



**NAWCC
Chapter 190
January 2020**

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VENTURA & SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Chrono Times



Newsletter for Chapter 190 of The National Association of Watch & Clock Collectors

pAteNTS in your PANTS

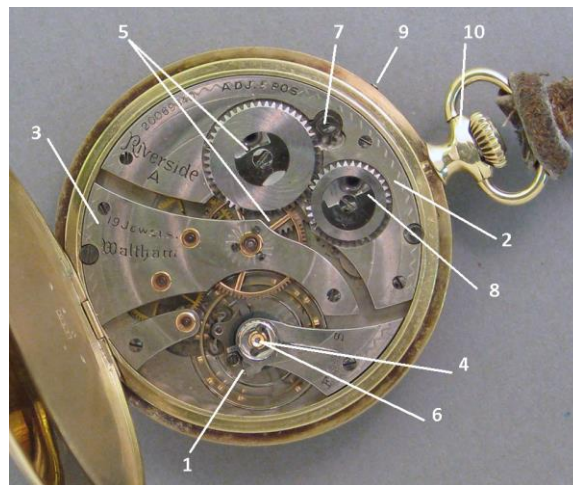
-- How many patents do you have in your pocket?

by Jerry Treiman



The timepieces that we use daily to regulate our activities rely on artistry, craftsmanship and, (too often forgotten), genius. That genius is often recorded in patents that we can identify and look up. Not too long ago I overheard some people on the train talking about patents and I started wondering just how many patents applied to the watch nesting in my pants pocket at that moment. I was wearing one of my Waltham Colonial-A watches, a thin dress watch from around 1918, and started counting in my head.

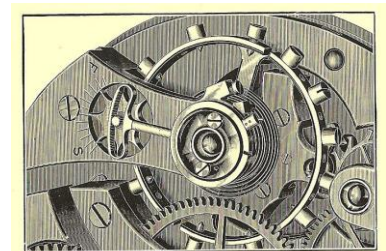
Following are what I came up with:



Patented features in the watch movement (most illustrations are from the booklet "Helpful Information for Watchmakers" by Olof Ohlson, Waltham's Superintendent of Watchmaking, ca.1915):

1. Patent No. 498,209 by H.E. Duncan (1893)

This triangular hairspring stud allows easier assembly and is a distinctive feature of Waltham watches from the 1890s and onward.



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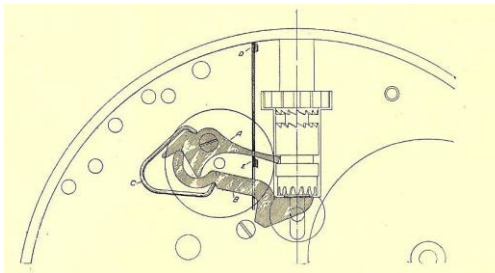
****Open Position****

Meeting Workshops

Ken McWilliams

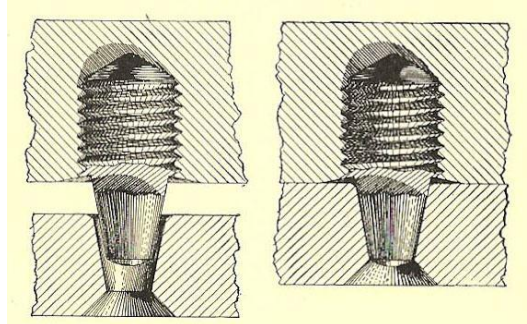
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2. Patent No. 523,841 by O.O. Martinell (1894)



This pendant setting mechanism was a tremendous improvement and allowed Waltham to make movements to easily work in generic cases, with typical stem, sleeve and crown as part of the case.

3. Patent No. 527,771 by D.H. Church (1894)



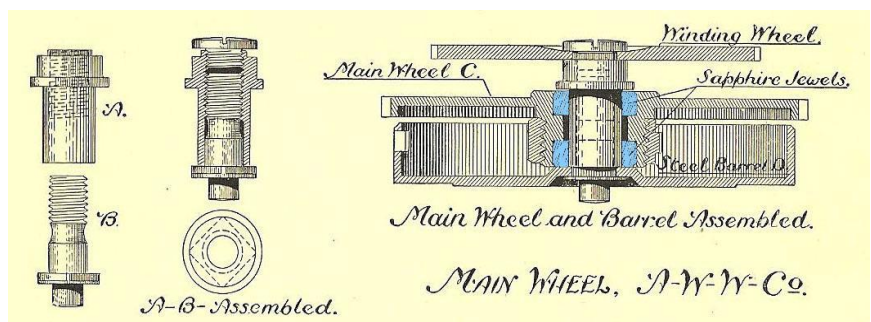
These tapered steady pins make plate assembly and disassembly easier. Any of you who have tried to reassemble a watch movement with straight steady pins can appreciate this. Duane Church was one of Waltham's premier inventors and mechanical designers for watches and machinery.

4. Patent No. 581,535 by D.H. Church (1897)

Church invented a way to set the roller jewel in a bronze roller table without using shellac. In actual use it did not follow all details of the patent, but by eliminating the need for shellac the roller jewel was less likely to come loose after repeated cleanings.



5. Patent No. 677,689 by O. Ohlson (1901)



Waltham's safety barrel eliminated the need for a safety pinion, protecting the movement from damage when a mainspring breaks; the safety barrel concept was initially presented in patent no. 22,174 by D.B. Fitts (1858). This 1901 patent included internal jewellery. Olof Ohlson was Superintendent of Watchmaking at Waltham and was another of their top inventors.

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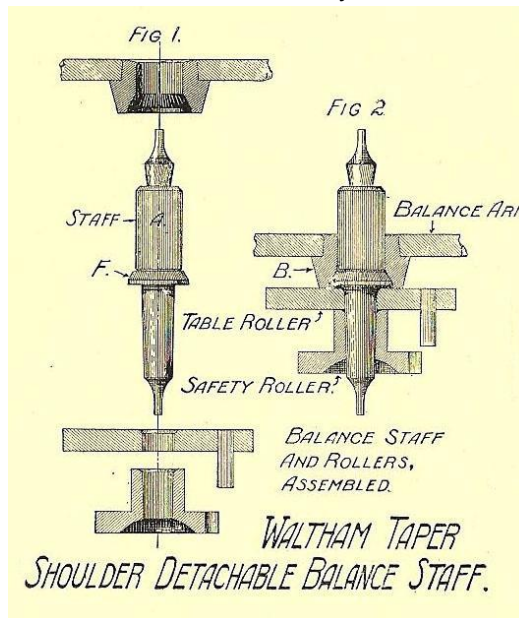
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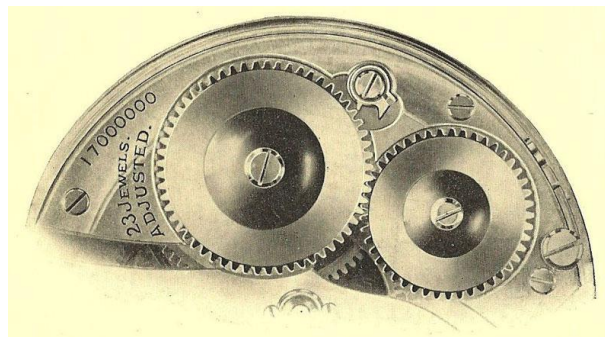
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6. Patent No. 744,719 by D.H. Church (1903)



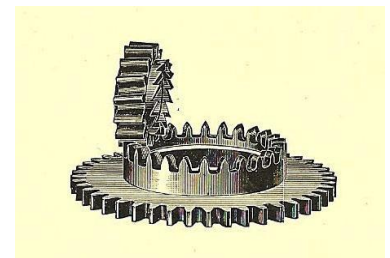
A friction-fit balance staff made replacing a broken staff easier and less likely to damage the balance wheel or alter the poise and adjustments.

7. Patent No. 940,117 by A. Aune (1909)

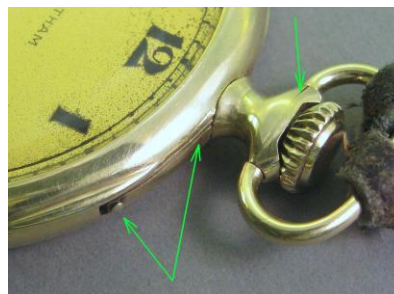


The use of a recoiling click helps to minimize overbanking and excess friction in mainspring when the watch is first wound tight.

8. I don't know if this next improvement was patented, but Waltham touted it in their "Helpful Information for Watchmakers" booklet along with many of the patented features listed above. The slanted teeth in the winding pinion and crown wheel provided a smoother winding action.



All of the above are regular features in Waltham watches.



The case used on my watch also turns out to be rather special and includes two more patented features -- features that were patented by H.W. Matalene (who is also the case maker).



January

Sylvia Griswold, Richard Handin, Richard Henderson, Robert Lefkowitz, Duane Mottar, Virginia Norwood, Tom Rementer, Lex Rooker, Zaki Salahuddin, Beverly Schmidt, Paul Skeels, Stephen Watts

February

Collette Christel, Nuboko Duvall, Mark Harmeling, David Perez, Barbara Tighe Rotter, Tod Tamberg

March

Greg Anserlian, Alan Davis, Bill Douglas, Jorge Montoya, Richard Muntz, Tom Musselman, Paul Norum, Shannon Spiess, Steven Stewart, Jerry Treiman



9. Patent No. 1,023,384 by H.W. Matalene (1912)

Matalene's patent setting mechanism eliminates the need for a case sleeve. The standard negative-setting mechanism in the movement moves the stem outward for setting when the slide is actuated.



10. Patent No. 1,050,965 by H.W. Matalene (1913)



This patented pendant construction provides for a more secure bow



Another feature of this case is the hidden hinge which produces an elegant smooth profile for a hinged case. This construction has been used by several fine case makers on their best cases, but I have not been able to find a patent for it.

If you want to look up the patents by number you can do so at either of the following web sites.

<https://pocketwatchdatabase.com/reference/patents>

<http://patft1.uspto.gov/netathtml/PTO/srchnum.htm>

This topic was originally posted on our NAWCC message board - <https://mb.nawcc.org/threads/patents-in-your-pants-how-many-patents-do-you-have-in-your-watch-pocket.138597/>



Mini-workshop

Every Regular Meeting

At 11:00AM

There will be a round table discussion where everyone gets to join in and contribute. Bring the clock that is giving you problems. Don't let a clock baffle you, let our experts confuse you instead!



News Flash!!

Many of our Members will have lots of neat and useful tools, clocks, books and other items for sale at the January Meeting.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members and Friends of NAWCC Chapter 190:

First and foremost, I want to wish all Chapter 190 members, family and friends my best wishes for the New Year. I hope 2020 is a wonderful year for all.

We enter 2020 stronger than ever with more members, a healthy bank account and as one of the most vibrant chapters in the NAWCC. This has been accomplished with the help of each and every one of you.

I want to take a moment to thank everyone who contributed to the NAWCC 'Challenge Match'. You donated \$1250 to the cause. I added my \$1000 and we sent \$2250 to the NAWCC. That will be doubled this coming June by the generous 'anonymous donor'. Earlier in the year, we voted to accelerate our remaining \$3000 Endowment pledge into this year so that it will also be matched. This money is going toward the Endowment Program, which is aimed at eventually making the NAWCC self-sustaining. Something I think we would all like to see.

We introduced a new program at the end of 2019 that I am especially proud of. In honor of our recently departed friend Georgio Perissinotto, we will now pay the first year's NAWCC dues of anyone who joins Chapter 190 and is not already a member of the NAWCC. Do you know someone who has a curiosity about watches and/or clocks? Bring them to one of our meetings and get them to join the Chapter. They will then be able to find out about the benefits of NAWCC membership for a full year on us. It is forward thinking programs like this that can stem the tide of membership loss at the National level while, at the same time, making our Chapter even stronger.

I'm looking forward to meeting again in January. The topic of the presentation will be "Restoration of an Elisha Hotchkiss Clock", presented by David Spong. Please plan on attending and perhaps bringing along a friend or a "Show and Tell" item.

Best Regards,
Dave Coatsworth



Sue Gary



**Photo #1
Freiburg City Gate**



**Photo #2
Twin bell towers in St.
Märgen, on the former
Augustinian monastery,
now the Kloster Museum**

700 YEARS of GERMAN HOROLOGY... *A Personal Tour*

by Sue Gary with the assistance of Fortunat Mueller-Maerki

Chapter 190 members Jim Chamberlain, Sue Gary, Robert Gary, and Ernie Jenson attended the 2019 Ward Francillon Time Symposium, in Nuremberg, Germany this past September. As part of our travels, we also participated in pre and post Symposium tours organized by Bob Frishman and Fortunat Mueller-Maerki. The tours were guided by members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Chronometrie E.V. (to be referred to as the DGC throughout this article).

The pre-tour began Sunday, September 8, with the group of approximately 30 travelers arriving for a welcome dinner at the Park Hotel Post in Freiburg im Breisgau. Here we were greeted by our pre-tour guides Karl Zech and Michael Kopp. Our chapter members had time to explore Freiburg and take in the amazing city gates complete with clock tower, prior to joining the group. (Photo #1) A brief city walking tour also took place this first evening with the entire group, on our way to our restaurant for dinner.

Learning the history of clock making in the Black Forest was the theme for the tour prior to our arriving in Nuremberg. We began Monday morning with the very scenic bus ride from Freiburg to St. Märgen, to visit the Kloster Museum housed in an 1806 secularized Augustinian monastery, complete with twin bell/clock towers. (Photo #2) We learned about the history of clock making in the region, beginning with the wooden, shield clocks of the 1700's. We were transfixed by the story of the Black Forest clock carriers told through a special exhibit. And, we were amazed that our docent was a relative of Andreas Löffler, one of the early clock peddlers highlighted in the exhibit.

After seeing the church of St. Peter, we went on to Furtwangen. Our tour of the Deutsches Uhrenmuseum was given by both the museum curator, Dr. Johannes Graf, and the museum director, Eduard Saluz. This is where we first learned of the most active "Priest-Mechanic" clock maker, Phillip Mateus Hahn, and viewed his planetarium completed about 1774. We learned that the traditional "chalet" cuckoo clocks were first designed in Furtwangen in an attempt to compete with the modern, industrial US clock production in the 1850's. The evening ended as we checked into our new hotel, the Hotel Ochsen in Schönwald, deep in the Black Forest.



Photo #3
“Chalet” Phonograph



Photo #4
Triple Musical Clock with
flute, dulcimer and bells
– by Jakob Gantner,
circa 1820

Our trip to the Deutsches Phonomuseum (museum for phonographic instruments) started our day on Tuesday. This took us to the nearby town of St. Gorgen, and there we also learned how the clock industry attempted to survive the declining market, beginning in the mid-1800's.(Photo #3) Our enthusiastic docent, Siegbert Hils, saved the clocks of the museum for last, after sharing his love for the connection between clocks and recorded sound in his fascinating museum housed in a former department store. Tour members engaged in discussions over a Pillar and Scroll clock case, possibly made to resemble the clock cases of Allentown, Pennsylvania, that was noted to have a cast movement by Johan Georg Jackle.

Next, we drove to Schramberg, home of the Junghans museum and factory. We were treated to a tour of the Junghans watchmaking facility, as well as a guided visit through the museum that houses the horological collection of the current owner of Junghans. Here we saw the first quartz clock ever made, along with other treasures.(Photo #4).

This incredible day ended in Waldau with dinner at a traditional Black Forest Farmhouse restaurant. Prior to the meal, several of us took the short walk up to the ruins of the Waldau castle, and the more adventurous in the group even climbed to the top of the ancient watch tower. This structure was started in the thirteenth century.

Wednesday began with our tour of the nearby city of Villingen, the home of the first ever German clock “factory,” established in 1884. (Photo #5). This Carl factory later also invented taxi meters for horse-drawn carriages. It went bankrupt in 1910 and was eventually acquired by Kienzle (a larger clock company than Junghans), and then it was sold again after World War II.

Our walking tour also took us near one of the original city gates, complete with a clock tower, built in the 1200's. We also viewed a church tower with a clock from the 1600's, where the sundial located on the south wall was used to set the tower clock.

Following our city tour we entered the Franziskanermuseum in Villingen to visit the Spiegelhalder collection. All of the Black Forest clocks we viewed there were from the collection of the son of the founder of Lenzkirch Clocks. We learned that 5% of all of the shield clocks made in the Black Forest were actually animated, and that the idea for the earliest of these clocks dates to the mid 1600's. Included in this wonderful collection were also artists' templates and tools used to decorate the shields. (Photo #6)

Following lunch Wednesday, we arrived in Schwenningen, the “sister town” to Villingen, where we enjoyed the Uhrenindustriemuseum (museum for industrial production of



Photo #5
First German Clock
factory, Villengen,
established 1884



Photo #6
Artists' templates and
tools used to decorate
Shield Clocks

clocks). Our guide, Michael Kopp, is on the Board of Directors of this museum which is located in his hometown.

Clockmaking began in Schwennigan in 1765. True industrial production began here in the mid-1800's with "tale" clocks. The concept of proving a person was in a specific place at a specific time was the impetus for the creation of the "tale" clock. The first of these tale clocks were invented after a night watchman's negligence contributed to a major town fire. The tale clocks were the beginning of this factory's role in production of any type of "control" clock. Other such "control" related clocks produced here were alarm clocks and taxi meters. Because specialized machines were needed to create the parts for these clocks, the industry for creating specialized machinery also sprang up in this region and is very important to the local economy to this day. We finished this incredible day with a visit to one of the region's most impressive private clock collections.

Our trip to Nuremberg for the Symposium began Thursday with an intermediate stop in the city of Stuttgart, for a visit to the Landesmuseum. The museum is in the old castle (begun in the 1300's, enlarged in 1524, repeatedly renovated up through 1971) near the Market hall. The curator of the collection of Renaissance clocks, Dr. Irmgard Müsch, was our guide through this world-class exhibit, probably the world's best collection of Renaissance timepieces.

Here we also saw another planetary clock by Priest-Mechanic Phillip Matteus Hahn, built in 1769, that is pendulum driven. (Photo #7) Another highlight was their ostrich automaton that featured moving eyes, an alarm, and a clock. We also viewed a travel clock built for a Danish King, in 1583, that included a sundial for setting, and decorations of the four seasons on the sides of the base.

Following our exhibition tour, we visited the horology conservation lab for the Stuttgart museum. Here the conservators showed us their progress in preparing Renaissance pocket watches for an upcoming exhibit. They shared the challenges of creating custom-made mounts for each watch and creating stunning photographs of the pieces. The final images will be available for viewing in the exhibit as well as online. The online images will allow the intricate details to be enlarged for study. The oldest watch in the planned exhibit will be a southern German watch with an iron movement dated to 1530. Two of the watches that will be in the exhibit were made by Phillip Matteus Hahn, between 1770 and 1790.

The launch of the Symposium, time Made in Germany, 700 Years of German Horology, was held Thursday evening, at the venue for the entire event, the Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg.



Photo #7

Hahn Planetary Clock



Photo #8

Sattler Precision Clock



Photo #9

**Deutsches Museum
Astronomical Clock**

As is traditional for our Symposium, the opening was the James Arthur Lecture. Following Bob Frishman's talk on James Arthur, Thomas Eser, curator of Horology for the museum, gave his presentation, "The Henlein Watch,- A Report on its Technical Evaluation." This proved to be a fascinating report on how the latest in technical analysis methods, including computer tomography, have shed new light on the actual age of a piece once thought to be the oldest surviving watch in the world. This is probably the most famous watch in this museum's collection.

Friday morning we were introduced to the wonders of simultaneous translation through earphones, for the rest of the Symposium.

All of the presentations were of the very highest quality and were extremely fascinating. One, however, stood out for me as it was by Dr. Karsten Gaulke, the Director and Chief Scientist at the Astronomisch-Physikalisches Kabinet and Planetarium (known to us as the Orangerie) in Kassel, Germany. His talk was about the importance of the detailed observations of 343 stars made at the Observatory of the Landgrave Wilhelm IV, of Kassel, between 1585 and 1589.

The earlier work of Eberhard Baldewein was also mentioned and I was able to discuss my research with the presenter later during the meeting. The presentation by Heike Zech focused on the "Burgundy" clock (a clock considered to be from the era of Philip the Good, of Burgundy, circa the 1400's), generally considered the oldest known spring-driven clock, also in the collection of our host museum. As with the Henlein watch, there are concerns about the exact dating of this timepiece. The speaker emphasized the need to use the same modern dating techniques used with the Henlein research, to authenticate the provenance of the Burgundy clock. After hearing this talk, we were able to view it on display.

The Symposium ended with a lovely banquet held in a section of the museum that was originally a church. Live music was provided by a group of musicians in Renaissance costume playing period instruments and music.

The post Symposium tour was under the guidance of Kurt Strehlow, who was a master at making the days fascinating both horologically as well as gastronomically.

We began Sunday with a tour of a private collection of precision pendulum clocks. After having heard the story of Sigmund Riefler during the Symposium, this was extremely impressive.

We followed this private collection tour by visiting a second private collection in stark contrast to the first. This visit was to a collection of well over 500 Comptois clocks. It took my breath away as this is a special love of mine. We learned of many of the different themes illustrated by the decoration on the dial surrounds, that make each



Photo #10

Tower Clock by Johann Mannhardt, circa 1872, with free-swinging pendulum, four dials, time, strike, quarter strike, recently re-mounted in new location at ground level.



Photo #11

Modern Water Clock

piece in the collection unique. One of the very unusual pieces in the collection has Arabic numerals on the dial. Another unusual piece was a “double-dial” Comptois. Our bus then proceeded to our last hotel in Munich.

The Sattler Company, manufacturer of modern high-precision clocks was our first stop Monday. The tour of this innovative factory was breathtaking. (Photo #8) The company makes all of the components of their own precision movements with modern machinery, totally in-house. I was impressed that they have no separate service department for repairs. The same clockmakers that work on the clocks initially also do any repair work.

Following lunch, we arrived at the Deutsches Museum. The exterior courtyard is dominated by a stunning Astronomical Clock installed in 1935. An unusual feature of the clock is the second hand. This is probably the only tower clock in existence with a second hand. The clock is a mechanical slave clock and it was restored this year, which is why the gilding is so shiny. All figures are hammered out from the back, from the two millimeter copper base.(Photo #9)

Part of our group visited the conservation lab of the museum first while the other group began by exploring the horological collection. We were able to view the Riefler Number 1 built for the Munich Observatory.

Prior to ending our day at a Munich brewery, we were given a lovely bus tour of Munich that included a stop at the Nymphenburg Royal Palace to enjoy the glorious garden and building views.

We began Tuesday by driving to Mindelheim, about fifty miles from Munich. This town is the site of two very interesting public time clocks not located on towers. The first one we viewed was a free-swinging pendulum clock from about 1900, updated in partnership with an architect. It has four dials with time and strike train, and quarter strike. The pendulum gets an impulse only every 30 seconds. (Photo #10)

As we walked through the town towards our museum destination, we also took in the town’s modern Water Clock. The dial is from 2014, but the clock was actually designed 250 years ago. The basin empties every 12 hours. It only has an hour hand and it is not very accurate. Because of the weather, the water basin is drained in November and not refilled until March.(Photo #11)

Continuing our walk through the town we arrived at our ultimate destination, the Schwäbischesturmuhrenmuseum. The museum is housed in a church built in the 1400’s. When the church was no longer in use, the clockmaker Heinrich (about 1538) used the building. The current museum is forty years old and it contains the extensive tower clock collection of Wolfgang Vogt. The highlight for me was climbing up into the tower which features an amazing



Photo #12
Immense clock
commissioned by
Max Emanuel,
completed circa 1700



Photo #13
Clock by Johann Martin
Artz, circa 1775

working tower clock. The clock features a 26 meter (just over 85 feet) long pendulum that weighs 225 kg (very close to 500 lbs) and it is one of the longest clock pendulums known. Mr. Vogt built the entire mechanism himself and installed it as well.

Following our amazing lunch at the Hotel Untere Mühle near Schwabachen we proceeded to the very recently reopened Friedberg museum, housed in the historic Wittlesbacher castle.

The museum has five rooms devoted solely to horology. We learned that between 1500 and 1700 the leaders of Friedberg lured horologists to Friedberg from Augsburg, by providing more lenient rules for the guilds. The Friedberg watchmakers became well known for their pocket sundials as well. Here we even met a guide who is a descendent of the royal family that donated most of their treasures to create the museum's collection.

Our final touring day started at the Bavarian National Museum. Among the significant collection of horological treasures we saw two immense clocks that were breathtaking. The first was commissioned by Max Emanuel and was built by talented craftsmen in Augsburg in about 1700. The clockmakers are noted as Johann I. Bartermann, Johann Valentin Gevers, and Christian Winter. It is made of Silver over wood, ruby glass, turquoise, paste and wood. There is a track for a rolling ball under the dial, and at one time there was also an organ inside. It is adorned with mythological figures including Jupiter. It sits on a table (not shown in the photo) that was added later. The height, including the table, is roughly 8 to 10 feet tall. (Photo #12)

The second very large clock was completed about 1775 and is by Johann Martin Arzt. It is made of wood and copper, with some painted areas, partial silvering, and gilt. The lower part of the case has a mirrored pavilion behind a miniature baroque garden. Other images refer to antique gods, allegories of the four continents, and to the different arts. There are dials on each of the two sides. The photo is of the rear dial which is set in a four seasons motif. Jupiter is at the very top accompanied by winged lions. The front ring of this dial shows the hours and the back ring shows the minutes. Atlas is in the middle carrying the world. The dial not shown displays 24 hour time. There are additional dials to show the correct time in other places around the world. The clock also has a carillon and an automaton of moving hunting stags. (Photo #13)

Our final destination on this incredible tour was the Munich Residence, built over centuries by Bavarian rulers. This sprawling facility contains horological treasures originally collected to fill a Cabinet of Curiosities. One early enterprising clockmaker whose work is here, is said to have created the first self-winding clock mechanism by placing the clock in a pair of shoes.



Photo #14a



Photo #14b

**“Holy George” Clock by
Paul Graff, circa 1788**

Each new wing of the building was created by the next ruler, and each room in each wing had its own clock.

One exceptional clock was the “Holy George” clock built by Augsburg clockmaker Paul Graff about 1788, and restored two years ago. (Photos #14a,14b). Along with the time dial, it has a second hand, a calendar, a day of the week dial and a carillon with a pin barrel for music.

This incredible journey came to a close with a farewell dinner at our hotel. We were joined by Josef and Susanne Stadl, making it possible for our group to personally express our gratitude for all of their hard work in being instrumental in putting together the Symposium along with the DGC.

We also bade farewell to our excellent post-symposium guide, Kurt Strehlow. The Symposium concept and execution was actually a partnership between the NAWCC and the DGC, with planning taking place over five years. Neither organization could have done it alone, but with both working cooperatively, the event was a huge success.



Chapter 190 People

by Walter Pickett

Camille Schaetzel



Education:

MS Counseling Psych.

BA Fine Arts

Employment:

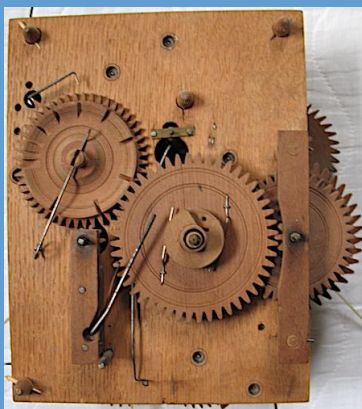
US Navy

Mental Health Services

Enjoys Collecting:

Wooden Works &

Long Case Clocks



Spotlight on Camille Schaetzel

If you are married, do you have any children? No

Where were you born and where did you reside before landing here? Minneapolis, Minnesota

Did you go to college? Yes, MS in Counseling Psychology and BA in Fine Arts

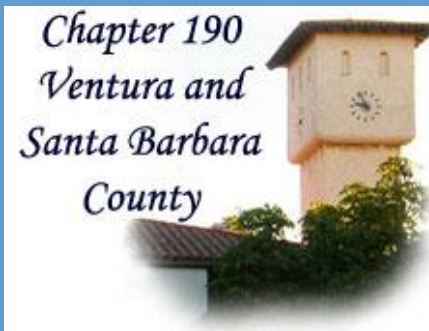
Are you presently employed? No, I am Retired from Mental Health Services for the US Navy.

Do you have any hobbies? Photography, Camping, Bicycling

Tell us about your interest in horology. Started with Wooden Works clock & Old Long clocks which needed repair.

Have you participated in any NAWCC activities? I have taken Classes.

My serious interest in clocks started when I bought a Jerome & Darrow Wooden Works clock and spent a lot of money getting it repaired. Then I saw an ad in The Star about a beginning clock class, so I signed up. I have two old long clocks and a few others and I still cannot repair them, but I do enjoy the Chapter 190 Programs each month and I have learned a lot from them!



**The January
Chapter 190 Meeting
will be
January 19, 2020**

**Sellers may start
setting up at
10:30AM
Selling is open from
11:00AM til 1:15PM**

**The Meeting starts
at 1:15PM**

CLASSIFIED PAGE

This page is dedicated to advertising for Chapter 190 Members.

It is, of course, free to members!

SERVICES OFFERED

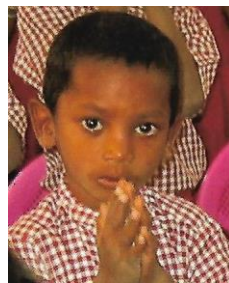


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WANTED

Watches for Orphans in India



Haven of Hope in Central India cares for 250 children. They attend school on the 14 acre campus, then graduate after 10th grade to continue for 2 years of Junior College. At about 18 years old, Haven assists them to either find a job or go on to 4 year college. Vocational Training

such as Tailoring or .Computer Skills and English are taught throughout their time in Haven.

Getting to work or class on time is critical. A \$10 watch may cost them 2 to 3 day's wages. Your donation of a quartz, wind-up, pocket or wrist watch will be repaired, lubed & batteries replaced. When missionary Paul Wiig or friends come to the US, they aspire to return with 20 to 30 functioning watches for graduating Haven children.

***If you have watches to donate to this worthy cause, please
Contact Gary Girod, Chapter 190 for more information
805-701-0155 or 805 649-2052 to leave a message.***

Put that bag of watches you have been saving to good use!



REMEMBER!

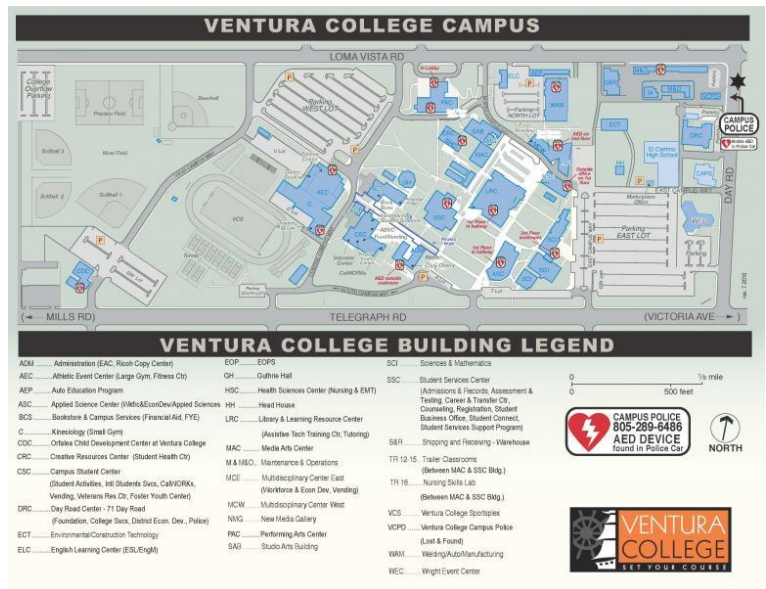
**We have the BEST
\$5 SUNDAY LUNCH
In Town!**

**Next Meetings:
January 19, 2020
February 16, 2020
March 15, 2020**

The Chapter 190 meetings are held the Third Sunday of each Month. No Meetings are held in the months of June or December.

We will meet in the Campus Student Center (CSC) on the Ventura College Campus. The CSC is located in buildings “B” east of the gym.

**The address for Ventura College is:
4667 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, CA 93003**



**The CSC is off Central Campus Way
Near Parking West Lot**

