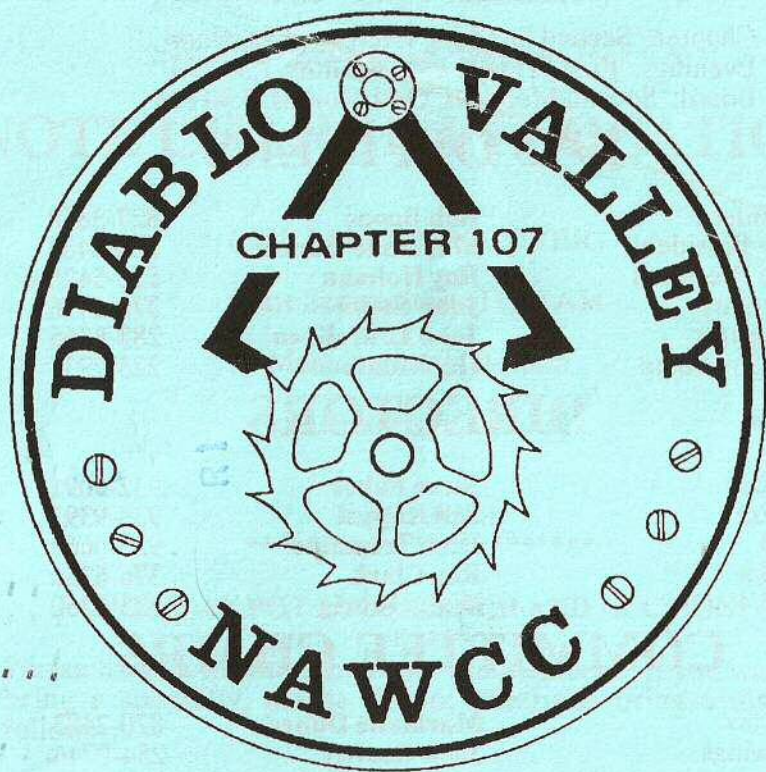


BULLETIN



DECEMBER 1993

VOLUME 90

15TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

DIABLO VALLEY CHAPTER 107

National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, Inc.

Chapter Motto: "Accent on Education"

MEETINGS

Chapter: Second Sundays, Even Months, Noon
Evenings: First Fridays, Odd Months, 7:30 PM
Board: Second Mondays, Odd Months, 7:30 PM

1993 OFFICERS

President	Bob Boone	827-3858
Vice President	Marianne Duncan	820-2483
Vice President	Roy Holman	530-5428
Secretary	John Stohr	376-6476
Treasurer	John L. McKeen	283-8366
Past President	Hal Montano	223-7931

DIRECTORS

1992/3	Steve Fabes	932-5091
1992/3	Bill Koppel	934-9391
1993	Dick Tremaine	939-0663
1993/4	Roy Clark	376-6356
1993/4	Walt Hubrig	685-0260

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Display	Marianne Duncan	820-2483
Drawings	Jack Coulter	254-0746
Library	Sandy Cuthill	686-3144
Mart	Hal Montano	223-7931
Membership	Steve Fabes	932-5091
Nominating	John Stohr	376-6476
Photo	Roy Holman	530-5428
Program	Roy Holman	530-5428
"	Marianne Duncan	820-2483
Refreshments	Bud Ehler	228-5387
Editor	Tom Beales	376-6212

MEETING INFORMATION

SUNDAY, December 12, 1993

at

Ygnacio Valley Public Library

2661 Oak Grove Road, Walnut Creek CA

NOTE CHANGE IN LOCATION!

(SEE MAP BACK COVER)

Mart Set-up Starts 11:30 AM

Mart Starts 12:00 Noon

Lunch starts at 1:00 PM

PROGRAM

HOLIDAY POT LUCK LUNCH AND AUCTION

Please bring a dish to share with the members. If you want to bring a specialty, please do so; otherwise bring a dish as follows:

Last Name
Starts With:

A - D
E - K
L - R
S - Z

CHIPS/DIPS
DESSERTS/TREATS
SALADS/VEGGIES
MAIN DISHES -HOT OR
COLD



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This has been a good year for Chapter 107 and it has really sped past. I want to thank all of you who have helped. The Board deserves thanks for all their assistance. In particular, John Stohr has done an enormous amount to help things run smoothly.

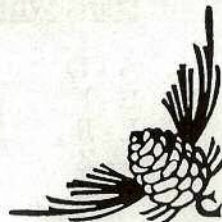
Next year's slate of officers is included in this Bulletin so please vote at our December meeting.

Our major accomplishment this year has been the initiation of a "Tool Lending Library". We are almost finished with the details and will proceed once we have checked the procedures and paperwork through a lawyer. As far as we know this is a first for a chapter of NAWCC. We have tried to take into consideration the concerns expressed by some members and have made an effort to modify the program when it appeared to warrant it. Our intent is to try the program for a year and if it doesn't work, then we can always cancel it and auction off the tools that the Chapter owns.

Remember our December Auction and Pot Luck Luncheon. Get those fine clocks ready for sale.

Thanks again for a good year.

Bob Boone



DIABLO VALLEY CHAPTER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The meeting scheduled for Monday, November 8, 1993 was postponed until Monday December 6, 1993. A report will follow.

John Stohr, Secretary

\$

Dues for 1994 are due and payable at the December meeting. They remain \$15 annually.

\$

The Executive Committee asked a subcommittee to review our library procedures for storing and checking out the Chapters' library books. It was decided that the procedures in place are working well. A big thanks to Roy Holman for storing the books and bringing them to the meetings. Thank you's also go to Sandy Cuthill for the great job she does in managing the purchase, organization and distribution of our library material.

Bill Koppel

Listed below are the upcoming dates for Sunday noon Chapter meetings, Friday evening Chapter meetings and the Monday evening Executive Board meetings.

Sunday Meetings	Friday Meetings	Executive Meetings
Dec. 12	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
Feb. 13	Mar. 4	Mar. 14

Papier Mache and Iron Mache Clocks

by Phil Russell

In the period around 1850 1885 many American clock makers, including Chauncey Jerome, used a "Papier Mache" clock case. There were about 10 - 12 different styles of Papier Mache made in this period. Papier Mache was originally made of mashed paper, mixed with glue and other material. It was placed in moulds to harden. When set, the case was coated with black japanning (lacquer) and dried. Mother of pearl, sea shells, various stones, also painted decorations of flowers et al were used to decorate the case. It was the 1848 invention by William Barnbridge of Southington, CT who developed a spring driven 30 hour brass movement that was controlled by a spring balance wheel that changed the clock industry. Since a pendulum was no longer needed, the age of the small cased clock came on the market.

The small Papier Mache cases and their black imitation marble style finish and the decoration of shells and painted designs led to the development of the cast iron front clock cases, which were similarly painted and decorated with stone. For a short time these iron front cases were called Iron Mache. The Papier Mache cases and the Cast Iron cases, as well as the newly invented cement cases were exported to England and other European countries.

It was these exports of the Paper Mache, the Cement Cases, and the Iron Front Maches' and the lack of professional quality of the cases that left a very, very poor impression on the foreign markets. The clocks were called "trash" and this stigma severely affected the European markets for all American clocks for years and years. It certainly became a marketing bonanza for European clocks. Perhaps even today you may hear of the better quality of foreign clocks, but little about the better quality of American clocks.

Some of the makers of the Papier Mache clocks were Otis & Upson Co. of Marion CT; also Litchfield Manufacturing Co. of Litchfield CT. Do you have a Papier Mache case? Bring it to a meeting to show our members.

THE 18TH CENTURY FRENCH PENDULE

by Dorothy Schafer

With the untimely revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV sent his finest Protestant Huguenot craftsmen fleeing to religiously tolerant Holland and England. As was seen in the last chapter, the inventors of pendulums and tall case clocks were not in France. France, however, with its great ebenistes (cabinet makers) would create stylistic furnishings that would predominate throughout the whole of the 18th century. Their horological creation was the bracket clock or pendule (pendulum clock) often set on a pedestal to resemble a tall case clock.

The movement was elegantly wrought, but of the simple short pendulum and count wheel design of its predecessor, the "religieuse" and unlike the great clockmakers of the 18th century England, in France it was the great case makers that became notable. The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, CA has one of the richest collections of such pieces in America.

Architecturally it was the era of Versailles, massive baroque palais of Louis XIV; of the Paris salons of Louis XV and Mme. Pompadour in intimate rococo style and the Petit Trianon, neo-classical boudoir of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Clock styles really reflected these architectural styles.

From the simple renaissance church facade of arch and side column in the 17th century 'religieuse' clock, the baroque pendule of Louis XIV grew into an aggrandized complex of domed tops with finials, balustrades similar to St. Peters in Rome, often supporting a statue or door relief of Father Time, Gabriel, or Grecian deity. Heavy gilt ormolu mounts and scroll motifs added to the wood frame now covered by tortoise shell and brass marquetry.

(continued on next page)

(The 18th Century French Pendule, cont.)

By the time the brief Regence period ended and the reign of Louis XV had begun, the new curvaceous style known as rococo (shell like) had become popular in France. Extensive use of the S or cyma curve was prevalent as was the asymmetric line. Some true long pendulum clocks were made with exaggerated cyma curved cases and cartel (wall) clocks in the asymmetrical bronze cases covered with fanciful flowers or Chinoiserie. The pendule was usually bracketed and with curved waist accentuating the still large enameled plaque or 13 piece dial. Cases rich with ormolu mounts were often of stained horn veneer or vernis martin lacquer.

The short reign of Louis XVI, beginning 1774, has often been called the golden age of French clockmaking. The names of Le Roy, Berthoud, Lepaute, Janvier, Breguet & Robbin are now added to the illustrious ebenistres of the previous reigns and would vie with England and later America in creating some of the most unique mechanism the world has ever known, housed now in neo-classic style. But that is for a future episode.



Restoration of Gilted Scrollwork by Sarah Russell

On the American Black Mantle clocks, the front of the clock case was engraved and adorned with elaborate gilted scrollwork. Many of the elaborate good scrolls are no longer visible. The reason is the exposure to smoke, grime, furniture polish, handling, et al over the past 100 years has obscured the gilt color. If the case scrollwork has not been repainted or shellacked there is a very simple way to restore the gilt color and again make the scroll like new.

Using a tapestry needle which has a rounded dull point (so it doesn't scratch) or a fine #12 or #14 crochet hook, lightly run the needle or hook over the existing scroll work. NOT much pressure is needed. This light pressure will depend somewhat on the grime, oil, and dirt gathered over the years. Do not gouge. If the scroll is original - not varnished over nor repainted, the gilt will almost instantly again be exposed and the gilted scrollwork will look like new. No other treatment is needed.

We have had a 100% success rate in restoring our clocks with scrollwork. Good luck! !!!

MART

Wanted: Replacement movement for Ansonia office regulator. Original movement was 3 5/8 " by 5 7/8" with a 11" pendulum and dated 1882. Call Bill Koppel - 934-9391.

EDITOR'S NOTE

by Tom Beales

As this will be my last opportunity to address you as your editor I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Chapter for all of the encouragement and support I have received during the past two years I have served as editor.

When I first became editor, I called the National to ask the Librarian for the names of other chapters she knew that produced a quality chapter bulletin. My plan was to trade bulletins with their editors and publish articles from some of the other bulletins on par with Chapter 107.

What I soon came to realize was that Chapter 107 was unique in all of the National because of its Bulletin. Accenting education, the Bulletin has been religiously published without fail every two months since the Chapter was founded.

This Bulletin, Volume 90, marks the Chapter's fifteen year anniversary. Chapter 107 has grown into a Chapter with over 70 members. It produced one National Director (Dave Morgan), three National Fellows and authors in the National Bulletin (Phil Russell, Dorothy Schafer, and Karl Kochman), a many time winner of the Craft Competition (Bob MacIver), and recognized experts and authorities such as Royal English.

Little did I realize when I joined the Chapter in 1987 and signed up for my first class in Antique Clock Repair with Royal English, that I was associating myself with such a fascinating hobby and so many talented and dedicated people.

I wish the new editor good luck in continuing the tradition of the Bulletin. Most of all, I want to thank all of the members who have made my job easy by providing me with excellent material for publication. A special thanks goes to Phil Russell and his wife, Sarah, for all of the fine articles they have researched, written, and submitted. My appreciation extends as well to the two presidents, Hal Montana and Bob Boone, the two Secretaries, Marianne Duncan and John Stohr, who faithfully submitted their messages and reports for each Bulletin, and to all the other dedicated and hard working Officers and Directors with whom I worked.

