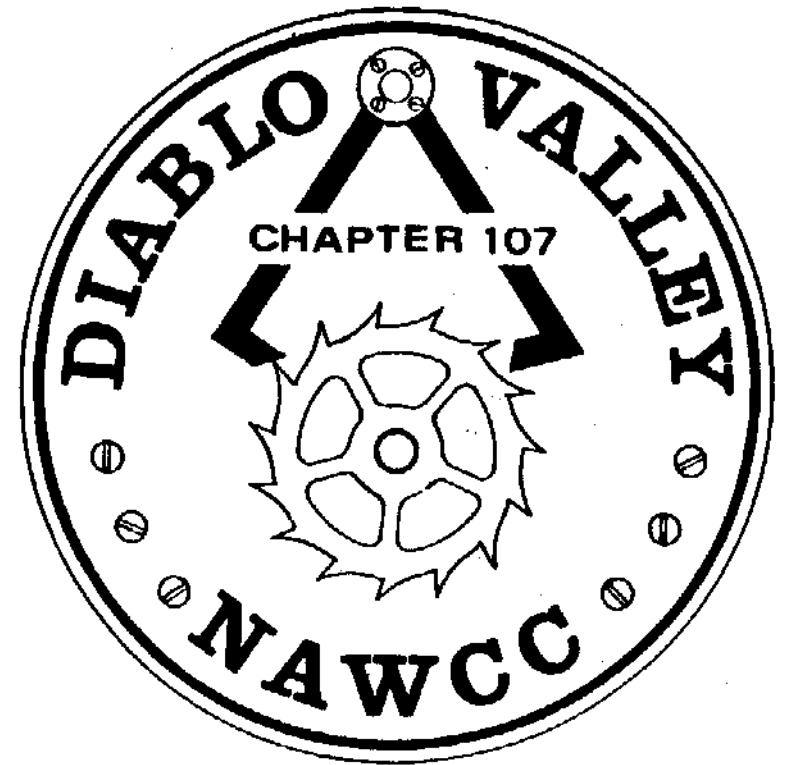


BULLETIN



October 2012
Volume 203

DIABLO VALLEY

Chapter 107

National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors

www.community.nawcc.org/chapter107

email account chapter107nawcc@gmail.com

Chapter Established March 5, 1978

"Accent on Education"

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Refreshments	Linda Towers		lindatowers@hotmail.com

Meeting Notice

October 14, 2012

Meet 11:30, Meeting 12:30

Grange Hall
743 Diablo Road
Danville



This month's Topic and Speaker
Carriage Clocks by Jim Herold



Members please
bring a carriage
clock to share with
the group

President's Message

Bernice and I enjoyed hosting the August meeting. In spite of the heat, I think everyone had a good time. By the end, Jasmine and Al were exhausted. The auction was a big success. It raised \$433 for the Chapter. I thank all of you who participated—donors and buyers.

I want to thank Dale and Sophie Gardner for opening their home, so our members could see their extensive clock collection. I am told over 30 people attended. Those who were not able to get there missed something special. I think it would be enjoyable and educational to have more such home visits at the rate of 2 or 3 per year. Do you have or know someone else who has an interesting collection or workshop? Don't be bashful. You don't have to have a world-class collection for it to be interesting. Let me know if you would be willing to volunteer or know someone who we should approach to do this.

It is an interesting coincidence that our program and the 2012 Ward Francillion Time Symposium both have carriage clocks as their subject and occur on the same weekend. Jim last spoke to us in June of 2004. It is one of the programs that still stands out in my mind. We made a rectangle out of the tables so his wonderful clocks could be passed around without the danger of one getting dropped. I think we can anticipate another interesting presentation.

Dean Thomas has been working hard to put together a slate of directors and officers for next year. He will present a list of candidates at the meeting. Additional nominations can be made from the floor. As in the past, the election will be in December. The big difference is that we are trying to follow the by-laws rather than winging it. Being an officer or director does not take a lot of time and can be fun. This service is essential for a viable organization. If called upon, please, serve.

Price

There are two items of important business that need to be discussed this month, Selection of a location for the December meeting and Nominations of officers and board members. A slate of candidates is to be presented at this meeting. Members may make additional nominations. The election will be in December.



Thank you

Dale and Sophie Gardner
For opening your home for us.

All the members who were able to attend enjoyed seeing your extensive and very interesting clock collection.

The picture below shows just a few of the clocks.



What Are Antique Clocks?

Article from Discoverclocks.com

I recently learned that what are antique clocks to me, are not always "antique" to others. The old definition of antique meant something that was at least 100 years old, so by that definition an antique clock is one that was made prior to 1907. But in the everyday clock market, the shelf and mantel clocks that were made in the 1920's and the art deco clocks of the 1930's are considered antiques as well. Early models of the original Big Ben wind-up alarm clocks that were made by Westclox from 1909 through recent times are definitely sought after by clock collectors even though a 1940's wind-up clock is far removed from the antique clock category. The nostalgia for the early models of these and other clocks and radios is shown by the popularity of current day replicas of them available in all kinds of stores.

The history of America begins in the early 1600's before the United States were formed and, for example, tall clocks (that today we call grandfather clocks) were being fabricated by the first American clockmakers . These earliest examples of American clock making are the oldest clocks in our heritage. There weren't many clocks made in the United States before 1840 when the clock making industry blossomed in the north-eastern states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. Most clocks made in the United States before 1840 were fabricated by hand in small clock making shops and any remaining examples of these clocks are rare and collectible pieces. Of course the American clock making industry lagged far behind the European craftsmanship that had been in existence for centuries. On one trip to Germany , I stopped in an antique shop to see what was available. Noticing that I was just an ordinary American tourist the proprietor nicely inquired whether I was looking for "new" antiques or "old" antiques. In Germany, I was told, "old" antiques were made before 1750 or some such date and "new" antiques after that. Elegant clocks that date from the 1700's that feature intricate clock mechanisms and highly ornate clock cases were routinely fabricated for European royalty, nobility and the ultra-wealthy. These truly marvelous antique clocks grace the halls of museums and sophisticated mansions around the world.

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One collector of such fine clocks commented to me how inferior the American clocks were to those made in Europe like the ones that he collected. He was quick to point out the lack of sophistication in the American movements and how perfectly awful the sound was when they struck the hour. I smiled and replied that those were some of the traits of the American clocks that I liked the most!

You see, I admire the early American clockmakers for their ingenuity. In the absence of the availability of brass in the 1600's and 1700's, American clockmakers made our antique clocks that kept good time with a mechanism carved from wood. When brass did become available, our American clockmakers focused on our democratic principles and manufactured clocks that could provide an affordable timepiece for every home, not just for the elite members of society. While I admire the elegant European clocks, I'll take an American clock any day!

There were no clock companies in the American colonies from the early 1600's to the early 1700's. Any clocks present at that time were most likely brought to the New World by a few wealthy colonizers. They were probably clocks made in England, France, or Germany and would be lantern clocks or smaller, shelf type clocks. Tall clocks first started showing up in the colonies a little before 1700. Records have been found that show that Boston had a town clock by 1668, but it was most likely brought from England and installed there. In the late 1600's to the early 1700's, there were people calling themselves clockmakers, but there are no existing clocks that substantiate this claim, so my position on the subject is that they were clock repairman that worked on imported clocks that were brought here by the wealthy.

By 1700 there were so many clocks in the colonies that it attracted young, recently trained clockmakers. They mostly set up shop in Boston and Philadelphia because that's where most of the wealthy and upper middle class people were, and these were the only people owning clocks at that time. Later, craftsmen opened shops in New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maryland.

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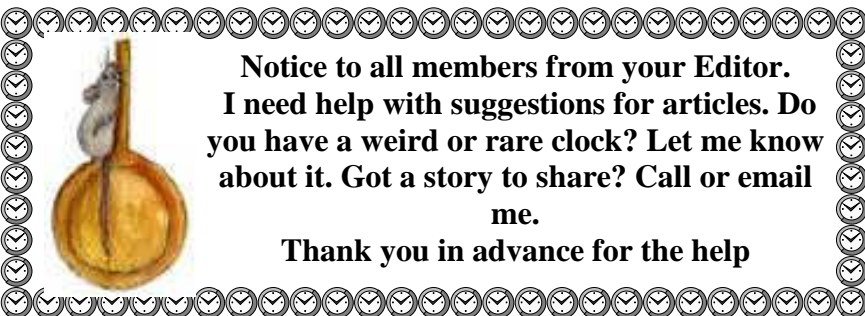
August 2012 Picnic



Continued from page 7 During that time, those early mechanical clocks were handcrafted one clock at a time in the ways of the old world. The clocks of the 1700's and early 1800's were almost entirely tall clocks or grandfather clocks. They were hand crafted in many different styles. Usually, the clock movement was made by the clockmaker, and the case made later by a cabinet maker.

Later, around 1800, many less expensive tall clocks were made with wooden movements instead of brass. At that time, brass had to be imported and was expensive. The clockmakers wanted a larger market to sell to, so they used the wood movements so the middle class could afford to own a clock. After about 1830, clockmakers started to make smaller shelf, or mantel clocks. Most of these had wooden movements and were weight driven. These clocks were even less expensive than the wooden tall clocks. This started a slow decline in tall clock production until about 1850 when almost all clocks made in the colonies were mantel clocks.

The American clock industry as we know it today, traces its roots to the very beginnings of the United States just prior to the Revolutionary War. Thomas Harland (1773 – 1807) was one of the first clockmakers in the colonies, having brought his skills with him from England when he settled in Connecticut. Harland was one of the pioneers in using standardized and interchangeable parts when making his tall case clocks. Harland's legacy includes training Daniel Burnap (1759 – 1838), who continued to use Harland's assembly methods. Burnap in turn trained Eli Terry (1772 – 1852) who is credited with establishing the first American clock factory around 1800. The American clock industry thrived during the 1800's and early 1900's, leaving clock collectors with thousands of examples of uniquely American clocks that are still running today.



Here is something Jay Taylor found
 What a terrible pay scale for a fantastic job

Royal Household Search Engine: Horological Conservator

Horological Conservator

[Click here to go back to search results](#)

[To return to the Royal Household's Home Page, please click here](#)

Department	Royal Collection
Location	Buckingham Palace
Grade	12
Starting Salary	£31,200.00
Hours of work	37.5 per week
Contract Type	Permanent
Accommodation available?	No
Mandatory Requirements	Possess a qualification in Horology to BHI final grade standard or equivalent. Also hold a full, UK driving license and be able to work flexibly including early mornings, weekends and travelling to other residences.
Job Description	<p>The Horological conservation team, part of the Works of Art Department in the Royal Collection, is based in workshops in both Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. They maintain all the clocks, watches, barometers, thermometers and sundials in the Royal Collection, which is in excess of 1000 items. They also maintain and repair items belonging to members of The Royal Family and turret clocks at the unoccupied palaces, including Kensington, Hampton Court, Kew and Osborne House.</p> <p>We are looking for an experienced and enthusiastic horologist who will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve and repair all horological items as required; • wind and maintain clocks (including Tower Clocks) at all Royal residences; • advise and support the safe movement and transport of clocks and other items as required. This will require a certain amount of manual handling and working at height; • advise curators and researchers as required; and • prepare and manage a budget for materials and equipment.
Person Specification	<p>You will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possess a qualification in Horology to BHI final grade standard or equivalent; • have significant experience of working in a professional horological environment dealing with repair and restoration; • have first rate bench working skills; • be methodical, accurate and pay close attention to detail; • be self motivated and able to work in a small team; and • be calm and efficient when under pressure. <p>In return we offer access to an unparalleled collection of clocks, an excellent salary and benefits package, 25 days annual leave, staff discounts, a supportive team atmosphere and extensive training and development opportunities.</p>
Application Closing Date	30 Sep 2012

“In Memoriam”



Lois Naye
April 8, 1920 to August 27, 2012

Lois Naye passed away on Monday, August 27 at the age of 92. She was born April 8, 1920 in Murfreesboro, North Carolina and was one of two sisters. Lois, her sister and cousins grew up on a farm in NC. She received her BS degree from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. During WWII while working in Richmond, Virginia she met her future

husband William Naye. They were married in January 1945 and shortly there after moved to Vacaville California. In 1951 they moved to Walnut Creek California where they made their permanent residence.

Lois was an avid gardener spending countless hours working in her beautiful yard. She took great pride in her yard and offered it for her children's weddings, receptions and hosting countless picnics for clubs of which she was a member. She surrounded herself with beautiful antiques, many of which she refinished herself. She was a member of the Diablo Bonsai Club and past Board Member. Many in the club considered her a master and her yard was a living testament to Bonsai. In addition to Bonsai, she was also an antique clock craftswoman, chapter 107. Many of her clocks were from the 19th and early 20th century and with her fine touch were delicately disassembled, cleaned and repaired. To support these passions, she regularly took classes at Pleasant Hill Adult Education, Wood Working.

Lois was employed for many years by Capwell's in Walnut Creek but she was first and foremost a wife, mother, grandmother, homemaker, caregiver and friend to the many people that she has known over the years. Lois's passion and energy were always to take care of family and friends, which she continuously committed her life to.

Her husband William Naye, son William Naye Jr and sister Virginia precede Lois in death. She is survived by her son Peter Naye, daughter Shirley Naye Henrickson, four grand daughters Jessica and Sara Naye and Ericka and Kristen Henrickson.

She was a very special lady who will be missed by all.

DIRECTIONS TO CHAPTER MEETINGS

(except December)

743 Diablo Road, Danville

Take Interstate 680 to the Diablo Road exit in Danville. Go east on Diablo Road for 0.6 mile. The Grange Hall will be on your right. Parking is available in the front and rear. Enter from the front; *i.e.*, street side. Facing the building from the street, there is a ramp on the right side for handicap and cart access.

CHAPTER LIBRARIES



BOOK: The Chapter book library is located at Classical Clocks and Antiques, 1082 E. Stanley Blvd., Livermore. Contact Nile Godfrey (925-449-2127) for more information.

VIDEO: Chapters 107 and 5 share a DVD video library. Contact Price Russ (925-937-9231) for information.

TOOL: Contact Walt Hubrig (925-685-0260) or Price Russ (925-937-9231) for information on the tools and parts available for use by Chapter members.

NOTICES For MEMBERS

(The Bulletin accepts notices from Chapter members for all items/subjects horological - wanted, for sale, give-away, services, and so forth. There is no charge. All you have to do is supply copy to the editor.)

