

On the Anvil NEWSLETTER

PHILIP SIMMONS ARTIST BLACKSMITH GUILD

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The August meeting was held at the Revolutionary War Park in Camden, SC as we always do in the warmer part of the year. No one got a chill that I saw. Two of our best blacksmiths performed the demonstration, Mike Tucker and Phil Rosche forging a Viking style cross pein hammer head using 1-1/2" square, 1045 steel. 1045 is a medium carbon steel that only gets so hard, but it's better to have an anvil that's harder than your hammer than a hammer that's harder than your anvil. Four inches of 1-1/2" square makes a cross pein hammer head of about 2-1/2 pounds. Mike marked the hole 2" from the end of the bar and center punched it. Mike said to only center punch on one side, the bottom mark may move when you start punching from the other side.

Mike and Phil heated the bar up and started punching from top. They did this until they could feel the anvil with the punch. They flipped the bar over, looked for the dark spot made by the punch, and then punched from bottom. They drove the punch through from both sides. When the punching was done, they went to a hammer eye drift and drifted from both sides. Ultimately you want an hour glass shape if looking at hole from the side.

Next, Mike and Phil forged the pein of the hammer. Mike held the bar while Phil swung the sledge hammer, with the end of the bar on the edge of anvil. After they got the pein forged, they drove the drift back in and forged on the sides of the hammer where drift goes through the eye. They did this both with the sledge hammer and a flatter. The last forging they did was with a small, 1" set hammer to give some slope away from the eye on the top of the hammer head.

They let the bar cool, and cut the hammer head off using a Porta band. Mike explained that to harden the hammer, heat it up to about 1500 degrees— bright orange, and quench in water. He next heats up the drift to red hot and loosely drives it into the eye to temper

the eye. He lets the hammer head sit with the hot drift in it for about 20 minutes to soften the eye. Mike and Phil donated a handled hammer they had made a week before, for Iron in The Hat. Thanks to Phil and Mike for an excellent demonstration. We had new smiths in the crowd that had never seen a hammer head being forged, I'm sure it took the mystery out of the process. An extra thanks to Phil for writing up the demonstration portion of this newsletter as I missed half of the demo chasing down the chicken for the meal.

The meal: the aforementioned chicken plus potato salad and lots of sides brought by our helpful membership and good cooks

There were approximately 45 members present at the meeting.

New Members: Matthew Nelson, Julian Yannetti, and returning member, Paul Alford. Welcome!

The Iron In The Hat donations were some of the nicest I've seen they brought in. Derice Hockstetler forged a harness type hook with a long horn steer head on top and Heyward Haltiwanger took it home! Lots of other nice items were in the running that showcased the great skills of our Guild members. Derice received one free year of membership. The IITH garnered \$595 for the treasury. Thank you very much! Stay tuned, we might do this again in the future or something like it.

If you know of someone in our Guild that is sick and need of our thoughts and prayers or help after the hurricane, let us know.

Thanks for all you do to support our Guild, and if you do nothing, you could up your game

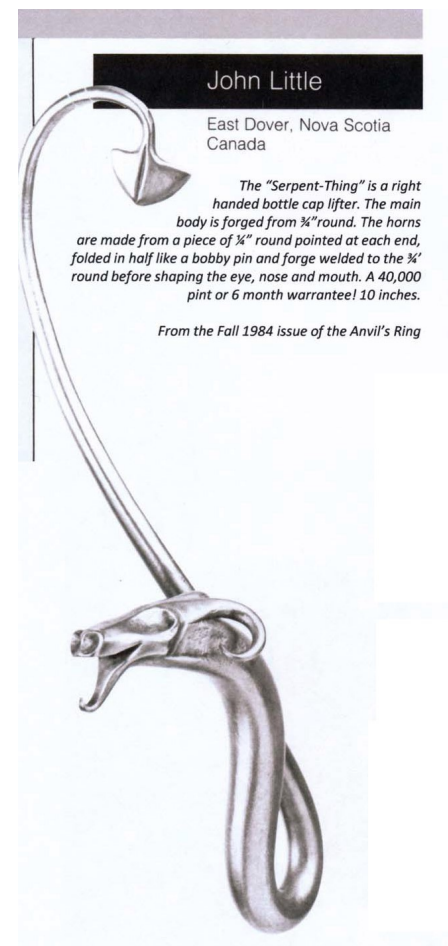
Jesse

IRON IN THE HAT

Item	Donated By	Won By
Safety Glasses	Blackwell Hardware	John Tanner
Safety Glasses	Blackwell Hardware	Jason Jaco
Safety Glasses	Blackwell Hardware	John Hartfield
Safety Glasses	Blackwell Hardware	Heyward Haltiwanger
Grinding Disks	Blackwell Hardware	Mike Tucker
Grinding Disks	Blackwell Hardware	Charles Still
Grinding Disks	Blackwell Hardware	Chris Herron
Grinding Disks	Blackwell Hardware	Chris Herron
Hammer Making Kit	Phil Rosche	Duke Baxter
Copper Necklace	Tony Etheridge	Jesse Barfield
Hatchet w/ Damascus Bit	Todd Elder	John Tanner
Flux Spoon	Heyward Haltiwanger	Jason Jaco
Damascus Knife	Meck Hartfield	Jean Meyer
Camp Knife	Wylie Hartfield	Charles Still
Turkey Foot Poker	Charles Still	Michael Merrikan
Flatter	Charles Still	Michael Merrikan
R-Monel	Chris Herron	Duke Baxter
K-Monel	Chris Herron	Jonathan Lynch
Mower Blades	Tommy Taylor	Rick Thompson
Brass Planter	Leo Hanna	Joe Marsh
Drift Pins	Mike Long	Rick Thompson
Drift Pins	Mike Long	Jamie Herndon
Ferric Chloride	Chris Herron	Jason Jaco
Saw Blade Steel	Chris Herron	Joe Marsh
Bilbo Catcher	Joe Marsh	Jason Jaco
Book - The Forge	Joe Marsh	Jonathan Lynch
Cookbook 18th Century	Joe Marsh	Jamie Herndon
Snake File	Charles Meyer	Duke Baxter
R/R Knife	Charles Meyer	Adam Hevia
Spring Chisel	Jason Jaco	Jamie Herndon
Harness Hook	Jesse Barfield	Charles Still
Silver and Copper Ring	Jason Jaco	Jean Meyer
Silver and Copper Ring	Jason Jaco	Chris Herron
Fredrick Cross	Duke Baxter	Jesse Barfield
Texas Longhorn Hook	Derice Hochstetler	Heyward Haltiwanger
Coal Shovel	Ed Sylvester	Michael Merrikan
Steel Choker	Ed Sylvester	Meck Hartfield
Pulleys (3)	Ed Sylvester	Rick Thompson
Tow hook	Ed Sylvester	Joe Marsh
Drive chains (3)	Ed Sylvester	Meck Hartfield
Tow Chains	Ed Sylvester	Joe Marsh
Letter Opener	Ed Sylvester	Meck Hartfield
Coil Spring	William James	Todd Elder
Hammers Blow Mags	John Tanner	Meck Hartfield
Anvils Ring Mags	John Tanner	Duke Baxter
Small Set Hammer	John Tanner	Todd Elder
Demo Hammer	Mike Tucker/Phil Rosche	Duke Baxter
Horseshoe Rose	Patrick Walters	Ray Pearre
Sterling Earrings/Box	Jamie Herndon	John Tanner
Lawn Mower Blades and Aluminum	Jamie Herndon	Rick Thompson

Not seeing the Content you want?

Submit requests for the kind of info and articles you are interested in, or better yet, submit an article yourself!



For Sale:

Fire Bricks – Brand New, Industrial Grade. \$1 ea. Ed Sylvester 803.414.2487

Tire Hammer Plans: Send a check or money order for \$30US or send \$32US to Paypal.Me/ClaySpencer. clay@otelco.net. PDFs will be e-mailed outside US.

Beverly shear blades sharpened. Remove your blades and send in USPS small flat rate box with check for \$41US Clay Spencer 73 Penniston Pvt. Drive, Somerville, AL 35670-7103.

Blacksmith Classes: Beginner to Advanced. Glenn Owen, Hemmingway. Contact Glenn at forgeontheridge@yahoo.com or www.forgeontheridge.com.

Forklift tine sections for striking anvils, \$30. Jody Durham, 864-985-3919 ironsmith@gmail.com **Sewell Pea Coal,** washed , \$11 per 5 gallon bucket. Will also sell in bulk at lower price. Derice Hochsteller, Aiken, 803-221-2218

Upcoming Events

October 13–15, PSABG at the SC State Fair. Contact John Tanner to volunteer. 803.422.4714.

October 12–15, Autumn on the Ashley at Magnolia Gardens, Contact Ray Pearre. Friday will be a hammer-in. Saturday and Sunday is a craft fair.

Living History Park, North Augusta. 18th Century Event. October 21, 22. Barry Myers and Bob Kaltenbach will be demonstrating.

Colonial Days, Camden, November 4-5. Joe Marsh, Barry Myers and Bob Kaltenbach will be demonstrating. There is an admission fee.

December Guild Meeting. December 2, Lexington County Museum. 231 Fox Street, Lexington, SC Heyward Haltiwanger Host, Todd Elder to demonstrate a hatchet.

1st Saturday, Blacksmithing, Bladesmithing, Farriering and art fair at Dreamcatcher Forge near Table Rock 12-4PM vendors, food, music, & games. Come hammer, fellowship, and sell your wares. 265 Mt Bethel Rd, Pickens SC 29671 Shawn Ellis www.dreamcatcherforge.com Dcforge@gmail.com 864-650-4542

2nd Saturdays Blacksmith demonstrations at Roper Mountain Science Center, Greenville, SC, Ryan Calloway contact.864-386-5546

3rd Saturdays Blacksmith demonstrations at Hagood Mill, Pickens, SC. Often, our own Griz Hockwalt and Shawn Ellis

Although I didn't have a picture of Derice's longhorn hook, I found a reasonable facsimile and here it is: Barry



tagane ~ Japanese Inlay & Carving Chisels

Jay Burnham-Kidwell, Golden Valley, Arizona

This article was received from Jay at the 2011 Spring Conference, where he was a demonstrator. It was also published in a slightly different form in Anvil's Ring, Spring 1988. Look for Jay's demonstration at 2017 Spring Conference.



Japanese inlay and chiseling tools are referred to as tagane. I have included here those most often used. I have about 20 tagane tools in assorted sizes, although it is not unusual for a craftsman to have 100 - 300 different chisels. I use mine on ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and have discovered that beefier tools work better on iron and steel. These tools are struck with chasing, riveting or ball peen hammers weighing between 3 oz. and 1 lb. The chiseling is traditionally done with the chisel directed toward the smith. I find this to be a good general method since I can observe both the tool and its progress through the task. One should wear safety glasses and be aware of metal chips (sharp!) and tool slippage.

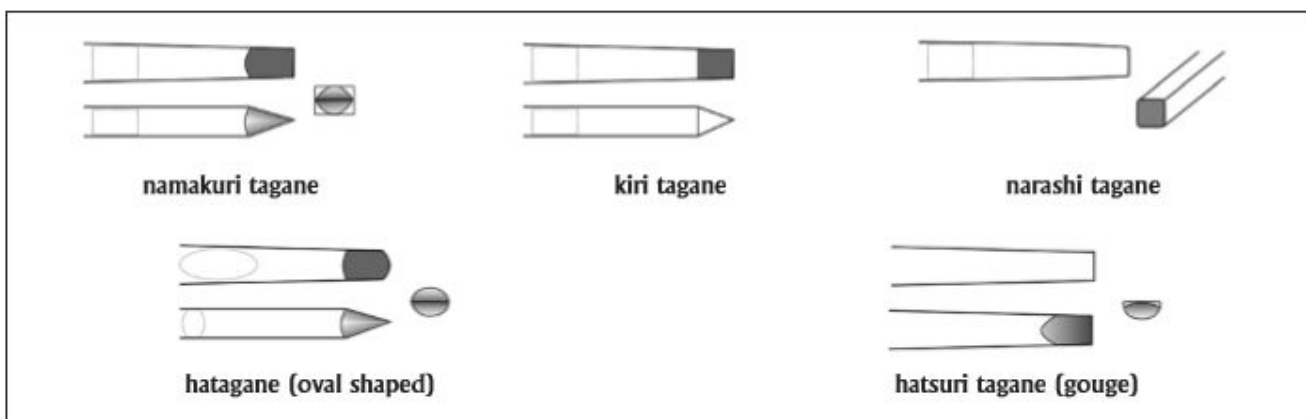
Materials

New. O-1 drill rod, W-2, cut nails.

Recycled. Hay rake tines, coil springs, potato digger links, etc.

Tool Sizes. 4" - 6" length, $\frac{1}{8}$ " - $\frac{5}{8}$ " thickness; oval, flat, square, round.

If required, normalize or anneal the steel. Cut to size (hot or cold), and forge it to 95% of the finished shape. Normalize or anneal again. Cut, grind, file and sand to shape. Harden and temper as per instructions for the particular steel you employ. Or, if unknown, harden $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the working end, and quench in oil. Brighten the steel with abrasive paper, temper to straw, and quench in oil. Sharpen the tool, strop on a piece of end grain wood, and road test. You can test the hardness of a tool by shaving your thumbnail. *Carefully!*

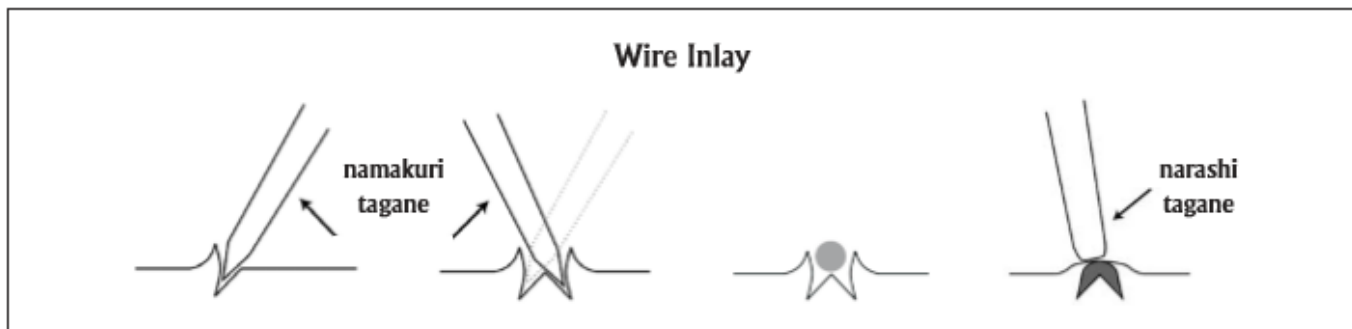


tagane

If the tool has been tempered too soft, anneal, re-harden and re-temper. I use cooking oil as a hardening medium and prefer my tools to be hard and tough rather than hard and brittle. Also, it is usually better to find a good supply of the same alloy or tool steel to use. I use O-1 oil-hardening drill rod, which is very cost efficient and easily obtainable. It is also easily heat-treated by the craftsman.

When using chisels, do not use too heavy a hammer or too great an angle, or the edges may break. Sharpen your tools occasionally during use. I use a hard Arkansas stone and oil to sharpen. 1200 grit emery paper can also be used to touch up tools.

The chisels used for inlay may also be used for carving. The making of inlay, engraving and carving chisels is generally the same. Commercially made die-sinker's chisels are also useful.



Inlay into mild steel seems to work favorably. Wrought iron is softer, although it may be prone to chipping. Inlaying into carbon, alloy or tool steel is possible, depending on which alloy is chosen. I have had good luck with O-1, S series and 4140. As with any metalsmithing endeavor, the possibilities and materials are endless.

To inlay metals into steel, anneal the substrate metal (mild steel) and the inlay material. Lay out the pattern on the substrate by scribing, using Dykem® or Wite-Out®.

For wire inlay, use the namakuri tagane or the kiri tagane to make a continuous cut on the both sides of the mark on the substrate metal. (*see illustration above*).

CAUTION. *The edges of the cut will be extremely sharp!*

Place the annealed wire in the cut, and gently tap the wire down with a light hammer. Use the narashi tagane to tap both sides of the cut back down. When cutting the channel for the wire, try to create a slight dovetail for the wire to expand in as it is tapped down. The inlay can be left above the substrate or cut flush with the surface by filing and sanding.

To inlay larger flat and/or raised relief pieces into the substrate, use the inlay itself or a template to scribe the outline, and use the namakuri tagane to cut the outline. Use the kiri tagane to remove metal from the center of the area. Both chisels can be used interchangeably, depending on the form and shape of the inlay. If metal *stitches* are raised during the chiseling, all the better, as it will help hold the inlay in place.

Blacksmiths aboard Ships

by Robert Hungerman

Recently I was reading the book *USS Constellation: on the Dismal Coast* by C Herbert Gilliland. It is the reprinting of a journal of a crewman on the USS CONSTELLATION during 1859 to 1861. The journal, written by Willie Leonard, is a day to day recounting of life about the Sloop of War as it was deployed to the African coast as part of the fleet to interdict slave ships. One paragraph mentioned the Ship's Armorer and the author footnoted this as "Blacksmith". Having always been interested in the CONSTELLATION and curious as to how the ironwork aboard ship was handled I wrote to the Historic Ships organization in Baltimore to ask them for information. Mr. Paul Cora was nice enough to research my questions about the type of forge and coal used during that time. I reprint his letter below:

Mr. Hungerman,

Thank you for your note which was forwarded to me. Based on the available evidence, I can say to you that yes, a blacksmith would have been among CONSTELLATION's crew. According to the US Navy Table of Allowances for 1854, under the Carpenter's Department there is a separate section titled "Smith's Tools and Stores". This list includes, among many other things "Forge, complete" of which the ship's allowance was 1. Beyond this, I don't have any specific information on the type of forge which the Navy would have equipped the ship. The additional materials in the Allowance include an anvil, bellows, bench vises, numerous types of files and hammers, plyers [sic], punches, and many types of materials such as iron rods of various forms and quantities, as well as 60 pounds of assorted steel.

In the same Table of Allowances, under the Master's Department, "Coal, hard" is listed with two sub categories - "Smith's" and "Charcoal" with the quantity listed as "As much as required, and with reference to stowage."

I hope this information is of help to you, though I'm afraid the specifics about the forge itself would require more research.

Please let me know if I can be of any additional help.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Cora

Curator of Historic Vessels and Collections

I find a few things interesting. First is that the Blacksmith was under the Carpentry Department, also that the coal was part of the Ship's stores and under control of the Quarter Master. Since the Blacksmith was also the Armorer there is the additional topic of guns and gunsmith tools, which I did not inquire about. It would be interesting to know where on board the forge was used. If you have toured the CONSTELLATION you may have seen the Orlop deck, which is below the Gun Deck. Many of the work areas are located here, but would they have run a forge here or on the main deck out in the open with wind and so much canvas sail nearby?

Included are scans of the Navy Tables of Allowances. The CONSTELLATION was listed a RAZZE SLOOP and its allowances are the two right most columns in these tables. There are listings for one and two-year voyages.

I will continue to research into Blacksmiths on historic sail ships and provide any information that comes my way.

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TABLE No. VI.—Carpenter's

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT. STORES.	SHIP OF THE LINE.		PRIVATE, AND OTHER VESSELS, 1ST CLASS.		RAZZE SLOOP, AND OTHER VESSELS, 2ND CLASS.	
	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.
SMITH'S TOOLS AND STORES.						
Anvils - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belows - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Borers, (pounds) - - - -	8	12	3	6	3	6
Braces and Bits, (sets) - -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bricks, Bath, (number) - -	150	300	70	140	60	120
Brass, Sheet, (pounds) - -	10	15	10	15	8	12
Callipers, Smith's - - - -	9	2	2	2	2	2
Chisel, Large, (skins) - -	7	14	6	12	6	12
Cold Chisels - - - - -	20	30	10	15	8	12
Compasses, Armorer's - -	3	3	2	2	2	2
Cross, Marlin, (pounds) - -	6	9	1	6	4	6
Dies, letters and figures, 8-inch -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drills - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Drill, Stock Press - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Emery, assorted, (pounds) - -	7	14	6	8	6	8
Files, Flat, (assorted) - - -	20	30	10	15	9	14
Files, Flat, (fine) - - - -	20	30	10	15	9	14
Files, Four-sided - - - -	8	12	4	7	3	6
Files, Half-round - - - -	20	30	10	15	9	14

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TABLE No. VI.—Carpenter's

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT. STORES.	SHIP OF THE LINE.		PRIVATE, AND OTHER VESSELS, 1ST CLASS.		RAZZE SLOOP, AND OTHER VESSELS, 2ND CLASS.	
	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.
SMITH'S TOOLS, &c.—Cont'd.						
Files, Half-round, (assorted) - -	20	30	10	15	9	14
Files, Three-sided - - - -	8	12	4	7	4	7
Files, Rat-tail - - - - -	3	6	2	4	2	4
Forges, Complete - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hammers, Hand - - - - -	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hammers, Riveting - - - -	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hammers, Saddle's - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hammers, Sledge, (assorted) - -	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hammers, Tinner's - - - -	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hardies - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iron, Bar, assorted, (pounds) - -	500	1000	250	500	400	700
Iron Nail Rods, do. - - - -	100	150	50	100	60	90
Iron, Round, do. - - - -	1000	1100	500	1000	600	800
Iron, Thimble, do. - - - -	30	50	25	40	35	45
Iron, Spike-rod, do. - - - -	100	150	50	100	60	90
Iron, Wire, do. - - - - -	30	30	12	12	10	15
Irons, Hand - - - - -	250	350	175	175	150	150
Irons, Leg - - - - -	250	350	175	175	150	150
Leather, Buff, (skins) - - - -	5	8	2	3	1	2
Mallets, Tinner's - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2

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TABLE No. VI.—Carpenter's

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT. STORES.	SHIP OF THE LINE.		PRIVATE, AND OTHER VESSELS, 1ST CLASS.		RAZZE SLOOP, AND OTHER VESSELS, 2ND CLASS.	
	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.
SMITH'S TOOLS, &c.—Cont'd.						
Files, (assorted) - - - - -	4	1	3	3	3	3
Punches, Armorer's, (assorted) -	10	15	5	12	5	12
Raps, (assorted) - - - - -	4	8	3	6	3	6
Riveting Tools - - - - -	2	4	2	3	2	3
Salt Ammoniac, (pounds) - - -	2	3	2	3	1	2
Saws, Hack - - - - -	4	5	3	6	3	6
Screw-plates and Taps, (large) -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Screw-plates and Taps, (small) -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Shears, Hand - - - - -	2	2	2	2	1	1
Shears, Tinner's - - - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1
Shears, Sharp - - - - -	4	4	3	3	3	3
Solder, Brass, (pounds) - - - -	6	9	2	3	2	3
Solder, Pewter, do. - - - -	30	50	20	30	8	10
Soldering Irons - - - - -	10	10	5	8	8	8
Stakes, Iron - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stakes, Tinner's Edging - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stakes, Planishing - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steel, assorted, (pounds) - - -	100	150	50	100	60	80
Stone, Ratten, do. - - - - -	6	12	3	6	3	6
Tongs, Armorer's, (assorted) - -	6	6	3	6	4	4
Vices, Bench, (large) - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vices, Bench, (small) - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1

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A Paper on Anglo-Saxon Ironwork

Patrick Ottaway has kindly posted his PhD thesis on mid-late Anglo-Saxon ironwork to the web (see below). I found Mr. Ottaway's thesis to be readily accessible from a blacksmith's perspective and I commend them for addition to your personal blacksmithing library. regards, Allen Dyer

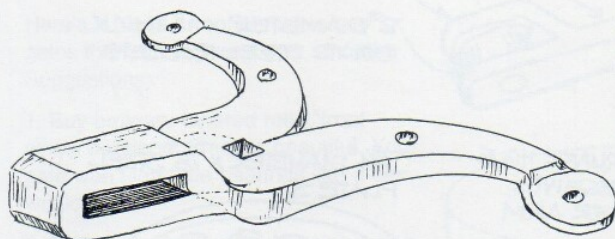
<http://www.pjoarchaeology.co.uk/academic-consultancy/anglosaxon-ironwork.html>

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I realize that this may not be interesting to some of our lesser computer savvy smiths, but Christopher Herron is going to be ecstatic. Barry

Forging a Vise Mount

John Dittmeier
Smyrna, Delaware



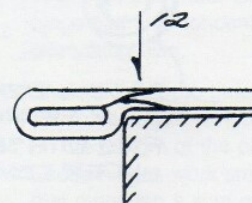
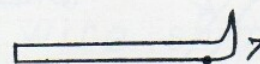
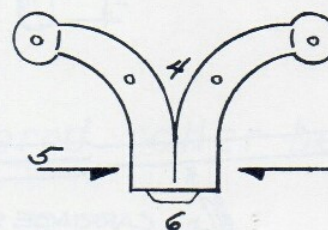
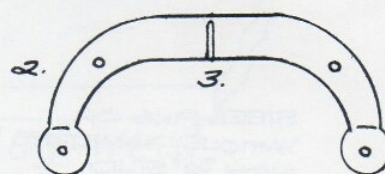
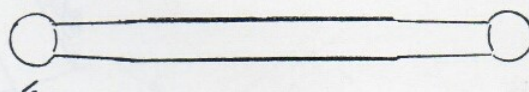
From his tool collection, Bill Gichner has shown me a vise mount which is an excellent exercise in forgework. Using two lengths of flat bar, the original smith produced a heavy-duty but shapely mount. Here is how we have surmised his general steps.

First, cut two lengths of 17 and 8 inches from 1.5×0.5 inch bar. Then, with the longer length,

- 1) Forge circle ends and bevel the upper edges (not shown).
- 2) Curve the last six inches of each side and punch holes.
- 3) Hot cut through and nearly across at the midpoint.
- 4) Bring the arms about the remaining tab and hammer together till touching.
- 5) Forge weld this segment.
- 6) Scarf the middle of the new flat edge.

Next, with the shorter length,

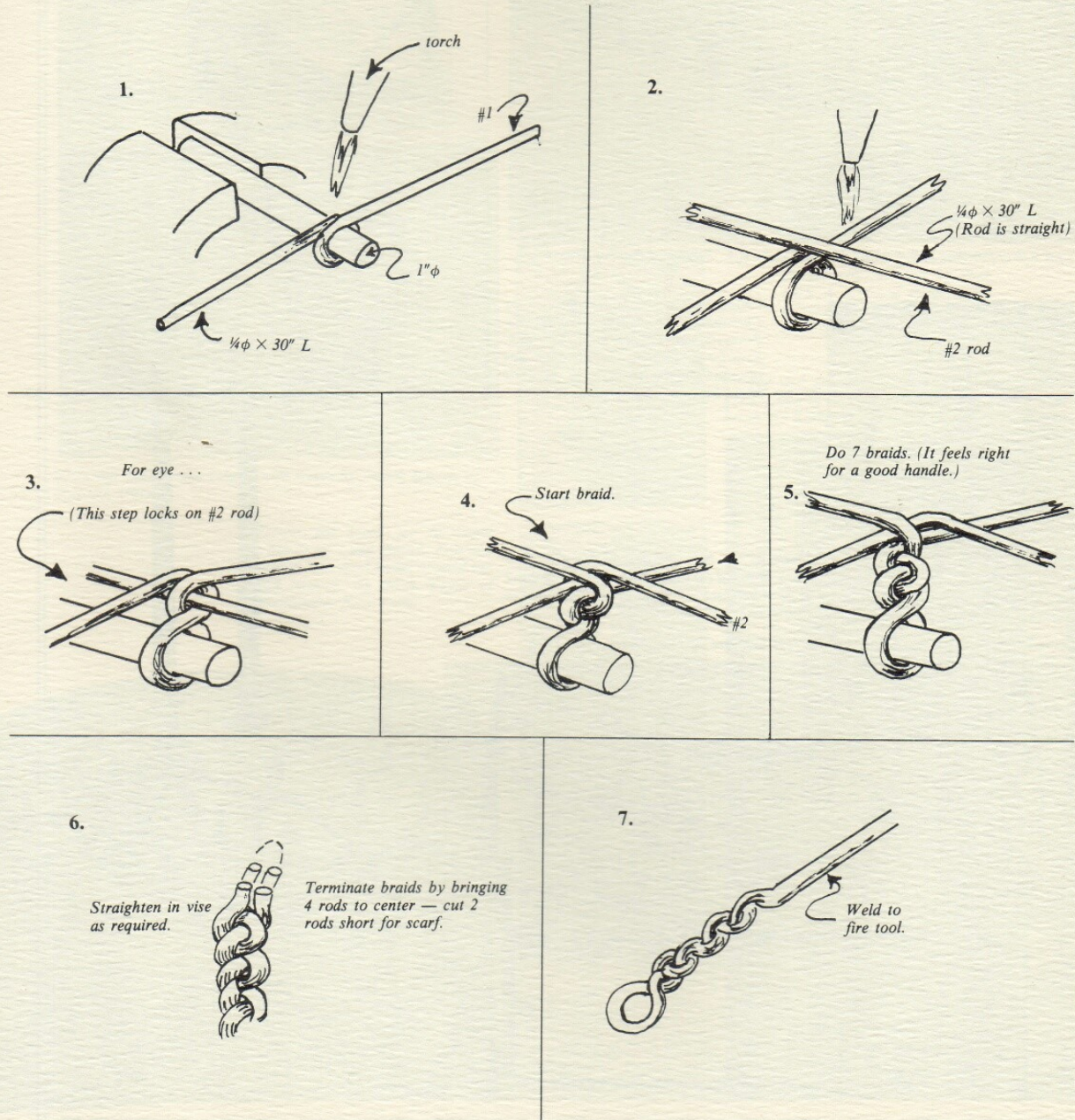
- 7) Upset and scarf one end as shown.
- 8) Make sharp bend one inch away and work towards a square corner.
- 9) Scarf other end.
- 10) Bend about midpoint to bring the two scarves to touching.
- 11) Hot fit the three scarves of the two pieces.
- 12) Forge weld.
- 13) Heat the collar, drift for a clean inner rectangle, and forge flat the collar's sides.



TIPS and TECHNIQUES

BRAID HANDLE

submitted by Bob Hale
Kingston, Tennessee



COMMON NAMES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Many of you have rightly noted the great frustration involved with reading a precious, old formula infused with colorful, but cryptic, ingredients. Here, to set you straight and put your mind to ease, is a lexicon of the common names of chemical substances, compiled and contributed by the Whisenants of the Oregon Bladesmiths Association. One word of caution, if you are unsure of the dangers of using any of these substances, play safe and avoid their use. The only thing more precious than that piece of iron is you.

Meerscham
Milk of lime
Mosaic gold
Oil of vitriol
Oleum
Orpiment
Oxene
Peach ash of pearl ash
Peroxide
Plaster of paris
Plamago, black-lead
Potash
Potash alum
Prussian blue
Prussic acid
Pyro
Quick lime
Quick silver
Realgar
Red lead
Red oripiment
Red prussiate of potash
Rochelle salt
Salammoniac
Saleratus
Salsoda
Salvolatile
Saltpeter (bengal)
Saltpeter (chili) niter
Salt of Harts horn
Salt of sorrel
Sig
Slaked lime
Soda ash
Sour water
Spirits of Harts horn
Spirits of salts
Sugar of lead
Tanic acid, tannin
Tartar emetic
Tin ashes
Verdigris
Vinegar
Vermillen
Vitriol
Vitriolic acid
Washing soda
Water glass
White copperas
White lead
White vitriol
Yellow prussiate of potash
TAIL OF NEWT AND BATS WINGS

Magnesium silicate
Calcium hydroxide suspended in H2O
Tin bisulfide
Sulfuric acid
Fuming sulfuric acid
Arsenic trisulfide
Sodium peroxide
Potassium carbonate
Hydrogen peroxide
Calcium sulfate
Grafite
Potassium carbonate
Potassium aluminum sulfate
Ferric-ferrocyanide
Hydrocyanic acid
Pyrogalllic acid
Calcium oxide
Mercury
Arsenic sulfide
Lead oxide
Arsenic bisulfide
Potassium ferricyanide
Potassium and sodium tartrate
Ammonium chloride
Sodium or sometimes Potassium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate
Potassium nitrate
Sodium nitrate
Ammonium carbonate
Potassium acid oxalate
Urine
Calcium hydroxide
Sodium carbonate
Dilute sulfuric acid
Ammonia
Hydrochloric acid
Lead acetate
Galle tannic acid
Antimony potassium tartrate
Stannic oxide
Copper acetate
Acetic acid
Cinnabar
a sulfate of iron or copper
Sulfuric acid
Sodium carbonate
Sodium silicate
Zinc sulfate
Lead carbonate
Zinc sulfate
Potassium ferrocynaide
YOU CATCH

Philip Simmons Artist Blacksmith Guild

<http://philipsimmonsartistblacksmithguild.com/>

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Membership Application

___ New Member ___ Renewal

Name: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

email: _____ Sponsor _____

Dues are \$15.00 per person/family, per year. Please remit to: C. Ray Pearre, Jr.

4605 Durant Ave.

North Charleston, SC 29405

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK

I acknowledge that blacksmithing and related activities are inherently dangerous and involve risks and dangers to participants and spectators that may result in serious injury or death. I have considered these risks and I knowingly assume them. I agree that I am responsible for my own safety during Guild events, including wearing appropriate clothing and protective gear and remaining a safe distance from all dangerous activities. I agree to hold Philip Simmons Artist Blacksmith Guild and guest demonstrators of our craft harmless from liability and expenses arising from of my actions and/or omissions.

When was the last time you paid dues?

There is a note below your address on the last page of our newsletters. It will say something like...

“Dues Last Paid – 2016” or “Dues for 2017 are due” or “Dues paid 2017”

This note is updated for each newsletter. We appreciate your prompt payments.

October 7, 10 AM

6 Lewis Rd Hemingway SC 29554

Glen Owen is both Host and Demonstrator!

Bring a side or dessert and something nicely forged for Iron-in-the-Hat. Let's keep up the effort shown at the Camden Meeting.

Directions: coming from the north of Hemingway on 41/51 there is a mobile gas station on the left and Lewis Rd will be on the right side when entering Hemingway. The blacksmith shop is second building on the right side on Lewis Rd. We are right across the street from Hemingway hardware store. Parking is on the back of the building.

Glenn's number is [870-897-0234](tel:870-897-0234) if you need help., but we will probably make fun of you if you can't find Hemingway...