# TheMusicBox 

 an international magazine of mechanical music
## THE JOURNAL OF THE MUSICAL BOX SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Volume 9 Number 1 Spring 1979


THE GREAT TEXAS AUCTION - report by Graham Webb, Giovanni Bacigalupo - an appreciation, the complete catalogue of Symphonion music, and colour pictures of a restored Gavioli




## The Editor writes. .

WITH this issue we start the ninth volume of The Music Box and mark the seventeenth year of the existence of The Musical Box Society of Great Britain. Maybe at this moment it is a good time to pause and reflect on what we have done in those seventeen years and to look at what we have within the Society.

To start with, we have, throughout the world, established a close network of fellowship amongst collectors, restorers and historians. This is a major achievement for within the society we have an immense fund of knowledge and experience. It is reassuring to see the unselfishness with which members make their knowledge and experience available to others. Several who have developed specific manufacturing processes have ensured that this information is not just available to other members today, but to future generations of mechanical musical instrument researchers and restorers. There is thus no jealous guarding of "trade secrets" within the society, no closing of doors for entrepreneurial reasons, no unanswered questions.

There have, of course, been instances in the past when individual members treated their own activities with a reserve. These days, though, we all accept that we are involved in a common cause and that there is no need for protectionism : those who want to do something themselves will find a way - at the risk of destroying irreplaceable instruments, and those who cannot do it themselves will come to the professional and the expert, so it is far better to provide details for everybody, so saving time, potential damage to instruments, and also (a point frequently overlooked) improving

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Cover picture: One of the more unusual organettes is the Amabile discplaying instrument which is powered by a clockwork motor and accompanies its music with two bells seen inside the case above the disc. Wind is provided via two double cuckoo feeders each side of the central vertical windchest. Made in Gera by Armin Liebmann, c.1909, this example is in the Moltzer Museum at Bennekom, Holland.

Hon Editor: Arthur W J G Ord-Hume Editorial offices:

14 Elmwood Road, London, W. 4 Telephone: (01-) 9943292
Advertisement manager: Arthur Heap Advertisement enquiries:

Riversway, Victoria Crescent, Queen's Park, Chester CH4 7AX
Telephone: (0244) 26181
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the expert's own image. The man who shares his knowledge gains the respect of others, but does not necessarily lose their custom. As a case in point, Keith Harding has probably done more than most in the British Isles to stage-manage the re-birth of workshop technique, yet he produces in looseleaf form a workshop manual describing just how every aspect of restoration can be approached. He also is keenly aware of the restorer's and teachers' most effective tool - the camera.
The musical box has now been re-created - and what is more this has been achieved by amateurs outside Switzerland. Most of the new machines have so far been copies of the old. Experience has been gained and now we are ready to embark on Phase Two of the 21st Century musical box - the brand new concept which will be able to consider with equal viewpoint both the traditional methods and the very latest techniques such as spark-erosion, metal deposition and growing, other photomechanical processes and even the ubiquitous micro-processor.
It is this almost endless fund of ability and information which makes the society a body of increasing responsibility and importance as the years roll on. To express it in modern parlance, The Music Box magazine is the individual terminal for each and every member to interrogate the vast data bank represented by the membership as a whole.

We move into our ninth volume with the certainty that we have even greater things just around the corner. We step ahead with the excitement of a child to whom everything is seen as for the first time in wonderment. And, above all, we step together.

ARTHUR W J G ORD-HUME

# HISTORY OF THE ORGAN 

## by Brian Oram

COMPARED with the Roman organ found at Aquincum, the organ decorating a terra cotta lamp in the British Museum is therefore slightly larger having 17 notes in its scale but it is not possible to see how many ranks are represented; possibly there may be as many as five. The organist is seated wearing a tight fitting cloak with bands from the shoulder to the hips. Although the head is not shown in photographs, the instrumentalist could see over the top of the organ when playing. This terra cotta is dated to the first part of the 3rd century and was made in Tunisia. It may well have come from the same manufacturer as the Carthage lamp which shows the organist standing on a pedestal, as appears in the case of the Copenhagen lamp.

If the estimate of the organs at Aquincum is accurate in any way, then there must have been literally hundreds of these instruments scattered throughout the Roman Empire, and probably in those countries immediately bordering it. The wide diversity of the discoveries of the physical representations and the documentary evidence certainly indicates this.

## Slave workers

The ancient ruler and scientist had an entirely different approach to production as we know it today. Our rulers and administrators today have little or no comprehension of the effects of mass production techniques or how they might affect other processors and their assistants. Most of the artifacts of the Roman world were the work of freedmen or slaves. Pallas and Narcissus, both freedmen, virtually ran the empire for Claudius, both apparently being freed by him on his accession. Thus mechanisation as an aid was not practiced.

Automata of various sorts were used publicly for effect. Perhaps though, automata is not an accurate description. The mechanics of the simulated flooding of the Colosseum were impressive. It started dry gradually sinking an island around which maidens in barges sang. At a given moment sea cocks were opened and the boats sank drowning the girls, whilst on the island wild animals

> On page 307 of the previous volume, the author recounted the discovery of a Roman pipe organ at Aquincum and illustrated its component parts. He continues here with the assertion that there must have been many hundreds of these instruments throughout the Roman Empire.

became crazed with terror. How these little entertainments which formed Nero's games actually worked is unknown today.

What is known, from inference at least, is given by the Roman general Suetonius in Claudius 21. The Fucine Lake was a breeding place for malaria, and by draining it additional land could be reclaimed. A canal had been cut through a hill but before the sluice was opened, Claudius staged a mock sea battle. "Twelve Rhodian triremes then engaged twelve Sicilian ones; and the signal for the fight was given by a mechanical Triton which emerged from the lake bottom and blew a conch". The figure of the triton would be hollow with a valve at the bottom, and one between the lips of the triton and the conch. Stood upright in the bottom of the lake and the valve closed, it would be drawn to the surface mechanically by slaves, and at the given moment the valve at the lips opened, probably setting in motion a free reed. Further attempts were made to drain the lake in 1240, but it was not until the 19th century that the operation was completed.

## Air compressor

For sheer ingenuity and ingenious gadgetry an air compressor has come to us through Syrian texts. As a prime mover for automatic music it was widely used. Attributed to Apollonios (third century BC ) it most likely is of later date.

The original text and sectioned drawings in Syriac are in the British Library (MS Or Add 23391). A modern Westernised drawing of the complete unit is on the next page. It consists of three tanks, the bottom one of which is divided. Water is allowed to fall through a regulating tap
onto a waterwheel which turns bevel gears, the vertical one of which drives a plate from which a segment is cut. This catches onto two levers which lift weighted valves allowing the water to fall into the bottom tanks by turn. Beneath the outlet of the second tank there is a weighted cup which is filled with water allowing another valve connected to the bottom of the cup to be closed when the weight of water in the cup is greater than the balance weight apposing the fulcrum. The air in the lower tank is then compressed, being allowed to enter the air feed pipe to the instrument. Air stop valves in the two primary conveyances ensure continuous pressure to the main conveyance of the instrument. Meanwhile the water wheel turns the segmented disc so that the other half of the tank is opened to the water, and at this point the first inlet valve is shut off. Because the water in the cup reaches equilibrium when it becomes immersed in the half being filled the weight on the fulcrum opens the bottom valve in the tank letting the water out and air in. Certainly the mechanism could produce continuous wind but the maintenance would be somewhat of a problem. The Appolonius wind raising mechanism was probably modified and developed to the state given in San'at al-Zamir.

## Hero's automata

Hero of Alexandria (circa 62 AD ) was an inventor or an inventive dabbler. Besides his spinning ball driven by steam he was said to have driven moving figures behind a glass screen. This is hardly automata, but another invention simple in the extreme was a windmill driving and piston type, air compressor. "Anemourion" is obscure and could mean sails of timber or flax as can be seen today at Mykonos and Rhodes, but certainly not with automatic setting of sails as found in modern England and Holland. The sails (page 4) comprised a spar with two or perhaps three bars set at right angles. These attached onto the end of a pivotted beam, the other end of which was connected to a link bar, and thence to a heavy piston in a cylinder. An inlet and outlet valve was incorporated. As


Key : $\mathbf{A}=$ reservoir; $\mathbf{B}=$ control tank; $\mathbf{C} 1=$ compression tank filling; $\mathbf{C} 2=$ compression tank exhausting; $\mathbf{D}=$ tap; $\mathbf{E}=$ water wheel; $\mathbf{F}=$ right-angle gearing using contrate wheel and pinion; $\mathbf{G}=$ segmented plate revolving to control motion of inlet valves $\mathbf{H} ; \mathbf{H}=$ inlet valve; $I=$ air lock; $J=$ cup on counterbalanced arm; $K=$ drain hole; $\mathbf{L}=$ outlet valve; $\mathbf{M}=$ air conveyance; $\mathbf{N}=$ non-return valve.
the spindle rotated so it pressed the lever down and hauled the piston up. When the lever disengaged the piston was allowed free fall, and so the process was repeated. There is no particular reason why it should not have worked, but it must have been somewhat noisy particularly if one accepts that no mechanical power supply was worth the effort unless it could produce at least $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{hp}$, so as to be more effective than slave labour and draught animals.

By 250 AD, Rome's imperial in-
fluence was beginning to wain but not until 395 AD was the empire divided into two parts. Ireland, never conquered by Rome, held Christianity in its cradle until the Dark Ages has passed, by which time all Greek and Roman knowledge had been lost to western Europe. The Welsh saints influenced the learning of the Church of Christ in the old western empire rivalling Rome on doctrine, but the sophisticated society needed to sustain invention and gracious living no longer existed. A small
but potentially powerful village founded by the Magarians and perhaps other Greek States about 660 BC was to carry forward both the Roman and Hellenistic cultures until 1453. That village became the city of Constantine which he called New Rome, but today is known as Istanbul. One small independent and isolated state still exists of that once powerful empire - the theocratic state of Athos which nothing female has been allowed to enter since the year 972 AD.


Key : $\mathbf{A}=$ sail; $\mathbf{B}=$ hub; $\mathbf{C}=$ projecting bars transfixing hub so as to operate rocking beam $F ; D=$ spindle; $E=$ supports to mount windmill; $F=$ rocking beam; $G=$ support with pivot for rocking beam $F ; H=$ connect ing rod; $I=$ piston (weighted); $J=$ compression chamber in cylinder; $K=$ inlet valve; $L=$ outlet valve; $\mathbf{M}=$ base.

It was considered by many commentators that the Ancients had little or no technical ability. This is an erroneous view as can be seen from the physical remains of the many buildings of, say, 1500 years and older still in existence and some still in use; the Pantheon at Rome, for instance, built in 50 BC . It is true that commentaries by the ancients are lacking for the simple reason that the writers did not demean themselves to practical application of their theories. Thus in the " Dramant D" wreck were found three bronze pumps which shows that Roman engineering was at least as accurate as casting and machining up to around the end of 1948 in more than general terms. Although the pump parts are not interchangeable, the tolerances are from 0.7 mm to $0.2 \mathrm{~mm}(0.0276$ ins to 0.0079 ins). The efficiency has been calculated at $95 \%$ and displacement at 140 gallons per hour at one stroke per second. It is more than interesting to note that the pistons are inverted - that is the hollow side is immersed so that there would be an air trap to stop hammering and possible hydrostatic locks.
To make these pumps and other
equipment known to have been in existence, the ancient engineer had lathes and tools for machining, and to obtain smooth finishes, lapping would have been practiced as it still is today.
Many engineering projects were caried out on site as found in the Roman pumping station in a Rio Tinto mine in Spain in 1920, although much of this was appar ently built up from some prefabricated units outside Spain. This plant could deliver 2,400 gallons per hour to a height of 100 feet and was powered by 16 strong men.

At Verulamium (near St Albans) were found abortion instruments of exactly the same shape and dimensions as used today, besides clamps, forceps, and knives.

## Ancient tools

Throughout England and Wales, wood working tools have been found exactly parallelling their modern counterparts. Chisels, hammers (mainly like the modern caulking hammer), planes and saws, adze and draw knife, and, of course pit saws. A jack plane of about 2 ft 6ins length was found with wedge and blade, weighted with lead.

The use of cranks seem to have been the only problem the ancients faced perhaps because they could not obtain the accuracy needed on an anvil. Various means were used to convert rotational power to reciprocal power, and very peculiar some of these methods proved to be.

The ancients seem to have forgotten more than we have learnt about end-jointing of timber. One needs only to inspect the chalice and vase ware in the Cairo museum to appreciate the very high standard of technical craftsmanship, or some of the many site meseums in Greece and Turkey.

As for musical instruments, mention was made that there must have been hundreds of organs and mechanical musical instruments in the Roman Empire. We have little knowledge of them other than of the organ of Aquincum, but it would be safe to assume that the bulk of them were made of wood, including the pipes. One can ask how much would remain of a modern mechanical-action organ other than the blower after centuries of burial. A few scraps of brass, some pins and nails, but even these would oxidise eventually. continued on page 60

# MUSICAL BOX ODDMENTS 

## by HAV Bulleid

IT IS intriguing to speculate exactly how the musical box makers of the mid-1800s chose the tunes and achieved such minimal duplication and such variety. One thing is abundantly clear, namely that they banked on the appeal of tunes from the most popular current composers of opera and dance music. This explains the comparative absence of other famous composers such as Schubert (17971828) who wrote two operas but had them rejected as lacking dramatic appeal. There were also hymn tunes and national anthems and country tunes and some unusual tunes pinned to special order, but the great majority were operatic airs and dance tunes. That, after all, was the musical field best known to likely buyers and moreover the many boxes carrying a range of dance tunes were a domestic asset for small dances.

When it came to overtures, which represented the prestige side of the business despite being deprived of orchestra and compressed into about two minutes, today's musical experts sometimes ask why Auber was so often chosen. The answer is simple - he wrote a new opera for presentation at the OperaComique, Paris, practically every year from 1823 to 1861. In all
about 40 operas. If you do that sort of thing you get well known. Besides, some have excellent overtures.

## Auber

Daniel Francois Esprit Auber was born at Caen in 1782 and had some success as a composer during childhood. After a spell of commercial work in London he decided to make a career in music and soon achieved success in Paris with works for cello and violin. His first two operas were publicly performed but were unsuccessful, and his first operatic success came in 1820. About that time he formed a lasting friendship with the famous (and aptly named) librettist Eugene Scribe. They found an immediate artistic rapport and, until his death in 1861, Scribe wrote all Auber's operas. Thereafter Auber composed only two more operas, the last appearing in 1869. He died in Paris in 1871. His two main prestige appointments were as head of the Paris Conservatoire in 1842 and musical director to Napoleon III in 1857.

Naturally enough, with his annual production at the internationally famous Opera-Comique, Auber was among the leading musical figures of the period. He
was a popular, benevolent but very retiring character, the exact opposite of the extrovert conductor type. Something of an epicure, and with a ready wit in quiet company, he never conducted an ochestra nor attended performances of his operas. Asked why, he said: "If I were to attend one of my works, I would not write another note of music in my life." On four occasions he collaborated with other leading composers of the day, including Hérold, Boieldieu, Carafa and Halévy.

Auber's operas named on musical box tune sheets include Masaniello, or la Muette de Portici (The Dumb Girl of Portici), 1828; Fra Diavolo, 1830; Le Dieu et la bayadère (The God and the Dancing-girl) 1830; Gustave III or La Bal masquée, 1833; Le Cheval de Bronze (The Bronze Horse) 1835 with a revised version in 1857; Le Domino Noir, 1837; and Les Diamants de la Couronne (The Crown Diamonds) 1841.

Most of Auber's work was melodious and elegant in the highest tradition of French comic opera (i.e. opera containing spoken dialogue) and is well exemplified in the overture to The Bronze Horse. The main exception is the famous Dumb Girl of Portici which was written in the best vein of tradi-


## Novel Trade Card

In the collection of Joseph H Schumacher of Wilmington, Delaware, is this wery unusual trompe d'oeil trade card issued by M J Paillard of New York. The card is folded along the centre and is trimmed to represent a three-quarter view of a musical box. On the "lid" is the engraving shown below. When the lid is raised, there is a full-colour (including gold) illustration of an open musical box, left. This eye-catching and novel piece must also be highly collectable by those who are interested in both post-cards and visiting cards. One wonders how many other examples of this novelty exist.

tional grand opera and duly acclaimed; and it stepped into history at its Brussels premiere in 1830 when the audience, excited by the dramatic story about tyrannical rule, rushed into the streets and passed on the message to the crowds and so led to Belgium's freedom from Dutch rule.

## Tune arrangers

No one seems to know exactly who did the musical arrangements for musical boxes; probably talented musicians who were also competent instrumentalists but who lacked the special combination of qualities that go to make a notable composer. They certainly succeeded in several tricky jobs fitting all the tunes to the same abbreviated length, emphasizing the main melody, imitating many orchestral effects, adding those attractive decorating notes known to musicians as ornaments, and at times applying special effects such as forte-piano, mandoline and bells. They also imposed their own interpretations as one can demonstrate by playing the same tune on different boxes; and these interpretations sometimes differed widely in emphasis and style. For example, secondary melodies were sometimes elevated to become the main theme. The decorations or ornaments of the tune are sometimes as attractive as the tune itself, making you want to hear it again, and then again, so that one can well picture an 1870 owner getting "hooked" on a particular tune, as pop fans seem to get hooked today.

But the big question remains, did the composers like these musical box arrangements? The answer to that must be yes. Leading composers like Auber, Rossini, Offenbach and Verdi were all around and flourishing in the 1860s and they must often have heard their tunes and condensed overtures on musical boxes. If they hadn't liked them they would have said so loud and clear. But since they kept quiet I feel certain they were pleased and even possibly flattered.

## Swiss background

What were communications like in Switzerland in 1830 to 1850 during the growing-up period of the musical box industry in Geneva, Berne and Ste Croix? Here are some key dates..

On January lst, 1849, the Swiss Franc was adopted as the national currency; previously there was no unification of Cantonal currencies and different moneys and values totalling nearly 300 different coins
were in legal use. Of course the watch-making industry must have got well used to this, as it was established in the 16th century and flourished specially in the Cantons of Neuchâtel, Vaud (for Ste Croix), Berne and Geneva.

In June of 1849, postal rates were fixed federally; previously the Cantonal posts were autonomous. But these rates were still based on both weight and distance, the former in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$-loth ( $=\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{Oz}$ ) and the latter in four zones - up to 10, 25, 40 , and over 40 leagues ( 1 league was a "road-hour" of about 3 miles). For local mail these rates were pre-paid with the Cantonal stamp introduced in 1843.

In April 1950 Swiss Federal stamps superseded the Cantonal issues and the country's postal system soon became simplified and fully-fledged. Prompt action by the Cantons made Switzerland one of the first countries to follow the UK's introduction of postage stamps; they were several years ahead of their neighbours France, Germany and Italy. In August, 1851, a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz letter from Geneva to Ste Croix, about 100 kilometres, cost 15 centimes or rappen and a 1 lb parcel, the maximum weight allowed, cost Fr 1•70.

## Comb finesse

Before starting any work on redampering it is worthwhile, after cleaning the comb and mounting it on a wood base, to insert under the teeth a piece of thick white paper about an inch wide along the centre of which a dot can be marked for every tooth tip, with a larger dot for every fifth one and a numbered line for every tenth. On this paper can be noted the successive damper wire sizes, and any prob. lem teeth. After re-dampering it is useful for pin-pointing any teeth which do not play correctly.

Next, decide which, if any, of the existing dampers are in sufficiently good condition to retain - i.e. correct shape, free from kinks, free from rust, firmly secured, and with unimpaired springiness. If the answer is less than about 25 per cent, it will almost certainly be quicker and better to replace the lot.

Place packing washers between comb and wood base, and sound each tooth in turn so as to identify any which may be out of tune. Tuning is helped when the pitch changes are scratched on the comb base, but even without this aid it is comparatively easy to hear a faulty tooth because either it does not quite match an adjacent tooth or it mars the musical progression up the scale. It may simply be that
a damper pin is missing; if so, fitting a new one will restore pitch. The effect of the damper wire is only significant at the extreme treble limit of wire dampers. The amount of weight affecting tuning is proportional to the total tooth weight, so one can be careless about damper pin size at the bass end of the comb, but elsewhere any oversize damper pin will lower the pitch of a tooth, a common cause of minor tuning imperfection. When two or more teeth are of the same pitch, exact tuning can always be confirmed because if one is sounded the other will vibrate in sympathy, which can be discerned if the tooth is touched with a pin.

Where most of the existing dampers are good enough to retain, it is worth making a special tool for sounding the teeth. Take a few inches of steel strip about ${ }^{1 / 16}$ inch wide by about half that thick and file one end to an L-shape. The base of the L is inserted sideways between damper and tooth and pulled forwards and slightly downwards which sounds the tooth with ne risk of straining the damper and is handy for immediately touching an adjacent tooth to check sympathetic vibrations. It is also good for cleaning the undersides of the tooth tips.

The final job before re-dampering is to remove all relevant damper pins and, before replacing them exactly as found, making sure that all fragments of old damper wire are cleared from the holes. For this the best tool I have found is a twist drill of the appropriate size held in a pin chuck. The day before removing damper pins I give them a shot of penetrating oil.

## Lid stays

The provision of an effective lid stay is one certain way of preventing further damage to an incorrect-ly-hinged musical box lid. Ideally one should restore the lid to its original hinge setting, but this may be impracticable when there have been previous repairs and undesirable where the lid is heavy and so was always a borderline case for a stay. Though one is loth to add a new feature foreign to the original antique, doing so in these cases is the lesser of two evils.

But it must be done neatly. No black tape sketchily secured with drawing pins, nor knotted string and bent hooks. Where the lid is too small to warrant the usual folding brass stay, the neatest method I have seen uses two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch no. 2 round-head brass screws with brass washers and a few inches of
white woven cord, about an eighth of an inch in diameter as sold for curtain pulls.

Fit the screws first; one inside the right side of the case at its centre and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top, and the other on the horizontal centreline of the lid and about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in from the right side, making sure it is to the right and clear of the control lever partition in a lever-wound box. Then prop the lid open at the correct angle, measure the lightly-stretched cord length between the two screw holes, and cut the cord half an inch longer. Treat both ends with woodworking or carpet adhesive, sealing all the cut fibres together, and leave to dry.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from each end pierce the cord centrally and insert the screws with their washers, polish them beforehand and screw gently home. If on closing the lid the cord fouls the case side, slacken the lid screw and rotate the cord around it till it carries enough twist always to fold just clear to the left as the lid is closed.

Despite shortcomings in the folding brass stays fitted to larger lids, it is usually best simply to straighten them, gently hammer up the rivets if too loose, and polish and refit. But the geometry could sometimes be improved, as I shall explain among some notes on making and fitting stays in a future set of Oddments.

## Re-tuning Poly leads

## Tips from the Experts

must be tuned by adjusting the weight of the leads and this I do using a wood carver's tool. I place a wooden support behind the leads which holds the tooth against bending as I pare away at the lead with the small chisel. The secret, of course, is to remove only a very small quantity of lead at a time so as not to strain the tooth.

JIM HALL

MY method of re-leading the combs on Polyphon disc musical boxes has been successfully employed recently on a large table model which I had to re-lead completely.
After the leads have been soldered on, of course, the combs


## Maker Identified

ON page 65 of the last volume we published pictures of the Ullmaniphone, an unusual organette discovered in Belgium by member G Mathot. The question was raised as to whether Ullmann had actually made this item.

Now Mr Mathot has produced these pictures of an instrument called the Seraphine owned by André van


Hall in Laren, Holland. This is identical to the Ullmaniphone but what is much more important is that it shows the maker's trade mark and date of patent. This is 1889 and the maker is Charles $F$ Pietschmann \& Son of Leipzig, later to become the Berliner Musikinstrumenten - Fabrik and to produce the Manopan, Herophon and other machines.



A derelict 57-key Gavioli comes back to life at Vestal

THIS fine example of the 57 -key Gavioli organ is in the collection of Harvey Roehl of the Vestel Press. The two colour pictures are reproduced from colour separations kindly loaned by the Vestal Press.

This particular example was built in 1904 and spent the major part of its life in Europe before being sold to Hathaway \& Bowers of Santa Fe Springs in California. By then it was in a thoroughly derelict state and many features of the case were missing, broken or otherwise damaged. Harvey Roehl began reconstruction in 1974 at which time your Editor examined
the organ at Vestal. Overhaul proved to be a team effort with the assistance of expert wood carvers who crafted the missing pieces, artists who re-created the damaged paintings, and various specialist workers who assisted with the organ itself.

The disposition, as with all European show organs, is impressive for so small an instrument. The six-note bass is an extension of the nine-note accompaniment cello plus open diapason and trombones. The accompaniment section is doubled with stopped flutes which extend through the accompaniment upwards through the 17-note
melody section. The melody section has an additional unison rank of 17 stopped flutes plus stringtoned or violin pipes, a rank of open flutes and a rank of reed clarinets. A separate 18 -note counter-melody completes the specification, this comprising baritone (reed saxophones and flutes) plus a unison rank of flutes and an octave rank of piccolos.
The organ has one automatic register which operates the trombones in the bass (G, A, B, C, D and E) and the baritone rank in the counter-melody. This is operated by key number 18 and cancelled by key 24 , while the bandmaster is controlled by key number 12.

Bass drum and cymbal are united from the eighth key while the snare drum is provided with the usual two keys number one and 56. This wide spacing is an excellent guarantee that a repeated snare drum roll will not weaken the music as could be the case if the two keys were side by side.


The organ plays a fourth higher than the indicated pitches, C actually sounding the F above at today's concert pitch. This highlights the problems of tuning instruments of this genre and in particular the fact that a clear understanding of the processes of scales and tuning is needed before attempting to adjust an instrument. Attempts at altering the pitch of
the organ to bring it into line with today's standard pitch would, of course, prove disastrous.

The business of Gavioli was founded in Paris in 1845 by Ludovico Gavioli from Modena in Italy.

Ultimately, the brothers Limonaire took over the remains of the once great Gavioli business until they themselves went out of
business in 1918.
Although Gavioli is associated with show organs, it is not generally known that he was a great and practised horologist and has a number of patents to his credit. One of his inventions, a frictionless clock balance escapement, is in the Utrecht Museum together with a painting of him in which the self-same balance also features.

ON THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES are reproduced both sides of a leaflet issued by the Breslau company, Liebetanz \& Richter, advertising their electro-pneumatic Mandolin-Xylophon-Orchestrion. The original of this, reproduced here from the collection of Danny Dekyndt of Aalst, Belgium, is printed on very thin paper, hence the show-through of the text on the illustration on page 10.

## Liebetanz \& Richter, Breslau V.

## Neuheit! Pneumatisch=elektrisches <br> Neuheit! Mandolinen:XYlophororictechestrion


mit selbstätäg zurïckrollenden Papiernoten.

## Deutsches Reichs-Patent Nr. 123616

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Das Xylophon ist vällig neuartig eingebaut.
Einfache Uarrichtungen gestatten die Abstellung jedes einzelnen Teiles für sich, sodaß das Drchestrion ganz nach Wunsch mit voller ader nur teilweiser Besetzung gespielt werden kann.

Der solide und stabile Bau des Werkes gibt die Garantie seiner Haltbarkeit und sichert dem Besitzer eine ständige Einnahmequelle.

Vollendetstes Musikwerk der Gegenwart.
Vollständiger Ersatz für eine gutbesetzte Musikkapelle.
Grösste Neuheit der Saison 1908!

# GIOVANNI BACIGALUPO 

## Berlin's "grand old man of the street organ" dies

by Peter G Schuhknecht

translated by Judith Howard

THE last Berlin barrel-organ builder, composer, arranger and barrel-marker Giovanni Bacigalupo, died at the age of 88 years on 10th July 1978 in Berlin. Giovanni Bacigalupo, who in pursuing the craft of barrel-organ building created that " unofficial " yet wellknown emblem of the city of Berlin - the barrel - organ - has an equally great importance for the history of the city as Heinrich Zille (1858-1929), who with his pencil caricatured the back - yard life of Berlin.
Bacigalupo collected the popular musical pieces and street ballads by ear, wrote them down, and arranged them for the organ barrel or for the expensive café-orchestrions. The Bacigalupos began their business in Berlin, Buchholzer Strasse 1, in 1875. Not until 1894 was the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church on the Kurfürstendamm dedicated, and the first Underground station opened in Berlin, and Marconi and Arko carried out their early wireless experiments, commissioned by the Imperial Navy. At that time the Bacigalupo organ-building dynasty was founded in Berlin. Giovanni Bacigalupo senior, born on 4th December 1847 in Modena, Italy, had first studied with Ludovico Gavioli in Paris and then worked at his commission with

Chiappa in London. Then he went to Berlin and established the building of barrel-organs and orchestrions there with great success. He worked together with Anselmo Frati, Guiseppe Cocchi and Anton Graffigna. From his marriage came seven children, three girls and four boys - Luis, Luigi, Guiseppe, and the youngest, Giovanni. Giovanni was born on 23rd July 1889 at Schönhauser Allee 74. He received as first name that of his father, the founder of the firm. Even as a young boy his musical talent attracted attention. When he was about six, his father took him to visit the World Exhibition in Berlin. In the musical section, everything was cordoned off just then, as the royal visit of the Kaiser was due. But little Giovanni crawled between the legs of the visitors and behind the barriers, and sat himself down at a Bechstein grand piano and played the "Light Cavalry ". At that mement the Kaiser came with his entourage, and they all stood still and admired the little boy, assuming that it was an organised demonstration. The Kaiser, moved by his performance, lifted up the little Giovanni and kissed him on the forehead.
He received piano tuition from his brothers, who were, respectively, 15 and 18 years older. This
w as continued by Bacigalupo through self-tuition. He was also given piano tuition by the teacher Funke. Bacigalupo himself said: "I never touched a violin again; for it can't give an accompaniment to a melody ". At the age of 14 he received tuition in composition. His first compositions included a surprising movement in Pastorale style, with drone-effects in fifths. At that time the teacher said to his father: "He can play better than I can; only he does not know the theory ". Later on he said to the father: "You pay me, but he cannot learn from me". The teacher had three piano pupils, who played on three different pianos. On his very first day of lessons, Bacigalupo objected to the tuning of the pianos and demanded that they should first be tuned. He already had absolute pitch even as a small boy, and trained himself with his brothers, who blindfolded him and played different notes on the piano, which he then correctly identified.

In 1909 he founded his own firm, which he called "Bacigalupo Sons". At that time there were three Bacigalupo firms in Berlin, which competed in the production, repair and notation of organ barrels. Giovanni Bacigalupo, the youngest, founded the firm "Excelsior" which manufactured


A historic name adorns the beautiful case of this uausually large $48-\mathrm{key}$ street organ in the collection of Jacques Binder in France. (See Volume 8, pages $86-87$ for feature with specification on this organ).
specially arranged music-rolls for café cóin-operated instruments and orchestrions. At that time he invented a machine by which he could play on a keyboard while the notes were automatically marked. He also developed a copying process for the fast production of organ barrels. Barrel-organ connoisseurs can still tell you today how it was possible to make two brand-new pieces for a "five-part" trumpet organ within six hours.
The arranger Giovanni Bacigalupo was friendly with many other composers, such as Stolz, Weill, Olias, Lincke, Morena, Kollo, Günter Neumann and Igelhoff. They discussed their compositions with Giovanni and before the premières of their new operettas they would have the leading melodies marked by Bacigalupo on organ barrels. On their return home in the evening, the visitors to the opera would find an organgrinder on every corner, already playing the stirring tunes. Thus the barrel-organ helped at that time to spread the latest musical news. "Baci", as his friends called him, was the "middle-man" between the composer and the man in the street.
One day Berthold Brecht came to him with the composer Kurt Weill, as he wanted to have the "haifisch - lied" ("shark - song ") from the Threepenny Opera put on to a barrel. Bacigalupo played the song on the piano and then showed them both that this melody was much too complicated for the non-chromatic barrel-organ. He then sat down at the piano and composed a new haifisch-lied in the form known to us today, which was immediately accepted by Weill and Brecht. He himself excelled with many compositions. One of his last compositions was the Olympia March, written for the Munich Olympics in 1972; and his very last composition was the march Greetings to Hannover, dedicated to the Organ Festival in Hannover. He was no longer able to write down this work, composed in 1977, being then 87 years of age and blind from old-age. Giovanni Bacigalupo played this composition on the piano, which was recorded by telephone in Hannover. Transcribed into notation, it was then arranged for a large fair organ and the book was cut, so that this composition was able to greet the participants at the Organ Festival in Hannover in 1978.

In the heyday of the barrelorgan, Bacigalupo provided for over 400 organ-grinders in Berlin alone in the 1920's. In addition came


This 48-key street organ was made by Ignaz Bruder Söhne of Waldkirch and plays eight tunes with four stops including the characteristic Bruder trumpets.

Picture by courtesy of Christie's South Kensington.
many, many organ-grinders from the whole of Germany, who travelled to Berlin to get new tunes put on to the barrels. When the organman arrived at Bacigalupo's factory in Berlin after his long train journey, he first of all received a hefty breakfast and was allowed to sleep-off the journey in a guestroom. Then he was given a barrelorgan with which he could straight away earn his living in Berlin. He needed no licence, despite the strict regulations, since the name Bacigalupo ensured that every policeman would turn a blind eye. When the organ-man returned to the factory in the evening, he could usually pay for the new musical pieces with the day's earnings and take his own instrument back home with him.
After the second World War with all its horrors and the humiliating time which followed, the then 60 -year-old Bacigalupo, together with his wife Margarethe (née Kurth), laboriously built up again his repair and organ-building business at Schönhauser Allee 74a, right in the devastated centre of Berlin. His wife died on 7th August 1977 at the age of 87 . This marriage produced two children - Dr Giovanni Bacigalupo, who holds a professorship for tumor-medicine in Berlin, and the daughter Carmen (later married to Böhm), who cared in a self-sacrificing way for her parents and for her father in the last year
of his life.
A nephew-Richard Gattornahelped in the business and was known as an excellent craftsman; his father, Lino Gattorna, was himself a master organ-builder and had supervised production in the founder's business. From the sphere of the Bacigalupos came many other organ-builders and arrangers, who in turn saw to the maintenance and construction of barrelorgans in other towns of Germany. Also, his friendly relationships with other organ-building families, e.g. Gustav and Otto Bruder in Waldkirch, ensured mutual help and a more productive business; for example, at busy periods, barrels and music-arrangements were made by Giovanni Bacigalupo for Bruder in Waldkirch, or, in reverse, inlaid cases, made according to instructions from Waldkirch, came to Berlin. Some of the most beautiful old instruments are now displayed at the "Märkisches Museum" (Brandenburg Museum) in Berlin.
With his death on 10th July 1978, Berliners have lost their last master barrel-organ builder. No musical instrument was so closely linked to the popular character as was the barrel-organ. The father of " backyard music", of the "Berlin hurdygurdy", says for ever Farewell.
He was buried on Thursday, 20th July 1978 in the St Hedwig Cemetery, Smetanastrasse, Berlin-Wiessensee.

# AUCTION IN TEXAS 

Even the sales are big in the Lone Star State reports Graham Webb

THE largest and most significant recent auction of mechanical musical instruments was held at Houston, Texas, on Saturday, November 18th, 1978. It largely consisted of the private collection of Judge Roy Hofheinz, the former Mayor of Houston who was instrumental in the building of the famous Astrodome and Astroworld. This collection, with other contributions, made the number and variety of instruments on sale of supreme interest to collectors of mechanical music.

The auctioneers were Manor House Galleries of Houston, presided over by the likeable and strong character of owner Don Mudd. The sale followed a similar one held in November of 1977, the success of which prompted the repeat performance. The 1978 sale, however, easily eclipsed the first one, leading to the hope that the occasion will become a permanent feature of the yearly auction calendar.

Some 270 mechanical music lots were offered for sale in a total of 440 lots, the balance made up of slot machines and other collectables. The instruments ranged from a large Mortier dance organ, through street and cafe organs and and orchestrions; Mills ViolanoVirtuosos; various nickelodeons and player pianos; barrel organs; disc and organ-playing clocks; auto-change disc machines; cylinder boxes; automata; organettes, and musical Christmas tree stands, to musical albums and similar small pieces.
In such a large collection, it is
difficult to pick pieces for special mention, but among the most rare was certainly a really fine example, the only one I know which is in what could be called mint condition, of a $21 \frac{1}{4}$ in auto-change Symphonion with bells, complete with disc bin. This machine shares with a model of the $22 \frac{1}{2}$ in Polyphon auto-change, also with bells, the distinction of an upside down bedplate. It is only within the last few years that any Symphonion changer has been known in the flesh: before this it was only known through contemporary advertisements by the Symphonion company of Oskar Paul Lochmann. Rightly this single European representative in a total of five auto-changers fetched the highest price of the group at $\$ 17,000$.

## European musical boxes

European instruments were very well represented among the more ordinary disc boxes, if one can call $21 \frac{1}{4}$ in Symphonions and $22 \frac{1}{2}$ in Polyphons with bells "ordinary." There were several of these on offer, each provided with a well made disc bin or cupboard. Other upright Polyphons and Symphonions were also present, again with disc bins of recent manufacture. Most of the machines were in restored condition, as were the many table models. Rarest of the European upright disc boxes, after the Symphonion auto-change, was a triple disc Eroica Symphonion, though it did not play as well as it ought.
There were relatively few Ameri-

can upright disc boxes on offer apart from the four auto-change Reginas, though a great rarity in the form of an Olympia 20 in disc upright with bin was shown, looking quite similar to the 27in Regina Corona beside which it stood. The Olympia, a table model of which was exhibited at the fine " museum" of the Eastbourne meeting in December, was manufactured by F G Otto \& Sons of Jersey City, makers of the even rarer, or at least more sought, Capitol "cuff" box. Other American instruments offered were an upright 12 in Regina on a very pretty stand which, though not original, added greatly to its attraction as a piece, two Regina $15 \frac{1}{2}$ in console style models and several table models.

Some 57 table model disc boxes were present for sale, many of them with bells. Makers represented included Polyphon; Symphonion; Regina; Kalliope; Troubadour; Lochmann Original; Stella; Mira. and Komet. Those with bells included a rare spiral spring $14 \frac{1}{4}$ in Polyphon and a $14 \frac{7}{8}$ in Symphonion. Others of note were an 18in New Century double box with shifting disc mechanism; a $15 \frac{3}{4}$ in short bedplate Olympia; a "comb and a half " $15 \frac{1}{2}$ in Polyphon, a very early $15 \frac{1}{2}$ in Polyphon with concealed bedplate, and an even earlier Symphonion with Swiss made combs.

## Unusual Polyphon clock

Four disc-playing hall clocks were offered, one by Regina, two by Polyphon, and one Symphonion. One of the Polyphon clocks was of particular interest in that it took the form of a Vienna regulator clock on a stand, with the 1lin double comb interior-wind movement in the base.

The sale was, by comparison with disc machines, short on cylinder musical boxes but these included some interesting pieces such as a full organ box by Bremond and a Nicole Freres lever wind in an original chinoiserie lacquer case.

[^0]Always of great interest to Europeans are American machines, and the sale contained a reasonable selection of these including a double and a single Mills ViolanoVirtuoso. Among several coinoperated instruments were some by Wurlitzer and Seeburg, especially fascinating being a Wurlitzer Bijou orchestrion with pipes, piano and percussion. On the smaller side was a Wurlitzer Pianino, a keyboardless instrument, and a pair

of tiny Seeburg Juniors, similar coin-operated pianos but smaller. A keyboard piano with pipes was seen in the Cremona G, made by the Marquette Piano Company of Chicago.

European barrel organs were present in several variations. Two Black Forest flute-playing clocks were sold, one in excellent condition, and a fine street organ by Gebr. August \& Bernard Riemer of Kratzan, Bohemia. Best of these



Above: Wurlitzer 44-note electric piano, the Pianino, made around 1901. This one has non-standard clear-glazed bottom doors. Left: $21 \frac{1}{4}$ in Symphonion self-changer with bells and original dise bin. The bedplate and comb mechanism is upside down - a feature shared with the $22 \frac{1}{2}$ in autochange Polyphon which also has bells. The Symphonion sold for $\$ 17,000$ £8,500. Right: Fine example of the oak-cased Regina Corona 27in selfchanger.


Above: Large street organ made in Kratzen, Bohemia by the Riemer Brothers. Left: An example of the Mills De Luxe Violano-Virtuoso. Made in the 1920s, only a few hundred were built and they are today considered great rarities. Original price was $\$ 3,000$. Right: Early example of the Seeburg Style $L$ electric piano, a 65 -note model with mandoline attachment. Note the full-length front doors which characterise the earliest of what was advertised as the "smallest electric piano made". In 1924 this sold for $\$ 850$.
organs however was a large example by Bacigalupo, playing extremely well. Another of the same size by Bruder was in need of rebuilding.
A complete day was required for viewing such a large collection. Even then strict attention to duty was necessary if all the pieces of interest were to be examined thoroughly. The day allowed, from 9 am to 9 pm , was hardly enough to allow browsing. The sale itself

lasted from llam to 7 pm , auctioneer Don Mudd being on the rostrum the whole time except for a break of about 10 minutes. Food and coffee were on sale throughout, while on viewing day cheese and biscuits flowed free.

Having attended only one American auction before, a very brief visit to a rather grand house in San Francisco with Ralph Heintz, I was totally unprepared for the friendly free-for-all Texas style



Above: Unusual Polyphon hall clock in form of a Vienna regulator on a stand with inside wind llin movement in base. Below. Regina Style 17a $12 \frac{3}{4}$ in disc machine on non-original base.


Famous in the world of the dance organ was Theofil Mortier whose business began around the time of the end of the First World War. This example of his work, right, has a piano - accordion on the front and fretted side panels which belie its c1925 date. Hath . away \& Bowers sold this $87-$ keyer in 1968 for $\$ 5995$.

happening at Houston. A party atmosphere was generated by the large attendance of collectors and dealers from all parts of the United States and beyond. Many had come simply to be part of a large gathering of fellow enthusiasts, happy to treat the occasion as a short holiday, complete with the camper parked outside, though I dare say most ended the day with a purchase or so.
Don Mudd started the proceedings from his ex-church pulpit rostrum with a general chat on the circumstances of the sale and the rules of play, and we were off! The auction started with a machine gun rattle of words and figures that failed to register any meaning for me for several lots. The ear gradually became attuned and I decided that the method being used was that of a southern state tobacco auctioneer. When, however a little later we were treated to an imitation of a tobacco auctioneer in full flow I decided Don had been going slow as a favour to just such as the likes of me. We were also given an impression of an English auctioneer, dedicated to me by Don from the rostrum, a tiny vignette which ended in sleep.

With these and other diversions to keep the company happy, the auction continued, punctuated by generous applause for any buyer of a lot for $\$ 10,000$ or more. The chance to view such a collection of instruments in one place, the opportunity to meet so many enthusiasts, many of them old friends not seen for years, the hospitality found on all sides, all of these made the trip most worthwhile. To be able to bring a few instruments
home after so many years of oneway traffic was a distinct bonus, as was my stay in a country which has so much to offer, apart from mechanical musical instruments.


Orchestrions Electric Pianos Musical Boxes
Makers by special appointment to H.M. the Queen.

## IMHOF \& MUKLE,

## 110, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.

Factory: Vöhrenbach, Baden.
From the library of the Editor comes this undated advertisement of Imhof \& Mukle which is of a style not seen before. The era of the electric piano or so-called "expression" piano must date this piece around the turn of the cen-tury-Queen Victoria died in 1901.

> On the following pages is reproduced the complete Symphonion catalogue of music. No previous listing of tunes has ever been published for the collector today and The Music Box thanks Brian Etches for lending the original for reproduction. With this are several sheets of different date showing extra numbers.



ARRANGED FOR THE

## SYMPHONION



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MUSIC BOXES
$\rightarrow$ and fUTOMATONS.


THE ONLY MUSIC BOX
WITH INDESTRUCTIBLE STEEL \}, DISCS AND PATENTED FLY


PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

## The Sumphonion.

Everyone knows the Swiss Musical Box is confined to a limited number of tunes, whereas in the Symphonion the most important feature is, that a great number of tunes can be played by changing the steel tune sheets or discs. With this end in view an extensive and well assorted Catalogue of first class music has been prepared consisting of Operas, Dances, Songs (both sacred and secular), National airs etc. and to which new tunes are being constantly added.

Lists of music can be had gratis on application.
The construction of the Symphonion is extremely ingenious and owing to the elaborate organisation of the Factory simple and solid, so that repairs are rarely necessary. It is fitted with a patent self regulating "fan".

The cases are artistically designed and of great durability, resisting the effects of Colonial climates.

The tune sheets or discs are manufactured of steel and are patented, the construction of the teeth yielding the best possible results owing to their solidity.

Discs of other sizes should, on no account, be inserted in a Symphonion because the unsuitable shape of the teeth infallibly injures the comb of the instrument.

The Symphonion once wound, performs a number of tunes and the tone is brilliant and powerful, combined with clearness and sweetness, and it is owing to this that the instrument has become so popular in such a short time.


## Instructions for using the Symphonion.

r. All instruments are delivered with the movement run down, and require winding with the crank handle or lever which is sent out with it before it will play.
2. Raise the rod that is across the movement first. Then carefully place the disc on the rollers so that the centre of the disc fits exactly on the two pins on the movement, then lower the rod on the disc and fasten on the upright holder at the end. Then start the instrument by drawing out the button on the left hand side of the box. Of course this does not apply to the Automatic Symphonions which only play on the insertion of a coin.
3. All the larger instruments are fitted with speed regulators.
4. Great care should be taken when putting the discs away after using, to keep the teeth always underneath, in order that they do not touch the teeth of the next disc.

Disc Albums (vide the Illustrated Symphonion Catalogue) are supplied and prevent any injury to the discs when not in use.
5. The instruments should not be subjected to sudden changes of temperature on account of the spring and should not be started until acclimatized to the temperature of the room.


## bist of Music Discs No. 28

to be USED For
Symphonions Nos. $28,28^{\text {L }}, 28^{\mathrm{s}}, 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\text {r }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 28
to be used for Symphonions Nos. $28,28^{\mathrm{L}}, 28^{\mathrm{s}}, 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\mathrm{R}}$. When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5364 | My Sweetheart 's the man in the moon | James Thorton |
| 5377 | Hearts, Song with Chorus .. | Chas. K. Harri s |
| 5386 | Song on Aegir, Compos. by H. M. The German Emperor. |  |
| 5391 | My Sweetheart Irene .. | E. P. Moran and T. F. Helf |
| 5394 | Only a Simple Letter | A1. W. Filsan |
| 5395 | Say "au revoir" and not "good bye". . | Harry Kennedy |
| 5396 | My old Kentucky Home, good night. . . . | St. C. Fóster |
| 5397 | Chimes of the Deep . . . | R. Goerdeler |
| 5398 | Song, "Opera Comique Obersteiger" | C. Zeller |
| 5401 | Auld Lang Syne . | Wm. Clifton |
| 5403 | Sweet Marie . | R. Moore |
| 5406 | Slumber so gently . | W. Spensa |
| 5408 | Do, Do, My Huckleberry, Do. . | Dillon |
| 5411 | Plain Mary Ann . . | Ed. W. Rowland |
| 5412 | Sweethearts again .. .. | Chas. Graham |
| 5413 | Little Kitty Little .. .. |  |
| 5415 | The Mountain Stream . . . . | Fred. T. Baker |
| 5416 | O, Mrs. O'Flarity, what dit you mean by that | Conroy-Fox |
| 5417 | Push dem Clouds away | Pery Gaunt |
| 542 I | Mamie Cassidy .. $\quad . \quad . . \quad$. | Joe Felynn |
| 5422 | Sunshine Above, "A Gaiety Girl" .. .. | Sydney Jones |
| 5423 | March of the Men of Harliech, Welsh Song. |  |
| 5424 | If you'll marry me .. .. .. . | Ed. W. Rowland |
| 5425 | The Harp that once through Tara's Halls | S. Stevenson |
| 5427 | Mamie come kiss your Honey Boy | M. Irwin |
| 5428 | Old Hundred . . .. . | Jas. J. Freeman |
| 5429 | I don't want to play in your yard | H. W. Petrie |
| 5430 | Her eyes don't shine like diamonds | D. Marion |
| 5435 | Wait, Mister Postman!.. .. | Henry Housely |
| 5437 | "The cat came back". | Harry S. Miller |
| 5439 | Overture: "Calif of Bagdad" | Boieldieu |
| 544 I | "You gave me your love" | Minnie Belle |
| 5442 | When Violets are there | Ch. F. Mc Clure |
| 5444 | Private Tommy Atkins. | S. Potter |
| 5447 | Molly and I and the Baby | Harry Kennedy |
| 5449 | What the Dicky Birds say | Ed. Jakobowsky |
| 5450 | O, promise me! $\quad \therefore$ | R. de Koven |
| 5453 | My beautiful Irish maid! | Ch. Olcott |
| 5454 | The other Day.. | R. Borscy |
| 5455 | Oh honey, my honey. Plantation Song | Ivan Caryll |
| 5471 | The Band played on .. $\therefore$. .. | Ch. B. Ward |
| 5473 | La Contessa. Air de Ballet | Don N. Long |
| 5475 | My Somebody. Song.. | W. Pegg |

List of Music Discs No. 28
to be used for Symphonions Nos. 28, $28^{\mathrm{L}}, 28^{\mathrm{S}}, 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\mathrm{R}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5477 | The Sweet Story Olden. Song .. | W. Pegg |
| 5478 | But There are Others. Bicycle Song. . | E. Wolsieffer |
| 5483 | The "Zimmy" Caprice . . . . | H. C. Davis |
| 5485 | My Jeanette. Song .. .. .. | Sydney Jones |
| 5487 | The Wishing Well .. .. .. | W. Pegg |
| 5489 | Where is my boy to-night. Song . | R. Lowry |
| 5492 | Listen to the Mocking Bird . . . | Ch. Grobe |
| 5502 | Strolling round the Town .. .. |  |
| 5503 | At Trinity Church I met my Doom . . | Fred Gilbert |
| 5518 | The Ship I love. .. .. | F. Mc Glennon |
| 5519 | Down the Road. .. .. .. | Fred Gilbert |
| 5520 | My Guiding Star. Cavatina .. . | W. Pegg |
| 5521 | Rule Britannia .. .. .. | G. v. Haendel |
| 5522 | The Man in the Wood. Hansel and Gretel | Humperdinck |
| 5524 | Killarney . $\quad . \quad$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | M. W. Balfe |
| 5525 | My Pearl 's a Bowery Girl .. .. | And. Mack |
| 5526 | Little Alabama coon .. .. | Alfred Lee |
| 5527 | Pride of the Ball . . . | H. C. Verner |
| 5528 | Sunshine of Paradise Alley .. .. | J. W. Bratton |
| 5531 | Linger Longer loo ... .. | S. Jones |
| 5535 | Our Johnny . . . . . | B. Scott |
| 5536 | Ben Bolt or "Oh! don't you remember?" | N. Kreass |
| 5537 | Darkie's Dream . | G. L. Lansing |
| 5538 | Tableaux vivants. $\quad \because \quad \therefore$ | Chas. Osborne |
| 5541 | Sunshine Above (A Gaiety Girl) .. | S. Jones |
| 5544 | Emmet's Lullaby . . . . | J. K. Emmet |
| 5550 | Some Day you'll know I loved you .. | Ch. E. Pratt |
| 5551 | Sweet Daisy Stokes . . . | Chas. H. Hoyt |
| 5554 | I love my Love in the Springtime . . | L. Englaender |
| 5558 | She wanted something to play with .. | Ella Chapman |
| 5559 | Ohl Uncle John. .. .. | F. Mc Glennon |
| 5560 | Lousiana Loo .. . . . . | Leslie Stuart. |
| 5562 | It don't seem like the same old smile | J. Thornton |
| 5565 | It never troubles me | Harry Leighton |
| 5568 | Dixie's Land . . . | Dan. D. Emmet |
| 5571 | Tingelingeling. Couplet. | Rob. Steidl |
| 5573 | She is not like other girls | Gilmore and Leonard |
| 5576 | Star light, Star bright . . . . . | Victor Herbert |
| 558 I | Streets of Cairo or The Poor Little Country Maid | J. Thornton |
| 5585 | Sönner of Norge (Minstrel awaken) .. | C. Blau |
| 5587 | I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls | M. W. Balfe |
| 5590 | Dora Dean | Bert. A. Williams |
| 5591 | Song of Brown October Ale | R. de Koven |

List of Music Discs No. 28
to be used for Symphonions ${ }^{\circ}$ Nos. $28,28^{\mathrm{L}}, 28^{\mathrm{S}}, 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\mathrm{R}}$.
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## List of Music Discs No. 28

to be used for Symphonions Nos. 28, $28^{\mathrm{L}}, 28^{\mathrm{S}}, 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\mathrm{R}}$. Whren orderlng state numbers only.


## List of Music Dises No. 28

to be used for Symphonions Nos. 28, $28^{\mathrm{L}}, 28, \mathrm{~S} 28^{\mathrm{N}}$ and $28^{\mathrm{R}}$. When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece |  |  | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5516 | The Blood of the Lamb |  | . | H. S. Perkins |
| 5517 | There is a Green Hill far away | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Geo. C. Stebbins |
| 5547 | Only an Armour Bearer. | . . | . | P. P. Bliss |
| 5561 | Glory to Thee, my Lord! | $\cdots$ | . | T. Tallis |
| 5563 | Closer Lord, to Thee! . | . . | . | Geo C. Stebbins |
| 5569 | Safe in the Arms of Jesus | . . | . . | W. H. Doane |
| 5570 | Rescue the Perishing . | . | . | W. H. Doane |
| 5546 | Shall we gather at the River | . | . | H. Lowry |
| 5557 | Tell me the Old, Old Story | . | . | W. H. Doane |

## bist of Music Discs No. 10

TO BE USED FOR
Symphonions Nos. $10,10^{\mathrm{D}}, 10^{\mathrm{E}}, 10^{\mathrm{s}}, 10^{\mathrm{N}}, 12^{\mathrm{R}}, 41$ and 42.
When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. Io
to be used for Symphonions Nos. 10 , $10^{\mathrm{D}}, 10^{\mathrm{H}}, 10^{\mathrm{S}}, 10^{\mathrm{N}}, 12^{\mathrm{R}}, 4 \mathrm{I}$ and 42 . When orde ing state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. Io
to be used for Symphonions No. $10,10^{\mathrm{D}}, 10^{\mathrm{H}}, 10^{\mathrm{S}}, 10^{\mathrm{N}}, 12^{\mathrm{R}}, 4 \mathrm{I}$ and 42. When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7366 | The Wishing Well .. .. .. | W. Pegg |
| 7371 | My Somebody. Song . . . . | W. Pegg |
| 7372 | The "Zimmy" Caprice . . . . . | H. C. Davis |
| 7374 | My Jeanette. Song .. .. .. | Sydney Jones |
| 7375 | But There are Others. Bicycle Song. . | E. Wolsieffer |
| 7379 | The Sweet Story Olden. Song .. | W. Pegg |
| 7384 | Where is my Boy to-Night. Song . . | R. Lowry |
| 7394 | My Guiding Star. Cavatina . . . | W. Pegg |
| 7395 | Strolling round the Town ... .. | * * * |
| 7396 | At Trinity Church I met my Doom . . | Fred. Gilbert |
| 7411 | The Ship I love . . . . | F. Mc. Glennon |
| 7412 | The Man in the Wood (Hansel and Gretel) . . | Humperdinck |
| 7414 | Little Alabama Coon .. .. .. | Alfred Lee |
| 7417 | Tableaux vivants $\quad . \quad$. | Chas. Osborne |
| 7418 | My Pearl's a bowery girl .. .. | And. Mack |
| 7419 | Ben Bolt or "Oh! don't you remember?" | N. Kneass |
| 7420 | Sunshine of Paradise Alley . . | J. W. Bratton |
| 742 I | Down the Road | Fred. Gilbert |
| 7423 | Darkie's Dream | G. L. Lansing |
| 7424 | Our Johnny . . . | B. Scott |
| 7428 | A Gaiety Girl (Sunshine Above) | S. Jones |
| 7431 | Linger longer loo |  |
| 7432 | The fatal Wedding | G. L. Davis |
| 7433 | Emmets Lullaby . . . | J. K. Emmet |
| 7438 | Some Day you'll know I loved you .. | Ch. E. Pratt |
| 7440 | Sweet Daisy Stukes .. . . | Chas. H. Hoyt |
| 7443 | I love my Love in the Springtime | L. Englaender |
| 7446 | Dixie's Land .. .. .. | Dan. D. Emmet |
| 7447 | It don't seem like the same old smile | J. Thornton |
| 7450 | Tell me the old, old Story . . | W. H. Doane |
| 7451 | She wanted something to play with | Ella Chapman |
| $745^{2}$ | Oh! Uncle John .. . . | F. Mc. Glennon |
| 7459 | It never cruables me .. | Harry Leighton |
| 7462 | Tingelingeling . . . | Rob. Steidl |
| 7464 | She is not like other girls . | Gilmore and Leonard |
| 7466 | Star light, Star bright ... .. .. . | Victor Herbert |
| 7472 | Streets of Cairo or "The Poor Little Country Maid" | J. Thornton |
| 7476 | Sönner of Norge (Minstrel awaken) .. | G. Blom |
| 7477 | I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls | M. W. Balfe |
| 7479 | Dora Dean . . . . . | Bert. A. Williams |
| 7480 | Sonig of Brown October Ale .. .. | R. de Koven |
| 7482 | My Old Dutch.. .. .. .. | Ch. Ingle |



List of Music Discs No. 10
to be used for Symphonions Nos. 10 , $10^{\mathrm{D}}, 10^{\mathrm{H}}, 10^{\mathrm{S}}, 10^{\mathrm{N}}, 12^{\mathrm{R}}, 4 \mathrm{I}$ and 42 .
When ordering state numbers only.
F. Mc. Glennon

Harry Leighton
Rob. Steid
Leonard
Victor Herbert

## J. Thornton

M. W. Balfe

Bert. A. Williams
Ch. Ingle



## List of Music Discs Nos. 2, 4 and 6 <br> To be used for

Symphonions Nos. 2, 4, 6, $2^{\mathrm{N}}, 4^{\mathrm{N}}, 6^{\mathrm{N}}$ and Automaton $6^{\mathrm{N}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| Numbers of Symphonions |  |  | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { No. } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1 | 1001 | 2001 | God save the Queen | Henry Carey |
| 9 | 1009 | 2009 | Bridal Chorus, "Lohengrin" | R. Wagner |
| 20 | 1020 | 2020 | The Last Rose of Summer | F. v. Flotow |
| $2 I$ | 1021 | 2021 | Russian National Anthem. | A. Lwoff |
| 38 | 1038 | 2038 | Chorus, "Barber of Sevilla" | G. Rossini |
| 39 | 1039 | 2039 | Duet, "Barber of Sevilla" . | , |
| 42 | 1042 | 2042 | Duet, "Il Trovatore" .. | G. Verdi |
| 53 | 1053 | 2053 | Soldier's Chorus, "Faust | Ch. Gounod |
| 73 | 1073 | 2073 | Air from "La Fille du Regiment" | G. Donizetti |
| 82 | 1082 | 2082 | La Marseillaise . . | R. de l'Isle |
| 89 | 1089 | 2089 | Santa Lucia | Nap. Pop. Song |
| 90 | 1090 | 2090 | Wien Neerlandsch Bloed | Dutch Nat.Anthem |
| 97 | 1097 | 2097 | Long, Long Ago . | T. H. Bayly |
| Ior | 1101 | 2101 | The Blue Bells of Scotland .. | J. Jordan |
| III | ItII | 2111 | Chorus, The Pirates of Penzance | Arth. Sullivan |
| 12 | 1121 | 2121 | Air, "Mignon" . | Ambr. Thomas |
| 122 | 1122 | 2122 | Home, Sweet. Some . | H. R. Bishop |
| 136 | 1136 | 2136 | Hail Columbia the happy land. | * * * |
| 150 | 1150 | 2150 | The Red, White and Blue | Belveil |
| r 51 | 1151 | 2151 | Air, "Mikado" . | A. Sullivan |
| 154 | 1154 | 2154 | Air, "Mikado" . . | * |
| 155 356 | 1155 1156 | 2155 | Sweet by and by . . . . ${ }^{\text {Sweet }}$ Spirit hear ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | J. F. Webster |
| 356 168 | 1156 1161 | 2156 2161 | Sweet Spirit hear my prayer "Lurline". Serenade . | W. Wallace A. Conradi |
| 162 | 1162 | 2162 | O Son of old England, "Mascaraders". | G. Verdi |
| 170 | 1170 | 2170 | Do you hear the festive Songs, "Lucia di Lammermoor". | G. Donizetti |
| 175 | 1175 | 2175 | Huntsman's Chorus, "Freischütz" | C. M. v. Weber |
| 179 | 1179 | 2179 | Air, „Lucrezia Borgia" | G. Donizetti |
| 203 | 1203 | 2203 | In the gloaming $\because \quad . \quad$. | Lady Arthur Hill |
| 206 | 1206 | 2206 | God Bless the Prince of Wales. . Ait "Bohemian girl" | Richards |
| 212 | 1212 | 2212 2256 | Air, "Bohemian girl" . Nobil Signor, "The Huguenots", | M. W. Balfe |
| 216 | 1216 | 2216 | Nobil Signor, "The Huguenots" . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | G. Meyerbeer |
| 218 | 1218 | 2218 | Far from Naples Shore, "Lucrecia Borgia" Hail to Thee, "La fille du Régiment". | H. Donizetti |
| 241 | 1241 | 2241 | Air, "Fra Diavolo" .. .. | D. F. E. Auber |
| 244 | 1244 | 2244 | Ay Chiquita, Spanish Song. |  |
| 255 | 1255 | 2255 | Hymn to Garibaldi . . . | Luigi Truzzi |

List of Music Discs Nos. 2, 4 and 6
to be used for Symphonions Nos, 2, 4, 6, $2^{\mathrm{N}}, 4^{\mathrm{N}}, 6^{\mathrm{N}}$ and Automaton $6^{\mathrm{N}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| Numbers of Symphonions |  |  | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { No. } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 333 | 1333 | 2333 | The Forge | Michaelis |
| 335 | 1335 | 2335 | Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" | Mascagni |
| 361 | 1361 | 2361 | I'll give him Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay | Arth. West |
| 363 | 1363 | 2363 | In the Morning . . .. .. | Felix Glennon |
| 369 | 1369 | 2369 | Daddy wouldn't buy me a Bow-Wow | J. Tabrar |
| 370 | 1370 | 2370 | Daisy Bell . . | Harry Dacre |
| 373 | 1373 | 2373 | Old Folks at Home | S. C. Foster |
| 374 | ${ }^{1} 374$ | 2374 | After the Ball .. | Chas. Harris |
| 375 | 1375 | 2375 | I'se gwine back to Dixie. | C. A. White |
| 379 | 1379 | 2379 | Romance, "Marguerite" | F. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 381 | 1381 | 2381 | Kathleen Mavourneen . . | F. W. N. Crouch |
| 383 | 1383 | 2383 | Good bye, sweet dream, Good bye | Ed. Holst |
| 385 | 1385 | 2385 | Killarney . . . . . | M. W. Balfe |
| 387 | 1387 | 2387 | We play Soldiers . | R. Eilenberg |
| 400 | 1400 | 2400 | Hearts, Song with Chorus | Chas. K. Harris |
| 407 | 1407 | 2407 | Réveil du Lion | Kontzky |
| 410 | 1410 | 2410 | Strolling round the Town | Harry Castling |
| 416 | 1416 | 2416 | 'E Dunno where 'e are. | Ferd. Eplett |
| 422 | 1422 | 2422 | Linger, longer, loo | S. Jones |
| 427 | 1427 | 2427 | Song on Aegir .. .. .. | $\underset{\text { Emperor }}{\text { William II. }}$ |
| 432 | 1432 | 2432 | Haidenröslein, German Song | Werner |
| 433 | 1433 | 2433 | My Sweetheart Irene | E. P. Moran and J. F. Helf |
| 436 | 1436 | 2436 | Only a Simple Letter | Al. W. Filsen |
| 438 | 1438 | 2438 | Say "ati revoir" and not "good bye" | Harry Kennedy |
| 439 | 1439 | 2439 | My old Kentucky Home, good night | St. C. Foster |
| 440 | 1440 | 2440 | Chimes of the Deep | R. Goerdeler |
| 443 | 1443 | 2443 | Auld Lang Syne $\quad . \cdot$ | $W^{W}$ Clifton |
| 444 | I 444 | 2444 | Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean | D. C. Shaw |
| 446 | 1446 | 2446 | Sweet Marie .. . | R. Moore |
| 454 | 1454 | 2454 | What the Dicky Birds say | Ed. Jakobowsky |
| 455 | 1455 | 2455 | Dreaming of Love . . . | W. Spenser |
| 456 | 1456 | 2456 | Mamie, Come Kiss Your Honey Boy | Irwin |
| 457 | 1457 | 2457 | Slumber so gently | W. Spenser |
| 458 | 1458 | 2458 | Push Dem Clouds away | P. Gount |
| 460 | 1460 | 2460 | Molly and I and the Baby | Harry Kennedy |
| 463 | 1463 | 2463 | Sweethearts again | Chas. Graham |
| 464 | 1464 | 2464 | Little Kitty Little | * |
| 465 | 1465 | 2465 | O, Mrs. O'Flarity, what did you mean by that | Conroy and Fox |
| 467 | 1467 | 2467 | The Mountain Stream | Fred. T. Baker |
| 468 | 1468 | 2468 | Plain Marie Ann | Ed. W. Rowland |

List of Music Discs Nos. 2, 4 and 6
to be used for Symphonions Nos 2, 4, 6, $2^{\mathrm{N}}, 4^{\mathrm{N}}, 6^{\mathrm{N}}$ and Automaton $6^{\mathrm{N}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| Numbers of Symphonions. |  |  | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 471 | 1471 | 2471 | Jane, my Bonnie Jane .. | Chas. Graham |
| 472 | 1472 | 2472 | Mamie Cassidy .. .. | Joe Flynn |
| 474 | 1474 | 2474 | True Love. "̈ . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Chas. B. |
| 477 | 1477 | 2477 | Sunshine above "A Gaiety Girl" . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | S. Jones <br> S. J. Stevenson |
| 478 | 1478 | 2478 | The Harp that once through Tara's Halls And the golden hair was hanging down | S. J. Stevenson |
| 479 | 1479 | 2479 | And the golden hair was hanging down her back | Felix M. Glennon |
| 480 | 1480 | 2480 | If you'll marry me . ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | Ed. W. Rowland |
| 481 | 148 I | 248 I | I loved you better than you knew | J. Carroll <br> I). Marion |
| 482 483 | 1482 1483 | 2482 2483 | Her eyes don't shine like diamonds Old hundred | I). Marion Jas. J. Freeman |
| 485 | 1485 | 2485 | "I don't want to play in your yard" | H. W. Petrie |
| 492 | 1492 | 2492 | "The cat came back" .." .- | Harry S. Miller |
| 495 | r.495 | 2495 | "You gave me your Love" | Minnie Belle <br> Boieldieu |
| 497 | 1497 1500 | 2497 | Overture: "Calif of Bagdad" Private Tommy Atkins .- | S. Potter |
| 500 503 | 1500 1503 | 2500 2503 | Private Tommy Atkins . . | Ch. F. Mc. Clure |
| 503 508 | 1503 1508 | 2503 2508 | My Pearl's a bowery girl. | Andrew Mack |
| 510 | 1510 | 2510 | The other Day, Idylle | R. Borsky |
| 511 | 1511 | 2511 | Oh honey, my honey .. | Ivan Caryll |
| 512 | 1512 | 2512 | My beautiful Irish maid! | Ch. Olcott |
| 520 | 1520 | 2520 | La Contessa. Air de Ballet | Don N. Long |
| 52 I | 152 I | 2521 | The band played on .. | W. Pegg |
| 522 | 1522 | 2522 | The Wishing Well | W. Pegg <br> H. C. Davis |
| 529 531 | 1529 1531 | 2529 2531 | The "Zimmy" Caprice My Jeanette. Song | Sydney Jones |
| 531 533 | 1531 1533 | 2531 2533 | My Jeanette. Song | W. Pegg |
| 533 | 1533 1534 | 2533 2534 | But There are Others. Bicycle Song | E. Wolsieffer |
| 535 | 1535 | 2535 | The Sweet Story Olden. Song . | W. Pegg |
| 537 | 1537 | 2537 | Where is my Boy to-Night. Song | R. Lowry |
| 54 I | 1541 | 2541 | Listen to the Mocking Bird | W. Pegg |
| 553 | I553 | 2553 | My Guiding Star. Cavatina . . | W. Pegg <br> Fred. Gilbert |
| 555 | 1555 1569 | 2555 2569 | At Trinity Church I met my Doom The Ship I love. . .. .. | Fred. Gilbert <br> F. Mc. Glennon |
| 56.9 570 | 1569 1570 | 2569 2570 | Down the Road . . . . . |  |
| 570 571 | 1570 1571 | 2570 2571 | The Man in the Wood (Hansel and Gretel) | Humperdinck |
| 571 | 1571 1573 | 2571 2573 | Tableaux Vivants . .. .. .. | Charles Osborne |
| 573 | 1573 1574 | 2574 | Little Alabama coon . . . | Alfred Lee |
| 577 | 1577 | 2577 | Our Johnny " $\quad$, . . $\quad \ddot{\square}$ | B. Scott |
| 578 | ${ }_{5} 578$ | 2578 | Ben Bolt or "Oh! don't you remember?" | N. Kneass |
| 579 | 1579 | 2579 | Sunshine of Paradise Alley . . | J. W. Bratton |
| 580 | 1580 | 2580 | Darkies' Dream ... .. | G. L. Lansing |

List of Music Discs Nos. 2, 4 and 6
to be used for Symphonions Nos. 2, 4, 6, $2^{N}, 4^{N}, 6^{N}$ and Automaton $6^{N}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| Numbers of Symphonions |  |  | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nor 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | \% ${ }_{\text {for }}^{\text {No. } 6}$ |  |  |
| 588 | 1588 | 2588 | Emmet's Lullaby.. | J. R. Emmet |
| 589 | 1589 | 2589 | Shall we gather at the River? . | R. Lowry |
| 594 | 1594 | 2594 | Sweet Daisy Stokes $\quad$ - $\quad$. | Chas. H. Hoyt |
| 597 | 1597 | 2597 | I love my Love in the Springtime .. | L. Englaender |
| 598 | 1598 | 2598 | It don't seem like the same old smile. . | J. Thornton |
| 600 | 1600 | 2600 | Tell me the Old, Old Story .. .. | W. H. Doane |
| 601 | 1601 | 2601 | Dixie's Land $\because \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | Dan. D. Emmet |
| 604 | 1604 | 2604 | Some Day you'll know I loved you | Ch. E. Pratt |
| 605 | 1605 | 2605 | She wanted something to play with | Ella Chapman |
| 610 | 1610 | 2610 | Oh, Uncle John! . | F. Mc. Glennon |
| 612 | 1612 | 2612 | It never troubles me | Harry Leighton |
| 617 | 1617 | 2617 | Tingelingeling. Couplet . . | Robert Steidl |
| 620 | 1620 | 2620 | She's not like other girls. .. .. | Gilmore and Leonard |
| 623 | 1623 | 2623 | Star light, Star bright . . . | Victor Herbert |
| 626 | 1626 | 2626 | Sönner of Norge (Minstrel awaken) .. | G. Blom |
| $63^{\circ}$ | 1630 | 2630 | Streets of Cairo or "The Poor Little Country Maid" .. .. .. | G. Thornton |
| 633 | 1633 | 2633 | I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls . | M. W. Balfe |
| 635 | 1635 | 2635 | Dora Dean . . . | Berth. A. Williams |
| 637 | 1637 | 2637 | Song of Brown October Ale .- | R. de Koven |
| 640 | 1640 | 2640 | Henrietta! Have you met her?.. $\quad$. | John W. Bratton |
| 644 | 1644 | 2644 | A Son of the People will I be and remain | H. Pfeil <br> Ch. Ingle |
| 654 | 1654 | 2654 | My old Dutch .. | Ch. Ingle |
|  |  |  | Dances and Marches. |  |
| 6 | 1003 | 2003 | Country Dance .. <br> March of the Volunteers | J. Gungl O. Métra |
| 6 | 1006 | 2006 | March of the Volunteers . | O. Metra <br> C. Coote jr. |
| 15 | 1012 | 2012 | My Queen, Waltz Maritana Waltz, "Don Cessar" | R. Dellinger |
| 15 | 1015 | 2015 2016 | Maritana Waltz, "Don Cesar" ${ }^{\text {Bridal March, "Midsummer Night's Dream" }}$ | F. Mendelssohn-B. |
| 17 | 1017 | 2017 | Fire Brigade Galop .. | P. L. Hertel |
| 23 | 1023 | 2023 | Polka, "Mamselle Angot" | Ch. Lecocq |
| 32 | 1032 | 2032 | J'y pense, Gavotte | R. Eilenberg |
| 45 | 1045 | 2045 | Light Cavalry, Galop | Richter |
| 48 | 1048 | 2048 | Cosacks Ride, Galop .. | C. Millöcker |
| 53 | 1053 | 2053 | Soldiers' Chorus, "Faust" | Ch. Gounod |
| 55 | 1055 | 2055 | Polka, "Carmen" . . . . | George Bizet |
| 62 | 1062 | 2062 | Les Cloches de Corneville, Waltz | O. Planquette |
| 68 | 1068 | 2068 | Laura Waltz, "Beggar Student" | C. Millöcker |

List of Music Discs Nos. 2, 4 and 6
to be used for Symphonions Nos. 2, 4, 6, $2^{\mathrm{N}}, 4^{\mathrm{N}}, 6^{\mathrm{N}}$ and Automaton $6^{\mathrm{N}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| Numbers of Symphonions |  |  | Piece |  | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { for } \\ \text { No. } 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { No. } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 70 | 1070 | 2070 | Ann Waltz, "Nanon" .. .. |  | R. Genée |
| 88 | 1088 | 2088 | Czárdás, Hungarian Dance | . | J. Brahms |
| 95 | 1095 | 2095 | Mabel Waltz .. |  | D. Godfrey |
| 96 | 1096 | 2096 | The Guards Waltz |  | , |
| 105 | 1105 | 2105 | Bicycle Galop | . | L. André |
| 112 | 1112 | 2112 | Quadrille, "La Mascotte" . .. | . | E. Audran |
| 115 | 1115 | 2 II5 | Tyrolienne, "Guill. Tell" . . | . | G. Rossini |
| 116 | 1116 | 2116 | Gavotte .. .. .. |  | H. Alberti |
| 144 | 1144 | 2144 | Rhinelander .. .. .. |  | Peglow |
| 145 | 1145 | 21.45 | Gavotte, Entre Act, "Mignon" |  | Ambr. Thomas |
| 157 | 1157 | 2157 | Bric à Brac Polka .. |  | C. Coote jr. |
| 172 | 1172 | 2172 | The Trumpeter Polka .. .. | . $\cdot$ | J. Ascher |
| 196 | 1196 | 2196 | Marcha Habanera, Spanish Dance | . | * * |
| 197 | 1197 | 2197 | La Estudiantina, Waltz . . . | . | E. Waldteufel |
| 200 | 1200 | 2200 | La Mascotte, Waltz | . | O. Metra |
| 214 | 1214 | 2214 | March of the Men of Harliech |  | Ambr. Thomas |
| 256 | 1256 | 2256 | Italian Royal March . . | . | G. Gabetti |
| 292 | 1292 | 2292 | The Kiss, Gavotte | . $\cdot$ | E. Köhler |
| 301 | 1301 | 2301 | Polka . . . . | . . | B. F. Keyll |
| 304 | 1304 | 2304 | El Molinero de Subiza, Spanish Dance |  | Oudrid |
| 336 | 1336 | 2336 | Waltz "Fairy Dolly" .. .. | . . | G. Bayer |
| 365 | ${ }^{1} 365$ | 2365 | The Royal Navy Polka Hornpipe | . | Th. Bonheur |
| 366 | 1366 | 2366 | Down by the Sea, Polka. | $\ldots$ | Hammond |
| 372 | 1372 | ${ }^{2} 372$ | Hip, Hip, Hurrah, March | . . | G. Kunoth |
| 397 | 1397 | 2397 | Happy New Year, Polka . | . | Chr. Bach |
| 401 | 1401 | 2401 | He never came, Waltz . . | . | O. Wiggins |
| 408 | 1408 | 2408 | Waltz . | . . | Th. Koschat |
| 420 | 1420 | 2420 | Rhinelander | . | Paul Linke |
| 423 | 1423 | 2423 | Dead March . . . | . | G. F. Händel |
| 43 I | 1431 | 243 I | March "The Merry War". .- | . | Joh. Strauss |
| 445 | 1445 | 2445 | The Skirt Dance "Pas de Quatre" | . | Meyer Lutz |
| 448 | 1448 | 2448 | G. A. R. March .. .. | . | John Wiegand |
| 449 | 1449 | 2449 | The Little Lost Child, Medley Waltz | . | Chas. E. Pratt |
| 453 | 1453 | 2453 | Beau Ideal, March. .. .. | . | Ph. Sousa |
| 466 | 1466 | 2466 | Liberty Bell, March | . | * |
| 473 | 1473 | 2473 | The Witch, Polka . | . | Waldtern Pegg. |
| 487 | 1487 | 2487 | Tornado March | . . | R. M. Stults |
| 499 | 1499 | 2499 | "We Two!" Waltz |  | H. Stanley Crane |
| 504 | 1504 | 2504 | Pride of the ball. Waltz |  | H. C. Verner |
| 536 | 1536 | 2536 | Anina-Waltz: "La Chansonette". |  | Rud. Dellinger |
| 539 | 1539 | 2539 | Honeymoon-March" . . | $\cdots$ | G. Rosey |
| 543 | 1543 | 2543 | Directorale March | . | J. Ph. Sousa |
| 544 | 1544 | 2544 | Manhattan Beach March. |  | * |




## to be used for

Symphonions Nos. $25,25^{\text {n }}, \mathbf{2 5}^{\text {T}}, 25^{\text {AI }}, 25^{\text {c }}$, Automatons Nos. $\mathbf{2 5}^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\text {G }}$ and 33, Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and
Regulator No. 25 ${ }^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.




List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {St }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$. When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $25,25^{\mathrm{D}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 ,

Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {St }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3658 | Sunshine of Paradise Alley . | J. W. Bratton |
| 3659 | Ben Bolt or "Oh! don't you remember?" .. | Nelson Kneass |
| 3662 | Darkies Dream. . . . . | G. L. Lansing |
| 3676 | Emmet's Lullaby | J. K. Emmet |
| 3689 | Peace, be still . | H. R. Palmer |
| 3690 | I love my Love in the Springtime .. | L. Englaender |
| 3693 | Tell me the old, old Story .. . | W. H. Doane |
| 3697 | Some Day you'll know I loved you .. .. | Ch. E. Pratt |
| 3700 | Sweet Daisy Stokes .. .. .. © , | Ch. H. Hoyt |
| 3703 | It don't seem like the same old smile | J. Thornton |
| 3704 | The Golden Shore | W. B. Bradbury |
| 3708 | Little Mary .. .. | S. J. Vail |
| 3709 | The Sweet Story of Old ... .. . ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Greek Air |
| 3710 | Streets of Cairo or "The Poor little Country Maid" | J. Thornton |
| 37 II | Star Light, Star Bright . . | Victor Herbert |
| 3713 | Dixie's Land . . . | Dan. D. Emmet |
| 3715 | She wanted something to play with .. | Ella Chapman |
| 3716 | Sweet By and By .. .. | J. P. Webster |
| 3717 | Beulah Land .. | F. R. Sweney |
| 3718 | Oh! Uncle John. | F. Mc Glennon |
| 3725 | Mandoline Serenade | R. Foerster |
| 3727 | It never troubles me . | Harry Leighton |
| 3731 | The Bird's Evening Song | B. Richards |
| 3736 | Tingelingeling. Couplet. | Rob. Steidl |
| 3737 | She's not like other Girls | Gilmore\&Leonards |
| 3741 | It's a great big shame.. .. | Geo. L. Brunn |
| 3742 | What could the poor girl do? | Emily Alexandra |
| 3745 | The Skipper's Daughter . :. | Leo Dryden |
| 3746 | When the Summer comes again | H. Bedford |
| 3747 | Song of Brown October Ale | R. de Koven |
| 3749 | Dora Dean .. . | Bert. A. Williams |
| 3751 | I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls | M. W. Balfe |
| 3753 | Do buy me that, Mamma dear. | O. Powell |
| 3755 | E Dunno where 'e are. | Fred. Eplett |
| 3756 | For the sake of the little Ones "at Home" | J. Tabrar |
| 3757 | Glorious Beer . . . . . | Will. Godwin |
| 3758 | She was one of the early birds .. | T. W. Connor |
| 3761 | The finest flow of longwidge, ever eard | Geo L. Brunn |
| 3763 | Time is Money.. . . | W. Tilbury |
| 3764 | The Future Mrs. 'Awkins | A. Chevalier |
| 3770 | La Didily-Idily, Umti-Umti-Ay or JonesWedding | C. M. Rodney |
| 3771 | Lap! Lap! Lapl or the Norking Man's Paladine | Alb. Perry |
| 3772 | Jolly Little Polly on a Gee-Gee-Gee.. | Harry Dacre |

List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {St }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.
List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions
Nos. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {St }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions
Nos. $25,25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}} .25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {St }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 25 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $25,25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{T}}, 25^{\mathrm{AE}}, 25^{\mathrm{C}}$, Automatons Nos. $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\mathrm{G}}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece |  |  | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3635 | The Blood of the Lamb | . | . | H. S. Perkins |
| 3636 | What shall the Harvest Be ? |  | . | P. P. Bliss |
| 3637 | Jesus, Lover of My Soul |  | . | S. B. Marsh |
| 3638 | Room for Thee . . . . | $\ldots$ | . . | Ira D. Sankey |
| 3639 | Shall we Meet beyond the River | . | $\ldots$ | E. S. Rice |
| 3640 | I am Sweeping through the Gate | . | . | P. Phillips |
| 3641 | Meet Me at the Fountain .. | . | . . | P. P. Bliss |
| 3642 | Is My Name Written There? . . | . | . | Frank M. Davis |
| 3643 | He will Hide Me! .. . | . | . | J. Mc Granahan |
| 3644 | Where is a Green Hill far away | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Geo. C. Stebbins |
| 3655 | Glory to thee, my God. . | . . | . | T. Tallis |
| 3657 | Sun of my Soul. ... | . | . . | Paul Ritter |
| 3688 | Shall we gather at the River?.. | . | . | R. Lowry |
| 3706 | Jesus of Nazareth .. . |  | . | J. E. Perkins |
| 3707 | Jesus loveth me. .. |  | . | W. B. Bradbury |
| 3714 | Rescue the Perishing .. |  | . | W. H. Doane |
| 3721 | Gentle Jesus, Meek and Mild. . |  | . | Jos. F. Knapp |
| 3722 | Closer, Lord, to Thee!. . | . |  | Geo C. Stebbins |
| 3813 | For me! For me! Home at last | . | . | Harry Winnicott |

## List of Music Discs No. 30

## to be used for

Symphonions Nos. $30^{\circ}, 30^{\pi}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32$, 34, 36, 37, 39 and Hall Clocks Nos. $3^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {stt }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.

List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $30^{\mathrm{n}}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {St }}$.

When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece |  | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6312 | Oh Dem Golden Slippers | . | J. Bland |
| 6315 | The Minstrel Boy . | . . | M. Paton |
| 6317 | The Anchor's Weigh'd.. | . | Braham |
| 632 I | Old Folks at home . . | . | S. C. Foster |
| 6323 | Sweet Form, that in my dreamy gaze | . | W. W. Wallace |
| 6328 | Silver Bells .. .. .. . | .. | Ph. Johns |
| 633 I | Where is my Boy to-Night .. | $\cdots$ | R. Lowry |
| 6332 | Little Annie Rooney . . . | . . | P. Montrose |
| 6351 | Daisy Bell ... .. .. | . | Harry Dacre |
| 6356 | Good Bye, Sweet Dream, Good Bye | . | Ed. Holst |
| 6359 | After the Ball .. .. | . | Ch. Harries |
| 6363 | Kathleen Mavourneen . . . | . | F. W. N. Crouch |
| 6365 | Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.. .. | . | Ch. Grobe |
| 6366 | I'se gwine back to Dixie . | . | C. A. White |
| 6369 | Killarney . . . | . | M. W. Balfe |
| 6370 | Annie Laurie .. $\quad$. | . . | Ch. Grobe |
| 6395 | The Seventh Royal Fusiliers | .. | G. Lebrun |
| 6396 | Lucile, Romance . . | . . | Chas. Horrwitz |
| 6401 | Hearts, Song with Chorus | . . | Chas. K. Harries |
| 6407 | Chorus and Ballet, "Preciosa". | $\cdots$ | C. M. v. Weber |
| 6419 | Air, "Hansel and Gretel" . | . | Humperdinck |
| 6424 | Linger, Longer, loo .- | . . | J. Jones |
| 6430 | In The Forest, "Preciosa" | . . | C. M. v. Weber |
| 643 I | Song on Aegir . . . | . | Emperor William II |
| 6440 | My Sweetheart Irene . . . | .. | E. P. Moran and J. F. Helf |
| 6443 | Only a Simple Letter .. | . | A. W. Filson |
| 6448 | Heidenröslein . . | . | H. Werner |
| 6450 | Sweet Marie . . | $\cdots$ | R. Moore |
| 6451 | Auld Lang Syne . | . | Wm. Clifton |
| 6452 | My Old Kentucky Home, good Night. . | . . | S. C. Foster |
| 6453 | Oh, Promise me . .. | . | De Koven |
| 6454 | Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean | . | D. G. Shaw |
| 6455 | Chimes of the Deep . . . . . | . | R. Goerdeler |
| 6456 | Say "au revoir" and not "good bye".. | . | Harry Kennedy |
| 6460 | Air, "Rienzi" . . . | . | Rich. Wagner |
| 6462 | What the Dicky Birds say | . | Ed. Jakabowsky |
| 6464 | Dreaming of Love .- | . | W. Spenser |
| 6467 | Slumber so gently . |  |  |
| 647 I | Push Dem Clouds away | . | P. Gaunt |
| 6473 | Chorus, "Rienzi" . | . . | Rich. Wagner |

List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions
Nos. $30^{\text {a }}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$.

When ordering state numbers only


List of Music Dises No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $30^{\mathrm{Q}}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and

Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $30^{\mathrm{a}}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$. When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos $30^{\circ}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$. When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $30^{\mathrm{a}}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {St }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$.

When ordering state numbers only


List of Music Discs No. 30 to be used for Symphonions Nos. $30^{\mathrm{a}}, 30^{\mathrm{N}}$, Automatons Nos. $30^{\mathrm{N}}, 32,34,36,37,39$ and Hall Clocks Nos. $30^{\text {st }}$ and $37^{\text {st }}$.

When ordering state numbers only

| No. | Piece |  |  | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6313 | Jesus, Lover of my Soul . | $\cdots$ | . | Blake |
| 6368 | Te Deum laudamus .. | . . | . | Ad. Baumbach |
| 6371 | Onward Christian Soldier |  |  | * |
| 6439 | The last hour of the year . | . | $\cdots$ | P. Schulz |
| 6568 | Daniel's Band .. . |  | . | P. P. Bliss |
| 6569 | Washed in the Blood of the Lamb | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | T. C. O'Kane |
| 6570 | The Life-Boat . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | P. P. Bliss |
| 6576 | What Shall the Harvest Be? | . | . | , |
| 6577 | Jesus, Lover of My Soul | . | $\ldots$ | S. B. Marsh |
| 6578 | Room for Thee . . | . | . | Ira D. Sankey |
| 6579 | Shall we Meet beyond the River | . | - | E. S. Rice |
| 6580 | I am Sweeping through the Gate | . | . | P. Phillips |
| 6581 | Meet Me at the Fountain .. | . | . . | P. P. Bliss |
| 6582 | Is .My Name Written There? . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Frank M. Davis |
| 6583 | He will Hide Me! . | . | $\cdots$ | J. M¢ Granahan |
| 6584 | The Blood of the Lamb . | . | $\ldots$ | H. S. Perkins |
| 6585 | There is a Green Hill far away | . | $\cdots$ | Geo. C. Stebbins. |
| 6591 | Sun of my Soul. $\quad$. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Paul Ritter |
| 6601 | Glory to Thee, My God! | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | T. Tallis |
| 6618 | The Home over there.. | . | $\ldots$ | J. C. O'Kane |
| 6627 | Scatter Seeds of Kindness | . | $\ldots$ | S. J. Vail |
| 6633 | Jesus of Nazareth .. | - | $\cdots$ | J. E. Perkins |
| 6634 | Be present at our Table, Lord! | . | . | S. Webbe |
| 6636 | Hold the Fort . . . | . | . | P. P. Bliss |
| 6652 | Rescue the Perishing . | . | $\cdots$ | W. H. Doane |
| 6659 | Closer Lord to Thee . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Geo C. Stebbins |
| 6666 | Gentle Jesus, Meek and Mild.. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Jos. I. Knapp |
| 6626 | Only an Armour-Bearer. |  | . . | P. P. Bliss |
| 6631 | Wonderful Words of Life | . . |  |  |
| 6743 | Ave Maria | $\cdots$ | . | Frz. Schubert |

## List of Music Discs No. 38

to be used for
Symphonion "Eroicas", Nos. 38, $38^{\text {A }}$ and $38^{\text {r }}$.
When ordering state numbers only.

List of Music Discs No. 38
to be used for Symphonion "Eroicas", Nos. 38, $38^{\mathrm{A}}$ and $38^{\mathrm{B}}$.
When ordering state numbers only.


List of Music Discs No. 38
to be used for Symphonion "Eroicas", Nos. 38, $38^{\text {A }}$ and $38^{B}$.
When ordering state numbers only


## List of Music Discs No. 154

> TO be Used for

The Giant Symphonion Automaton No. 154 -
When ordering state numbers only.

| No. | Piece | Composer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Songs and Operatic music. |  |
| 8501 | Song of Jubilee-Overture . . | C. W. v. Weber |
| 8502 | Cavalleria Rusticana-Intermezzo. | Richard Wagner |
| - 8503 | Meditation of J. S. Bach's first Prelude | Ch. Gounod |
| 8504 | Martha-Quintette . . . | Fr. v. Flotow |
| 8509 | The Bird-Seller, Song . . . . . | C. Zeller |
| 8510 | The Master Miner, Song . . . | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 8512 | At Supper .. .. .. | H. Chatau |
| 8513 | Carinthian Song. . . . | Th. Koschat |
| 8514 | The Cloister Bells | Lefébure-Wely |
| 8519 | Chorus from Lohengrin - The Wedding Song | R. Wagner |
| 852 I | Prayer after the Tattoo . . .. .. | Bortinansky |
| 8524 | Prayer from William Tell | Rossini |
| 8527 | Carinthian Song . .. | Th. Koschat- |
| 853 I | Duet from Troubadour | G. Verdi |
| 8532 | The Village Bells .. .. .. | L. Zeise |
| 8532 | Daisy Bell . . | Harry Dacre |
| 8534 | The Maiden's Prayer . | G. Badarzewska |
| 8536 | "Hansel and Gretel", Opera | Humperdinck |
| 8538 | Old Hundred .. .. | Jas. J. Freeman |
| 8539 | Overture "The Huguenots" . . . | Meyerbeer |
| 8563 | Old folks at home $\quad \therefore$ | S. C. Foster |
| 8564 | Where is my Boy to-Night . . . | R. Lowry |
| 8566 | Listen to the Mocking-Bird . . . | A. Hawthorne |
| 8567 | The Ratcharmer . | R. Engelhardt |
| 8573 | Dixie's Land . | Dan. D. Emmet |
| 8576 | Killarney . ... .- . | M. W. Balfe |
| 8577 | Ben Bolt or "Oh! don't you remember!" | N. Kneass. |
| 8578 | Sunshine of Paradise Alley . . .. | J. W: Bratton |
| 8579 | Little Alabama coon .. .. .. | Alfred Lee |
| 8582 | My Old Kentucky Home, Good-Night . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | St. C. Foster |
| 8583 | Sunshine above. Song from: "A Gaiety Girl" <br> Dances and marches. | S. Jones |
| 8505 | Radetzky-March . .. | Ed. Strauss |
| 8506 | Hipp, Hipp, Hurrah-March . | G. Kunoth |
| 8507 | Roses from the South, Waltz . | Joh. Strauss |
| 8508 | My Queen, Waltz .. .. | C. Coote jr. |





N
Music Sheets for Symphonion-Zither "Koschat".
When ordering state numbers only.

| No <br> Size A | No. <br> Size B | Pie e e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2172 | 2872 | Say au Revoir and not Good Bye .. |

$2174 \quad 28$
2175
f the De
Chimes of the Deep.
After the Bal..
Sunshine above

## Sacred Music

2
21
2
2118
2123
2152
2154
$2154 \quad 285$
$216 \mathrm{I} \quad 286$

## Luther's Hymn

Te Deum land
Safe in the Aumus
Christmas Carol
Onward Christian Soldier
Christmas Carol
Sun of my Soul
Sun of my Soul -
Nearer my God to Thee

## List of Music-Dises No. 25 <br> to be used for

Symphonions No. 25, $25^{\text {n }}, 25^{\circ}, 25^{\top}, 25^{\text {AE }}$, Automaton No. 25, $25^{\text {® }}$ and 33, Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering state numbers only. New tunes are heing constantly added.

| No. | Title | Composed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3069 | Sparks of Fire (Feuerfunken). Waltz . | J. Strauss. |
| 3070 | Radetzky March . . . . . |  |
| 3072 | Italian Royal March . . : |  |
| 3073 | Spring Song. (Es brechen in schallenden Reigen) | F. Mendelssoho-B. |
| 3075 3080 | March from the opera: „The Daughter of the Regiment* | G. Donizetti. |
| 30 | Cavatina of the Page, from the opera: „The Huguenots ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | G. Verdi. <br> G. Meyerbeer. |
| 3086 | Last Rose of Summer, from "Martha" ". . . . | F. v. Flotow |
| 3087 | Meditation on the first Prelude by J. S. Bach | Chas. Gounod |
| 3088 | Chorus of the Hunters from the opera: „Freischnetz" | C. M. v. Weber. |
| 3089 | Air from the opera: ${ }^{\text {R Rip }}$ van Winkle" | C. Planquette. |
| 3090 | Finale of the first Act from the opera: „Patience | Arth. Sullivan. |
| 3091 | Forge in the Forest. Popular Music | G. Michaelis. |
| 3092 | Bellplaying from the opera: "The magic flute" | W. A. Mozart. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3094 \\ & 3090 \end{aligned}$ | Ca Paloma (The Dove). Mexican Popular Air | 1. Yradier. |
| 3096 3096 | Save Me Eriani! 'Cavatina from the opera: "Ernani" | F. V. Flotow. <br> (i. Verdi. |
| 3098 | Celestial Aida. Romance from the opera: „Ailda" |  |
| 3100 | Duet from the opera: „Lucia di Lammermoor" | (i. Donizetti. |
| 3102 | Ave Maria | Chas. Gounod. |
| 3104 | La Mascotte. Quadrille | Audran. |
| 3105 | Overture to the opera: „Poet and peasant" | Fr. v. Suppé. |
| 3109 | The Linden-tree. \#At the Well, Before the (i) | Frz. Schubert. |
| 3104 | 0 bitt' euch, liebe Vögelein. German Song | umbert. |
| 3110 | Long, long ago! | I. H. Bayley. |
| 3112 | By the Sea. German Song | Frz. Schubert |
| 3113 | 0 Thäler weit, o Höhen. Gerwan Song. | Mendelssohn- |
| 3114 | Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rath. (iermau Nong |  |
| 3115 | The Minstrel's Song | Gum |
| 3117 | Comiry home. American Air. | Braham. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3118 \\ & 3120 \end{aligned}$ | The Star-spangled Banner. American National Anthem. | Nel |
| 3121 | Pretty little darling. English popular So |  |
| 3122 | Farewell Song. English popular Song |  |
| 3125 | Eine feste Burg ist unser (rott. Hymin of the Reformation | Dr. Mart. Luther. |
| 3128 | Secret Love Gavot | Joh. Resch. |
| 3132 | Boulanger March. Returning from the Parade | Desormes. |
| 3139 | Russian National Hymn | A. |
| 3141 | Prayer from the opera: „Freischuetz" (Leise, leise) |  |
| 3142 | The fair Polish maid. Mazurka from „The Beggar-Student * | 0. Millöcker: |
| 3143 | Chorus of the Pilgrims from the opera: „Tannhäuser" | Rich. Wagner. |
| 3145 | The Racket. Galopp . . . . | Kate Simmons. |
| 3146 | Aipr de Louis XIII. Gavotte | Herry Ghys. |
| 3147 | Quadrille No. 5 | I. Andrée. |
| 3150 | When the Leaves begin to turn. Waltz | White. |
| 3152 | The Band is Coming. (Die Banda kommt.) March | Schild. |
| 3153 | The Turkish Patrol. Parlour Music | G. Michaelis. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3154 \\ & 3155 \end{aligned}$ | Duet from the opera: „Troubadour" <br> „Oh, azure lake!" 0, du himmelblauer See. From the operette: „The fairy Castle" | G. Verdi. C. Millöcker. |
| 3156 | Wandering millers Song (Wandern ist des Müllers Lust) | Frz. Schubert. |
| 3159 | Faust Waltz . . . . . | Chas. Gounod. |
| 3161 | The Trus ıpeter on the Eibe Ice. German popular Song | Speier. |
| 3162 | The bride of Appenzell. Country-dance . . | Charlemagne. |
| 3163 3165 | Polka from the opera: „Carmen" | Geo. Bizet. |
| 3166 | Miserere, from the opera: „Troubadour" | Verdi. |
| 3168 | The Mountain Stream. English Song. | red. Baker. |



## List of Music-Dises No. 25 <br> to be used for

## Symphonions No. 25, $\mathbf{2 5}^{\text {n }}, 25^{\circ}$, $25^{\top}$, $25^{\text {AE }}$, Automaton No. 25, $25^{\text {a }}$ and 33, Hall Clock No. $25^{5 t}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R. }}$

When ordering state numbers only. New tunes are leing constantly added.

| No. | Title | Composed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3285 | Waltz from tbe opera: „La gran via" | (')hueca y Valverde. |
| 3286 | Vienna Blood. (Wiener Blut.) Wallz | J. Strauss. |
| 3300 | El submarino Peral. Polka | Lagmaria. |
| 3302 | Schleswig-Holstein meerumschlungen. (ierman Mirch | O. B. Bellman. |
| 3304 | „Hail smiling Morn!" Popular English Nong | R. Spofforth. |
| 3308 | The Bay of Biscay. English Song | J. Davy. |
| 3310 | Polka from the operette: "Patience ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | A. Sullivan. |
| 3311 | Rock of Ages . | Hastings. |
| 3312 3315 | American Easter Hymı . <br> I Know that My Redeemer Riveth, from The Messiah " |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3315 \\ & 3316 \end{aligned}$ | "The Messlah" Wedding March from „A Summernight's Dream | F. Mendelssohn-B. |
| 3321 | My Country'tis of thee. („Heil dir im Siegerkranz") | Henry C̈arey. |
| 3322 | Marching through Georgia | E. Mack. |
| 3324 | General Howe's Grand March . | C. W. Brandenburg. |
| 3326 | See the Conquering Hero comes from ${ }^{\text {JJudas Maccahäus }}$ | G. F. Händel. |
| 3327 | Auld Robin Gray. Americań Song | 1. Nilsson. |
| 3328 | Gipsy Chorus from the opera: „Troubadore" | (r. Verdi. |
| 3329 | Marguerite. Romance | G. A. White. |
| 3331 | Pray another Waltz. (Bitte noch einen Walzer) | R. Eilenberg. |
| 3333 | New Vienna. (Neu Wien.) Waltz | Joh. Strauss. |
| 3334 | Duet from the operette: „The Tyroliau* | C. Zeller. |
| 3335 | Tales from the Vienina Wood: Waltz | Joh. Strauss. |
| 3338 | Kiss Waltz, from the operette "The Merry War" | Joh. Strauss. |
| 3339 | Romance from „Boccaccio" (Hab' ieh nur deine biebe) | Fr. Suppé. |
| 3341 | Mikado March from the operette: "Mikado" | A. Sullivan. |
| 3342 | Sailor's Hornpipe | Bille Taylor. |
| 3343 | Blessed be the Tie, that hinds. (horal | G. F. Händel. |
| 3344 | Climbing up the golden Stairs". Schottish | F. Heisers. |
| 3345 | Septuor from the opera: „Ernani" | G. Verdi. |
| 3346 | Hydropates Waltz | J. Gungl. |
| 3347 | The vacant Chair. Song and Chorus | (r. F. Rool |
| 3349 | Fisher's Hornpipe. Schottish | Chas. Grobe. |
| 3350 | Hail to the Chite. American March |  |
| 3351 | Jesus lover of my Stul. American Hymn - | Blake. |
| 3352 | Robert, my beloved from the opera: „Rohert le Diable"* | Giac. Meyerbeer. |
| 3353 | „Halleluja". Chorus from the Oratorium: „The Messias" | G. F. Händel. |
| 3358 | My Sweetheart. Waltz | Charles Connoly. |
| 3359 | Le Barbir de Seville. Overture | Rossini. |
| 3360 | ( Gallop „The Vargabunds" | J. Strauss. |
| 3362 | Cavalleria Rusticana Intermezzo | P. Mabcagni. |
| 3364 | Romeo and Juliette. Waltz | Ch. Gounod. |
| 3366 | The Danube Dude. (Donau-(iigerl.) March | G. Schirmer. |
| 3367 | Beim F'ensterl'n. German Song | Th. Koschat. |
| 3368 | Juvitation to the Dance (Aufforderung zum Tanz) | C. M. y. Weber. |
| 3369 | Meteor Waltz . . | Ivanovici. |
| 3378 | Tara-ra-boom-de-ra. March | 6. Keller. |
| 3380 | The Bells of the Munastery | Necke. |
| 3385 | Tara-ra-boum-dera. Comic Song | H. J. Sayers. |
| 3387 | Old Folks at Home | S. E. Foster. |
| 3390 | Entre-Act. Gavotte from the opera: „Mignon" | A. Thomas. |
| 3392 | Jolly Fellows. Waltz | R. Vollstedt. |
| 3393 | Funeral March from the B-minor Sonate | Fr. Chopin. |
| 3404 | Wenn du noch eine Mutter hast. German Song | Neumani. |
| 3405 | 10th Sonata E flat Major, Menuet No. 1. | Muzart. |
| $\begin{array}{r}3406 \\ 3407 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | E. Gijllot. |
| 3411 | Oh you lovely Evening Star from „Tannläuser" | Rich. Wagner. |
| 3414 | Under the Double Easle. March | J. F. Wagneer. |
| 3415 | Morning Leaves. Waltz . 1. | J. Strauss: |

# List of Music-Disces No. 25 <br> tu be usod for 

Symphonions No. 25, $25^{\mathrm{n}}, 25^{\circ}, 25^{\top}, 25^{\text {AE }}$, Automaton No. $\mathbf{2 5}, 25^{6}$ and 33 , Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R. }}$
When ordering state numbers only. New tunes are leeing constantly added.

| Nu. | Title | Compused by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3416 | X. Sinfornic (\% major) | W. A. Muzurt. |
| 3418 | Flower Sweet Romance from "Faust" | Cl. Gounod. |
| 3440 | Onward, Christian Soldier. Sacred Song | H. Miller. |
| 3421 | Am Weihnachtsbaum die Lichter brenncn. Cluristmas Song | Volkslied. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3423 \\ & 3424 \end{aligned}$ | Alle Jalire wieder, kommit das Cllristuskinal. It was but a Dream | Fr. Silcler: |
| 3425 | Mein Miitterl war so gut. German Somg | Lassen. <br> Nesmüller. |
| 3426 | Auf Wiedersehen. (ierman Song . . | L. Ciele. |
| 3447 | Evening Prayer from the opera: „ $\dot{A}$ Night at (imanala | G. Kreutzer. |
| 3428 | Maddy would'nt buy me a pow-wow . . . | J. Tabrar. |
| 3429 | Finale from the opera: „Freischuct\%" | C. M. v. Welber. |
| 3430 3431 | In the Morning Down by the Sea. Polka |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 34: 31 \\ & 3432 \end{aligned}$ | Down by the Sea. Polka The Seventh New-Yurk Regine | Hammond. <br> Geo Le Brunt |
| 3433 | The Royal Navy. Polka Hornpipe. | -reo Le Brunn |
| 3434 | Andreas, Hofer (.,Zu Mandua in Bandon"). German Songr | Moser. |
| 3435 | Let Me Alone. Stacred . . . . . . |  |
| 3436 | Hipp! hipp! hurrah! Enneror's March | Kunth. |
| 3438 | Freiheit die ich meine. (ierman tiong | Carl tross |
| 3439 | The Bowery soug . . . . . . . | Percy Gaunt. |
| 3440 3442 | Kathleen Mavourncen. | F. W. N. Crouch. |
| 3442 <br> 3443 | Tramp, tramp, tramp | Ch. Grobe. |
| 3444 | ise gine back to Dixie. Negro | C. A. White. |
| 3445 | Annie Lauric . . . . . . . . | Ch. Grobe. |
| 3446 | Good bye, sweet dream, good bye | Ed. Holst. |
| 3447 | Washington Post March | Sousa. |
| 3448 | After the Ball | Ch. Harris. |
| 3449 | Te Deuin Lautamus | Adolph Baunilyach. |
| 3452 | Spring Song. A major. German Song | Mendelssulin. |
| 3456 | Don't Be Cross. Song fromı „The Mastermin | C. Zeller. |
| 3457 | Minelights. Waltz from the operette: „The Masterminer* |  |
| 3459 | March of the Alpsingers. Prussian Army March | A. Neithardt. |
| 3460 | King Charles March . . . . . . . . | C. L. Unrath. |
| 3461 3462 | Prussian Military March . . |  |
| 3462 | English Whistle Rhinelander | Cliaries Rolla. |
| 3463 | American Cavalry. Grand March | Ed. Holst. |
| 3464 3465 | The Story is always the Same | Uhas. T. Orth. |
| 3465 | Lucile. Romance . . | Chas, Horrwitz. |
| 3468 3469 | Seventh Regiment March | Mock. |
| 3469 3470 | Happy new Year Polka. | Chr. Bach. |
| 3471 | Mazurka. | A. M. Zinn. |
| 3472 | Hearts. Song with (harus. | Jos. Claudner. <br> (has. K. Harris. |
| 3473 | He never came. Waltz | O. Wigyins. |
| 3474 | Nau's Grand March | Chas. J. Orth. |
| 3478 | Reveil du lion (The Awakening of the Lion) | Kıntsky. |
| 3482 | Daisy queen. (Gigerlkünigin.) Khinelander | fiaul Lincke. |
| 3488 | Little Brother, come dance with nie, from the Fairy opera: „Haensel and (Gretel". |  |
| 3493 | Linger, longer, luo. Song. | S. Joues. |
| 3494 | Funeral March (Trauermarsch) | (r.) F'. Haendel. |
| 3499 | In the Forrest (Ini Wald). Song | C. M. v. Wever |
| 33001 $3500: 1$ | Song on Agir | EmperorWilliam II. |
| 3501 | The Fire brigade. Gallop frou .rlick and Flock" | Hertel. |
| 3502 | Parade march from the upera: „Moses" ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . | Melual. |
| 3505 | Holy Eve, Holy Night. Christmas song | Otto Taukert. |
| 3006 | Romance from „Preciosa" („Einsam bin,ich, niclit alleine") | C. M. v. 'Weber. |

## List of Music-Dises No. 25 <br> to he usod for

Symphonions No. 25, 25 ${ }^{n}, 25^{\text {c }}, 25^{\top}, 25^{\wedge E}$, Automaton No. 25, $25^{\circ}$ and 33 ,
Hall Clock No. $25^{5 t}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering atate numbers only. Now tunes are locing constantly added.

| No. | Title | Composed by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3507 | Frisch in's'Feld. March from the operette: „The Merry War" |  |
| 3508 | My Sweetheart-Irene. Wallzz Song | E. P. Moran and J. F. Helf. |
| 3509 | America's Banner „Old Glury ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | J. E. Carroll. |
| 3510 | Columbus March | C. M. Ziehrer. |
| 3511 | Only a Simple Letter. Waltz Sony | A1. W. Filson. |
| 3 ¢12 | The little lost Child. Medley Waltz | Chas. E. Pratt. |
| 3513 | High-school Cadets March . | J. Ph. Sousa. |
| 3514 | Fatal Wedding. Waltz Song | Gussie L. Davis. |
| 3515 | Das Haidenröslein. German Song | H. Werner. |
| 3516 | Auld Lang Syne. Scoteh Song | Wm. Clifton. |
| 3517 | Sweet Marie | R. Moore. |
| 3518 | Chimes of the deep | R. Goerdeler. |
| 3519 | Columbia.the (iem of the Ucean | David T. Shaw. |
| 3520 | My old Kentuacky Home, good Night | St. C. Fos |
| 3521 | Say 'au revoir', but not 'good-bye' | Harry Kennedy: |
| 3022 | The Skirt Dance (Pas de Quatre) . . | Meyer Lutz. |
| 3523 | Mädel, Mädel, guck, from "The Masterminer" | G. Zeller. |
| 3524 3545 | At Souper. (Georgie.) Couplet ${ }^{\text {Trialkiss Waltz from the operette: „The Trialkiss". }}$ | H. Ohatau. <br> C. Millöcker. |
| $3595$ | Trialkiss Waltz, from the operette: „The Trialkiss". G. A. R. March | C. Millöcker. <br> John Wiegand. |
| 3527 | Oh, promise me! Song from „Robin Ho | R. de Koyen. |
| 3 z 28 | What the Dicky Birds say | Ed. Jacobowsky. |
| 3529 | Marching Through Georgia. | H. C. Work. |
| 35 \% | Mamie, come kiss your Honey Buy. | M. Irwin. |
| 3 ¢31 | Dreaming of Love | penser. |
| 3632 | Push, dem Clouds Away | P. Gaunt. |
| 3533 | Do, Do, My Huckleberry, Do | Sillon. |
| 3 534 | Slumber So Gently | W. Spen |
| 3536 | Oxford Two Step | R. H: Backer. |
| 3537 | Witch Polka | Waldtern Pegg |
| 3 3 38 | Sweethearts again | has: (tra |
| 3539 | Plain Mary Ann. | Ed. W. Rowland. |
| 3540 | Mamie Cassidy . . . | Toe Flynn. |
| 3541 | ${ }^{\text {TJane, my Bunnie Janc }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Chas: Graham |
| 3542 | Picture Eighty-four | ussie L. Davis. |
| 3543 | True Love . . . . | Chas: B. Ward. |
| 3544 | If You'll Marry me | Ed. W. Rowland. |
| 3545 | Little Kitty Little . | Chas. Grahain. |
| 3546 | Only a Bowery Boy | Gussie L. Davis. |
| 3548 | Beau Ideal March | Ph. Sousa. |
| 3549 | "Oh, Mrs. O'Flarity, what did you mean by that" | Conroy and Fox. |
| 350 | Liberty Bell March | J. Ph. Sousa. |
| 3501 | The Mountain Stream | Fred. T. Baker. |
| 3552 | The Ratcharmer. (Der Ratteufaenger.) | R. Engelhardt. |
| -3554 | Sunshine Above, sung from „A Gaiety Girl ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sidney Jones. |
| 3555 | I loved you, better, than you knew .. . | J. Carroll. |
| 3556 | Old Hundred | Jas. J. Freeman. |
| 3557 | The Volunteer Organist | G. L. Spaulding. |
| 3558 | The Harp that once through 'Tara's halls | ${ }_{\text {G. }}$ J. Stevenson. |
| 3559 | Her Eyes don't shine like Itiamonds | D. Marion. |
| 3560 | I don't want to play in your Yard. | H. W. Petrie. |
| 3562 | El Ole. Spanish Dance | Ed. Holst. |
| 3563 | Tornado March | R. W. Stults. |
| 4 | The Sidewalks of New Yurk | -Ch. B. Lawlor and <br> J. W. Blake. |
| 3566 | Katy Mahone | Ch. Olcott: |
| 3567 | You gave me your Love | Minnie Belle. |

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## Society Affairs

## Autumn Meeting Reports

AT the Autumn Provincial Meeting of the Musical Box Society of Great Britain held on Saturday, November 18 at the Oxford Restaurant, Long Eaton (between Nottingham and Derby), an attendance of fifty-one members comfortably filled the private room reserved for the occasion. It was a room ideally suited to the purpose containing a platform for the speakers, seats for the audience, tables for the display of members' items, dining tables around the perimeter, and a well-equipped bar in the rear.

Visitors were welcomed by Dr. Robert Burnett, who had organised the event and who welcomed members to his home on the Friday and Saturday evenings. Mrs Burnett personned (we mustn't say " manned " these days !) the registration desk along with our indefatigable secretary, Reg Waylett.

The programme opened with a most interesting talk by Dr Peter Whitehead entitled "The Late Canon Wintle". Obviously a great deal of research has been done by Dr Whitehead on the activities of this colourful character whose life became so involved in the world of barrel-pianos. Dry facts and figures became intermingled with the humourous side of the Canon's character. The story of how he succumbed to the desire to masquerade as an Italian organ grinder and his brush with the police constable in a Blackpool back street certainly fired the
audiences' imagination! By the magic of the tape-recorder we were treated to a sample of the Canon's pleasant voice and to a part of one of his organ-grinding recitals.

After an excellent British lunch, we were treated to the "Confessions of a Coin Machine Collector" by none other than the master showman and fire-eater extraordinary, Jon Gresham. Because he is a showman, any talk by Mr Gresham is guaranteed to spellbind an audience and no-one, but no-one, will be permitted to fall asleep. The listeners sat enthralled as they were made to understand that these machines were far more than mere chunks of hideously painted cast-iron which weighed the earth. They were, we were told, rising in value like all things collectable and, I am afraid, that Jon's enthusiasm affected at least one member I talked with later; so he may well have an extra competitor in the saleroom! As a bonus we had a brief peep into Mr Gresham's past theatrical life doing such strange things as fire-eating, exhibiting headless ladies and five-inch women in goldfish bowls, etc.

Then, from the ridiculous to the sublime (if I may say so without offence) Dr Burnett talked on the subject of " The Music from Snuff Boxes." Here we saw the real thing as well as slide close-ups of some of his magnificent specimens of miniature musical boxes designed for use as snuff boxes. Just as these
items were better seen by the audience by means of projected colour transparencies, so the quietly playing movements were better heard pre-recorded on tape and reproduced at higher volume on highfidelity equipment by Gordon Atkinson. Dr Burnett is to be complimented in having had the foresight to acquire such works of art at a time when they were more plentiful.

After tea visitors were given the opportunity to demonstrate items they had brought along with them. Perhaps the most unusual item was a manivelle belonging to Harold Smith of Saddington Hall, which included bells in its repertoire. Reg Waylett charmed everyone with a recital from his overture box - his favourite - which played four pieces from Norma.

So ended a very pleasant and, at at $£ 3.50$ all in, a remarkably inexpensive meeting for which we must heartily thank Dr Robert Burnett, of course for attending to its organisation - and everyone else who helped to make such an interesting event. JACK TEMPEST

## Eastbourne Meeting

A REGIONAL meeting of the Musical Box Society of Great Britain was held on Saturday, December 2nd, 1978, at the Southview Hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex. It was organised by a sub-committee of

## Autopneumatic Singing Pin

IN 1888, when such was the flood of ideas and the hope of those who had them that a method of tying a piece of string could, and sometimes did, get patented, a tiny piece was invented that went unnoticed in the excitement of Edison's representing of the phonograph, and the rapid rise of the disc musical box. It was called, believe it or not, the epingle autopneumatique chantante which translates from the inventor's native French to : autopneumatic singing pin.

All becomes clear with one glance at the illustration, since in fact the head of the pin, a scarf pin, is a bird head. The idea was to ask someone to admire the new pin,

## by Graham Webb

and while they studied it, to activate a mechanism that moved the bird's beak and caused it to sing.

The pin is pushed into the scarf and a length of thin rubber pipe attached to the lower end. On the other end of the pipe is placed a photographer's shutter bulb, and this is kept in the trouser pocket. When the bulb is pressed it sends air up the stem of the pin to the head. In the head there are two branches of metal pipe, the air going into one moves the beak, and that going into the other causes the head to sing by passing through a whistle. At the time this novelty cost the princely sum of 20 French Francs.



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New Discs.
five Sussex members under the leadership of John Cowderoy. Some eighty members attended to hear the first lecture of the day which was given by Freddy Hill of Shackleford, Surrey. He had prepared an impressive display of smaller barrel organs and this was augmented by two or three larger instruments kindly brought to the meeting by various other members. Mr Hill spoke of the development of his interest in barrel organs from childhood and demonstrated the instruments on display. These ranged from small, high-pitched bird-organs used to teach caged birds to sing real tunes, to much larger organs playing hymns, popular songs and dances.

After a break for coffee, Anthony Bulleid spoke on ways of increasing one's enjoyment of cylinder musical boxes. He praised the quality of craftsmanship to be found in the better boxes and drew attention to the virtual uniqueness of each box.

At this point lunch was served : this was buffet-style which afforded members the opportunity to talk among themselves.

After lunch, Alan Clark gave a lecture and demonstration on repairing disc projections which aroused considerable interest and discussion.

The final talk, after the tea break, was given by Robin Timms. This was on the art of arranging music for mechanical instruments and he was
ably assisted by young enthusiast Gareth Stubberfield who played a selection of discs including some of Timms' own arrangements on an llin Polyphon. Mr Timms analysed the arrangements, demonstrating points at the piano. This fascinating talk also aroused a lengthy debate.

A special feature of the meeting was the "museum", a carefully arranged display of selected items assembled from the collections of a number of members in the South East. The bulk of the exhibition was housed in two rooms, one devoted entirely to cylinder boxes, and the other to disc machines supplemented by a display of pipe barrel organs in the lecture room. Many rare and interesting items were on show in this exhibition which totalled some 100 pieces. Demonstrations were under the control of the organisers, one box being played at a time so enabling everything to be heard properly and avoiding the otherwise inevitable jangle of sound from several instruments being played at the same time.

The display in the disc room included a line-up of $15 \frac{1}{2}$ in machines for comparison. These consisted of Polyphons in three comb formations, long and short bedplate Reginas and an Olympia. Outstanding among several bell accompaniment instruments present was an example of the rare 22in Polyphon " Emerald" folding top model which appropriately played Christmas music.

Considerable interest was shown in a four piece display of Orphenions, enabling many members to become acquainted with the sweet and mellow sound of this particular marque for the first time. Other items included a very
early Symphonion and a fine $17 \frac{1}{4}$ in Stella.
In the cylinder room, a mouth-watering display awaited members. Notable was a specialised exhibit entitled " changeable cylinders - fifty years of development". This comprised nine items ranging from keywound powerlocking changeables of 1850 through to the mass - produced interchangeable products of Mermod from the end of the century. Three of the early items on show have been the subject of descriptions in previous issues of The Music Box.

A fine group of overture boxes was in the centre of the room, including examples by Nicole Freres and a Francois Nicole. Early pieces on show included several clock-base movements, a "rigid notation" part-overture box by $F$ Nicole, and a very early fuseewound box signed Chappuis. A fine automaton pianist proved a great attraction, particularly with the ladies present.
Other display items included a lineup of forte-piano boxes including three of the single comb type, and a small group of hidden drum and bell boxes.
The museum was open for most of the day and proved to be an outstanding attraction, well worth the trouble involved in preparation. It no doubt proved to be something of an eyeopener to newer members who may not have had the opportunity to examine such an extensive assembly of boxes before. Such an exhibition is particularly valuable in the present deplorable absence of a permanent museum in this country, providing in-depth coverage of musical boxes. It may, one hopes, give inspiration to future meeting organisers.

RUTH COWDEROY

## $\square$ <br>  1979 Qatalogue

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take-up spool flanges. Recently $\mathbf{A}$ J Morgan, inventor of the Ajmore roll perforator shortly to be described in The Music Box, found one of these and brought it in to the Editor for examination. Here it is seen registering the Editor's 65-note chucks on his 65/88 Steck (top) and with the 88-note ends in the Weber Duo-Art (bottom). The central slit aligns with middle $E$ on the keyboard for 88note, and $F$ for 65 -note rolls.


## Book Reviews

## FORSTER \& ANDREWS THEIR BARREL, CHAMBER

 AND SMALL CHURCH ORGANS by Laurence Elvin. Published by the author at 10 Almond Avenue, Swanpool, Lincoln. I40pp, 243 mm ( $9 \frac{1}{2}$ ins) by 175 mm ( $6 \frac{7}{8} \mathrm{ins}$ ), illustrated, soft covers. $£ 4.75$.Mr Elvin's first book on this famed Hull firm of organ builders, Forster \& Andrews, Organ Builders, 1843-1956, filled an important niche in our understanding of the development of the provincial organ. Both James Alderson Forster of Hull and Joseph King Andrews of London were apprenticed as boys to the London organ builder, J C Bishop and they were still in their early twenties when they took the bold decision to head for Hull and open up on their own. Their outstanding success in making large organs was the subject of the earlier book.
In this new work, besides providing a necessary precis of the former book, Laurence Elvin devotes his attentions to the many smaller instruments the two made, in particular the barrel organs. Virtually all these instruments are listed and in several cases the specification is given in full. The original ledger entry for the barrel and finger organ at Dent Church near Kendal shows that this six-stop instrument had $1 \frac{1}{2}$ octaves of "German Pedals ", two composition pedals, two barrels totalling twenty tunes and could be blown by foot (when barrel-played) or by hand (with the aid of the blowerboy). Complete with deal case and inclusive of carriage and erection this cost $£ 98 \cdot 10 \cdot 0$-rather less than $\$ 200$ ! That was in March of 1854.
Also listed are five dumb organists Forster \& Andrews made including two for two-manual instruments one of which belonged to a house in Paisley.
The company's decision to build the low-cost Scudamore chapel organ is described with the instruments they built itemised.

The author writes:
Forster and Andrews could not have been established at a more opportune time, for not only were churches of all denominations building places of worship at a steady pace, but as far as the Established Church was concerned particularly in country districts, organs were few and music was either non-existent or in a sorry state . . To meet the awakening of the spiritual and musical life of the church, organs were installed where hitherto they had been absent. It was all very well to install an

## List of Music-Discs No. 25

to be used for

Symphonions No. 25, $25^{n}, 25^{\text {c }}, 25^{\top}$, $25^{\text {AE }}$, Automaton No. 25, $25^{G}$ and 33, Hall Clock No. $25^{\text {st }}$ and Regulator No. $25^{\text {R }}$.
When ordering state numbers only. --- New tunes are being constantly added.

| No. | Title | Composed by, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3001 | Tannhäuser March | Rich. Wagner. |
| 3002 | My Darling (Herzlielschen mein). Serenade | A. Conradi. |
| 3003 | Serenade from the operette: „Boccaccio" . . . | E. v. Suppé. |
| 3004 | Waltz No. 2 and 3 from the operette: „Donna Juanita" | Ed. Strauss. |
| 3005 | Duet from the opera: „Norma" | V. Bellini. |
| 3006 | Blue Bells of Scotland | Jordan. |
| 3007 | Stephanie Gavotte | Alph Czibulka. |
| 3008 | God guard thee from."The Trumpeter of Säkkingen" | V. E. Nessler. |
| 3009 | The Watch on the Rhine. German National Song | C. Wilhelm. |
| 3010 | Waltr from „The Bells of Corneville". | O. Métra. |
| 3011 | La Marseillaise. French National Song | R. de l'Isle. |
| 3012 | Forward! Bicycle Galopp | L. Andrée. |
| 3014 | Roses from the South. Waltz | J. Strauss. |
| 3016 | Know you the Land? Air from the opera: "Mignon" | Ambr. Thomas. |
| 3017 | Home, sweet Home . . . : | H. R. Bishop. |
| 3019 | Bridal Chorus fromi the opera: „Lohengrin" | Rich. Wagner. |
| 3020 | The first kiss. Waltz | Lamothe. |
| 3021 | Red, White and Blue. Englisli popnlar song | Belveil. |
| 3023 | Mikado Waltz . . . | A. Sullivoni. |
| 3025 | The Poacher. Galopp . . . . . | U. Faust. |
| 3026 | Tyrolienne from the operette: „La vie de Paris* | J. Offenbaclu. |
| 3027 | The Trumpeter of the Regiment (Regimentstrompeter). Polka | J. Ascher. |
| 3028 | March from the opera: „Norma" | V. Pellini. |
| 3029 | Motiv from the opera: "La Muette de Portici" | D. F. E. Auber. |
| 3030 | Windsor Schottisch.". . . . | Juliano. |
| 3031 | See Saw. English Waltz . . | A. G. Crowe. |
| 3032 | Pas redouble from the opera: „La Favorite" | G. Donizetti. |
| 3033 | Mazurka from the Ballet: „Excelsior" | Marenco. |
| 3034 | Promenade-Polka . | O. Métra. |
| 3035 <br> 3038 | Ein Schütz bin ich. Sorg from „A night at Granada" | Conr. Kreutzer. |
| 3038 3039 | Stabat mater (Cujus anima) <br> Soldiers Chorus from „Faust" | G. Rossini. <br> Chas. Gounod. |
| 3040 | Serenade. (Leise flehen meine Lieder) | Frz. Schubert. |
| 3041 | Sweet Sixteen. Waltw | Aronson. |
| 3042 | Casta diva. -Air from the opera: ${ }^{\text {N Norma }}$ | V. Bellini. |
| 3043 | Holy Night, tranquil Night. Christmas Song : |  |
| 3044 | 0 Sanctissima (0 du fröhliche, o du selige). Christmas Song |  |
| 3045 | O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum. Christmas Soug. |  |
| 3046 | Monastery Bells. Nocturno | Lefebure-Wély. |
| 3047 | Coronation March from the opera: "Prophet" | G. Meyerkeer. |
| 3048 | Blue Danube. Waltz | Joh. Strauss. |
| 3050 | Soreley. German Popular Song | Fr. Silcher. |
| 3051 | Great-Vienna. Walta. | Joh. Strauss. |
| 3053 | March of the Cadets | O. Mêtra. |
| 3057 | Uтрылокz. (The Sharpshooter.) Quadrille in 6 parts. 6 Tune Sheets. Russian Song | K. Granne. |
| 3060 | Oh ThresholdDear! „A ch wij sieni, moji sieni". Russian Air | M. I. Glinka. |
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| 3065 | Wenn ein Herz du hast gefunden. Waltz Rondo | F. Gumbert, |
| 3066 | My Sweetheart. Waltz | Chas. d'Albert. |
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organ, but the problem in many villages was - who could play it? And so in such instances for a number of years the barrel organ was the solution.
Laurence Elvin has been wellplaced to prepare this latest book: he is librarian and local historian to the Lincolnshire County Library and has access to the records of the old company which faded away during the 1950s. There is a foreword by Dr. Philip Marshall who laments, with a grim conviction, that it is depressing to find that many, who should know better, show scant respect for the finer examples of late 19th century English organ building and cannot wait to cast aside the old for the new. He might have added that the avant garde in organ-building has been and gone and that now many of the new instruments being built are looking to the past for their specifications, tonality and wind pressures. And tracker action, viewed not so long ago rather like a gas mantle in an electricity showroom, has returned to being a sought-after feature. A few years ago I had the pleasure of viewing the brand new tracker-action organ constructed in Helsinki's incredible "church in the rock" and found myself marvelling at the beauty of sound from so small an instrument. My mind not unnaturally went back to that dreadful monstrosity of an organ, thick, cacophonous and ugly, which spreads caseless and untidily like an off-street builder's yard across the Festival Hall in London - and that is less than thirty years old.
This is an important little book, very well written, researched thoroughly, and attractively presented. What a pity that for a book which will surely take its place on the shelves as a perpetual reference work, present-day book production costs have, as the author admits in his Introduction, escalated so much that a durable hard-bound edition could not have been produced.
A.O-H

HOURS OF LOVE (LES HEURES DE L'AMOUR, DIE STUNDEN DER LIEBE) by $R$ Carrera. Scriptar SA, Lausanne, Switzerland. $144 \mathrm{pp}, 270 \mathrm{~mm}$ (105 ${ }_{8}^{2 i n s)}$ by 210 mm ( $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ins}$ ), illustrated, mostly in full colour. Trilingual. About $£ 35$.

The history of the watch has been documented very well, indeed almost exhaustively over the past years and the number of works on the subject demonstrates the immense amount of interest in these artifacts. Yet throughout this vast chronometrical bibliography, one
whole aspect of the watch has been discretely overlooked. Indeed, the student will be hard pressed to find more than oblique references to it in his studies.
This aspect is one which decency and morality have so far prevented from being mentioned - the erotic movement.
Right from the earliest times, there has been a brisk if under-the-counter market for automata which performed rather more than just pastoral scenes and the everyday accepted. So-called "naughty" watches could earn the craftsman a considerable sum of money and it may come as a surprise to learn that most of the highly respected craftsmen of the time are thought to have once in a while strayed into this area of their craft.
Mind you, to do so was a highly risky business. Not without good reason were most pieces unmarked, unsigned and, one hoped, untraceable, for in London and Switzerland discovery that such work was in hand could bring very severe penalties and automaton watches of this type would by command of the Watchmakers' Company be pounded to fragments on an anvil with a heavy hammer, the poor craftsman being allowed to keep the precious metal content of his transgression.

Apart, then, from a few guarded references and the survival in private collection of a few specimens, authoritative works on the subject have been singularly lacking. Until now for with the publication of Carrera's book we are given many illustrations of these pieces in full colour. It must be said that many were highly sophisticated and beautifully made. Others were naive in the extreme and many were crude.

The title of this book, in three languages, is probably the most apt unless one wanted to come straight out with a bold statement like "Erotic Automata". Many of the pieces when viewed casually appeared as perfectly normal timepieces until the touching of a secret catch opened the case and showed the inevitable scene of a couple making love.

Mr Carrera's text, commendably produced in French, German and English side-by-side, opens with a brief description of the conditions which bred this type of work and highlights the commercial customs of the times and the attractiveness of this sort of piece as a bribe. Significantly many were acquired by Orientals. It is known, incidentally, that many such pieces once formed part of the horological col-
lection of the late King Farouk.
The Neuchâtel mountains appear to have been a hot-bed of naughty automata creation and although strict laws were introduced in 1817 to prohibit this kind of depravity, Alfred Chapuis was only able to instance one case of a summons actually being issued. Carrera gives line drawings of the standard type of mechanisms makers used to impart certain motions, and his descriptions of his illustrated pieces are fairly clear and concise. I quote from one caption describing a watch actually signed by Le Roy of Paris:

The watch can be opened on the dial side to take out the movement held in the case by a hinge as in all watches of this type, without noticing this libertine addition. Yet on the movement one can see a movable rocking piece of polished steel whose arm reached over the cock without one's being immediately aware of its purpose. Closer examination, however, reveals that it works together with a finger extending a toothless moving part at the centre of the double dome whose function is to actuate the automata. The rocking piece transmits the motion it acquires from an eccentric placed on the striking train to this finger.
This is a very finely-produced book bound in padded covers. It is hardly the sort of work everybody will want on their shelves but nevertheless it is one of the most interesting horological works to have been produced for some while even if only because it is breaking completely fresh ground. A.O-H

ROBOTS : FACT, FICTION AND PREDICTION by Jasia Reichardt. Thames \& Hudson, London. 168 pp , 280 mm (11ins) by 203 mm ( 8 ins ), 280 illustrations, 12 in colour. Soft covers. $£ 2.95$.

The word " robot" is a popular term widely used to apply to a variety of sophisticated automata ranging from the primitive and elemental through to such sophisticated pieces of high technology as the General Electric underwater monster with one arm and a hand which can lift 65 lb more than 5 ft away. When the Russian Lunakhod unmanned vehicle traversed the surface of the moon sending back television pictures, all we were really observing was a robot of another sort.

This is essentially a popular and pictorial book with a goodly smattering of robots in films and there are some more unusual pieces such as a computer-controlled drawing robot in Amsterdam. There is a nine-page tabular history of early automata and robots, and a fivepage afterthought expanding this
continued on page 60

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## Letters to the Editor

## That trade-mark

## A J Maslen writes from Ealing, London W.13:

WITH reference to the letter from C H Kok on page 376 of the last issue, I too have an eight-air movement with the same trade mark stamped on the comb.

I purchased this movement in October of last year with the history that it had been acquired by the previous owner before the last war complete. The case had subsequently been burned (an excess of woodworm), but appears to have been of the domed lid type with an inner glass lid. The movement has a 13 in cylinder with a cast iron
bedplate, and is absolutely standard except for two ratchets on the motor, and has the serial number 36293 stamped on the flat of the winding handle.
The music is well set up with good bass, and the programme contains at least one Scottish air!
Although the foregoing sheds no light on positive identification of " G L GENEVE ", I am most curious to know who the maker would be.
Editor's comment: I should imagine that this breed of boxes was probably the product of an établisseur rather than a manufacturer-in other words it was assembled by a company which bought in the necessary components from sub-contractors.
Another point which comes to my mind - and one which members might like to comment on - concerns serial
numbers of which Mr Maslen's is a good example. Some of these do seem very high and I wonder how many of them actually incorporate the year of manufacture as part of the number, either reversed or the right way round. This box could just be the 362 nd made in 1893. I am not suggesting that all makers followed this - Nicole Freres certainly didn't-but others may have done so. A thorough and accurate central music box register might help to throw some light on this aspect. Arthur Cunliffe began such a work several years ago but I believe that his ultimate goal, namely the discovery of things such as this question of serial number interpretation and instrument dating, was defeated by a general lack of co-operation amongst members. Perhaps Mr Cunliffe would care to comment and regenerate interest in this project.

## Mechanical musical instruments vs. the Phonograph

R Smith writes from Glastonbury in Somerset :
AS A new member of the Musical Box Society, there will be many of the founder members who strongly disagree with the views and proposals I am about to make. But there is one thing I must stress. I am and have been for many years a lover of all types of mechanical music.
I stress mechanical music because this is my first point. At the moment the Musical Box Society only caters for a portion of mechanical music. I think Phonographs and Horn Gramophones should be included - in fact any type of machine up to the electric era of around 1920/30. The reasons are as follows. Firstly, the term musical box should include the gramophone because basically that's what it is, and it would help the less fortunate amongst us to start or add to a collection, and the most important thing, it would reduce the rather select image the society has got at the moment, and help cater for the ordinary member. This in turn would add to the membership I am sure.

These are my views and I would like to hear from other members who agree or disagree.
President's comment : Mr Smith raises a number of interesting issues here which $I$ will deal with one at a time. First of all, the mechanical musical instrument is one which comprises a predetermined set of tones and pitches which may be excited by a programmed source. The piano-roll, the musical box cylinder and disc, the book of punched music-these are all programmes which allow the mechanical musical instrument to give vent to its voice via its sound-producing parts - comb teeth, organ pipes, piano strings. Now the phonograph and gramophone are demonstrably incapable of being admitted to this band because they are not instruments comprising that predetermined set of tones and pitches. Rather like the ventriloquist's dummy, it has no voice of its own and relies on its ability to imitate the programme source fed to it--in this case the record.

The next point is that nowhere written into our Constitution is any rule forbidding members from collecting phonographs, matchbox labels or anything. We exist to cater for the mechanical musical interests in mem-
bers, not to dictate how their interests may develop. For this reason, there is nothing to prevent a member from collecting whatever takes his fancy but - and here is the big one - it takes us all our corporate effort and finance to produce a journal devoted to mechanical music within our definition, If we were to include worthwhile material on phonographs, we would end up doing neither job well. Besides which there are several admirable collector's magazines already in existence which do a far better job on gramophones than we could ever do. May I cite in support of this argument those who, in the early 1920s, suggested that the piano roll was a recording and should therefore be included in the review pages of the magazine The Gramophone. Then editor Compton Mackenzie decided to run a Player Piano Supplement - and ended up
antagonising the purists with his piano rolls and upsetting the piano roll collectors with gramophone records.
$I$ am interested to hear of the select image which the society has. I would have thought that this was to our credit. As for encouraging less fortunate members, as you will have read in Editorials over the past issues this is an aspect which is to the forefront of our minds and to this end we are shortly to include features on photography and taperecording as an aid to the collection of mechanical musical instruments.

I can only repeat that the serious collector in any field requires a specialist publication. In mechanical music, that is precisely what The Music Box is. For the gramophone collector, Ernie Bayly's Talking Machine Review International is a recommended quarterly publication. Incidentally, Mr Bayly is a member of our society.

## Why were inside instant stops fitted ?

Jocelyn R Walker writes from Reigate, Surrey:
I WAS very interested in the article about the " survival of the inside instant stop" with references to the Francois Nicole boxes in the collection of Hughes Ryder (see page 350 of Volume 8).
It will be remembered that I have a similar box, an account of which appears in Volume 3, number 6, summer 1968, page 389 . My box bears the serial number 84 on the bedplate. It is a part-overture box with a halfrevolution stop separating the two airs
on one of the turns of the cylinder. This instrument also has an identical device to that illustrated on page 351 of the issue under reference.

What was the need for this apparently superfluous gadget? Would it be too far-fetched to suggest that it was intended not as a stopping device but, when brought into action, to be a guide to the correct angle of the blades of the air brake thus ensuring true playing speed?
After all, these were very fine boxes which were supposed to play good music well -- and, indeed, still do.

## Was it Lambert or Bontems?

Steve Ryder writes from Cranford, New Jersey :

I WAS particularly interested to read the article by Mr A J L Wright on the automaton Hookah Smoker (page 335) and to see his fine drawing of the mechanism.

I note that Mr Wright's piece is ascribed to Lucien Bontems and I wonder if, in fact, this piece did come from Bontems. Personally I have no knowledge of Bontems making this type of figure. However, Leopold Lambert made smoking figures (vide my article in the previous volume of The Music Box, page 267) and the
letters "L B " encompassed by the loop of the winding key are considered by most to be the mark used by Lambert.

In my article, referred to above, I mentioned that Vichy's " trade-mark" was the acorn-shaped stop-start knob. Vichy was not alone in using this, however. Acorns with one groove machined round the base were used by Vichy but after his death remaining supplies were used up by his successor, Triboulet, who generally made pieces which were smaller and more compact than those of Vichy.
In more recent times, Michel Bertrand also uses the acorn stop-start knob, this time with two grooves


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[^1]
machined round the base. Bertrand also features a key with the initials MB cast and pierced the same way as the LB of Lambert.
Many automata are identified as "being by Vichy", but the skill comes in trying to determine whether they were made by Henri Vichy or Gustave Pierre Vichy. Then of course there was Henry Vichy spelled with a "y"! . .

## BOOKS

continued from page 56
No doubt aimed at the younger and more impressionable reader, Robots does nevertheless contain an insight into the world of advanced and present-day automata. I do, though, question the merits of the computer as a storyteller. A UNIVAC 1108 (now there's a euphonious name if ever there was one) was programmed to write a murder story of 2100 words. This it proceeded to do in 19 seconds. Mind you, some of the dialogue is terribly stilted and the computer seems to have got its rooms and their purposes mixed. With no apologies (and only one omitted word) I quote from this computerised piece of autonomous drivel :

Well to do Ronald was kind. Lusty Ronald was married to Cathy. Handsome Ronald loved Catherina. Ronald likes Hume. Ronald disliked James. Easy going lusty Cathy was kind . . . John Buxley kissed Marion. Marion kissed John. They went to the library. James followed them. Marion undressed. John Buxley *** Marion. Marion committed adultry. James was enraged. James entered the library. James yelled at John. James threatened to kill John Buxley. Marion was embarrassed. Marion cried. Everyone went to bed.
Now there's sparkling work for you. After all, Vaueanson's duck could only eat, digest and pass its food

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A.O-H

## HISTORY OF THE ORGAN

continued from page 4
Some lead tubing perhaps, but not even that if the conveyancing was in timber.

The Aquincum organ therefore must have been a very special instrument, custom built with no expense spared. The water stabiliser, rather than causing dampness to the extent of warping, would be an advantage when it was played outside in the arena, temple precinct, or theatre since it would act particularly in the Mediterranean countries as a very necessary humidifier.

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#### Abstract

An Apology DUE TO causes which are beyond explanation, the previous issue contained more than its fair share of printing errors. I apologise to members for this slipping of standards and in particular to Nancy Fratti whose name became garbled in type, and, on behalf of Arthur Heap, to several of our advertisers whose instructions received less than the usual close attention. To Graham Webb, however, we suggest that the thought of "period prices" might hasten the path which members beat to his Brighton shop.

No less unfortunate was the series of printing errors in the comment on Lyn Wright's trade mark. This is repeated below with the corrected caption.

On page 342 , the centre column of text contained two jumbled lines - numbers nine and twelve which should be ignored.




M 5189
This mark is the one used by Auguste L'Epée from around 1870. The crossed swords were a family symbol since French for sword is "épée", and the word "déposé" means "registered" indicating that the trade mark was recorded and protected. the number beneath it is a movement serial number.
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[^0]:    Graham Webb and son-in-law Tim Chapman-Webb outside their musical box shop in one of Brighton's fashionable 'lanes'.

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