BAM

INSIDE

Nov. — Dec. 1995

NEWSLETTER of the BLACKSMITHS ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI

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Newsletter of the Blacksmiths Association of Missouri

Volume 12 No. 6

Our cover: John Murray (left) hangs on tight while Tom Clark upsets a piece of steel into the business end of a Murray hammer at BAM's November meeting.

The Newsletter of the Blacksmiths Association of Missouri is published six times a year and is mailed to members of BAM. The annual fee for regular membership is $20/year; a portion of this amount is for a subscription to this newsletter for one year. Editorial inquiries should be addressed to: Jim McCarty, 5821 Helias Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65101; (573) 395-3304. BAM membership inquiries should be addressed to: Gary Kobermann, 2337 Whitshire, St. Louis, MO 63129; (314) 892-2527.

BAM Membership Application

Name: _____

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City: _____ State: _____

Phone: ( ) _____ Zip: _____

❑ New Member ❑ Renewal

How did you learn about BAM? _____

_____

_____

Memberships are for one year from receipt of dues. Dues are $20, which includes a subscription to the bimonthly BAM newsletter. Please make checks payable to Blacksmith Association of Missouri.

ABANA Membership Application

Primary ABANA Chapter Affiliation: _____

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See reverse

Send this form in an envelope with your payment to:
BAM,
c/o Gary Kobermann
2337 Whitshire,
St. Louis, MO 63129

I _____ hereby apply for membership in the Artist-Blacksmiths' Association of North America and enclose $_____ as my annual membership dues for one year.

MasterCard ❑ VISA ❑ Check/Money Order ❑

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Exp. Date (Required)

Checks must be in U.S. currency
SEND RENEWAL TO:
ABANA
P.O. BOX 206, Washington, MO 63090 (314) 390-2133
Dues Distribution:
1 year subscription Anvil's Ring: 68.5 % $24
Adm. offices & other ABANA projects (Conferences, etc.): 31.5% $11

BAM

The Blacksmiths' Association of Missouri is a chapter of the Artist Blacksmiths' Association of North America, and is devoted to the preservation and advancement of blacksmithing and to communication among blacksmiths in Missouri and surrounding areas. BAM's newsletter's goal is to support these aims. Letters to the editor, tech tips, tools for sale or anything else which furthers these ends will be considered for publication.

Editor's anvil

It's lonely at the top. I'm referring to that place where two sides of a truss join to make the peak of the roof on my new shop. This thought occurred to me as I struggled to hoist 12-foot sheets of 29 gauge metal into place by myself long enough to get a screw started. 17 feet straight down, with no one lined up to get this issue out if I fall!

Fortunately, I kept my footing (though I still have one side left as I write this). If anyone is considering building themselves a shop, let me offer you some advice — your garage will work just fine. Better yet, why don't you hire one of those Oklahomans who advertise in Rural Missouri to build it for you.

My hang-up was the need for a loft to store those things (like 20 foot 1x12's from the old place in Loose Creek) that you don't know what to do with but can't seem to part with. To get a barn with a loft you are talking at least $10,000, unless you are talking to the folks at Morton Buildings (then it is double). I figure I will have $5,000 in mine, but that ain't counting the sore muscles, splinters and smashed toes.

Anyway, if you don't get a Christmas present from me it's because the shop isn't done yet.

With my new shop not finished and the old one out of commission I haven't had anything to do with my evenings. As a result, the baby is due in July. Gotta finish that shop or buy a television set.

I must apologize for walking home with so much loot from November's Iron in the Hat. Before I joined BAM I picked up some neat stuff that way, including a Don Asbee-Doug Hendrickson frying pan, Jerry Hoffmann tongs and now a John Murray hammer.

I've been showing that thing off to everyone. You've got another shot at winning one — John's demo piece from the meeting will be at the January Iron in the Hat.

I am amazed at how many inquiries about BAM are coming my way. Some say Janelle (ABANA) sent them my way, while others saw my ad in Rural Missouri. The most frequently asked question is, "Where do you get coal?"

The coal supply alone is worth the membership fee, because without that I don't know what I would tell them or where I would get my own supply. Hats off to Lou Mueller for storing it for us.

By the way, the coal supply ran out at the Beginner's workshop in early December. Doug was working on a new order and hopefully it will be here by the time you read this.

Blacksmithing has been in the news a lot lately. Both Dean Coonrod and Joe Wilkinson sent me a clipping from Capper's Weekly about Jim Price's "Clutter" Blacksmith shop in Naylor. The story first ran in my old paper, The Daily American Republic in Poplar Bluff. It was an interesting story but had one factual error. It said Jim's shop was the only working blacksmith shop in southeast Missouri.

Bet Doug Hendrickson, Maurice Ellis, Vernice Stevens, Thomas Moroni and James Wilder would disagree with that statement.

Jim, by the way, was a BAM member years ago but we have let him slip away. Talked to him recently and he said he is president of the Midwest Tool Collectors.

Lorelei Sims sent me a clipping from the Charleston, Ill. Times-Courier about a missing 400-pound snowman, forged of barbed wire and misc. steel and dubbed Rusty the Snowman.

The good news is Rusty, forged by Lorelei and fellow artist David Flynn, was returned four days later.

I also received an article from Country America magazine about our own Gay Wilkinson, mayor of Farmington and shooter of anvils. Gay shot the anvil at the November meeting again. Nice to have him around!

From Bob Tuftee up in Iowa came a clipping about anvil shooting in Hamilton, Texas. This one was done at an American Legion Post in Hamilton. Must be quite a tradition there. Here's how it got started: "Frank Holmes was about to be drafted on Nov. 12, 1918. But, about 4:30 a.m. on Nov. 11, a man dashed from the telegraph office saying the armistice had been signed. Frank and his father, both blacksmiths, were so elated they began shooting anvils. And we've been doing it ever since."

My stock of BAM contributed stuff is getting pretty thin, so it's time for my annual plea for articles. Thanks to all who contributed this year. Bet you noticed your forge welds are sticking better.

If I don't get some stuff soon I will be forced to fill these pages with pictures of Janice in her swimming suit.

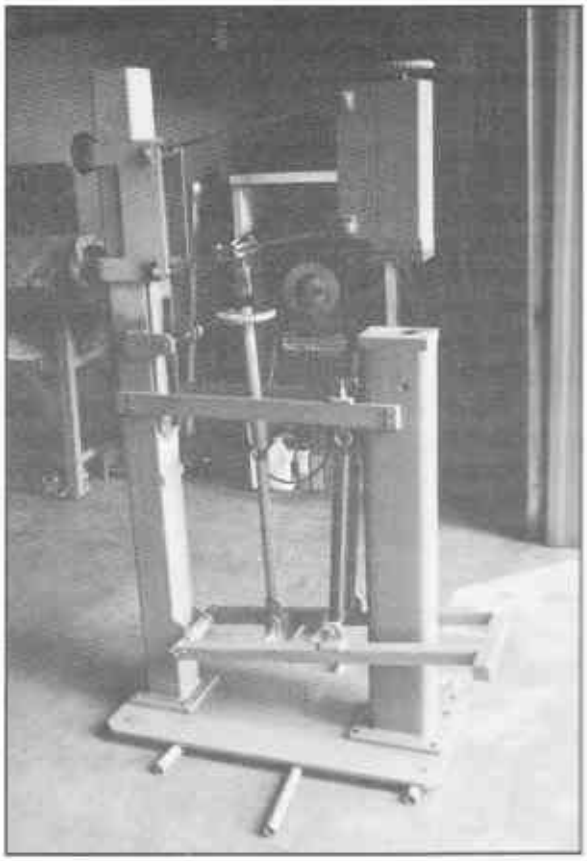
I will close with a riddle, courtesy of David Hufford, just to see how smart you are. David offered a 5-pound clinker to the first person with the correct answer.

Never wearied, see us stand,
A glittering and a stately band -
Of sturdy stuff, but graceful form,
In summer cold, in winter warm;
From hottest duty never swerving,
Night and day our place preserving;
Each serving to a different use,
Not to be changed without abuse.
And, pray, mark well another fact -
In unison we never act,
Except, as on occasion dread,
We watch the ashes of the dead;
We are ranged, as you may see,
As awful sentries, one, two, three.

Got it figured out? Drop me a line with your best guess. Will run the answer in the next issue.

— Jim McCarty

Dear BAM



Here are some photos of my new Clay Spencer modified treadle hammer. After the January 93 treadle hammer workshop at Stan Winkler's (see BAM newsletter Jan-Feb '93) Stan and I decided to build ourselves each an improved, upscale version. We wanted to build them utilizing our best workmanship and the best materials without the pressure of time constraints that are always present at weekend workshops.

Our two improved hammers incuded a threaded drawbar for holding the top tool in place instead of using a tapered wedge. (This was suggested as a good option by Clay Spencer). Also, they were fabricated with the ability to more completely disassemble the hammer for adjustments, storage and transportation.

The suppliers of our flat springs has apparently lost the skill they once had to accurately turn the eyes in the ends, so we had the bushings bored on a mill for parallel accuracy. The hammers built at the '93 workshop had some problems with set screws loosening on the shafts, so we opted not to use set collars. Ex-cept for top and bottom tooling, all welding was on mild steel. The anvil and hammer are heavy rectangular tubing filled with lead. A cleanout is provided for the hardy hole. In my shop I use both my older ABANA treadle hammer and this improved one. I much prefer the snappier spring action on the newer version, which uses the 150 pound garage door coil springs. The hammer is pictured here complete except for the safety logo I plan to paint on the front of the hammer. It will read..."I want to smash your fingers."

— Bob Woodard, Cape Girardeau

A long overdue thank you note for all your and BAM's help and support during Hoss Haley's visit at Webster. (Thanks too for the mugs!) You and the other BAM members who attended the demonstrations and lecture certainly helped turn it into a great experience for the students and for me. The day was talked about for quite a while afterwards and it looks like at least a couple of students have been bit by the forging bug. A big thanks to John the auctioneer and Tom Clark and everyone who bid and bought the auction items; with Todd Kinnikin's research and help, that money will soon turn into the flame-out equipment that I need to keep the forge up and running. Also many thanks to the crew from Carbondale for saving the day with last minute technical help and hammer drills: Andrew MacDonald and John Medwedeff and especially, Jorgen Harle and Arthur Johns. Some other nice things have come out of the day: I've just bought a power hammer from Maurice Ellis on Doug Hendrickson's recommendation and Darryl Allen has graciously offered to donate some of his extra tools to the department for which I am very grateful. So: big thank you's all around and I'd like to extend the invitation once again for BAM to hold one of the 1996 meetings at Webster. Good holiday wishes to everyone!

P.S. The blowers (Dayton shaded pole blowers model 4C443A) I currently have on the forge are just a bit too weak for the job. Does anybody have some stronger blowers they might sell? My office # is (314) 961-2660 Ext. 7010.

— Christina Schmigel, Webster Univ.

Pat's Place

It saddens me to announce that my good friend and fellow blacksmith, J.K. Reynolds died on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1995. I suspect there was work to be done on the Pearly Gates, so J.K. was called for.

J.K. was a BAM member since 1990 and was always ready to lend a helping hand. You may remember him keeping the water jugs full at the 1994 ABANA conference in St. Louis. J.K. always loved to participate in the "trade item" and "iron in the hat" at our meetings. Anyone that received one of his items has a treasure. J.K. loved iron crosses, so we will be building a cross to be placed on his farm as a memorial to J.K. Anyone wishing to work on the cross is invited to my annual New Year's Day "hammer in".

Since J.K. was always ready to help younger blacksmiths, we've decided to continue that legacy by collecting donations for a special scholarship in his memory. If you would like to make a donation, send a check to our treasurer Gary Kobermann and mark it for "The J.K. Reynolds Memorial Scholarship Fund." I'll be starting this fund with my check for $50. We will be awarding this scholarship at our conference in May 1996.

I would like to thank the Illinois Valley Blacksmith Association for having me as one of their demonstrators at their fall workshop. If you haven't been to Mt. Vernon, you owe

it to yourself to go. The shop is open once a month, call John Lovin for times. Always lots of tailgaters at their events, (you never know what "Rainbo" will drag in), and the food is always great! June Coonrod's waffle cookies were a real treat, (Andrew gets his own bag full for some reason). You would be surprised at what they can do with a railroad spike! The Mitchell Museum is across the street with many iron sculptures set up outside. It's well worth a visit!

On Nov. 3, we went to Webster University to see Hoss Haley. Thanks to Christina Schmigel for inviting us to participate in their workshop. The students were friendly and took care of us with lots of coffee, bagels, brownies, and chile for lunch. We also got to try some of Donna Neukomm's salsa, which was so good that I got her to give me the recipe.

Hoss showed us some techniques for working with sheet and plate steel. We saw how to raise a face from plate by pushing out parts for the nose and other features. Hoss made a simple doughnut shape from 1 inch round to fit in the hardy hole. This was used to sink the sheet steel into. His demo pieces were auctioned off by our own John Stovesand and raised a fair amount of money for the art department. BAM has been invited by Christine to hold a BAM meeting at Webster.

Our November meeting at Joe Wilkinson's was great. Joe has a beautiful homesite at the end of the smoothest gravel road I've ever seen! His shop was an old packing house and is well insulated. Every tool had a hook or rack and the shop was way to neat. We did manage to smoke and dirty it up a little for him.

The theme of the meeting was tailgating and just about everything was there for sale. Colin Campbell was there with his goodies and he said he made enough money this trip to retire! Joe's wife fixed us a fine lunch and picked up the best brownies (from Droege's in Washington), I've ever tasted, next to Joyce Kimberlin's 3-layered brownies, from Bourbon, Mo.

Gay Wilkinson from Farmington shot the anvil to signal lunch and we had our business meeting after. John Murray demo'd how he makes his distinctive hammers and donated the one he demo'd to "iron in the hat". As usual Jim got the hammer and all the other good stuff. Hope to see everyone at the ABANA workshop at Lou's shop this Dec. 2&3.

— Pat McCarty

Welcome New Members

BAM NOV. MEETING

This month's quote worth requoting is from John Murray: "I don't like to measure. I just like to hit things."

We could have guessed that John. In case you don't know John, he is the guy who uses BIG hammers to forge little hammers. Joe Wilkinson was so impressed with the hammers John has been putting in the Iron in the Hat that he asked John to show his stuff at the November meeting Joe hosted at his Hope Valley Forge in Hope, Mo.

John was happy to oblige. There was some concern that John wouldn't be able to pull it off with Joe's 25 pound Little Giant. Not to worry: John switched to a 12 pound Tom Clark hammer that hits just as hard as his 2B Nazel, but not quite as often.

Above: Gay Wilkinson's anvil flies skyward signalling the noon hour during BAM's November meeting at Joe Wilkinson's Hope Forge.

With Tom Striking and John well-prepared for his demo, we had quite an experience at the meeting. John started off with a short primer on metalurgy. He likes 4140, a medium carbon alloy steel that combines hardness and toughness necessary for a good hammer.

He cautioned against following to the letter information from old blacksmithing books, since they couldn't imagine the wonderful steel we have today.

John does all his hammer forging under the power hammer. He starts by punching the eye. For this he has a crude but effective punch made by welding a short piece of 4140 to a flat bar to form a T. The welded piece is carefully designed to have the same circumference as the eye punch. With this tool he punches the eye. Then he flips the stock and drives it through.

With a slit punched in the stock, which is 2-1/4 square by about 4 inches, he switches to a drift made of H-13. (H-13 holds up well at extreme temperatures, important because it will be buried in the hot iron.)

John's punch looks a little strange. It is only about 1-1/2 inches long and is shaped to match the handles he favors. The short length lets it fit under the Nazel. John backs it up with a donut with a matching hole in it to give the punch room to exit.

By letting the hammer (or in this case Tom Clark) do all the hard work, John allows himself plenty of time to line things up accurately. Once the eye is punched the face is upset to the wide dimensions John favors. To do this without distorting the eye, John heats just the face and quenches the area of the eye. Then he stands the hammer on its tail and upsets, rounding the face on all four sides.

Once again he takes the time to keep everything flat and square, a real time saver in the end and the difference that makes a quality tool.

Now it is time to draw out the pein end. Doing this results in a cold shut on the end, so John plans an extra 3/8 inch to cut off. John used the 25-pounder to draw out the demo piece, which was done so well that very little grinding will be necessary.

John had another hammer ground to finished shape. After lunch he showed us how to heat treat it. First he heated the face only until a magnet wouldn't stick, in this case about a cherry red. Then he hit the face with a sprayer attached to a garden hose. This resulted in a very hard face backed by much softer material.

Then he heated the pein end in a similar manner and poured water from a cup to quench it. At home John gives his tools a 5-gallon quench, dumping a bucket on the face in a controlled pour.

He would finish a hammer by waiting until Lisa goes to sleep, then firing up her oven to 500 degrees. He leaves it in the oven for 1-1/2 to 2 hours until a peacock/blue color is

reached. (Don't tell Lisa!)

For the demo, he heated both ends in the coal forge until the color ran towards blue, quenching just as the color arrived. He warned us to avoid a gray, which means you start all over with the heat treating process.

John's hammer went in the Iron-in-the-hat, and one of the editor's 10 tickets did the trick. Tom Clark supplied a handle, and I put it to work about 15 minutes after John finished up. It held up well even after a couple of misses — still looks new.

John likes to temper his hammers towards the soft side because he doesn't want them to crack or ding the anvil — it's easier to dress a hammer than to weld up an anvil.

His design puts a lot of mass behind the business ends. If you want one of his hammers, he has a number of them for sale in both straight and cross pein style. By the way, the demo piece will be finished up and in the Iron-in-the-Hat at the January meeting.

Besides John's demo, we saw President Pat do a cross from a railroad spike. I had seen this done in 1 inch square, but the spike presented a real challenge.

Pat first upset the head to provide a flat base for it to stand on. He did this in a piece of thick steel with a square hole punched in it to back up the head. Then he chiseled halfway through one side, slit from both sides to isolate four pieces and twisted the sections 90 degrees to form arms for the cross.

The whole process took just a few minutes and looked real neat. The finished cross has a diamond in the center. Gotta try this.

We had a fruitful business meeting, paying tribute to J.K. Reynolds, who died in October. BAM has some plans to remember him, including a scholarship fund in his memory.

Maurice brought up the Ozark Conference, which will be here before you know it.

Joe and his wife, Phyliss, had quite a feed for the big crowd. I think everyone was impressed with Joe's organization. John Stovesand summed it up best: "This is just first class!"

Hope we get another chance to return to Hope!

Above: Lee Marek, left, prepares to part with some money for one of John Murray's fabled hammers. Left: Pat McCarty came prepared with his hammer and a railroad spike and showed us how to forge a spike cross. Below, left: Pat's finished demo piece.

ABANA Artist-Blacksmiths' Association of North America

P.O. Box 206, Washington, MO 63090
Executive Secretary, Janelle Gilbert Franklin

Office Hours: 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Phone: (314) 390-2133

President's Message
November 1995

Dear ABANA Chapters,

Fall is here and my spreading chestnut tree has yielded a generous crop. Lots of chestnuts, lots of burrs too. There are a lot of fairs and festivals taking place and most of them have one or more blacksmiths demonstrating or selling their wares or both. Good opportunities arise to let people, interested enough to ask, know what is happening in the field of smithing today. Not all inquiries result in new members but we do get a chance to promote ABANA and its chapters.

Ballots for our recent election were returned in record numbers. You will recall that all five incumbents chose to run. All but one was reelected. Charlie Schultz has been replaced by Jim Patton. My sincere thanks to Charlie for his services to ABANA. Board member or not Charlie is a strong ABANA supporter. Welcome to Jim Patton, he will be given committee assignments at the November meeting.

I attended the Quad State Roundup last month. Without a doubt this is a good meet to attend if you are looking for blacksmith tools and equipment. This meet provides good opportunities to buyers and sellers alike. This was the second year for the roundup at the Troy Fairgrounds, a good facility for this type of meet.

I did have two disappointments at this year's Quad State Roundup. First Russell O'Dell was unable to be there to demonstrate his metal spinning and second I missed seeing Emmert Studebaker. He was there on Friday before I got there and he was there Sunday after I left. I have been in touch with him both by mail and by phone and he and Jane are all set to host our board meeting coming up the 16th of this month.

One of the things I picked up at Quad State was a copy of a book written by Joe Pehoski in 1973, "Blacksmithing for the Home Craftsman." In the book Joe points out possible places to acquire tools for the trade and gives probable prices. It was amazing to me to be reminded now much prices have increased since 1973. Here are some of the quoted prices; blowers should range between $5 and $25, post vices can usually be picked up from industrial tool companies for around $35 new and second hand anvils may run between 30 cents and 50 cents a pound. Ah! for the good old days.

How dangerous is blacksmithing? I don't have a concise answer but I am very sure that the dangers that do exist can be greatly reduced by practicing what we all know about safety. I think keeping the safety theme constant is important. Why not send your safety tips to your newsletter editor, your input will be appreciated and who knows how many may benefit?

Joe Harris
ABANA President

Chapter Liaison

ABANA Board election results

1,119 ballots were received at the ABANA Office out of 4,125 current members. Encumbant directors re-elected were Elizabeth Brim, Hans Peot, Tim Ryan, and Clay Spencer. Jim Patton (Illinois) was elected as a new director in the election.

Thanks go out to Charlie Schultz for taking the time to fill in a vacancy on the ABANA Board for a year, though he was not re-elected.

ABANA online through AOL

Frank Garland, editor of the Upper Midwest Blacksmith Association newsleter, sends the following instructions for accessing the ABANA net site through American On-Line (AOL):

First, in order to access ABANA's page through AOL, you must have AOL version 2.5 for Windows (IBM) or 2.6 for Mac users (2.6 is still in the BETA test phase). You can download the new version for free off of AOL by entering the Keyword "Upgrade" and following the instructions from there. It is a free download, you are not billed for time spent downloading the upgrade. "Keyword" can be accessed by holding down the (CTRL) key and then pressing the letter "K" or by pushing the button on the tool bar that looks sort of like a newspaper with a red arrow on it. If you wish to view the page using Netscape, it can be done through AOL if you download AOL's WINSOCKDLL (IBM/Windows only). It is available in the download libraries —merely search for "Winsock". You can download Netscape 1.1N off of several locations on the World Wide Web and view the ABANA page in all its glory.

To access it through AOL's Web Browser, once you have installed the upgraded program, you can program the URL into the "favorite places" button, off line if you wish (it is on the far right of the tool bar across the top of the screen and is a small folder with a heart on it) and when you have logged on to AOL, you can click on the button and then double click on the name you gave the ABANA page and it will automatically bring up the web browser and go to the address. To access the Web Browser you can also enter the keyword "Web" and it will bring up the web-browser and log in AOL's home page. To enter the URL into the browser, merely click on the address box at the top of the screen and enter the http:\\ etc. address and press (ENTER). The ABANA home page "URL is http:\\wuarchive.wustl.edu/edu/arts/blacksmithing/ABANA . Keep in mind that the URL is case sensitive.

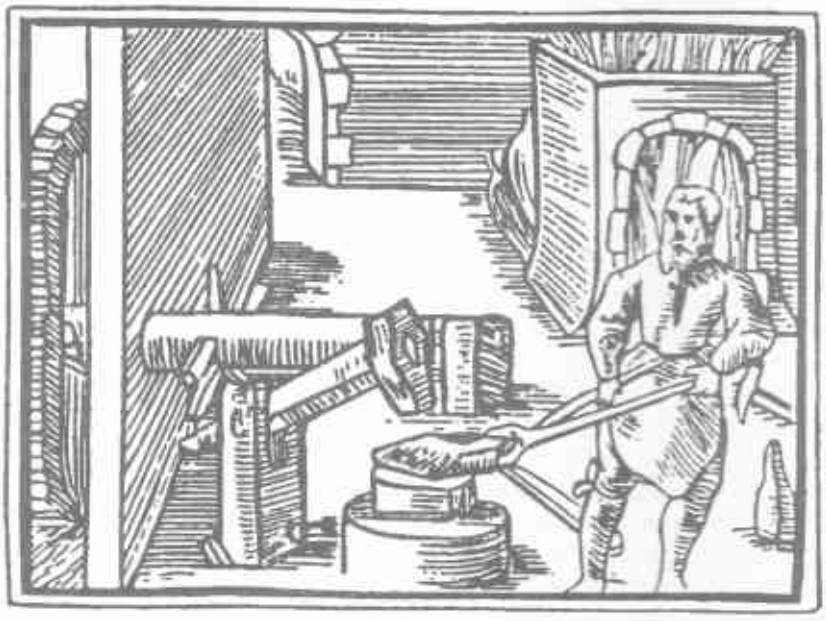
Schools list

I'm enclosing our list of schools with blacksmithing classes. You may want to reprint those geographically convenient to your members so they can request next year's class schedules directly to schedule vacation time.

Change of officers?

If your chapter has had a change in the president's office or newsletter editor, please let us know so we can keep our ABANA Chapter List up to date. Just drop us a postcard or call the ABANA Office, PO Box 206, Washington, MO 63090, phone/fax: (314) 390-2133.

John Pollins, III
Chapter Liaison Committee Chairman
RD #5 Box 154, Greensburg PA 15601



This drawing of a blacksmith shop is from a 16th Century Italian wood cut. From the Pittsburgh Area Artist Blacksmith Association.

BAM teams up with Webster University to host Hoss Haley

by Daryll Allen

Hoss Haley was a very talented artist with background of Midwest influence. He brought with him several of his works, along with fantastic slide show. He answered all questions in a very informal yet professional manner. His demonstration started at approximately 9 am on a cool morning. A new two burner gas forge was constructed for his demonstration. Hoss' first forging was a hold down made for the hardy hole. He made this to hold sheet metal on the face of the anvil. His second work was a bottom fuller for the hardy hole. This tool he called the doughnut for its shape. Hoss said a piece of pipe could be made for this same use and placed in the leg vise. The edge on the pipe would have to be rounded over with a piece of angle iron welded to the bottom of the pipe for the vise jaws to hold. Hoss used mainly 3 or 4 hammers, a 2 1/2 pound or 3 pound cross peen, several converted ball peen hammers, and a set hammer. Hoss had several sets of tongs. He seemed to use the horseshoe tongs the most. Most of his hammers looked like the ones bodymen use in body shops, but were bigger with more mass.

One of the students there made the comment that she thought the metal he had hit would be more beaten up. I think the smoothness of the work had more to do with hammer control and experience than what might happen the first time someone tried this method of shaping metal. One student asked how long it would take to learn to be a blacksmith. Hoss said some pick it up better than others. He thought it would take about 10 years. I think to learn everything about blacksmithing wold take about 300 years and then someone could come along and show you something that would make you want to quit the next day. Hoss used two types of gloves: leather welding gloves and Kevlar gloves. He switched back and forth sometimes, a different glove on each hand. He used a leather apron, and said at his own shop he often used a leather jacket. He also had his safety glasses with side shields on at all times when he was forging.

Hoss showed us a work he had done on a piece of 3/8 inch pitted metal approximately 2 1/2 by 3 feet. The work was of a muscular man swinging a hammer. He said he had used a power hammer to rough out and did the refined work with hand tools. A student asked Hoss if he used drawings for most of his work. Hoss said he did most of his work without drawings. He said he would loose interest if he had to do the work twice.

Hoss had several stakes with him. They were mostly shaped with one rounded end and one pyramid end. He used a ball peen hammer in the leg vise about as much as he used the stakes. Hoss started the first rounded form on the swage block (ladle form). He then went to the doughnut form on the anvil. He wold go back to the fire when the metal was at a low black heat. He alternated back to front and wold pick up detail at almost cold heat. It was amazing to me how a flat triangle shape metal could be transformed into a three dimensional work of art in so few flowing moves.

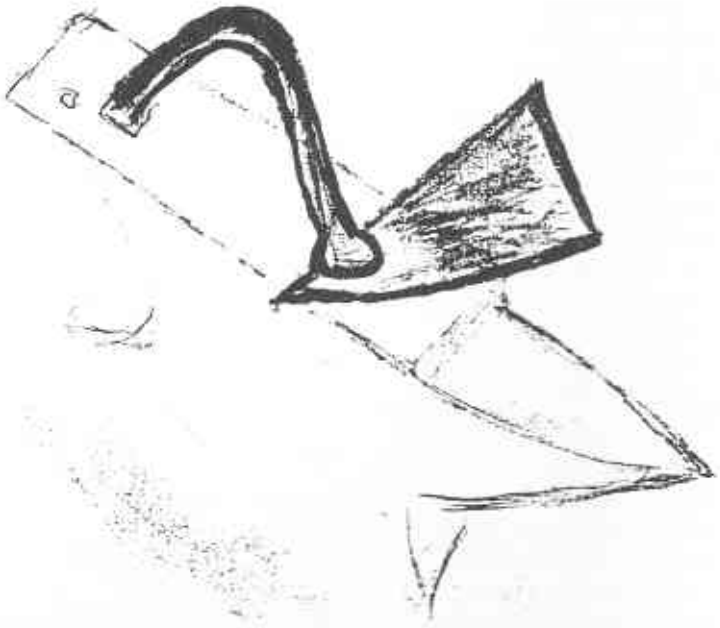
After Hoss made his first piece two requests were made for him to do. One was the letter A, and the other was a face. On the letter A, Hoss heated the plate in the forge to about a bright orange. He then went to the doughnut and made the first impression. When the basic shape was formed he then refined the letter, mostly with the set hammer at black heat. The plate was rotated to 180 degrees and then held in place with the hold down while using the set hammer. Hoss did the same basic things when he made his face, but added a few more heats and did more detail work. When the piece was done it looked as if someone's face had hit a piece of sheet metal at about 90 mph. After the face was completed everyone went to a different building for a slide show given by Hoss. He started the slide show with a comparison of fine architecture with Midwest grain elevators.

It was amazing to me how the basic shape of both were so close to the same. Hoss showed different slides of his work, and answered any questions about his style and technique. Everyone seemed to enjoy the slide show. After the show everyone broke for lunch. A fine chili dinner was enjoyed by all. After lunch we all went back to the forge for Hoss's last work.

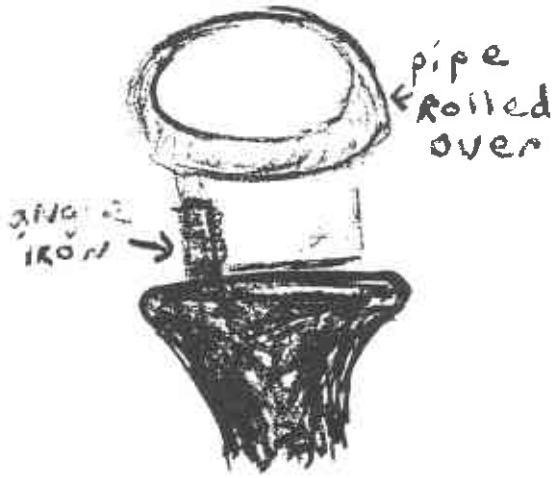
For this Hoss fabricated a chimney for the gas forge. Hoss tack welded the pieces together, shaped them and then gas welded the seams. After he finished, all the pieces were gathered and we had an auction. The chimney sold with a $5 bid from anyone who wanted to bid and the chimney stayed there. The school is just starting their forge. If anyone is interested in donating any hand tools Christina Schmigel is planning on having a BAM meeting at a later date. For more info contact her at (314) 771-1890.

Editor's note: Our thanks to Christina, Hoss and Webster University for inviting BAM to this event. Hope we have many more.

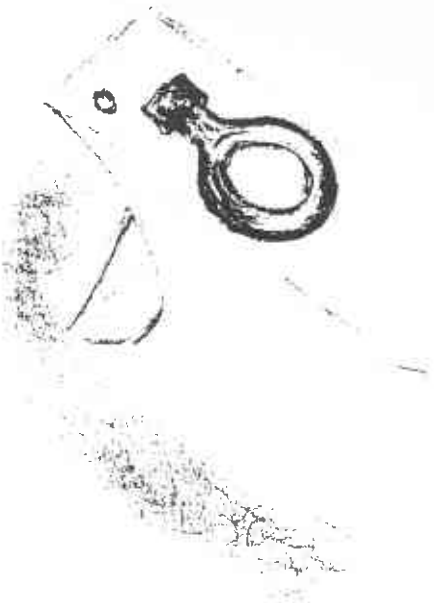
Hold Down



tool for Leg Vice made out of pipe



Bottom Doughnut Fuller

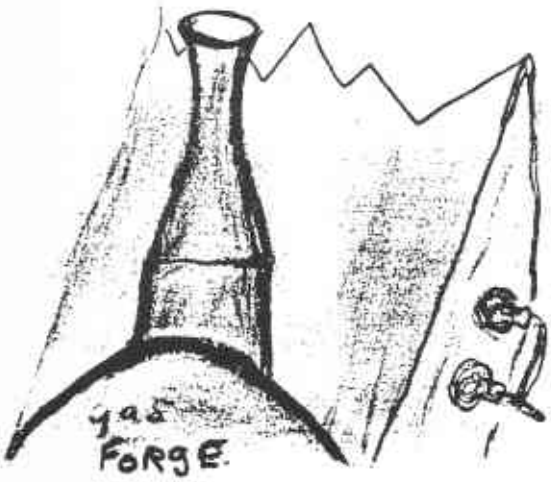


Letter A

Stake used in Vice

Face

Fabricated Chimney



A tribute to J.K.

Editor's note: This tribute to J.K. Reynolds, who died in October, was written as a class paper by a friend of the Reynolds family. J.K. didn't have time to finish his cross, but BAM is going to do that for him on Jan. 1.

by Leann Allemann

For my personal interview I decided to choose a friend of the family. He is a blacksmith. His name is J.K. Reynolds. He and his wife, Joyce, live in rural Missouri near Union on 65 acres of ground. Their

". . . Sometimes he tells me he is going to make one thing and comes back two hours later with a finished product having no relation to what he set out to make."

home is made of hand hewn walnut logs and was built around the 1850s. The decor includes much of J.K's work as well as many antiques, which is the family's other love. Very close to their house is a hand hewn log barn dating back to several years before the house was built. In the barn is their antique shop, which also has a section devoted to J.K.'s work.

J.K became fascinated with the art by watching a friend of his, Darold Rhinedollar, from Augusta, Missouri who is a blacksmith. Near his retirement he began to experiment with some of the ideas of blacksmithing, although he did not yet have a forge or many of the tools that are necessary. The more he fiddled with the art, the more attached to it he became. Around the time of his retirement from his career long job as a lineman for Southwestern Bell Telephone, seven years ago, he became a full- fledged blacksmith. He had a love for the art right from the start, but that didn't make learning the trade any easier. Even after he purchased a forge, he was very frustrated by it because he had trouble lighting it. Many times he went back to using his torch to heat up the metal so that he could shape it.

His frustrations were outweighed by his passion for creating. He joined the Blacksmith Association of Missouri (BAM) which is a group that meets once a month to exchange skills, techniques, ideas, and take part in demonstrations. When he joined seven years ago there were only 20 members, now there are 435 including a large number of the younger people who are entering the field, and also now includes seven women. Last summer they joined in a convention held at Washington University that included 700 blacksmiths from 11 different countries including Israel and Austria.

There is always much to learn, and there is nowhere to take classes to become a blacksmith. There is no easy way to become a blacksmith. It takes hours upon hours of practice to master all of the "tricks of the trade." He learns many of his techniques from the "Book of Practical Blacksmithing" published in 1889. He makes all of his own tools. I asked him if he always knew exactly what he was going to make when he entered the shop, his wife answered that one for him, "Definitely not, sometimes he tells me he is going to make one thing and comes back two hours later with a finished product having no relation to what he set out to make." J.K added to that by saying that when he gets a piece of iron in his hand it almost creates itself. "Iron is just like clay, you can form it in any way you want, the great thing about iron though is that when you are finished it cools and hardens and becomes permanent."

J.K believes that everyone has a hidden talent, you just have to find it. Earlier in his life he thought that woodworking would fill his spare time after retirement. Obviously this changed when introduced to the world of blacksmithing. He says that in the future he might like to try working with a potter's wheel and other forms of clay. J.K was being very modest when he told me that he

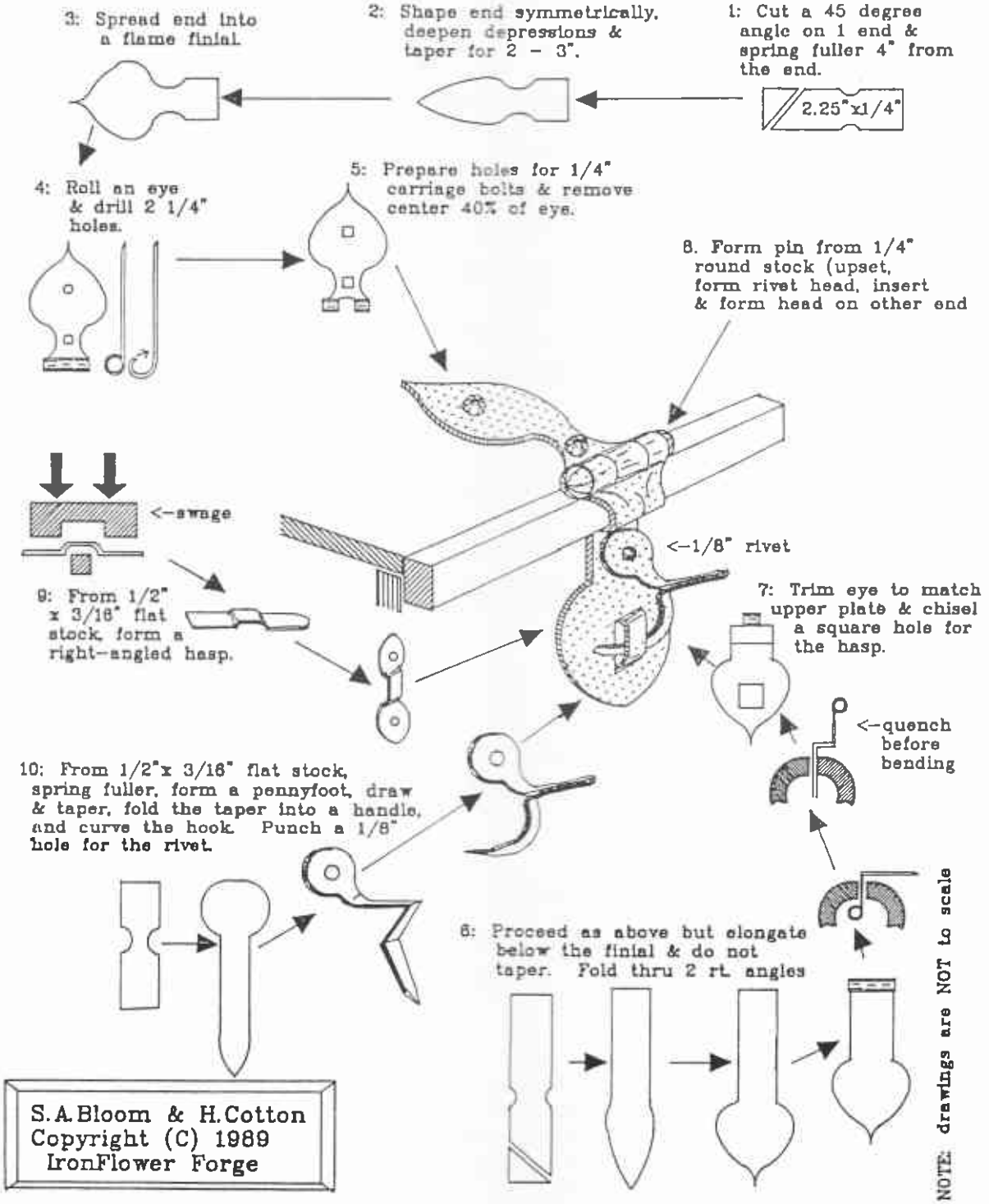
"Iron is just like clay, you can form it in any way you want, the great thing about iron though is that when you are finished it cools and hardens and becomes permanent."

never thought he could have accomplished what he has. He feels that he owes much of his success to his wife who is his constant encouragement and source of enthusiasm. He said that whenever he begins to doubt his ability she is always there with a word of encouragement. She is always willing to advertise his abilities to the customers in her antique shop, it is common knowledge that if someone brags about you to friends, as well as prospective customers, or to anyone for that matter it gives you a sense of confidence and security.

One of the last things we talked about was a book he has called "Iron Spirits" which discusses and gives a photograph of many of thousands of iron crosses that fill a 200 mile radius in North Dakota. He and Joyce visited many of these crosses last summer while they were on their month long vacation through the west. Many of today's blacksmiths make their own cross as a gravemarker long before they die. They include things or ideas that were important to them during their lifetime. This is one of J.K's goals, to make his own cross.

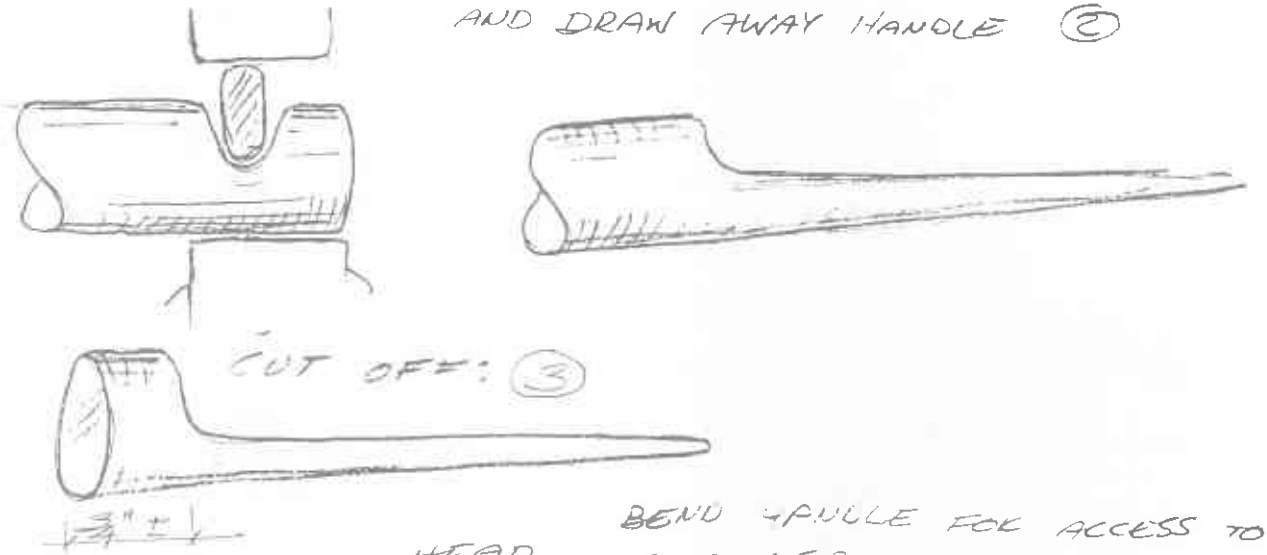
Near the beginning of our interview when I asked him if he considered himself an artist, he gave me the not so positive, "I guess so." Although he said he cannot draw a heart, I have seen proof that he can bend one out of steel He may not draw his ideas on paper, but the finished outcome of his work shows that there is no doubt, he is an artist in

Chest Latch


3: Spread end into a flame finial.
2: Shape end symmetrically, deepen depressions & taper for 2 - 3".
1: Cut a 45 degree angle on 1 end & spring fuller 4" from the end.
2.25"x1/4"
4: Roll an eye & drill 2 1/4" holes.
5: Prepare holes for 1/4" carriage bolts & remove center 40% of eye.
8. Form pin from 1/4" round stock (upset, form rivet head, insert & form head on other end
<-swage
<-1/8" rivet
9: From 1/2" x 3/16" flat stock, form a right-angled hasp.
7: Trim eye to match upper plate & chisel a square hole for the hasp.
<-quench before bending
10: From 1/2"x 3/16" flat stock, spring fuller, form a pennyfoot, draw & taper, fold the taper into a handle, and curve the hook. Punch a 1/8" hole for the rivet.
6: Proceed as above but elongate below the finial & do not taper. Fold thru 2 rt. angles
S.A.Bloom & H.Cotton
Copyright (C) 1989
IronFlower Forge
NOTE: drawings are NOT to scale

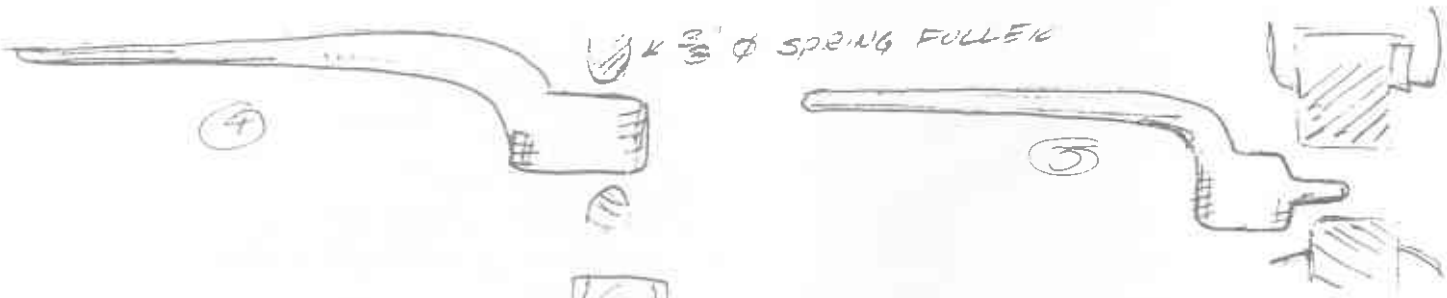
POWER HAMMER SPLITTING CHISEL
WALT HULL

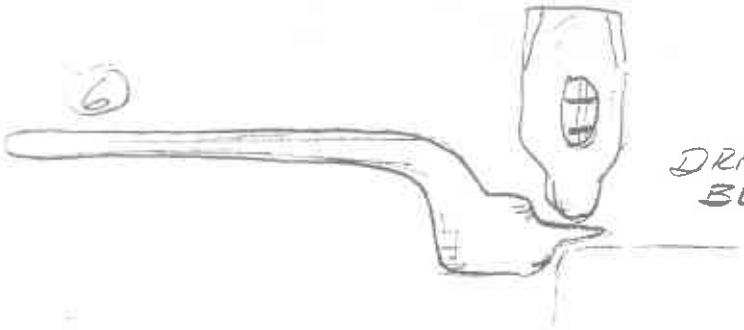
① Your favorite tool steel, ca. 1¼" Ø. FULLER IN AND DRAW AWAY HANDLE ②



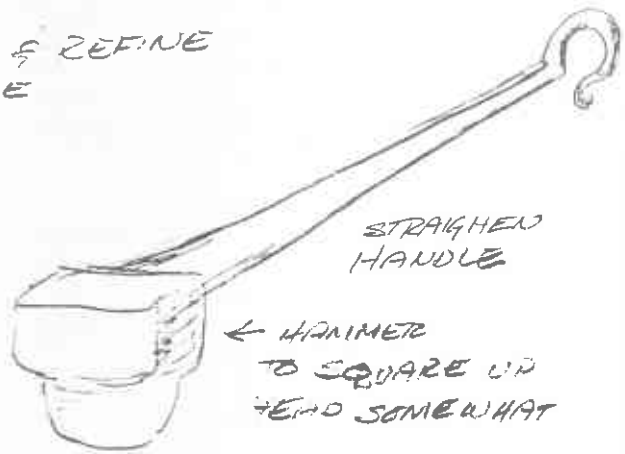
CUT OFF: ③

BEND HANDLE FOR ACCESS TO HEAD AND FULLER IN FOR BLADE:





DRAW & REFINE BLADE



⑧

TOP OF HEAD SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY ABOVE HANDLE. IF HANDLE IS DOWN AWAY BETWEEN FLAT DIES THIS WILL JUST HAPPEN. OTHERWISE, YOU'LL HAVE TO OFFSET IT (VISE, ANVIL).

HEAT TREAT, SALT & PEPPER TO TASTE.

WH

BAM

Maurice L. Ellis, Chairman
314-766-5346

Ozark Blacksmith Conference

May 3, 4, & 5, 1996 - Potosi, MO, Lions Club Park

Demonstrators: Dorothy Stiegler
Bob Hoverstock
Jay Burnham-Kidwell

Friday, 6 pm-?	Saturday, 7 am - ?	Sunday, 7-12 noon
Fish fry	Breakfast	Breakfast
Forging contest	Demonstrations 9-12 n	Demonstrations 9-12 n
Bonfire 7 pm	Lunch	
	Demonstrations 1-4 pm	
	Forging contest/Dinner	
	Auction (w/Tim Ryan) 7 pm	

$25 for Fri.-Sun. (by April 15) $30 after April 15. $15 for One day. $11 for 3 meals (Sat. lunch & dinner. Sun. breakfast)

Tailgate sales and camping free to registered participants.
Motel accommodations furnished on back of flyer.

Registration Form (Return by April 15, 1996, for preregistration)

Name_____ Phone #(_____)_____-_____

Address_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

# of people		Amount of money
____	Registration for one day only - $15/person. Circle Day: Saturday Sunday	$_____
____	Registration for entire conf. - $25/person before 4/15/96---$30 after 4/15/96	$_____
____	Meal ticket - $11/person ____Friday fish fry - $6/person*	$_____
	Total enclosed:	$_____

Send registration form and payment or request for additional information to:
Maurice L. Ellis
Route 1, Box 1442
Belgrade, MO 63622-9801

*Friday Fish fry is free to each participant who has preregistered by April 15, 1996. Spouse and childen must pay for the Fish fry unless they have registered and paid for the conference.

SEE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM

Spouses' Workshop

YO YO's Quilting Concepts???? to be taught Saturday by Dolly McCarty

Cost of the kit to be determined later

More information will be provided in next BAM newsletter.

Forging Contest

Forging contest (Demonstration Bldg) to be held Friday evening from 7-8:30 pm and Saturday afternoon from 4-5:30 pm. The contest will be to draw a piece of 1/2 inch square rod down to a point in one heat in the forge. The winner will be the forged piece with the longest and smoothest taper.

1st place - $20
2nd place - $15
3rd place - $10
4th place - $5

Decisions of the judges are final.

Lodging Information

Sunnen Conference Center, Potosi (314) 438-2154
Best Western Farmington, (314) 756-8031
1-800-528-1234
Days Inn Farmington, (314) 756-8951
1-800-325-2525
Austin Inn Potosi (??), (314) 438-9002
Super 8 Farmington, (314) 756-0344
Budget Inn, Desloge (314) 431-4001
Rosener's Inn, Park Hills (314) 431-4241

There is free camping on the conference site, but no hookups are available.

BAM Ozark Blacksmith Conference

An auction item will be appreciated from any participant who would like to donate one. Proceeds from the auction go to support BAM activities and scholarships. The auction will be held Saturday evening at 7 pm in the Lions Club main building. Colonel Tim Ryan is the scheduled auctioneer.

Family members may attend the conference at no charge, except for meals and spouse workshop. Meal tickets and spouse workshop registration may be paid for with advanced registration (see Registration Form on the reverse side). Meals at the conference site may be purchased separately at meal time. Friday fish fry-$6. Saturday lunch-$3.50. Saturday dinner-$5. Sunday Breakfast-$2.50.

Please check appropriate spaces:

_____Yes, I desire tailgate space (free to registered participants).

_____Yes, I wish to participate in the forging contest (free to registered participants). I prefer to participate in the contest on: (Circle one) Friday (7-8:30 pm) Saturday (4-5:30 pm)

_____Yes, my spouse will probably be interested in the "Spouses' Workshop". See above.

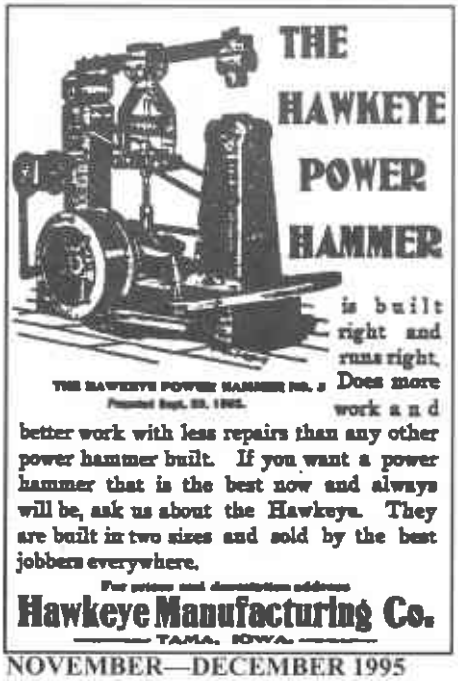
SEE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FLYER.

BAM Bulletin Board

Announcing: New how-to Manual for beginning blacksmiths titled: 101 Metal Projects for the Novice Blacksmith, by Al Canella. This is a how-to shop manual for beginning blacksmiths with step-by-step explanations and clear drawings to insure successful completion of each project. Available postpaid for $29. Write to: Al Cannella, 1310 Watlter Reed Rd., Cookeville, TN 38501.

For sale: 70 pound ram air hammer. Total weight 1,000 pounds, 180 blows per minute. Requires 5 hp 2 stage air compressor. $2,500. Also 25 pound ram air hammer. Total weight 400 pounds, 180+ blows per minute. Can be operated with small air compressor (3 hp, 20 gallon tank). $2,000. Maurice Ellis, (314) 766-5346.

For sale: Old style 25-pound Little Giant, needs the usual bushing job, etc. but pretty much intact except for motor. $650. Also have a Hawkeye No.2 helve hammer, swings a heavy hammer on a steel arm against an anvil. Has interchangeable dies top and bottom. Compact design would fit well in a small shop. Comes with a flat belt to V-belt shaft, has motor but can't guarantee it runs. $600. (See old ad below) Champion 400 blower, missing cover over gears, works, $45. Pedestal grinder, no motor, 14-inch wheels, $40. Large, heavy duty Champion post drill, set up to run off motor, rusty but good shape, has



modern Jacobs chuck. $25. Sickle mower grinder, electric powered with hold down for blades, could be used for knife grinding, whatever, $25. Jim McCarty, (314) 659-3421 (days) or (314) 395-3304 (evenings).

Just a quick (I hope) note about some equipment I saw listed for sale near St Louis....15 good anvils, all sizes. 2 cone anvils, $450 each. Little Giant Hub Borer, new shaft $650. Little Giant Trip Hammer 50 lbs. $995. 2 tire benders $365 and $265. 2 swedge blocks $350 and $275. Several blacksmith vises $95 each... Much more wagon equipment listed.
Wagon Masters. 8883 Hwy DD O'Fallon MO 63366. Location 2630 Hwy 40, 25 miles west of St. Louis on Hwy 40., (314) 561-2717, (314) 561-4384. This ad is in the Fall 95 issue of Small Farmers Journal. If you are near St. Louis, it might be worth checking out.
—Mike Ameling

I am liquidating jewelry tools, blacksmithing tools. jewelry supplies and stones, and blacksmithing supplies because of a divorce settlement. If anyone is interested in detailed lists, please contact me:
Bill Fiorini, PO Box 131, LaCrescent, Mn 55947, Thanks, Bill

Anybody playing in this league? 12,000 lb. Chambersburg, 64" stroke, 28" x 16" ram die face, still in plant Contact: Yoder Machinery,1500 Holloway,P.O.Box 100, Holland, Ohio 43528-0100. Contact: Tim Yoder
800-622-4463
419-865-5555
Fax 419-865-5557

Earnie Leimkuhler of Seattle has come up with an interesting concept. He can produce new anvils that are not cast but rather flame cut out of steel plate and hardfaced with Rankin BBG hardfacing wire applied with a MIG welder. The anvils are cut out of 4, 5 or 6 inch A-36 steel. The pattern he is working with is similar to a 1905 Trenton anvil with a long horn and narrow waist. However, with this process he can make an anvil with any shape. He says they ring like a bell and can be supplied rough if you want to save some money. Right now he is trying to gauge interest before cranking them out. He expects a 300-pound anvil will cost $700 or a little better than $2 a pound. He can also use this process to invent new types of anvils, taking metalworking to a new level! This came from the newsletter of the Southwest Blacksmiths Association. Earnie just lists an e-mail address, which is ernieleim@aol.com. If you are interested but don't have e-mail I will contact him for you. Jim McCarty, (314) 395-3304.

David Oliver always has swage blocks, your design or his. He usually has a power hammer or two and all sorts of other stuff for sale. David Oliver, PO Box 3452, Bristol, TN 37625, or phone (615) 878-5712.

For power hammer parts machined to your specs call Russell Cashion at (615) 731-3215. He's also selling a 1,000-pound and a 700-pound anvil.

If you drill round stock you might be interested in a tool called Center-It, a tube drilling rig. Produced by Condor Creations, the tool is 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1.75 inches high and costs $15 plus $3 shipping and handling. The tool bolts flat to your drill press and has a top vee for centering stock. Call 1-800-794-8824 or write Condor Creations, 406 S. Rockford Dr. #7, Tempe, AZ 85281.

BAM Shop Notes

Got a tip to share? Jot it down and send it to the editor, Jim McCarty, 5821 Helias Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65101

Good grade or bad?

Using the proper hardware can sometimes make the difference between success and failure when building tools and jigs. You might be interested in knowing how to tell a good bolt from a bad one. Hardware grades 1 and 2 are made from low carbon steel to produce low strength and low hardness ranges. Medium carbon steels go into Grade 5 and A325, while high carbon steel is used to make spring steels. Alloy steels are used in Grade 8 and A490 hardware. You might also run across stainless steel, tool steel, cast iron and iron based super-alloys for special purposes. It's important to know what grade bolt you have if you expect it to be heavily torqued or subject to strain. Here's how to tell the difference: A bolt with no markings on the head or the nut is Grade 2 hardware. If the bolt head has three stripes on top, it's Grade 5. If it has six stripes on the head it's Grade 8.

Don't mix nuts and bolts of different grades or you risk stretching the threads as they are tightened, leading to failure.

Good advice for bad burns

Just a note on burns as there so many of you out there dealing with very hot things. We have been using the following technique for burns with great success:

1. Get cold water/ice water on burn IMMEDIATELY!!! every 1/100th of a second counts. We cast with a 5 gallon bucket of cold water for the "just in case we need it" situation.
2. Aloe Vera plant juice of split leaves applied to burn area. I used a latex glove to hold leaves on a bad burn I got 2+ years ago with great success. Also put ice and a bit of water in a baggie on the burn, it will stop the "heat" pain.
3. 1-2 days of the aloe/ice, when the "heat pain" is tolerable, apply a paste of olive oil and baking soda to the burn and wrap in gauze. Change as necessary. Also, if you want, take increased amounts of vitamins E and C and take zinc.

I do not know if this should be used on third degree burns but it sure does the job on second degree burns. They heal in a very short time. I hope you all stay safely in the heat!

— John Dach, Philo, Calf.

Cut the (grinding) dust

Jim Hrisoulas recommends putting a can of water with a little dishwashing detergent in it under your grinder when shaping knife blanks or the like. This will dramatically cut down on the amount of metal dust in the air and will keep you from setting off the metal detectors in airports if you grind a lot.

Nickel and knife steel

While pure nickel does provide a dramatic effect when welded into a billet there are several caveats. First, when working with nickel at welding temps it is not healthy to breath. Work in a well ventilated area and be cautious. A little bit of nickel goes a long, long way. While the iron is rapidly scaling away, the nickel is maintaining and the ratios change rapidly. Nickel oxide will not weld and is tenatious, you must grind between folds once the nickel works to the surface of the billet.

The most significant effect is that nickel is a carbon blocker. Introduced into a billet to be used for knife steel and it will prevent the billet from becoming an homogeneous piece. You have unhardenable layers that would include not only the nickel, but any low carbon that it surrounds. When it is etched, again, the steel etches away and the nickel remains, so you have nickel right to the edge and it is not good. Nickel Damascus is best used in fittings and decorative pieces. A good nickel bearing steel is 203E. It is easier to work with and available from American Alloy Steel Houston, TX, 1-800-231-3502

To add a nickel affect to the steel you can try L-6 which has high nickel content, but is a great steel by itself. L-6 is commonly found in commercial sawmill bandsaw blades. I strongly recommend that you buy your steel from a supplier initially instead of using scrap. The material costs are minimal compared to the labor invested in making a good knife. With scrap, you are never really sure what you are getting.

Good steels to work with are: 0-1, 5160, 1060 through 1095, W-1, W-2, L-6. Some makers are using A-2,A-6 and stainless, but I recommend staying with the less alloyed steels until your forearms are white with splatter scars and your thumbs are calloused from turning pages in the metallurgy books.

One last thought, remember that you are making a new steel, not just lines on the blade, and the quality of the finished product reflects exactly the care and knowledge you impart.

— Don Fogg, Jasper, Al.

How to charge

I have spent some considerable time trying to teach artists (blacksmiths in particular) to become business minded so they may earn what they deserve to earn for the skills they have mastered. Here goes: Your hourly rate is determined by two factors - 1) your overhead and 2) how much you need to earn to support yourself, family and aging pets.

1) Overhead is everything you need to run your business: gas, light, heat, coal, rivets, telephone, fax, water, business costs, mortgage or rent, tank rentals, light bulbs, shop tools (those that wear out in a year), equipment purchases (prorated over several years). Keep your figures faithfully for a month, six months, a year, and you will know exactly how expensive this business really is.

2) Your wage. Figure what you need to earn a year - $20,000? $40,000? Then figure the number of days you will work a year — don't forget sick days, vacation, holidays, driving to the craft fairs. I think it comes out to something like 240 days. Now how much of each day is spent doing something that can bring in money? I average four hours a day. Keep a time sheet to find out how you do. 4 x 240 = 960 hours you can charge for. You want $20,000 a year? 20,000 divided by 960 = $20.83 per hour.

Let's assume your overhead is $3,000 a month or $36,000 a year. Again divide by the number of chargeable hours, 960 = $37.50. Add these two figures together 37.50 + 20.83 = $58.33. This last figure is your shop rate.

Now the job comes in estimating the number of hours it will take you to do the job x $58.33 + 20 percent for everything you forgot + 20 percent for profit (new equipment, new shop, etc.) + the cost of materials. This is the cost of the job.

Don't forget you deserve this. Good luck.

— Nol Putnam, White Oak Forge

Fun with files

Files cut best when either completely dry (I hose mine off with brake degreaser and hit them with a drying lubricant such as Starrett M1) or soaked in oil (hang the file in a light cutting oil, and redip in the oil to remove cuttings). Likely you want to select the file to use pretty carefully — I'd suggest a couple of "hand" files in an American pattern. These are pretty good for hand use, typically single cut with a safe edge. The safe edge will let you file right up to the edge of the guard to remove solder, and to get the stop in the bevel right where you want it. If you ever find an old machinist with some skill at filing do whatever is necessary to get him to teach you something of the art — a real artist with a file can turn out some real high quality work.

—Russ Keplar

A nickel's worth

I use a lot of Nickel 200 in my mosaic. The trick to using this material is to resurface all materials prior to welding. You must get the weld on the first go round. One way to work with the starting material after it is welded is to weld the Nickel 200 with the second material on both outside edges. In doing this you avoid welding Nickel 200 to the other (I assume tool steel or high carbon) material more than the first time. All other welding is tool steel to tool steel to build up the layers. You can also weld a jacket steel around the total billet prior to the first forge weld. As far as the junk is concerned. My theory is that all materials must be very clean prior to forge welding. Most junk can be welded, but some experimentation might be necessary. I also make up my own flux. 4 parts Borax, 1 part Boric Acid, and just a small amount of Red Iron Oxide. Just enough to lightly color the flux. You can leave out the Oxide!! Works well in coal or gas.

— Bill Fiorini, La Crescent, Wisc.

How hard is it?

You can test the cutting edge with a dull and sharp file with fine teeth prior to sharpening after drawing the temper. The dull file should skate and not cut. The sharp file should skate and cut. If the file just skates more than cuts it will have a Rockwell C of 58 to 59 and if it just cuts more than it skates it should have a Rockwell C of 56 to 57. You should calibrate these tests with known samples and use uniform pressure. Another test that you should run is Wayne Goddard's dimple test on the sharp edge. If the blade passes this test, you will have a good cutting edge provided the geometry is correct.

— Jim Batson

Source for safety glasses

Here's a source for prescription safety glasses with didydium coating:Wale Apparatus Company, 400 Front Street, Hellertown, PA 18055; (610) 838-7047 or 800-444-WALE

A penney saved. . .

I use pennies for a number of shop duties - washers, shims, suspender buttons, etc. Save all your 1981 and older ones. They are real copper. The later ones are zinc with a copper wash and will crack if you bend them.

— Bill Pate

Cheap gas

I use oxy-propane for just about everything. It is MUCH cheaper than acetylene, around here a tank of acetylene costs $45, propane is $8 and lasts twice as long. The tricks to it are thus: Buy a Propane tip for your cutting head. It costs just under $20 and is well worth it. Buy the biggest one they have, it can be used for heating, bending/brazing, cutting. The tip is a little different in construction and burns the propane more efficiently. I use it 95 percent of the time.

If using standard tips, use a tip 2 sizes large to get the same amount of heat as you would from acetylene. But unless I need a very small tip for some operation I use the cutting head.

Your regulator will screw right into the propane tank with no problem, they are the same size. Your pressure settings are the same (5 pounds fuel gas, 20 pounds oxygen). The only thing I have had limited success with is welding. For that I use the acetylene.

I think over time you will notice a substantial savings.

— Franklyn D. Garland, Upper Midwest Blacksmith's Association

BAM NEWS

Blademakers symposium

The Alabama Forge Council presents the Eighth Annual Bladesmithing Symposium on April 19 — 21, at Hatfield Lake in Athens, Alabama. The event features the following demonstrators:
Folders, Al Dippold; Slack Belt Grinding, Joseph Cordova; Fine & Fancy Forging, Wayne Goddard; Mosaic Damascus Steel, Hank Knickmeyer; Sword Forging, Fittings & Finishing, Don Fogg; Guards, Pommels & Bolsters, Keith Kilby; Bowie Blade Forging, Joseph Keeslar; Mokume, Chuck Patrick; Bader Grinders, Dan Johnson; Rendezvous Rippers, Billy Watson; Belt Axes & Tomahawks, Gavin Harris; Bowie Knife Sheaths &Things, Alex Daniels; Simple Engraving & Selling Your Knives, Billy Bates; Scrimshaw, Carving & Knife Sales, Ed Halligan; Forging Metallurgy, James Batson; Hands-on Bladesmithing, John Sugg; Silver Wire Inlay, Allan Eldridge; Leather Sheaths, Kenny Rowe; Tail Gate & Knife Supply Sales; Auction, Tim Ryan.

In addition, Hands-on Mini- Seminars will be taught on folders, scrimshaw, carving, sheath making, grinding, blade forging, wire inlay, filework, simple engraving, etc.

The Symposium fee is $85 per person. Please pre-register. Send registration and entrance fee to Barbara Batson, 176 Brentwood Lane, Madison, AL 35758 (205/971-6860).

Camping available on the grounds and motels nearby.

Metal workshop and show

The University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse would like to extend an invitation toa Metal Symposium to be held at the Center For The Arts Jan. 19th and 20th.

Demonstrating will be Harlan Butt, Professor of Metal at the University of North Texas. Harlan will demonstrate copper raising techniques and enameling. Dorothy Stiegler will be demonstrating forging techniques in steel. Other guest artists will present slide lectures and short demonstrations.

The fee for the workshop is $35. Along with the workshop there will be an International Metalsmith Show opening on Jan. 18. No pre-registration is necessary. If you would like to call ahead to let us know that you are coming please contact Bill Fiorini at (608) 785-8230.

New date for March meeting

A new date has been set for BAM's March meeting after host Jim McCarty discovered he would be out of town that day (and he really wants to come!) The new and improved date will be March 30. Trade item will be a forged chisel, either wood or metal.

Jim Ryan dies

UMBA editor Franklyn Garland sent word via Internet that Jim Ryan has died. Mr. Ryan will go down in blacksmithing history as the original editor of ABANA's Hammer's Blow newsletter. He was a former ABANA board member also. We'll miss you, Jim.

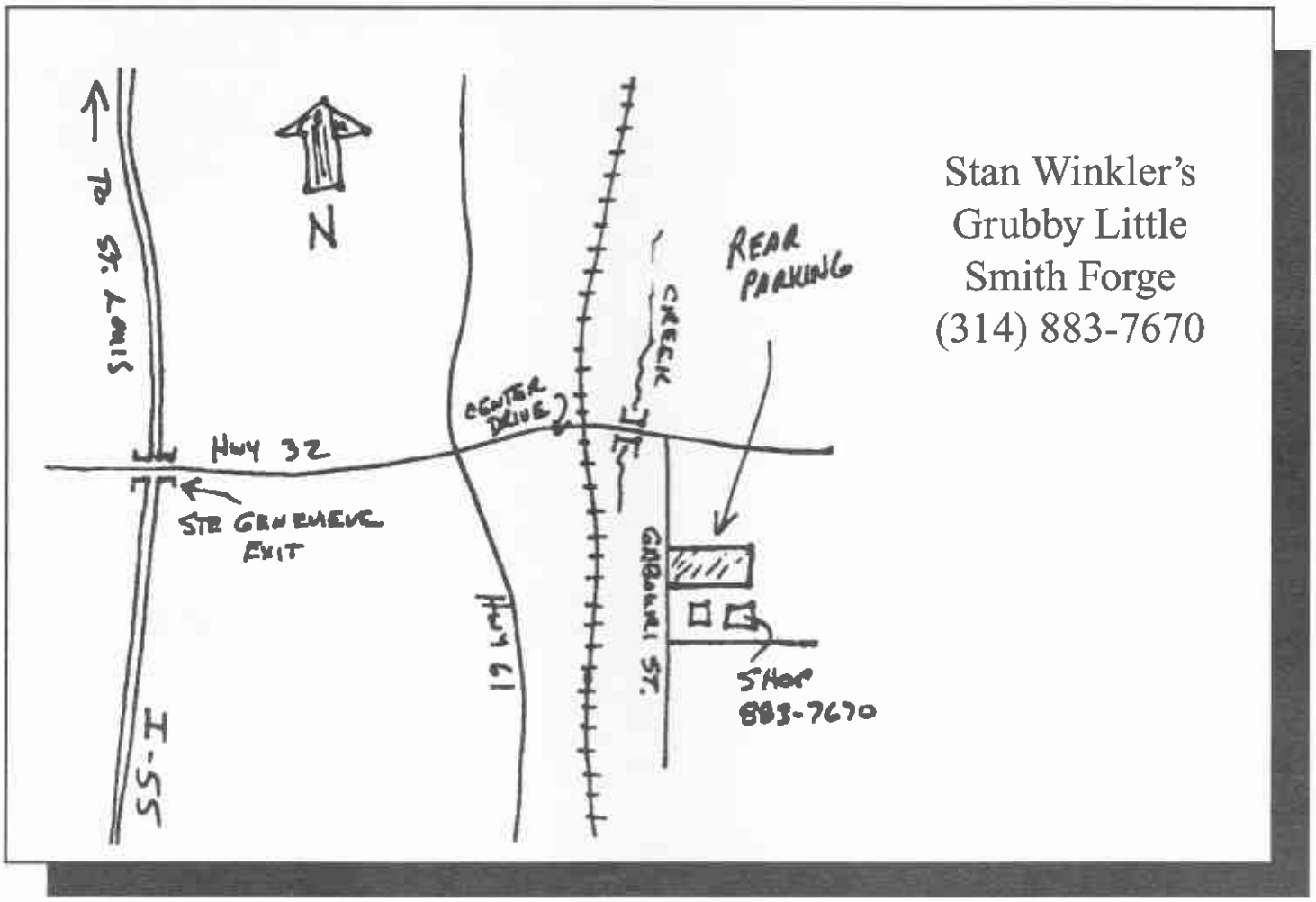
Wanna Demo?

Because we are getting so many calls for demonstrators, we are putting together a database of BAM members who are intetested in doing demos. Please fill out this form if you are interested and send it to BAM Treasurer Gary Kobermann, 2337 Whitshire, St. Louis, MO 63129.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City_____ State _____ Zip_____

Fee information: _____
Travel and expenses: _____
Capsule resume: (What you can do): _____
_____
_____

Next Meeting January 20, 1996



Stan Winkler's
Grubby Little
Smith Forge
(314) 883-7670

Stan Winkler has graciously offered to host BAM's coldest meeting January 20 at his shop in Ste. Genevieve. Fortunately Stan invested in a A-1 wood stove so fear not. Crank those Btu's!

January will be payback time. Each year at the Ozark Conference BAM gives away a number of scholarships with the condition that those who accept them come back and give from their new knowledge.

Among those with a new outlook on forging are one Bert Eliot and one Nathan Allen, who will entertain us throughout the January meeting.

Bert took Peter Ross' Colonial forging class — no doubt she will put her contemporary spin on Peter's Williamsburg style.

I don't know what class Nathan took but I have seen him in action and he will definitely give Stan's anvil a workout.

Stan says he didn't pay his electric bill last month so the trade item will be a candle holder.

As usual, bring something for the editor to win in the Iron-in-the-hat. Also don't forget your wallet because John Murray has promised the hammer he forged at the November meeting, complete with brother Tom's handle. (John: make sure this one is different so I get a set).

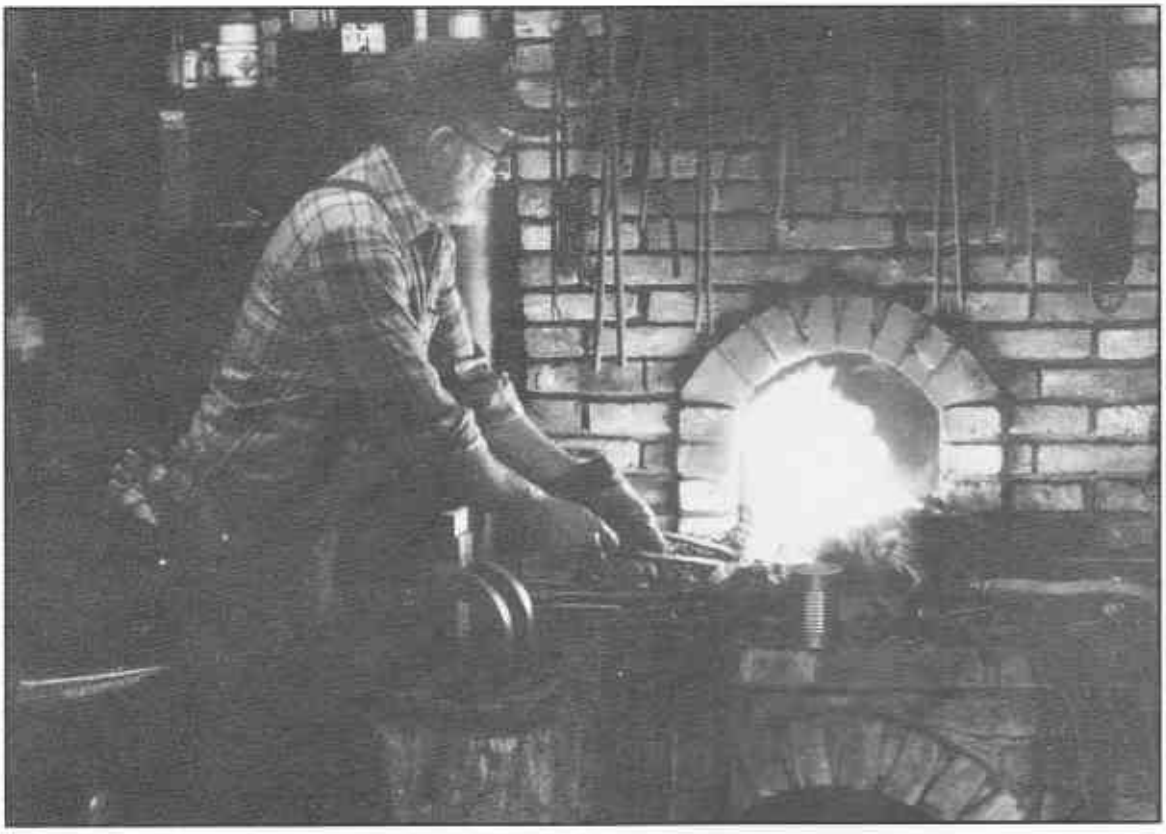
Plan to come early and see a little of Missouri's oldest settlement. Lunch is usually on your own but we generally cross the street to the Anvil Restaurant.

If you get lost call Stan at (314) 883-7670.

See you in Ste. Gen. on January 20, 1996.

BAM 1996 Schedule

January 1996 Meeting	March 1996 Meeting	Ozark Conference
Stan Winkler, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Jan. 20, 1996	Jim McCarty, Taos, Mo., March 30, 1996 (Note new date)	Lion's Club Fair Grounds, Potosi, Mo., May 4-5



J.K. Reynolds was always the first one to the forge when Pat McCarty hosted his annual New Year's Day hammer-in. This year he isn't with us but we will be forging a cross to remember him by. This issue is dedicated to the memory of our friend J.K. For more on him see page 14.

BAM
5821 Helias Dr.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

(Note New Address)

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