

WOODWORKERS NEWS



Northeastern
Woodworkers
Association

November 2009, Vol. 18, Number 11

November Meeting

Thursday, November 5, 2009, 7:00 PM

Shendehowa Senior Center

Vischer Ferry Road, Clifton Park

(note the change in place and date!)

Teri Masaschi to deliver NWA's Fiske Memorial Lecture

"Great Finishes Start at The Lumber Rack"

By Herm Finkbeiner

Teri Masaschi will receive the Northeastern Woodworkers Association's 2009 Fiske Award and be the presenter at the November NWA meeting. Her talk will cover going from the lumber rack to the rubbing out of the finish in order to get the look you aimed for when you started.

Putting the finish on a piece that has taken many hours to make always has a bit of trauma associated. Teri has the skill and teaching experience that has helped many, many woodworkers overcome those anxious moments when each of us is uncertain as to whether the result will be what we hoped for.

She has given finishing workshops at some of the most famous woodworking schools in the country including the School for Furniture Craftsmanship, Connecticut Valley School of Woodworking and the Rosewood School, among others. Teri has also authored many article in *Fine Woodworking* and her book, *Foolproof Wood Finishing: For Those Who Love To Build And Hate To Finish* is a must-have for all furniture makers.

Teri worked as a professional finisher/refinisher in New Hampshire for 30 years, specializing in antique restoration and reproduction before moving to New Mexico, in 1995, to become Finishing Specialist/Product Manager for Woodworker's Supply. Currently, she runs her own finishing and restoration business in Tijeras, New Mexico. Teri writes extensively about finishing and is a walking encyclopedia of finishing products and techniques, from the traditional to the cutting edge.

The award, which comprises an honorarium, lecture and plaque, is given each November to an outstanding woodworker. Now in its 13th year, past awardees have included Myra Nakashima, Michael Puryear, Garrett Hack, Hank Gilpin, Charlie Shackleton, John Reed Fox and most recently Ernie Conover. The meeting, like all NWA meetings, is open to the public. 🐿



Teri Masaschi



Carving in the Round

NWA - Stillwater Woodcarvers

By Ray Gannon

Well I think that this will be short winded and meaningful to all wood-carver enthusiast.

Carving in the round is a designation given a subject that is carved on all sides or three dimensionally carved, as opposed to the flat carving in line and relief carving where just the surfaces for the most part are carved. Patterns for in the round carving should include at least a side and front view. Depending upon the subject, an additional rear and top view are helpful in determining the details in these areas. This is especially true in carving animals and the human figure.

Select a straight-grained block of wood that has been squared off. This should be 1/8" min. longer and wider than your pattern.

Transfer the side view of the pattern to the block with carbon paper or use cut out pattern. (There are

Continued on Page 3

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UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, PHONE
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Make A Windsor Chair A Woodworking Opportunity

By Herm Finkbeiner

Instructor: Tom Wetzel

Location: Stillwater Shop

Dates: Dec. 5-6, Jan. 9-10, Feb. 6-7, Mar. 6-7, Apr. 17-18 and May 21-22-23

Cost: Complete set \$450, individual sessions \$90

All sessions are also available to audit at \$30/ session

You have undoubtedly seen Tom Wetzel's spectacular Windsor chairs at Showcase. Tom is once more going to take a group of NWA members, step by step, through the process of making one of their own.

The program was a sellout in the past two year, so here's another chance at this remarkable group of classes. This is an concentrated program with each day 9:00 am to 4:00 pm or about 90 hours for the com-



Prior Wetzel Class

plete sequence. While the program may seem expensive, at \$5/hr. it is far less so than attending one of the Windsor chair schools.

Note: The class size is limited to 5. Preference will be given to those who sign up for the complete series.

This weekend series will take you through the entire process of building a Windsor Bow-Backed Side Chair. If you have dreamed of making one of these classic beauties, but lacked the time or finances to travel to a specialized school... here's your opportunity.

Tom has put together a program to teach each process individually, and ultimately assemble a completed chair from the pieces.

Start off turning Windsor Chair legs on Dec. 5-6, then move on to carving the seat on Jan. 9-10. Next you'll learn how to drill the seat to accept the angled legs on Feb. 6-7. Master shaving techniques by making spindles on Mar. 6-7. Steam bending is next on April 17-18 and finally assemble your personal masterpiece on May 21-22-23.

These classes are available individually, but seating preference will be given to students who take the entire series. Class size is limited to 5 chair makers, so don't think about this one for too long or you may miss out.

To sign up send an e-mail to hfinkbei@nycap.rr.com or call 518-371-9145.

What we see when watching others depends on the purity
of the window through which we watch.

Anon

Wednesday Evening Turners - A Strange Group Having Fun

By Ken Evans

Every Wednesday evening a group of fun loving turners gets together at the Stillwater Shop to chat, laughs, learn, and make chips. The group is growing with new members and the number of items being turned is growing also.

We have members turning bowls, boxes, magic wands, tops, pens, specialty items as gifts, and some just practicing the turning of beads and coves. The group is a light hearted group as can be seen in the attached photo where some "cut up" for the camera while wearing motorcycle head bands.

Typically there are about 14 turners present. Some are experienced, some just beginners, and many who are learning fast. All seem to be having fun and this is what it is all about. Come join us for some fun.



Wednesday turners

Carving in the Round

Continued from Cover

many ways to transfer patterns.) Now place center lines on each side of the block.

Ok now scribe lines accost the bottom of your transfer carrying it around the block so each side will alien with your side view. This is a crucial step.

*I borrowed the following basic steps from one of my woodcarving hand-books. (Simplified)

Now place the front view of the pattern on this line. Transfer the pattern to the wood. You now have both the side and front views properly positioned on the block. Using a band saw or coping saw - both work well. Starting with the side view. If you're doing a person starts at the crown of the head, along the spine, down the back of the legs to the heel of the shoe. Try to keep this sawed portion in once piece. Similarly, saw down the front of the figure, again keeping the sawed portions in one piece. Reassemble all cut off pieces back into a block form. With masking tape, tape them together, taking care that all points are lined up.

Saw out the front pattern. When sawing, always saw 1/8th" on the outside of the of the scribed pattern line to allow for a little extra carving wood. You will now have a squared-off blank of your subject.

Using your cut proof glove start carving by rounding off the sharp squared corners with sharp tools, begin to carve details. Do not work in just one area of the carving but rather move about, doing some work on the head, body, and feet in order to get a better idea of the proportions as they relate to each other. Think about your surface finish, sanded or a knife finished.

Your finished carving can now be painted; stained or just waxed this should be decided after your finished detailing.

WOODWORKERS NEWS is published by the Northeastern Woodworkers Association for its members. The Association's aim is to provide a common meeting ground for lovers of woodworking who want to know more about wood and the techniques for forming it. The newsletter is published monthly. It is assembled in QuarkXPress 5.0 on an iMac G5, duplicated by Shipmates, and mailed to more than 1,000 addresses.



Your next issue of
Woodworkers News
will be published
in early December
Copy deadline: November 15
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WEBSITE(S)
www.woodworker.org
www.nwawoodworkingshow.org
Blog Site:
<http://woodworkerorg.blogspotcom/>

NWA maintains two websites, the first noted here operates continuously. We also offer selected links to other sites of interest to our membership. Webmaster - Kurt Hertzog
kurt@kurthertzog.com

The second site operates from January 1 to May 30 and carries specific information about SHOWCASE.



**NORTHEASTERN
WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION**
P.O. BOX 246
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AWA Chapter News

Dennis Fuge Presentation at Curtis

By Celia Carpenter

On October 3rd the AWA sponsored a day featuring Dennis Fuge at Curtis Lumber. Dennis is a talented artist with a friendly and entertaining delivery. He was raised in South Africa where he was introduced to the lathe. He actually brought his first turning resulting from an 8th grade school project, to show us. He then traveled to Hong Kong where he spent at least ten years where he was known as the "Typhoon Turner" since he would collect wood after storms. Yet it was when he moved to New Jersey and joined the New Jersey Woodturners Association that he felt that he grew the most.



Dennis Fuge

He seems to love wood with natural edges, bark inclusions and where insects have bored. His work is unique with a thoughtful and artistic element. His presentation included a nice overview with his favorite wood to work in, a test of our knowledge of wood identifying skills and a slide show of his work.

He also taught many techniques of decorating such as ebonizing, using copper and pewter inserts. Dennis showed how to get the look of ostrich skin, how to use eggshells to get a mosaic look and spackle and paint to create texture.

Dennis was an enjoyable presenter, well prepared and very generous with his talents. One thing that he taught everyone is that if you call your workshop a studio you can charge higher prices! If Dennis is ever available for another day of teaching or if he presents at Totally Turning plan on attending and you will be TOTALLY rewarded.

A special thanks to Chris Stolicky for supplying the photographs.

NOVEMBER MEETING DEMO

This November the AWA meeting will feature **Paul Petrie on Piercing**. Since we want to be able to have as much time as possible to learn all we can from an incredible turner and an excellent teacher, we will not be conducting a raffle nor having an instant gallery. So save your money for the December NWA auction at Family Night and save your new work for December's meeting. Paul is very generous with his time so if you have any questions I am sure there will be an opportunity to ask them.

As always, please be considerate of others and take conversations outside of the room and silence the cell phones.

OCTOBER DEMONSTRATION

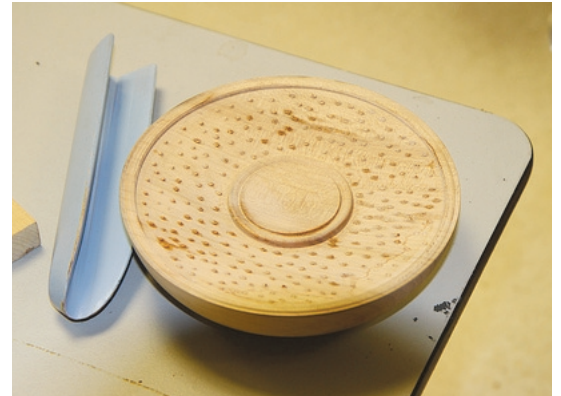
This past month's demonstration was by Stuart Hodsell on turning pepper mills.

As always we appreciate the time and energy that our fellow members spend on presenting every month and invite everyone to participate in this opportunity.

Hard work spotlights the character of people; some turn up their sleeves, some turn up their noses, and some don't turn up at all.



Eggshell Technique



Raised Surface



Painting Texture



Steaming Raised Surface

CHAPTER NEWS

Mid-Hudson Woodworkers Meeting September '09

By Chuck Walker

The Mid-Hudson Woodworkers always seem to have a great "Show and Tell" segment of their meetings. These sessions have proven to be very worthwhile in sharing project ideas as well as valuable tips on how to do certain operations. And so it was very gratifying to all to start the fall season with another good one. A few of the best are shown here. Bill Sterling has developed a jig to precisely set up his bandsaw fence to resaw thin wood for his guitar making. This gives him fine control of thickness. Magnetic clamps are used to lock the fence in position. Fred Dubois resawed a highly unusual piece of wood, book matching the pieces to house this clock. Perry Sheldon showed a very nice cutting board made from pieces of bamboo flooring. This material (bamboo) is beginning to show up more and more in the woodworking shop. And Mike Holst is always good for the unusual. This time he had made a mock-up of a prop used in the movie "Ghostbusters". The item was used in the movie to trap and contain other worldly spirits. Can a new movie be far behind?



Mike Holst's Ghostbusters prop



Bill Sterling with resaw jig



Fred DuBois with clock



Perry Sheldon and bamboo cutting board

CHAPTER NEWS

Sacandaga Chapter

By Gary Spencer

The Sacandaga Chapter of the Northeastern Woodworkers Association had a scheduled meeting on October 14th.

Our program for this month was to feature NWA's Ray Gannon speaking on wood carving. Unfortunately Ray has been given a project overseas and will be out of the country thus, this month's meeting was changed to a visit to a high tech lumber company.

This was a visit to Wightman Specialty Woods Company in Portlandville, New York a very large lumber making facility that makes high quality lumber, molding and other up scale wood products. The visit was well attended and quite fascinating as it entailed many large automated machines. Our group was given radio headsets in order to hear our tour guide explain the different processes being used. This was an excellent meeting that culminated with our group going to our presidents nearby cabin retreat nearby for a cook-out. Yum!! Everyone had a great time!

For our November 11th program we will have a return visit by NWA's Jean Aldous. Last time she gave us a program on fundamentals of scroll sawing. This time she will give us a presentation on scroll sawing techniques applied to different skill areas, i.e. "Scroll Sawing Techniques for Woodcarvers, for Wood Turners, and Techniques for other Woodworkers". There should be something for everyone. Looks like a great program don't miss this one!

Our regular monthly meetings are the second Wednesday of each month and begin at 7:00 P.M. at Mayfield High School woodshop. Our next regular meeting will be November 11th, 2009. Come on out!

Remember we have door prizes and light refreshments are served.



For Directions or information contact:

Clyde Cheney -661-5138 • Ray Laubenstein -863-6071 • Gary Spencer -863-6433

Kaatskill Woodturners News

By Wally Cook

Pens 101: Buster Shaw, President of the Nutmeg Woodturners League, provided an overview on pen making. The focus was on building a basic 7mm slimline pen. Buster teaches pen making to diverse audiences and participates in the Freedom Pen project which has shipped over 89,000 pens to troops overseas. As a consequence, Buster brings a great deal of experience with production pen turning.

In this overview, Buster outlined and performed the steps in basic pen making, while describing the methods of work and tools that he uses. The steps may be summarized as follows:

Select the pen kit and wood blank:

There are a variety of kits available -- and each may have slight variation in bushing size and component quality. Generally, Buster prefers woods with high figure for pen making. Woods with high oil content may also be easier on the tools, so his favorite is rosewood.

Cut the blank to size: Size will depend on the kit that is chosen. There are many ways to cut the blank to size, but Buster recommends that a witness or registration mark is penciled across the cut in order to match the grain later. Buster built a sled for his band saw to accomplish the cutting. In a typical slimline kit, two wood sections are needed -- allow 1/16" to 1/32" more than required.

Drill blanks to accept brass inserts: Several methods of drilling the hole were discussed. Buster uses a drill press, assisted by a centering jig. The jig helps to keep the blank square during the drilling process.

Prepare the brass tubes: brass tube inserts must be degreased and scored before applying glue -- a light sanding will do the trick. Buster mounts the tubes on a dowel (dowel is held by Jacob's chuck) in the headstock and sands the tubes with 320 grit wet/dry paper.

Insert the tubes: Different types of glue may be used, but Buster prefers polyurethane glue. Glue is applied to the tube and rolled while inserting. It was suggested to partially insert the tube into the end away from the witness mark, withdraw it and fully insert from it from the witness mark end. Ensure the tube is flush with the witness mark end of the blank. Let cure for 24 hours.



Buster Shaw turning a slimline pen



The finished pen shape -- note the thickness relative to the bushings

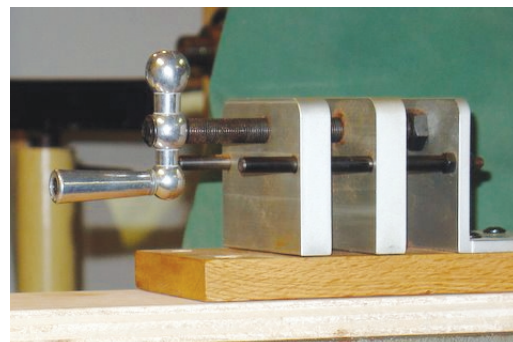
Square the ends of the blank: Using a barrel trimming tool, square the end -- apply enough pressure that the edge of the brass tube starts to shine. Buster mounts the trimming bit in a drill press (hold the blank with pliers) and may also hand ream and counter-sink the tube.

Mount the blanks for turning: Buster used a standard pen mandrel with 7mm bushings. Arrange the pieces on the mandrel so that the nib is pointing toward the headstock and the two witness marks meet in the center. Bushings are placed on each end of the two blank sections. Hand tighten the knurl nut on the mandrel and engage the tail stock. Buster brings the tailstock just to the point where the live center meets the mandrel and then very slightly snugs it further; do not over-tighten.

Turn the pen shape:

The blanks are turned to the thickness of the bushings. Of course, variation can be used in design -- Buster likes to shape the nib segment with a slightly greater thickness. For the demo, Buster used a roughing gouge at 1500 rpm to take down the diameter of the pen and it resulted in a smooth finish. He carefully worked from center to end on each blank, finishing one section at a time. Buster recommended Norton 3x sandpaper to complete the process -- he sanded to 600 grit in the demo.

Finishing the pen sections: Porous wood may require several light coats of sanding sealer applied while the lathe is running, followed by Triple E



An adjustable pen centering vise; a Jorgensen clamp adaption to hold the blank was also demonstrated

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Wood of the Month ©2009

- Ron DeWitt

Spruce Pine (*Pinus glabra*) Walt.

A coniferous Softwood

Pinaceae - Pine Family

Derivation of the genus name *Pinus* is from the Greek, pinos, for the pine trees. The epithet or species name, *glabra*, is from the Latin for smooth, in reference to the bark which is relatively smooth on this pine.

The pines number about 110 worldwide. All are found in the Northern Hemisphere, including one just ranging south of the equator into Sumatra. Pines are found throughout Europe, Asia, North Africa, and North and Central America. There are 36 native species and one naturalized (Scots Pine) in the U.S. Mexico has more native species of pine than the rest of the world combined.

The spruce pine, *Pinus glabra*, also called cedar pine, bottom white pine, or Walter pine, is designated a hard pine. It is further classified into the sub-set referred to as southern yellow pine, southern pine, or simply as yellow pine, terms used to describe 11 different species. Spruce pine is considered a minor species.

The native range of the spruce pine is a wide band across the southern U.S. from the coastal plain of eastern South Carolina, south into North Florida and west across southeastern Louisiana. Its range has been expanded by planting.

Spruce pine prefers rich, acidic, sandy alluvial soils and moderately moist woodlands. It does well on poorly-drained areas that may be frequently flooded, along stream banks or on moist hummocks. This pine tolerates very wet or very dry sites better than other pines and is more shade tolerant than most other pines. Its other preferred venues include growing areas with long hot humid summers and mild winters having an annual average rainfall of 50 in. (1270 mm) and temperature of 61 degrees F (16 C). Growth rate is quite variable with site conditions.

The spruce pine is an attractive medium to large pine, one of the largest in eastern North America. It grows straight with a long, narrow, heavily-foliated, conic to rounded crown. It may reach 125 ft. (38 m) in height and 4 ft. (122 cm) dbh when fully grown at 60 to 75 years. Life expectancy is about 115 years, rather



Tree

Photo - "Virginia Tech Department of Forest Resources"

short for a pine. The current record holder (measured in 2003) as reported in the *U.S. National Register of Big Trees* is 156 ft. (47.6 m) with a stem 3.9 ft. (1.2 m) dbh and a crown spread of 70 ft. (21 m). This tree is growing in the U.S. Bienville National Forest in Mississippi.

Rather than occurring in pure stands, spruce pine most often establishes itself individually in the shade of mixed hardwoods. These may be oaks, hickories, magnolia, sassafras, holly, cherry, and others. It is considered a "minor component" of mixed swamp forests.

Leaves of the spruce pine are evergreen needles, 1.5 to 4 in. (4 to 10 cm) long, two in a bundle. Needles are slender, usually slightly flattened, twisted, soft and dark green, dropping after two to three years. Twigs are slender, purple-red to red-brown, sometimes covered with a white flaky wax, aging to gray and smooth.

Branches form in horizontal to slightly ascending whorls, self-pruning to maintain a clean, clear stem. Bark on young trees and branches is gray-brown, thin, and smooth, maturing to have lightly furrowed, small, irregular scaly plates, looking more like spruce or red oak than a pine.

Typical of the pines, spruce pine is monoecious, having both sex components on the same tree. Fruit is a reddish-brown, egg-shaped seed cone, 1.25 to 2.5 in. (3 to 6 cm) long. Cones occur singly or in clusters of two or three on very short stalks, pointing backward or downward. Cone scales are thin to somewhat thickened with a tiny prickle that is usually shed. Cones ripen and drop their seeds in their second year, although empty cones may persist for three to six years.



Spruce pine cones

Sapwood of this pine is nearly white to pale yellow or light tan, variable in thickness from thin to very thick. Heartwood is distinct, tending toward tan to light brown. Earlywood to latewood transition is gradual, leaving a narrow dark band of latewood. Growth rings are distinct. Resin canals are small and few. The resin of this species is insufficient to produce pitch or turpentine in marketable quantity. The wood is brittle, soft to moderately hard, medium textured, with close uneven grain. It is low in strength, although the average shear strength parallel to the grain is higher than that of Douglas fir.

Specific gravity at 12% M.C. averages 0.44; weight is about 31 pcf (497 kg/m³). Wood of spruce pine is so variable in drying rates it cannot be mixed with other yellow pines when kiln drying. Shrink from green to oven-dry is moderate and also variable, averaging 4.6% radial, 7.7% tangential, and 12.3% in volume. Dry wood has a very mild odor and no discernable taste.

Skin, eye, nasal passage, and respiratory problems are known to develop from working with any of the

hard pines. Appropriate precautions are well advised when handling or working with these woods. It should also be noted that fresh needles are sometimes poisonous to grazing cattle.

The wood can be worked satisfactorily with sharp hand or power tools. Some furring can be removed by sanding with a rigid pad to avoid washboarding. Fasteners will hold well, but pre-drilling will help to eliminate splitting. Satisfactory finishes are usually achievable with most materials. This is not an acceptable wood for turning or carving. Spruce pine is not durable when exposed to weather or soil.

This wood is occasionally substituted in general light construction. Some is used for heavy timbers or fuel wood. The largest quantity goes for pulp, but if intended for papermaking, some equipment changes may be necessary to meet strength requirements. It is being used successfully in land reclamation projects. Its attractiveness as a tree has also encouraged its use as an ornamental and for parking lot islands, Christmas trees, and when taken to an extreme, for bonsai.



9" board.

Thin bark of the spruce pine does make it highly susceptible to fire. Insect and disease damage is less a problem than with the other southern pines because of its naturally scattered dispersal. When planted outside its native range, however, it loses some of its immunity. Supplies of spruce pine are good and are not threatened.



Hardwood-like bark on an 18" stem

Wood Questions

Q. The finest smoking pipes are (were) made from the root of the white tree heath (*Erica arborea*), a shrub native to the Mediterranean region. In the U.S., what native small tree or shrub was used to make high-quality modern pipes? (Not corn for its cobs.)



A. U.S. pipe manufacturers used root burls of the poisonous mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) for their best pipes.

Wood Definition

- Ron DeWitt

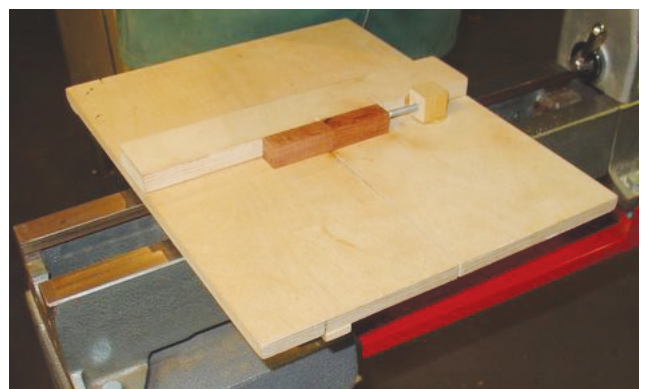
Bark pockets – small patches of bark that have become partially or wholly enclosed in the wood by the growth of a tree.

Kaatskill Woodturners News

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abrasive. Buster used the Bonnie Klein mixture of 1/3 white shellac (dewaxed), 1/3 boiled linseed oil, and 1/3 denatured alcohol for the final finish coat.

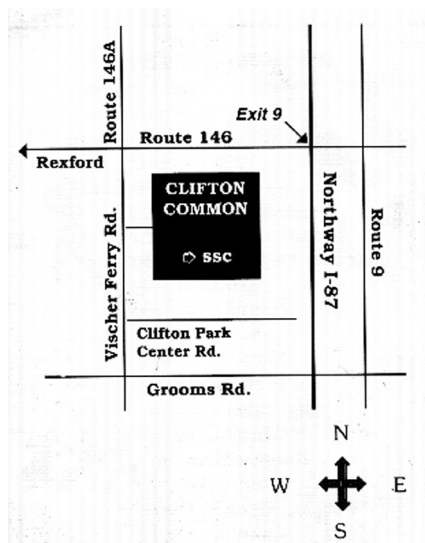
Assemble the parts: Vise, drill press, or pen assembly vise may be used to assemble the sections. Buster showed a hand-made jig for the drill press, but demonstrated on a commercially available pen vise. The nib is first inserted, then the twist mechanism, followed by the cap and clip. The twist mechanism is inserted to a point where the extended writing cartridge projects from the nib with enough clearance to comfortably write, without interrupting the extended arc of the nib -- test the depth at least once before the twist mechanism reaches final insertion point. The cap and clip are likewise tentatively pushed into the blank until the desired placement of the clip is identified, then it is pushed home. 🐾



Blank cutting sleds may be tailored to a band saw -- this is Buster's arrangement



Northeastern Woodworkers Association
P.O. Box 246
Rexford, New York 12148-0246



November Meeting

Thursday, November 5, 2009, 7:00 PM
Shendehowa Senior Center
Vischer Ferry Road, Clifton Park

GENERAL MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

For meeting cancellation information, call Ken Evans 753-7759 or Charlie Goddard 370-0388

NWA 2009-2010 General Meetings

December 2009
Roger Holmes
Family Night

January 2010
Dave Mobley
Architectural Salvage

February 2010
Ray Gannon
Wood selection and characteristics

March 2010
Warren Stoker/ Pete Howe
Millwork from a professional perspective

April 2010
Charlie Goddard
Material preparation

May 2010
Mid-Hudson Chapter
Planes, Then and Now

July 2010
Roger Holmes
Picnic

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGs)

Adirondack Woodturners Association - The AWA is active throughout the year. Meetings are every first Wednesday of the month (except in January and July when it is the second Wednesday), and are held at the Curtis Lumber conference room on Route 67, Ballston Spa. Beginners' sessions begin at 6 pm; the main program at 6:30 pm. Wednesday "Learn and Turn" sessions in Stillwater are also scheduled from 6 pm - 9 pm except on AWA member meeting nights. www.adirondackwoodturners.org Contact Ken Evans, 753-7759 or Kevans1@nycap.rr.com

Carver's Guild - meets every Friday at the Clifton Park Senior Center from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm. Sessions are intended for every NWA member who is interested in carving, from beginners to those wanting to learn a new technique. No reservations are necessary, just show up! Contact Bill McCormack, 233-7260.

Scroller's Guild - Meets on the third Wednesday of the month at The School at Northeast, 1821 Hamburg St., Schenectady. A beginner's session starts at 6:30 PM followed by a general meeting at 7:00 PM. Contact: Donna Phillips, (518) 372-3337 or dlphill@nycap.rr.com.

Kaatskill Woodturners - Meets the second Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Opdahl property in Hurley. Contact Matt Clark, (845) 454-9387.

Jim's "Hole in the Woods Gang"

Meets every Saturday, from 9:00 am until noon at Jim Kennedy's shop at 86 Guideboard Rd., in Halfmoon. (just 1 mile east of the Halfmoon Diner on Rt. 9). Our general purpose is public service work for various charitable organizations, including the Double H Hole in the Woods camp for children. We strive to foster a learning environment for our members through the projects we work on and the informal training/learning sessions given by and for our members. Sharing fellowship and relating experiences are a major part of our sessions, as we do accomplish many tasks during our times together as well. Contact Dick Flanders, (518) 393-5215 (rflander@nycap.rr.com) or Darrell Welch, (518) 477-8431 (ydwelch@taconic.net) for more information.

CHAPTERS

NWA Mid-Hudson -The chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the third Thursday, except July and August, at the Hurley Reformed Church. The Church is just off the the Hurley exit from Rte. 209. Right at the exit, right at the stop sign and left into the Church parking area. Contact Pete Chast, pchast@francomm.com.

NWA Sacandaga - The chapter meets at 7 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at Mayfield High School in the woodworking shop. Park by the section of the building that protrudes further into the parking lot and enter the nearest of the (5) doors. Contact Gary Spencer, 863-6433.