



NEWSLETTER IN A KNUTSHELL



- ✓ Sometimes you just know
- ✓ Damascus Steel Part 2
- ✓ Sears Craftsman knives
- ✓ 2021 GEC club knife
- ✓ No meetings for awhile

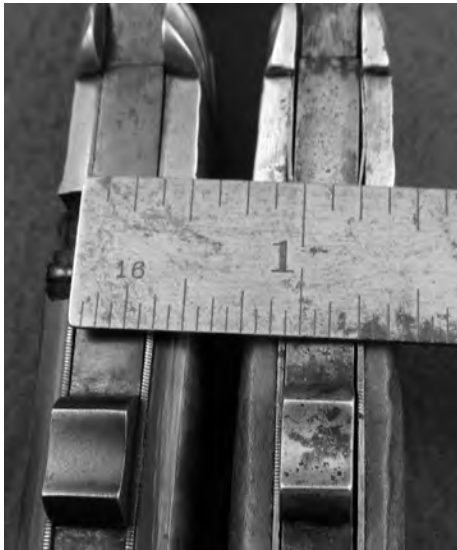
Our international membership is happily involved with "Anything that goes 'cut'!"

March 2021

Sometimes, You Just Know

Garry Zalesky

Although we seldom consider it, knife collecting involves a complex decision-making process. When presented with an interesting looking knife, our brains immediately began a search for data on the piece. All manner of questions are being asked and answered within our human "computer" without any particular effort on our part. As an example, consider the action you might take as you pick up an interesting looking Bowie. You recognize the maker, you can see "Sheffield" prominently stamped on the tang; but then you see "England" stamped under "Sheffield." You set the knife back down and walk away, why? The answer is that the U.S. import law of 1891 required "Country of origin" markings, so this knife is not from the Bowie era. Decisions like this are made all the time as we wander through a knife show or look at internet offerings. As we grow older, we're



A comparison of the back springs and latches of the two folding knives. These are massive knives, and a pleasure to hold in your hand.

told that one way to avoid Alzheimer's is to work puzzles, crosswords and the like. For those of us that find puzzles boring, I would suggest that we could keep our brains sharp and do something more interesting by learning about the people who made the knives we love. Knowledge is power, as they say; and the informed buyer can make wiser decisions. That

alone is justification

for such "brain exercise." For those of us who may have fallen victim to a fraudulent Bowie or a reproduction passed off as real on eBay, the necessity for being knowledgeable should be obvious.



Two fine Sheffield folding Bowies, the top knife with incomplete and unreadable markings. The bottom knife is clearly marked "A. Davy's, Celebrated American Hunting Knife."

Let's investigate a knife I bought long ago, and the conclusions I made about it.

We've all come across Bowies (folding and otherwise) being offered for sale with names we've never heard of. The piece might look good, but is it? Certainly, we have an advantage if we can personally inspect the knife at a show or sale, but that's not always possible. In many cases we have only a misread or mistyped auction listing to rely on. Nowhere is this truer than on internet sites like eBay, where the seller probably has no knowledge of knives. This is not necessarily a bad deal, since some really good knives have come to the market as a result. Let's consider the obvious.

With the advent of the internet, anyone can sell nearly anything, whether they are knowledgeable or not. Antique dealers, particularly women, who wouldn't consider selling knives at a gun show, are now selling knives from their home. These folks are attending auctions and yard sales where they buy whatever is interesting or cheap, without any particular plan other than to resell their purchases for a profit. To illustrate this, I bought a folding dirk some years ago from a woman who bought it at an estate sale. She told me, "All the men picked it up, looked it over and put it back down." She said, "I thought it was interesting, so I paid the \$15.00 asking price, took it home and listed it on eBay." The listing was vague, and the name incomplete; but she was more than happy with the \$150.00 she got when I won the auction.

Many times, these are the people selling knives today; so it's difficult to determine what exactly the person has

Continued on page 7

OKCA Knews & Musings

ibdennis

Hangin in there with us.

This March issue will be the last for those who have not re-upped their membership (support) in the Oregon Knife Collectors. Our future lies in the quantity of those who hang in there with their support. Table-holders at our last 2019 Show will lose their location spot for the intended 2022 Show. The mailing label number is your clue as to active membership. The date 2021 shows your support. The number 2020 indicates your calendar year membership has expired.

Virtual non visible 2021 Floor plan

When a member who was a table-holder in 2019 extends their membership for 2021, we mark you down on the 2021 Show



floor plan (which will not happen). The membership renewal marks your table spot for the 2022 Show, if it happens. If one does not become a 2021 member, then there is no guarantee that 2022 spot will be held. Show table space may be available, but your location might change. Right now we have a great showing on the floor plan of spaces that are secure.

There is light at the end of the tunnel

This is the start of March, and things look

to be brighter for the year ahead. I can almost see the odds are in our favor that the 2022 OKCA Show will happen. The vaccines look to be a promising solution to the pandemic. Historically we can look to the past as to the time line that a pandemic will last, and April 2022 would be the last of it. See our website schedule for the dates for 2022 and beyond.

Facebook

I am not a big fan of Facebook. In fact it took many to convince me to create this site. If **Lisa Wages** goes away, I would be the first to dismantle this site.



Granted there is some good information and great pictures to be seen. Current members of the Oregon Knife Collectors can advertise on this site. All others can view and use the site, but no advertising unless one is a member of the OKCA. The most recent slippery ad for selling was by the person who claimed he was an OKCA member for the last several years. He was a member of the Facebook site but never a member of the OKCA. Some names who want to join the Facebook site are a tip off that they are only in it to sell their offshore wares. Rashamoney Pakibest is one of those tip off names. Not a member of the OKCA.

Articles

We are good to go for the next few issues for articles but want to plan way further out than that. Help us out with those words

that only you can make happen. You know more than you think you do, and why not share those thoughts with us? We wish to thank the following



for their contribution of good words this month. **Gary House, Kelly Lane, Gene Martin and Garry Zalesky.**

We are very much overwhelmed with the response of our membership to support our organization. Members have shown faith in the OKCA and its goals, and the outpouring of renewed membership proves this. Thank you so very much. It is very much needed in these times. We have tried to convey that our financial status is not at risk, but the number of donations received has been somewhat staggering. Once again, this donation goes to the OKCA and not any member of the Board. Our best guess projection is that if we can weather this storm, we will be back for an April 8-10, 2022 OKCA Annual Show.

Monthly Meetings

Aside from the ban on group gatherings, our meeting place of several years has closed their doors. Finding an alternate site, once things loosen up, will prove to be interesting. So for now - no monthly meetings. Besides that, there is a call for no gathering of any size, which has been down to six at one point or another. Open air meetings in Oregon? I don't think so. ↘

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The Seek-Re-Tary Report

elayne

Time is slowly passing very fast. We are still fielding calls about the 2021 OKCA April Show. Some of us are forever hopeful, which I believe is a very good belief system. Wish I could be the optimist. It has been a very challenging two years.



We have advertised the OKCA 2021 GEC Club Knife in our *Knewsletter* and on our website. **Roy Humenick** has again made an excellent choice. The response has been well beyond the expected. Thank you Roy. We offer the members who have previously supported our fundraising project the opportunity to have the same number they had the previous year. If you have previously received a numbered knife, your reservation will be held until **March 22, 2021**. Please call or email your reservation (541-484-5564 or info@okca.org). **We will hold your numbered knife until that date.**

This past year, and up to the current date, has been another surprise. The support we have received, both in written emails and letters, donations and (the best for last) articles for the **Knewsletter** have been a feels good in an otherwise not so good feeling time. The Board of Directors thanks you.

We are still on hold for monthly meetings and the Holiday (December/Mini/Winter) Show. Too early to know what will be. Our crystal ball is too cloudy.

Please remember to renew your membership payment. If you are a member, you can advertise on our website, in our *Knewsletter* and on our Facebook page. We also provide links to your

website. You will also be assigned the same table in April 2022 that you were assigned in April 2019. Remember to advise us to remove the advert if the item is sold.

You can check your membership status by reading the address label on your *Knewsletter*. The date (2020/expired; 2021/current) is marked on the right hand side above you name. No paperwork needs to accompany your payment if the address information, including phone number and email address, are current and correct.

The Facebook page is monitored by **Lisa Wages** (thank you many times over from the Board, especially me, and I am sure the membership also thanks you). Without her there would not be a Facebook page.

Also we thank **Gary House, Kelly Lane, Gene Martin and Garry Zalesky** who have contributed to this month's publication. We still have more articles in the cabinet; but as has been written before, too much is never enough. Thank you to all who have donated their time and words.

Stay safe and keep a distance from others (especially those we have designated as partners). It reduces the arguments and frustration. Also wards off contagious diseases. 🙏



OKCA 2021 GEC Club Knife

We got blind sided. For the last few years we have offered Great Eastern knives to our Club members. When Great Eastern asked us to increase our orders from 50 to 100, we blanched. We promoted these knives and increased the number of knives a member could purchase just to make sure we sold all 100 knives. The few that remained were quickly bought up at Showtime.

I was totally unaware of the following of Great Eastern Knives. Suddenly our PO Box was crammed with orders from unknowns that plunked down their membership and money for



multiple knives. I was so totally taken aback I finally had to ask one of these people what happened. Apparently a single individual sounded off about the knife on a forum, and this turned into the feeding frenzy we experienced. We have orders now beyond the number of knives available.

In respect to the members who have supported our organization previously,

we have set aside those knives waiting for what I call "first right of refusal." So if you as a member who purchased a 2020 knife and want the 2021 knife, we need to have a paid commitment by **March 22, 2021**. If we do not receive payment or a phone call to reserve the knife, we will free up that knife we are holding for you. 🙏

Damascus Steel - Part 2

Gene Martin

Last time we discussed the what and why of Damascus steel and pattern-welded steel. It's now time to discuss the how of it.

A number of people seem to believe that to make pattern-welded steel the smith needs merely to put a pile of steel pieces together, heat them up in a forge, hammer, or press them together; and a billet of steel magically appears. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As we discussed a few years back, there are three basic types of steel: air, oil and water-hardening. For the purpose of this discussion, we will limit steel types to those...for now. We will add to that later. Each of these steels has its own set of "rules" for how it is worked. Oil and water-hardening steels can be joined together for now, because they have similar or identical heat-treating temperatures and times. Water-hardening steels can be oil quenched, some oil hardening steels, like the 10xx series, can be water quenched. Carefully, very carefully.

As other elements are introduced to provide better performance, these characteristics can change. With many of the oil and water-hardening steels, it won't matter as to high heat time and temperature. With deep hardening steels, a soak at high heat improves performance; but that doesn't matter to the steels that will be put together. O-1 is a deep hardening steel, so a soak improves performance. Soaking a 10xx series steel doesn't matter to it.

Air hardening steels are truly a horse of a different color. Because of chromium and other elements in the steel, they are deep hardening and require a precise temperature control for best results. And that temperature is usually much higher than the first group of steels. A2, D2 and the stainless we use are all air hardening steels. While A2 only has 5% chromium, S35v has 14% and M390 has 20%.

Let's compare the above to heat treating a billet of 1095. It needs to reach 1475 to 1500F, held long enough to be

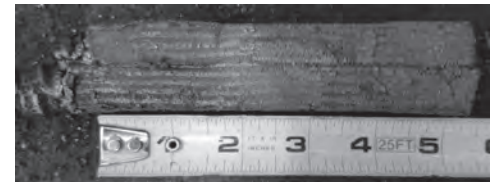
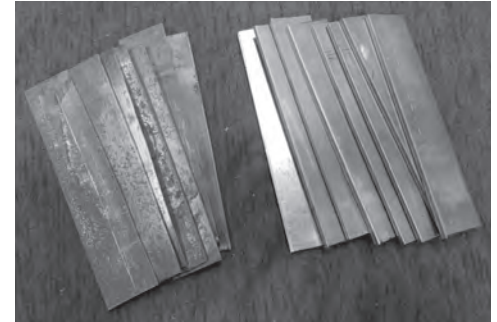
soaked, which may be merely a minute, then quenched. CPM154 needs to be held at 1950-1975F for 25-30 minutes, then quenched. Some of the newer air hardening steels need high heats of 2050-2100F. Those temps and times will destroy a good piece of O-1 or 1095. These high temps will prevent hardening and cause really serious grain growth in non-air hardening steels. Overheating the tip on a blade can cause the tip to break off spontaneously.

Another serious problem is the expansion ratios of the steels. Most air and water-hardening steels expand at the same rate when heated. For practical purposes, this means that when the billet is heated to welding temperature the parts of the billet, however many layers, all expand and contract the same; so when they weld up, they remain the same size, hot or cold. Air hardening steels mostly aren't the same as the oil/water-hardening steels.

With that in mind, if a billet is laid up with the wrong steels, say like CPM154 and 1095 or O-1, the stainless will stretch out a bit more than the non-stainless. It will still weld up, not a problem; as both types of steel will expand as they heat. A nice, solid billet is formed. But then the billet is cooled. The stainless has expanded to weld up, but as cooling occurs, so does contraction. As the stainless contracts and becomes shorter than the other steel, the welds all shear. That can be accompanied by little cracking or popping sounds, or a series of "tings." We call it the ting of death. It's also called catastrophic failure.

A brief digression, if I may, on this subject, just to illustrate this point. One night I received a call from a maker who lived cross country who had been on my website. He had made a Damascus blade, and his welds kept delaminating. My first question was what steels he was using. Answer: stainless and a piece of grader blade, he thought maybe A36, a mild steel like 1018. When asked what stainless he used, it was "I dunno, I got it at the scrap yard with the grader blade." When I explained the above information about expansion and shearing on contraction, he said that it described exactly what was happening. I admonished him about the

The photos begin with the steel. It's eight layers of 1095, seven layers of 15N20. The steel is ground clean, then stacked in alternating layers. The billet is 1-1/2" wide by 6" long and 2" high. The billet is forge welded, then cut, stacked and forge welded again. After that it's heat and repeat. More photos are works in progress.



importance of knowing exactly what he was using and to buy his steel from a steel dealer, not a junk or scrap yard.

I received more calls from the same "maker," where he hadn't followed my advice; but those humorous calls are the subject of another time. The point is that



experimentation is great but have an idea what you are using. Most stainless found at scrap yards is 300 series, meaning it's structural and not hardenable. Makes a great wall hanger, though.

Back to the practicalities of making pattern welded steel. I've mentioned some steels that we use for various things; but specific to pattern welding, composition of the steel is really important. Carbon and manganese create dark layers, nickel and chrome make bright layers. Chrome in small quantities, that is. Most makers will use O-1, 1095 or 1084 for the dark layers. W1 or W2 can also be used. All are high carbon steels. We mostly use 15N20 or 8670 for the bright layer. Some traditionalists use 1018 for the light layer, but it has hardly any carbon and substantially reduces overall carbon content through carbon migration. For really bright contrasting layers, pure nickel is used. Pure nickel, while hard, isn't hardenable. It does, however, prevent carbon migration. It sure is nice looking, especially on a hot blued blade.

When laying up the billet, I use a piece of 1095 or 1084 to start the billet, then stack



alternating layers of 15N20 and my 10xx steel. I keep the high nickel pieces of the stack protected on the ends by enclosing them. The higher nickel steels seem to develop scale a lot faster in the forge.

When laying up the billet the pieces of steel need to be ground clean of mill scale, rust, crud or corrosion. It's hard enough to get it to weld up without being handicapped by foreign material that will impede the welding process.

Once the billet is heated and soaked all the way through, it's removed from the forge; and force is applied, whether a hammer, press, power hammer, rolling mill or whatever. Once the billet has welded up completely, it's returned to the forge for another heat. I generally do two heats to make sure everything is welded up very tightly; and the edges of the billet are squared up. Using a 25 ton press can cause a lot more distortion than a hammer.

The billet is drawn out, meaning made longer, cut and restacked, then back into the forge for another weld. This is how layer count is multiplied. If I start with a 13 layer billet, then cut it into three pieces, restack and reweld, I've gone to 39 layers. The process is repeated until the desired layer count is achieved. I personally like a more stark pattern, so I keep the layer count down to around 150 or close to it. That's just personal preference. I have gone as high as 640 layers.

During the folding and re-welding process, it is really easy to get off a bit on cuts and folds. That means it didn't line up like we thought it would, so that one piece is longer than another. That interferes with overall length in the end; but it also makes a mess of the billet where the fold overlaps, or should, but it doesn't. As a result, we lose some length and have to trim the ends off when we are done.


During all this process, there is a problem with scale. Borax is used to make the scale dissolve. It's applied during a rising heat

when the billet is red or hotter. It turns liquid and eats the scale throughout. It's also brushed off regularly, as it forms hard flakes to keep the billet clean. Pieces can pit the billet and cause problems. It's best not to let it accumulate, because it can be a bear to remove. It will harden, harder than a file.

Once the billet is completed, it can be forged into a blade. When the billet is finished, it's a good idea to cut off the ends, normalize, then anneal the billet. Makes it a lot easier to work with. Just making a billet without pattern manipulation is called random pattern.

Watching "National Living Treasure" and Master Smith Jerry Fisk make a billet of Damascus is a rare treat. He starts up the forge, lays out his tools, including something that looks like an abacus and a telescoping pointer. He preps his billet as the forge heats up. It consists of three layers of steel. There is no more than he needs for the knife to be made. Once the forge comes up to heat, he puts his billet into it.

Being small, the billet comes up to heat fairly quickly. Once it's up to heat, the show begins; and Jerry works like a gerbil on speed. The blade comes out, he welds and draws it out with a power hammer, cuts it with a hot cutter, folds it, fluxes it and puts it back into the forge. Then he takes the pointer and moves over one washer on his "abacus," meaning one weld. Since the billet is fairly small, it reheats quickly; so it's a repeat of the first time. Moves another washer. When he hits seven washers, he's done. That's 384 layers. He then puts the blade in vermiculite to cool and puts his tools away. He has enough for his current project. If he needs more he does it again. He can make two or three billets in a day.

Next time we're going to go beyond random pattern and get into pattern manipulation. That's where the real fun begins. And we haven't even talked about cable Damascus yet. 

Sears Craftsman Knives – just a few...

Kelly Lane www.KellyLaneKnives.com

Sears began offering pocketknives in catalogs long ago. According to the Sears website, their first catalog was printed in 1894; and the last catalog was the 1994 issue. To me, that's a pretty good run – 100 years in print, and Sears is still 'kinda' alive today. The Sears "Craftsman" name was used on tools and, in this case, pocketknives. My little collection of just four Craftsman knives were all made in modern times.

History: A long-time Sears employee stated that prior to 1940, Sears used brand names such as Sta-Sharp, Dunlap, and Kwik-Kut. The Sta-Sharp was top of the line both in quality and price, Kwik-Kut, being the economy line. Around 1940 the brand name Craftsman was adopted for knives sold by Sears. Based on that information, Craftsman branded knives were not made before WWII. In recent years Sears ran into financial troubles, and the Craftsman name has been sold to Lowes. Today, a quick look at the internet shows Sears no longer sells

pocketknives at all, however Lowes does offer two "Craftsman" pocketknives. I wonder if they will be collectible someday.

Research: Since I only have four Craftsman knives, I thought I'd better do some research. Luckily, there are many (but not all) Sears catalog copies online that have been scanned and posted for curious people like us. I perused catalogs

all the way back to the 1920s searching for Sears or Craftsman knives - I found none. I searched 1940s & 50s – I found no pocketknives. My gut says that Sears DID sell pocketknives in the 1960s; however if they did, they were not listed in their catalogs.

1970s - Not until the 1972 Sears Craftsman catalog did I finally find some pocketknives listed, but they didn't match my knife models. I noticed that most knives came with standard nail nicks, but in the 1977-78 catalog "long-pulls" began to show up. Scanning all these nice knives in the catalog pages

"Old Timer" knives. They are virtually identical except for the "Craftsman" tang stamp and the shield reading "Old Crafty" instead of Old Timer. Some "Old Crafty" knives were made and tang stamped by Ulster (a Schrade company) and by Camillus. My "Old Crafty" is 3-1/4" closed, with Delrin handles, three carbon steel blades with a tang stamp "Craftsman USA 9546."

A similar Old Crafty #9547 shows up in the 1973 catalog, but it is larger at 4". Then, in 1974 Craftsman knives changed to 5-digit part numbers, and "Old Crafty" is discontinued from catalogs. Based on



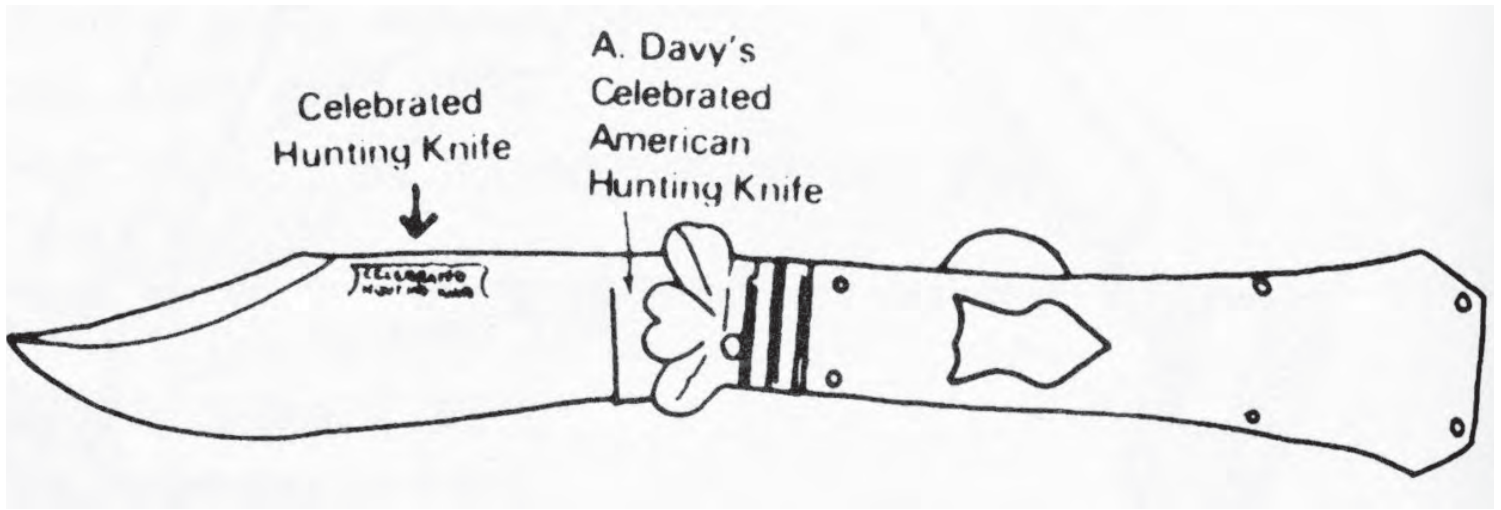
brought back memories of actually seeing them when I was a youngster looking at the Sears counters. But Dad never bought me a knife, Mom wouldn't have approved, only tools.

The Four Knives: "Old Crafty" – this name is listed in the catalogs from 1972 to 1974. The Old Crafty knife is a "copy" of the famous Schrade

that, I'd date my Old Crafty to be around 1972 or so.

White Craftsman – The next knife is 2-7/8", Craftsman #95041, two carbon steel blades with a long-pull nail nick, a Sears Craftsman shield and has white Delrin scales. Finally, I found an exact match! – Listed #26 in the 1977-78 catalog.

Continued on page 8



This is the picture of the folding Bowie in Levine's Guide that shows a sketch of this particular pattern of knife.

Sometimes, You Just Know
continued from page 1

when they don't know themselves. In their defense, most folks have learned that it's best that they not clean anything, lest they ruin the patina and, consequently, the value. As a result, worn, rusty and dirty tang stamps are being translated into some really strange sounding names. So how then do we separate the wheat from the chaff?

First off, an adequate library is a must, because the answer may very well be found there. Coming from a family who loves books, I'm amazed at the collectors who don't see the need to buy knife books. There have been some wonderful reference books published over the years and, frankly, they're indispensable. Long ago, a wise old collector friend told me, "I never lost money on any book I ever bought; because if I learned just one thing, it would be one thing more than the next guy." That remains, to this day, some of the best advice I've ever gotten.

What do we do when the knife arrives in the mail, and the stamping is still completely unrecognizable? You won't find the name in a book, because there is no name! In my case, I bought the stag handled knife shown in the photos on eBay. I recognized the pattern in the listing; but the tang stamps looked to be so

badly worn, rusted or dirty that they appeared completely unreadable; nevertheless I bought it because I felt that it was a good Sheffield piece. It came out of Canada with a bewildering description, and only faint indications of where its original tang stamp had been. When I opened the package, I had hoped that there might be enough of a marking to give some clue to the maker, but I was out of luck. It was a four-line stamp, but none of it was readable any more.


At this point, let's back up and verify that it is, in fact, a Sheffield knife. I laid it alongside my "A. Davy's, Celebrated American Hunting Knife," and the two were precisely the same knife. Now, A. Davy is a known Sheffield folding Bowie maker, and there are cosmetic differences of course; but the basic knives are exactly the same. Every pin is in precisely the same place, and the knives were obviously made using the same template for the liners. For those who are unfamiliar with this pattern, let me say that the A. Davy is shown in a pencil sketch in the Folding Bowie section of **Levine's Guide**. It measures a full 6-1/4" closed, with a 4-5/8" blade; but most significantly the blade and back-spring measure a full 5/16" thick! These knives are massive! In fact, the blades and back-springs

on the two "pocketknives" are well over twice as thick as the blade on a very nice S. C. Wragg Bowie that I have with a 7-1/2" long blade. These knives weigh nearly 12 ounces apiece! A virtual "pocket axe," these knives are surely up to any task.

True, the knife has been used, abused and modified a little; but its lineage is not in doubt. In all likelihood, the same Sheffield, "little mesters," who specialized in this particular pattern, made both knives. This was a common practice in that era, and the final product would be tang stamped with the name of the firm that had ordered them. This would also explain a Congreve of the identical pattern that I know of.

Did I ever learn who made my knife? The answer is no, but I believe strongly that it was made by the same craftsman who made my prized "A. Davy's American Hunting Knife" in Sheffield in the 1840s or before.

Eventually I sold the knife, and you can see it on display at the "Historical Arkansas Museum" in Little Rock; because they think this is a wonderful knife, just like I do.

Even when we can no longer read the maker's name or recognize the pattern, a good knife is a good knife, no matter what, and sometimes you just know. 

Sears Craftsman Knives
continued from page 6

In previous decades, catalogs had mostly cost-effective knives, mainly made with Delrin or plastic handles and most with nickel silver bolsters. Then, in the early 1980s, “nicer knives” began to appear with laminated wood and even bone handles, fancy blade etches and brass bolsters.

Wood ‘peanut’ – This 2-3/4", two stainless blades with half-stops, brass bolsters and liners, laminated wood, tang stamped “Craftsman USA 95236” is possibly made by Camillus. (Catalogs 1983 through 1986 show a similar wood handle knife with brass bolsters, but it is larger #95201.) I bought this knife decades ago unfinished from Ken Largin’s shop at the SMKW. The knife came assembled and peened with unfinished bolsters and handles from a factory. Kelly Lane Knives did the finishing. I date this little wood handle knife to be early 1980s, but I could not find an exact match.

The ‘Green dyed bone’ - This is a “trapper type” according to the catalog and possibly made by Parker. Tang reads “Sears Craftsman Japan 95155” with an Eagle etch on the main blade – Stainless blades with half-stops are clip and a large spay blade. Originally, the handle was very ugly “double cut and burnt” bone scales which was typical of Parker knives. It was in near mint condition when I got it. However, Kelly Lane Knives again got involved grinding the ugly bone



down flush with the bolsters, adding a bit of green dye and then re-finishing the bone handles to present state. (It looked a lot better than the original I think.) And, I found the exact model in the 1985/86 catalog #3.

I would say that the 1980s were the ‘Golden Years’ for Craftsman pocketknives, albeit short lived. The 1985/86 catalog actually describes their pocketknives as “Collectible Utility Knives” and elaborates on some history and the importance of man’s first tool. I suspect pocketknives started to disappear

from Craftsman catalogs after 1986. In the 1993/94 catalog there were no more pocketknives listed. Vintage Craftsman knives are often available on auction sites and can be found at decent prices. I don’t collect “Craftsman” knives in particular, however I’m happy to have these four in my collection. And, after writing this article, I am keeping an eye out for the next one that might come by. I would love to see OKCA members share their older Sears / Craftsman knives too – if you have some, please let me know. 🐾

It Started At The OKCA Show

Gary House GTH, ABS, MS

My name is Gary House. The OKCA was my first show as a collector. I bought knives from some of today’s familiar makers. Also some makers already established: Don Fogg, Wayne Goddard etc.

I began thinking I should try my hand at knifemaking. I received “Best New Maker” in 2003 at the OKCA Show.

I went on to join the “American Blade Smith Society.” I became a journeyman smith. I kept forging knives. I earned my Master Smith. I am very proud of this.

It all started at the OKCA Show. I began forging mosaic Damascus with my friend Ed Schempp in 2000. I then began selling my Damascus to makers and small factories.



I was able to attend shows from Oregon to New York.

And to think, it all started at the Oregon Knife Collectors Association Show. 🐾



OKCA Free Classified Ads

Free classified ads will run up to three issues and then be dropped. Available only to paid members. Write your ad on anything you have handy (except 10 foot mill stones unless carried to us by hand) and email or snail mail to the OKCA PO Box 2091 Eugene OR 97402. The number and size of ads submitted by a single member will be accepted, or excepted, dependent on available space and the mood of the editors.

David Boye Knives are available for sale. Dan Pfahning. qcutory@yahoo.com or (406)261-4873

For Sale - Mint Randall 50 year commemorative #257 - Call Jim, (562)-716-9857 or email jpitt306@earthlink.net,

Custom Leather for 43 years. Horsehide and brass nailed knife sheaths. (951)303-4666. Visit website mountainmikecustomleather.com.

Wanted: Sequine Knives that are unusual, such as custom orders, gut hooks, or any other unusual models. Please email jh5jh@aol.com with a picture attached or call (805)431-2222 and ask for Jack.

Loveless Style Sheaths: made to order. Call or text Zac & Sara Buchanan (541)815-2078.

Niagra Knife Steels: email zacbuchananknives@gmail.com for a quote.

Wanted: Remington scout/utility knife with pioneer boys or highlander boys shield or heroism shield. Email jpitt306@earthlink.net or phone Jim (562)716-9857.

Buying OKCA Club knives for my personal collection. Looking for the 1998 Wayne Goddard with the wood beaver handle. I would consider buying other Club knives and Wayne Goddard knives. Also looking for Spyderco Kopas. Call or email Jordan (310)386-4928 - jgl321@aol.com

Randall Made Knives. Buy, Sell, Trade. Also a good selection of Case knives and many custom knives for sale or trade. Jim Schick www.nifeboy.com (209)295-5568.

Wanted : Western Wildlife Series etched knives as follows: 532 bear, 532 eagle, 521 eagle, 534 antelope. Will pay fair price for any. Call Martin at (406)442-2783 leave message.

Knives For Sale: Antique, custom & factory, pocketknives, folders, fixed blades, dirks, daggers, bowies, military, Indian, frontier, primitive & ethnic. Other collectibles also. Current colored catalog - FREE. Northwest Knives & Collectibles (503)362-9045 anytime.

Wanted: 2012 Case XX USA medium stockman #6318 PU CV jigged bone w/punch w/signature of Skip Lawrie. Nuno Sacramento (916)682-9305.

For Sale: Buck knives. Large consignment list available from Larry Oden. Typically have Buck standard production, limited edition, BCCI, Buck Custom and Yellow horse models. Email loden402@gmail.com or call (765) 244-0614 8AM-8PM EST.

Mosaic pins and lanyard tubes by Sally. See at www.customknife.com, email at sally@customknife.com. (541)846-6755.

Blades and knifemaker supplies.

All blades are ground by Gene Martin. I also do custom grinding. See at www.customknife.com, contact Gene at bladesmith@customknife.com or call (541)846-6755.

Eugene 5160 Club: A Club for knifemakers of all stripes, meeting monthly. Check out our newsletter archive to get a feel for the group: elementalforge.com/5160Club. Sign up for newsletter & meeting reminders by finding us on Facebook at "5160 Club" and click the "Newsletter Sign up" tab. Non Facebook users can still find us at: facebook.com/5160Club.

Want to Learn to Make a Knife?

The \$50 Knife Shop by Wayne Goddard is back in print and available from Steve Goddard. Also has copies of the **Wonder of Knifemaking**. Books are \$25.00 plus shipping. Call Steve (541)870-6811 or send an email to sg2goddard@comcast.net

Useful reference books on blades.

Collectible knives, custom knives and knifemaking, military knives, swords, tools, and anything else that has an edge. Email for a list. Quality Blade Books C/O Rick Wagner P O Box 41854 Eugene OR 97404 (541)688-6899 or wagner_r@pacinfo.com.

Knife Laws on-line. Federal, state, local. Bernard Levine (541)484-0294 www.knife-expert.com..



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Membership Application

email: okca@oregonknifecclub.org

Name(s) _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Eve (_____) _____ Day (_____) _____ Date _____

Collector Knifemaker Dealer Mfr./Distrib. Other _____ Email _____

OKCA membership includes knewsletter, dinner/swap meetings, free admission to OKCA shows.

____ Start/ ____ Renew my/our OKCA membership (\$20 individual/\$25 family) \$ _____

