



The Wood Spinner

Central Virginia Woodturners

<http://www.centralvawoodturners.org>

December 2012

Berry Christmas



Happy New Year

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CVW Newsletter—December 2012

President's Corner

The end of this year started off with a very pleasant evening on Tuesday Dec 11th. Our monthly meeting and social evening saw nearly 60 members and guests. This is one of my favorite meetings of the year. Besides the fact that I enjoy eating, I love to meet members' spouses and other family members. We kept the business part short and sweet. The 2013 budget proposal was approved allowing the officers to handle any unexpected expenses that may pop up before the January meeting. Entertainment for the evening was provided partially by John O'Neil, who played Christmas music through out the night and, and by Denny Martin and Jim Oates who put together a rolling slide show of photos Denny took through out the year. The photos and music was a hit. On the could have been better side, we ran out of side dish food and we failed to keep an eye on the meat plate- it had a tendency to run empty. Richard Landreth, Treasurer, cushioned some of that disappointment by providing more than usual opportunities to give away gift certificates. He also did a bang up job of twisting arms for early 2013 dues payment, collecting nearly 30 members paid.

I want your suggestions for improvement or changes for next year's Dec meeting and we need more people involved with the planning and assisting. Please email your recommendations to me tandjinva@comcast.net.

Over all I am very pleased with the club's accomplishments of the past year. The officers and management team put a lot of effort early in the year to: acquire new stackable chairs, improve the chair's dollies, fix most of the A/V gremlins, rewrite the by-Laws, produce written Roles and Responsibilities for the officers/team positions, and reorganize the storage room. Dennis Hippon has provided us with great programming throughout the year and he has been busy planning and confirming demonstrators for the coming year.

As in most organizations, a hand full of members do most of the work- which is unfair. We can use some help. If you can help out from time to time, please let us know.

Enjoy the holidays. Please be safe and I look forward to seeing you all in January.

The Wood Spinner is published monthly by the Central Virginia Woodturners.

www.centralvawoodturners.org

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Calendar

Roger Chandler will demonstrate the fine boxes he makes for our January-15-2013 meeting.

We had Tom Evans scheduled in Feb. to demonstrate making bowls using ONLY 20 grit sandpaper but will have to postpone until more 20 grit paper is located.



December 11, 2012 Minutes, Crimora Community Center, Central Virginia Woodturners Club (CVW)

Officers:

President -	Tom Evans	VP of Programs –	Dennis Hippen
Second VP -	Nate Hawkes	Treasurer -	Richard Landreth
Secretary	Jim Oates		

Key functional support offices:

Audio Visual -	John O'Neal	Newspaper Editor -	Mars Champaign
Store Manager -	Kirk McCauley	Librarian -	Hal Green
Food Coordinator -	Dick Miksad	Web Master –	Tim Quillen

Attendance: **Members & Guests:** 61

The General Meeting:

Tom Evans called the meeting to order at 6:30 after all had enjoyed the appetizers. He thanked the significant others for their patience over the year and putting up with the sawdust and mess their spouses generated.

He then conducted a drawing for the order to be served and announced that drawings would be held throughout the evening for gift certificates with the tickets issued at the door.

Richard Landreth presented the treasurers report He then presented the budget for 2013 and a motion was made to accept it as written, seconded and past by acclimation.

Richard then presented Dennis Hippen with a hole gauge card and glasses to correct his inability to make pens correctly and a series of sandpaper for Tom Evans starting with 24 grit paper and ending with a fine 36 grit paper for finish sanding.

Richard then said grace and the food tables were opened for business.

Show and Tell:

Miles Everard – Miles showed the products of his Intermediate Turner Class at Western Albemarle School. The goal is to design and turn a pair of lamps. He

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also thanked all who helped him with tools and donations for the lathe he has donated to a boy confined to a wheelchair to enable him to start turning. When he finishes the lathe cabinet he will have all he needs to get started.

Hal Greene showed his Christmas box made of several woods and the circulation book. It was a nice work of art showing everything beautiful isn't turned.

Richard Landreth brought a large unfinished spalted Maple "cookie" platter and a big leaf maple bowl from a coring done by Dennis Hippen. He also showed us a floor sander 3M pad for \$4.50 ea. Good for making sanding pads for bowls.

Bob Swope showed a variety of nice Christmas ornaments he had turned and finished.

Jim Oates showed a Cherry and Redwood jewelry box with a place to store rings and bracelets and a rim designed to hang ear rings. He also introduced a recent News Leader article focusing on Tom Evans and Richard Landreth participating in the SJPT Project.

Tom Evans showed a SJPT bowl with a good deal of filler to stabilize it and an Ambrosia and Spalted Maple bowl with the bark on it. He also showed us a hickory bowl with large worm holes filled with sawdust and Super Glue.

John O'Neal demonstrated his duck pull toy with eccentric wheels and a head that rotates as it is pulled along the floor.

Charlie Conner presented an Ambrosia maple bowl and 2 inside-out cherry Christmas ornaments and another with cross banding to emphasize the bulb. He also brought a walnut and maple bell and an eccentrically turned candle stick.

Kirk McCauley's Norfolk Island Pine bowl had a couple of knot holes and he suggested that might be a good way for beginners to tell how thick their bowls are. He also had a nice Monticello Poplar bowl and a deep natural edge bowl that showed some of the limitations in turning large hollow natural edge pieces.

Barbara Dill showed us she could turn a nice bowl using some wood she had obtained from Fred Williamson and then showed a couple of multi-axis turnings including one that was unbelievably large.

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Ray O. Jones

A founding member of the Central Virginia Woodturners, Ray Otto Jones, 76, of 137 Hangers Mill Rd., Churchville, died Tuesday Dec. 11, 2012, in his home. He was born Feb. 22, 1936, in Wartburg, TN. Ray was a graduate of East Tennessee State University and Bradley University. After serving in Ethiopia with the Peace Corps for two years, Ray taught Industrial Arts at Buffalo Gap High School and later founded Raymar Grinding Corporation. Ray also excelled as a master woodworker. He was an active member of Memorial Baptist Church and a member of the Churchville Ruritan Club.

Surviving are his wife of 49 years, Martha (Craig) Jones; a daughter, Valerie Wiss and husband, Russell; a son, Robert Jones and wife, Robin; four grandchildren, three brothers, including his twin, and five sisters.

A memorial service will be held in January at Memorial Baptist Church. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be directed to the Verona Community Food Pantry, P. O. Box 187, Verona, VA 24482; or to S.A.C.R.A., 205 N. Augusta St., Staunton, VA 24401. Condolences may be sent to the family online at www.bearfuneralhome.com.



Above left: Ray Jones created this beautiful Mahogany Music stand with turned base and cleft note base, height adjustments, light, and gold foil note and music symbol decoration. He also made the railing and turnings for the Blackfriar's Playhouse at the American Shakespeare Center in Staunton, VA pictured at right above..

Denny Martin Update

Denny Martin was in surgery at UVA Hospital from 9 am until 5 pm on the 14th, longer than expected. It was a very complicated procedure, involving the bladder, but all went well. He is doing well except for trouble with his pain med. He had a bad night Monday. James Jones and his wife went to see him on the 18th. He sleeping very soundly. Carole called James Tuesday PM and said he was resting much better. He isn't ready for much company yet. Hopes to go home Friday, Carole hopes at least by Christmas. We pray for a speedy and full recovery.



This article is included with permission from the author, Dave Smith, and from WoodCentral.com, <http://www.woodcentral.com/woodworking/forum/turning.pl>. For further information on alcohol drying see Dave's blog : [Alcohol Soaking Blog](#) . (Denny Martin brought this article to the editor's attention.) The original article is available at http://woodcentral.com/articles/turning/articles_473.shtml.

Alcohol soaking method for drying bowls

by Dave Smith

Background:

Drying roughed turned bowls has always been a challenge for wood turners. You need to balance the desire to finish a piece as soon as possible with the inherent tendency of wood to warp and split when dried too quickly. Wood turners have employed various methods to maximize the drying speed while minimizing the degradation of the wooden shape being created. Over time each method has collected its own supporters and detractors with respect to the relative effectiveness of the process.

Criteria for a good drying process include ease of use, cost, and consistency of results. A process that is difficult to use, even though it produces good results, will garner few adherents. Likewise, an expensive protocol may appeal to a commercial turner who can expect to recoup the investment but it may be cost prohibitive for the average wood turner. Consistent results without labor intensive monitoring or manipulations are a major benefit of any method.

The most common method of drying wood bowls is placing them in a paper grocery bag. The theory is that the permeable paper produces a micro climate around the bowl. The bowl dries slowly with a small differential moisture gradient across the bowl sides. This method works well but it is slow.

Boiling can improve the stability of the wood by rupturing the cells, allowing moisture to more readily migrate to the surface and evaporate. Boiling is time and labor intensive, consuming requiring considerable space for a large pot and heat source. Since most people don't want to boil bowls in the kitchen, it is necessary to set up some way to boil outdoors which can be a big drawback in cooler climates during the winter months. Boiling can also be dangerous. A good friend of mine was severely burned when a plate blank wedged in a boiling pot of water, sealed the pot and led to a steam explosion.

Soap soaking has gained popularity in recent years. A bowl soaked in a soap solution is supposed to be easier to turn because of the lubricating action of the soap. Bowls are said to dry faster and crack less after soaking but some people report that there is still a fair amount of distortion of the finished piece.

It was my experience with soap soaking that led me to the alcohol soaking procedure I use today. When I researched soap soaking and read the discussions on wood working forums, the

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consensus was that it was the surfactant in soap that allowed the wood to dry faster.

Researching the MSDS (material safety data sheets) for several commonly used soaps revealed that the surfactants were listed as being alcohols. I reasoned that using alcohol for a soaking solution might be a simpler method. The most readily available alcohol is denatured alcohol found in the paint section of any hardware store. A gallon of denatured alcohol costs from 10 to 12 dollars.

A search on the internet noted several instances of alcohol soaking of archeological artifacts to displace water in a complicated protocol for stabilizing and preserving historical wood pieces. Alcohol soaking is used as the first step in of a process to replace water in the wood with a stable inert binder that will maintain the shape of the artifact and prevent further degradation. The fact that alcohol is used to displace water in archeological artifacts suggests that it might also work to displace water in green wood thus speeding up the drying process.

My testing involved a large variety of wood species. In each case, the results have been consistently good. Types of wood included some traditionally hard to dry woods such as apple, plum, cherry and mulberry.

The test consisted of turning two similarly sized bowls from the same type wood. One bowl from each sample was soaked in alcohol then both were dried in the same manner. Several methods of drying were used from the most conservative, a paper bag, to the most radical of placing the bowls uncovered on a wire rack in my heated, dehumidified shop. I recorded the weight, date and time when the bowl was set aside for drying and then recorded the weight daily when possible. After the bowl stopped losing weight it was considered dry or at equilibrium with the surroundings. The data showed that small thin (1/2 inch thick walls) bowls would reach equilibrium in 4 to 5 days. Using this data, I developed a process that was quick and consistently yielded usable bowls.

Here is a set of roughed out apple bowls that were cored from the same block. After more than a year they are still in good condition and ready to turn when I get a chance.

The Process:

Bowls are roughed out to 1/2 inch wall thickness for pieces less than 8" in diameter. Over 8" in diameter, I leave a wall thickness of 5/8 to 3/4 inches. Since my lathe is limited to 12 inches, I have not tested bowls larger than that for optimum wall thickness. I often turn utility pieces with a finished wall thickness of a quarter to half an inch.



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In these cases the roughed out wall thickness needs to be thick enough to allow for distortion. No drying method will completely prevent movement of the wood when it dries, so plan your roughed out blank accordingly.



Once the bowl is roughed out it is submerged in denatured alcohol for at least 2 hours. Larger, thicker bowls need to soak longer to ensure good penetration of the alcohol. Longer soaking time does not appear to damage the wood.

Remove the blank from the alcohol and let it air dry for about an hour to dry the surface.



Now wrap the outside of the bowl in heavy paper such as a grocery bag. Secure the paper with a couple of wraps of masking tape around the rim. Fold the paper over the rim, trim off the excess, and place the bowl upside down on a rack to dry. If the bowl set on the foot it may not rest evenly due to the paper and the air may not circulate as well. The inside of the bowl needs to be exposed to air.

The reason for wrapping the outside only is the theory that it will create a compressive stress on the bowl by drying the inside quicker than the outside. As the inside dries it shrinks which pulls on the outside causing it to compress. This compressive force minimizes cracking during the drying process. Thinner walls yields less distortion and fewer cracks by decreasing the maximum stress developed between the inside and the outside.

The alcohol I use for soaking bowls is denatured ethanol alcohol, straight from the can. I do

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not recommend methanol due to health and safety concerns. Although I did successfully test some bowls in isopropyl alcohol I did not like the smell. Isopropyl is not readily available in concentrations greater than 70% while denatured ethanol normally is 95%. Alcohol is added to a container as needed to cover pieces. During soaking, some alcohol will be absorbed, so a small amount will be lost when each bowl is removed and must be replaced with fresh alcohol. Because of this I have not worried about the dilution of the solution over time. The results have been consistent for bowls soaked in fresh alcohol and those soaked in solution used many times.

One concern was the possibility that alcohol used to soak dark wood would become a dye and discolor lighter colored wood subsequently soaked in the solution. There has been no indication of this happening.



The solution does collect wood dust and other debris over a period of time, so I strain the solution when transferring between containers. A kitchen strainer placed across a container with a paper towel filter is sufficient to remove the big hunks.

Containers used for storing soaking alcohol should be non metallic. Alcohol is about 95% alcohol and 5% water when purchased. As bowls are soaked in it, the moisture content of the solution will increase, which, along with other impurities leached from the wood will attack metal containers.

I use plastic ice cream containers for soaking bowls and storing used alcohol. A one gallon container will accommodate a bowl 8" in diameter by 5" tall. A two gallon ice cream container will hold a turning 8 1/4" in diameter and nearly 10 inches tall.

For larger bowls, a 13qt stainless steel bowl will accommodate 13" diameter bowls that are less than 6" from the rim to the bottom of the foot.



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To cover a large bowl, place a sheet of heavy plastic film over the steel bowl and secure it by wrapping the rim with clear packing tape. If you stretch the tape, the cover can be removed and replaced as needed while providing a reasonably good seal.

Still larger bowls can be placed in a heavy plastic bag and then nested into a pile of shaving to conform to the bottom of the bowl and limit the amount of alcohol needed to cover the bottom. The inside of the bowl can also be filled to reduce the volume of alcohol needed to process large bowls can be held to a reasonable quantity.

Other Trials:

In order to verify the results I had obtained with alcohol soaking, I asked several other turners to try it. I wanted to get a cross section of turners with different experiences and specialties. Some of those who provided data included Bill Grumbine, Dominic Greco, Mark Kauder, and Jennifer Shirley.

Mark Kauder has used the method for 3 bowls, two from box elder and one from sycamore. He bought a slab of freshly cut Ambrosia Sycamore, 4" thick and not sealed. He cut three 16" diameter blanks from it, roughed them out, then used the alcohol soaking method on one of them while completely covering the other two with Anchorseal. When he later pulled them out, the Alcohol Soaked one seemed dry, and had warped only about 1/2" across the grain. When he turned it, it was dry, and has not moved since. The two Anchorsealed ones had both warped/shrunk 1" across the grain and had "Potato chipped" or cupped about 1/2". After chucking them up and getting them round again, they still continued to move. Mark reports he will use the alcohol soaking method when he turns solid Wood.

Dominic Greco has completed more than a dozen pieces using the alcohol soaking process. He has used the process on many types of wood including; Box Elder, Norway Maple, Osage Orange, Cherry, Chinese Elm, and Apple. When asked what the worst problem was Dominic responded, "The piece of Osage Orange cracked during drying, but I believe this was a crack that was present in the blank, and not a direct result of drying". Dominic uses a moisture meter to determine when a bowl has completed drying. After 2 weeks he reports that his pieces are at a

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moisture content of 6%. None of his finished pieces have distorted as of the writing of this article, and Dominic reported that it is now the only method he uses for drying bowls.

Bill Grumbine used the alcohol soaking method in late 2003 to fill Christmas orders he received during a Thanksgiving artist show. Bill has been an enthusiastic supporter of the method.

Jennifer Shirley soaked one walnut bowl before reading the fine print as, she calls it, and left it in the alcohol for four days. When she removed it, she simply left it on a shelf exposed to air. Four months later the bowl exhibited no problems other than the normal out of round when she finished turning it.

Conclusions:

Although I collected data in a consistent manor and attempted to control variables, this is not a strict scientific study. The study did not verify my theory of why the process works. The study does show that soaking green roughed out bowls in alcohol does reduce the time necessary to bring them to equilibrium with their surroundings. Wrapping the outside of a bowl reduces distortion and checking. Testing by other wood tuners has verified that the protocol works consistently. The process is simple and relatively fast. The expense of denatured alcohol is minimal compared to the savings in reduced bowl losses, but the biggest saving is time. Using the alcohol soak method reduces the drying time for roughed out bowls from months to weeks.

Wood Available

Eddie Begoon has favored us again with some freshly cut wood with outstanding turning potential -- this time it's **silver maple loaded with ambrosia stain**. There are five "rounds", roughly 22" to 42" in diameter and about 22" thick, laying flat in Eddie's metal trailer. The wood is available to us from now until January 1 or when Eddie needs his trailer (whichever comes first). Anything we don't take for woodturning is destined to become firewood. The wood is in Harrisonburg behind Excel Steel, 1030 Greystone Street.

Actually getting this wood may be a bit of a challenge due to the size of the "rounds" and the challenge of cutting it into manageable pieces without damaging Eddie's trailer or chain saw chains. We should not bother Excel nor cut the wood on Sundays so as not to disturb neighbors . . . and we should leave the area as clean as we find it. Anyone interested in getting any of this wood should call Don Voas, 540-433-1518, so we can organize a crew and a plan.

Kirk McCauley's neighbor is clearing a hillside and has persimmon locust, maple and wild cherry for the taking. Only request is that it is dry out when you come. I have cut lots and lots of cherry burls and am willing to part with a dozen or more small ones in the 4" to 10" range. Contact Kirk if interested at 434-953-6309. It is in North Garden.



The Stonewall Jackson Prayer Tree

Written by Nancy Sorrells, special to the Staunton News Leader

Richard Landreth thinks the wood might be haunted. Tom Evans is sure tortured spirits inhabit it. The wood they speak of comes from a "witness tree," specifically the tree that once stood in Mount Meridian in northern Augusta County. It is known as the Stonewall Jackson Prayer Tree.

Witness trees receive their designation because they stood in silent witness to a historical event. This particular white oak was purported to have offered shade to religious services conducted by Confederate Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson during his famous Civil War Valley Campaign in the spring of 1862. Opposing armies clashed in two bloody battles just a couple of miles north at Cross Keys and Port



Tom Evans holds up a bowl and candlestick he made of wood from the Stonewall Jackson prayer tree.

Republic. The area would have also seen heavy troop movement in June of 1864 when the two armies again struggled at the Battle of Piedmont. In the fall of 1864, the tree would have witnessed destruction as the Union army came through on a burning rampage of barns and mills in an attempt to eliminate the Confederacy's food supply.

The oak tree, which was gnarled and diseased by the early 21st century, fell to the ground in late May 2011 after high winds came through the area. The tree was estimated to have been between 275 to 300 years old and maybe even older. At the more conservative estimate, that means that the tree witnessed the settlement of the Augusta County frontier and was a sturdy sapling by the time of the French and Indian War. By the American Revolution, the tree would have been a nice size tree showing a lot of promise. By the time Stonewall Jackson came through the area, the tree would have provided a shady respite from the late spring sunshine.

By the early 2000s, the tree was legendary and Civil War buffs traveled for miles just to drive by and get a glimpse of the witness tree. So, when the tree came down, the Miller family, who owns the cornfield where the tree stood guard, wanted to preserve the

wood from the tree rather than simply turn it into a lot of firewood.

The Millers contacted members of two local woodturning clubs and made an offer. They could take the wood and make items out of it, but a portion of the proceeds had to go toward the Wounded Warriors fund. That organization helps injured military personnel regain a normal life and integrate back into society through such activities as skiing, fly fishing, and bicycling.

Both Evans and Landreth come to woodturning from a woodworking background. For Evans, he now enjoys using the wood that a furniture maker throws away and turning it into a piece of art by highlighting the holes and defects. He said he enjoys putting a piece of wood on a lathe and finding what is inside waiting to come out.

"You might find things inside and say 'what a neat feature,'" he said. "But turning wood is not like a potter. Once I have taken away something, I can't put it back."

To date, he has made close to 400 bowls of all sizes and shapes and has won numerous awards at art shows for his turned pieces of art.

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Landreth has only been turning wood for three years, although he has been working with wood for two decades. He is now on his third lathe. This one has a 20-inch swing – the maximum diameter of a piece of wood that can be turned. His specialty is wooden pens, and he has crafted hundreds of classic ink pens.

Both Landreth and Evans were ready and willing to accept the Prayer Tree wood and see what they could make with it. About two dozen woodturners took on the challenge.

Although the tree was huge – it had a 7-foot diameter trunk – much of the wood was diseased. Over the centuries, the tree had hosted almost every insect infestation known to inhabit a tree. Also, there was a need to track and document any item made from the tree, knowing those items would be the only record of the tree that once stood as a silent sentinel to history.

“Everything is signed and goes in a database,” said Evans.

The two local woodturners soon discovered that they might have taken on more than they bargained for. The wood seemed to have a life of its own.

“That tree witnessed horrible things and there are spirits in there,” Evans said of the wood that twists, warps and cracks for weeks after it is turned. “I have never seen other oak trees do this. I have had salt and pepper shakers crack in half. You never know after you have done something how it will crack. I have been filling a lot of cracks. I turned some bowls two weeks ago and it looks like they are just starting to slow down now.”

Although Evans makes bowls, salt and pepper shakers, and candlestick holders with the Prayer Tree wood, Landreth limits himself to pens. To date he has made more than 170.

“I take the short pieces of wood and scraps from the other turners to make the pens,” he said. “This allows full use of this very historic wood. As a result, virtually none of the wood is wasted or thrown away.”

Landreth agrees that the wood is inhabited by spirits. “The wood is very old white oak that has a mind of its own. I truly believe that if you look at it crossways, it will take the opportunity to misbehave. I have had pen blanks twist and turn so much that the inside brass tube of the pen mechanism has been crushed,” he said. “A normal pen takes seven steps to make. With this wood, pens take 10 steps.”

Landreth added that he believes the tree “misbehaves” because of the strife and torment it witnessed during its “teenage” years from 1760 to 1770. “It witnessed three wars and the growth of a nation, the dividing of a nation, and the rejoining again.”

“It is almost like there are demons associated with the battles that are coming out,” said Evans. “No one from our woodturning club seems to understand why the wood reacts the way it does. It is something frustratingly unique. Some guys refuse to work with the stuff.”

From Denny Martin

I have been interested in using alcohol to speed up the drying of green wood. To that end I called Dennis Hippen, who does a lot of this, for advice. He was kind enough to spend several minutes describing many of the techniques he uses and suggested I obtain an article on the subject by David Smith. With his recommendation, I found a WoodCentral article, **Alcohol soaking method for drying bowls**, on the computer and thought some of the other members may also be interested. The link to the article is: (http://www.woodcentral.com/cgi-bin/readarticle.pl?dir=turning&file=articles_473.shtml).



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Fred Williamson talked about and showed pictures from his trip to the Philadelphia Center for Art and Wood. He also had a book including descriptions of the centers displays. His unusual winged bowl was turned from the saddle of the tree and his large Chestnut Oak bowl (which he said was originally much bigger) was impressive with about 40% air.

Dennis Hippen thanked Tom Evans for jumping in and picking up the ball on the food for the party. He showed a Dogwood cup he made for a friend from a tree in her yard that was finished with CA glue so it could be used as a coffee cup. His turquoise filled bowl was nicely finished.

Denny Martin showed a colorful natural edge Box Elder bowl with great color that he had finished with shellac and Woodturners finish preserving the color. His mesquite bowl was filled with black epoxy which blended nicely.

Elbert Dale showed us his SJPT rolling pin with Ash Lawn Cherry handles and a pair of candle sticks made from a vine strangled tree cut in half producing almost identical pieces. His small candleholder was made from a drilled walnut with a Walnut cup and base attached. He also tried to pass two Brazil Nut pods off as large Walnuts.

Phil Evans had a nice natural edge Walnut bowl and a footed vase of walnut finished with wipe on poly. He also had a large SJPT bowl that had separated from the 5" faceplate during turning and had to be glued to a new piece to complete. He did a nice job of saving it but he agrees it is tough to turn.

Treasurer's Report:

Year to date income is \$7220 and expenses of \$6076 showing a balance of \$1143 prior to the meeting. There is a balance of \$664 in the equipment fund and 77 paid members for 2012.

Silent Auction:

No silent auction held

The next club meeting will be Tuesday January 15, 2013 from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

Craft Supply has announced a gift to its customers – a free download of Allan Batty's Woodturning Notes. Available through Dec 31 you can get the download at blog.woodturnerscatalog.com/2012/12/our-gift-to-you/



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Scenes From the Christmas Party





Fred Williamson's Studio From the Artist's Studio Tour
Photos by Dennis Hippen





Lathe For Sale: CVW member Don Kersch is upgrading from his current lathe which is a Grizzly G1495 with attachments as listed below. Contact Don at 540-248-0328 or email at AustinDon@yahoo.com for additional information.

Picture of the lathe with the copy attachment lying at the base. The G1495 is a multi-speed wood lathe in excellent condition. It includes a copy attachment, 3/4 H.P. single phase 110V

motor, 3 jaw chuck, live center, 2 face plates, 2 tool rests and guard modified for dust collector attachment. \$550, OBO

Lathe For Sale: Many years ago I bought a Blount lathe and all its accessories from the widow of Elber Mathews, who was a professional turner for Norris and Biggs furniture companies here in Richmond. I used it for the past twenty-five years. This is an exceptional lathe and I would like it to go to a good home. It is twelve feet long, takes seven and one-half feet between centers, and has a three horsepower, 220 volt single phase motor that was rewound shortly before Mr. Mathews passed away. The accessories include various faceplates up to 12



inches, live and dead centers, two steady rests with various diameter plates to back up long spindles such as bed posts, three tool rest bases, and tool rests ranging from 12 inches up to four feet long. I think all the accessories may be worth as much as the lathe. The lathe itself and all the accessories are cast iron. It takes five or six people to pick up just the bed itself. I would like to sell this lathe to someone who would appreciate it and care for it. I also have Mr. Mathew's dovetailed tool chest and all his original tools, in-

cluding a lot of ones he made himself. I was his last "student" before he died and I would like to preserve these items. Call Wayne 804 779 2690. I live in Eastern Hanover County. \$4,000 for everything!!