



# The Bytown Times

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## JANUARY MEETING

On a relatively balmy January day (balmy for Ottawa in the depths of winter!), twenty-eight members and guests signed onto Zoom for the Annual Trash and Treasure Mart

President, Don Purchase, kicked off the meeting with a number of business items, reminding members that this is an election year for club executive and we are always looking for new faces with fresh ideas and energy! Don also reminded us that every member has a story to tell and knowledge that can be shared. He asked that members come forward with offers to make presentations.

### Presentation

The feature presentation today was a 1931, black and white, silent film titled "House of Wonders". The movie documented the workings of the Elgin National Watch Company factory.

Starting with an aerial view of the factory buildings, the movie went on to show various departments of the factory, including the intricate and fascinating equipment being used and the people using them. Of particular interest was a machine used to drill, tap and countersink holes in the plates.



An Aerial view of the Elgin watch factory.



This machine drilled, tapped and countersunk holes in watch plates

The machine, built in-house, had over 15,000 parts and performed 105 different functions on each plate!

If you ever wondered how the factories damascened those intricate patterns on watch plates, the video showed a lady using a pantograph to transfer the image from a large model to ten watch plates concurrently.

Not to be forgotten, the video showed a scene from the Elgin Watchmakers' College which had opened its doors in 1922—one hundred years ago! In this shot, Director William

Samelius was giving a lecture to the students showing the geometry of a lever watch escape wheel.

The video also showed scenes from the Elgin Observatory

*Cont'd P. 2*

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President, Don Purchase, is seeking nominations for the executive and for speakers!



"The House of Wonders"  
The title of the movie presentation

**Our next meeting:  
Sunday, March. 27, 2022 at 1:00PM**  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Quantum Crystals—Running  
your Next Timepiece**

**Don Purchase**  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Show and Tell  
Anything Horological**



## CLUB EXECUTIVE AND OFFICERS

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**Treasurer:**

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## JANUARY MEETING (CONT'D)

### From P. 1



*In the image on the left, a factory worker uses a pantograph and an oversized model (middle image) to trace a decorative design on the plates of ten watch movements (picture on the right) at a time.*

and described how the telescope was used to track the apparent motion of certain stars to measure the precise time. Lines in the view finder of the telescope were made from spider web!

Following the video, there was a lot of discussion about the film. Given that the factory performed all functions and made all parts in-house, how could smaller companies compete? Also, given the number of women shown in the factory using the equipment, one wondered how many worked there.

While resolving a technical issue, several members found the video on Youtube. The link is [Accidentally Preserved: "The House of Wonders" \(1931\) - the Elgin Watch Company - YouTube](#)

Youtube has similar vintage videos from the Illinois and Hamilton watch factories.

### Show and Tell

Show and Tell kicked off with new member, **Les Frost**, introducing himself. Les is focusing on pocket watches and is going to try his hand at repair. He has purchased a number of non-running watches to work on. Welcome to the club, Les!

**Allan Symons** spoke about a recent addition to The Canadian Clock Museum. It is a private label watch from the shop of Albert Pequegnat, brother of noted clockmaker, Arthur Pequegnat. The watch is 18 size, has 17 jewels and a micro-metric regulator. It is in a nickel silver case. Albert's shop was located in Brantford, Ontario. Allan acquired the watch from a Miller Brothers auction and the Pequegnat name on the dial resulted in a heated competition among many bidders for this timepiece.



*Allan's Pequegnat watch*



## JANUARY MEETING (CONT'D)

### Show and Tell (Cont'd)

JD Richards told of a watch he recently acquired from a customer in partial payment for repairs performed on a Rolex watch. It is an 18 size private label watch from the shop of W. H. Whalen in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Upon opening the case, JD noted the movement was made by Omega and had 7 jewels.



JD's 18 size Omega



JD's hairspring stud holder

Following that, JD showed a tool he acquired off eBay. He wasn't sure of its purpose so did some research and learned that it was a hairspring stud holder! Pressing the lever on the left opens the sprung steel bar shown at the bottom of the photo. The hairspring stud is placed between the steel bar and brass body and is held tightly when the lever is released. A very handy tool when doing any hairspring work. You can see the hairspring JD has placed with his tweezers on the tool.

Next up, Tom Devey showed two fascinating electric clocks he recently acquired. The first is a 1950s era art-deco style clock by Spinola. The clock features a lamp at the back of the case which lights the dial and casts indirect lighting as well. The second was an electric alarm clock from Westclox - the Ben Hur model. Tom found the same clock was sold in the United States with the model name changed to Ben Franklin!



Tom and his deco style, Spinola lighted clock



The Ben Hur Alarm

Last, but not least, Nick Sidor showed a jeweler's counter advertising display which he believes was produced by the Swiss Watch Federation. The clear thermoplastic stand bore the image of a wristwatch dial and a movement with 17 jewels. The message on the display noted the quality and value of watches bearing the word "Swiss" on the dial! Nick enjoys this type of artefact and found this one at an antique shop.



Nick and his counter display

### Mart

The final item on the agenda was the club's annual Trash and Treasure Mart (although there were mostly treasures for sale). Kevin West advertised his metal working lathe which comes with a large number of accessories. Grant Perry advertised five clocks including an interesting Gledhill-Brook time recording device and a Seth Thomas Pool Hall clock—Calculagraph. Other items included a Sessions 8-day shelf clock; a New Haven Banjo and a Junghans clock with Westminster chimes—all at a reasonably low asking price. Gary Fox had a number of interesting watches for sale including an early (1870) Elgin 18-size pocket watch and a Hamilton 4992B pocket watch. Finally, Simon Davies from Nova Scotia advertised sets of brass weight shells and two, new moon faced dials. (To check if any of the items are still available, contact the club secretary or the newsletter editor and we will follow up.)



The Gledhill-Brook Time Recorder



The Seth Thomas pool hall Calculagraph



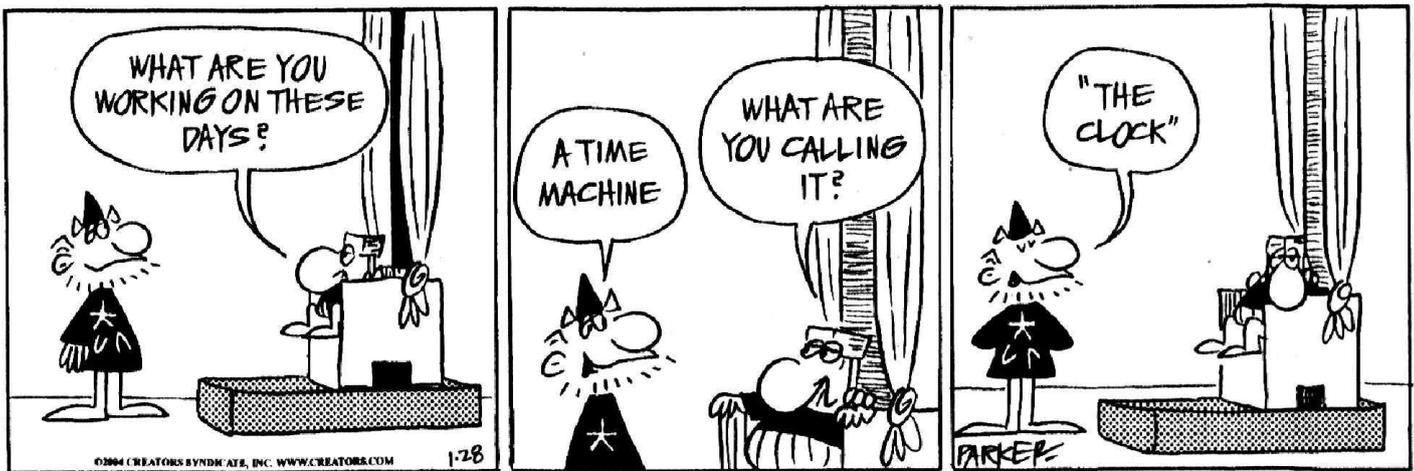
Gary's Hamilton 4992B

**CLOCK MUSEUM NEWS**

**Some 'Timely' Newspaper Cartoons – PART 2**

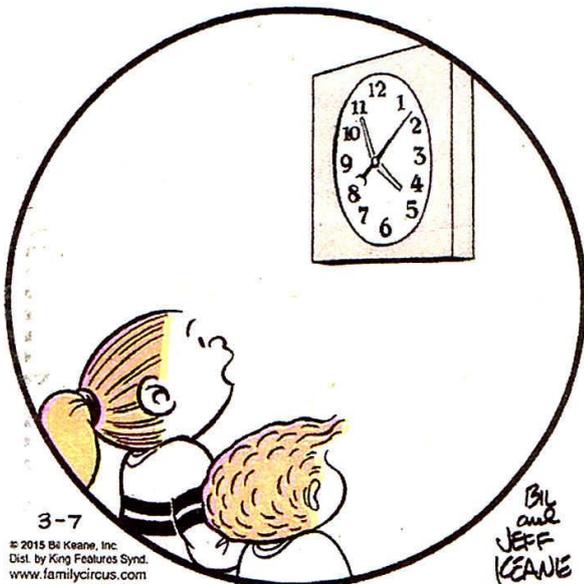
My January 2022 column provided the background for my interest in newspaper cartoons that include the subjects of clocks and time. Almost thirty are on display in the museum. Here are nine more examples from the collection for your pleasure.

**Wizard of Id**



*The true inventor of the first clock – The Wizard of Id*  
(PARKER, Creators Syndicate, 2004.1.28)

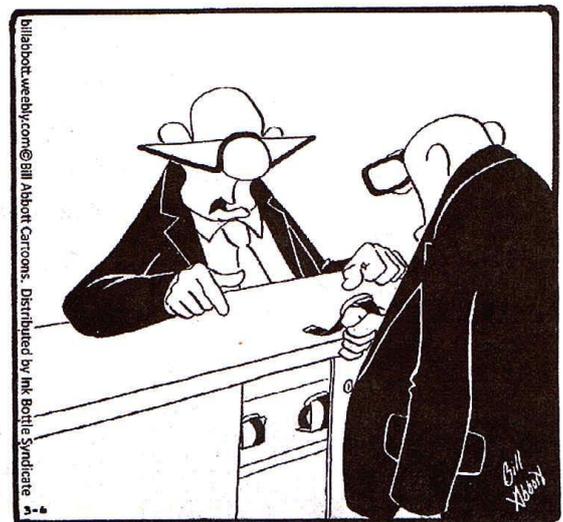
**FAMILY CIRCUS**



"Tonight's the night we have to lose one of our o'clocks."

*But we will get it back.*  
(King Features, 2015.3.7)

**SPECTICLES**



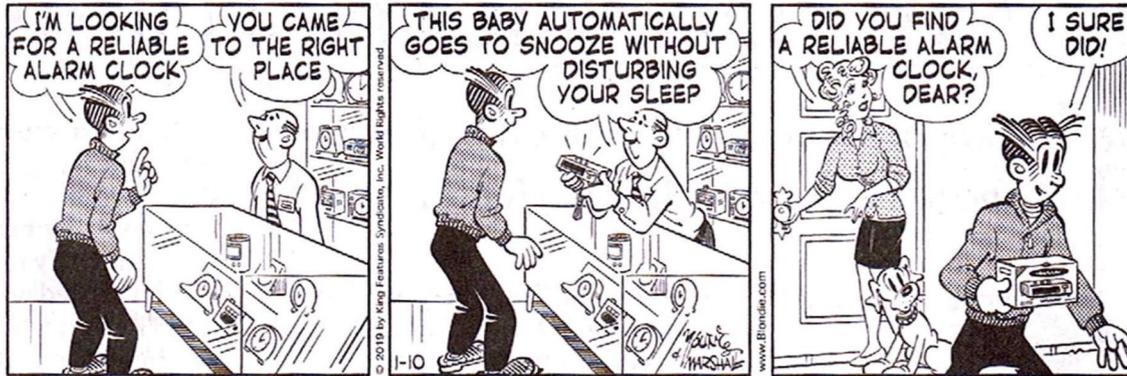
"That watch there, the one with the GPS, wi-fi, heart monitor, and altimeter - does it tell time?"

*I hope so!*  
(Bill Abbott Cartoons, year?.3.6)



### CLOCK MUSEUM NEWS (CONT'D)

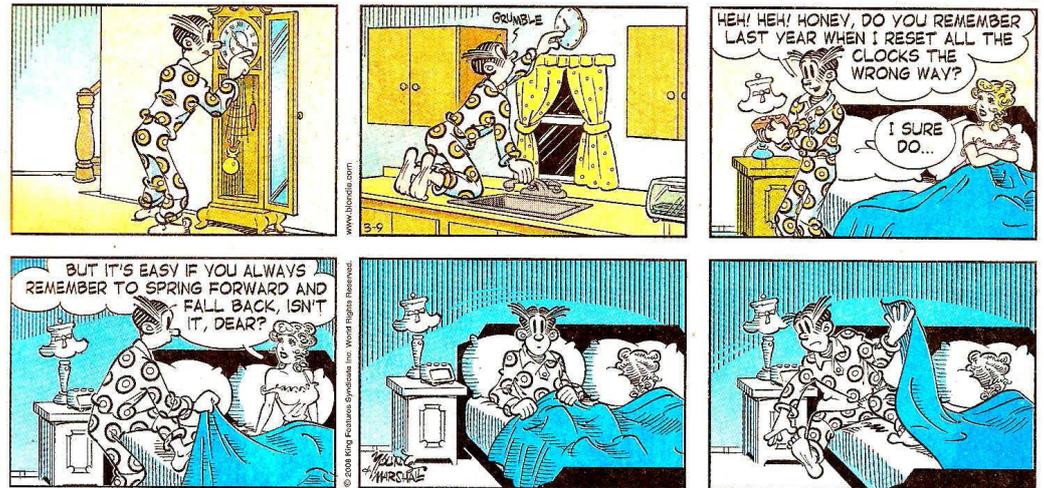
#### BLONDIE



**Would YOU buy an automatic snooze alarm clock?**  
(Young & Marshall, King Features Syndicate, 2019.1.10)

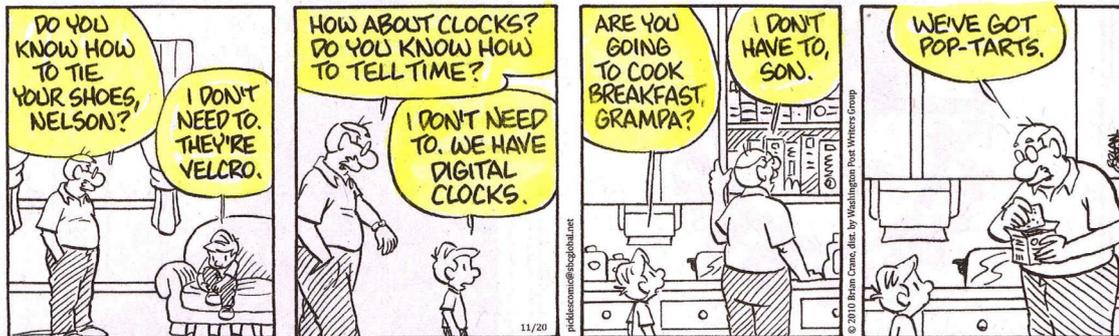
#### BLONDIE

BY DEAN YOUNG & JOHN MARSHALL



**Were you successful resetting all of YOUR clocks?**  
(Young & Marshall, King Features Syndicate, 2008.3.9)

#### Pickles



**Three disappearing skills: shoes, time telling, & cooking!**  
(Brian Crane, Washington Post Writers, 2010.11.20)

Cont'd P. 6

**CLOCK MUSEUM NEWS (CONT'D)**

**ZITS**



*Some kids can't read the old analogue clocks.  
(Scott and Borgman, King Features, 2016.9.6)*

**Grand Avenue**



*That is not what she meant.  
(Bream & Thompson, United Feature Syndicate, 2012.9.22)*

**Grand Avenue**



*Could you use an "EASY" button?  
(Bream & Thompson, United Feature Syndicate, 2010.3.16)*

**Allan Symons, Curator  
The Canadian Clock Museum**



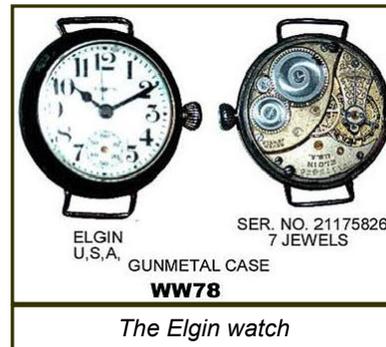
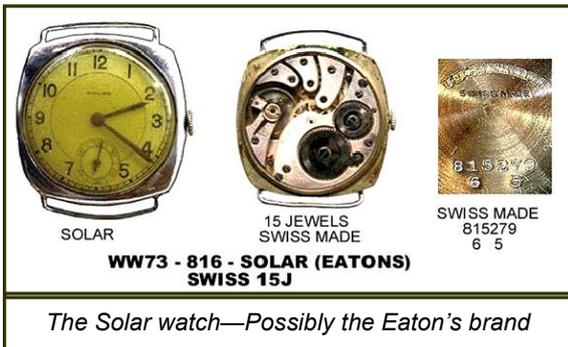
## A CHANGE OF TACTICS

About ten days ago I hit a brick wall while working on my next book, "**COLLECTING TIME PIECES**". I came to a full stop not being able to make a decision about how to handle the large amount of Eaton's material. So after a day of indecision, I decided I had to do something to break my writer's block, something different.

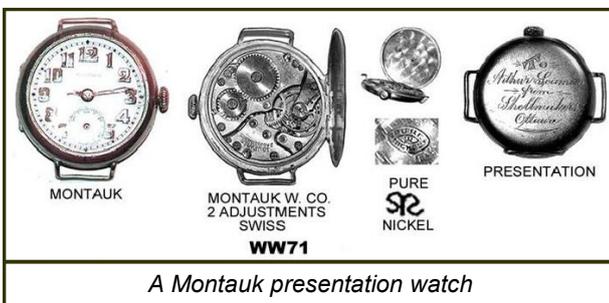
My thoughts turned to the bags of wristwatches I had purchased at auctions years ago. What I would do is catalogue them. The result was a catalogue of 159 wristwatches, many of them junkers. But much to my surprise I had 20 that ran. This is not counting the quartz watches that I did not have batteries for. During the sorting I noted that I had 9 wristwatches that had wire lugs for which the band are threaded through, an indication of an early watch in my mind. Always interested in the early clocks and watches, I decided to investigate these further. The results are illustrated below and on the next page.

The SOLAR watch, WW73, was probably sold by the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. The Solar name was registered by Eaton's on January 30, 1926. These watches were made by various Swiss companies and typically featured high grade movements.

For the watch marked ELGIN (WW78), serial number 21175826, I was able to acquire considerable information from "Pocket Watch Serial Lookup & Information". The movement is Grade 467, Model 2, with an estimated production date in 1919. Total production was 38,000. The movement is described as Size 3/0, 7 Jewels, Hunting Configuration, Gilt Finish, Pendant Setting, 3/4 Plate, Going Barrel, Quick Train, Plain Regulator, No Adjustments and U.S. Patents 77078 and 596497.



For the Montauk Swiss watches (WW71 and 91), on the internet at Mikrolisk, I found that Henri-Albert Didheim / Fabrique Merevin registered the name on July 28, 1911. Beware that Fahys Montauk refers to watch cases. For these watches the cases are the same but the movements are different. No information was found about the movements.



Ideal (WW77), serial number 813007, was produced by New York Standard watch Co. The following information is from "Ideal U.S.A. Pocket Watch Info by" from the internet, Trading Watch Grade, Model CC, Estimated Date 1894, Total Production 126,000, Size O, 7 Jewels, Hunting Configuration, Pendant Setting, 3/4 Plate, No Adjustments. In the case of Diana (WW75), the name was registered to a multitude of Swiss companies (in Mikrolisk) so no attribution was possible.

**A CHANGE OF TACTICS (CONT'D)**



The Ideal watch in a sterling case



The Diana watch

As to WW18, WW79 and WW96 nothing is known except that one of them has Swiss made on its movement. I would be pleased if anyone can help in identifying the movement makers.



Unknown watch 1



Unknown watch 2



Unknown watch 3

So what is there to conclude. Wire lugged cases were made from c.1900 probably to the 1930's. This case style was used by many companies as this was one way (an easy way) that early wristwatches were strapped.

Maynard Dokken

**NOMINATIONS PLEASE—ELECTION YEAR!**

**It's that time again! Time to renew and refresh our executive team!**

The executive includes the following positions

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary
- Treasurer

**We are also looking for a Training Director.**

(This position is not on the executive but reports to the Executive Board)

**Paul Sonnichsen has draft job descriptions for most of the executive jobs.**

Please feel free to contact any of the current executive (see contact info on page 2) to discuss the duties

**Also, please contact Paul if you would like to be considered for one of the positions or if you would like to nominate a worthy individual**

*Schedule:*

- ◇ **Nominations submitted:** September 2022 meeting
- ◇ **Election:** November 2022 meeting
- ◇ **Start for the New Executive Board:** January 2023 meeting

## HOROLOGICAL HINTS AND HOW TO'S

### The Plewes Chuck

(John Plewes was a long time clock collector and restorer. He invented a number of unique tools to aid the restoration process. In this article, Dan Hudon describes the "Plewes Chuck, its set up and use. John introduced the tool in his book *Repairing and Restoring Pendulum Clocks* )

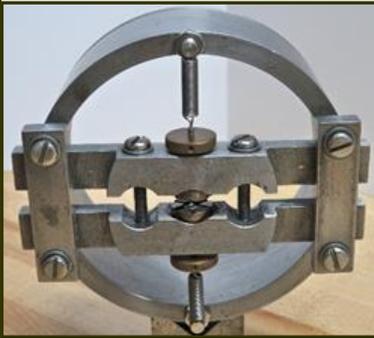
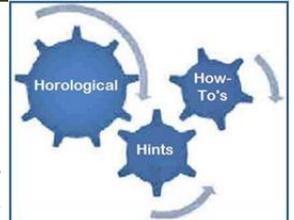


Fig. 1: The Plewes Chuck Body

The Plewes chuck was designed to facilitate working between centers on a lathe, which is one of the most accurate methods of machining available. The beauty of this tool is its ability to handle large clock wheels, such as those found in English longcase clocks, and wheels with obstructions on the arbors. The Plewes chuck body seen in **Figure 1** is comprised of a 4-inch diameter steel cylinder with adjustable clamping bars on one face of the chuck that secure an arbor. Before the chuck and other components are assembled in the lathe, it is recommended that debris be removed from the headstock. This provides a clean passage way for the tapered headstock center which is the first component that needs to be installed (see **Figure 2**).

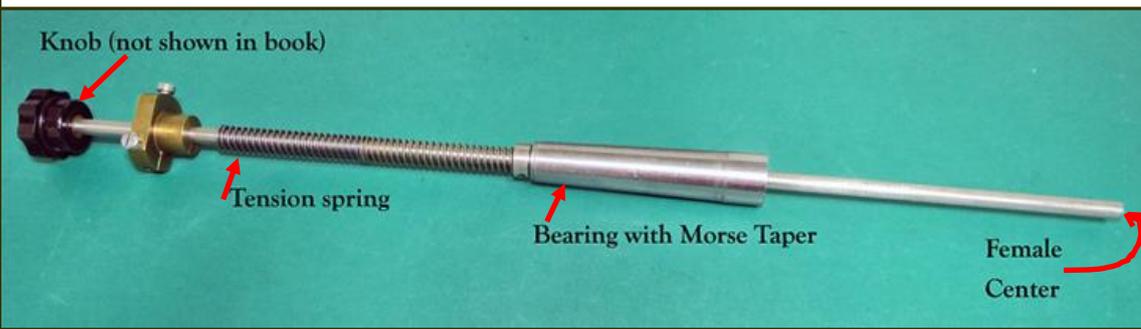


Fig. 2: The Components of the headstock centre shaft

The headstock center shaft is 16 inches in length with a number 2 Morse taper bearing which is a slip fit into the headstock. At its free end on the right of **Figure 2** is a female center which grabs a pivot. It is

more convenient to have this shaft in place prior to installing the Plewes chuck.

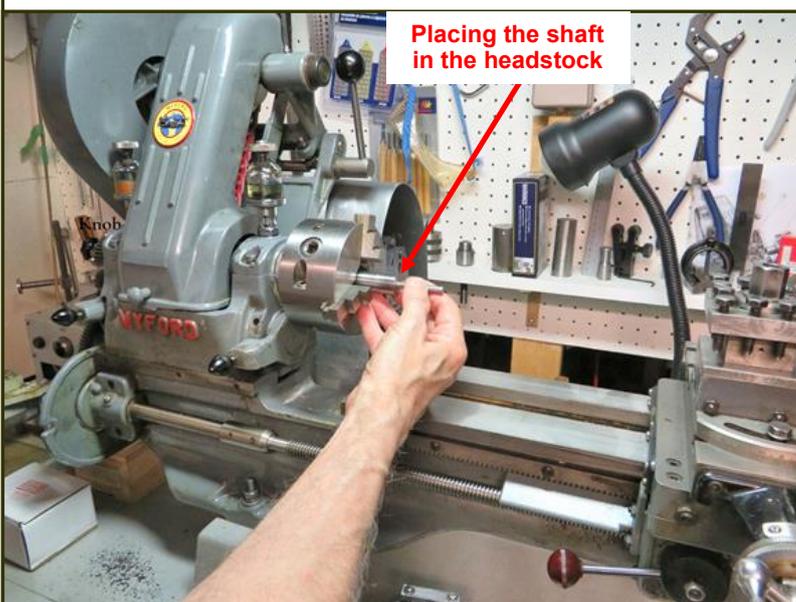
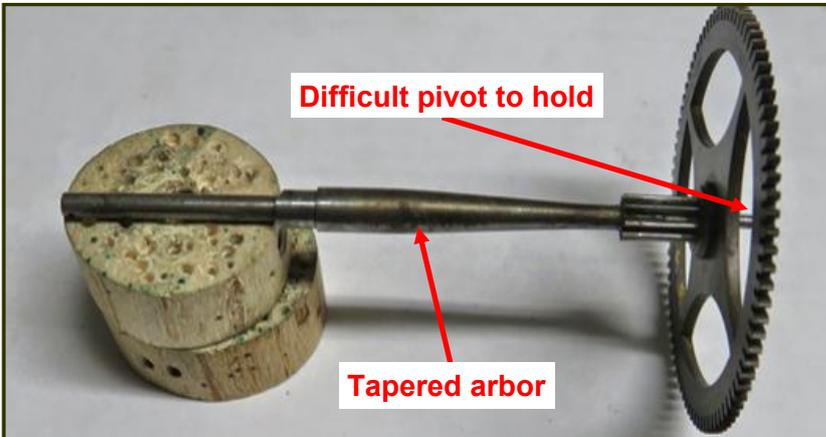


Fig. 3: Maneuvering the shaft into the headstock

The knob (**Figures 2 & 3**) helps position the center shaft inside the headstock. I use both knob and my right hand. In **Figure 3**, the tapered bearing & female center are being maneuvered toward the final position in the headstock. The tapered bearing will sit inside the headstock and the jaws of the lathe chuck will be tightened. When done as seen in images 5 and 8 below, the female center will appear in the middle of the three jaws of the lathe chuck, extend out to connect with the arbor pivot inside the Plewes chuck.

A typical English wheel is shown in **Figure 4**. It has a tapered arbor plus the wheel is at the very end of the arbor sandwiched between the pinion and the pivot thus making normal chucking difficult at both bearings. In the figure, the arrows point to the two bearing surfaces that

**HOROLOGICAL HINTS AND HOW TO'S (CONT'D)**



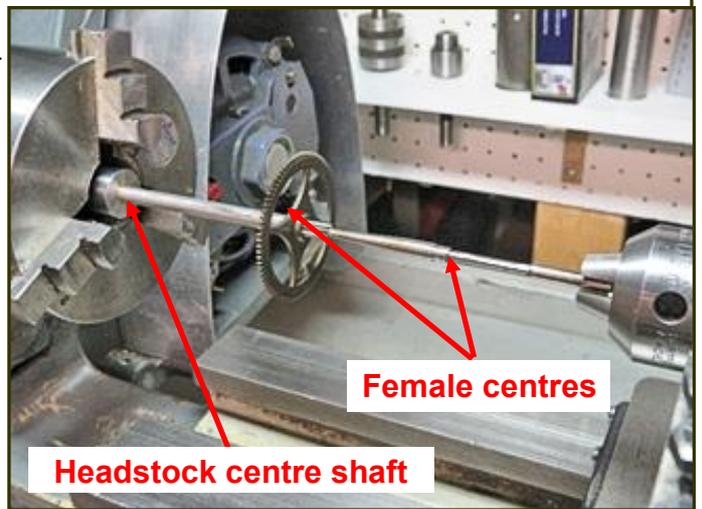
**Fig. 4:** The Typical English clock wheel showing the tapered arbor and the difficult to hold pivot

will be machined/polished once the Plewes chuck is completely setup. The orientation of the wheel will change in the cylinder depending on which bearing needs machining and how the chuck will ensure concentricity.

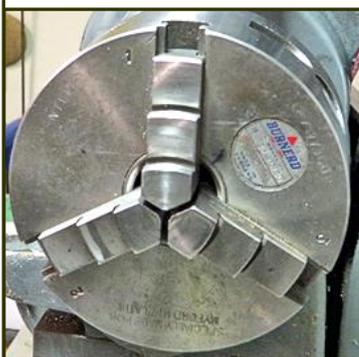
**Figure 5** shows a view of the arbor mounted between centers prior to installing the Plewes chuck. The headstock center shaft is in the correct position. The arbor is parallel to the lathe bed and must remain this way once the Plewes chuck is mounted. Two female centers are seen. On the left is the headstock center shaft female center behind the wheel. On the right is a female center

coming from the tailstock. The wheel will be set up inside the cylinder (Plewes chuck) and mounted between the two above-mentioned female centers. The flexible clamping bars found in the cylinder can grasp an arbor that is tapered and hold it steady. The arbor will be removed from the position shown in **Figure 5**, repositioned and secured using the flexible clamping bars at the front of the cylinder shown in **Figure 1** and placed between centers prior to mounting the Plewes chuck on the 3-jaw chuck.

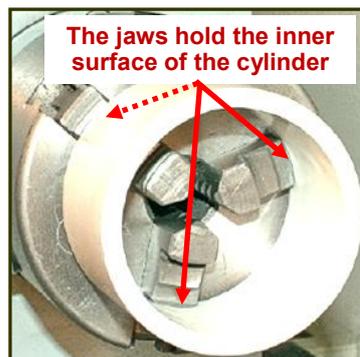
The Plewes chuck is mounted onto the front face of the three-jaw self centering lathe chuck which is set up for inside jaw capability (**Figure 6**). This type of set up has a dual purpose. It can clamp round stock or the inner wall of a cylinder. The Plewes cylinder (**Figure 1**) was designed to be compatible in dimensions with the Myford 3-jaw chuck so the chuck jaws only need to expand slightly to grip the inside surface of the cylinder tightly.



**Fig. 5:** The Headstock centre shaft in position



**Fig. 6:** The expanding jaws of the chuck will hold a cylinder



**Fig. 7:** The jaws are expanded to hold the cylinder

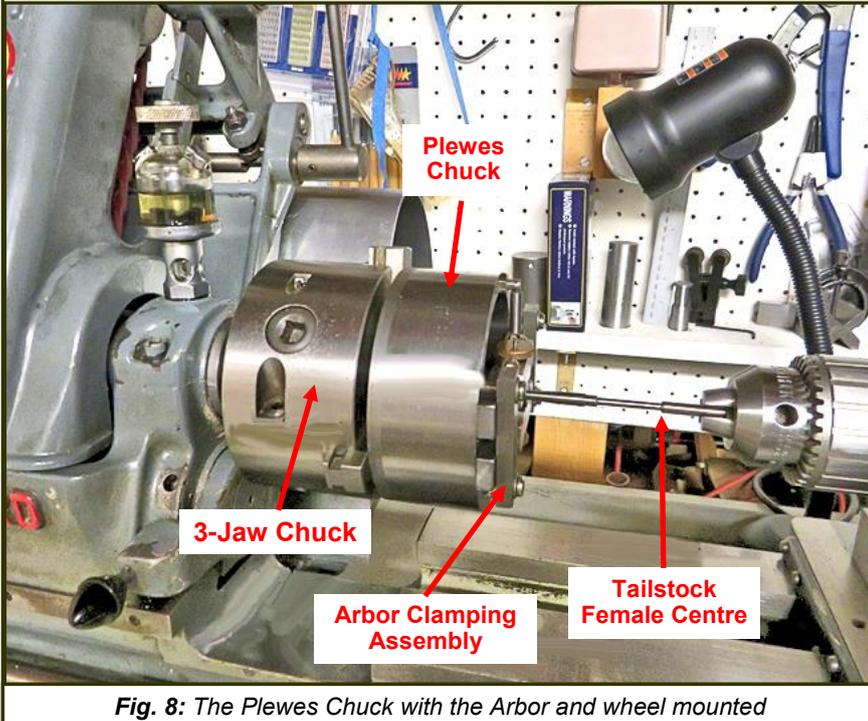
For clarity, the image of a 3-jaw chuck holding a cylinder (**not the Plewes chuck!**) is shown in **Figure 7**. The jaws of the 3-jaw chuck are expanded to grasp the inner surface of the cylinder.

**Mounting the Plewes chuck**

Before mounting the Plewes chuck, bent or damaged pivots must be dealt with. Once the clock wheel is ready to be worked on, the Plewes chuck can be mounted onto the front face of the 3-jaw lathe chuck seen in **Figure 8**. All three lathe jaws come into play to secure the cylinder and hold it parallel to the lathe bed.

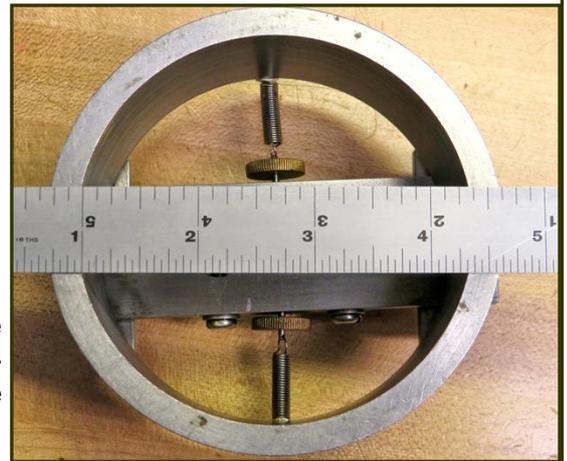
## *HOROLOGICAL HINTS AND HOW TO'S (CONT'D)*

The chuck's adjustable clamps are tightened to hold an arbor. Both front and rear pivots are joined to the female centers shown in image 5 above. Tailstock female centers can be made of different lengths and bores to accommodate various arbor lengths and pivot diameters.



**Fig. 8:** The Plewes Chuck with the Arbor and wheel mounted

In **Figure 8**, the arbor is securely held by the Plewes chuck. It is so secure inside the chuck that the arbor can be disconnected from the tailstock female center and the chuck will hold the arbor in a fixed position to allow work to be done on various parts of the arbor or the pivot when unobstructed access to the pivot is required. If needed, a female center can be replaced by a pivot bed. A pivot bed provides additional sturdiness to the set-up should added force be needed during the machining process.



**Fig. 9:** The Cylinder accepts large wheels up to 3 1/4 inches in diameter

**Figure 9** gives an indication of the largest wheel that can be placed inside the cylinder. The ruler shows that the cylinder accepts wheels up to 3 1/4 inches in diameter which is larger than the wheel pictured in **Figure 4**.

Complete dimensions with drawings for constructing the Plewes chuck and components can be found in John Plewes book **Repairing and Restoring Pendulum Clocks** and also in the March and April 1990 issues of the AWCI's **Horological Times** magazine.

*Dan Hudon*

## **CARP FAIR**

It looks like Covid restrictions are being lifted and we expect to see the Carp Fair being held once again in September. We had a very successful show the last time we had a booth and display at the fair, adding a number of new members to the club. We plan on being at the Fair once again this year and are looking for volunteers. We need help to:

- ◆ Set up and tear down the booth, and
- ◆ Man the booth

The more people who volunteer, the easier the job is and the less time anyone will need to be there greeting the public and describing the club and what we do. Please contact Don Purchase to volunteer your time at

[DonPurchase25@gmail.com](mailto:DonPurchase25@gmail.com)

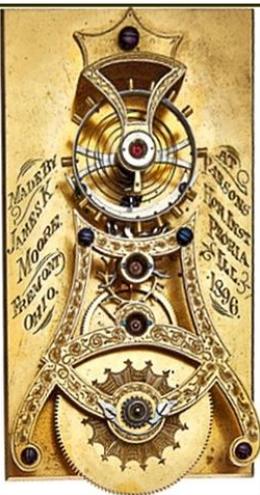
## AN ESCAPEMENT MODEL MYSTERY

Last December a good friend in the United States sent me a mystery package. Upon opening the parcel, I found this simple and broken watch escapement model. It had no markings, and was missing the escape wheel and lever. In addition, there were many smaller bits missing such as the roller jewel, a plate jewel, various screws and the click and ratchet wheel for the winding mechanism. This appeared to be a student's project from a watchmakers' school, but which school and which student? The simplicity of this model was in direct contrast to the models produced at the Canadian Horological Institute (CHI) and the Elgin Watchmakers' College (EWC) where the models built had uniquely designed, highly ornate plates and were generally marked with the student and institution name. Many of these models included full clockwork mechanisms and told time. Not this one. I was intrigued by this model but didn't see how I could identify the school or the student so I set it aside.



*The mystery Escapement Model*

Weeks later, I was on a US based auction website and, after looking for treasures, I decided on a whim to search their archives for escapement models sold in past auctions. That proved fortuitous! Up popped a model made by student James Moore at the Parsons Horological Institute of Peoria, Ill in 1896. The dimensions and design / layout were identical to the mystery model with the only difference (besides it being complete!) was that the plates were beautifully engraved.



*James Moore's Escapement Model*

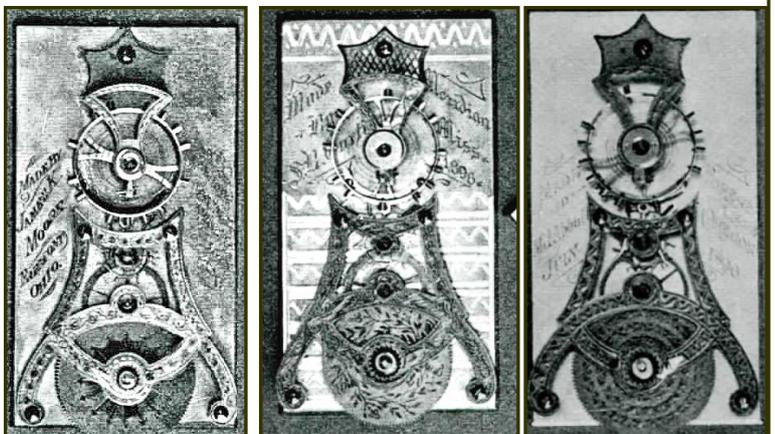
That left me wondering. Why were these two models so much alike? Was the unknown model also from Parsons? So, I started digging. What I found were many models produced with the exact same dimensions and design, many with the plates bearing floral and / or geometric patterns engraved on the plates; and some engraved with student names. However, no other model was found with links to Parsons or its successor, the Horological Department of Bradley Polytechnic.

Then the final piece of the puzzle popped up. I found a course catalogue from Bradley Polytechnic circa 1906 which had an image of various escapement models made by students over the years, **including the model made by James Moore in 1896** when the school was still known as the Parsons Horological Institute. Virtually all the models in that document had the same layout as Moore's and my mystery model.

So, part of the mystery is resolved. The escapement model I have is from either the Parsons school or its successor, Bradley. I will probably never find the name of the student who made it. But now there is another question. Why were these models all basically the same? The ones produced at the CHI and EWC appear to be original creations by the students. Did Parsons / Bradley give their students the specifications for their models? Indeed, did they give them a rough unfinished model and have the students make the important bits—the balance, lever and escape wheel?

Dang! More research and maybe another book?

**Gary Fox**



*Model images from the 1906 Bradley Polytechnic Course Catalogue . Note that the image on the left is James Moore's Escapement Model !*

## A DIFFERENT KIND OF REPAIR

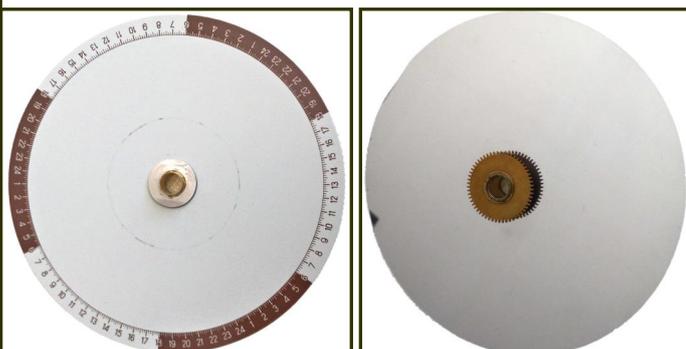
(PLEASE DON'T HOLD THIS AGAINST ME, DAN!)

When was the last time you repaired a battery operated quartz clock? Most people would just toss the clock in the waste bin and buy a new one. After all, they are relatively cheap. But, if the clock had sentimental value, you might opt to replace the movement since there are literally hundreds of different movements on the market and at least one probably matches yours. But what if your clock had sentimental value and there was no available matching movement on the internet or in local shops? That was my the problem.

A good friend of mine, Ken Sinclair passed away over twenty years ago after suffering a devastating illness. I, along with many family friends, had kept in touch with his widow over the years. Recently, she asked me if I could fix a clock that had been a favourite of his. It was a Kienzle World Time Clock with a quartz movement which she thought he had purchased in Germany before they were married in 1986. The clock hadn't run in years, the battery had leaked and a new battery would not stir the movement.



The Kienzle World Time Clock. Note the inner dial showing time in cities around the world through a cut out in the main dial between 4 and 8 o'clock.



The front and back of the inner world time dial. Note the wheel which requires the movement to have an extra gear at the front.

I thought it would be a simple fix. First, I cleaned the battery compartment, including the contacts and tried another new battery, but there were no signs of life. My next thought was to replace the movement, so I took the clock apart, measured the movement, documented the make and model and hit the internet and some local shops. I thought it was going to be a simple search. The movement had pretty standard dimensions with few functions. It didn't have a seconds hand and the hands moved smoothly, not jumping the minutes.

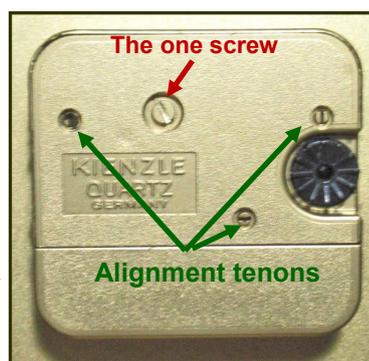
To my surprise, I couldn't find a single movement matching the one I had! Why?

Well, as a world time clock, it had a secondary dial which showed the hour in other time zones. That dial is turned in concert with the hour and minute hands by a gear on the front (dial facing) side of the movement. I could not find a movement with that extra gear! I tried the Kienzle website, which was very unhelpful, and scrolled through the sites of many different companies selling quartz movements. (Yes, I tried Amazon!) Nada!

Oh boy! Is this repairable? So, I started looking for information on fixing quartz movements. Eureka, I found one! Better yet, for my simple brain, it was a four step process, each step described in a one line sentence.

First take the back cover off the movement. There appeared to be four screws holding the case back in place. Turns out, only one was a screw, the rest were tenons which aligned the case back to the movement. (They shouldn't put slots in those darn things!)

Once the back was off and to the side, I went to step 2. Clean the pivots with methyl hydrate using a Qtip. I did check and no battery discharge had escaped the battery compartment, so I was good to go, but I wasn't exactly sure about the Qtip. Those darn things can leave fibres. Nevertheless, I followed the instructions and then closely inspected the wheels to make sure there were no fibres left behind.



The movement case was factory painted gold to be a closer match to the gold coloured clock case and dial

Cont'd P 14

**A DIFFERENT KIND OF REPAIR**

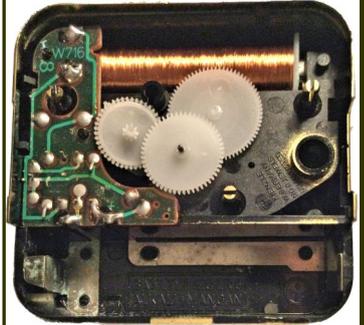
*(PLEASE DON'T HOLD THIS AGAINST ME, DAN!)*

**From P. 13**

Step three, rub furniture polish on the pivots and pivot holes. Well, after digging in the back of the closet where I stow the cleaners, I discovered an ancient spray can of Pledge which was probably older than the clock. I dabbed the polish as directed.

Finally, step four: Replace the back cover, the battery and the battery compartment cover. With no seconds hand to show immediate results, I replaced the hands and walked away. Twenty minutes later, I returned and the clock was running.

Assembly was a snap (relatively) and I watched the clock for a couple of days. It kept perfect time. I returned it to my friend's widow and she said she really didn't want it back, so it now sits on my desk and remains a wonderful reminder of my good friend, Ken.



*The movement looked simple enough*

**Gary Fox**

**GREAT NEWS!!**

**OUR NEXT MEETING WILL BE IN-PERSON!**  
**BRING GOODIES FOR THE MART AND BE READY TO ADD TO YOUR COLLECTION!**  
**DON WILL ANNOUNCE THE LOCATION AS SOON AS WE HAVE A CONTRACT!**

**LOOK FOR AN EMAIL TO CONFIRM THE LOCATION**

**DATE**  
**SUNDAY**  
**MARCH 27**  
**TIME**  
**1:00 PM**

**EDITOR'S CORNER**

At long last! We are going to have an in-person meeting with a fascinating presentation **AND Mart tables stocked with lots of interesting clocks, watches, tools, parts and books!**



If we can get organized in time, we will be trying a new experiment at this meeting—a live Zoom broadcast. Since the beginning of the pandemic, we have been holding meetings on line, and we have benefitted from many new members who have linked in to our broadcasts. Many of these folk live too far away to attend in person, so rather than returning to our old format, we will use video equipment to capture the full meeting. You will have to bear with us as we come to grips with the technology and process!

Once again, my thanks to the contributors to this issue of the Bytown Times. A special thanks to Allan Symons for his amusing collection of "Timely" cartoons and to Maynard Dokken for his interesting foray into an old stash of wrist watches!

**Gary Fox**

**PRESIDENT'S CORNER**

**An In-Person Meeting**

With the lifting of Covid restrictions, we are planning for an In-Person meeting at the end of March!



The good news is, Covid mask restrictions will have ended by the time we have our the meeting. However, don't hesitate to wear a mask if you feel more comfortable.

The bad news is, at the time of writing this message we have applied to use the Pinecrest facility, but do not yet know if the application has been approved. Please review your emails from the Club as it will inform you whether we will be having a face-to-face component to our regular Zoom meeting.

**Don Purchase**