JACOB HENRY'S

LEDGER

1864

Chancy, James, Account

Aug. 10, By driving two oxen 5.00
12, By making one shoe 1.00

Jan. 1, By making one shoe 1.25
11, By making one shoe 1.25

Feb. 24, By changing three horses 5.00
12, By making one shoe 1.00

March 24, By making one shoe 1.00
30, By driving two oxen 3.00

Apr. 11, By changing three horses 5.00

May 18, By making one shoe 1.25
28, By driving two oxen 3.00

June 18, By making one shoe 1.00
26, By making one shoe 1.25
28, By driving two oxen 3.00

July 11, By making one shoe 1.00
30, By driving two oxen 3.00

Aug. 21, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Sept. 20, By making one shoe 1.25
30, By driving one oxen 1.50

Oct. 10, By making one shoe 1.25
20, By driving one oxen 1.50

Nov. 24, By making one shoe 1.25
11, By driving one oxen 1.50

Dec. 18, By making one shoe 1.25
27, By driving one oxen 1.50

1865

Chancy, James, Account

Jan. 2, By driving two oxen 5.00
17, By making one shoe 1.25
27, By driving two oxen 5.00

Feb. 10, By making one shoe 1.00

Mar. 15, By driving two oxen 3.00
25, By making one shoe 1.25

Apr. 25, By making one shoe 1.00
15, By making one shoe 1.25

May 15, By driving two oxen 3.00
25, By making one shoe 1.00

June 25, By driving two oxen 3.00
15, By making one shoe 1.25

July 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Aug. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Sept. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

Oct. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Nov. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Dec. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

1866

Chancy, James, Account

Jan. 1, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Feb. 25, By driving two oxen 3.00
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Mar. 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Apr. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

May 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

June 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

July 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Aug. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Sept. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

Oct. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Nov. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Dec. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

1867

Chancy, James, Account

Jan. 1, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Feb. 25, By driving two oxen 3.00
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Mar. 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Apr. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

May 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

June 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

July 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Aug. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Sept. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

Oct. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Nov. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Dec. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

1868

Chancy, James, Account

Jan. 1, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Feb. 25, By driving two oxen 3.00
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Mar. 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Apr. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

May 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

June 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

July 30, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Aug. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Sept. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
30, By making one shoe 1.25

Oct. 10, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25

Nov. 25, By driving one oxen 1.50
15, By making one shoe 1.25

Dec. 15, By driving one oxen 1.50
20, By making one shoe 1.25
MAKING A LIVING

In the mid- to late 19th century, most people had many different ways of making a living. They weren't just farmers, or just carpenters. A person might be a farmer AND a carpenter AND a shoemaker, all at the same time. Each person — and each family — did a little of this and a little of that to make ends meet.

Chancey Creamer and Abraham Miller were regular customers of Jacob Henry. And Jacob Henry was a regular customer of each of them, too.

Look at these entries for CHANCEY CREAMER in Jacob Henry's ledger.

What do you think Chancey did for a living?

What else did he probably do?
To find out what Chancey Creamer did for a living, look at what he sells to Jacob Henry, and the kind of jobs he performs for him (his “credits”).

"Credited" means Jacob Henry received or bought these items or services from Chancey Creamer.

HINT: "Shoes" does not refer to shoes for people!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Chancey Creamer Credited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>By driving two shoes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>By sharpening point &amp; cutter &amp; making screw</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>By welding and driving one shoe</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>By making Leaves &amp; mending clapper to diner bell</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>By 22 pounds of veal at 4 cts</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>By sharpening matook one end</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>By removing and fastening several shoes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14th</td>
<td>By sharpening plough irons &amp; some other little work</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANSWER:
Chancey Creamer was a blacksmith.

He probably also raised livestock.
We think this because on May 28, 1865,
he sold Jacob Henry 22 pounds of veal.

NEXT QUESTION!
Look at these entries for ABRAHAM MILLER in Jacob Henry's ledger.

What do you think Abraham did for a living?

What else did he probably do?

To find out what Abraham Miller did for a living,
look at what he sells to Jacob Henry, and the kind of jobs he performs for him (his “credits”).

HINT: Abraham Miller was NOT a dairy man.
By weaving ten yards of tow linen 80
By 13½ yards of flannel at 10 cts. per yard 1.35
By 28 yards of Striped flannel at 12½ cts. 3.50
By 20 yards of Black flannel at 10 2.00
By 27¼ yards of flax linen at 10 cts. per yd 2.72½
ANSWER:
Abraham Miller was a cooper (barrel maker).

He made lots of butter kegs, whiskey kegs and cider barrels. Probably Jacob Henry bought these kegs and barrels to hold the products he was selling in his store.

Someone in Miller's family also wove cloth for sale, but we don't know if it was Miller himself who did the weaving.

Notice that Abraham sold tow linen (coarse material for making bags and sacks) and flax linen (a finer fabric) to Jacob Henry. Henry might have used the tow linen to bag products in his store. He might have resold the flax linen to his customers.
Before the late 1800s, there was very little cash in circulation in southwestern Pennsylvania. People in rural communities used a combination of barter (trading) and cash to buy goods and services.

Some of Jacob Henry’s business was done through barter. Sometimes he and his customers used cash. Often his customers “charged” their purchases, and then settled up later. Sometimes people’s running accounts went on for years before they were “settled up.” When an account was settled up, Henry crossed out the entries with a big “X”.

Henry’s ledger shows the credits and debts of the people he did business with. A ledger page records the account of Casper & Rebecca Schmuck. When Casper or Rebecca bought something on account from Henry, he recorded it under “Debted.” When they paid their account – with cash or by performing services – he recorded it under “Credited.”
Can you find some items that Rebecca Schmuck charged to her account?

Mar 16th to half sod and hay tops 3.3
27 to 27.50 pounds of hay at 50c per lb 1.35
April 8th to 460 pounds of hay at 50c per lb 2.30
May 6th to six letters Spanish postage 1.3
May 9th to one half bushel of potatoes 2.0
13 to one half bushel of potatoes 1.0
17 to cash borrowed six dollars 6.00
20 to crooks 3 at 8c5 and 1 at 10 3.4
10 postage on letter and paper 9.0
Sept 7th Thun turned cows in pasture 10.0
set to six bushels of apples at 10c5 9.9
set to a lot of hay 3.1
April 15th to cash borrowed 3.00
April 15th to one packet of tobacco 1.00
May 30th to 2 plows of tobacco at 5c per pound 1.00
June 3rd to cash borrowed five dollars 5.00
July 25th to 1 1/4 bushels of buckwheat paid back
Aug 14th to 3 bushels of buckwheat 15 to 46 7/4 pounds of buckwheat meal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 26th</td>
<td>half soles and &quot;heal&quot; taps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>271 pounds of hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8</td>
<td>460 pounds of hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>six letter stamps and postage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>½ bushel of potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>½ bushel of potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>borrowed 6 dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 crocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>postage on letter and paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>6 bushels of apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a lot of hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864 April 19th</td>
<td>112 pounds of hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866 May 2</td>
<td>1 bushel of potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>pasture for 2 cows for two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26th</td>
<td>1 bushel of potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867 Feb 25</td>
<td>borrowed 3 dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>1 peck of timothy [hay seed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 20th</td>
<td>2 plugs of tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868 June 5th</td>
<td>borrowed 5 dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>2½ bushels of buckwheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 4th</td>
<td>2½ bushels of buckwheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>46⅜ pounds of buckwheat meal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you find some items that Casper Schmuck charged to his account?

ANSWERS: Casper Schmuck Debted

1860 Oct 20  loan of apple butter kettle
1860 Dec 6    9 pounds of salt
 8           4 bushels of oats
1861 Jan 16   wintering his (Henry's) "coalt" for one month
1861 April 6  2 1/4 yards of cloth
              3 yards of shirt muslin
1861 July 22  2 bushels of corn meal
1861 Sept 5   30 1/2 pounds of nails

JACOB HENRY'S LEDGER
Can you find some ways that Casper paid off his debt to Jacob Henry?

**Answers:**

1863 Casper Schmuck credited

Aug 14th  1½ days work
Sept 21   ½ day binding oats
          1 dollar back on salt & flour
1864 Aug 5 2 days mowing and hay pitching
1867 March 27 1 barrel of salt
June 5th  returned [paid back] 3 dollars
Jun 20    paid cash for tobacco
1868 July 15 3 days mowing and "halling" hay
17         1 day reaping
18         1 day reaping & binding
Can you find some ways that Rebecca paid off her debts?

1848 Rebecca Schmuck credited 2 c5
April 13 th by cash three dollars 3.00
May 3 by cash two dollars 2.50
June 10 by cash five dollars 5.00

ANSWERS:

Turned Henry’s cows into her pasture
3 dollars cash
2 dollars cash
5 dollars cash

JACOB HENRY’S LEDGER
Before railroads crossed western Pennsylvania, “drovers” herded cattle and sheep along the roads to markets in eastern cities. Drovers and their herds of animals would often stop at the Henry place for the night.

Jacob Henry carefully recorded his income from these overnight stays. His ledger lists:

- **DATE** of the stay
- **NAME** of the drover
- **NUMBER** of sheep or cattle the drover brought with him
- **AMOUNT OF MONEY** he charged the drover for the stay

Look at the entries on the next page for DROVERS in Jacob Henry’s ledger.
USE THE CALCULATOR
to answer these questions:

❓ How many CATTLE did drovers bring to Jacob Henry's place in 1859?

❓ How many SHEEP did they bring?

❓ How many animals TOTAL stayed overnight at Jacob Henry's in 1859?

DATE

DROVER'S NAME

NUMBER OF ANIMALS

$\$'

JUNE 27th 1859

WILLIAM BLACK

600 CATTLE

500 SHEEP

JULY 1 1859

J L THARST AND J W RY

1100 CATTLE

700 SHEEP

JACOB HENRY'S LEDGER
June 27th, 1859
1. William Black 600 sheep $5.00
July 1. J. L. Harsh and B. W. Wilson 5 lambs $7.00
5. John Stigley 700 sheep $5.00
11. Joseph H. Clark 1200 sheep $7.00
11. Hiram Maple 150 cattle $700 sheep $10.00
16. John Wood 500 sheep $4.25
20. Lewis Hegeman 100 sheep $6.00
Aug 13th. Moses Dickey, James Mackall with 117 cattle and 800 sheep bill $10.00
8. Joseph Gibson 700 sheep $5.00
16. John Turnbaugh 117 cattle bill $6.00
17. Smith Day 117 cattle bill $5.00
23. Michael Wright 1/4 cattle $6.25
Sept 6. Adlam Hummel 300 cattle $3.25
11. William Haub 600 sheep $4.00
James Morton 600 sheep $4.25
16. W. M. Bayes 78 cattle 650 sheep $8.00
17. Keep and Smyser cattle $1.50
18. James Carver 400 sheep $3.25
24. Alexander Dannelly 100 cattle $5.00
27. Robert Hulst
Oct 1. Michael Kirk 150 cattle $6.00
27. Hugh McGill 90 cattle $4.00
June 27th, 1860
J. L. Harsh 700 sheep $5.00
25. Isaac McKissick 550 sheep $4.25
ANSWERS:

HOW MANY?

In 1859, drovers brought 1,237 head of cattle to Jacob Henry's place. The average size of the herds that came through was 112.

That same year, Henry sheltered 10,038 sheep. The average sheep herd size was 717.

In all, Henry made room for 11,275 head of livestock in 1859.