

RING 180, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA – Horace Bennett Ring

Meets 2nd. Wed. each month, 7:00 pm, Children's Museum, 2626 West

Broad St., Richmond, VA 23220

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President Watt Hyer called the meeting to order and announced coming activities, including the Ring sponsored lecture by Dan Garrett.

He then introduced the meeting's theme, "Impromptu and Pocket Magic," by demonstrating a standard effect found in many magic sets.

A spectator places a die into a small canister and notes the number on the top of the die. A cap is placed on the canister, which, in turn, is put into another canister, which is also capped. The performer divines the noted number. The effect exists in several versions with titles like "Die Cipher" and "Crazy Cube." Watt then performed Andrew Mayne's "Ghost Bills" in which borrowed one-dollar and five-dollar bills penetrate one another. Later, Watt also showed a dollar bill effect that he had learned from Jeff McBride at a one day session of the Magic Mystery School. Elmer Deffenbaugh explained his adaptation of the sponge ball ten count sequence to coins, demonstrating the "Pinch Vanish" (see Bobo) and other coin moves. He next showed his adaptation of Ken Allen's "Silk Maze" to a loop of rope with several ties and penetrations occurring magically.

Mike Kinnaird has been learning Garrett Thomas's "Stand Up Monte." He told a story of the Monte con and performed part one of Thomas's multi-part routine.

Brandon (Chip) Baggett showed his skill with Chad Long's "Flash," color-changing flash drives, ending with a 2.5 inch drive expanding to 6.5 inches. He hopes to expand the routine by incorporating Bill Malone's color-changing knife routine. Later, Chip also showed an impromptu prediction of how a spectator would place borrowed objects on a table by using Jonas Ljung's "Forced Will" from the *21 Magic by Sweden* DVD.

Bill Baber showed the small plastic tube and string that came with a marketed version of Stewart James's "Montezooma." He then performed his version using the cardboard core from a toilet paper roll and a length of rope. He tied the rope around the tube, slid the knot off the tube, and showed it under his hand. He repeated the moves, but now the knot was in the tube. On the third repeat, the knot vanished completely.

William C. Baber