



British Horology Times

NAWCC CHAPTER 159

DOUG COWAN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE NAWCC!

By Tom Spittler (OH)

I unabashedly write this lead column in support of our Chapter's President Doug Cowan, as he runs for Second Vice President of the NAWCC. Doug and I are co-founders of Chapter 159, with Doug also functioning as Treasurer and Editor of this newsletter since its inception. Doug is running as Second Vice President but if elected will move up to President in four years.

- Doug has management and leadership ability. He is the retired President of a \$500 million consumer products company.
- Doug has the NAWCC experience: Member since 1971; past President of local Buckeye Chapter 23; a chairman of the Southern Ohio Regional. He has performed virtually every chapter and regional job.
- Doug has co-authored a book describing Bristol Connecticut clockmakers, which is about to be reprinted in a second edition.



DOUG COWAN

- Doug has written a feature article and Answer Box items for the Bulletin.
- Doug writes a monthly column for the British magazine *Clocks*.

- Doug serves on the National Program Committee and has prepared video and slide tape programs for the membership.

- Doug has been an avid collector of clocks and watches.

In summary and most importantly, I'm sure that Doug will do an outstanding job — always keeping the NAWCC a first class organization and always working to keep the fun in the hobby.

But I have to close this column with one reminder: Doug can't be elected unless you vote! Your ballot will appear in the February 1997 Bulletin. You must take the time to correctly fill out and mail that ballot. Please do it! Thanks. 🕒

News

FROM CHAPTER 159

In addition to my own election try, three of our members are running for NAWCC Director positions in next February's election. They are:

Bob Leavitt (Florida)

Doug Minty (Australia)

Richard Whipple (Virginia)

All are Fellows of the NAWCC and are very good people. Please give them your support.

See *NEWS*, page 10

This issue contains an interesting response to my request for pointers in identifying Tompion watches. Fred Powell, in his article on page 2, raises technical issues that I would not have considered

and I think that he makes an important contribution. I believe that I have examined the same watch before it sold. Discussion with knowledgeable watch collecting members about help with a Tompion identification checklist have uncovered a problem. Nobody wants to



See *EDITOR*, page 7

A TOMPION WATCH

By Fred Powell (VT)

You recently requested articles on watches by the justly famed Thomas Tompion, and suggested an emphasis on fake Tompions. So this article may not be entirely what you requested; it concerns a watch that may be a Tompion forgery, but which I believe on internal evidence to be a genuine TT. But, whether a genuine TT or not, it is a most unusual English watch with several interesting features.

The subject watch was sent to me for restoration by my client, its new owner, who was so fortunate as to find at the recent Cleveland National Convention a fusee watch that I somehow missed.

The pocket watch is silver pair-cased, signed *Tompion London* on the silver face and on the movement. There is no serial number and the case is hallmarked only *IN* or perhaps *NI*.

Is this an original and genuine Tompion? I believe it is but, alas, this question cannot be answered with certainty. The watch is certainly not a Dutch imitation, or Dutch forgery. Although these were very common, the appearances of the Dutch dial and balance bridge are very distinctive: the face has arcades between the numerals, and the legs of the bridge reach all the way to the edges of the plate. This watch has the distinctive English balance cock. This is unmistakably an English watch but it could be an English-made forgery, for Tompion was widely forged in his own time, and by Englishmen!

There are many references and I have selected two (see A and B). There is no serial number, therefore according to (B) the watch is prior to about 1682

"...when Tompion started numbering his watches..." Further, "...there is no mark engraved at the juncture of the table and foot of the cock...signs of the very early balance-spring period." But there are, instead, two fine Hawks Heads at either side of this juncture. The highly developed Egyptian pillars are typical of Tompion's work. From (A): "During Tompion's lifetime watch dials were either brass gilt, gold or silver." This watch has a silver dial. The cases are, as usual at that time, without a hallmark for the year. A number of inscribed marks inside and outside of the plates, etc., read *Elias*, and *S.D. Marshall, 1970*, and, inside of the outer case: *This watch was made about 1700*. However nothing about this watch suggests a date as late as ca 1700. Independent of the identity of the maker, the entire movement is unusual in many ways, which I now discuss and describe.

The arbor pinion is steel, rather than brass, which was the norm later*.

The fusee has no retaining washer nor retaining screw, so that its assembly is kept in place merely by the plates. This simplification is never seen later*.

There is no center wheel. The fusee drives a pinion and its wheel but these are not at the movement's center as usual later, but are near its edge, so that the wheel must be named "Second Wheel" instead of "Center wheel". This "Second Wheel" in turn drives a conventional third wheel and then the contrate wheel and escape wheel, etc. See the photograph, figure 1. This off-center second wheel arrangement is never seen later*.

* In my experience

See *TOMPION*, page 3

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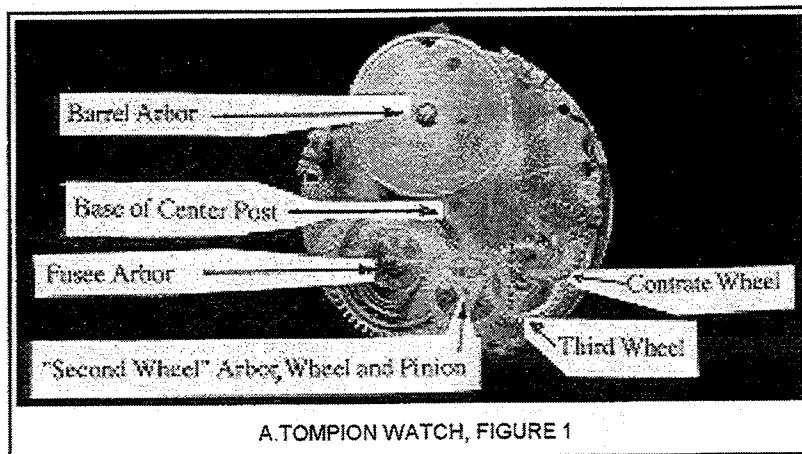
All correspondence, manuscripts and applications for membership should be sent to Doug Cowan, 110 Central Terrace, Cincinnati OH 45215 USA.

Opinions expressed in articles in this newsletter are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Chapter and/or by the newsletter and/or by the National Association.

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A. TOMPION WATCH, FIGURE 1

TOMPION, from page 2

The cannon pinion is not mounted on the extension of the absent center wheel (nor on the second wheel arbor), but is loosely mounted on the face-plate's center on a steel stud labelled "Base of Center Post" in the photograph, figure 1. The cannon pinion is driven by a wheel which is friction mounted on the extension of the fusee arbor outside the face plate. This wheel, in the location of the conventional motion works idler, is able to slip relative to the fusee arbor extension so that this slippage produces the same effect and function that the slipping cannon pinion normally does. Although it looks entirely like the conventional motion works idler wheel and pinion, it is not driven by the cannon pinion but by the the fusee and it drives the canon pinion. A pinion, mounted concentrically on this wheel, drives the conventional hour pipe. This most unusual arrangement is not seen later*, nor in the literature.

The third and contrate wheels have little scratches at the base of each tooth, implying that these wheels were perhaps cut by

hand-filing after being indexed on a separate indexing device. This is another indication of early fabrication.

The escape wheel outer pivot hole is secured in a bracket, or potence, that is screwed to the plate, where later movements used a riveted arrangement.

The verge balance staff lower pivot hole has a steel end-plate; this is not seen in later English movements although conventional in continental movements.

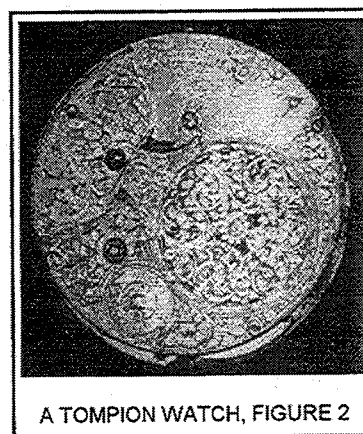
The balance spring has $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns. This very short spring is seen only in very early balance spring movements. However the hairspring stud has a round hole instead of the square hole Tompion used, at least later. The round hole is a mild contradiction of an original Tompion as it is not known when he began to use square holes. The balance wheel is very large, common to watches in the early balance spring era. See Figure 2.

Finally, one of the pins to hold the plates together is on the outside of the balance cock instead of at the level of the plate,

as per the later convention.

The bezel is split-ring. This is the norm in early watches but is worth mentioning.

Taken as a whole, this set of most unusual features, many later abandoned, strongly suggest to me that this was built by Tompion, an active inventor and innovator, from the era before the layout of the verge escapement movement had crystallized. As it has a balance spring it is later than 1675 when Tompion built



A TOMPION WATCH, FIGURE 2

the first balance spring watch to Robert Hooke's instructions, and prior to 1682 when he began numbering his work. It is thus dated at between 1675 and 1682. ☺

*In my experience

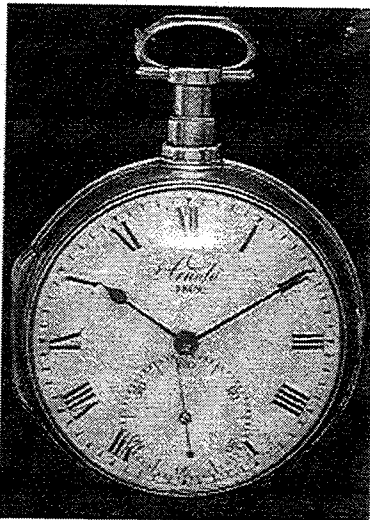
References:

- A. R.W. Symonds, *Thomas Tompion, His Life and Work*, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1951.
- B. C. Clutton & G. Daniels, *Watches*, The Viking Press, NY, 1965.

AUCTION PRICES IN THE NORTHEAST

By Ken Johnston (NY)

The following lots sold at Sotheby's New York, February 21 and 22, 1996. (Over 800 lots):



Silver pocket chronometer, John Roger Arnold, number 1869, ca 1802. Pictured in the book *Watches* by Clutton & Daniels, plate 380-1. \$26,450

A silver calendar watch with six-hour dial and subsidiary seconds, ca 1690. \$20,700

A gold pair case quarter repeating watch, Daniel Quare London, number 163, ca 1700. \$31,050

A gold openface center seconds Karrusel watch, 1911. \$3,737

An eight day marine chronometer, Barraud's London, number 589, ca 1810 \$14,735

A brass mounted ebonized three-train fusee and chain, eight bell and four gong chiming table clock, English, ca 1880, height 36". \$2,760

(Prices include the 15% buyer's premium.)



Sold at Jones and Horan, Manchester NH, April 20-21, 1996:

The Artificial Clockmaker, the first book on clockmaking published in English. London 1696 \$750

A Charles Frodsham watch number 03497, 3/4 plate, spring detent in an 18K case in mint unworn condition. \$5,000

A Thomas Earnshaw watch number 2417 on barrel cover and 3501 on top plate (genuine), full plate, Earnshaw escapement in a silver OF case. \$1,000

A Joseph Ryland watch, Ormskirk, 168 "Chaff Cutter" Debaufre escapement in gilt HC. (The catalog failed to note that the fusee was missing.) \$275

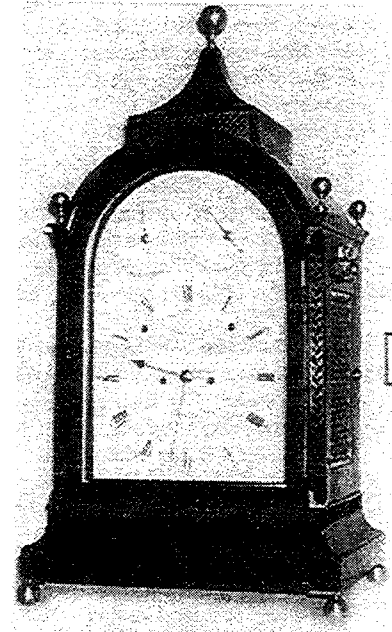
Pair case verges went from \$225 to \$650 depending on condition.

With the sale of a unique Series III Fasholdt watch at \$19,000 we can say without contradiction that Jones and Horan have joined the big league of horological auctioneers. Of the 630 or so lots, there were only about a dozen English watches. Interestingly there were a few fusee levers with very obvious Liverpool markings and American retailer names engraved on the movements.



Sold at R.O. Schmitt, Salem NH, April 27-28, 1996:

A musical bracket clock, Bar-



rauds, Cornhill London, 4 fusees, 7 tunes playing on 14 bells, in a very dark mahogany case with brass frets, ca 1815, height 29" \$10,230

A bracket clock, Eardley Norton, London, double fusee. The case with canted corners and stop fluting, brass frets in the door corners. Movement lacking the entire pull quarter repeat mechanism, ca 1780, height 18" \$3,850

A skeleton clock, John Smith and Sons, Clerkenwell London, double fusee, striking, with the York Minster frame, ca 1865, height 21". \$2,860

A skeleton clock, Wm. F. Smith, Handsworth, double fusee, striking, Gothic style similar to the previous clock, ca 1870, height 19". \$2,860

A longcase clock, Elliott, 9 tubes, 3 tunes, mahogany case, good condition, ca 1900, height 96". \$5,225

An English bracket clock, signed Mappin Bros, Regent St. on the

See *AUCTION*, page 6

TRUSTED'S PATENT REPEATER

By Tom Spittler (OH)

Two years ago a request for information came from Chapter 159 member Dietrich Klein of Florida. He wanted to know more about a small repeater/alarm clock with a label and signed movement reading "Trusted's Patent Alarm Wm Bartleet Birmingham". One month later another uncased movement surfaced — Trusted's

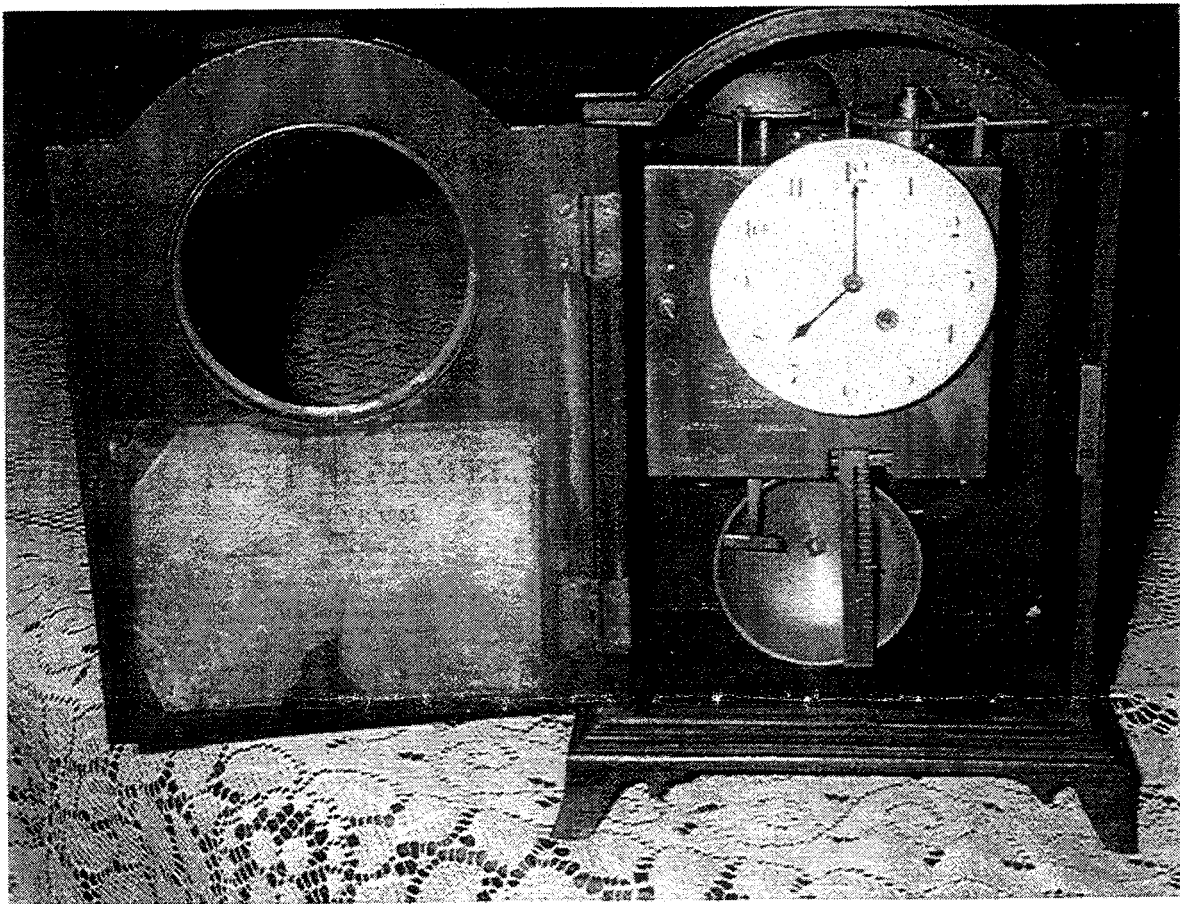
Repeater with Alarum.

On going to bed, wind up the Time-piece, move the figured slide to the right till the brass Index points to the same Hour and Quarter, as is shewn by the Time-piece.

On waking, draw the white Button as far as it will go, loose it and it will strike the Hour and Quarter required.

The clock is small, standing only 8½ inches short. The mahogany case is banded with boxwood and has an inlaid door typical of the English Sheraton period. It stands upon nicely formed French style bracket feet.

Power is provided by what looks like a conventional fusee watch movement hidden behind the dial. Two of the three examined movements were verge, and one a rack lever. The movements have the center arbor extended to the rear and to this extension is



Patent Alarm again. Finally yet another Chapter 159 member showed me a complete clock with case label intact and reading:

Directions for Using the Patent

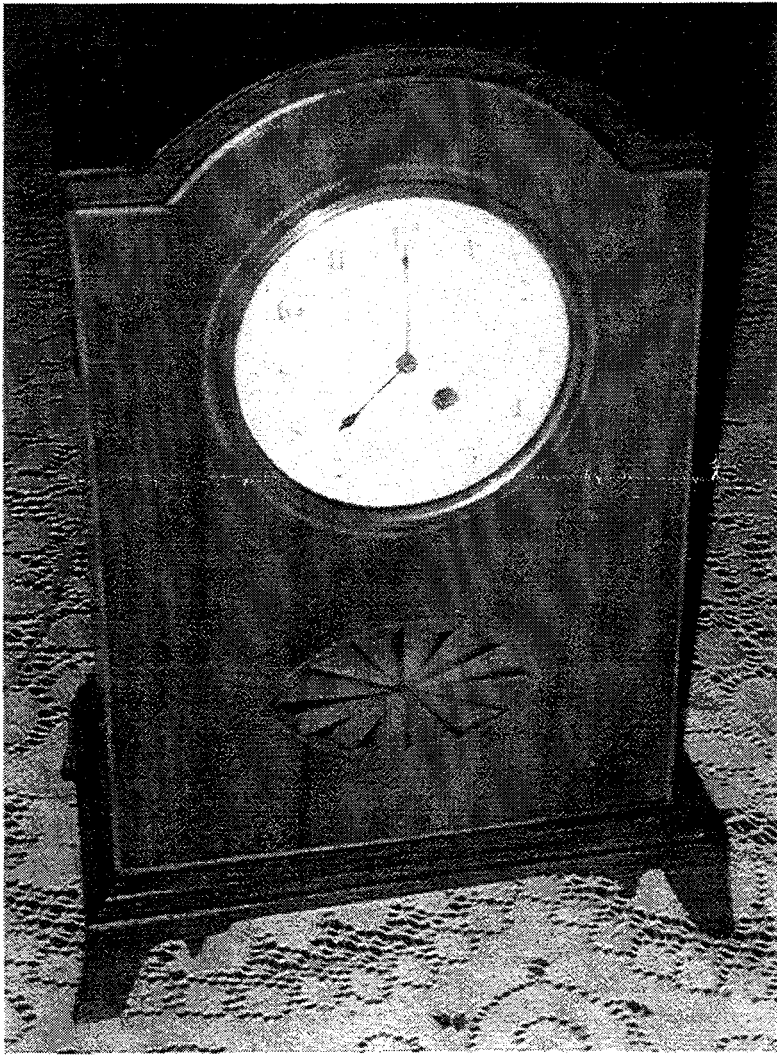
When the Alarum is wanted, move the small blued Index which is in the slide to the Time you wish to rise and draw the yellow Button to wind it up.

*William Bartleet, Birmingham
Patent #2148, 1796*

attached a friction pinion which engages a sliding rack in the repeater/alarm movement.

I must stop here and state that the movement, although complex, is of excellent quality.

See Trusted, page 6



TRUSTED, from page 5

It is built almost to fine watch standards and is packed with plates, barrels, flies, gear trains, etc. But back to its operation.

The sliding rack is visible in front of the bell below the dial. On this rack is engraved a time scale which one slides up or down to match the time on the clock dial. Then a small steel alarm index on the rack is moved until it is next to the time at which you wish the alarm to ring. There are two pull cords, one on either side of the clock. When one has managed to set the sliding rack to time and the alarm index on the sliding rack

to the alarm ring time, one pulls the right hand cord to arm the alarm. The fusee movement will pull the rack up until the alarm index trips the alarm, and the bottom bell rings until the cord is rewound to its end.

But hold on — the clock is a repeater too. At any time after the sliding rack is set to time, a cord on the left can be pulled to cause the clock to strike the hours on the lower bell followed by the quarters 1, 2 or 3 on the upper bell in the top of the case. The quarters are silent during the first fifteen minutes after each hour.

All in all, a most interesting clock, but what about Trusted and Wm. Bartleet? Trusted patented his repeater in 1796. He must have allowed Bartleet of Birmingham to produce the clock. Although the case and the repeater movement are signed, the timekeeping movement is not. Due to its complexity it must have been expensive to make. I have found no reference to Wm. Bartleet.

This lack of information from Britain and the fact that I've found three in America in a short two months leads me to speculate that these might have been made for the American market. The clocks date from about 1820. The case label and the splayed "French" feet are very much like the American pillar and scroll, another 1820's clock design. It is very unusual to find a case label in an English clock.

I would like to hear from any of you who may have information concerning Trusted or Bartleet, or if you have a Trusted's Patent Repeater. ☺

AUCTION, from page 4

silvered chapter ring, triple fusee chiming quarter hours on a nest of 8 bells, ebonized case, ca 1890, height 26" \$2,970

A longcase clock, Wm. Liprot, London, 8-day, brass dial, nicely proportioned oak case, ca 1770, height 93". \$2,530

A bracket clock, triple fusee, large movement, 9" dial, Westminster chimes on straight steel rods, Regency style mahogany case, ca 1860, height 23". \$1,430

(Prices include a 10% buyer's premium. There is no sales tax in New Hampshire.) ☺

(MORE) BOOKS I USE

By Brian Stabler (NJ)

In response to our Number 9, June 1996 issue, you had asked members to volunteer some useful book titles. Despite your having nine full shelves and apart from Brian Loones' various books, you may wish to offer the following titles to our chapter membership:

- *The Longcase Clock* by Eric Bruton, 2nd edition, published by Charles Scribner Sons, New York
- *The Grandfather Clock* by Ernest L. Edwardes, 2nd edition, published by John Sherratt & Son, Altrincham, Cheshire, UK

Neither deal with out-of-reach Knibbs and Tompions, nor are they so-called coffee table books.

Concerning English watches, I enjoy re-reading the following. It deals more with the type of watch still obtainable in England and at affordable prices, at say the Bermondsey Market and at Camden Passage.

- *The Englishman's Watch* by Robert Kemp, published in 1979

I found a happy hunting ground at the Bermondsey Market, thanks entirely to the chapter newsletter. That's got to be worth at least 10 years annual subscriptions! ☺

Thanks for your letter, Brian, and double thanks for your final comment.

-Editor

A CHAPTER PROJECT



Stuart Kelley and your Editor have decided to develop a slide/tape program for the NAWCC National covering English Bracket Clocks from 1679 to 1900.

This will be a general overview of style and mechanical changes during those years. If you have interesting clocks, or just ideas that you'd like considered for this please call me. We also need good slides (clock/dial/backplate) which you are willing to let us include (anonymously) in the show. Please help.

Doug Cowan
110 Central Terrace
Cincinnati OH 45215
513-821-756

EDITOR, from page 1

go on record as knowing how to do this for fear of: a) somehow encouraging someone to make a bad purchase and being blamed for that, or b) finding fault with a watch which the owner believes to be genuine. Fred has handled this challenge nicely.

It is of course well known that many so called Tompions are fakes made to capitalize upon his fame — even during his lifetime! These are now valuable in their own right, as period time-pieces. Tompion's shop produced at least 14,000 watches of many degrees of complexity and finish so identification is not easy. Nonetheless, I'd like to do what we can — and if you're around

See **EDITOR**, page 9

MORE ON CALEDONIAN REGISTERED

By Tom Spittler (OH)

Two interesting issues concerning the Caledonian Registered movement have recently come to light. We must thank Snowden Taylor for both items. As a quick review, the Caledonian Registered movement is found in Anglo American wall clocks. Made between approximately 1855 and 1900, the movement has shaped plates much like some Seth Thomas ones. We do not know where or by whom these were made.

The first point that Snowden makes is that we have overlooked the obvious. If the movements are British this should mean that *Caledonian* is a registered trademark and should be found in British trademark lists of the period. Can any member access this data registry by computer or mail, searching for the keywords *Caledonian* and *Caledonian Registered*? Snowden's second point concerns the fact that there is another movement that shares some of the Caledonian's characteristics. Shown on page 117 of Tyler's *American Clocks for the Collector* is a similar but smaller shelf clock movement stamped Fattorini & Sons, Bradford. It is suggested by Mr. Tyler that the movement might have been made by the British United Clock Co. of Birmingham (1885-1909). If anyone has a catalog of the B.U.C. Co. picturing its movements, we'd like to see it. Anyone else have clues to the Caledonian Registered movement? ☺

YOUR PUBLISHER

By Paul Odendahl (LA)

Sounds like a letter from the president or a phrase from an annual report: "Your Company...", "your directors...", but — "Your Publisher"? Why?

Yes, I am your publisher. And this is your newsletter.

Okay, but who cares? What does he do anyhow? (I'll tell you about that later.)

The purpose of this article is twofold. The first is to tell you how you might be able to help improve the newsletter. Or even help create it. The second purpose is to tell you what goes on in this den of information and juggling called publishing.



Improvement. Almost anything can stand improving. Perhaps you noticed something that could be done better in the newsletter, like making it easier to read, or perhaps more of this or less of that. Perhaps you have something to say but are loathe to give it expression because you think you "can't write". Well, perish that thought. Do you remember when and where you got your last clock? Your first? How easy it was to fix the one that gave trouble after you finally figured out how simple it was? Or maybe how complex? Can you share the snatches of history that are scratched on the backs of dials or plates? Do you have a problem with a clock or a need for historical information? Maybe exposing such to the other members via a short article

in the BHT might yield help. You don't have to be a skilled writer. Jot down your thoughts. They can be in outline form. The Editor will edit. The Publisher's computer has a spell checker. You can't lose. And you'll find it exciting, I'm sure, to see yourself in print. Think of Reginald Bunthorne in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience* who says

"Come walk up and purchase (write us) with avidity,

Overcome your diffidence and natural timidity..."

One improvement that YP can think of is the addition of pictures. Photos, drawings, sketches, copies of old manuscripts — all can lend interest. Just be sure that anything you copy is not copyrighted (or if it is, that you have permission to use it). In publishing lingo these are called graphics. One graphic that might be easy to include with anything you submit is your picture. Your photo doesn't have to be professional and can be black and white, or color. Send a group picture which includes you (tell us which one you are) and we'll crop it so only you show. Fear not if you think your image is too small. We'll enlarge. To set an example YP attaches his photo. I'll admit it makes me feel as if I'm talking person to person with you.



It would be nice if you could also make a one- or two-sentence note about your horological interest or your background. As another example,

YP's is at the end of this article.

What does YP do? Lick stamps and run to the postoffice? Not quite. Sit down and type all this gibberish? Well, kind of.

YP gets his stuff from the Editor after the Editor does things among which is try to put together the right amount of stuff to just fill a 6-page newsletter and YP takes this opportunity to publicly compliment the Editor on being very good at that.

The major constraint to the size of the newsletter is postage. The 6 pages in an envelope can be mailed first class in the US for 32¢.

When YP receives the stuff from the Editor it is in various forms which include typed 8½x11 paper, typed european A4 paper, photocopies of various sizes, loose pictures or clippings, and things stapled or pasted to other things.

YP puts all this on his desk and goes into a trance. Eventually light comes dimly and YP realizes that the Editor was right: it will all fit onto 6 pages. There being no reason to dally further, YP begins typing. And experimenting. And moving. And re-typing...

It takes about 40 hours to compose each 6-page issue of BHT. Then I'm not finished yet, but it's time to take the finished page originals to the printer. While the printer is doing his thing, the labels, which came along from headquarters in Columbia in the nick of time, must be stuck onto the envelopes and

See YP, page 9

YP, from page 5

the envelopes must be sorted for destination country. This takes about an hour for a quantity of approximately 200.

Back from the printer the finished 6-page copies must be folded. This takes an hour. Another hour each for franking and stuffing. A half hour each for sealing (I don't lick, I have a moistener), and for paperwork. The final step is to put the rubber banded packs of 25 envelopes into a box for the postman to pick up. That puts your newsletter to bed and YP takes a drink.

I believe we are all technical minded so here is a list of the equipment used to publish your BHT.

PC: 166 MHz Pentium with
2 gigs HD and 32 megs
RAM

MS Publisher running
under Windows 95

6X CD-ROM drive
Printer: Deskjet 855C
Scanner: Scanjet 4C
Copier: PC20

Two or three red pencils

You might have noticed that BHT9 was the first modest attempt at the use of color. Color is expensive so YP decided to add a little spot color done by hand. To give you an example, just one side of one page of your newsletter, printed in full color (like a photograph) would add about \$1 to the printing cost of each newsletter, which now costs (without color) about 50¢ per newsletter. It seems that for us to use color, or even to expand the size of the basic newsletter we would need a benefactor or a tooth fairy. Yes, I know that this is an expanded 10-page issue and we did it without a benefactor,

but it might be an infrequent treat. The Editor calls those shots.

Finally, to the setting in which your newsletter is published. I must say that it is comfortable but not idyllic and there are certain perils to deal with. For the most part the activity of publishing is sedentary but here, in this setting, YP has developed of necessity a remarkable agility for self-protection. The trees are hung with Spanish moss which frequently must be dodged and brushed aside when entering and exiting the building. It's not unsanitary but it tickles. Then inside there are real cobwebs and spiders have been known to dangle right before my view.

Sometimes alligators gnaw on the underground lines. You can tell they're there because you can hear crackling on the phone. And they are the ruination of fax transmissions.



Various creatures make their appearances on the desktop from time to time. I try to ignore them or slap them away but sometimes they sneak by. Then I have to leap up out of my chair clutching a handful of papers, to get out of the way. Why there was even one time when a miniature waterbird walked across the fresh ink of one of my originals, headed for the edge of the page but turned around and walked back into the ink. I flicked him off but I didn't have time to clean up the page.

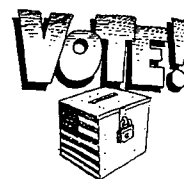
Now that I have revealed the details of publishing your newsletter, I have one more thing to add. It is to say that there are two rewards — two pleasures arising from the job.

One is the pleasure of accomplishing the finished product. The other is the real pleasure of seeing the thoughtful and interesting material which you take the trouble to send in. I know I am in good company. ☺

Paul Odendahl, aka "YP", had the good fortune in 1970 to discover a mentor with an appreciation of British clocks. It's a disease that he has never been able to shake.

EDITOR, from page 7

for a time you do get offers. I've had six Tompion watches offered to me over the years, only one of which I felt was genuine. So let's try this. Please send me just one identification tip regarding Tompion watches. I'll summarize them, with adequate disclaimers, and publish them anonymously. Collectors need this knowledge! ☺



NEXT FEBRUARY
PULL OUT YOUR BALLOT
FROM THE FEBRUARY
ISSUE OF THE "BULLETIN"
FILL IT OUT AND MAIL IT

NEXT MEETING

Wednesday, February 19, 1997

or

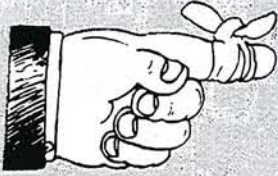
Thursday, February 20, 1997

at the Orlando Regional Meeting.

Please check the schedule upon your arrival



UNBEKNOWNST TO OUR EDITOR, DOUG COWAN, YOUR PUBLISHER FOUND THIS EXTRA SPACE AND ADDED HIS 2¢ OF SUPPORT FOR DOUG'S FORTHCOMING ELECTION BY PASTING THIS NOTICE HERE ↓



**HELP ELECT DOUG COWAN
SECOND VP OF THE NAWCC.**

**REMEMBER TO VOTE THE BALLOT
IN NEXT FEBRUARY'S BULLETIN.**

If you enjoy your Chapter 159 membership and your BHT issues, just think of what Doug could do as a National officer.

NEWS, from page 1

Membership has risen back to about 220 and our last general meeting at the NAWCC national convention was attended by almost 100 members and guests. They heard an excellent talk by Bob Butler on the evolution of English dial timepieces.

This is the dues reminder issue. Many of you are prepaid -- don't worry, I've kept track of you and will include a note with this issue if appropriate. ☺

-Doug Cowan

MART

MART ADS are free to members and should pertain to British or Anglo-American horology.

FOR SALE. Two early clocks by Charles Clay of London, ca 1730-1750. For details of these clocks please contact Park Shaw, 2809 Chanate SW, Albuquerque NM 87105, phone 505-877-0538.

WANTED. Clocks and watches by any *GARD* maker. Henry and William worked in Exeter during 1770 and 1790. Contact Bob Gard, 6 Upton Ave., N. Reading MA 01864, phone day 617-442-1000, night 508-664-0419, FAX 617-427-1707.

WANTED. Who in our Chapter 159 works on English pair case fusee watches? I need to have one put back in good running order, if possible. Stu Rein, 6113 Ridgeline Dr., Mt. Airy, MD 21771.

(Editor's note: I have recommended Fred Powell (VT) to Stu, but recognize that Fred will accept only a limited number of clients each year.)

YES, IT'S DUES TIME FOR 1997

HELP THE TREASURER'S PEACE OF MIND!

Send \$10 (US) for 2 year's membership and please do it now



Send to: Doug Cowan, 110 Central Terrace, Cincinnati OH 45215

(Of course we'll be glad of \$5 for one year if you're just not sure, but experience shows that people forget when it's only \$5)

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