



# The Phonographic Record

*The Journal of The Vintage Phonograph Society of New Zealand*

A Society formed for the preservation of Recorded Sound

**VOLUME 13 ISSUE 6**

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## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

As we come to the last issue of Volume 13, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members who have written to us with information during the year. Remember, it is by members help we make it interesting. We are sorry that we are behind with issues, but it hasn't been your Editor's year!!!

Our Secretary is very pleased at the response to her request for subs. to be paid promptly, and would appreciate those members still to pay, doing so at an early date.

### Meeting 26th September

For our September meeting, Mr Dini showed members one of his organettes which whilst being of rather crude construction was most pleasing to listen to.

Next Mr Otley spoke to us about his recent trip to Sydney where he visited a clock museum containing 120 exhibits of varying shapes and sizes. Of particular interest was a clocking "in and out" machine, being one of the earliest used in Australia.

Supper concluded a pleasant evening.

## THE EDISON REPRODUCER SCREW

by J. Marshall

During the past month we have manufactured a small knurled screw that holds the reproducer in place on almost all Edison Cylinder Machines.

We felt there would be a demand for this particular part as machines are often discovered with this screw missing. Each screw has been knurled and blued and looks like the original. For information, thread size is 1/8 whitworth. We now have in stock a quantity of these screws which can be supplied to members at 85 cents each.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Meeting held at St. Mary's, Merivale, Christchurch, on September 25th, 1978.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Walter Norris took the chair for election of President.

J. Marshall was re-elected President and others elected were:

W. S. Dini	Vice-President;
A. Otley	Treasurer;
W. Norris	Editor;
Committee	S. Hobbs and P. Matterson.
Business:	Subs — the raising of subs. to \$5 per member was confirmed.

## AN ENCYCLOPEADIA OF BERLINER DISC PHONOGRAPHS 1903 NEW STYLE VICTOR NO. 36

For some time we have been collecting information on these New Style Victors, as they were called, and have a complete catalogue in which three different models are illustrated — Victor II, III and IV.

42.

### The Victor II

Cabinet: Polished quartered oak with hinge top.

Motor: Double tandem spring; plays several records with one winding, can be wound while playing.

Turn Table: 7 inch for seven and ten inch records.

Sound Box: Concert.

Horn: 16 inch black-Japanned steel with brass bell.

Cost of Machine: \$30, but \$2 extra for larger horn 21 inch.

### The Victor III

Same type of wood for case as Victor II; motor, we think, has same number of springs, but turn-table and case a larger size, i.e. Turntable 10 inches.

Horn: 21 inch black-Japanned steel with brass bell.

Cost: of Victor II was \$40, but \$2 extra for a 30 inch horn.

### The Victor IV

Case: Elaborate quartered oak.

Motor: Three spring plays 6 ten inch records or 10 seven inch, especially designed to play 10 inch records.

Sound Box: Concert.

Horn: Twenty-four inch steel with brass bell.

Cost: of Victor IV was \$50, but \$3 extra for a 30 inch horn.

The most unusual feature of these models is the tone arm. These were not tapered, and the reproducer is hinged near the end in such a way to allow the record to be changed and the needle changed and lowered on to the record.

These models were poor players due to the poor sound joint, and therefore were soon replaced with a later version.

For this reason, we consider these rare and hard to obtain in New Zealand.

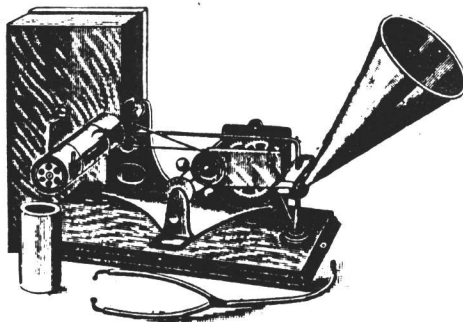
We are indebted to Larry Schlick for good clear photographs of this model, which is one he owns.

## FIVE DOLLAR PHONOGRAPHS PHONOGRAPH WITHOUT A NAME

From Mr Leonard has come a set of photographs of a rare machine which he owns.

The unusual feature of this machine is the stylus and arm which are made from round drawn glass. Little is known about this rare model other than from an advertisement that also was sent to us. This machine, or one very like it, was sold for \$5 and the name given was "The Gem Echophone". Manufactured by United Talking Machine Co., New York.

More information would be appreciated.



## ILLUSTRATIONS

Two good clear photographs of the Victor Two. These were kindly supplied by Larry Schlick.

Mark Dawson of Napier with his Gilfillen Radio and Amplion speaker showing part of his collection at a display he held recently in his home town.

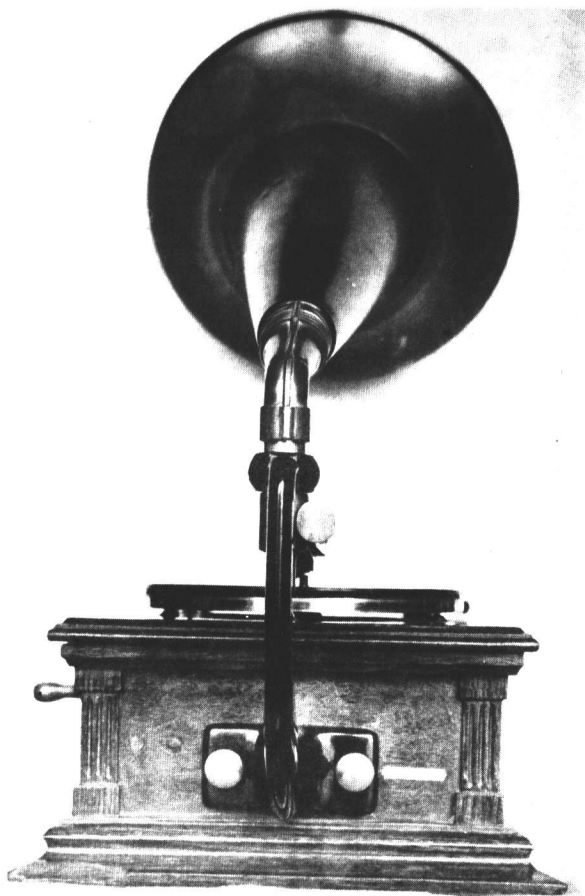
Edison Business machine complete as promised from a catalogue. Date, we think, 1906. Shows the recording horn which was missing on machine illustrated last issue.

Echo-Phone photo supplied by S. Leonard, P.O. Box 727, Albertson, N.T., U.S.A.

Pictures of Bell's early telephone. Artist's impression above. Actual transmitter below.

# VICTOR II

NO 36



TWO VIEWS OF VICTOR II  
MACHINE OWNED BY L. SCHLICK

# REPRINTED FROM EDISON PHONOGRAPH MONTHLY

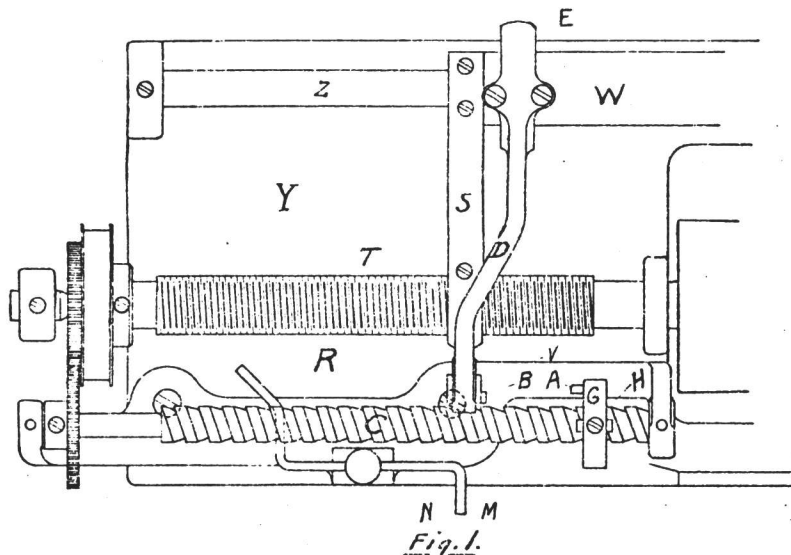
## MODEL D REPEATING ATTACHMENT

We have just perfected a new style repeating attachment, which will be known as Model D. This attachment is designed primarily for coin-slot Phonographs, but it can be readily attached to the Home, Triumph, Concert, Victor and Conqueror Phonographs. It is remarkable for its simplicity and effectiveness. Its principal features are the return screw and lifting lever block. The screw is mounted on a cast bracket which is fastened with two screws to the Phonograph body in front of the cylinder shaft. These two holes for fastening bracket are the only holes to be drilled and tapped to fasten attachment. The lifting lever block is carried by an arm which is clamped to the back rod sleeve. The return screw has four threads to the inch, ratchet shaped, and is driven by means of a spur gear which engages a similar gear on the main shaft pulley, thus dispensing with a belt or chain. An adjustment is provided at each end of the bracket to suit the beginning and the end of the Record. The adjustment for the end of the Record is accomplished by rotating the disk which is carried on the return screw. This disk also carries the pin which acts on the lift lever block to raise the diaphragm arm and engage the block with the threads of the return screw. This lifting action also disengages the feed nut from the thread of the main shaft and the return screw of the attachment takes the reproducer arm back to the starting point. The return movement takes about 1-25th of the time to play the Record. All parts of the return device subject to wear are hardened.

## HOW TO ATTACH MODEL D REPEATING ATTACHMENT TO THE HOME PHONOGRAPH

The following directions and illustrations apply to the Home Phonograph only. The directions for attaching the device to other types differs principally in the method of fastening the attachment arm to the back rod.

Drill and tap the body for the two 8-32 screws (R-R)  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively from the end of the body (Y) and parallel with and 3-54 inches from the centre of the back rod (Z) (Fig. 1).



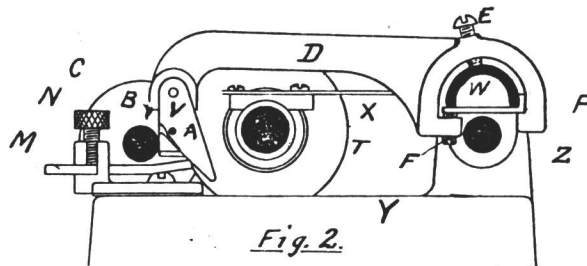
Remove the back rod (Z) and the speaker arm (W) from the machine and place the repeating attachment arm (D) over the speaker arm (W). Then replace the speaker arm and back rod on the machine having the arm (D) next to the feed nut spring (S). The clamp (P) should be placed in the arm (D) with the bent end at the front or back of the speaker arm (W), either side that will allow the block (V) to hang in a vertical position when just touching the return screw (C) (Fig. 2).

Adjust the arm (D) for height by means of the adjusting screw (F) and set screws (E-E) so that the lifting pin (A) clears the projector (B) by 1-64 inches (Fig. 2) when the feed nut (X) engages with the main shaft thread (T).

The lifting disk (G) may be moved in either direction by rotating on the return screw (C) after loosening the set screw (H) and the trip rod (M) by the thumb screw (N).

## MODEL D REPEATING ATTACHMENT, \$7.50

The retail price of the new Model D Repeating Attachment, fully described in the October issue of the Edison Phonograph Monthly, has been fixed at \$7.50, subject to the same trade discounts as repeating attach-



ments previously listed. Considering the great superiority of the Model D over anything else of the kind of the market, this price is unusually low, and it should be followed by a large and widespread sale. Every progressive Jobber and Dealer should get at least one, and learn how to attach it to either the Home, Triumph, Concert, Victor and Conqueror Phonographs, or have it attached to a machine coming from the factory, and use it to exhibit the peculiar effectiveness of the device. It is fascinating to watch it in operation and it is hard to realize that it is not guided by human hands. Almost any ingenious Dealer can attach the device from the directions furnished. In ordering, state what type of Phonograph the device is wanted for. Hundreds of Phonograph owners would be glad to get a repeating attachment, if they knew how little it costs and how cleverly it works. Properly attached it will not fail to operate and give satisfaction at all times.

### THEODORE ROOSEVELT CYLINDERS AND OTHERS

Copy of letter from O.C. Williams, N.S.W. Australia.

I noticed in Volume 13 Issue No. 4 of the "Phonographic Record" a reprint of a transcription of one of Theodore Roosevelt's Blue Amberols, entitled "The Right of The People to Rule". I felt that you and other members of the Society might be interested to receive a transcription of another of Theodore Roosevelt's Blue Amberols, this one being No. 3709 entitled "Social and Industrial Justice", and as soon as I received the journal (yesterday), I made the enclosed transcription in case it might be useful for "copy" material. This Blue Amberol dates from 1918, but actually the recording was made right at the end of the Wax Amberol era, in 1912, when it first appeared as Wax Amberol 1149, and the Blue Amberol was issued six years later as a re-moulding from the original "master" cylinder. This was a common practice of the Edison Company, and very many Wax Amberols re-appeared later as Blue Amberols under another number, and these included some of the best 4 minute cylinders ever made. Very unfortunately, not all the best of the wax amberols were re-issued like this, for instance E. H. Shackleton's "My South Polar Expedition" was not. All of Peter Dawson's Blue Amberols were re-issues of earlier wax amberols, the same applies to such artists as Ernest Pike and famous Scottish comedian Harry Lauder; these and many others had long deserted cylinder recording before the Blue Amberol era commenced in August 1912.

But to return to Theodore Roosevelt's recordings, there were four altogether, issued as consecutive wax amberols as follows:— the number shown in parenthesis is the corresponding re-issue as a Blue Amberol. The titles and numbers are:—

- 1146 "Progressive Covenant with the People" — (not re-issued);
- 1147 "The Right of the People to Rule" — (re-issued as Blue Amberol 3707);
- 1148 "The Farmer and the Business Man" — (re-issued as Blue Amberol 3708);
- 1149 "Social and Industrial Justice" — (re-issued as Blue Amberol 3709).

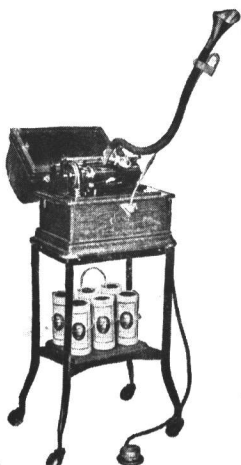
These re-issued records were always characterized by a nice silent surface (free of surface noise) and by a clear quality of reproduction. As a life-long Edison cylinder devotee (I am now 67), I consider the cylinder recording technique (though perhaps not the reproduction) reached its peak in the wax amberol era (1908-1912) and was never achieved again. This is why Blue Amberols which are re-issues from the "master" cylinders of the wax amberol era are so much sought after by collectors. Most, if not all, of the Blue Amberols issued after the Diamond Discs appeared in 1913 were merely re-recordings of the latter and reached an all-time "low" as far as quality is concerned, during the third thousand, when many were issued which were incredibly bad. The Blue Amberol quality was good for the first 900 or so, say from 1501 to 2400, and then fell off rapidly, not only in the quality of the recordings, but in the quality of the artists also. Much of the later issues are not worth having EXCEPT re-issues of wax amberols which continued occasionally, right to the end, in 1929. Many of Harry Lauder's appeared in the fifth thousand, with the same excellent quality of the old wax amberol issues of twenty years earlier.

### TRANSCRIPTION FROM EDISON BLUE AMBEROL RECORD 3709 "Social And Industrial Justice" by Theodore Roosevelt

"Our prime concern is, that in dealing with the fundamental law of the land, this is finally to be interpreted, and therefore finally enacted. The acts of the courts should be subject to, and not above, the final control of the people as a whole. I deny that the American people have surrendered to any set of men, no matter what



MARK DAWSON WITH  
HIS COLLECTION

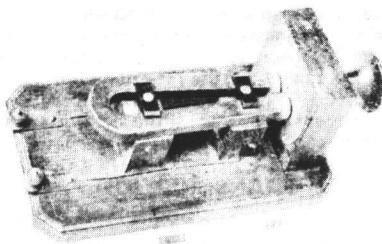
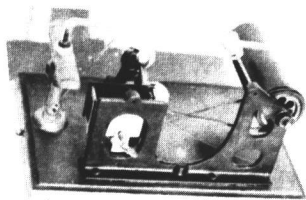


EDISON BUSINESS MACHINE

BELOW BELLS FIRST TELEPHONE



ECHO-PHONE



their position or their character, the final right to determine those fundamental questions upon which free self-government ultimately depends. The people themselves must be the ultimate makers of their own constitution, and where their agents differ in their interpretation of the constitution, the people themselves should be given the chance, after full and deliberate judgement, authoritatively to settle what interpretation it is, that their representatives shall thereafter adopt as finding.

We do not question the general honesty of the courts, for them in applying to present-day social conditions the general prohibitions that were intended originally as safeguards to the citizen, against the arbitrary power of government in the hands of caste and privilege. These prohibitions have been turned by the courts, from safeguards against political and social privilege, into barriers against political and social justice and advancement. Our purpose, here, is not in impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position where they stand in the way of social justice, and to emancipate the people, in an orderly way, from the iniquity of enforced submission to a doctrine which would turn constitutional provisions, which were intended to favour social justice and advancement, into prohibition against such justice and advancement.

In the last twenty years, an increasing percentage of our people have come to depend on industry for their livelihood, so that today the wage-earners in industry rank in importance, side by side, with the tillers of the soil. As a people, we cannot afford to let any group of citizens, or any individual citizen, live or labour under conditions which are injurious to the common welfare. Industry, therefore, must submit to such public regulations as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or revolution. We must protect the crushable elements at the base of our present industrial structure. We stand for a living wage. Wages are subnormal if they fail to provide a living for those who devote their time and energy to industrial occupations. The monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but must include enough to secure the elements of a normal standard of living, a standard high enough to make morality possible, provide for education and recreation, to care for immature members of the family, to maintain the family during periods of sickness, and to permit him his little savings for old age. Hours of excessive toil may fail to allow the worker sufficient time to recuperate, and return to his work thoroughly refreshed.

We hold that the night labour of women and children is abnormal and should be prohibited. We hold that the employment of women over forty-eight hours per week is abnormal and should be prohibited. We hold that a seven day working week is abnormal, and we hold that one day of rest in seven should be provided by law. We hold that the continuous industries, operating twenty-four hours out of twenty-four are abnormal where, because of public necessity, or for technical reasons, such as molten metal, the twenty-four hours must be divided into two shifts of twelve hours, or three shifts of eight, they should, by law, be divided into three of eight."

### **TRANSCRIBED FROM BLUE AMBEROL RECORD** **"The Farmer And The Business Man" by Theodore Roosevelt**

There is no body of our people whose interests are more inextricably interwoven with the interests of all the people than is the case with the farmers. The Country Life Commission should be revived with greatly increased powers. Its abandonment was a severe blow to the interests of our people. The welfare of the farmer is a basic need of this nation. It is the men from the farms who, in the past, have taken the lead in every great movement within this nation, whether in time of war or in time of peace. It is well to have our cities prosper, but it is not well if they prosper at the expense of the country. In this movement, the lead must be taken by the farmers themselves, but our people as a whole, through their governmental agencies, should back the farmers. Everything possible should be done to better the economic condition of the farmer and also to increase the social value of the life of the farmer, the farmer's wife and their children. The burdens of labor and loneliness bear heavily on the women in the country; their welfare should be the special concern of all of us. Everything possible should be done to make life in the country profitable, so as to be attractive from an economic standpoint, and there should be just the same chance to live as full, as well-rounded and as highly useful lives in the country as in the city. The Government must co-operate with the farmer to make the farm more productive. There must be no skinning of the soil. The farm should be left to the farmer's son in better and not worse condition because of its cultivation. Moreover, every invention and improvement, every discovery and economy should be at the service of the farmer in the work of production and in addition he should be helped to co-operate in business fashion with his fellows, so that the money paid by the consumer for the product of the soil shall, to as large a degree as possible, go into the pockets of the man who raised that product of the soil. So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities, with their profit-sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenment be impossible in the country communities.

The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory. There are too many who do not prosper enough, and of the few who prosper greatly, there are certainly some whose prosperity does not mean well for the country. Rational Progressives, no matter how radical, are well aware that nothing the Government can do will make some men prosper and we heartily approve the prosperity, no matter how great, of any man, if it comes as an incident to rendering service to the community. But we wish to shape conditions so that a greater number of the small men in business — the decent, respectable, industrious and energetic men, who conduct small businesses, who are retail traders, who run small stores and shops — shall be able to succeed and



so that the big man, who is dishonest, shall not be allowed to succeed at all. Our aim is to control business — not to strangle it — and above all not to continue a policy of make-believe strangle toward big concerns that do evil and constant menace toward both big and little concerns that do well. Our aim is to promote prosperity and then to see that prosperity is passed around — that there is a proper division of prosperity. We wish to control big business so as to secure, among other things, good wages for the wage workers and reasonable prices for the consumers. We will not submit to the prosperity that is obtained by lowering the wages of working men and charging an excessive price to consumers, nor to that other kind of prosperity obtained by swindling investors or getting unfair advantages over business rivals. We propose to make it worth while for our businessmen to develop the most efficient business agencies, but we propose to make these business agencies do complete justice to our whole people. We are against crooked business, big or little. We are in favour of honest business, big or little. We propose to penalize conduct and not size.

## Feb., 1910 EDISON PHONOGRAPH MONTHLY. 17

### List of Interchangeable Motor Parts

We recently had a request from an Edison Dealer for a list of Interchangeable Motor Parts. Since the information may be of interest to the other enterprising Dealers who carry a stock of repair and supply parts it is reprinted below.

A word of explanation concerning it may not be amiss. It is quite likely that many Jobbers and Dealers are at present carrying four separate stocks of the Governor Spring Screw, designating them as numbers 1110, 1626, 2118 and 2828 for the Gem, Standard, Home and Triumph machines respectively. Since the screw is identically the same for each of the four types it follows that one stock bearing all four numbers is quite sufficient. The same remarks apply to the various other items on the list.

The Governor Carrier, Governor Carrier Set Screw, Speed Limit Collar and Speed Limit Collar Screw are not listed in the last Catalogue of Parts, but are here shown as numbers 2637, 2639, 1151, and 1152 respectively.

Name	Used on	Gem.	Catalogue Nos.		Tr.
			St.	Home	
Motor Frame Springs	S., H.		1556	2048	
Winding Ratchet Pawl	S., H.		1587	2078	
Winding Ratchet Pawl Stud	S., H.		1588	2079	
Winding Ratchet Pawl Stud Nut	S., H.		1590	2081	
Friction Holder	S., H.		—	2133	
Friction with Holder	S., H.		1640	2131	
Friction	S., H., T.		1641	—	—
Governor Shaft Pivot Bearing (Plain)	S., H.		1631	2123	
Motor Frame Spring Cup Washer	S., H.		1557	2049	
Speed Adjusting Lever Spring	S., H.		1636	2127	
Speaker Arm Lift Pin and Head	G., S., H.	1017	1519	—	
Belt Tightening Pulley Stud	G., S., H.	1098	1616	2105	
Feed Screw Centre Stop Screws	G., S.	1033	1536		
Speaker Clamp Screw	S., H., T.		1524	2027	2531
Governor Disc and Sleeve	G., S., H., T.	1102	1618	2110	2820
Governor Ball and Spring	G., S., H., T.	1107	1623	2115	2825
Governor Spring Screw	G., S., H., T.	1110	1626	2118	2828
Governor Spring Screw Washer	G., S., H., T.	1111	1627	2119	2829
Governor Carrier	G., S., H., T.				*2637
Governor Carrier Set Screw	G., S., H., T.				*2639
Main Shaft Centre Stop Screw	H., T.			2046	2576
Speed Limit Collar	G., S.	*1151			
Speed Limit Collar Screw	G., S.	*1152			

\* These parts are not listed in the Parts Catalogue, Form 920, but are known in our factory by the numbers given. These numbers should be used by the Trade in ordering.

## FIRESIDE MOTOR PARTS

Fireside Motor Parts are interchangeable with Standard Motor Parts, with the following exceptions:—

2nd Gear with 1st Pinion	Catalogue No. 1593
Barrel Gear	Catalogue No. 1583
Main Spring	Catalogue No. 1573