

## A Brief History of the Acoustic Ear Trumpet and Some Collection Favourites

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*If you think you know a thing or two about ear trumpets, I'd bet Michael Briggs knows more! In this fascinating article, he tells the history of the ear trumpet, as well as sharing some wonderful pictures from his Guinness World Record collection.*

In the year 2001, my impaired hearing was following the trend set by my mother and two grandparents, and had become an issue. For a significant birthday, my family clubbed together to purchase a nearly 200-year-old solid silver ear trumpet in the forlorn hope it would be a life asset - it wasn't. The trumpet proved to be virtually useless. Simple physics suggested that the wide end of the trumpet needed to be much larger than the human ear to collect more sound.

I researched antique ear trumpets and soon discovered that, in addition to a simple tapered horn, one could buy antiques in the form of a double parabola London Dome or Banjo, or even a metre-long conversation tube. Samples were quickly acquired, and the world-class Packington Collection was started. My collection is predicated on the realisation that a huge variety existed in the historical implementation of ear trumpets. The illustrations in this article are taken from items in the collection.

The earliest-found reference to an ear trumpet is the example found in King Tutankhamun's tomb – 1332 BC. This is a solid silver small horn, visually very similar to the auricle shape (see picture 1815). Although not strictly an ear trumpet, pipes and tubes were also used in buildings to transmit sound. A 400 BC illustration shows a pipe for conveying the sound laid between the dungeons at the foot of the mountain made by Dionysos in Sicily and the guard room at the summit. Similar building constructions were used through to Victorian times, mainly to eavesdrop. In Victorian mansions long tubes were used to communicate between the gentry in living rooms and the servants.

Even the Romans tackled the issue. Contemporary court descriptions tell of Emperor Hadrian b. 76 AD cupping his hand behind his ear in order to hear better. He is also recorded as wearing small parchment cups behind his ears and having his throne in a concave alcove to reflect sound. It is much later that we find small instruments reminiscent of Victorian ear trumpets.

In a 1558 book called *Natural Magick*, an Italian doctor, scientist and cryptographer, Giovanni Battista Porta, described wooden ear-shaped cups to fit over the ears. Over the next 250 years, a

variety of designs and iterations of the ear trumpet are documented in history, including an engraving in the Wellcome Foundation collection dated 1780, which shows a chair designed for use by the deaf incorporating a hearing device. By the 1800s, quite a wide variety of ear trumpets were being mass produced for sale. These came in all sorts of shapes and sizes. Most of the smaller items were fairly useless, but served to indicate one needed to shout at the holder.

Mass production of the ear trumpet surged then dwindled in the early 20th century, but a few makes held on until the 50s. In 1948, the UK National Health Service (Medresco) introduces a range of at least six different ear trumpets designs, most of which are datemarked. Eschmann tapered conversation tubes were made in the UK right up to 1976, although the design was virtually unchanged from the early commercially produced examples in the 1880s.

The NHS took delivery of 20,000 units in 1976. I was in my mid-thirties in '76 and never saw a person in public with a trumpet, but plenty of pink plastic thermionic valve-based units.

The rows of illustrations show collection items in date order; these emphasise the variety found. The last row shows six NHS ear trumpets.



**1400**  
**Eustachian**  
(1860 example)

In the 13th century, one would have used an 'Eustachian'. These were made from hollowed-out animal horns, shells or glass.



**1670**  
**Jointed trumpet**  
(1870 example)

This is the beginning of the jointed trumpet style used in pantomime and comedic presentations.



**1700**  
**Ladle**  
(1770 example)

Simple trumpets are found from about 1765 onwards; a 'ladle' design using brass and 'saucepan technology'.



**1775**

### **Townsend**

(1810 example)

Personal handmade trumpets are recorded. Originators like Townsend, Daubeney and for Joshua Reynolds.



**1815**

### **Auricle**

(1880 example)

DJ Larrey developed a 'listening helmet' for Napoleon's armies based on a pair of auricles.



**1816**

### **Stethoscope**

(1865 example)

The earliest stethoscope is attributed to René Théophile Hyacinthe Laënnec.



**1817**

(1820 example)

John H Curtis proposed five 'acoustical instruments', including a seven-piece telescopic, of which this is a silver example.



**1819**

(1885 example)

The 'conversation tube' was first patented by Johann A Duncker (also used by chaperoned courting couples for privacy).



**1829**

### **Drapier**

(1870 example)

Drapier starts manufacture and continued right through until 1940.



**1851**  
**(1870 example)**

Jean Pierre Bonnafont decided the length of ear trumpets was unnecessary - so he folded it.



**1855**  
**Rein**

Rein presented 18 different ear trumpets at the Exposition Universelle in Paris. Beautifully engraved London Dome.



**1860**  
**Walking stick**

Trumpets were being sold on the top of walking sticks - French maker unknown.



**1879**  
**Dentaphone**  
**(1895 example)**

Thomas Graydon patents the Dentaphone - a bone conduction device.



**1881**  
**(1890 example)**

Franck Valery introduces combination trumpet and spectacles at the International Exhibition.



**1883**  
**(1885 example)**

Based on Helmholtz' theory, Adam Politzer invented the 2 parabola trumpet known as the 'banjo'.



**1895**

Adolphe Pinard a French obstetrician invented his still popular monaural stethoscope - the midwife's friend.



**1905**

The Globe Ear-Phone Company opens in Boston and introduces its 'ear horn'.



**1924**

**(1930 example)**

VibraPhone introduced 'ear tubes'. Charles Fensky 'improves' them and offers internal vibrating reeds four years later.

NHS-issued trumpets



**1949**

**Mears**

Sonor ear trumpet by Mears, this design goes back to 1900.



**1950**

**R J Dowling**

London Dome ear trumpet, one of the more effective designs.



**1951**

**FWA**

Head-banded auricles — one of several NHS models.





**1952**  
**Mears**

Tapered conversation tube. Rein made an almost identical item from about 1870.



**1959**  
**Eschmann**

Miss Greene ear trumpet, available from two makers.



**1976**  
**Eschmann**

Telescopic 2pc ear trumpet, available from three makers.

Some favourites in my World Record collection:

The three rows of pictures show my favourites in size order, further emphasising the variety found. No two images are really alike. (The captions indicate date, length in mm, location found, reason for being a favourite, sorted by length ascending.)



**1900**  
**120mm**  
**Leeds, UK**

Beehive ear trumpet, based on the London Dome, fairly unusual, also in metal.



**1806**  
**134mm**  
**Artarmon, Australia**

Russian niello on solid silver by Gavril Ustinov, Moscow. This is just a beautiful piece of craftsmanship.



**1891**  
**139mm**  
**Barnes, UK**

Auricle by Dr F M Blodgett, in its original tin. Only three are known to survive.



**1830**  
**147mm**  
Derby, UK

Very unusual monaural stethoscope, probably fruit wood with an ivory earpiece. Possibly unique.



**1900**  
**165mm**  
Brooklyn, NY, USA

One-piece ear trumpet, maybe made by a craftsman who built musical instruments.



**1803**  
**166mm**  
York, UK

Solid silver by Hampson, Prince & Cattles. This was the first acquisition bought by the author's family - very poor performance.



**1882**  
**185mm**  
Charleston, IL, USA

Leather-covered London dome by Pilling with a gutta-percha earpiece.



**1883**  
**194mm**  
Montreal, Canada

Solid silver embossed trumpet featuring African wildlife. Very rare.



**1926**  
**264mm**  
Eastbourne, UK

Rare green faux jade telescopic 2pc ear trumpet. Never seen another item in this material.



**1820**  
**267mm**  
Dallas, TX, USA

Seven-horn enamelled tin (to imitate tortoiseshell) trumpet. Experience suggests that this is unique. The horns all have the same effective tube length.



**1890**  
**280mm**  
St Louis, MI, USA

Faux-tortoiseshell and vulcanite 'banjo' style trumpet. Very rare.



**1890**  
**290mm**  
Brooklyn, NY, USA

Embossed copper trumpet which was probably silver plated. Very rare, possibly unique.



**1886**  
**330mm**  
Charleston, IL, USA

Franck-Valery tragus ear trumpet hidden with a fan. So frail that few survive.



**1880**  
**367mm**  
Claremont, NH, USA

Typical tinsmith work using sectional construction to reduce the overall length.



**2000**  
**370mm**  
Mulino, OR, USA

Accurate replica one-piece ear trumpet from a genuine Civil War museum. Piece from 1862.





**1820**

**521mm**

**Macclesfield, UK**

Silver plated large dome, source unknown. Another beautiful piece and works well.

**1900**

**890mm**

**Morsang Sur Orge, France**

French walking ear trumpet stick in wonderful condition. Quite rare.

**1918**

**1030mm**

**Chichester, UK**

Tabletop ear trumpet by Rein with ivory earpiece and steel headband. Difficult to find.

*Note: Object dating is a nightmare, but many of these objects are shown in one or more of the 70 maker's catalogues kept in the collection, which has been very helpful.*

All of these images are of items in the Packington Collection, 563 all-different ear trumpets on permanent public display in one room at the Oswestry Town Museum, Oswestry SY11 1PZ, UK. <https://oswestrytownmuseum.co.uk>