

PATINAGRAM

POTOMAC ANTIQUE TOOL AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

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Number 1

January Meeting

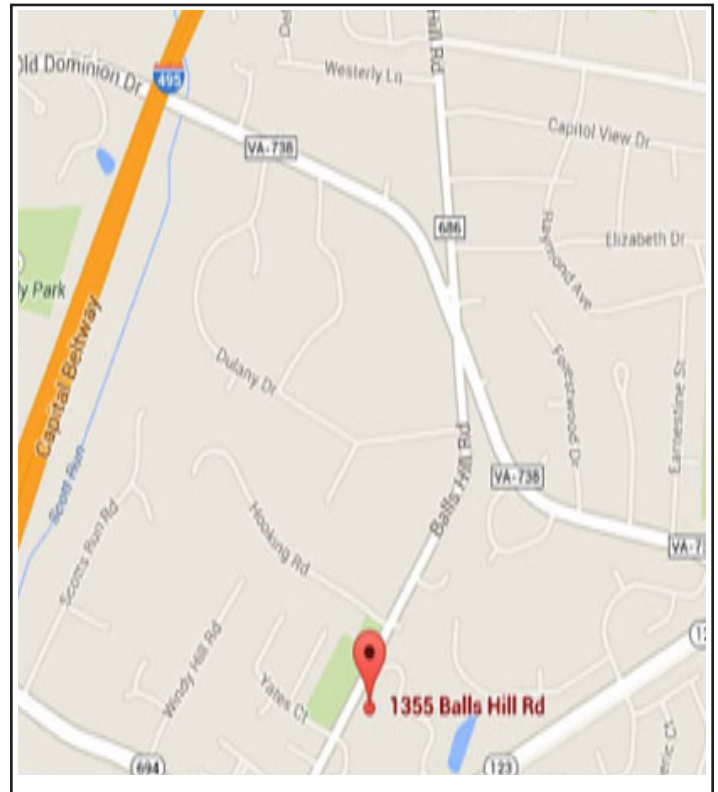
by John Davis

The meeting on January 17, 2016 will feature Ted Boscana. Ted joined the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Trades Carpentry program in 1994 as an interpreter. Two years later, he began a six year apprenticeship in carpentry and joinery. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, Ted's interest became focused upon the Joiner's trade and the great variety of work undertaken by these talented colonial "Mechanicks". Ted has built architectural finish work that has been used in the reconstruction of buildings including the Peyton Randolph Kitchen, the Charlton Coffeehouse and most recently, the Anderson Armoury complex.

As Journeyman Supervisor of the Joiner's Shop, Ted strives to demonstrate the full range and talent of the Joiner's trade and encourages staff to explore new furniture opportunities and skills that will complement their work. Ted has presented the Joiner's trade widely from Boston to California and loves sharing the skills and knowledge he has gained at Colonial Williamsburg. We will explore the tools and techniques involved with the construction of a four-light window sash.

The skills demonstrated will include layout of a story stick, morticing, cutting a tennon, and using hand planes to create the moldings. I will also show my technique of coping a joint with an in-cannel gouge and draw boring. I hope to cover as much as you'd like in our time together and this is a very informal presentation and questions through out the program are encouraged.

The meeting will begin with the parking lot tool swap from 9:30 to 11:30. The mini-auction will commence at 11:30 and the formal presentation of the guest speaker, at approximately 12:30.



DIRECTIONS AND MAP TO THE MEETING HALL

American Legion Post 270, 1355 Balls Hill Road, McLean, VA 22101

A. The beltway from Maryland. Take Exit 44 (VA 193; Georgetown Pike). Cross over I-495 to the first light (Balls Hill Road). Turn right, go 1.4 miles to the meeting hall.

B. From inside the beltway, going north on the GW Parkway. Take the McLean Exit (Chain Bridge Road -Dolley Madison Blvd, VA. 123). Proceed on Dolley Madison Blvd about 4 miles to Old Dominion. Right about 1/2 mile about 1/2 mile to Balls Hill Road. Turn left and go about 1/2 mile to the meeting hall which will be on the left.

November Meeting Notes

by Jim Glass

Making a bamboo fly rod is a combination of wood-working and metal working skills. Taking a piece of raw bamboo and transforming it into a fly rod in 60 hours or so is indeed a highly skilled craft, one that challenges the woodworker to reach highly precise tolerances, while the metalworker is confronted with a natural product with all its variations. The tolerances typically needed in fly rod construction are at the thousands of inch level. Machinists are accustomed to working in this realm, albeit with stable and uniform material, however carpenters are generally happy to achieve one-sixteenth inch precision.

The history of the fishing rod is a long one indeed. Over time wooden sticks and poles were invariably used to capture fish for the table or to provide competitive amusement to anglers. Gradual innovation brought fishermen better tackle to improve chances of catching unaware fish including the barbed hook, tapered and water resistant line, life-like artificial flying insects, and rods capable of presenting bait with precision.

The best material for making a fly rod is still bamboo and although there are numerous types of this versatile tree, one – Tonkin cane - has proven superior to all other for making the very best fly rods. Grown in a relatively small area in China, Tonkin quickly became the favored cane for making fly rods at the turn of the 20th century. During the Golden Age of bamboo fly rod production in the United States from the 1910's to 1930's, Tonkin cane was imported by the boatload to serve demand for recreational products, home decoration, and furniture markets, as well as for construction and outdoor fencing industries. This came to an abrupt halt in 1950, as the United States imposed a trade embargo on China that lasted until 1971. The trade embargo had dramatic impact on the production of bamboo fly rods in the United States. The efforts of the Charles H. Demarest company, who had introduced Tonkin cane



Chris Bogart

around 1915, in buying up old stock to try and sustain the craft carried fly rod crafting on for a time, but by 1970 the craft was completely dormant.

During this period synthetic materials were adapted to meet the demand for fishing rods. Fiberglass and then graphic rods appeared but were not found comparable to the fine rods made during the Golden era because they did not perform as well as bamboo rods which had evolved to meet specific fishing conditions found in streams and lakes around the country. Chris pointed out that there are as many as 640 different combinations available to craft a fly rod suitable to various lake and stream conditions across the United States. Having good knowledge of properties such as the length of casting needed, the weight of the fishing line, optimized for different wind conditions, and the precision required to present appropriate lures to the fish is essential for craftsman to build a rod ideally tailored to local stream conditions. Variables such as rod length, its taper, and the amount of deflection in the rod affect performance greatly; experienced

fly fishermen are particular customers, because they know exactly what works best in their environment.

Building a fly rod depends a lot on where you will be fishing - they are made to meet local conditions. Rods made for mountain fishing in Colorado will have different conditions than those in the Blue Ridge where Chris fishes 6 and 7 foot rods. Pennsylvania pools require other rod characteristics, Michigan rods are another variant, as are rods made to use in Colorado where wind is an important factor on the open streams in the western mountains. Salmon poles are different because of the potential weight of the fish and the conditions where they are found.

During the first Golden age of bamboo fly rod making from the 1880's-1930's, a small number of craftsmen built successful businesses using Tonkin cane until the embargo on Chinese trade in 1950.

By 1971 when Chinese trade was restored, the advancement of synthetic material for fishing rods had dampened commercial reintroduction of bamboo fly rods, but gradually this craft regained a devoted following among artisans enamored with the beauty and quality bamboo rods offered. By the 1990's several books appeared detailing the history and methods of bamboo fly rod making. Tonkin canepoles were originally sold in 8 foot lengths, but are now imported in 12 foot lengths. Typically, cane today comes in bundles of 10 or 20 in a sack, costing \$20 to \$25 per pole. Bamboo is fast growing, and once it is opened up, it is good to use. About one year's drying is enough to wick out the moisture sufficiently to begin splitting the cane into sections. Actually bamboo is the least expensive material in a handmade fly rod that sells for \$1,000 and up, depending on the nature and extent of customization in metal fittings, cork handle, wrappings, and finish. When completed, a 6-8 foot fly rod is made of only about 5 percent of the original culm; the rest is whittled away in the process of truing and shaping strips into the sections making up the rod. Traditionally, makers of fly rods came from the ma-

chinist world - the gunsmiths were pioneers of making fine bamboo fly rods. It took craftsmen with gunsmithing skills to move the rod making craft forward into a trade capable of mass distribution.

Finely crafted bamboo rods will last several lifetimes. Those made in the 1920's are still fully able to catch fish, provided they were well cared for. Gunsmiths were uniquely positioned to produce fine quality bamboo rods owing to their ability to build tools that worked to exact tolerances, and their skill working wood for gunstocks. As most high quality bamboo rods were made from sections made from 6 milled pieces of bamboo glued together, they transformed the craft and made possible mass distribution of essentially handmade pieces of functional art.

You don't need a lot of tools to build a fly rod; only a few hand tools are required together with a couple jigs and forms to shape and form the parts that make up the finished fly rod. Typically, one or two block planes, a splitting froe, and a wooden mallet can accomplish the initial steps



Chris Bogart Bamboo Fly Rods

of splitting and smoothing the cane, and cutting the angle and taper needed to assemble the pieces into a finished rod. Forms are needed to make matching 60 degree angles, as is a centering gauge to check for accuracy in planing operations. If not buying ferrules and line guides, some metalworking equipment is needed to form ferrules out of drawn nickel tube, (actually an alloy of 18 percent nickel, with zinc, and copper added).

Bamboo Fly Rod History

Bamboo Rods known today are very similar to those made in the 1880's. Prior to using bamboo, fishing rods were, of course, made of different kinds of wood essentially carved from larger sticks. These fishing sticks were ash, lancewood or other species. These very long - generally 11 feet long - heavy rods that were hard to use requiring a great deal of strength and endurance. The rods would often break and if so, it was ordinarily not possible to repair them. This all changed when Hiram Lewis Leonard (1831-1907), one of the early gunsmith / machinists making bamboo fly rods made several innovations that has earned him regard as the father of the modern fly rod. Leonard is known for the high quality rods he made and the milling machine he invented to manufacture precisely tapered cane pieces that dramatically shortened the production of rods. It was said he was very protective of his machinery and even kept it locked away from his employees. From the 1880's onward, Leonard obtained patents for every innovation to his manufacturing process.

Others eventually developed their own methods of milling the cane strips needed to assemble a rod and went into production offering competitive products. 1893 saw the split of the Cosmic Rod Co., and Thomas, Edwards, Payne, and Leonard went their own way. Each maker imparted a distinctive style to their rods and they competed among themselves attracting customers by distinguishing their rods in some unique manner. The late 1930's saw some English makers and by the 1940's French makers also emerged, yet bam-

boo fly rod remains mainly an American craft. Payne and Leonard were the premium makers and only sold fist quality rods. Montague, South Bend, and Devine made trade rods selling for 1 to 2 dollars each. On the other hand, bamboo fly rods of this era made by the original four makers sold for 20 to 40 dollars... a substantial sum equivalent to a month's wage for the average fisherman.

Steel and Fiberglas rods were the first synthetic alternatives and graphic and boron rods followed, but eventually better Fiberglas rod material was found to be the best substitute for wood. While synthetic material can out-perform bamboo in certain circumstances, fishermen tend to prefer rods with characteristics specifically designed to match the environmental conditions they are engaging in. Until 1970 the craft was dormant but fishermen and craftsmen rekindled interest in bamboo fly rods, perhaps reflecting nostalgia for fishing with wooden rods in childhood.

Hogay B. Carmichael (son of the singer songwriter) published a book in 1977 that helped restart the craft. George Barnes (1977) and Wayne Cattanch (2000) - worked on simpler methods and gradually classic bamboo fly rods made a comeback. Fifteen years ago, there were only a handful of craftsmen making these rods. Now meetings of fly rod makers draw up to 100 or more craftsmen.

Preparing Bamboo

A split is used to make an initial cut in the culm to promote drying which takes about a year; after which the culm is split into successively smaller sections. A key aspect of Tonkin cane is revealed by looking at the end of the pole (see picture below). The dark material at the edge is the enamel and just inside that is a membrane, followed by the power fibers. The fibers run the length of the pole until they get to a node, where they split and then continue on. Water is sucked up through the culm by the power fibers, giving the bamboo strength and flexibility. Once dry, the goal of the craftsman is to system-



Profile of Tonkin Cane Culm

atically process identical tapered strips that can then be glued together to create a balanced section. Typically, bamboo fly rods come in two, or three sections, depending on the overall length required, including rods in three sections for backpackers, and two section rods meeting other requirements.

First step –

File the nodes flat. Chris admonished the audience that if you don't complete this process well, you will find glue lines, gaps, and other defects that affect the appearance, and perhaps, the performance of the rod in the stream. Nodes present a problem and they must be sanded or filed smooth to blend in with the surrounding surface.

Second step –

Split the culm into smaller pieces – Chris uses a Japanese froe held in a vise and drives the cane over the froe taking care to maintain straight cuts throughout. The process is repeated until six strips are made ready for planing and tapering using block planes and a special form. Ninety-eight percent of the rods made today are six sided rods.

Third step –

Smooth the strips until they become absolutely flat. Leonard's rods had Strip 1, 3, and 5 with

Characteristics of Nickel Silver

A copper-nickel-zinc alloy that contains no silver.

Contains 50-80 percent copper, 5-30 percent nickel and 10-35 percent zinc; it may also contain small percentages of lead, tin and manganese.

Higher amounts of copper make the nickel silver metal more ductile and more resistant to corrosion.

Higher amounts of nickel make nickel silver more ductile and more resistant to corrosion.

Higher amounts of zinc slightly improves corrosion resistance, lowers the melting point, raises its strength and hardness, but decreases its ductility.

Has many of the same characteristics as brass and bronze.

Has existed for over 2000 years.

May be wrought, cast, rolled, stamped, forged, drawn, extruded and machined.

Silvery-white in color.

Takes a high polish.

Extremely hard.

Abrasion-resistant.

Malleable.

Ductile.

Nonmagnetic.

Highly resistant to environmental corrosion.

Suitable for soldering and welding, depending on the presence of lead.

Develops a protective oxide, or patina when exposed to oxygen; the patina is brownish-green when exposed for long periods of time.

alternating nodes. Strips 2, 4, and 6 would have matching node patterns as this 3x3 node pattern used by Leonard and Payne established the tradition of the best quality fly rods. Rod makers must have a centering gauge to ensure the triangles to be glued together are exact and true all along their profile. Chris noted that if you get the first angle correct, the rest are all obtained from the first 60 degree angle. Once the gluing angle is achieved, tapering proceeds according to the desired characteristics for producing a rod matching classic dimensions, or custom specifications of particular stream or fishing conditions.

Finishing

Chris estimates he spends approximately one-half of his time in making bamboo fly rod on finishing. This includes fashioning the cork handle, building and forming the ferrules, line guides, and rod holder, then wrapping and sealing the line guides. Although Chris delivered his presentation in a fast paced tempo and allowed for questions along the way, the two hours he spent only was intended as an overview. There is a great deal more to building a bamboo fly rod than time allowed and Chris invited those interested to consider joining a class he offers for serious rod builder novices.

Characteristics of Nickel Silver

(con't)

Called copper-nickel or false copper in the late 1600s due to the reddish color of the ore, but lacking the ductility and malleability of copper.

Discovery that the silver ore contained nickel occurred in the mid 1700s; established as a new elemental metal by Aksel Frederik Cronstedt.

A German version called new silver was marketed in the 1800s.

Called German Silver in England up until World War I; called nickel silver after that time.

Source: <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/113754>

For those interested Chris's website - <http://www.shentel.net/canerod/index.html> - has a wealth of information including an extensive list of hand-made fly rods made in the Leonard and Payne tradition, as well as how to contact Chris for information about upcoming rod making classes.



Chris Bogart Para Rod

London Carpenters and Joiners 1632

Reposted with permission from Peter Follansbee, 2015

I've been writing this blog since 2008. It is about a few things; my specialty in reproductions of 17th-century oak furniture, the use of hand woodworking tools, carving wooden spoons & bowls – and other pursuits involving hardwoods “riven” or split from a log. I first began learning these techniques in 1978. The blog tells the whole story, just not in any logical order. Delve in, search around. Lots to see here. Thanks - PF All material © Peter Follansbee, 2008-2015

London Carpenters v Joiners 1632 August 1, 2015 pfollansbee Uncategorized Carpenters, dovetails, Follansbee, guilds, Joiners, London records, mortise & tenon, seventeenth-century reproductions, trade companies Carpenters' Company records, 1573 while in England, a few times in conversation I mentioned a well-known court record, attempting to resolve a dispute between the Carpenters' Company and the Joiners' Company. The City Aldermen issued a decision in 1632 that outlined who-makes-what. I first heard it referenced in Benno Forman's work I think; but I found a lengthy (full length?) version in a history of the Carpenters' Company. here's what I have. Typos are mine.

the source is B. Jupp, An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, (London, Pickering & Chatto, 1887) appendices B and C, pp. 295-302 September 1632...Committees formerly appointed to hear the differences between the Company of Carpenters and Company of Joiners London did deliver into this Court a Reporte in writing... According to an Order of this Honorable Court of the last day of May...we have called before us as well the Mr and Wardens and others of the Chiefe of the Company of Carpenters as the Mr Wardens and others of the Chiefe of the Company of Joiners and diverse tymes heard the matters in difference betweene the said Companyes and the reasons and Allegacons on either side produced And doe Certifye to this Honorable Court our opin-

ions concerning the same as hereunder followeth vizt That these workes next following doe pperly belong to the Joyners

- 1 Impris all sorts of Bedsteads whatsoever (onlie except Boarded Bedsteads and nayled together)
- 2 Item all sorts of Chayres and stooles which are made with mortesses or tennants
- 3 Item all tables of Wainscoate Wallnutt or other Stuffe glewed with frames mortesses or tennants
- 4 Item all sorts of formes framed made of boards with the sides pinned or glewed
- 5 Item all sorts of Chests being framed duftalled pynned or Glued
- 6 Item all sorts of Cabinetts or Boxes duftalled pynned glued or Joyned
- 7 Item all Sorte of Cupboards framed duftalled pynned or glued
- 8 Item all Sorte of presses for wearinge apparell Mercers Silkmen Haberdashers Gouldsmiths Millenors or Napkin presses being pannelled duftalled pynned or Glued
- 9 Item all Sorts of Wainscott and sealing of Howses and setling made by the use of Two Iages (PF:gauges)
- 10 Item all Sorts of Shopp Windows that are made for ornament or beautie which cannott bee made without Glew
- 11 Item all Sorts of Doores framed pannelled or Glued
- 12 Item all hatches iaged framed or Glued
- 13 Item all pewes pulpitts and seates with the Desk es belonging to them framed pannelled or Glued
- 14 Item all Sorts of frames upon Stalls being framed or Glued

- | | | | |
|--|--|----|--|
| 15 | Item all frames for picturs Latesses for Scrivens or the Like | 4 | Item the Laying of all fflowers of Elme or Oake except such floores of Elme or Oake as are grobed (PF: grooved) which wee conceive properly to belong to the Joyners and if the floore bee of Deale wee conceive fitt that the workmr be left at Liberty to make choyce whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay the same |
| 16 | Item all linyng of Walls or frering for Wainscott | | |
| 17 | Item all signe boards of Wainscott or carved | | |
| 18 | Item all worke whatsoever already invented or that hereafter shall bee invented being made by one or two iages with the use of all manner of nayles | 5 | Item the dividing of ware-houses and Chambers and other roomes unwainscotted and unpannelled with slitt or whole deales or any other materials Wainscott excepted and except all pticons grooved glued battened or framed |
| 19 | Item all carved workes either raised or Cutt through or sunck in with the grounde taken out being wrought and cutt with carving Toolles without the use of Plaines | | |
| 20 | That all Coffins made of Wainscott but if they bee made of other woode wee conceive fitt that the making thereof be left indifferent either to the Joyners or Carpenters | 6 | Item the Shelving of all Roomes unwainscotted and unpannelled with Seates and bracketts except worke in Studdies which wee conceive fitt to bee left indifferent to both Companies |
| And these workes following doe properlie belong to the Carpenter | | 7 | Item all Signe Boards not made of Wainscott not glued or carved |
| 1 | Imprimis all Drapers Tables, all Tables for Tavernes Victuallers Chandlers Compting house Tables and all other Tables made of Deale Elme Oake Beeche or other woode nayled together without Glue except all sorts of Tables either nayled framed or glued being moveable | 8 | Item we conceive fitt that the setting up of all Pillars or ballasters for lights in a particon of what wood soever if the particon be made by the Carpenters doe belong to them but if the particon bee of the Joyners making them do belong to them |
| 2 | Item all Sesterne Stooles washing Stooles bucking Stooles and all other Stooles whatsoever that are to be headed with Oake Elme Beeche or Deale and footed with square or round feete Except all framed stooles glued or pinned | 9 | Item all Galleries in Churches and other places unlesse of wainscott or pannelled or Carved |
| 3 | Item all sortes of frames [forms?] made of Elme Oake beeche or deale heads with Square or round feete or with feete of Boards or planks with sides of boards to bee nayled or braded soe as they not bee turned feete | 10 | Item the shelving in a Kitchen with Racks for Spitts and other Racks for hanging upp of furniture except all peeles |
| | | 11 | Item the laying of plates and floores for pewes in Churches if they be Laid with Oake or Elme but if with deale the the worke mr to bee at his Choise whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay them |
| | | 12 | Item all frames of Skreenes for halls or other |

Roomes not made of wainscott glued carved or pannelled

And lastly wee think fitt that the Iage be in d i f f e r -
ently used by the Carpenters soe as they use the same
in the making and perfecting such worke only as be-
fore expressed to belong unto them and not otherwise
all wch nevertheless wee leave to grave Judgements of
this Honoble Court the humble Peticon of the Mr and
Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London...

May it please your honor and worpps to be informed
by us...that wee conceive...That theis workes hereaf-
ter following doe properly belong unto the Company
of Carpenters and not any wayes unto the Company of
Joyners which are not formerly expressed in the reporte.

Imprimis the building erecting and repairing of
all manner of howses & edifices whatsoever of
any kinde of timber whatsoever

Item the framing and setting upp of all manner
of timber windowes that stand or are to stande
in howses built of stone brick or timber.

Item the making and framing of all manner of
staires that are to be done of timber board or
plancks

Item the making of all manner of penthouses

Item the making and setting up of all manner
of postes and seates at gates or Dores

Item the making of cases and plancks for Cellar
Dores

Item the making of bulkes or stalles

Item ythe making of all cases for the en-
closinge of cesternes

Item the making and setting up of all manner
of sheds and hovells

Item the layeing of joysts and planking of sta-

bles – And making of racks and mangers

Item the boarding and weatherboarding of
howses shedds and hovells

Item the making of all manner of signepostes

Item the making framing and setting upp of
postes railles and ballesters in gardens, Leads
betwixt houses or elsewhere

Item the making of all mantletrees tassels and
footepaces of timber

Item the making of all manner of pales

Item the making of Wharves Camshedds
Cranes & bridges of timber and piling and
planckinge of foundacons for Wharves and
Bridges

Item the makinge of ladders stocks cages and
whipping postes

Item the making of poncoiloises

Item the making of frames and stocks for bells
and making of bellwheeles

Item the making of all manner of presses made of
timber or plancke for Clothworkers Hottpress-
ers Chandlers or any other the likeItem the
making of all manner of traughts (PF: troughs?)
for Bakers or other professions or for convey-
ance of water and all manner of truncks for
bringing in of light into mens howses shopps or
warehouses as also the making of all manner of
truncks for Jackwaights or conveyance of water

Item the making of porches and mak-
ing of lattices and barrs for Tav-
erns and other victualling howses
Item the making of banquetting hows-
es and Arbours of timber or boardes
and postes and seates in gardens
Item all manner of or Turretts or Lan-

thornes to bee sett on Churches Steeples
Halls or elsewhere being made of timber

Item the setting up of all Hattmakers plancks

Item the makng and layeing of all manner of beare Joysts
Stillings & Scantlyngs for Vinteners Brewhouses Victual-
ling howses and in or for anye other howses whatsoever
All which workes wee humblie desire to be allowed
unto us the Carpenters as aforesaid being meerly
Carpenters worke and done in his mats worke
in his howses at Westmr and elsewhere by his mats
Carpenter And wee are still charged for the work-
ing and pforming thereof and not the Joyners
The Company of Carpenters humbly desire this hon-
orable Court that theis Artickles reported for the
Company of Joyners may be altered and qualified for
the reasons hereunder and before mentioned vizt:

To the tenth artickle reported wee answere that all Shop-
windowes have alwayes belonged unto the Carpenters
(except of waynscott) and not unto the Joyners. To the
eleaventh that all sortes of Dores whether battoned or
unbattoned (except Dores made of waynscott) belonge
to the Carpenters and not the the Joyners. To the twel-
veth that all hatches (except made of waynscott) belong
to the Carpenters and not to the Joyners. To the sixteenth
that all furring of walls and flowers belonge to the Car-
penters. To the eighteenth there is almost noe carpenters
worke to be done but they may and doe use the Iage and
nailes both in invented and to be invented which be-
ing allowed to the Joyner they will doe any Carpenters
worke. And therefore wee desire that that article maie be
soe qualified & explained that the Joyner shall not inter-
meddle in the Carpenters worke. To the nyneteenth the
Carpenters saie that they have alwaies used to have the
Cutting of postes at Dores, and for staires and to stand
in gardens or grassplotts the cutting of ballesters hanc-
es tafferells pendants and piramides and the Joyners
have not done the same except they be of wainscott.

Also for the Carpenters to be altered for the rea-
sons followinge in theis artickles in the reporte
To the first all tables in that artickle are moveable (and
the word except nailed) to be left out for wee cann make
none of them without nailes. To the second and third

wee cannott make bucking stooles cesterne stooles
washing stooles nor formes with square feet but they
must be framed and pynned together with pynns which
is excepted against the Carpenters. To the fourth the
layeng of flowers with oake elme boards or any other
boards whether grooved drawen or layed otherwise
is Carpenters worke and have ever byn layd by the
Carpenter. To the ninth galleries in Churches or else-
where cannott be made without groovings and being
pannelled and the postes to be cutt by the Carpenter.

Board of Directors

The Bylaws provide that the Board is composed of three groups:

1. Officers of the Association during their tenure in office and for two years after leaving office;
2. The PATINAGRAM Editor, and the Chairs of the Membership and Auction Committees
3. Four At-large Members, elected by the members, for terms of two years. Terms shall be staggered so that two positions are filled each year.

The following list gives the composition of the Board of Directors beginning January 1, 2016.

1. President - John Williams
 2. First Vice President – John Davis
(John Davis is assisting as Program Director)
 3. Second Vice President – David L. Murphy
 4. Secretary/Treasurer - Hugh South
 5. PATINAGRAM editor – T. Johann G. von Katzenelnbogen
 6. Membership Chair – Vacant
 7. Auction Chair – Vacant
- At-Large Members:
8. Andre Barbeau
 9. Sam Pickens
 10. Mary Ann Graham
 11. Mike Weichbrod
 12. Lee Richmond
 13. Jim Glass

2016 PATINA Election Ballot

OFFICE	CANDIDATE(S)
President:	John Williams
First Vice President:	John Davis
Second Vice President:	David L Murphy
Board of Directors:	
Andre Barbeau	(2 year term)
Mary Ann Graham	(2 year term)
Sam Pickens	(1 year term)
Mike Weichbrod	(1 year term)

All candidates were elected to serve terms beginning January, 2016



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Membership Chairman

Vacant

Board of Directors

Andre Barbeau, Sam Pickens, Mary Ann Graham, Mike
Weichbrod, and PATINA Officers

Auction Chairman

Vacant

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