

Tic Talk Times



October 2006
Vol. 26, No. 3

Newsletter of Orange County Chapter 69 of the
National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors

Meeting Minutes, Sept. 1, 2006

Carry On

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 PM by Bob Linkenhoker. The members welcomed guests Glenn and Sarah Downen.

It was moved and seconded to accept the August minutes as published in the Tic Talk Times. Motion carried.

The next board meeting will be held at the home of Bob and Cora Lee Linkenhoker on Monday November 6, 2006.

Phyllis Adams volunteered to take the minutes at the October meeting.



Roy Irick showed the front glass access in a "one piece case" carriage clock

Les Lesovski reported that Roy Crowe has been moved to the College Hospital at 10802 College Place in Cerritos. It is located behind the Home Depot on Alondra. The telephone numbers are 562/924-9581 or 714/826-2140.

continued on page 2

This month

All Hands on Deck

DeCarle defines a Deck Watch as: *A precision watch used on board ship. Usually of large size (18 to 24 lignes) and contained in a wooden box, not dissimilar to the Box Chronometer but much smaller.*

So now that you have that picture, come to our October

meeting and find out how this timepiece came into existence.

Chapter president Doug Adams will share the results of his

research into the evolution of the deck watch and its importance in maritime navigation.

Back by Popular Demand!

Roy Irick, who gave our September program on carriage clocks, was asked how to determine the value or price of clocks. Roy recognized how important this is for both buyers and sellers but needed more time to give a thoughtful answer. This month, Roy has prepared some answers for our Beginners' Corner! Roy will explain how he uses eBay and other sources to come up with pricing estimates and will give recent examples to illustrate the method and results that can be achieved.



President's Message

Directors and Directions

We are rapidly approaching our upcoming 2006 elections for the Chapter 69 Board of Directors in the November meeting. This Board is the group that ensures that our NAWCC Chapter provides the environment for sustaining the knowledge and art of horology that is so important to all of us.

About half of the Board members' terms have expired and we need to put up a slate of candidates to replace them. Charles Register is heading up the nominating committee and will be putting together this slate. We will also be soliciting nominations from the membership at our October meeting. I encourage all members to step forward and provide new energy and thought to the Board. This chapter belongs to all of its members, and it is our fellow members that collectively do the things that make our chapter what it is.

Over the past year Ray Brown has arranged the various high quality meeting programs, many of them live programs. Woody Woodson has made sure that the doors are open for our meetings as well as chair the annual Goodtyme Supermart that is the life blood of our trading and fiscal solvency. Ellie Clark has ensured that there are refreshments and door prizes at the meetings. Bob Linkenhoker has been looking after

continued on page 3

Meeting Minutes *(from page 1)*

Dave announced that he brought advertisements for our 2-hour mart in November to pass out at other chapter meetings. Dave also has free coupons to attend one of our meetings for distribution at antique stores, clock shops or wherever watch/clock collectors may congregate. Members are requested to pass these out.

The members thanked Julie Lesovsky for providing the evenings refreshments.

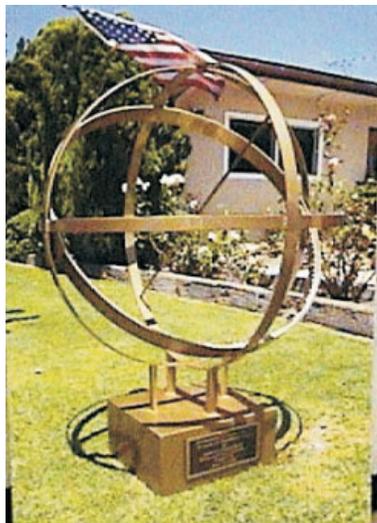
Bob announced the upcoming events:

- September 17 – Chapter 4 Merrimart in Bellflower, CA
- October 28 – Chapter 116 mart at Arcadia senior center
- November 16-18 – Del Mar Regional at fair grounds
- February 2&3 – LA Regional; mart to be open to the general public on Saturday
- June 6&7, 2007 – National in Chattanooga, Tennessee

Bob turned over the meeting to President Doug Adams.

For the Beginners Corner this month Dave Weisbart presented “Building a Movement Test Stand.” Dave explained that the “Thursday effect” is due to the fact that people typically wind their clocks on the weekend so that by Thursday the weights have dropped to the point where their period of swing is the same as that of the pendulum. As the energy is transmitted through the stand from the pendulum to the weights, the weights begin to swing contrary to the pendulum and this could cause the clock to stop.

Dave passed out plans for building a test stand for grandfather clocks which is about 4 feet tall. The top section is held on with screws but the rest is put together with glue and nails thus is quite strong. Tops can be made for large movements, thinner movements such as Vienna regulators and even cuckoo clocks. Dave suggests installing leveling feet into the base of the stand.



The main program for the evening was a live presentation entitled “Carriage Clocks” by Roy Irick.



Roy has collected carriage clocks for twenty five years and explained that a carriage clock is one powered by a spring and built for traveling therefore something other than a pendulum is necessary. A clock thought to be the earliest to be powered

by a spring and to have some type of balance wheel was made in 1525. In the 1600’s and 1700’s there were what are known as coach clocks and watches. Today a carriage clock is one that usually has a brass base and 4 corner pillars made of brass forming a brass frame. This frame holds 4 glass panels forming the sides of the case. The top will usually be of brass with a small window to view the escapement and will include a carrying handle.

There are many types of carriage clocks starting with time-only, which is often referred to as a timepiece rather than a clock. Then there are time and alarm or time and strike, followed by repeaters which have a button to push to repeat the strike. Then came petite sonnerie and grand sonnerie which could be a combination of petite, grand or even silent.

Paul Garnier is said to be the father of the carriage clock of today as he was the first to produce carriage clocks on a production line. In 1835 – 1840 he produced what is known as Garnier #1. Roy displayed a number of carriage clocks from his collection. These included an example of champlève in which some of the brass on the case is gouged out then filled with vitreous powder and fired. A calendar clock was also shown and Roy speculated that perhaps someday a perpetual calendar carriage clock will be produced. Roy showed us his giant clock which weighs 12.7 pounds – not something to carry in your pocket. In contrast another carriage clocks weighs in at 9.5 ounces.



For those interested in carriage clocks, Roy suggests obtaining a book, now out of print, by Allix and Bonnet. A history of carriage clocks by Roberts would also be handy to have.

Show and Tell featured a Heuer stop watch as shown by Charles Register (*above*). Charles also had a Hamilton ‘Piping Rock’ which is the baseball commemorative of the

1928 World Series champs. Phyllis Adams displayed a hand painted plaque from Holland.



Larry Squires displayed a picture of the finished Garden Grove sphere which will be displayed by the city (*opposite, bottom left*). Doug Adams brought a carriage clock that he had purchased from Lloyd Porter and a Huygens watch with a two train key wound movement with a seconds jump hand. Doug also displayed an E. Howard watch from the 1860's with a key wound and set movement.



Watches of this type are not of a standard size therefore the cases are unique.

Doug brought a later E. Howard watch which has the trademark Howard umbrella hands.

Roy Irick displayed the chaff-cutter escapement on one of his carriage clocks.

Door prizes were won by Pete Bowers, Bill Goltman and Mark Tennyson.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 PM.

A fine example of German clockmaking. Schlenker & Kienzle

Jacob Kienzle (1859-1935) partnered with his father-in-law, Christian Schlenker and his brother-in-law, Carl Johannes Schlenker to form the firm Schlenker and Kienzle in 1883.

This Freeswinger is one of their most elaborately designed wall clocks. The eight-day brass movement has a dead beat escapement and strikes the half-hour on a gong.



President's Message (from page 1)

our finances as well as offering his extensive experience to keep our group operating smoothly. Cora Lee Linkenhoker has been looking after membership. Phyllis Adams has been writing the Bulletin reports that some of us value so much. Dave Weisbart publishes the newsletter, the highest grade publication I've seen yet in our NAWCC organization. Derald Kleim keeps everyone up to date on what is happening in our group. As both ex-president and librarian, Charles Register provides wisdom and insight.

Without these dedicated Board members, our group would not function the way it does. The annual NAWCC surveys show that Chapter 69 is one of the most vibrant groups in NAWCC. In addition to keeping our group functioning on a monthly basis, the Board also is responsible for promoting horology in the local community and drawing new membership. Again, I encourage our membership to share in making this happen. The Board is a very congenial group that helps each other to make our tasks easy and a team effort.

Douglas Adams
President, Chapter 69

From the NAWCC web site

European Clock Production

In the mid 19th century, as inexpensive mass-produced clocks from America entered European markets, European clockmakers adopted comparably modern production techniques in an effort to remain competitive. In general, European mass production firms produced a smaller number of clocks than American firms, but their products were often of a notably higher quality than the average American production piece.

The English horological tradition was one of significant mechanical and artistic achievement. London had been one of the world's most prominent clockmaking centers since the late 17th century. After the Industrial Revolution, English clockmaking modernized gradually, but not to the point where British products could compete with the German and American imports that were flowing into England. However, England did remain the world's primary source for marine chronometers until World War II.

In the early 1800s, French clockmakers began implementing modern production methods, particularly in the manufacture of movements. French cases of the period were often richly detailed and ornate, requiring the skills of one or more artisans. By the mid 19th century, a factory-driven carriage clock industry had emerged in the north of France and its products and other timekeepers were popular exports, especially to England and Austria.

**DATED MEETING NOTICE
PLEASE DO NOT DELAY**

Orange County Chapter No. 69
c/o Cora Lee Linkenhoker
7186 Calico Cir.
Corona, CA 92881

The National
**ASSOCIATION OF
WATCH & CLOCK
Collectors, Inc.**



Our Next Meeting: Friday, October 6, 2006

Program:

LIVE PRESENTATION
"Evolution of the
Deck Watch"
by Doug Adams

Beginner's Corner Mini-Seminar:

"Determining a clock's value" by Roy Irick

Show & Tell:

Horological items beginning with the letter "T" and "J" or deck watches

Board Meeting:

No board meeting this month

Time: 7:00 – Doors open
8:00 – General Meeting

Admission: \$4.00 – General
\$6.00 – Couples

Location: Acacia Grove Masonic Lodge
11270 Acacia Parkway
(in the Civic Center)
Garden Grove, CA

