

1.1 Three new long-form trumpet designs in an amendment from July 24, 1872, to French Patent no. 76,605, issued to Florentine Besson *née* Ridoux. *Source: Archives INPI*.

Fig. 1: Trumpet in 51/2-foot G or A-flat

Fig. 2: Trumpet in 4-foot C to A-flat

Fig. 3: Trumpet in 3 1/4-foot E-flat, E-natural, D or C.

Chapter 1

THE EARLY B-FLAT PÉRINET-VALVE TRUMPET A COMPANION TO THE CORNET

A splendid musical companion for the matchless New Wonder Cornet. A real Trumpet—used in all the leading Symphony and Grand Opera Orchestras of America.

The early history of the modern trumpet is intrinsically

linked and intertwined with that of the cornet. The two instruments—the B-flat trumpet and the B-flat cornet-emerged one from the other, and to some degree remain interchangeable to the present day. The piston-valve trumpet with Stölzel valves, when it first appeared in Paris and elsewhere in the 1820s and 1830s, was in the key of 6-foot F or G, while the cornet's most important key was that of 41/2foot B-flat. François Périnet's patent of 1838/39—the design that would become the most iconic valve type of the modern trumpet—was originally intended for the cornet à pistons, and for over half a century was mostly associated with the B-flat cornet, even though according to the patent it could also be applied to the trombone, horn, or trumpet. Around 1900, the trumpet was a mere footnote to the assortment of cornet models in catalogs of American manufacturers and dealers. Only in the second decade of the twentieth century did the B-flat trumpet cautiously shake off features of the cornet, such as the shepherd's crook, as it started to grow in importance. At the same time, the shape of the cornet morphed more and more into that of the trumpet, as the latter's dominance increased (see volume 4 of this series). The rise of the B-flat trumpet in the symphony orchestra was initially driven by composers' dislike of the cornet. Only over time were the trumpet's merits for jazz and popular music also discovered and valued.

Besson and the Birth of the Modern Piston-Valve Trumpet

The invention of the modern trumpet is commonly attributed to the French firm of Besson,² and there is ample evidence to support this belief. A seminal role in the earliest development of the modern trumpet can

be attributed to Florentine Besson *née* Ridoux (1829–1877),³ wife of Gustave Auguste Besson (1820–1875),⁴ and mother of Marthe Josephine Besson (1853–1908).



1.2 Left to right: Portraits of Florentine, Gustave, and Marthe Josephine Besson in the Christmas edition of the French journal *Musica*, Paris 1910.

Florentine Ridoux was only eighteen years old when she married Gustave Besson, who was nine years her senior, in October 1847 in Paris. Living and working at 7 rue des Trois Couronnes, it is highly likely that Florentine assisted her husband and learned from him the skills she needed to be an instrument maker. Florentine continued operations in Paris when Gustave Besson went to London to establish a branch office in the leadup to the Great Exhibition of 1851. On October 27, 1851, less than two weeks after the Great Exhibition had closed, Florentine traveled to Britain from Boulogne, arriving at the Port of Folkestone; in the passenger list, her profession was recorded as "Fabricante d'instrument."

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