THE
ASSOCIATION
OF OHIO
LONGRIFLE
COLLECTORS

FOR THE STUDY AND PRESERVATION
OF THE OHIO MUZZLELOADING RIFLE

Vol. XXXI Number 2 October, 2008

10th Annual ACLRC

ANTIQUE GUN AND ARMS SHOW

Saturday, October 25
9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Grotto Hall
124 Waterworks Road
Newark, Ohio

Contents

President's Letter

The 33rd A.O.L.R.C. Marietta exhibit is now history. We had a great turnout of members and visitors. The relaxed atmosphere seemed to make the dinner on Saturday night a little more member-friendly. Jim Claggett was presented with the distinguished service award for his never-ending work on the Newark show, his interest in collecting, and his work on the history of Ohio guns.

I would like to thank the ladies of the A.O.L.R.C. for their time and effort. They had an especially outstanding presentation of food at the yearly picnic in Centerburg. We had 55 people sign up to attend and the smoke rolled off the range all day!

The web site makeover is not moving along as fast as I had hoped and I apologize for that. The strip moving across the screen with the correct dates for our events is the most appealing to me. The web site address is aolrc.org.

The 10th annual Newark show is upon us again. Please make your reservations with Jim. Also, plan to come to Newark on Saturday the 25th of October and don't forget the get-together on Friday. I hope to see you there.

At the Marietta show we will be starting to work on what we hope will be a new book on Ohio gunmakers. Our idea is to produce a picture book similar to the "Ohio Long Rifles" volumes I and II, by James B. Whisker. Instead of showing only guns made for the rich of the time, we are interested in guns made for the average person. In our five volumes, we show guns made by two or three makers in a certain county and there might be twenty names listed for that county. We are looking for the products made by the other eighteen makers. It will cost the organization to take pictures, so we will have to decide which rifles we should photograph. So be checking your collections for makers who have not made the books yet and bring them to Marietta on the 4th and 5th of April 2009.

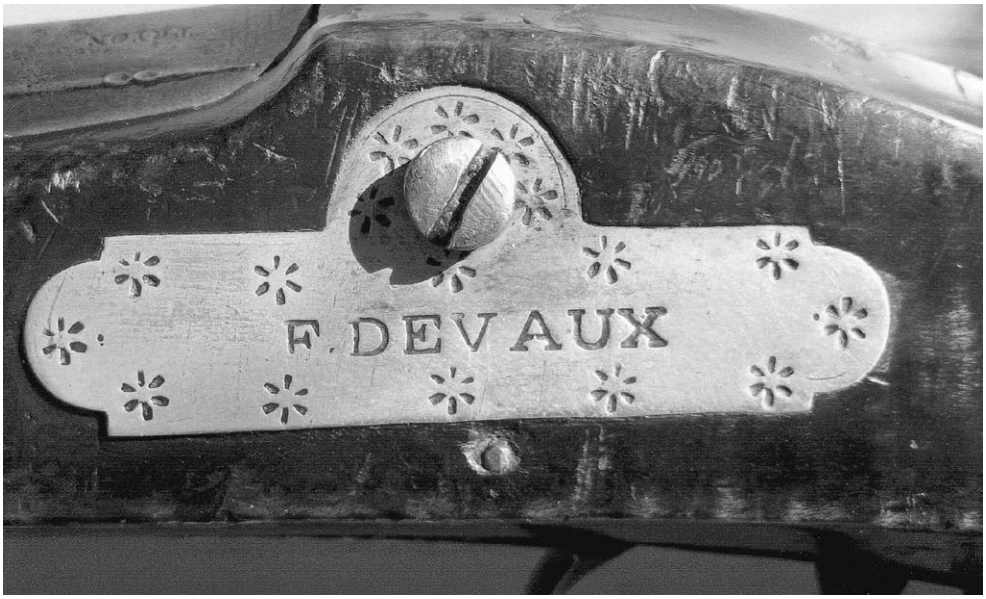
I have heard that several of our members have obtained new rifles during the past year. I hope you will bring them to the shows so that we all might get a chance to admire them. See you in Newark!

Rod Frazer

The "F.DeVaux" Ohio Longrifle, circa 1870

by Thomas Clapper, Jan 2008
*Contact: tomtownusa*yahoo.com*

Ferdinand DeVaux, originally spelled Deveaux, was born in France, 1824.



Ferdinand DeVaux longrifle,
Robertsville, Stark County, Paris Township, Ohio

It is suggested that Ferdinand's parents, the Jean Francois Deveaux family, were of French nobility and that the family migrated to the United States to escape death. Jean's father was killed during an assault on the family castle.

Ferdinand and his parents migrated to Paris Township in Stark County, Ohio and took up farming SW of Robertsville. He spent his youth on that farm next door to the Lonclais farm where Catherine Lonclais, born January 1, 1834 grew up. Her parents had migrated from Bavaria. Ferdinand and Catherine were married on November 13, 1853. They had 5 children: Phelissa Anna 1853, Mary Catharine 1855, Sarah Jane 1860, Francis (Frank) Peter 1863 and John Edward 1867.

On April 5, 1854 the couple purchased a lot with a log home, lot #3 in Robertsville from Josiah Burgah and this remained their residence throughout their entire lives.

As seen in the 1865 photograph, Kate sits in front and there is an addition on the left side of the home which was used by Ferdinand as his shop and place of business. In the 1860 census he is noted as being a Grocer and in the 1870 census he had become an established Gunsmith.

In 1871 Ferdinand and Mathias Pellon, both noted Robertsville residents, witnessed the will of Joseph Robard, founder of Robardsville, Paris Township, Stark County, Ohio, later renamed Robertsville. Joseph died in 1873.

It should be noted that Ferdinand was a very talented gentleman. He was an inventor, a clock maker, a gunsmith and a furniture maker. His son Frank moved to California and made custom furniture for many movie stars.

An article in the December 19, 1883 issue of the *Alliance Ohio Weekly* newspaper noted Ferdinand was a fine gunsmith, manufacturing excellent firearms along with repair and he also offered his own manufactured clocks, for sale. Very few examples of his quality rifles or clocks exist today.

In 1877 he invented and built a large 4-faced clock with a special mechanism that ran perfectly. It was installed in the north tower of the St. Louis Catholic Church in Louisville, Ohio. All the parts were made of wood and the time could be viewed from all directions. Even after being accidentally blinded later in life by a "poof" ignition while lighting a kerosene lantern he would still go into the tower to oil and maintain the town clock.

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On September 23, 1895 Ferdinand was listed as being among the great many in town and vicinity as being ill. He died on October 2. 1895 and was buried in the St. Louis Church Cemetery in the St. Louis section. Louisville, Ohio. There is no tombstone to mark his final resting place.

Catherine continued to reside in the family log home on lot #3 in Robertsville until her death on the evening of November 24, 1911 at age 77. She is buried in the Robertsville Cemetery in the family plot of their son John, lot #53, grave 1. A stone marks her grave.

DeVaux home and gunshop 1865

On June 4, 1912 Ferdinand's children sold the home to their sister Sarah Jane and in 1934 it was sold to my Mom and Dad, Kenneth and Lucille Clapper. My mother lived there until her death in 1982.

Longrifle by Ferdinand DeVaux, Robertsville, Paris Township, Stark County, Ohio

I was born in that log home and enjoyed a happy 21 years there. Today I am the proud owner of 3 fine DeVaux rifles made in my old log childhood home so long ago. One exceptional half stock example has a Tyron barrel, a Leman Lanctr Pa lock and sports a complete complement of German silver furniture. All 3 are signed F. DEVAUX on the barrel and opposite the lock.

My birthplace was razed around 1990 and the original log structure moved east of Paris, Ohio.

I continue to search for additional examples of Ferdinand's art and would greatly appreciate any leads.

Joshua Shaw and the Percussion Cap

By James B. Whisker, Ph.D.

There has been more sheer nonsense, to say nothing of sloppy scholarship, published about the percussion cap, its inventor, date of introduction, and delayed use by the military, than any other invention or device I know connected with arms development and trade. One recent book on military snipers wrote, "in 1814 Thomas Shaw of Philadelphia adapted Forsyth's ideas and came up with the percussion cap."[1] He was perhaps copying his information from a slightly earlier author who wrote, "in 1814 Thomas [sic] Shaw of Philadelphia invented a steel percussion cap, substituting for it a copper one in 1816."[2] An even earlier author, while getting Shaw's first name correct, wrote that "in 1814 Joshua Shaw of England invented the percussion cap."[3] Another author was more accurate. "Alexander John Forsyth (1768-1843) invented the percussion system although not the percussion cap itself."[4] A late nineteenth century encyclopedia avoided the controversy by using the passive voice, i.e., "the percussion cap was invented."[5] A very early twentieth century book totally confused the fulminate of mercury-based priming system with the percussion cap: "The percussion cap which was destined to make such a revolution in small arms was patented April 11, 1807, by the inventor, Rev. A. J. Forsyth, of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire. It soon came into use."

By far the most accurate early account of Shaw's involvement in the arms trade was in Colonel Robert Gardner, *Small Arms Makers*. Gardner had his dates of birth, death, and invention correct as well as cities of birth and death, patent contributions, and final claim all correct. For whatever reason, Gardner did not seem to make the connection between Shaw the inventor and Shaw the artist.[6] Gardner's work dates to 1963 and some subsequent authors might have done well to have consulted his work.

Shaw held a number of patents for arms-related inventions, although not for invention of the percussion cap. His firearms patents include:

19 June 1822, percussion gun
24 June 1822, improvement in percussion guns
24 October 1828, improved cannon lock
7 May 1829, improved firearm
3 December 1832, portable cannon
3 December 1832, cannon lock
3 December 1832, cannon percussion primers
17 March 1834, percussion pistol whip
30 January 1841, manner of discharging firearms[7]

Joshua Shaw

Joshua Shaw (1776-1860) was born in Bellingborough, Lincolnshire, in northeast England. Shaw was left an orphan at the age of seven years, by the death of his father. His mother remarried so he was called home to assist in the business of his stepfather, a plumber and glazier by occupation. At the end of this time, Mr. Shaw, a lad of about fifteen years, was again obliged to shift himself. An uncle now gave him nine weeks' schooling, the only regular tuition he had during his life. He then obtained employment upon one of the rural mail-routes, but this employment did not last long. He was apprenticed in his to a sign and house painter, George Sparrow of Stamford, Lincolnshire, but essentially he was self-taught as an artist. His first exploit of a public nature was the painting of Commandments in St. Michael's Church with the King's arms, and beneath it Moses and Aaron, agreeably to the old English custom. He now began to acquire considerable reputation as a painter of the pictorial signs of the period. His employer, having become jealous of Mr. Shaw's reputation, a separation took place, the latter purchasing freedom from his last year of service for twenty pounds sterling, and removing to Manchester. During his residence in Bath from

1805 to 1812 and later in London, he exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. He next went to London, where he enjoyed considerable popularity and received many commissions; but being so unfortunate as to differ in politics from the aristocratic directors of the British Institution, he was subjected to persecution, and the prize awarded to his painting of the deluge, by that institution, was withheld. He had previously made the acquaintance and secured the warm personal friendship of Benjamin West, then President of the Royal Academy, who urged him to canvass for a membership in that institution, but he refused. This and other subsequent events disgusted him with England, and he resolved to come to America.

In 1817, Shaw came from England to Philadelphia. He obtained introductory letters from West to many distinguished men of the time in the United States, came to Philadelphia, where he permanently established himself. He was the bearer of West's celebrated picture of Christ Healing the Sick, a present to the Philadelphia Hospital. He became a key figure in the development of landscape painting in America and actively participated in the artistic life of his adopted city. Landscape with Cattle, among the first canvases Shaw executed after his arrival, is a prime example of his mature style.

In many of his compositions Shaw created a remembrance of the rural England he remembered for the healthful pleasures of country living that were far removed from urban congestion. This glorification of nature and a pastoral existence would have been particularly appealing to a Jeffersonian deist audience. Shaw's compositions owe a debt to those of the seventeenth-century Franco-Italian painters and to their British followers. Although Shaw drew on his American experience for inspiration, especially in his depictions of Native Americans in historical settings, he nevertheless continued to paint British landscapes virtually until the end of his life, often including picturesque remnants of castles as well as peasants in what were essentially imaginary compositions. Despite the pronounced British flavor of paintings Shaw remains a critical figure in the development of American landscape painting. As an artist born and trained in England, who revisited his native country on at least one occasion, he was in touch with current artistic developments and aesthetic theories.[8] Through him, the American public as well as his colleagues came to know the work and techniques of some of Britain's leading artists.[9]

Shaw died in September, 1860 in Burlington, New Jersey. He was a long-time member of the Franklin Institute, and contributed many valuable papers to its transactions, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of many of the most distinguished men of his time. His genius as an artist has been universally acknowledged, but it is evident that his genius for work was the real basis of his success. One author commented, "As a controversialist he wielded a vigorous and fearless pen, and though one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men, was unsparing where he deemed censure deserved."

The Percussion Cap

Inventions of the percussion cap have been attributed variously to Alexander John Forsyth, clerk of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; to Joseph Manton, London, a major gunsmith; and to John Day, of Barnstable, England. In 1808 an advertisement in the British Morning Post boasted of Forsyth's invention.

To Sportsmen. The Patent Gun-Lock, invented by Mr. Forsyth is to be had at No. 10, Piccadilly, near the Haymarket. Those who may be unacquainted with the excellence of this Invention are informed that the inflammation is produced without the assistance of flint, and is much more rapid than in the common way. The Lock is so constructed as to render it completely impervious to water, or damp of any kind, and may, in fact, be fired under water.[10]

However, the specification attached to their patents show that the copper cap as patented by Shaw, was unknown to them. They had knowledge of fulminates and methods of firing them, but there was only one thing in common with their methods and that of Mr. Shaw, the ignition of fulminate of mercury by percussion. Forsyth patented percussion powder in 1807.

Many people, including Colonel Peter Hawker, were claiming this around 1820 but the best documented evidence to date makes Joseph Egg the first.[11] The first recorded patent for such a thing was by the Frenchman Francois Prelat on 28th July 1820. As one British author wrote, "The United States has its own candidate for the credit of having invented the percussion cap, an English-born artist named Joshua Shaw."[12] As far as the U.S. government was concerned, "Mr. Shaw is certainly the inventor of the percussion primer for cannon and probably for small arms."[13] Both Joseph Manton and Colonel Peter Hawker insisted that they were great inventors.

By the time of the Civil War both ordnance and civilian manufacturers had agreed upon a standard formula as detonating material for use in the percussion cap. It consisted of six parts fulminate of mercury, six parts chlorate of potash, and four parts antimony. This was sealed inside the cap in such a way so as to prevent mixture. Whether this was Forsyth's or Shaw's formula is difficult if not impossible to say.[14]

And contrary to popular opinion the British Board of Ordnance held its first trials of copper cap guns during the middle of 1820.[15] Adoption was, of course, a wholly different matter. The same authors who gave Shaw's Christian name as Thomas wrote, "Yet in England it was not until 1834 that experiments were made with the percussion system" in military arms.[16] It is, however, true that as one author wrote, "so slow is the growth of inventions . . .that all Europe continued to make flintlocks for many years after the percussion cap was invented."[17] General Winfield Scott preferred the flintlock to percussion caps in the Mexican War of 1846-47. Indeed, during that war caps were in very short supply as those who carried the first American percussion rifle, the Model 1841 "Mississippi," found out. This shortage rendered those arms useless on many occasions.

Forsyth's lock was an ingenious contrivance, equipped with a magazine that held detonating powder (fulminate of mercury). The magazine revolves around a roller whose end is screwed into the barrel breech. The priming powder passed through a small hole in the roller, leading to a canal that empties into the gun's chamber. The pan that holds the priming compound is placed over the hole in the roller. There was a steel punch in the magazine, whose lower end stands above the pan, ready to ignite the priming compound when the hammer strikes the top. The punch, having been driven down into the pan, is raised again by a spiral spring. For each firing the magazine must be turned sufficiently so as to allow the fulminate to drop into the pan, after which it is turned back.[18]

The invention of the copper percussion cap was a great improvement over the complex Forsyth lock. The iron, pewter, and steel caps, with which Shaw initially experimented, had significant problems which Shaw could not overcome. One authority referred to it as "the first really significant improvement in nearly two centuries." He continued,

The many advantages of this new system of lock were obvious. It was little affected by dampness, the fulminating powder being protected and rendered practically waterproof. . . . It could be carried for days or week in all kinds of weather and could be fired at any moment by simply cocking the piece and pulling the trigger. With the flintlock . . . damp weather was always disastrous; while shaking it about, as in marching, even in dry weather, was likely to misplace the priming and cause misfires. This one advantage of the cap-and-nipple over the flintlock would determine its adoption. But another important discovery was soon made – the cap-and-nipple shot farther, and recoiled less, than the flintlock, even with smaller charges of powder.[19]

These same basic advantages of the percussion lock over the flint system were summed up by a nineteenth century encyclopedia. "The advantages of these locks are: 1. the lock is simplified; 2. the operation of firing is shortened; 3. the sureness of firing is increased, the presence of water having no effect upon the explosion of a good percussion cap."[20]

Shaw corresponded with many governments, and particularly with the Ordnance Department of the United States. In 1814 he invented the copper percussion cap, after first trying pewter, iron, and steel. He kept the discovery secret until his arrival in America, when he sought to obtain a patent for it, but was refused on the ground of his being an alien, the law at that time denying a patent

to aliens unless they had resided two years in the country.

His claim to the origination of the invention of the percussion cap was, however, recognized, although the Patent Office refused to issue a patent. One explanation was that Shaw had not been a resident, let alone citizen, of the United States, for the then requisite two years. A second explanation was that Shaw had failed to demonstrate clearly what aspects of his patent were already known and in general use and those aspects for which Shaw claimed originality. One Joseph Cooper, otherwise unknown to this author, claimed that Shaw had merely copied Forsyth's ideas, adding little of his own. "And further that the same patent was void, because in and by the specification, or description therein referred, no distinction or discrimination is made between the parts and portions previously known and used as aforesaid, and any parts or portions of which the said Joshua Shaw may be the inventor or discoverer."[21]

After filing many appeals for relief and then after a protracted investigation of his claims, the United States subsequently decided to award Shaw up to $25,000 "upon principles of justice and equity", which, it acknowledged, was a very small portion of its real debt to the accomplished inventor. The award was to cover not only the percussion cap, but the percussion system, including the wafer primer, as used in cannon; and such percussion gunlocks and principles as Shaw had invented. On 20 February 1846 Congress authorized the Secretary of War to consider compensation. The Secretary decided upon $18,000 as a sufficient sum. The U. S. Senate's Committee on Military Affairs thought that there was no reason to reduce the award by $7000. It argued that the government has made valuable use of all Shaw's arms patents, but especially the percussion systems for small arms and cannon. New shoulder arms were made in the percussion system and older muskets now were retrofitted for the percussion cap. The percussion system now was used to the total exclusion of all other systems. Caps are effective, safe, and serviceable. Even the Maynard system "is to be used in conjunction with percussion caps and not to their disuse." Finally, it noted that "the government has liberally compensated other inventors for the use of their inventions."

The Senate Committee sought the advice and opinion of Colonel Craig, Chief of Ordnance, who announced that $25,000 was certainly not too great a sum to compensate Shaw. Craig pointed out that the percussion cap had been used for some years past and its future was assured. It was far more useful than many inventions the government had paid much more to use. Finally, Craig stated that as early as 23 April 1847 Ordnance had conceded that Shaw was surely the inventor of the percussion ignition system for cannon and most probably also for small arms.

The Committee therefore recommended that the $7000 removed by the Secretary of War be replaced and that a supplemental appropriation, matching the initial estimate, be restored.[22] However, the additional amount was not paid and the Attorney General offered the opinion that the Secretary of War had no statutory duty or authorization to pay the additional sum and that the award had been exhausted. Statutes provide a two year window in time during which such claims appropriations may be made; that time was long since exhausted.[23]

Not surprisingly, Shaw advocated major reform in American patent law. He expended considerable effort toward the end of his life in that cause.[24]

About 1817 Shaw allegedly received his first recognition, this by the Tsar of Russia. Russian artillery adopted Shaw's percussion cap and agreed to pay for its use although no money was ever forthcoming. Hard evidence for this claim has yet to be shown. In 1833 he visited England with a view to obtaining the adoption of improvements in cannon locks, which he had made, and the wafer primer for cannon. He also received several minor patents, among which was a swivel diamond used by glaziers.

Controversy followed Shaw all the days of his life. As we have seen, on 17 March 1834 he obtained a patent for a whip which also contained a pistol, the bulk of the invention having been made of India rubber. Almost immediately a man who claimed to have invented the India rubber coffin wrote to the editor of the Mechanics Magazine, claiming

that "above a year ago, a friend of mine sent a pistol whip, of similar construction." He went on to note similarities between this whip-pistol and Shaw's patent.[25]

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1 Andy Dougan, Through the Crosshairs [New York: Carrell & Graf, 2005], p. 89.
2 John Frederick Charles Fuller, Conduct of War [New York: DaCapo Press, 1998], p. 112
3 William Henry Doolittle, Inventions of the Century [Philadelphia: Linscott, 1903], p. 260.
4 Roger Parkinson, The Encyclopedia of Modern War [New York: Stein & Day, 1977], p. 129.
5 George Ripley and Charles Dana, eds. The American Cyclopaedia [New York: Appleton, 1875], p. 99.
6 Robert Gardner, Small Arms Makers [New York: Crown, 1963], p. 175. It might be noted that Gardner was on track in his earlier research which dates to the 1930s.
7 The earliest U.S. patents did not have numbers and./or have been lost; why there are no numbers assigned to Shaw's last patents is unclear.
8 William Dunlap, History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States [1834].
9 Scientific American, 7 August 1869.
10 Morning Post, 23 December 1808. This is the earliest advertisement I have seen for any kind of percussion system lock.
11 De Witt Bailey argues persuasively that the earliest positively identified and tested production probably goes to Joseph Egg
12 F. F. H. Hayward, The Art of the Gunmaker [New York: St. Martins, 1964], p. 291.
13 Congressional Record, Reports of Committees, U.S. Senate, 34th Congress, 1st Session [1855-56], p. 39.
14 The Supplement to the Penny Cyclopaedia [London: Knight, 1851], 1" 287.
15 DeWitt Bailey in Black Powder, [31 February 1984], 31: 6-8.
16 Fuller, opus cited, p. 112.
17 Doolittle, opus cited, p. 260.
18 Robert Hunt, ed. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines [Longman, Green, Longman & Roberts, 1860], 2: 215.
19 Harry Smith Williams and Edward Huntington Williams, Modern Warfare [New York: Hearst's International Library, 1918], pp. 35-36.
20 The America Cyclopaedia, p. 99.
21 Shaw v Cooper, 7 Peters 293 [1832]; Encyclopedia of Forms and Precedents for Pleading and Practice, p. 696; see also Evans v Eaton, Pet. [C.C.] 326; 1 Robb Patent Cases 68; 8 Fed. Cases 4559.
22 Reports of Committees, U.S. Senate, 34th Congress, 1st Session [1855-56], p. 39.
23 Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States. J. H, Ashton, ed. [Washington: Morrison, 1866], 9: 451. "It was held that the appropriation was exhausted when the [initial $18,000] amount was paid and that a succeeding Secretary had no jurisdiction to award the claimant an additional amount."
24 Transactions of the Franklin Institute files contain many such comments and petitions.
25 The Mechanics Magazine, Museum, Register, Journal and Gazette [New York Salmon, 1835], p. 284

3rd Annual August Picnic

This was our 3rd annual picnic – wow how quickly time passes!! The annual picnic and shoot continues to be a success and is enjoyed by many. This year we had over fifty participants ranging from age 1 to 80. AOLRC continues to furnish a variety of sandwiches along with condiments and picnic supplies. Those participating brought wonderful covered dishes. It seems like each year the selections of foods just gets better and better. The dessert table this year was especially enjoyed by all. The afternoon was filled with the smell of smoke rolling off the shooting range. Women, men and children were all participants and put on a wonderful display of marksmanship for those in the audience. Dan and Patty Smith's granddaughter Natalie Smith won the prize for our youth shoot. She is a pretty little blonde and shook up her competition! Check out the pictures along with the list of the old guns that were fired. This continues to be a popular event and will continue. Mark your calendars now and save the 2nd weekend of August 2009 and meet us in Centerburg, Ohio with your old guns, powder, and a covered dish and be prepared for a good time of shooting and fellowship!

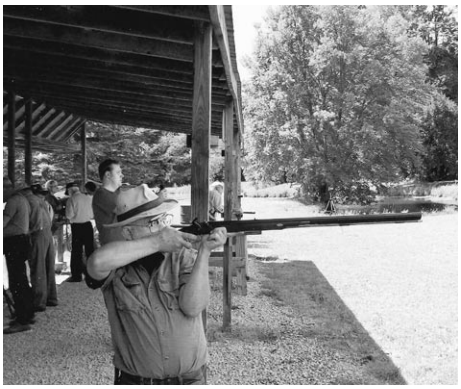
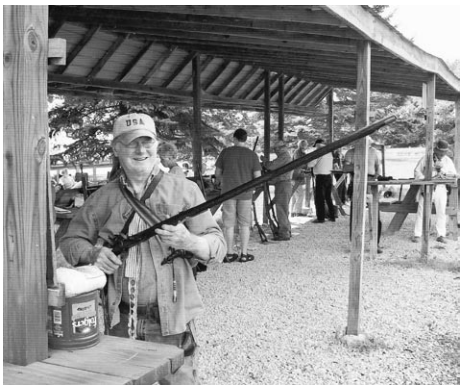
SHOOTER	GUNMAKER
Steve Stull	Joel Ferree
Tom Oakes	George Humphreys
Bill Hoover	Hoover/Oakes *
Randy Brown	Roseborugh
Lona Kuehn	Karl Kuehn*
Karl Kuehn	Karl Kuehn*
Karl Kuehn	W. Barnhart
Dave Staley	A. Stilgenbauer
Robert Qualk	Clutz
Mark Barnhill	H. Weaver
Jerry Wilson	S. Small
Joe Hepsworth	K Kuehn*
Ron Yerian	D. L. Ackley
John Reinbolt	J. Young
James Wilson	P. A. Reinhart
Rod Frazer	W. Van Kooney, Ralph
Natalie Smith	Herman*
Devon Herman	Herman*

** Contemporary*

WINNERS: Blanket Shoot – Steve Stull; Wine Shoot – Joe Hepsworth; Youth Shoot – Natalie Smith; Gun Raffle – Helen Morris.









Ladies of AOLRC News

Our spring meeting in April always seems like a family reunion. The friendships that have evolved from our love and desire to preserve the history of the Ohio gun have become very meaningful and our reunions personify this. This past April was no exception. There are always stories to tell about children, grandchildren and new acquisitions. It is certainly a special weekend.

We ladies had an entertaining and yet productive time. At the Saturday lunch we decided on the activities for the 2009 show. We will have a trolley car ride and historical talk on the city of Marietta followed by lunch at the Levee House. We have also decided to move the birthday cake and celebration to Friday night. That will provide dessert for the Friday night gathering around the carving station. Another decision the ladies made was to keep the Saturday night meal as casual attire. Suits and sports jackets can be eliminated if desired. For our Saturday night entertainment we have asked Mel Hankla who has accepted a reunion visit with us.

At the August picnic we had a brief meeting concerning the coloring book. We came up with captions for each page and ideas for pictures. Judy Yerian is working on getting the illustrations completed. Hopefully the book will be in print for the 2009 Marietta show and will be ready to distribute.

Don't forget the October show in Newark. The show is October 25 and on Friday night, October 24, as we set up we will have time for food and fellowship.

We hope to see you also April 4 and 5 in Marietta. Mark your calendars now for these events.