



The National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, Inc.

# Philadelphia Chapter One

*Chartered November 1, 1943*

The next Chapter One Meeting will be held on:

**December 4, 2016 at the  
Williamson Banquet and Event Center  
500 Blair Mill Rd., Horsham, Pa. 19044  
(215-675-5454)**

## **The Speakers for the Dec. 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting:**

**The Luncheon Speaker is Fred White, President of AWCI. His topic will be: “Pocket Watch Restoration.”**

**The Workshop Presenter will be Mark Heist. His topic will be: “The Use of Epilaume, a chemical also called Fix O Drop” It is used to prevent the spread of oil in watches.**

**Silent Auction:** Bring in those items you really don't need and convert them into cash. This can be done very easily and cheaply on our **Silent Auction Table** or on our one or **Two Item Sales Table**.



# Registration for the Meeting: December 4, 2016

Advanced Registration (All participants must pay these entrance fees to the MART)

NAWCC Member/ Spouse / Guest \$18.00 per person # \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$18.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Member's Child (Age 5 - 17) \$9.00 per child # \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$9.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I WILL STAY FOR LUNCH \_\_\_\_\_ I WILL NOT STAY FOR LUNCH \_\_\_\_\_

MART TABLE: \$20.00 EACH # \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$20.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

EARLY BIRD (This fee is in addition to the \$18.00 /person entrance fee)

1 or 2 Members only + Spouse or Children \$15.00 # \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$15.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Names for the Badges (Please Print Clearly)

1) \_\_\_\_\_ NAWCC # \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_ NAWCC # \_\_\_\_\_

I WOULD LIKE TO SIGN UP FOR THE "One Day Class" \$15.00/person \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter One Membership Dues 9/1/2016 to 8/31/2017 \$10.00 per year \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: David Gorrell 1179 Dicus Mill Rd. Millersville, Md. 21108

By filling out this form the payee/s agree to adhere to all Chapter One NAWCC, Inc., Mart Room Rules and By Laws.

## Meeting Schedule:

### Saturday Dec. 3<sup>th</sup>: “One Day Class -”

Starts at 10:30 ends at 4:00PM

### Sunday December 4<sup>th</sup>: General Meeting

7:30 A.M. Registration Opens –

7:30 to 8:30 A.M. -- Mart Room set up Table Holders &  
Early Birds Only

8:30 A.M. -- Mart Room opens to all other registered  
participants

10:30 – Workshop Mark Heist – **“Use of Epilaume in watch  
repair”**

12:00 -- Noon Mart Room Closes. No Security, the Mart Room  
must be cleared

1-1:45 Luncheon Speaker Fred White – **“Pocket Watch  
Restoration”**

## Baselworld

If you are fond of or even vaguely interested in watches these days, one of the first things you must put onto your “Bucket List” is a trip to Baselworld. This is, I am told, an experience that is never to be forgotten. For those of you who

have been living under a rock for the past 84 years, **Baselworld**, once called the Swiss Watch Show (circa 1931), is the biggest watch and jewelry show in Europe. Here every year the watch manufacturers of the world gather and show off their latest models. You can see and buy the most innovative, and most expensive watches in the world. In 2016, there were 1,500 dealers and 150,000 attendees. This is a significant show by anybody's measurement.

The show, held in Basel Switzerland every spring in March, is a wonder to behold. It has its own "free App" for those of us who are techy enough to operate such things. The App will tell you where the various vendors are located, where the hottest items are on sale, and anything and everything you need to know about the show, and probably a great deal more than you had bargained for.

There is also a "Free Daily Newspaper" delivered each morning to all of the major hotels, and buses. Copies can even be found on the Swiss version of the "water taxis". In this publication, produced by professional journalists, you can follow the activities of the stars, celebrities and very rich as they peruse the merchandise. You can also find out who bought what and for how much.

Despite the glitz and glamour there are some truly astounding watches to be viewed there. The manufacturers all try to outdo each other. One amazing watch produced by a Japanese company, the Eco-Drive One, is without a doubt the thinnest watch ever made. The movement is only 1.0 mm thick. The watch, complete in its case, is only 2.98 mm thick - in fact it is thinner than its band. This is an actual sized picture of the

## Eco Drive One.



Another equally fascinating watch was the Ressence Type 5 B, which is a diver's watch that guarantees its waterproof capabilities, because the entire movement, dial included, is encased in 37.5 ml of oil. This oil also is an added advantage to the



diver in that it cancels out what is referred to as TIR ( Total Internal Reflection). This problem in traditional diver's watches forces the diver to view the dial straight on, otherwise the dial, due to refraction in the water, turns into a mirror. In short, the oil allows the diver to view the watch from any angle. You will also notice that it has no winding stem. The watch back is the setting mechanism, it is designed with a new system that both sets the watch and locks the back and compresses the waterproofing gasket.

A third watch, the Omega Speed Master touts a moon dial so precise and so accurately drawn that you can see, under magnification of course, the foot prints of Neil Armstrong in the Sea of Tranquility.

These are only a few of the hundreds of newly designed and innovative watches featured at this truly remarkable watch show.

So, if this March 23<sup>rd</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> you has nothing better to do, hop a flight to Basel, Switzerland and treat yourself to the Horological trip of a lifetime. Be prepared to see some of the most astonishing watches and some of the world's most astounding people. Oh, and don't forget to take your credit cards and check books - the prices of these treasures are, as you can well imagine, very high. The tickets can be purchased online from their "Baselworld 2017" website. The one day entrance fee is only 60.00CHF (Swiss Francs) or at only 150.00CHF you can gain entrance for all seven days. I hope to see you there.

## **History of Daylight Saving Time — DST.** **On November 6 we, in the U. S., moved our clocks** **and watches back to Eastern Standard Time.**

DST normally adds 1 hour to standard time with the purpose of making better use of daylight and conserving energy. This means that the sunrise and sunset are one hour later, on the clock, than the day before.

### **First Used in Canada in 1908**

In July, 1908, Thunder Bay in Ontario, Canada became the first location to use DST. Other locations in Canada were also early to introduce Daylight Saving bylaws.

On April 23, 1914, Regina in Saskatchewan, Canada implemented DST. The cities of Winnipeg and Brandon in Manitoba followed on April 24, 1916. According to the April 3, 1916, edition of the Manitoba Free Press, Daylight Saving Time in Regina "proved so popular that bylaw now brings it into effect automatically".

## **Germany First Country to Use DST**

Germany became the first country to introduce DST when clocks were turned ahead 1 hour on April 30, 1916. The rationale was to minimize the use of artificial lighting to save fuel for the war effort during World War I.

The idea was quickly followed by the United Kingdom and many other countries, including France. Many of them reverted back to standard time after World War I, until the next World War DST made its return in most of Europe.

## **Benjamin Franklin**

American inventor and politician Benjamin Franklin wrote an essay called “An Economical Project for Diminishing the Cost of Light” to the editor of The Journal of Paris in 1784. In the essay, he suggested, although jokingly, that Parisians could economize candle usage by getting people out of bed earlier in the morning, making use of the natural morning light instead.

## **Hudson and Willett**

In 1895, New Zealand scientist George Vernon Hudson presented a paper to the Wellington Philosophical Society, proposing a two-hour shift forward in October and a two-hour shift back in March. There was interest in the idea, but it was never followed through.

In 1905, independently from Hudson, British builder William Willett suggested setting the clocks ahead 20 minutes on each of the four Sundays in April, and switching them back by the same amount on each of the four Sundays in September, a total of eight time switches per year.

## **First Daylight Saving Bill**

Willetts Daylight Saving plan caught the attention of Member of Parliament, Robert Pearce, who introduced a bill to the House of Commons in February 1908. The first Daylight Saving Bill was drafted in 1909, presented to Parliament several times and examined by a select committee. However, the idea was opposed by many, especially farmers, so the bill was never made into a law. Willett died in 1915, the year before the United Kingdom started using DST in May 1916.

## **DST in the United States**

In the US, “Fast Time” as it was called then, was first introduced in 1918 when President Woodrow Wilson signed it into law to support the war effort during World War I. The initiative was sparked by Robert Garland, a Pittsburgh industrialist who had encountered the idea in the UK. Today he is often called the “Father of Daylight Saving”.

Only seven months, later the seasonal time change was repealed. However, some cities, including Pittsburgh, Boston, and New York, continued to use it until President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted year-round DST in the United States in 1942.

## **War Time DST**

Year-round DST, also called “War Time”, was in force during World War II, from February 9, 1942, to September 30, 1945, in the US and Canada. During this time, the US time zones were called “Eastern War Time”, “Mountain War Time”, “Central War Time”, and “Pacific War Time”. After the surrender of Japan in mid-August 1945, the time zones were re-labeled “Peace Time”.

The UK applied “Double Summer Time” during World War II by setting the clocks two hours ahead of GMT during the summer and one hour ahead of GMT during the winter.

## **US Uniform Time Act of 1966**

From 1945 to 1966 there were no uniform rules for DST in the US and it caused widespread confusion especially for trains, buses, and the broadcasting industry. The Uniform Time Act of 1966 was established by Congress. It stated that DST would begin on the last Sunday of April and end on the last Sunday of October. However, states still had the ability to be exempt from DST by passing a state ordinance.

## **Modern DST History in the US**

The US Congress extended DST to a period of ten months in 1974 and eight months in 1975, in hopes to save energy following the 1973 oil embargo. The trial period showed that DST saved the energy equivalent of 10,000 barrels of oil each day, but DST still proved to be controversial. Many complained that the dark winter mornings endangered the lives of children going to school.

## **Energy Policy Act of 2005**

After the energy crisis was over in 1976, the DST schedule in the US was revised several times throughout the years. From 1987 to 2006, the country observed DST for about seven months each year. The current schedule was introduced in 2007 and follows the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which extended the period by about one month. Today, DST starts on the second Sunday in March and ends on the first Sunday in November

*Not everyone agrees with or appreciates these biannual changes in the time. Some folks benefit, as these*

***incidents attest, while others are injured or inconvenienced by the gain or loss of an hour each year.***

A man, born just after 12:00 a.m. DST, circumvented the Vietnam War draft by using a daylight-saving time loophole.

When drafted, he argued that standard time, not DST, was the official time for recording births in his state of Delaware in the year of his birth. Thus, under official standard time he was born on the previous day--that day had a much higher draft lottery number, allowing him to avoid the draft.



Another incident where DST was an advantage was on September 1999. The West Bank was on Daylight Saving Time while Israel had just switched back to standard time. West Bank terrorists prepared time bombs and smuggled them to their Israeli counterparts, who misunderstood the time on the bombs. As the bombs were being planted, they exploded--one hour too early--killing three terrorists instead of the intended victims--two busloads of innocent passengers.

Another instance where DST was believed to be help in keeping children safe was the early 2000's when it was noticed that, Daylight deaths are four times higher on Halloween than on any other night of the year. A new law to extend DST to the first Sunday in November took effect in 2007, with the purpose of providing trick-or-treaters more light so more safety from traffic accidents. For decades, candy manufacturers lobbied for a Daylight Saving Time extension to Halloween, as many of the young trick-or-treaters gathering candy are not allowed out after dark, and thus an added hour of light means a big

holiday treat for the candy industry. Anecdotally, the 2007 switch may not have had much effect, as it appeared that children simply waited until dark to go trick-or-treating.

There were also times when DST proved to be extremely costly, for example widespread confusion was created during the 1950s and 1960s when each U.S. locality could start and end Daylight Saving Time as it desired. One year, 23 different pairs of DST start and end dates were used in Iowa alone. For exactly five weeks each year, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were not on the same time as Washington D.C., Cleveland, or Baltimore--but Chicago was. And, on one Ohio to West Virginia bus route, passengers had to change their watches seven times in 35 miles! The situation led to millions of dollars in costs to several industries, especially those involving transportation and communications. Extra railroad timetables alone cost the today's equivalent of over \$12 million per year.

**Dues for the 2016--2017 year were due on  
September 1, 2016.**

**You can mail in your \$10.00 dues or you can include them in your December Meeting Registration.**

***If you haven't paid your dues for this year you will no longer receive the Newsletter nor will you be able to advance register for Meetings or reserve Mart Tables.***



## What's Wrong With This Repair:

This unfortunate repairperson was cursed with a broken Verge. Most likely he or she tried

to adjust the drops by bending the verge without heat treating it first.

Verges are very, hard, it will not tolerate bending without first being softened. This is done by heating it to cherry red and allowing it to cool slowly. Once the verge has been softened the corrections to the verge can be carried out. It is important to note that the middle part of the verge near the saddle is generally soft enough so that minor adjustments can be made by bending in that area. If, however, one needs to adjust the impulse faces, the softening process is mandatory.

Once the adjustments are completed the verge then must be re-hardened, by once again heating the verge to cherry red and then quenching it in oil or water. This unfortunate repairperson tried to add a new impulse face to the broken verge. He/She did so by wrapping the new piece with thread and gluing it, hoping that it would hold. Unfortunately, this will not work for any length of time; the verge must be both rigid and hard. If it isn't, then the power from the train through to the escape wheel and thus through the verge to the pendulum will be lost. The clock simply will not run.

## Chapter One Members have articles published in the NAWCC Bulletin.

Chapter One Vice President Allen Richardson had an article of his published in the Sept. Oct. 2016 edition of the Bulletin. The article entitled “Early Personalized Watch by Francis Gregg” is a well-researched and very interesting piece about the watchmaking industry and the economic environment in England during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Dr. Richardson’s detective work and scholarly suppositions, derived from his investigations, were insightful and enjoyable. It was interesting to note that Watchmakers in England in the early 1700’s faced some of the same financial problems, namely bankruptcies and poor paying customers that many of the later American watch and clock makers had to endure. Producing luxury goods for the wealthy is, at best, a risky proposition and Dr. Richardson’s article bears this out. Chapter One was privileged to have Dr. Richardson present this very topic at one of its post Meeting luncheons last year. It was a pleasure to view it then, as it was accompanied by many more photographs, it was indeed an added pleasure to review the article yet again in print.

Chapter One director Lee Davis also had an article published in the November- December NAWCC Bulletin. His article entitled “A Look at Stenciled Clock Splats” is an interesting commentary on the history of stenciling and its techniques. He also included a selection of patterns used by various clock makers during the mid-1820’s to the 1830’s, the height of this style of clock decoration. This article is one of many contributions to the Bulletin that Lee has submitted over the years. It’s always enjoyable and informative to read his articles which

tend to concentrate on the artistic aspects of the Early American Clock industry. Unfortunately, this topic, although very interesting, is not well publicized in the Horological literature and would be even more inaccessible were it not for Mr. Davis' efforts. For this, and a great deal more, those of us who have an interest in Early American clocks, owe Lee Davis a debt of gratitude



## Best in Show:

### **The Best in Show Contest Sept. 2016**

In the clock category, there were three entrants. Our 1st contestant was an 1853 iron front mantel clock with a S.B. Terry torsion suspension. The painted, mother of pearl inlaid case was surprisingly fresh looking, the original owner of this clock (for 35 years) claimed all was original. The cast iron case of this clock was also produced in a cheaper Papier Mache form. This model, called the "Putnam" was also sold by Chauncey Jerome though his was fitted with a regular swinging pendulum. The uniqueness of this clock is that it had a torsion suspension, making it unusual and therefore quite rare.

Seth Thomas, dark brown adamantine, mantle clock. The distinctiveness of this clock is that on the front of the clock case, just beneath the dial, there was an inlaid design in gold Adamantine. Having an Adamantine case with an adamantine inlay makes it a very scarce example and one that few people have ever seen.



The third clock submitted, was at first glance, a nice mid-sized German R and A Regulator. However, upon closer inspection one noticed that there were three winding holes on the porcelain dial. Normally a typical German R and A Regular had only two winding holes, one for the time and one for the striking. The third winding hole located in the center of



the dial just above the “6” was for



winding the calendar mechanism. This was a very unusual configuration; however, since the calendars in most American and European clocks were not spring driven, most were gravity driven. That means that the calendar was activated by an arm that raised the tripping mechanism of the calendar and then, at the proper time, allowed the arm to fall using gravity to

activate the day, date and month changes. On this clock the time mechanism tripped a lever that released a stop. The spring made the changes advance in a rather robust manner. The novelty of this type of calendar innovation and its rarity along with its superb construction won over the audience and it was awarded first prize.

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