was paid, there was no longer any need for a record. Once all the debts recorded in the daybook and ledger were collected or written off there was no longer a reason to keep the books so they would be discarded. There were no taxes on the work, so there was no need for the craftsman to save the books.

I know of only four early ledgers for Pennsylvania gunsmiths. Joe Kindig Jr. published entries relating to gun making from Leonard Reedy's ledger in *Thoughts on the Kentucky Rifle in the Golden Age* published in 1960. Gary Hawbaker published Anthony Fricker's ledger in 1985. We acquired both Anthony Fricker's ledger and a smooth rifle by him in 1999. I wrote a paper on his business and this was published in *ASAC Bulletin number 84, Spring 2001*. One ledger written in German is in a private collection and that ledger has not been translated or published. William O. Achtermier published one New England gunsmith's ledger in 1980. This is a total of five early ledgers surviving from all the hundreds that must have existed. To my knowledge, there are no gunsmith's daybooks in existence. The ledgers are sometimes hard to read because of the handwriting or spelling. Also the gunsmiths did not keep consistent records, as they were for their use and not for somebody 200 years later.

These ledgers are very important if you want to understand the gunsmith's world as he saw it. Using the ledger records one can develop a view of how the gunsmith and his customers lived in the period covered by the ledger. The ledger is an unvarnished picture of the gunsmith's business.

The Markley ledger is a small book measuring 8 1/4 inches by 13 inches and containing 146 pages. Facing pages have the same number, i.e. when the book is open, the left and right pages have the same number. The left page contains the account listing by name, date, task and cost. The right page is labeled contra, which is a record of payment against each task recorded on the left-hand page. The first page in the book is damaged and the only legible notation is "Northumberland County" in script in the

center of the page. Under ultra violet light, "Ledger A" can be read above Northumberland County. The earliest entry is March 1, 1780 and entries end on page 50 by another hand in 1822 with many gaps in time. As shown in Figure 5, the unknown writer's entries are mixed in with Markley's writing so that the second writer or writers must have been working with Markley. The accounts are recorded in pounds, shillings and pence. These are in Pennsylvania money and a Pennsylvania pound is not the same value as an English pound. The unknown writer used dollars starting in 1816 instead of pounds.

All the states monetary units were referenced to the Spanish dollar. Various people published charts showing the value of state currency to the dollar. The dollar was equal to 4s 6d sterling in English money. In other words an English pound was equal to \$4.44. For Pennsylvania, the dollar was equal to 7s 6p, making the Pennsylvania pound equal to \$2.67. This was also the same value for New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. These currency values against the Spanish dollar were taken from a table of weight and value of coins published by Joseph Lippincott in 1792.⁸ In order to make the ledger more meaningful, the values were converted from Pennsylvania pounds to US dollars when discussing aspects of Markleys income.

The first appearance of the second hand appears on page 7 where payment is recorded in 1803. Page 48 is the last page with the account name in Markley's hand writing. Pages 49 and 50 are completely in the second hand. The last date in the ledger in Markley's hand writing is June 4, 1804. The second writer and Jacob Markley are both using the ledger in 1803 and 1804. All entries after 1804 are in the second writer's hand. The second writer may have been a gunsmith as he records gunsmith tasks as well as

the usual miscellaneous transactions. Based on the writing in the ledger, it would appear that Markley stopped using the ledger in 1804 for some unknown reason. A second man doing some gunsmith work continued the ledger with occasional entries to 1822.

The Markley ledger is not as methodical as the Fricker ledger in that he was inconsistent in his entries. He often did not record what kind of payment he received for his work. Sometimes he simply crossed out the account indicating payment without recording whether it was by cash or trade. This makes it almost impossible to determine when he sells something such as a saddle as to whether he made it or took it in trade for his work. I am sure he had no trouble with his ledger entries, but 200 years later we can not follow his activities.

Much of his work did not involve gunsmith tasks but instead covers a multitude of small jobs necessary on the frontier. These were everything from shoeing a horse to pulling teeth. Of the 454 entries in Markley's hand only 116 relate to guns. I think this is an indication of a lack of other trades in the town. At times he may have been the only skilled craftsman available when the work was required. He also kept records outside of the ledger. He refers to an account transferred from the small book indicating he had other records. There are two small pieces of paper pinned in the ledger containing charges for work showing that he may have recorded jobs on what ever was handy at the time. This makes it impossible to determine any details about his total income for any period of time. All one can do is examine the various tasks that made up his business. His gunsmith repair activities are an indication of what broke most often on a gun, rifle or pistol. These include springs, hammers, case hardening

Date	Arm	Customer	Cost in Dollars
1782	Smooth Bore	Benjamin Marckley	\$7.35
1792	Rifle	John Cooke	\$20
1797	Rifle	Thomas Cooper Esq.	\$40
1797	Rifle	Thomas Cooper Esq.	\$32
1799	Pair of Pistols	John Brady	\$30
1801	Rifle	John Mason	\$40
1802	Rifle	Silas Furman	\$30

Figure 6, Total arms production recorded in the ledger

for frizzens, ramrods, and screws. From the few surviving pistols, and the pricing of his rifles. He must have been a skillful workman. His limited production of rifles simply reflects his small customer base due to his location.

A glance at the map in Figure 1 shows how isolated the town of Northumberland was in relation to the other gun making centers such as Lancaster and York. These centers were on or near major roads where as Northumberland was off the beaten path. The river was only used for travel in the spring when rafts of lumber were floated down on the spring floods. The raftsmen then had to walk back up the river to get home. This meant that Markley and any other craftsman living in Northumberland had only the local population for a customer base. An indication of this problem is that William Antes soon moved on to Canandaigua New York and was followed some years later by Markley's son Samuel who moved to Geneva, New York. There simply was not enough business in this isolated location to support more than one gunsmith at a time.

The first items of interest are his arms production as recorded in the ledger (Figure 6). This only includes seven arms recorded in a ten-year period in contrast to Fricker's production of about three arms per year. The rifle prices are significantly higher than Anthony Fricker's rifle prices which averaged about \$17. It is impossible to tell whether Markley was building a more elaborate rifle or could simply charge more because of the isolation of Northumberland. Another and more probable explanation is Markley priced large sums higher to account for the rampant inflation resulting from the Revolutionary War. By the time of Fricker's ledger, inflation had been brought under control and monetary values had pretty much stabilized. The effect of inflation is the most likely reason behind the high prices for the arms. At that time, if payment was with paper currency, the price would be two, three or more times the cost in silver dollars. He may not have worried about the effects of inflation when pricing the innumerable small jobs costing a dollar or less.

He charged \$30 for the pair of pistols for John Brady. This is a high price when compared to the \$17 that Fricker charged for a pair of pistols in 1820. The government was paying \$5 a piece for 1807 contract pistols during this period.⁹ The Markley pistol is illustrated in (Figure 7-10). While very well made, it is certainly not elaborate. Markley must have had some demand for pistols as he traded work for walnut planks for pistols.

Markley listed two tomahawks for killing Indians, but they must have been little more than hatchets as he only charged one dollar each.

Markley's repair work charges are in line with Anthony Frickers with both performing the same kinds of work. Both men made new stocks for rifles, repaired stocks and did general maintenance work on the arms with no significant price differences. The only difference that I can see is that Markley did more pistol work than Fricker. Unfortunately neither man specified whether the work was on military or civilian pistols.

There is an interesting entry for John Harris in which he records sundry work by William Antes finished by me. The entry is dated March 25, 1791 that may indicate William Antes had moved to New York and had not finished some of Harris's work.

Markley also did some silver work making mostly buttons, buckles and apparently he made one silver hilt sword for Benjamin Marckley in 1782 which cost \$32.50. (Benjamin Marckley may be a relative of Jacob Markley)

His other repair work was basically fixing anything related to farming and housekeeping. This covered such things as harnesses for horses, axes, hoes, kettles, stove and fireplace tools. These tasks were basically the same as Fricker's repair work. The only unusual tasks for this gunsmith were pulling teeth and shoeing horses.

Jacob Markley was apparently a very versatile person, a true jack-of-all-trades in Northumberland.

THE JACOB MARKLEY PISTOL

The pistol shown in Figures 7 through 10 is one of a pair with the other one in the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The pistols are listed on page 10 as 1 pair of pistols at 11 pounds, 5 shillings (Figure 11). The pistols descended separately in different branches of the Brady family. The subject pistol descended in the Cincinnati branch of the family and the museum example descended in the Florida branch. Both branches of the family had a tradition of their pistol belonging to General Hugh Brady. Hugh Brady was John Brady's brother and he may have obtained the pistols on the death of John in 1809.

Jacob Markley was greatly influenced by English pistols of

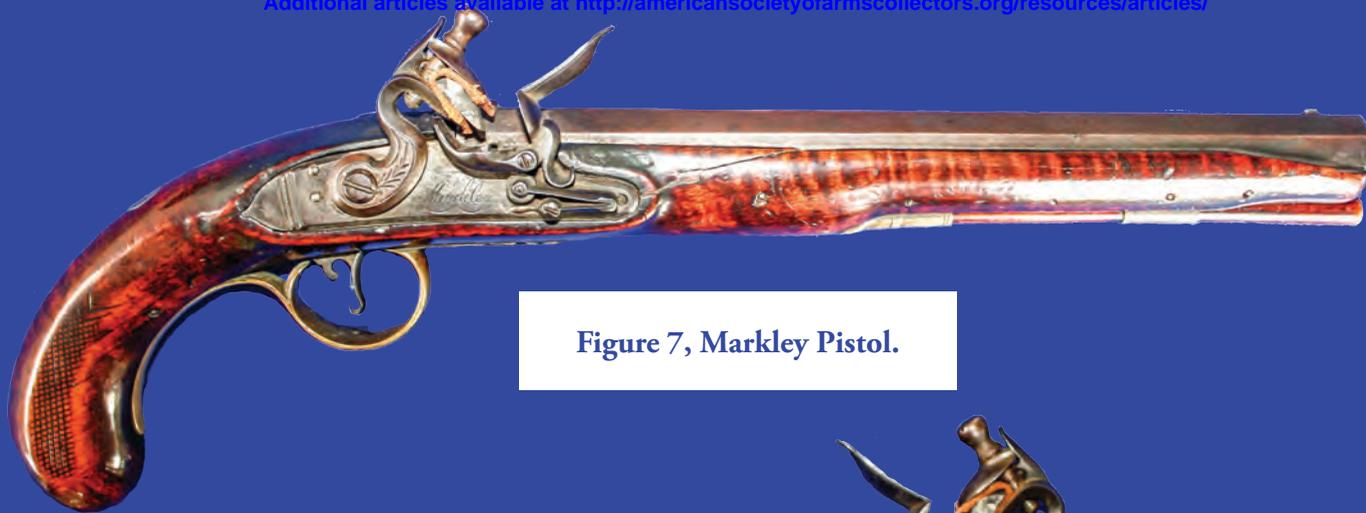


Figure 7, Markley Pistol.

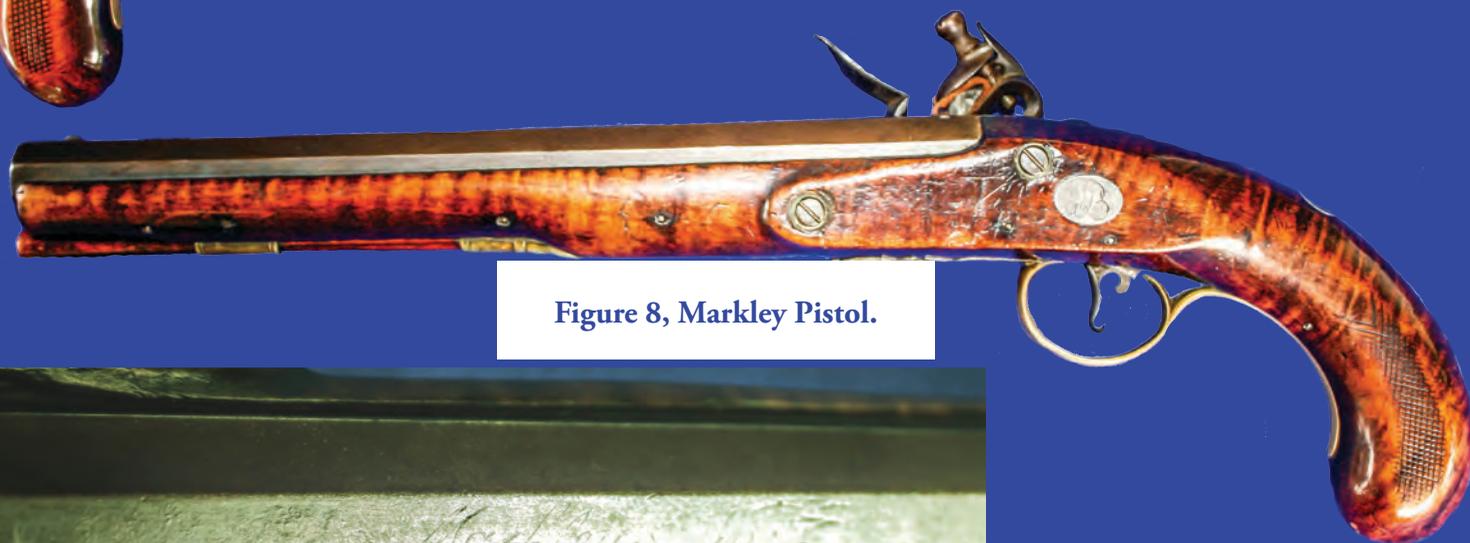


Figure 8, Markley Pistol.



Figure 9, Faint barrel markings in script that read, Markley Northumberland.



Figure 10, Close up of Markley's signature.

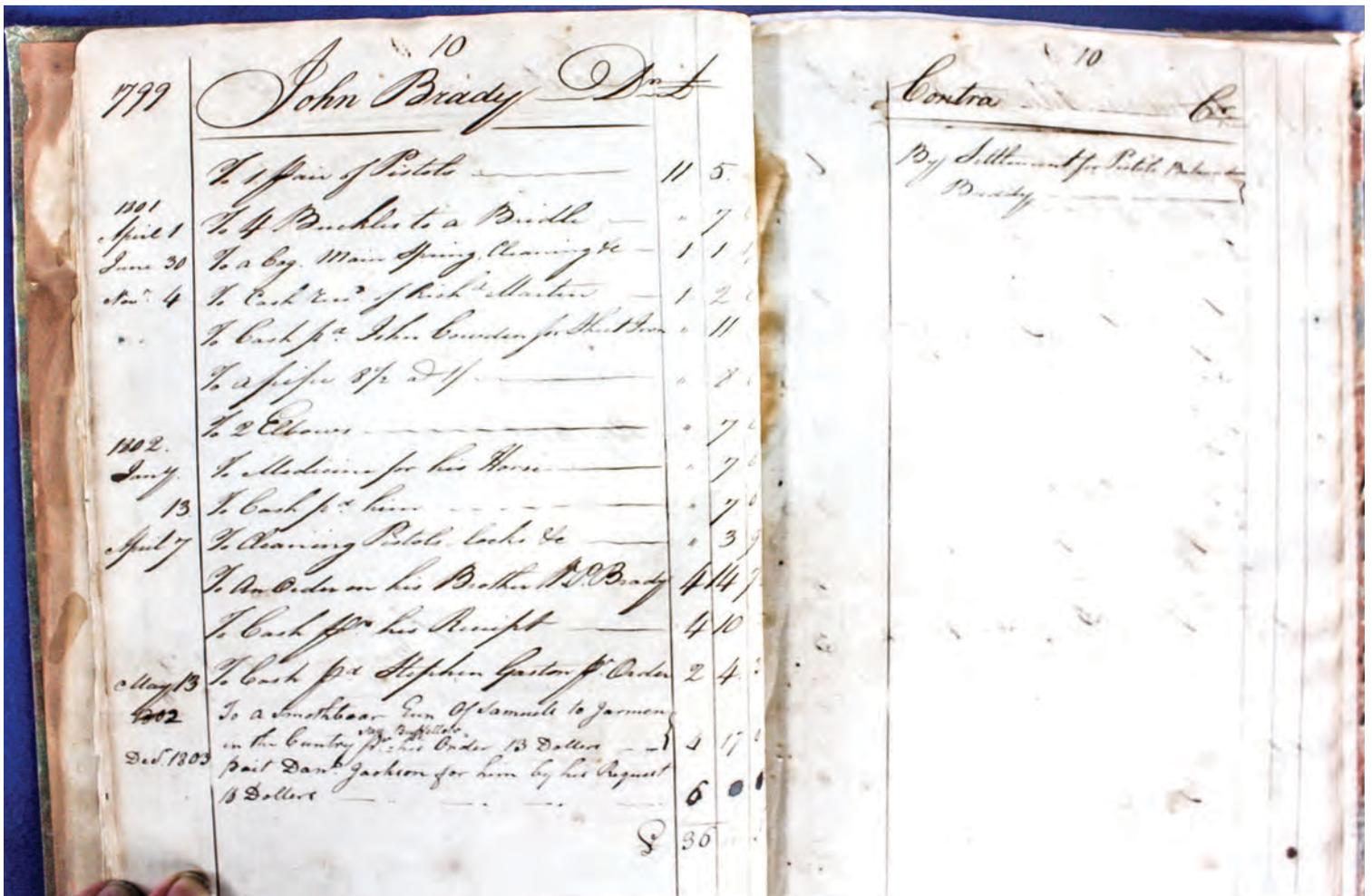


Figure 11, Ledger entry for John Brady's pistols.

the same period. The octagon shaped barrel has a typical English silver bead front sight with the rear sight mounted 1/4 inch from the end of the barrel. The rear sight has a curved top like many English rear sights rather than the flat top of the more traditional Kentucky rear sight. The lack of a side plate is also an English feature of the late 18th century.

The pistol is stocked in curly maple with octagonal barrel and brass furniture. The 10 and 3/8-inch barrel is deeply rifled and measures .50 cal. The top of the barrel is inscribed in script, Markley Northumberland and the lock is also inscribed Markley in script. Overall the pistol resembles a typical English pistol of the late 18th century. The Pistol has a very up to date lock for 1799 with the roller on the frizzen spring, a feature that shows up in England in the 1770s. The roller on the frizzen spring did not come into widespread use until later in the century (Figures 12 -13). The interior view of the two locks illustrates the differences in workmanship as the English lock is more finely finished than Markley's. I believe Markley made the lock as he did sign it.

The flat sided grip is also lightly checkered whereas grips are not checkered on most English pistols with flat sided grips. The trigger guard finial is an interpretation of the English pineapple finial, which became fashionable in the 1790s and later on English pistols and sporting arms. I initially used the unusual appearance of the trigger guard finial as the chief identifying feature of a Markley pistol and its overall relationship to English trigger guards. The Markley trigger guard is shown in Figure 14 in comparison with a trigger guard on an English pistol by Richards of London in Figure 15. I noticed a problem when I saw two unsigned pistols with the same basic trigger guard indicating three surviving pistols by Markley even though two were unsigned (Figures 16 -19). This seemed to be a high survival rate for his pistols from a man that recorded only one in his ledger. My theory became even more complex when I saw a Calderwood marked half-stocked pistol with a nearly identical trigger guard and that pistol would date 1810 to 1820 (Figures 20 -21). Its trigger guard finial is not exactly the same, but is certainly close enough to have been made from a similar rough casting of the guard as used on the Markley pistol. This makes four almost identical trigger guards in outline on pistols

Figure 12,
Markley (Top) lock compared to
English lock by Richards



Figure 13,
Interior view of
Markley (Top) and Richards locks



**Figure 14, Photo No. 4053
Markley pistol trigger guard**



**Figure 15, Photo No. 4068
Richards pistol trigger guard**

dating from 1799 to perhaps 1820. The only conclusion I can draw is that trigger guards have a common origin. The brass castings could have been made in Philadelphia and distributed to country gunsmiths or more probably, they were imported from England. Either way the trigger guard alone is not a reliable indicator of Markley's work.

In the case of the Truslow pistol (Figures 17-18), it surfaced at a local auction in Sunbury and is stocked in walnut. The ledger reveals that Markley received walnut planks for pistols in trade for some of his work. I think that in this case the Truslow pistol is without a doubt a Markley pistol as the trigger guards are identical in outline. This underscores the value of provenance in identifying items. Since Markley accepted walnut planks for pistols in payment for work, he must have made many more pistols

than the one in the ledger. The other two pistols have similar trigger guards, but with slight differences. I do not think there is any relationship between these pistols and the Markley pistols beyond their access to the same brass trigger guard castings.

The silver insert with the initials "JB," for John Brady, on the side opposite the lock is unusual for an American pistol (Figure 22). A silver insert like this was sometimes used on English pistols.¹⁰ When all the factors are considered, Markley made a very English appearing pistol and must have had English pistols available to be so heavily influenced by 1790 era English design features. The fact that the pistol is very English in appearance is not surprising when you consider the high reputation of English arms. If you were going to pay a high price for a



Figure 16., Truslow pistol.
(Henry Truslow)



Figure 17, Truslow pistol trigger guard.
(Henry Truslow)

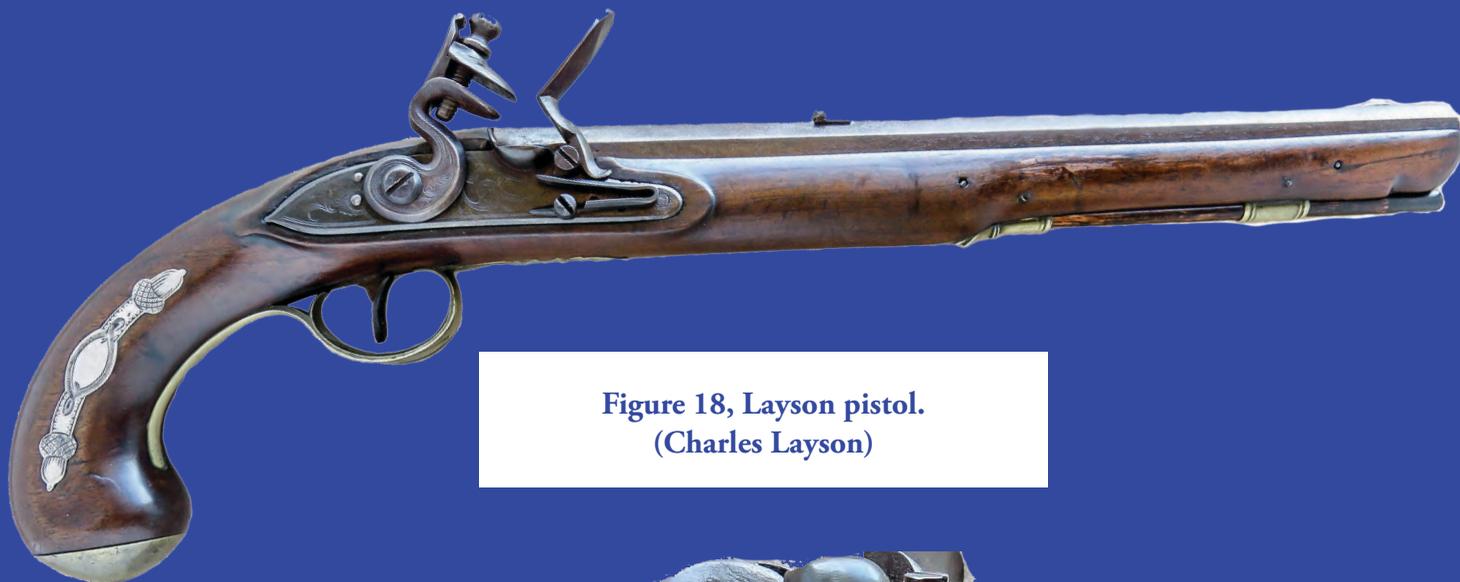


Figure 18, Layson pistol.
(Charles Layson)



Figure 19, Layson pistol trigger guard.
(Charles Layson)

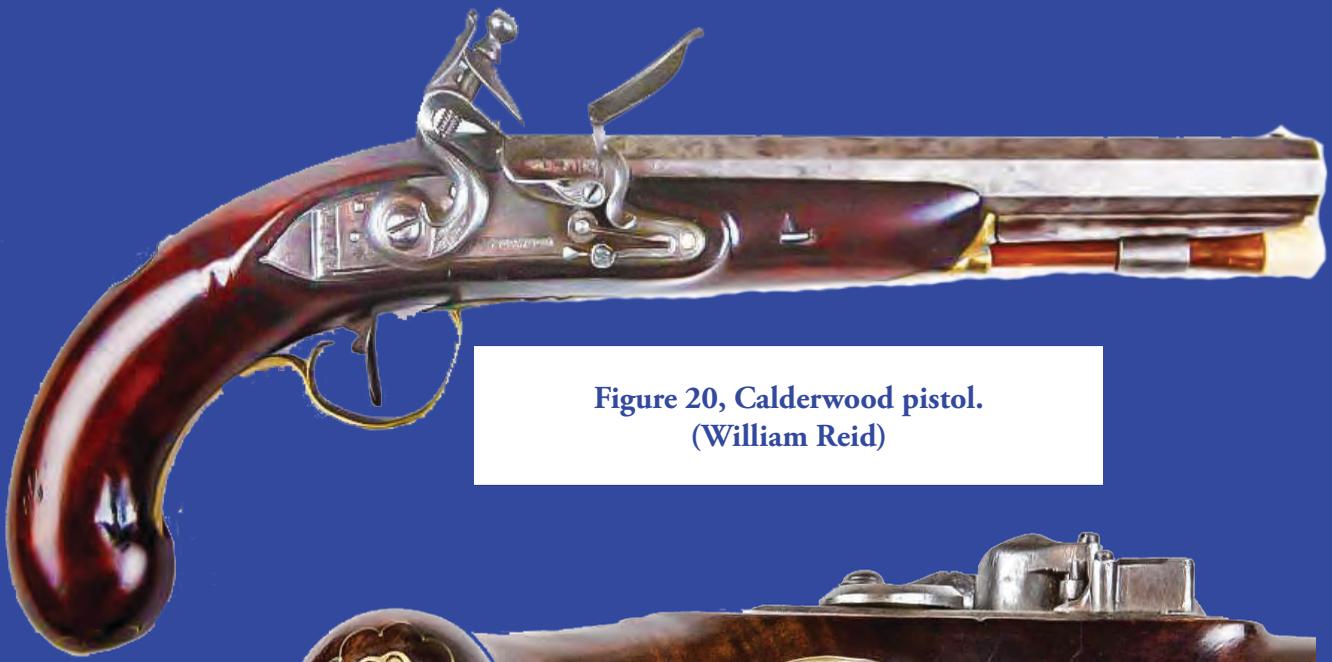


Figure 20, Calderwood pistol.
(William Reid)



Figure 21, Calderwood pistol trigger guard.
(William Reid)



Figure 22, Close up of JB initials.

pair of pistols, you would want them to look like the best English pistols.

John Brady, the first owner of the pistols, was the son of Captain John Brady (1733-1779) of Revolutionary War fame and his wife Mary Quigley. They had 12 or 13 children (accounts differ) with the oldest named Samuel Brady. Samuel Brady made the famous leap across a stream in Ohio to escape Indians at a place commemorated today as "Brady's Leap" state park. Another brother, Hugh Brady, became a general in the army and is the most likely conduit for the pair of pistols after John's ownership. John Brady was born March 18, 1761 and married Mary McCall January 26, 1785 in Shippensburg, PA. John Brady was elected Sheriff of Northumberland County in 1794. In 1804 he was operating a hotel and died December 10, 1809 according to his grave marker in the Lewisburg Cemetery, Lewisburg, PA.¹¹

According to family tradition, the two pistols descended from Hugh Brady, the general who was John Brady's brother. He may have obtained them on the death of John in 1809. At sometime in the 19th century, the pistols were separated and descended in different branches of the family. The Florida branch donated their pistol to the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg in the 1970s. The other pistol descended in the Cincinnati, Ohio family branch until purchased by a collector in 1987. Neither branch of the family knew of the other or of the other pistol.

These gunsmith ledgers show that rural Pennsylvania gunsmiths did many things besides gunsmithing. Local people needed other work besides gunsmithing and gunsmiths needed other work to make a living.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks for assistance, discussions and photos to Lew Southard, Hank Truslow, Charles Layton, Bill and Jim Reid and The Northumberland County Historical Society.

NOTES:

- 1 Henry J. Kauffman, The Pennsylvania-Kentucky Rifle (Harrisburg, PA, Stackpole, 1960) 99
- 2 H.J. Swinney compiled by Tom Rowe, The New York State Firearms Trade, (Rochester, NY, Rowe Publications, 2003) Vol. 3, 1078
- 3 Web Site, Antes family [Vexlog]
- 4 Web Site Montgomery County, PA 1748-1854 Falckner Swamp Reform Congregation Baptism Records church records
- 5 The Dotter Family by Henry Sassamen Dotterer (Philadelphia, 1903) 96-97
- 6 Bob Wood provided a copy from the PA archives
- 7 John J. McCusker, How Much Is That In Real Money? (Worcester, MA, American Antiquarian Society, 2001) 84
- 8 Lew Southard supplied this information from his research
- 9 John A. Atkinson, The English Dueling Pistol (Bloomfield, Ontario, Museum Restoration Service, 1978) 57
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