IRISH WOODTURNERS' GUILD

DUBLIN CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

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NEW EDITOR FOR NEWSLETTER

"it's a hard act to follow"

These are familiar words that I know will ring through my head for months to come as I attempt to emulate the high standards set by **Chris Hayes** over the past few years as editor of this Newsletter.

Chris has devoted much time and effort to compiling up to six editions each year to keep chapter members abreast of what has been happening. And he has achieved that with a great sense of wit and style. I don't think I can hope to match his work but, by standing on the shoulders of this giant, perhaps I can help to chart an editorial course for the next period of the chapter's development.

Of course, Chris would be first to admit that his achievements would not have been possible without regular contributions from other Chapter members.

I too will need all the help I can get to make a fist of this. So I'm asking, begging even, for your continued support, contributions and suggestions. Any and all assistance will be most welcome. Please feel free to contact me at 8255060 or 087-2308496 or by email at: ncahill@iol.ie

Peader McArdle remembered, page 5

Inside this issue:

New Editor Tallaght Exhibition	1
Tree talk ALDER	2
SHAVINGS Workshops	3
Tree talk BLACKTHORN	4
Peadar McArdle	5
August Demo.	6
Competition Results	7
Musing Wood Dust	8
The Wooden Bowl N-E Chapter	9
Advertisements	10

Special points to note:

- *Come early to meetings to enter your competition pieces.*
- *Make an effort to meet and greet new members during the coffee break.*
- *Remember to return books and videos.*
- *An offer to help clean up after meetings is always welcome.*

Woodturning Exhibition.

Venue: *South Dublin County Council offices, Tallaght,*

Dates: *Monday 13th December to Friday 17th.*

For further information contact any of the following exhibition committee members:

Frank Gallagher, chairman	4902879
John Holmes	2894193
Helen Mullally	6265771
Albert Dooley	4506979
Adrian Finlay	4527490
Jim Cashin	8304866

The **Alder Tree**

A brief synopsis by **Frank Dempsey**.

They love water; Alder tree people marry in haste.

The Alder is a deciduous tree that can climb to 60 foot in height over its life time. Catkins appear in early February, the male ones are long and purplish and the female ones are much smaller and resemble small cones. By October the female ones have become more woody and at this time they open to shed their seeds. They have a wax coating and are carried away in the breeze. There are quite a few species and some are shrub like while for the most part the others are real tree like. The Alder has a tendency to grow very fast and are easily propagated anywhere there is a good water supply and seem to do well on the mountain side. It has a tendency to die off young in places where there is evidence of pollution.

These trees are usually found on river banks and around lake shores, in ditches and marsh lands.

Remember: They love water!

The various varieties are found all around the world , in Japan, Asia, and up into the Himalayas, North Africa , along the Andes and into Chile. Canada and in the Americas too. Of course they are found in Europe also and nearer home up in the Green Glens of Scotland. In fact there is a large number of them growing in the Queen's Balmoral Estate.

While some of the varieties differ however the wood is generally white with a greyish mottled effect on the bark. It was once described by someone as a white pole that some young boy had climbed up with very muddy hands. It is also said that as soon as the Alder starts to bloom it is a sure sign that Spring is on the way for sure.

Traditional uses for its wood included dug-out canoes as used by the early Native American Indians. There is an old Indian Legend that described where these canoes evolved from seeing the river banks been eroded during flood times and the Alders along the banks would come a drift and go floating down stream so one could travel fast by sitting on a log to your destination down stream. Eventually they started to dig them out so as they could carry goods on board easily. The Alder has very good heat properties and was also much in use for the very essential camp fires of the early settlers and for firewood on all continents. This timber was also used in the manufacture of wooden tool handles. In Eastern Europe has been used to make household cabinets and farm yard barrows and even for the like herring barrels. It has also been used in early construction and building techniques. In fact it is to be found as part of the foundations of the famous Rialto Bridge in Venice. It was also popular with ships carpenters in shipyards where it was used for the construction of the early clipper ships and schooners. In those early days the wood was also favoured for the making of gun powder and also wooden water pipes in early irrigation systems. Its still used as piles in parts of Holland to the present day.

Modern uses finds it used again being used as fire wood as it is still revered by the smokers of salmon in Alaska and also in Canada.

Now commercially it is used in the manufacture of dyes, medicines and is considered as an excellent pulp product for the making of quality paper and velum and for art board for the like of up-market chocolate boxes.

Turning properties include the fact that it can be easily stained or dyed to most shades as it is a white wood . An old trick as used by early users of the wood was to bury it in peat with some added lime for some months to darken it. Left long enough it is said to turn as dark as ebony. It is recommended that for finishing one should use a varnish rather than a wax based product. The timbers is regarded as only a semi-hardwood and as such is not too so severe on tools.

Remember ! it likes water and can shrink as much as one third its original size and weight but it still does not have the tendency to twist or indeed even warp.

I am inclined to consider the Alder as an old tree but I will never again overlook it within the greater forest family as it has made a very considerable contribution to our development and has been very good to mankind over the ages.

PS; So exactly what type of a person or character would you be if you are an Alder Person. Well according to a site I found on the World Wide Web ,You would be as follows.....

Characteristics:

Alder tree people are extremely physical people and full of energy. Danger is appealing to them, they may find careers in the military or arenas of high personal risk. The cut throat world of high business is also an appealing outlet to the seeking of danger .Their personal ego's are high, yet they are also very vulnerable and seek recognition, which can lead the astray to the wrong people born under this sign are excellent competitors, they tend to do everything to the limit of their being .Second type of Alder tree characters: They are gentle and accommodating people who will direct their energies entirely for the good of others. Often to their own detriment. They are influential but in their own quiet way.

Positive Aspects: Courage to face difficult situations Great loyalty shown to friends and family Leaders in their enthusiasm and vitality, able to take the initiative.

Negative Aspects: Impatience for wanting something can alienate them, yet they will press on regardless and make enemies in the process. Selfish attitude and quick temper. Can have a barbed satirical sense of humour.

Love Life:

They have a need for personal freedom, but also a need for love.

They tend to marry in haste, and remain better lovers than husbands or wives.

They make excellent fathers or mothers.

(For more info. on this site you can go to: www.ladytia.com/celt/zodiac/alder.htm)

SHAVINGS

I have often been asked about using shavings in the garden as a mulch or on the compost heap. I use most of my sawdust and shavings on the compost heap. Provided it is well mixed in with plenty of green material and some Sulphate of Ammonia all should be well. However I came across an article in a magazine recently on this subject which I will would like to share with you. It says the following:

"A 1 to 2 inch layer of shavings or sawdust is an excellent mulch. It holds moisture well and prevents weeds from sprouting. Cedar, walnut and treated timber, however, contain chemicals that plants do not like so you should avoid these.

Contrary to popular belief, sawdust will not leach nitrogen from the soil as long as it is left on the surface. It is true that the microbes feasting on the sawdust will seek an additional source of nitrogen to flourish, but they will not rob much from the soil below if the mulch is kept as a separate layer. When the time comes to dig it in around your plants you should add some high nitrogen fertiliser and all should be well."

A last word from me to say it is most important to mix sawdust and shavings very well with the green material, turn the compost heap regularly and do not let it get too wet or too dry.

Larch Hill will be on soon again I will keep you posted.

Barry Dunne

Workshops (sawdust parties)

To date this year there have been workshops hosted by Frank Gallagher, Joe O'Neill, Albert Dooley, Chris Hayes, Niall Cahill, Herve de Wengifosse, Geoff Cronin, Mick Healy, Michael McGee, Tom Gibson and Irene Christie. Our thanks to these sponsors. There is no doubt but that those members who attended not only had a most enjoyable evening but also came away with new ideas and insights into woodturning.

Some future workshops are planned...

Ladies →	**Seamus Carter**	21 September
	Mick Healy	19 October
	Adrian Finlay	25 November
	Mystery Host	7 December
Mixed →	**Seamus Carter**	23 September
	Hugh Flynn	13 October
	To be confirmed	November
	To be confirmed	December

As always, those *interested in hosting* a "sawdust party" should get in touch with the organiser **Joe Laird** and give some indication of your available dates and the numbers you can accommodate.

Interested in attending? Just get in touch with Joe and give your contact details. Then about a week before the event he goes through the list of those interested and invites members to attend. Invitations are issued on a rota basis so that everyone on the list should get an equal opportunity to attend a workshop. **Joe** can be contacted at 8205960 or 087-8595265.

TIP !

A lot of lathes have a headstock thread of 3/4" X 16 TPI; most car engines have a disposable oil filter cartridge which has a similar thread. With a little cutting and filing you can make yourself a ready supply of 78mm faceplates.

BLACKTHORN — By **Jenny Lynch**

Be careful of the fairies; it is the food plant for no less than 200 species of moths.

Blackthorn is a thorny deciduous shrub/small tree that can grow to a height of up to 4 or 5 metres. It is mainly grown as hedging and is hardy and will thrive almost anywhere. However its flowers, which appear in March, are sensitive to late frost. In addition it produces blue-black berries known as sloes.

Although it is a native of the Mediterranean area blackthorn can be found all over Europe and Asia.

One interesting fact about blackthorn is that it is the food plant for no less than 200 species of moths.

The fruit of the blackthorn is a versatile one and can be used to make wine and medicine, for upset stomachs and blood disorders and anything - according to the web. Its most popular use is in the flavouring of gin known as sloe gin. So if you're interested September and October is the time to go picking. In fact my search of the web reveals that every part of the blackthorn can be used to make various things from ink (thorns) to teeth whitener and even tea (leaves).

For centuries the branches have been used to make teeth for hay rakes, cudgels, walking sticks, to mention a few.

But perhaps the most famous is the blackthorn shillelagh (the knobbly walking stick), which though technically a walking stick, was also used by gentlemen to fend of riffraff. Today the shillelagh is still made but can also be know to be affectionately referred to as the Pug Ugly.

For us woodturners the most important thing about blackthorn is that it is a good quality wood. In fact the ancient Celts are said to have revered blackthorn as much as oak because of its quality. It is said to have the best ratio of hardness to lightness of any variety of wood.

But a word of warning: never bring blackthorn flowers into the house or wear in buttonhole. It's unlucky. And never cut on the 11th of November or May - the fairies don't like it.

Used as a walking stick it should be 37-38 inches or from the crease in the wrist to the floor (elbow slightly bent).

I was impressed by a demonstration on a General Industries lathe (model 26020VD) at the American Association of Woodturners convention in Orlando Florida at the end of July. At the close of the convention several trade stands looked to sell remaining equipment (particularly those that had been used) at reduced prices. The full list price of the lathe in the US would itself prove that we live in Ripoffland. However, the reduced price had me positively salivating. I have to say that I was very tempted to make the purchase, particularly since my order for a new lathe in Ireland had been stalled for month after month due to various supply difficulties and I was close to cancelling the order.

However I was reminded by the travelling purser that some charges might be added when the machine would arrive in Ireland. As usual, she who must be obeyed was close to the mark.

Because of the ongoing trade wars with the US this country imposes a 2.7% customs tariff to which is added a further 9% special tariff. This duty is imposed on the cost of the machine, plus the cost of freight and insurance. To all of this a 21% VAT rate is applied. Taken as a whole the rip-off quotient puts the machine out of reach which I suppose is what is intended by the exorbitant customs and VAT charges.

So I will make do with the European built lathe with a lower specification but higher base price than the American model I had in mind.
Ed.

My Memories of **Peadar McArdle.**

The first time I met Peadar McArdle was over twenty five years ago at the time I did not realise that our paths would cross again. I worked for the P&T as it was called in those days. The depot was in Harolds Cross. I passed Peadar's shop most days.

On one such morning I called into his repair shop to enquire about a washing machine that was giving me some trouble. This man came from the back of the shop it was my first time to meet Peadar McArdle. I can honestly say that his appearance on that first day has not changed - the bald head, the braces for his trousers and his cigarette. I proceeded to ask his opinion on what might be wrong with my washing machine. This man explained in great detail what the problem seemed to be and suggested that I do further investigation. When I carried out the investigation a new set of bearings was required so back to Peadar I went and purchased the bearings. The story does not end here. Peadar gave me step by step advice on what to do. I executed his instructions and the machine was as good as new.

Several years later I met Peadar when I joined the guild. We talked at the tea breaks as we do and he still exchanged his knowledge and gave advice on wood turning to every one who came in contact with him.

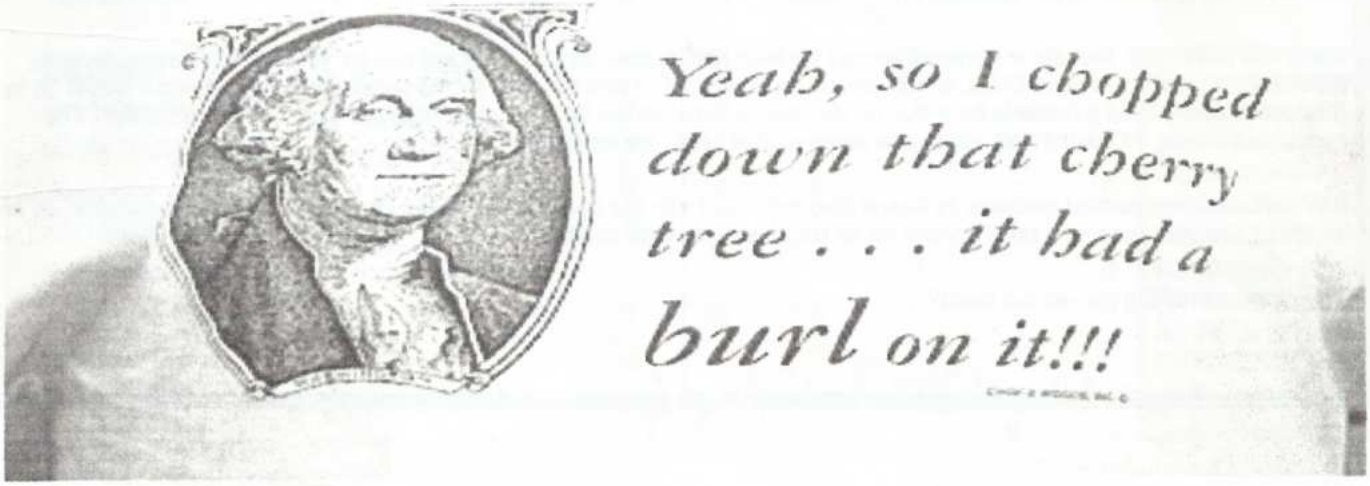
When Peadar was in hospital before the surgeons removed his leg I went in to visit him. He had several magazines around him and most were about woodturning. This was his passion and he could talk for hours on the subject.

Peadar came back to our meetings in Terenure and nothing was going to stop him attending. Here was a man who faced all his friends and acquaintances as if nothing had happened at all. His good friend Philip Kerr always by his side assisting him along with others when he was in his wheel chair and getting in and out of his car.

Peadar was at last year's national seminar where we enjoyed a pint together in the bar and had a few laughs. Some people found it hard to talk to Peadar after his operation but Peadar made it easy for us all by getting into conversation when the opportunity arose. The last memory I have of Peadar is passing his shop again where he opened it at Christmas and was selling Christmas trees. He was sitting in a chair just inside the door.

Some members who read this article may not have had the opportunity to meet Peadar McArdle but you will hear his name mentioned for many years to come around our guild and at seminars. I for one will remember this man for his kindness and friendship but above all for his bravery.

James Nolan



August Demonstration.

Carving on bowls by **John Mangan**

John Mangan demonstrating carving at August meeting, 2004

Many fine functional bowls were made down the centuries by carving alone, but nowadays most bowls are turned; and additions such as inlaying, scorching, or texturing are used, perhaps to increase the aesthetic appeal, or some may prefer to call items with such additions *artistic woodturning.* The carving of letters, designs or patterns on bowls could very probably be often included in that category. For his demo John brought along a couple of bowls so as to cater more fully to our requirements, as his work normally is on shields, clocks, coat of arms plaques, and similar; an impressive selection of which he had on display, together with a photo album of some of his commissions, many of which were for well known high profile personalities.

John mounted one bowl in the lathe explaining that he would carve a Celtic design on one side section of the turned bowl, telling us his preferred timbers for carving included cherry and yew: both nice to carve and very colorful, especially yew with its variable grain pattern; lime and walnut were other favorites, lovely to carve but a bit bland for some items. He then drew with pencil the design , full size, on paper, and when happy with the shape transferred it onto the bowl via carbon paper. The bowl was then mounted in a chuck and after it was positioned on lathe at most suitable working position, was locked there using headstock lock. Then using his slightly conical carvers mallet and a straight carvers chisel, the outer edges of the sections to be removed were carefully marked by cutting all around -: appropriately curved small section chisels being used on curved lines. After the outline was cut the sections for removal were carefully chipped away, beginning at the center and working outwards to the cut outline using a bent carving chisel mostly. When John was satisfied that enough wood had been chipped away from the relief carving, the background was gently hammered using a rectangular shaped flat grounding punch with fine sharp teeth, leaving a flat slightly textured surface. After a general clean up of any ragged lines or edges, sanding sealer was applied all over once, or twice if desired.

To finish up a very informative and entertaining morning John then mounted an elm bowl in the chuck and carved two letters (initials) on the side using basically the same procedure as previously, the whole executed with the skill and swift assurance of a man very experienced in his field.

Now watching a carver at a bench demonstrating his detailed work at one end of the auditorium with 80/100 seats would not be satisfactory for all, so chairman Joe operated his video camera throughout so that a grand view was available to all on the wide screen. This was very evident , as for long periods the only sound to be heard was the – tap, tap, tap, of John's mallet:- as all eyes were fixed on the screen; Surely a tribute to Joe's camera work and John's demonstration; many thanks to them both.

M.Forde

What do you call yours?

Some raised eyebrows at the heading, eh? Relax.

Many folk have cute, friendly or personal names for their house, car, cat etc. Why not one for your lathe? Having recently purchased a new Poolewood DVSL which arrived on Friday 13th, I was pressed by the purser as to what name it would go by. She occasionally likes a name to be a pun on the item in question but being a lathe I thought it best to keep it clean. The auspicious Friday 13th didn't help either and anagrams of "dvsl" are limiting.

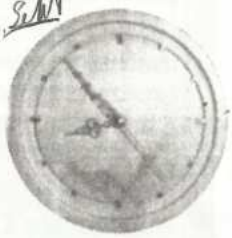
So "Hercules" was named because its arrival also coincided with the opening day of the Olympics. The name conjures up an image of strength, holding a huge sphere on its shoulders. Not too cryptic, I hope.

Any more interesting names out there?

Ed.

2004

Advanced	Score	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Michael Fay	114	13	15	15	15	0	13	15	13	15
Cecil Barron	82	9	13	9	13	0	9	11	7	11
Seamus O'Reilly	81	7	11	13	11	0	11	13	6	9
Owen Furniss	15	15	0	0	0	0				
Mick Healy	11	11	0	0	0	0				
Pat Walsh	20	0	0	11	9	0				
Henry East	30						15	0	15	0
Seamus Carter	29	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	13	13
Philip Kerr	13	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Owen Furniss	22	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Pat Walsh	20	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mick Healy	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albert Sloan	15								9	6
Sean Ryan	11								11	0
Experienced										
Colm Hyland	96	15	15	5	13	0	11	13	15	9
Tom Gibson	92	13	9	9	9	0	9	15	13	15
Chris Hayes	61	11	11	5	0	0	7	11	9	7
Kevin Dowling **	59								59	0
Joe Laird	57	7	13	0	6	0	15	0	5	11
Eugene Colgan	55	6	7	5	7	0	5	9	11	5
Niall Cahill	41	5	6	5	0	0	13	0	7	5
Una Sheeran	39	9	0	13	5	0	6	0	6	0
John Foley	36		24	7	0	0	5	0	0	0
Paddy Finn	30		20	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Pat Walsh **	30								24	6
John Holmes	22	5	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	5
William Edwards	22	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
Frank Gallagher	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Donal Browne	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
James Nolan	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham Brislane	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jonathan Wigham	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tom McKeon	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginners										
Irene Christie	48	0	0	11	0	0	11	13	0	13
Martin O Hallaron	26	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0
David Cox	16	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	0
Jim Maguire	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Pat Lambert	15						15	0	0	0
Tommy Boyle	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eddie Mangan	11								11	0
Helen Mullally	11									
Kathleen Lohan	9								9	0



Michael Fay

Tom Gibson

Kevin Dowling

** Congratulations to those recently promoted to the Experienced section: **Pat Walsh** following the July competition and **Kevin Dowling** following the August competition.

MUSING

The National Museum – what a wonderful place to visit, especially since there are no entrance charges. Its chock full of a mother lode of things interesting, Irish and ancient.

Well worth a visit not only to get ideas for classic shapes of bowls, vases and plates fashioned from clay and bronze but also to view the woodturned bowls from the 13th and 14th centuries. It seems that only the Dublin Chapter are represented here.

Given the quality of modern tools and the plethora of new-fangled gadgets available to present-day woodturners it is valid to ask if we have progressed all that much in 800 years.

Visit and decide for yourself.

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A discount is available to woodturners. Chapter members should identify themselves to claim the price reduction.

WOOD DUST

We all know that repeated exposure to wood dust is not good for us. Who has not experienced sneezing or blocked nose after a lengthy day in the workshop? But how much of a risk is wood dust? In the US, the Department of Health and Human Services has issued a report after lengthy study and they have concluded that wood dust is, indeed harmful. They regard it as a human carcinogen. The toxicology report does not assess the magnitude of the carcinogenic risk. Listing in the report does not establish that such substance presents a risk to persons in their daily lives. These formal risk assessments are left to other regulatory agencies. You can visit their site at www.ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov

Listed as a "known human carcinogen" in this report, wood dust is created when machines and tools cut, shape and finish wood. Wood dust is particularly prevalent in sawmills, furniture manufacture and cabinet making. According to the report, unprotected workers have a higher risk of cancers of the nasal cavities and sinuses.

The report does not go into the risks relative to different species of wood. "It is hard to differentiate between particular wood types," said C.W. Jameson, lead scientist on the report, "because the studies were made in real-world situations, where workers dealt with many wood species over their term of employment."

Nevertheless we all should, as woodturners, take reasonable precautions to avoid exposure to wood dust. While the report does not mention any particular species we should be particularly careful of dust from known irritants and any spalted timber.

There are effective measures woodturners can take to limit their exposure. For example, the use of hand-held electric sanders is identified as one of the worst culprits, but the use of dust extraction reduced breathable dust up to 300 times. Dust collectors and vacuums should be connected to as many woodworking tools as possible, especially those that throw off the finest dust, which hangs in the air the longest and penetrates deepest into the lungs. Also, there are replacement bags and filters that will trap dust down to 1 micron in size. The next line of defence is an air cleaner, which filters out some of the dust missed by a dust collector or shop vacuum. And finally, dust masks and air helmets can reduce exposure.

It is worth nothing that the need for sanding can be significantly reduced by effective use of the skew chisel.

Not wishing to trivialise the matter but it is worth noting that silica has also been declared to be a class 1 human carcinogen. So, when you go for walk on your local beach you are exposing yourself to hazard. All that jumping off sand dunes and making sand castles has been risky business.

All of life's pleasures seem to bring risk these days.

THE WOODEN BOWL by anon

A frail old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and four-year-old grandson. The old man's hands trembled, his eyesight was blurred, and his step faltered. The family ate together at the table. But the elderly grandfather's shaky hands and failing sight made eating difficult. Peas rolled off his spoon onto the floor. When he grasped the glass, milk spilled on the tablecloth. The son and daughter-in-law became irritated with the mess. We must do something about Grandfather," said the son. I've had enough of his spilled milk, noisy eating, and food on the floor. So the husband and wife set a small table in the corner. There, Grandfather ate alone while the rest of the family enjoyed dinner.

Since Grandfather had broken a dish or two, his food was served in a wooden bowl. When the family glanced in Grandfather's direction, sometime he had a tear in his eye as he sat alone. Still, the only words the couple had for him were sharp admonitions when he dropped a fork or spilled food. The four-year-old watched it all in silence.

One evening before supper, the father noticed his son playing with wood scraps on the floor. He asked the child sweetly, "What are you making?" Just as sweetly, the boy responded, "Oh, I am making a little bowl for you and Mama to eat your food when I grow up." The four-year-old smiled and went back to work. The words so struck the parents that they were speechless. Then tears started to stream down their cheeks. Though no word was spoken, both knew what must be done. That evening the husband took Grandfather's hand and gently led him back to the family table. For the remainder of his days he ate every meal with the family; and for some reason, neither husband nor wife seemed to care any longer when a fork was dropped, milk spilled, or the tablecloth soiled.

On a positive note, I've learned that, no matter what happens how bad it seems today, life does go on, and it will be better tomorrow. I've learned that you can tell a lot about a person by the way he/she handles three things: a rainy day, lost luggage, and tangled Christmas tree lights. I've learned that, regardless of your relationship with your parents, you'll miss them when they're gone from your life. I've learned that making a "living" is not the same thing as making a life." I've learned that life sometimes gives you a second chance. I've learned that if you pursue happiness, it will elude you. But, if you focus on your family, your friends, the needs of others, you work and doing the very best you can, happiness will find you. I've learned that whenever I decide something with an open heart, I usually make the right decision. I've learned that even when I have pains. I don't have to be one. I've learned that every day, you should reach out and touch someone. People love that human touch - holding hands, a warm hug, or just a friendly pat on the back. I've learned that I still have a lot to learn. I've learned that you should pass this on to everyone you care about. I just did.

People will forget what you said ... people will forget what you did... but people will never forget how you made them feel.

Chicken soup for woodturners ?

Would those lucky people who hold trophies from last year please return them before the October meeting to Pat Walsh, competition secretary, so that the name plates can be updated.

Of late there have been sightings of a number of members of the Dublin Chapter attending the monthly meetings of the NorthEast Chapter. The gatherings are held on the 3rd Saturday of each month. The venue is Seamus Cassidy's workshop and gallery, near Newgrange, at 2pm. A most enjoyable place to visit with demonstrations of the highest standards. Cant get enough woodturning? Consider a visit to the NorthEast chapter.

IRISH WOODTURNERS' GUILD

Woodturning Tuition.

Individual lessons or maximum two persons per class.

Contact

Peter Mulvanney

2802745

Stebcentre for sale (1MT), unused or will exchange for 2MT. Contact Niall @ 8255060

Woodturning Tuition.

Lessons on a one to one basis.

Contact

Geoff Cronin

2825352

The Chapter Committee 2004:

Chairman:	Joe O'Neill	2989441
Secretary:	Tom McKeon	8340185
Treasurer:	James Gallagher	4505981
Exhibitions:	Frank Gallagher	4902879
Videos & Books:	Terry Cruise	2956363
	Albert Dooley	4506979
Competitions:	Pat Walsh	2860503
Newsletter:	Niall Cahill	8255060 ncahill@iol.ie
Website:	http://homepage.eircom.net/~dciwg	

Woodturning Lessons

Private or group tuition from:

Tom Gibson, Beaumont, 8420634 or 086-8241470, email: tmgibson@hotmail.com

Or

Joe O'Neill, Ballinteer, 2989441 or 087-6230162

Clock Movements,
watch inserts and associated hands
and accessories available from:

Philip J Dix & Co

6 Aston Quay

6717144 or 6710579

Hours: Monday to Friday 9-5, closed 1-2 for lunch

Competitions:

September :	**Lidded Box**
October :	**Spinning Top**
November :	**AGM** – No competition
December :	**A toy**