

January 1, 1761 The cantata *Schau' Zion die Stadt* TWV 1:1242 by Georg Philipp Telemann (79) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

Still Must the Muse, Indignant, Hear, an ode by William Boyce (49) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 3, 1761 Niccolò Piccinni's (32) intermezzo and comedy *Le vicende della sorte* to words of Petrosellini after Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Valle, Rome.

Armida, an azione teatrale by Tommaso Traetta (33) to words of Durazzo and Migliavacca after Quinault, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna to celebrate the birthday of Archduchess Isabella.

January 10, 1761 *The Way to Keep Him*, a play by Murphy, with music by Thomas Augustine Arne (50) is performed for the first time, at the Drury Lane Theatre, London.

January 12, 1761 The Brazilian Jesuit Gabriel de Malagrida is found guilty in Lisbon of planning the attempted regicide of September 1758, along with blasphemy, impiety and false prophecy. He will be executed in September.

January 14, 1761 Afghan forces demolish the army of the Marathas at Panipat, 80 km north of Delhi. The Peshwa's eldest son and all important chiefs are killed.

January 15, 1761 British troops defeat forces of Mogul Emperor Shah Alam II at Patna, 470 km northwest of Calcutta.

January 16, 1761 After a siege of eight months, the French garrison at Pondicherry surrenders to the British, thus ending French power in India. The French commander, Comte de Lally, will be convicted of treason and executed.

January 18, 1761 *Li tre amanti ridicoli*, a dramma giocoso by Baldassare Galuppi (54) to words of his son Antonio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice.

January 24, 1761 Leopold Mozart (41) inscribes on a copy of a scherzo by Georg Christoph Wagenseil (45) that his son Wolfgang learned to play this music three days before his fifth birthday.

February 4, 1761 *Le cadu dupé*, an opéra bouffon by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (31) to words of Le Monnier after de la Croix, is performed for the first time, in the Foire St.-Germain, Paris.

February 6, 1761 Klemens August I, Elector-Archbishop of Cologne, Prince-Bishop of Hildesheim, Prince Bishop of Osnabrück, dies.

February 11, 1761 *L'Olimpiade*, an opera seria by Niccolò Jommelli (46) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Stuttgart Opera House, in honor of the birthday of Duke Karl Eugen.

February 18, 1761 *Le jardinier et son seigneur*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (34) to words of Sedaine, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Foire St.Laurent, Paris. The public receives the work well, but critics are mixed.

February 27, 1761 *Judith*, an oratorio by Thomas Augustine Arne (50) to words of Bickerstaffe, is performed for the first time, at the Drury Lane Theatre, London.

March 19, 1761 This is the date thought by some historians to be when Franz Joseph Haydn (28) begins to organize the musical establishment for Prince Paul Anton Esterházy. Luigi Boccherini (18) gives a concert in Florence of music written entirely by himself.

March 23, 1761 *La halte des Calmouckes*, a ballet by Christoph Willibald Gluck (46) to a choreography by Angiolini, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

April 6, 1761 Maximilian Friedrich Count von Königsegg und Rotenfels becomes Archbishop of Cologne.

April 7, 1761 Vanbrugh and Cibber's play *The Provok'd Husband, or a Journey to London* with music by Thomas Augustine Arne's (51), is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London.

April 13, 1761 *Die Auferstehung*, a sacred oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) to words of Zachariae, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

April 22, 1761 In the middle of a performance of a symphony to celebrate the birthday of Prince Paul Anton Esterházy, the prince interrupts to ask who wrote such beautiful music. “Haydn” (29) is the response. The prince orders that henceforth Haydn is in his service. When he is told that Haydn is already in his service, the prince asks how is it that he has not seen him before. He tells Haydn to go and get dressed like a maestro. Henceforth, Haydn wears a courtier’s wig. This story is related by Giuseppe Carpani.

April 29, 1761 *Catone in Utica*, an opera seria by Florian Leopold Gassmann (31) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Samuele, Venice.

April 30, 1761 Nicola Porpora (74) resigns his post as the Conservatorio di Santa Maria di Loreto, Naples.

May 1, 1761 Franz Joseph Haydn (29) signs a contract with Prince Paul Anton Esterházy, a fantastically wealthy Hungarian nobleman, for the post of assistant kapellmeister. Haydn has been working for the Prince for at least a month already.

Enea e Lavinia, an opera seria by Tommaso Traetta (34) to words of Sanvitale after de Fontenelle, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Ducale, Parma.

May 3, 1761 Karl Alexander, Duke of Lothringen replaces Clemens August, Duke of Bavaria as Prince-Grand Master of Mergentheim.

May 10, 1761 *The Public Advertiser*, London announces that six “overtures” by Giovanni Battista Sammartini (60) have been published. They include the symphonies JC.29 and JC.47.

May 22, 1761 The Academy of Dijon elects the city’s most famous son, Jean Philippe Rameau (77), as a member.

May 26, 1761 Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov, of the St. Petersburg Academy of Science, observes the transit of Venus. Through his observation and those of others, Lomonosov will conclude that Venus has an atmosphere.

May 30, 1761 *Andromaca*, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (31) to words of Salvi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo. It is his first opera seria.

May 31, 1761 Oliver Goldsmith entertains Samuel Johnson at dinner in his Fleet Street home. It is the beginning of a notable friendship.

June 4, 1761 ‘*Twas at the nectar’d feast of Jove*, an ode by William Boyce (49) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time. It is the first ode performed in honor of the birthday of King George III.

June 7, 1761 *Le périgourdin*, an intermezzo by François-Joseph Gossec (27) to words of Piédefer and the Marquis de La Salle d’Offémont, is performed for the first time, in a private theater of the Prince of Conti in Chantilly.

June 8, 1761 British forces capture Belle Ile near Quiberon in Brittany, just before peace talks begin.

June 24, 1761 In the last attempt by France to retake Canada, British ships defeat a French fleet at the mouth of the Restigouche.

July 2, 1761 The cantata *Wohl dem Volk, das jauchzen kann* BWV 1: 1710 by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

July 4, 1761 Samuel Richardson dies in Parson’s Green, near London, at the age of 71.

July 15, 1761 In an attempt to capture Lippstadt, 63 km northeast of Dortmund, 100,000 French attack a combined force of 60,000 Germans and British at Vellinghausen.

July 16, 1761 Allied British and German troops repulse a French attack at Vellinghausen, further frustrating French goals in western Germany.

July 17, 1761 A barge load of coal is transported along the newly opened Bridgwater Canal for the first time.

August 15, 1761 The Third Family Compact is concluded between the Bourbon lands of France and Spain. Both parties guarantee mutual protection. Spain pledges to enter the war if no peace is concluded by May 1, 1762.

August 20, 1761 Karl Ludwig replaces Christoph Ludwig II as Count of Stolberg-Stolberg.

August 22, 1761 *Le maréchal ferrant*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (34) to words of Quétant, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Foire St.Laurent, Paris, to enormous success.

August 27, 1761 *Freuet euch des Herrn*, an oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (80), is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

August 28, 1761 Luigi Boccherini (18) petitions the town of Lucca for a position as cello player. They will not decide for to-and-a-half years.

September 1, 1761 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (5) makes his first public appearance, as a dancer in the play with music *Sigismundus Hungariae rex* in Salzburg.

September 8, 1761 George III, King of Great Britain and Hanover, marries Princess Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the Chapel Royal, St. James'. Johann Christian Bach's (26) cantata *Thanks be to God Who Rules the Deep* to words of Lockman is performed for the first time along with the premiere of *The King Shall Rejoice* by William Boyce (49).

September 14, 1761 *On ne s'avise jamais de tout*, an opéra comique mêlé de morceaux de musique by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (31) to words of Sedaine after La Fontaine, is performed for the first time, in Foire St.-Laurent, Paris. It is a great success.

September 19, 1761 The Portuguese government rules that, beginning in six months, all black slaves landing in Portugal will be freed.

September 20, 1761 The Brazilian Jesuit Gabriel de Malagrida is executed publicly in Lisbon for treason, blasphemy, impiety and false prophecy. He is blamed for planning the attempted regicide of September 1758.

September 22, 1761 George III is crowned King of Great Britain in Westminster Abbey. For the occasion, William Boyce (50) writes eight new anthems, including *I was glad* and *My heart is inditing*.

October 1, 1761 Imperial forces capture Schweidnitz (Swidnica), 50 km southwest of Breslau (Wrocław), and blockade Prussian troops at Bunzelwitz.

October 7, 1761 *Zenobia*, an opera by Johann Adolf Hasse (62) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Imperial Theater, Warsaw.

October 13, 1761 César Gabriel de Choiseul-Chevigny, comte de Choiseul-Praslin replaces Etienne François, duc de Choiseul as Chief Minister of France.

October 17, 1761 *Don Juan, ou Le festin de Pierre*, a pantomime by Christoph Willibald Gluck (47) to a scenario by Angiolini, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

October 22, 1761 Margrave Ludwig Georg of Baden-Baden dies and is succeeded by his brother, August Georg Simpert.

October 26, 1761 *Arcadia, or The Shepherd's Wedding*, a dramatic pastoral by John Stanley (49) to words of Lloyd, is performed for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre, London.

November 3, 1761 Two works by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) are performed for the first time, in Hamburg: the serenata *Don Quichotte auf der Hochzeit des Camacho* to words of Schiebeler, and the oratorio *Der friedliche Krieg*.

The Kärntnertortheater in Vienna burns to the ground.

November 4, 1761 *Catone in Utica*, an opera by Johann Christian Bach (26) to words after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples to celebrate the nameday of King Carlo III. It is well received.

Niccolò Jommelli's (47) pastorale *L'isola disabitata* to words of Metastasio is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg.

November 5, 1761 *Don Quichotte, der Löwenritter*, an opera by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) to words of Schiebeler, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

November 8, 1761 Joseph Maria Graf von Thun replaces Joseph Dominicus Franz Kilian Graf von Lamberg as Prince-Bishop of Passau.

November 18, 1761 *Il caffè di campagna*, a dramma giocoso by Baldassare Galuppi (55) to words of Chiari, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice.

December 2, 1761 Writs of Assistance are issued in Boston. These are warrants issued by courts on demand of Parliament granting customs agents the right to search private homes for smuggled goods.

December 8, 1761 *Le cadi dupé*, an opéra comique by Christoph Willibald Gluck (47) to words after Le Monnier, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna for the birthday of Emperor Franz. It is very successful.

December 16, 1761 Russian forces capture Kolberg (Kolobrzeg) on the Baltic coast, 100 km northeast of Stettin (Szczecin).

January 1, 1762 The cantata *Jauchze du Tochter Zion* TWV 1: 950 by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

God of Slaughter, quit the scene, an ode by William Boyce (50) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 4, 1762 Great Britain declares war on Spain, Naples and Parma.

January 5, 1762 Empress Elizaveta of Russia dies and is succeeded by her nephew, Pyotr III.

January 7, 1762 British forces land and secure a beachhead on the French island of Martinique.

January 12, 1762 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (5) and his sister Nannerl are taken from Salzburg to Munich by their father Leopold (42) for a stay of three weeks.

Prince Dmitri Mikhailovich Galitzin is appointed Russian ambassador to Vienna. He will be a major patron of the arts in the Austrian capital until his death in 1793.

January 14, 1762 Publication of the Symphony no.37 of Georg Christoph Wagenseil (46) is advertised in *Annonces*, Paris.

January 19, 1762 The Kingdoms of K'art'li and Kakhet'i are joined in personal union under King Irakli II and called the Kingdom of Georgia.

January 20, 1762 Two works by Johann Christian Bach (26) are performed for the first time, at Teatro San Carlo, Naples to honor the birthday of King Carlos III of Spain: the opera *Alessandro nell'Indie* to words after Metastasio, and the *Cantata a 3 voci per festeggiare il felicissimo giorno natalizio di sua Maesta cattolica*, to words possibly by Passeri.

February 2, 1762 *Il marchese villano*, a dramma giocoso by Baldassare Galuppi (55) to words of Chiari, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice.

Artaxerxes, a serious opera by Thomas Augustine Arne (51) to his own words, after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London.

February 3, 1762 Two Paris institutions, the Opéra-Comique and the Comédie-Italienne, merge by royal edict.

Artaserse, an opera seria by Niccolò Piccinni (34) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Argentina, Rome.

February 10, 1762 The French garrison of Ft. Royal, Martinique surrenders to the British, thus breaking French power in the eastern Caribbean.

February 11, 1762 The third version of *Semiramide riconosciuta*, an opera seria by Niccolò Jommelli (47) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart Opera House to honor the birthday of Duke Karl Eugen.

February 25, 1762 The British take possession of St. Lucia from the French.

February 26, 1762 *Beauty and Virtue*, a serenata by Thomas Augustine Arne (51) to his own words after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre, London.

March 5, 1762 *Der Tag des Gerichts*, a sacred oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (80) to words of Alers, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

The Sacrifice, or The Death of Abel, an oratorio by Thomas Augustine Arne (51) to his own words, is performed for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre, London. The work is actually a revival of Arne's *The Death of Abel* of 1744.

March 10, 1762 British forces capture Grenada.

March 12, 1762 Swiss physiologist Albrecht von Haller signs the preface to the fourth volume of his *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani* which shows that muscular action is due to nervous stimulation and that all nerves lead to the brain or spinal cord.

March 18, 1762 Prince Paul Anton Esterházy, employer of Joseph Haydn (29), dies. He is succeeded by Nicholas.

March 24, 1762 Georg Christoph Wagenseil's (47) serenata *Prometeo assoluto* to words of Migliavacca is performed for the first time, in the Hoftheater, Vienna, in honor of Archduchess Isabel of Austria. The overture is actually Wagenseil's Symphony no.13.

March 31, 1762 The Paris Parlement begins hearing a case brought by the Jesuits who are required to pay the debts of one of their number. In May, the court will find for the creditors and order the Jesuits to pay 1,500,000 livres.

April 1, 1762 France and Spain present an ultimatum to Portugal demanding restitution for French ships captured by the British in Portuguese waters.

April 23, 1762 Joseph Black describes his discoveries into the nature of heat, specific heat, to the University Philosophical Club in Glasgow. One of his assistants on the work is James Watt.

April 26, 1762 *Donnerode*, part 2, a sacred oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (81) to words of Cramer, is performed for the first time, in the Drillhaus, Hamburg.

April 27, 1762 *Il trionfo di Clelia*, an opera by Johann Adolf Hasse (63) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. It celebrates the birth of a daughter to Archduke Joseph of Austria and Isabella of Parma.

April 29, 1762 *Alessandro nell'Indie*, an opera seria by Tommaso Traetta (35) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Pubblico, Reggio nell'Emilia.

April 30, 1762 Spanish troops enter Trás-os-Montes, Portugal.

May 5, 1762 The new Tsar Pyotr III, an ardent admirer of Friedrich the Great, concludes peace between Russia and Prussia at St. Petersburg. Russia restores all the conquests of the Seven Years War and an alliance between the two nations is formed.

May 18, 1762 Portugal declares war on Spain.

May 19, 1762 Francesco Loredano, Doge of Venice, dies.

Viriate, an opera seria by Baldassare Galuppi (55) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Salvatore, Venice, under the title *Siface*.

May 22, 1762 Peace is concluded between Sweden and Prussia at Hamburg. Conquered territories are returned to status quo ante.

May 26, 1762 John Stuart, Earl of Bute replaces Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

May 27, 1762 Johann Christian Bach (26) receives a leave of absence from Milan Cathedral "for a year, beginning this July, in order to travel to England and compose two operas."

May 31, 1762 Marco Foscarini becomes Doge of Venice.

June 4, 1762 *Go Flora*, an ode by William Boyce (50) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, for the birthday of King George III.

June 12, 1762 *La bella verità*, an opera buffa by Niccolò Piccinni (34) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Marsigli-Rossi, Bologna.

June 27, 1762 French forces occupy the British port of St. John's, Newfoundland.

July 1, 1762 Jean-Joseph Cassanea de Mondonville (50) ends his seven-year tenure as director and conductor of the Concerts spirituels in Paris. During this time he programmed the music of Gossec (28), foreigners like Holzbauer (50) and Wagenseil (47), as well as his own music.

July 5, 1762 John Antes (22) opens an instrument making shop in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

July 8, 1762 *Sancho Pança, dans son isle*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (35) to words of Poincette after Cervantes, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. The work is a success, due mostly to the music.

July 9, 1762 Thanks to plotters in the Russian Guards (her lover and his four brothers), Empress Ekaterina overthrows her husband, Pyotr III, to become ruler in her own right.

July 10, 1762 Tsar Pyotr III abdicates his throne and is arrested at Peterhof, the summer palace 30 km west of St. Petersburg. He asks only that he not be separated from his mistress.

A monument to George Frideric Handel (†3) by Louis François Roubiliac is unveiled in Westminster Abbey.

July 17, 1762 The former Tsar of Russia, Pyotr III, dies in custody at Ropsha, an estate 30 km inland from St. Petersburg. Empress Ekaterina II will issue a statement attributing his death to "hemorrhoidal colic." He was killed by Count Alexei Orlov, at the bidding of Ekaterina. He is succeeded as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp by his son, eight-year-old Paul.

July 18, 1762 Johann Georg Albrechtsberger's (26) cantata *Sacrificium Jubilaeum*, to words of Müller, is performed for the first time, in Säusenstein.

July 20, 1762 Publication of two harpsichord concertos op.7 by Georg Christoph Wagenseil (47) is announced in *Mercure de France*, Paris.

July 21, 1762 Prussian forces defeat Imperial troops at Burkersdorf in Silesia. Aiding the Prussian victory is a contingent of troops from their recent enemy, Russia.

July 25, 1762 Prince Nicholas Esterházy performs his first official act regarding his cappella: he raises the salary of Vice-Kapellmeister Franz Joseph Haydn (30).

August 6, 1762 The Paris Parlement, after a financial scandal and investigations of immorality, finds the Society of Jesus a threat to France, orders it suppressed and its members expelled from the country.

August 14, 1762 British invaders capture Havana from the Spanish.

September 9, 1762 Publication of the Symphony D-11 by Johann Stamitz (†5) is advertised in *Annonces*, Paris.

September 15, 1762 Toshi-ko becomes Empress of Japan, relacing Toshito.

British forces defeat the French on Signal Hill at St. John's Newfoundland. The French retreat inside Fort William.

Franz Joseph (30) and Johann Michael Haydn (25) travel together from Vienna to visit their family in Rohrau and settle the estate of their late mother.

Christoph Willibald Gluck's (48) pantomime *La Citera assediata* to words of Angiolini, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

September 16, 1762 Portuguese forces repel invading French and Spanish at Salvaterra.

September 17, 1762 Francesco Xaverio Geminiani dies in Dublin "at his lodgings on College-Green", 74 years, nine months and twelve days after his baptism.

September 18, 1762 The Mozart family, including Leopold (42) and Wolfgang (6), leave Salzburg for Vienna.

After an occupation of almost three months, French forces surrender St. John's, Newfoundland to the British.

September 19, 1762 The mortal remains of Francesco Xaverio Geminiani are laid to rest in Dublin, "in the Churchyard of St. Andrew, near College-Green, the Church of the Irish Parliament."

September 29, 1762 The cantata *Dich rühmen die Welten* TWV 1: 329 by Georg Philipp

Telemann (81) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

October 1, 1762 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (6) gives his first known public musical performance, at Trinity Inn, Linz.

October 5, 1762 After a siege by the Royal Navy, Spanish defenders surrender Manila and all of the Philippines. In fact, British power will not be pressed beyond the capital city.

Orfeo ed Euridice, an azione teatrale by Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) to words of Calzibigi, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna for the nameday of Emperor Franz. It is a tremendous success and will have 19 performances this year alone.

October 6, 1762 British forces capture Manila from the Spanish.

The Mozart family arrives in Vienna from Salzburg.

October 12, 1762 Antonio Sacchini (32), secondo maestro at the Conservatorio Santa Maria di Loreto in Naples, is granted leave to travel to Venice to produce an opera at the Teatro San Benedetto.

October 13, 1762 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (6) and his sister Nannerl perform at Schönbrunn Palace before Emperor Franz I, Empress Maria Theresa, Archduchess Marie Antoinette and the music teacher to the imperial family, Georg Christoph Wagenseil (47). Leopold (42) writes home to Salzburg, "Everyone is amazed, especially at the boy, and everyone whom I have heard says that his genius is incomprehensible." (Solomon, 41)

October 19, 1762 *Komm wieder, Herr*, a cantata by Georg Philipp Telemann (81), is performed for the first time, for the consecration of the rebuilt St. Michael's Church, Hamburg.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (6) performs before the French ambassador in Vienna, Florent-Louis-Marie Comte du Châtelet-Lomont, who invites him to Versailles. Leopold (42) sends home gifts from the Imperial family and many nobles totalling 120 ducats, about twice his annual salary.

October 21, 1762 In Vienna, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (6) begins showing symptoms of scarlet fever. He will be in bed for ten days.

October 29, 1762 At the Battle of Freiburg, southwest of Dresden, Prussian troops defeat the Austrians.

November 1, 1762 French forces surrender at Kassel and evacuate the eastern bank of the Rhine.

November 3, 1762 Preliminary Articles of Peace are signed by British, French and Spanish ministers at Fontainebleau.

November 4, 1762 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (6) has recovered from scarlet fever enough to go out of the house.

Niccolò Piccinni's (34) opera seria *Antigono*, to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

November 5, 1762 The Mozart children perform at the home of Dr. Johann Anton von Bernhard in Vienna to thank him for treating their recent scarlet fever.

Sofonisba, an opera seria by Tommaso Traetta (35) to words of Verazi after Zanetti and Zanetti, is performed for the first time, at the Mannheim Hoftheater.

November 13, 1762 Johann Christian Bach (27) appears professionally in London for the first time. He directs the pasticcio *Il Tutore e la Pupilla*, to which he contributed.

November 22, 1762 On St. Cecilia's day, the Mozart family attend lunch with Imperial Kapellmeister Georg Reutter.

Le roi et le fermier, a comédie mêlée morceaux de musique by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (33) to words of Sedaine after Dodsley, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre-Bourgogne, Paris.

November 24, 1762 A truce is concluded between Prussia, the Empire and Saxony.

November 25, 1762 Rodolfo Emilio Maria Brignole Sale replaces Agostino Lomellini as Doge of Genoa.

December 8, 1762 Thomas Augustine Arne's (52) pasticcio comic opera *Love in a Village* to words of Bickerstaff after Johnson, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

December 11, 1762 The Mozart family travels from Vienna to Pressburg (Bratislava).

December 22, 1762 Michael Haydn (25) dates his Partita in F for winds at Pressburg (Bratislava).

December 24, 1762 The Mozart family returns to Vienna from Pressburg (Bratislava) where they were invited by Hungarian nobles.

December 26, 1762 Baldassare Galuppi's (56) *dramma giocoso Il puntiglio amoroso* to words of Gozzi is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice.

December 31, 1762 The Mozart family departs Vienna for Salzburg.

January 1, 1763 *At length, th'imperious Lord of War*, an ode by William Boyce (51) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 5, 1763 The Mozart family returns to Salzburg from Vienna.

January 11, 1763 *Alcide*, a festa teatrale by Franz Joseph Haydn (30) to words of Migliavacca, is performed for the first time, in celebrations surrounding the wedding of Anton, son of Prince Nicholas Esterházy, in Eisenstadt. Also performed as part of the celebrations is Haydn's cantata *Vivan gl'illustri sposi*.

January 21, 1763 Count Durazzo petitions the empress for an annual pension of 600 gulden for Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) in an attempt to retain his services.

January 25, 1763 Wilhelm Anton Count von der Asseburg replaces Klemens August, Duke of Bavaria as Prince-Bishop of Paderborn.

January 27, 1763 Nine-year-old August Friedrich and two-year-old Georg I become joint Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen under regency. Clemens Wenzel von Sachsen replaces Johann Theodor Duke of Bavaria as Prince Bishop of Regensburg.

February 3, 1763 An overture by Johann Christian Bach (27), is performed for the first time, in the King's Theater, London to open *La Calamita de' Cuori*, a *dramma giocoso* mostly by Baldassare Galuppi (56) to words after Goldoni.

February 7, 1763 Friedrich Wilhelm von Westfalen becomes Prince Bishop of Hildesheim.

February 10, 1763 Peace is signed in Paris by representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal ending the Seven Years War. Britain receives Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, St. Vincent, Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, Senegal and Minorca from France and Florida from Spain. France receives Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Goree and is guaranteed fishing rights off Newfoundland. The British return Belle Ile to France. French possessions in India are restored but may not be fortified. Spain receives Louisiana from France, trades Florida to the British for Havana and receives the Philippines back from the British. The border of Portugal and Spain is returned to status quo ante-bellum.

February 11, 1763 The third version of *Didone abbandonata*, an opera seria by Niccolò Jommelli (48) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Stuttgart Opera House to celebrate the birthday of Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg.

February 12, 1763 *A Te Deum* in D by Niccolò Jommelli (48) is performed for the first time, in Württemberg.

February 15, 1763 Peace is signed between Prussia, Austria and Saxony at Hubertusburg. Borders are returned to status quo ante-bellum. Austria returns Glatz and Silesia to Prussia. Prussia gives up all designs on Saxony.

February 16, 1763 *Il trionfo d'amore*, a pastorale by Niccolò Jommelli (48) to words of Tagliozucchi, is performed for the first time, on an improvised stage in Ludwigsburg.

February 19, 1763 *Orione, ossia Diana vendicata*, a drama by Johann Christian Bach (27) to words of Bottarelli, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London, in the presence of the king and queen. The evening is a great success. Charles Burney notes that this was "the first time that clarinets had admission in our opera orchestra."

February 23, 1763 A large equestrian statue of King Louis XV is placed in the Place de Louis XV (Place de la Concorde), Paris. Parisians scoff since Louis did very little war-like in the last war. Slaves in the Dutch colony of Berbice (Guyana) begin a general uprising against their masters. They take over some plantations and eventually overthrow the Dutch governor. Within a year, it will be over.

February 24, 1763 *Applausus musicus*, a cantata by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (27), is performed for the first time, in Melk.

February 26, 1763 Friedrich Christian replaces Friedrich as Prince of Bayreuth.

February 28, 1763 As part of the celebration of the birthday of the Archbishop of Salzburg, Leopold Mozart (43) is promoted to the rank of Vice-Kapellmeister. Wolfgang (7) and Nannerl (10) perform this evening.

Le bûcheron, ou Les trois souhaits, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (36) to words of Guichard and Castet, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne. It receives considerable success.

March 8, 1763 The Dutch abandon Ft. Nassau in the face of the slave revolt in Berbice (Guyana).

March 17, 1763 Johann Christian Bach (27) publishes his first set of harpsichord concertos (op.1) dedicated to Queen Charlotte of Great Britain.

March 24, 1763 Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) and Carl Ditters (23) depart Vienna for Bologna to produce Gluck's *Il trionfo di Clelia*.

March 29, 1763 Florian Leopold Gassmann (33) arrives in Vienna, having been hired by the Burgtheater to compose operas.

March 30, 1763 King Friedrich II of Prussia returns to his capital Berlin for only the second time since he marched into Saxony in 1756.

March 31, 1763 Marco Foscarini, Doge of Venice, dies.

April 2, 1763 The Saxon royal court returns to Dresden from Warsaw.

April 10, 1763 Florian Leopold Gassmann (33) assumes his post at the harpsichord of the Burgtheater, Vienna for the first time.

April 11, 1763 Hamza Hamid Pasha replaces Koca Mehmed Ragib Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

April 13, 1763 Voltaire's *Traité sur la Tolérance à l'occasion de la mort de Jean Calas* is published in Paris but will not be widely circulated until later this year.

April 15, 1763 *Ruth*, an oratorio by Charles Avison and Felice Giardini, is performed for the first time, in Newcastle.

April 16, 1763 George Grenville replaces John Stuart, Earl of Bute replaces as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

April 18, 1763 Clemens Wenzel von Sachsen replaces Johan Theodor Duke of Bavaria as Prince Bishop of Freising.

April 19, 1763 Alvise Giovanni Mocenigo becomes doge of Venice.

April 24, 1763 King Louis XV of France orders the lifting of some taxes following the Seven Years War but the continuation of others and the imposition of still more.

April 26, 1763 Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) receives a pension of 600 gulden from Empress Maria Theresa.

April 30, 1763 The newspaper *North Briton* is seized and its principles arrested for slander against King George. It has printed words by John Wilkes, M.P. criticizing King George's support for the Treaty of Paris.

May 3, 1763 King Louis' decree of April 24 is registered in a lit de justice. It is not well received.

May 5, 1763 *The Lord is King be the people never so impatient*, an anthem by William Boyce (51), is performed for the first time.

May 6, 1763 In his second appearance in the court of common pleas, John Wilkes is freed from charges that he slandered King George III. Wilkes and his printer will receive total judgements in civil court of £1,400 against under-secretary of state Robert Wood. It is a serious rebuke to the government.

Pontiac's Rebellion begins as Chippewas attack a British party in the Saginaw Valley (Michigan), killing four and capturing six.

May 7, 1763 Native Americans under Pontiac attempt to take Fort Detroit but are beaten off by the British garrison.

Zanaida, an opera by Johann Christian Bach (27) to words of Bottarelli, is performed for the first time, at the King's Theatre, London.

May 9, 1763 Native Americans under Pontiac lay siege to the British Fort Detroit.

May 10, 1763 Joseph Boulogne (17) buys the Office of Cavalier, Adviser to the King, Controller Ordinary of Wars.

May 14, 1763 *Il trionfo di Clelia*, a dramma per musica by Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, to open the new Teatro Comunale, Bologna. According to Carl Ditters (23), "it pleased immensely, notwithstanding that it was not by a long way performed as the composer had imagined it." The work will ultimately fail.

May 15, 1763 The cantata *Gott, man lobet dich in der Stille* by Georg Philipp Telemann (82) is performed for the first time, in the Hörsaal of the Gymnasium, Hamburg.

May 16, 1763 James Boswell meets Samuel Johnson for the first time, in the back parlor of Tom Davies' bookshop, London. Mindful of Johnson's prejudices, Boswell announces "I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it."

The British garrison of Fort Sandusky (Erie County, Ohio) is overrun by Hurons and Ottawas. 14 soldiers and several residents are killed. One is captured.

May 25, 1763 Fort St. Joseph (Niles, Michigan) is overrun by Native Americans.

May 26, 1763 François-Joseph Gossec (29) appears before a Parisian magistrate to recover scores by himself and others from the estate of the recently deceased La Pouplinière.

May 27, 1763 Indians capture Fort Miami (Fort Wayne, Indiana). The captured British are marched to Detroit. Only four will survive to be displayed before Chief Pontiac.

June 1, 1763 Native Americans allied to Pontiac take Fort Ouiatenon (near present Lafayette Indiana) without loss of life.

June 2, 1763 Chippewas capture Fort Michilimackinac (Emmet County, Michigan) killing 20 British soldiers.

June 4, 1763 *Common births, like common things*, an ode by William Boyce (51) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, for the birthday of King George III.

Johann Friedrich Karl, Count Ostein, Elector-Archbishop of Mainz, dies.

June 6, 1763 Christoph Willibald Gluck (48) and Carl Ditters (23) return to Vienna from Bologna where they produced Gluck's *Il trionfo di Clelia*. Ditters immediately asks Count Durazzo for four weeks dispensation from playing a concerto in public. He has written several in Italy and wants to rehearse them.

See, white robed peace, an ode by William Boyce (51) to words of Mallet, is performed for the first time, at St. James' Park, London.

June 9, 1763 The Mozart family, including Leopold (43) and Wolfgang (7), departs Salzburg on their first European journey.

June 12, 1763 *Arianna e Teseo*, an opera seria by Baldassare Galuppi (56) to words of Pariati, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Nuovo, Padua.

The Mozart family arrives in Munich where Wolfgang (7) will perform at court.

June 13, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) performs before Elector Maximilian of Bavaria at Munich.

June 14, 1763 Johannes Simon Mayr is born in Mendorf, near Ingolstadt, Bavaria, the second of five surviving children of Joseph Mayr, schoolteacher and organist, and Maria Anna Prantmayer, daughter of a brewer.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) and his sister Nannerl play for Duke Clemens Franz von Paula of Bavaria.

June 15, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) and his sister Nannerl play for a second time before Duke Clemens of Bavaria.

June 16, 1763 Senecas annihilate the British garrison at Fort Venango (Franklin, Pennsylvania).

June 18, 1763 Fort Le Boeuf (Waterford, Pennsylvania) is taken by Native Americans. Most of the British garrison escapes.

June 22, 1763 Etienne-Nicolas Méhul is born in Givet, second of four children born to Jean-François Méhul, the maître d'hôtel to the Count of Montmorency.

The Mozart family are in Augsburg where Wolfgang (6) and Nannerl will give three concerts, on June 28, 30 and July 4.

The British defenders of Fort Presque-Isle (Erie, Pennsylvania) surrender to attacking Indians (Seneca, Ottawa, Huron, Chippewa). Most are never seen again.

Delawares attack Fort Pitt. Unable to take it by force, they lay siege.

June 28, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) and his sister Nannerl give a public concert in Augsburg.

June 30, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) and his sister Nannerl give a second public concert in Augsburg.

July 1, 1763 Johann Christian Bach (27) writes to Padre Giovanni Battista Martini (57) in Milan that although he intended to return to Italy, he will heed the request of the King and Queen that he remain. Bach will shortly be named music master to the queen.

July 4, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) and his sister Nannerl give their third and last public concert in Augsburg.

Les fêtes de la paix, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (36) to words of Favart, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. It is given for the dedication of a statue of King Louis and the Peace of Paris.

July 5, 1763 Emmerich Josef, Baron Breidbach, becomes Elector-Archbishop of Mainz.

July 6, 1763 The Mozart family travel from Augsburg to Ulm.

July 9, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Ludwigsburg hoping to play for Karl Eugen, Duke of Württemberg. Unfortunately, he is not there.

Olimpiade, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (33) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Nuovo, Padua. It is a glittering success and will lead to more performances throughout Italy.

The rebuilt Kärntnertortheater opens in Vienna. The old one burned down in November, 1761.

July 11, 1763 Karl Ludwig Wilhelm Theodor replaces Karl Walrad Wilhelm as Count of Salm-Grünbach.

July 14, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Schwetzingen, the country seat of the Elector Palatine.

July 18, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) performs before Count Theodor, Elector Palatine, in Schwetzingen, the summer palace near Mannheim.

July 19, 1763 Leopold Mozart (43) writes from Schwetzingen, "The orchestra is undeniably the best in Germany. It consists altogether of people who are young and of good character, not drunkards, gamblers or dissolute fellows." (Keefe, 20)

July 20, 1763 Johann Philipp von Walderdorf replaces Johann Friedrich Karl von Ostein as Prince-Bishop of Worms.

July 31, 1763 In the Battle of Bloody Ridge (Wayne County, Michigan), British troops are met and defeated by Ottawas at Parent's Creek. An estimated 30 people are killed, 50 wounded.

August 3, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Mainz. Their hopes to play before Elector Emmerich Joseph are dashed when they learn that the Elector is too sick to receive them.

August 5, 1763 Indians attack a British force marching to the relief of the besieged Fort Pitt at Bushy Run. They are beaten off with heavy casualties on both sides.

August 10, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Frankfurt.

August 12, 1763 King Friedrich II of Prussia issues the General-Landschul-Reglement. It reforms all schools in Prussian territory, affirms religious education, regulates hours of teaching, syllabi, textbooks, provides books for each child and sets penalties for truancy.

British forces occupy Cuba. This will last until next July.

August 14, 1763 Giovanni Battista Somis dies in Turin, aged 76 years, seven months and 20 days. Michael Haydn (25) officially enters upon duties as Konzertmeister and court composer to the Archbishop of Salzburg.

August 15, 1763 *Mea dilecta coronato Urbano*, a cantata by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (27) to words of Teufel, is performed for the first time, in Melk.

August 18, 1763 The Mozart family gives a public concert in Frankfurt.

August 22, 1763 The Mozart family gives a second public concert in Frankfurt.

August 25, 1763 The Mozart family gives a third public concert in Frankfurt. It is attended by a 15-year-old named Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Goethe will remember the event to the end of his life.

August 26, 1763 The Mozart family gives a fourth public concert in Frankfurt.

August 29, 1763 Friedrich I replaces Karl August Friedrich as Prince of Waldeck, Count of Pyrmont.

August 30, 1763 The Mozart family gives the fifth and last public concert in Frankfurt.

August 31, 1763 The Mozart family leaves Frankfurt for Mainz where they will give a public concert.

September 1, 1763 Leopold Ernst Graf von Firmian replaces Joseph Maria Graf von Thun as Prince-Bishop of Passau.

September 13, 1763 The Mozart family boards ship and leaves Mainz for Koblenz.

September 14, 1763 Indians ambush a military supply train at Devil's Hole between Fort Schloster and Fort Niagara, New York. Troops sent to aid are set upon by more Indians. 72 British are killed, eight wounded.

September 17, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Koblenz.

September 18, 1763 In Koblenz, Wolfgang Amadeus (7) and Nannerl Mozart play before Johann Philipp, Baron von Walderdorff, Prince Elector and Archbishop of Trier.

September 21, 1763 The Mozart family gives a concert in Koblenz.

September 27, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Bonn from Koblenz.

September 28, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Cologne from Bonn.

September 29, 1763 Köse Bahir Mustafa Pasha replaces Hamza Hamid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

September 30, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Aachen from Cologne. They are delayed here when Leopold suffers an attack of sciatica.

October 2, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Liège from Aachen.

October 4, 1763 The Mozart family arrives in Louvain from Liège.

Ifigenia in Tauride, an opera seria by Tommaso Traetta (36) to words of Coltellini, is performed for the first time, in the Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna.

October 5, 1763 Augustus III, King of Poland, Friedrich August II Elector of Saxony dies of a stroke in Dresden. He is succeeded as Elector of Saxony by his son Friedrich Christian. The King's death begins machinations between Prussia, Russia and Austria over control of Poland.

The Mozart family arrives in Brussels from Louvain. They will stay here for six weeks.

October 7, 1763 The British Proclamation of 1763 sets the borders of Quebec, East Florida and West Florida and bars whites from settling between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. It also provides government for Quebec, East and West Florida and Grenada. The coast of Labrador is annexed to Newfoundland. Cape Breton Island and the Island of St. John (Prince Edward Island) are attached to Nova Scotia. Soldiers who served in North America may apply for land grants without cost.

Two days after succeeding his father as Elector of Saxony, Friedrich Christian sacks Johann Adolph Hasse (64) from the Dresden court.

October 11, 1763 Pablo-Jerónimo, de Grimaldi y Pallavicini, marques de Grimaldi replaces Ricardo Wall y Devreux as First Secretary of State of Spain.

October 31, 1763 Pontiac lifts the siege of Fort Detroit and moves to the Maumee River to continue battle against the British.

November 4, 1763 Niccolò Jommelli's (49) pastorale *La pastorella illustre* to words of Tagliazucchi is performed for the first time, at the Ducal Theater, Stuttgart.

November 7, 1763 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) gives a concert before Prince Karl Alexander in Brussels.

November 15, 1763 After six weeks, the Mozart family leaves Brussels for Paris.

Two surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, complete a survey of the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

November 16, 1763 General Thomas Gage arrives in New York to take up duties as Commander-in-Chief of British forces in North America.

November 18, 1763 The Mozart family reaches Paris where they are welcomed and housed by the Bavarian ambassador, Count van Eyck.

November 22, 1763 A Requiem in C by Johann Adolf Hasse (64) is performed for the first time, for Elector Friedrich August, in Dresden.

November 27, 1763 The wife of Archduke Joseph, Isabella of Parma, dies thus closing all the theaters in Vienna and postponing the premiere of revised version of *Les pèlerins de la Mecque* by Christoph Willibald Gluck (49).

December 2, 1763 The Touro Synagogue is dedicated in Newport Rhode Island. It is the first center of Judaism in North America.

December 6, 1763 *Destateri, o miei fidi*, a cantata by Franz Joseph Haydn (31) is performed for the first time, in Eisenstadt Castle for the name-day of his employer, Prince Nicholas Esterházy.

December 15, 1763 King George III grants Johann Christian Bach (28) a royal privilege for the publication of his works in Britain.

December 16, 1763 Davidis van Royen publishes *Incendiis Corporis Humani Spontaneis* in Amsterdam. It is the first scientific study of spontaneous combustion in humans.

December 17, 1763 Friedrich Christian, Elector of Saxony dies of complications from smallpox and is succeeded by his son Friedrich August III, age 13, who rules under regency.

December 23, 1763 Rev. Thomas Bayes' *An Essay Towards Solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances* is read before the Royal Society in London, two years after his death.

December 24, 1763 The Mozart family moves from Paris to Versailles where they will be presented to King Louis.

December 26, 1763 *L'Issipile*, a pasticcio with music by several composers including Domenico Scarlatti (†6), Johann Adolph Hasse (64), Baldassare Galuppi (57), Tommaso Traetta (36) and Johann Christian Bach (28), is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

A second version of *Ezio*, a *dramma per musica* by Christoph Willibald Gluck (49) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Burgtheater. The ballet music is by Florian Leopold Gassmann (34).

December 28, 1763 Milan Cathedral accounts list Johann Christian Bach's (28) successor as organist, suggesting that Bach resigned sometime in December.

January 1, 1764 The cantata *Singet um einander* TWV 1: 1347 by Georg Philipp Telemann (83) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (7) performs on the organ before King Louis XV of France in the chapel of the Palace of Versailles. The Mozart family attends a court dinner.

Gli stravaganti, ossia La schiava riconosciuta, an intermezzo by Niccolò Piccinni (35), is performed for the first time, in Teatro Valle, Rome.

January 2, 1764 *Le sorcier*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (37) to words of Poinciset, is performed for the first time, in the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. The work enjoys enormous success and the composer is called forth by the cheering crowd.

January 7, 1764 When Székely people refuse to join the Hapsburg armed forces, Austrian soldiers kill 200 of them at Madéfalva, Hungary (Siculeni, Romania). The Székely flee into Moldova and Bukovina.

Christoph Willibald Gluck's (49) opéra comique *La rencontre imprévue* to words of Dancourt after Le Sage and d'Orneval is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

January 8, 1764 The Mozart family moves back to Paris after two weeks at Versailles.

January 19, 1764 John Wilkes, presently in Paris, is expelled from the British House of Commons for seditious libel against King George.

The Arcadian Nuptials, a masque by Thomas Augustine Arne (53) is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London.

January 24, 1764 Harvard Hall in Cambridge, Massachusetts is destroyed by fire, including the 400 volumes of John Harvard's original bequest. Only one book survives. It is overdue at the time of the fire.

January 30, 1764 Louis-Balthasar de la Chevardière announces in Paris what is probably the first publication of any music by Franz Joseph Haydn (31): the String Quartets op.1/1-4.

February 1, 1764 Johann Christian Bach (28) publishes six trios op.2 in London. In the announcement he is described a Music Master to the Queen of England.

February 6, 1764 The Mozarts' hostess in Paris, the Countess van Eyck, dies after a short illness. She is 23 years old.

February 11, 1764 A third version of *Demofonte*, an opera seria by Niccolò Jommelli (49) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Stuttgart Opera House in honor of the birthday of Duke Karl Eugen. See January 27, 1753 and November 4, 1770.

February 16, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (8) is seized with a "violent sore throat and catarrh" in Paris and is in danger of choking to death. He will recover in four days.

February 18, 1764 *La moglie in calzoni*, a *dramma giocoso* by Giovanni Paisiello (23) to words of Palomba, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Marsigli-Rossi, Bologna.

February 20, 1764 His friends having deserted him, and now in exile in France, John Wilkes is expelled from the House of Commons.

Johann Adolf Hasse (64) leaves Dresden. He returned to the city ten months ago to find the court's sacred music library, his home and the opera house destroyed by the Prussians.

February 26, 1764 Friedrich August, Duke of York and Albany replaces Klemens August I as Prince-Bishop of Osnabrück.

February 29, 1764 Johann Christian Bach (28) and Karl Friedrich Abel give a joint concert for the first time at the Great Room in Spring Gardens, London. The many Bach-Abel concerts will have a

significant impact on the musical life of London. Bach's serenata *La Galatea* for three voices and orchestra to words after Metastasio is performed for the first time.

March 3, 1764 Rhode Island College is founded in Providence. In 1804 its name will be changed to Brown.

March 4, 1764 A month after the death of their hostess, the Mozart family moves out of the home of Count van Eyck into other accommodations in Paris.

March 5, 1764 A subscription for twelve harpsichord sonatas by Johann Schobert (29) is announced in *Avant-coureur*, Paris.

March 8, 1764 *Rose et Colas*, a comédie by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (34) to words of Sedaine after Desfontaines, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Bourgogne, Paris.

March 10, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus (8) and Nannerl Mozart give a public performance at the private theater of M. Félix, Paris.

March 12, 1764 French publisher Jean Baptiste Venier announces in Paris the publication of a series of symphonies. Among them is the Symphony no.2 of Franz Joseph Haydn (31). It is Haydn's first symphony in print.

March 21, 1764 The vestry of All Hallows the Great and the Less Parish decides to dismiss William Boyce (52) as organist.

March 27, 1764 Joseph of Habsburg-Lorraine, son of Emperor Franz I, becomes King of the Romans. *Da qual gioja*, a cantata by Franz Joseph Haydn (31), is performed for the first time, at the return of Prince Nicholas Esterházy from Frankfurt where he attended the imperial coronation ceremonies for Joseph II.

March 30, 1764 Pietro Antonio Locatelli dies in Amsterdam, aged 68 years, six months and 27 days.

April 3, 1764 Amidst much ceremony, Crown Prince Joseph is crowned King of the Romans in Frankfurt.

The mortal remains of Pietro Locatelli are interred in the English Church of Begijnhof in Amsterdam.

April 5, 1764 The British Parliament passes the Sugar Act. The law raises duties on foreign sugar and adds items to the duty list. Importation of rum is prohibited. This is the first act designed to raise money in the American colonies for the crown. It is denounced by Americans as taxation without representation.

A French settlement, Fort St. Louis, is established on the Iles Malouines (Falkland Islands) by Louis Antoine de Bougainville. He claims the islands for France.

April 9, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus (8) and Nannerl Mozart give a second public performance at the private theater of M. Félix, Paris.

April 10, 1764 The Mozart family leave Paris for London.

April 11, 1764 A treaty is signed between Russia and Prussia. Both agree to aid the other in case of an attack on Poland. The constitutions of Sweden and Poland are guaranteed.

April 15, 1764 Madame de Pompadour, mistress of King Louis XV and leading French patron of the arts and philosophy, dies at Versailles, at the age of 42.

April 17, 1764 Johann Mattheson dies in Hamburg, aged 82 years, six months and 20 days.

April 22, 1764 The earthly remains of Johann Mattheson are laid to rest in St. Michaelis Kirche, Hamburg.

The Mozart family sails from Calais to Dover. All of them suffer sea sickness.

April 23, 1764 The Mozart family arrives in London from Paris.

April 24, 1764 *Egeria*, a festa teatrale by Johann Adolf Hasse (65) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Vienna court. It is part of the celebrations surrounding the April 3 coronation of Crown Prince Joseph.

April 25, 1764 A special service in memory of Johann Mattheson is held in Hamburg. Bells toll for two and a half hours in all the major churches of the town. All city dignitaries attend. The town

cantor, Georg Philipp Telemann (83), conducts Mattheson's *Das fröhliche sterbelied*. It was composed four years ago specifically for this occasion. His mortal remains are laid to rest in the crypt of the Michaelskirche.

April 26, 1764 The town of Lucca hires Luigi Boccherini (21) as a cello player.

April 27, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus (8) and Nannerl Mozart perform for King George III and Queen Charlotte today and May 19 at Buckingham House. Leopold (44) will report that the reception they receive at this royal court "surpassed all others." (Sadie, 59)

May 3, 1764 Francesco Algarotti dies in Pisa, aged 51 years, four months and 22 days.

May 12, 1764 Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (53) walks out of his position as organist and music director in Halle without notice.

Il ciarlone, a *dramma giocoso* by Giovanni Paisiello (24) to words of Palomba, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Marsigli-Rossi, Bologna. The work is a success.

May 19, 1764 Wolfgang (8) and Nannerl Mozart perform before King George III and Queen Charlotte in London. The King has Wolfgang play harpsichord music of George Frideric Handel (†5), Georg Christoph Wagenseil (49), Karl Friedrich Abel (40) and Johann Christian Bach (28), which he does so at sight.

May 22, 1764 *Dass wir nach gedämpften kriegern*, an oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (83) to honor the election of Crown Prince Joseph as King of the Romans, is performed for the first time, in St. John's, Hamburg.

May 31, 1764 *Cajo Mario*, an opera seria by Baldassare Galuppi (57) to words of Roccaforte, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Giovanni Crisostomo, Venice.

June 4, 1764 *To wedded Love, Ye Nations bow*, an ode by William Boyce (52) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, for the birthday of King George III.

June 5, 1764 Wolfgang (8) and Nannerl Mozart appear before the English public for the first time in the Spring Garden Rooms, London in a benefit for themselves, before an audience including many aristocrats. It is very successful. Leopold (44) reports that they made "100 guineas in three hours." (Abert, 42)

June 13, 1764 The Massachusetts House of Representatives creates a committee to keep in contact with other colonies.

June 16, 1764 *Antigono*, an opera seria by Tommaso Traetta (37) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Nuovo, Padua.

June 24, 1764 Giovanni Paisiello's (24) *dramma giocoso I francesi brillanti* to words of Mililotti is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Marsigli-Rossi, Bologna. It is not well received.

June 29, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus (8) and Nannerl Mozart play a benefit concert in Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea.

July 1, 1764 Joseph Boulogne (18) gains the position of Officer of the King's Guard.

July 5, 1764 John Antes (24) arrives in Marienborn from America.

July 8, 1764 Leopold Mozart (44) contracts a serious illness in London, a "kind of native complaint, which is called a *cold*." It will get much worse.

July 12, 1764 The *Massachusetts Gazette* publishes a letter from William Billings (17) attesting to the importance of the human voice and the music written for it.

July 15, 1764 Conspirators, backed by some military units, attack Schlüsselberg Fortress, St. Petersburg, hoping to rescue deposed Tsar Ivan VI, now 24 and imprisoned since infancy. Upon reaching his cell, the conspirators discover that the guards have carried out their orders. At the first sign of the attack, they stabbed Ivan to death.

July 23, 1764 Bostonian James Otis, who in May coined the phrase "No taxation without representation", publishes *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved*.

August 4, 1764 Luigi Boccherini (21) performs for the first time in his new position of cellist for the town of Lucca. It is a Vespers service in the Chapel.

August 5, 1764 Leopold Mozart (44) is taken from London to Chelsea where a house has been rented in the country so he can recuperate from a serious throat condition. He will fully recover.

August 6, 1764 The Mozart family moves to Chelsea to be with Leopold (44) during his recovery. Genoa allows France to occupy five coastal forts on Corsica.

August 10, 1764 The British government unites the newly won territories of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières.

August 23, 1764 In Paris, Jean-Philippe Rameau (80) suffers an attack of “putrid fever accompanied by scurvy.”

August 27, 1764 The Election Diet opens outside Warsaw to choose a new king.

August 30, 1764 Two works by Georg Philipp Telemann (83) to words of Paulli are performed for the first time, in Hamburg: the oratorio *Der Herr, Zebaoth ist mit uns* and the serenata *Trompeten und Hörner erschallet*.

September 1, 1764 In an attempt to control inflation in their North American colonies, Great Britain puts the Currency Act into effect. It prohibits the production of paper currency.

September 7, 1764 After Russian troops enter the country on his behalf, Empress Ekaterina II's former lover, Stanislas Poniatowski is elected King of Poland.

September 12, 1764 Jean-Philippe Rameau dies in Paris, at his home in the Rue des Bons-Enfants, 13 days before the 81st anniversary of his baptism.

September 13, 1764 The mortal remains of Jean-Philippe Rameau are laid to rest in the parish of St. Eustache, Paris.

September 16, 1764 Ernst Friedrich replaces Franz Josias as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

September 25, 1764 After Leopold Mozart's (44) recovery in Chelsea, the Mozart family returns to London.

September 26, 1764 Sentences in the Schlüsselberg attack of July 15 are carried out. The leader, Mirovich, is beheaded. Six are forced to run a gauntlet of 1,000 men between ten and twelve times, then sent to exile and hard labor. 38 others run a similar gauntlet and are transferred to distant posts. Empress Ekaterina's throne is now secure.

September 27, 1764 The first of several services in memory of Jean-Philippe Rameau takes place at the church of the Pères de l'Oratoire. 1,500 people hear 180 musicians from the Opéra and the musique du roi.

September 29, 1764 The cantata *Michael, wer ist wie Gott* TWV 1: 1136 by Georg Philipp Telemann (83) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

October 4, 1764 *Les amours d'Alexandre et de Roxane*, a ballo pantomimo by Christoph Willibald Gluck (50) to a choreography by Angiolini, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna for the nameday of Emperor Franz.

October 11, 1764 A Requiem by François-André Danican-Philidor (38) is performed for the first time, in honor of Jean-Philippe Rameau (†) in the Carmelite Church in the Rue Vaugiraud (now the Institut Catholique). It is described as an uninspiring performance of some uninspiring music.

October 13, 1764 Friedrike Charlotte Leopoldine Luise, Princess of Brandenburg-Schwedt replaces Hedwig Sophie Auguste Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp as Princess-Abbess of Herford.

October 18, 1764 *L'olimpiade*, an opera seria by Florian Leopold Gassmann (35) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertheater, Vienna.

October 22, 1764 British forces defeat the Nawab of Bengal and the Nawab of Oudh in Buxar, 550 km northwest of Calcutta. This victory ensures British mastery over Bengal.

Jean-Marie Leclair dies in Paris, aged 67 years, five months and twelve days.

October 25, 1764 Wolfgang Amadeus (8) and Nannerl Mozart perform once again before the royal family, at Buckingham House on the fourth anniversary of the King's coronation.

October 26, 1764 William Hogarth dies in London at the age of 66.

November 4, 1764 Nicolò Jommelli's (50) opera seria *Il re pastore* to words of Metastasio is performed for the first time, for the opening of the new Ducal Theater in Ludwigsburg.

Lucio Vero, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (34) to words of Zeno, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

November 12, 1764 The British government separates Tobago from the Windward Islands colony.

November 25, 1764 Stanislas Poniatowski is crowned King Stanislas II of Poland.

November 26, 1764 The final Royal Expulsion Order is issued by King Louis XV. The Society of Jesus is banned in France.

December 2, 1764 A memorial service for Jean-Marie Leclair takes place in the church of the Feuillants near the Place Vendôme. A motet, *De profundis*, by Jean-Joseph Cassanea de Mondonville (52) and an arrangement of Leclair's music are performed.

December 6, 1764 *Qual dubbio*, a cantata by Franz Joseph Haydn (32), is performed for the first time, in Eisenstadt for the name-day of Nicholas Esterházy.

December 9, 1764 Luigi Boccherini (21), apparently unhappy with his current condition, leaves Lucca and heads for Milan.

December 12, 1764 *The Guardian Out-witted*, a comic opera by Thomas Augustine Arne (54) to his own words is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London.

December 26, 1764 *La partenza il ritorno de' marinari*, a dramma giocoso by Baldassare Galuppi (58), is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice.

Il nuovo Orlando, an opera buffa by Niccolò Piccinni (36) to words after Ariosti, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Rangoni, Modena.

January 1, 1765 *Sacred to thee*, an ode by William Boyce (53) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 6, 1765 A revised version of *La clemenza di Tito*, an opera seria by Nicolò Jommelli (50) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg.

January 10, 1765 *Il barone di Torrefonte*, an intermezzo by Niccolò Piccinni (36), is performed for the first time, in Teatro Capranica, Rome.

January 12, 1765 Three ships commanded by Commodore John Byron, RN reach the Falkland Islands.

January 15, 1765 *Bey Beerdigung der Schw. August Erdmuth v. Tschirsky in Gnadenfrey* for female voices and strings by Johannes Herbst (29) is performed for the first time.

January 18, 1765 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (8) dedicates six sonatas for keyboard and violin (K.10-15) to British Queen Charlotte, in London.

January 20, 1765 *Il tempo dell'onore*, a componimento drammatico by Nicola Bonifacio Logroscino (66) to words of Baldanza, is performed for the first time, in Palermo.

January 21, 1765 *Singgedichte bey der Durchreise der kaiserlichen...Majestäten*, a cantata by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (28) to words of Schuster, is performed for the first time, in Melk to celebrate an overnight visit by Archduke Joseph II.

January 23, 1765 The first of the Bach-Abel subscription concerts takes place at Carlisle House, London. The performers are Johann Christian Bach (29) and Karl Friedrich Abel. They become known as the "Soho Subscription Concerts" and are enormously successful.

Archduke Joseph, heir to the imperial throne, marries his second wife, Princess Maria Josepha of Bavaria.

January 24, 1765 *Il Parnaso confuso*, an azione teatrale by Christoph Willibald Gluck (50) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna, during the festivities

surrounding the wedding of Crown Prince Joseph to Bavarian princess Maria Josepha. The production is directed from the harpsichord by Leopold, the second son of Emperor Franz I (himself later Emperor Leopold II).

January 25, 1765 A British expedition lands at Port Egmont, Falkland Islands. Commodore John Byron claims the islands for Great Britain.

Il trionfo d'amore, an azione teatrale by Florian Leopold Gassmann (35) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna.

January 26, 1765 *Adriano in Siria*, an opera by Johann Christian Bach (29) to words after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London, in the presence of the King and Queen.

Madama l'umorista, a dramma giocoso by Giovanni Paisiello (24) to words after Palomba, is performed for the first time.

January 29, 1765 Francesco Maria Gaetano Della Rovere replaces Rodolfo Emilio Maria Brignole Sale as Doge of Genoa.

January 30, 1765 Christoph Willibald Gluck's (50) dramma per musica *Telemaco, ossia L'isola di Circe* to words of Coltellini after Capece is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. This is the second offering by Gluck for the festivities surrounding the wedding of Crown Prince Joseph to Bavarian princess Maria Josepha.

January 31, 1765 *Semiramis*, a pantomime by Christoph Willibald Gluck (50) to a scenario by Angiolini after Voltaire, is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna. This is the third offering by Gluck for the festivities surrounding the wedding of Crown Prince Joseph to Bavarian princess Maria Josepha.

An aria and a duet by Johann Christian Bach (29) are performed for the first time as part of Samuel Arnold's comic opera *The Maid of the Mill* in Covent Garden, London.

February 11, 1765 *Le nozze di Bacco ed Arianna*, a mascherata coreografica by Giovanni Paisiello (24) to a story by Biondini, is performed for the first time, in Modena.

February 14, 1765 *Kirchenmusik zur Vermählung Kaiser Joseph d. II und Josepha* by Georg Philipp Telemann (83) to words of Zimmermann is performed for the first time, in the Johannes-Kirche, Hamburg.

February 21, 1765 A benefit concert for Wolfgang (9) and Nannerl Mozart is performed by the two prodigies in the Little Theater, Haymarket. It goes off at 6 p.m. owing to other performances going on tonight. As a result, it is not well attended.

February 27, 1765 *Tom Jones*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (38) to words of Poinciset after Fielding, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. It is the first staging of the famous novel. Eventually, *Tom Jones* will be a financial success but the audience is at first bored and, in the third act, some are moved to hoots and laughter. The management closes it tonight.

February 28, 1765 François-André Danican-Philidor (38) succeeds in persuading the First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to demand a second performance of *Tom Jones*. It takes place tonight. Free passes are distributed throughout the day. The evening is so successful that both poet and composer are called before the curtain.

March 16, 1765 *Le tonnelier*, an opéra comique by seven composers including François-André Danican-Philidor (38) and François-Joseph Gossec (31), to words of Quétant and Audinot, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

March 20, 1765 Six sonatas for keyboard and violin K.10-15 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (9) and dedicated to Queen Charlotte, go on sale in London.

March 22, 1765 The Stamp Act is approved by the British Parliament and will go into effect November 1. It provides for a tax on all newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, playing cards, etc. The money raised is intended to defray the cost of defending the North American colonies.

March 24, 1765 A Quartering Act is passed by the British Parliament. It provides for 10,000 soldiers to be quartered in facilities provided by the North American colonies. If this is inadequate, commanders are authorized to commandeer local inns or uninhabited houses and barns.

March 30, 1765 Muhsinzade Mehmed Pasha replaces Köse Bahir Mustafa Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

April 1, 1765 Carl Ditters (25) becomes Kapellmeister to Adam Patachich, Bishop of Grosswardein (Oradea, Romania), succeeding Michael Haydn (27).

April 3, 1765 Publication of the Six Symphonies op.3 by Johann Christian Bach (29) is advertised in London.

April 9, 1765 An announcement appears in the *Public Advertiser*, London. Wolfgang Amadeus (9) and Nannerl Mozart will be at home from 12-2 each day if anyone wishes to come and test their musical ability.

April 27, 1765 *L'olimpiade*, an opera seria by Thomas Augustine Arne (55) to words of Bottarelli after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

May 2, 1765 *Die heilige Freude, an eines Lehrers Hand*, a cantata by Georg Philipp Telemann (84), is performed for the first time, for the installation of Rütger Höpfer as priest in the Pesthof, Hamburg.

May 3, 1765 Robert Clive arrives in Calcutta as the British governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bengal.

The first medical school in North America is organized at the College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania).

May 4, 1765 *Ripieno di una cantata in lode di San Gennaro* by Nicola Porpora (78) to words of A. Gennaro, Duca de Belforte, is performed for the first time, at Sedile di Portanova, Naples.

May 13, 1765 Wolfgang (9) and Nannerl Mozart give a concert in Hickford's Great Room, Brewer Street, London.

May 17, 1765 *Zophilette*, a pasticcio including music of Baldassare Galuppi (58), Christoph Willibald Gluck (50), Nicolò Jommelli (50), Tommaso Traetta (38), Niccolò Piccinni (37) and Johann Christian Bach (29) to words of Marmontel, is performed for the first time, in Paris.

May 18, 1765 Friedrich Albrecht replaces Viktor Friedrich as Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg.

May 19, 1765 Christoph Willibald Gluck's (50) ballo pantomimo *Iphigenia in Aulide*, to a choreography by Angiolini is performed for the first time, at the Laxenburg, Vienna.

May 25, 1765 Great Britain creates the colony of Senegambia in West Africa.

May 29, 1765 The Virginia House of Burgesses adopts the Stamp Act Resolves, asserting the colonists' rights as Englishmen and condemning taxation without representation. During the debate, the author of the resolution, Patrick Henry, responds to shouts of "treason" with the words "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III may profit by their example." He adds, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

June 4, 1765 *Hail to the rosy morn*, an ode by William Boyce (53) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 27, 1765 François-Joseph Gossec's (31) opéra comique *Le faux lord*, to words of Parmentier, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

July 8, 1765 An advertisement appears informing the English public that the Mozart family will be giving public concerts every day from 12-3:00 p.m. in the Swan and Harp Tavern, Cornhill. They have had to take a room there.

July 13, 1765 Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham replaces George Grenville as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

July 18, 1765 Filippo, Duke of Parma, dies and is succeeded by his son, Ferdinando.

July 20, 1765 The Prussian State Bank is founded.

July 24, 1765 The Mozart family leaves London for Canterbury, staying until the end of the month at the estate of Sir Horace Mann.

As part of festivities surrounding the visit of the Infanta Maria Luisa, future wife of Archduke Leopold, Giovanni Battista Sammartini (64) conducts his own music at an *accademie* in Pavia. Among the cello section is Luigi Boccherini (22).

July 27, 1765 *L'isola disabitata*, an *azione drammatica* by Tommaso Traetta (38) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Ducale Nuovo, Mantua.

August 1, 1765 The Mozart family cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais.

August 5, 1765 The Mozart family arrives in Lille from Dunkirk.

August 6, 1765 *Romolo ed Ersilia*, an opera by Johann Adolf Hasse (66) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Imperial Palace, Innsbruck, to celebrate the wedding of Archduke Leopold to the Bourbon Maria Luisa of Spain. The work does not please. This opera contains ballet music by Florian Leopold Gassmann (36), presumably the *Ballo dell'opera di Romolo*.

August 11, 1765 *Xindo riconosciuto*, an opera seria by Georg Benda (43) to words of Galletti, is performed for the first time, in Gotha for the birthday of Duchess Luise Dorothea. It is the first opera performed at Gotha, productions having been banned through the opposition of the clergy. Within a month, regular stagings will commence.

August 14, 1765 Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts is hanged in effigy on the "Liberty Tree" in Boston.

August 18, 1765 Emperor Franz I, Grand Duke Francesco II of Tuscany, dies suddenly at Innsbruck and is succeeded as emperor by his son, Joseph II. Another son, Archduke Leopold, becomes Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo I of Tuscany. All theaters are closed. Soon, Grand Duke Leopold will abolish the inquisition in Tuscany.

August 26, 1765 While in Lille, the Mozart family learns of the death of Emperor Franz.

A Boston mob attacks the home of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hutchinson and ransacks it. At the urging of his daughter, Hutchinson flees for his life.

September 4, 1765 The Mozart family departs Lille after a month in the city owing to the illness of both Leopold (45) and Wolfgang (9) and arrive in Ghent.

September 5, 1765 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (9) performs in Ghent.

September 6, 1765 Motivated by a rabid clergyman and liberal amounts of alcohol, a mob stones the house of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in Môtiers, Switzerland. He escapes injury.

September 7, 1765 The Mozart family arrives in Antwerp.

September 9, 1765 The Mozart family arrives in Rotterdam from Antwerp.

September 10, 1765 The Mozart family arrives in The Hague from Antwerp.

September 12, 1765 The Mozart family gives a concert before Prince Willem V in The Hague. Nannerl is too ill to perform.

September 13, 1765 The new Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold, arrives in Florence to take up his duties, accompanied by his Spanish wife, Maria Luisa.

September 17, 1765 Empress Maria Theresa of Austria names her son Joseph as co-regent, although she continues to rule.

September 18, 1765 The Mozart family gives a second concert before Prince Willem V in The Hague.

September 19, 1765 The Mozart family performs at Leyden (this could be September 20).

September 22, 1765 Baldassare Galuppi (58) arrives in St. Petersburg to produce Italian operas.

September 30, 1765 At least two early symphonies of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (9) are performed at The Hague.

October 6, 1765 *Wie ist der Held gefallen*, an oratorio by Georg Philipp Telemann (84), is performed for the first time, to mourn the death of Emperor Franz I.

Francesco Maria Veracini (75) is soloist in several violin concertos at the Florentine court. Although he is a native of the city, it is his first performance there.

October 7, 1765 27 delegates from nine colonies meet in New York for the Stamp Act Congress. They petition Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act as taxation without representation. It is the first intercolonial assembly.

October 10, 1765 Georg Benda (43) is granted six months leave from his position as Kapellmeister to Duke Friedrich III of Saxe-Gotha to study in Italy.

October 21, 1765 Nannerl Mozart, ill with typhus, receives the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at The Hague. Leopold (45) calls in a second doctor who reverses the opinion of the first doctor and changes the remedy. She will recover.

October 25, 1765 The Stamp Act Congress adjourns after adopting a Declaration of Rights opposing taxation without representation and trial without jury.

November 1, 1765 The Stamp Act goes into effect in Britain's North American colonies. Rioters in New York burn effigies and attack the homes of royal officials.

November 3, 1765 Prince Nicholas Esterházy, perceiving laxity in his musical establishment, orders his vice-kapellmeister, Joseph Haydn (33), to inventory the music and instruments (in triplicate), to oversee the upkeep of the instruments, make sure all musicians attend to their obligations, and Haydn is "urgently enjoined to apply himself to composition more diligently than heretofore, and especially to write such pieces as can be played on the gamba (baryton), of which pieces we have seen very few up to now; and to be able to judge his diligence, he shall at times send us the first copy, clearly and carefully written, of each and every composition."

November 4, 1765 Nicolò Jommelli's (51) pastorale *Imeneo in Atene*, to words after Stampiglia, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theatre, Ludwigsburg. On the same day is performed for the first time, the second version of his *Temistocle* to words of Metastasio.

Il Cresco, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (35) to words of Pizzi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

November 7, 1765 *Thesee*, a tragédie by Jean-Joseph Cassanea de Mondonville (53) to words of Quinault, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau. See January 13, 1767.

November 13, 1765 Louis, le Dauphin, receives the Last Rights of the Roman Catholic Church in front of the entire royal family, important Frenchmen, foreign ambassadors and his servants.

November 15, 1765 *L'arrivo di Enea nel Lazio*, a componimento drammatico by Baldassare Galuppi (59) to words of Alamanni, is performed for the first time, in Teatro della Pergola, Florence.

As his sister recovers from typhus, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (9) falls ill with the same disease at The Hague.

November 19, 1765 Teatr Narodowy opens in Warsaw. It was established by King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski and is the first theater in Poland with a professional company of Polish actors.

December 6, 1765 *The Summer's Tale*, a pasticcio musical comedy with music by Thomas Augustine Arne (55) to words of Cumberland, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

December 9, 1765 *La confederazione dei Sabini con Roma pt.I*, a cantata by Luigi Boccherini (22) to words of Trenta and de'Nobili, is performed for the first time, in Lucca.

December 11, 1765 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (9) arises from his sick bed at The Hague for the first time in a month.

December 20, 1765 Louis, le Dauphin, heir to the throne of France, dies alone (according to Bourbon custom) at Fontainebleau.

January 1, 1766 At the death of his father, Bonnie Prince Charlie accedes to all his British claims and names himself King Charles III. Later this month he will take up residence in Rome.

January 3, 1766 Prince Nicholas Esterházy orders that henceforth his country residence Süttör is to be known as Esterháza.

January 4, 1766 Franz Joseph Haydn (33) presents three new baryton trios to his employer, Prince Nicholas Esterházy.

January 5, 1766 Muzio Clementi (13) is hired as an organist in his home parish of San Lorenzo in Damaso, Rome.

January 6, 1766 The second version of *Enea nel Lazio*, an opera seria by Nicolò Jommelli (51) to words of Verazi, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg.

January 8, 1766 A British expedition of three ships lead by Captain John MacBride, RN establishes a permanent British settlement at Port Egmont, Falkland Islands.

January 9, 1766 *La pescatrice, ovvero L'erede riconosciuta*, an intermezzo by Niccolò Piccinni (37), is performed for the first time, in Teatro Capranica, Rome.

January 14, 1766 Frederik V, King of Denmark, Count of Oldenburg, dies in Copenhagen and is succeeded by his son, Christian VII.

January 17, 1766 A committee of London merchants appeals to Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. It seems that the American protest is ruining business.

The Mozart family performs at The Hague, including some symphonies by Wolfgang (9).

January 18, 1766 *Le garde-chasse et le braconnier*, an opéra comique by Johann Schobert (31), is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Italien, Paris.

January 22, 1766 Symphony K.22 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (10) is probably performed for the first time, in a concert by the Mozart family at The Hague.

January 27, 1766 Niccolò Piccinni's (38) intermezzo *La baronessa di Montecupo* is performed for the first time, in Teatro Capranica, Rome.

January 29, 1766 Wolfgang Amadeus (10) and his sister Nannerl give a public all-Mozart concert in the Salle du Manège, Amsterdam.

February 11, 1766 Nicolò Jommelli's (51) opera seria *Vologeso* to words of Verazi is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg, to celebrate the birthday of Duke Karl Eugen.

February 15, 1766 Samuel Johnson suggests that Jean-Jacques Rousseau be indentured to work on the plantations.

February 22, 1766 The British Parliament votes to repeal the Stamp Act.

February 23, 1766 On the death of its ruler, Stanislaus Lesczycynski, Lorraine is incorporated into France.

February 24, 1766 Samuel Wesley is born in Bristol, the son of Charles Wesley, Methodist minister, poet and composer, and Sarah Gwynne, daughter of a wealthy landowner. He is one of eight children, but the youngest of only three to survive infancy.

February 26, 1766 The Mozart family performs publicly for a second time in the Salle du Manège, Amsterdam. The authorities suspend the prohibition of entertainments during Lent. "To propagate miraculous gifts serves to praise God." (Gutman, 208)

March 3, 1766 King Louis XV of France holds the Séance de la Flagellation. He upholds absolutism and denies that the parlements represent anybody.

Gregor Werner, the Esterházy kapellmeister dies, and is succeeded by the vice-kapellmeister, Joseph Haydn (33). Apparently it is a foregone conclusion, as no record of the appointment survives.

March 4, 1766 *Erscheine, Gott der Ehre*, a cantata by Georg Philipp Telemann (84) is performed for the first time, for the consecration of G.L. Herrnschmid as pastor of St. Michael's, Hamburg.

March 7, 1766 The publication of two sets of variations for keyboard by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (10) is announced in The Hague: *Eight Variations on a Dutch Song* K.24 and *Seven Variations on Willem van Nassau* K.25.

March 11, 1766 The Mozart family are present for the installation of Willem V at The Hague. For this occasion, Wolfgang (10) composed the *Gallimathias musicum* K.32 and *Seven Variations on Willem van Nassau* K.25.

March 13, 1766 Padre Antonio Soler (36) signs *Carta escrita a un amigo*. It is a second pamphlet rebutting criticisms of his treatise *Llave de la modulación*.

March 18, 1766 The repeal of the Stamp Act receives royal assent. It will take effect May 1. At the same time, the Declaratory Act is approved by Parliament, iterating the complete control of the King and Parliament over the North American colonies.

March 31, 1766 The Kärntnertortheater, Vienna, reopens after the mourning period following the death of Emperor Franz.

April 7, 1766 The Prater Park in Vienna is opened to the public by Emperor Joseph II.

April 10, 1766 Etienne François, duc de Choiseul replaces César Gabriel de Choiseul-Chevigny, duc de Praslin as Chief Minister of France.

Rebekka als Braut, a singpiel by Michael Haydn (28) to words after Reichssiegel, is performed for the first time, in Salzburg.

April 15, 1766 *Aline, reine de Golconde*, a ballet héroïque by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (36) to a scenario by Sedaine after Boufflers, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. This marks the first time that an opéra-comique composer has written for the Opéra.

April 16, 1766 Publication of six sonatas for keyboard and violin K.26-31 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (10) is announced in The Hague.

The Mozart family performs in Amsterdam for a third time, in the Salle du Manège.

April 17, 1766 Publication of music by Johann Christian Bach (30) is announced in the *Public Advertiser*, London: Six sonates pour le clavecin ou le pianoforte...op.V. This is the first publication in Britain to contain the option of piano.

April 18, 1766 The Mozart family travels from Amsterdam to Utrecht. Before leaving, a merchant named Kuhlman gives them a copy of *Sei sonate per il Cembao solo* by Georg Benda (43).

April 21, 1766 The Mozart family performs at the Vreeburg in Utrecht.

April 22, 1766 *The King Shall Rejoice*, an anthem by William Boyce (54), is performed for the first time. This is the second anthem of that name by Boyce.

April 23, 1766 *Les pêcheurs*, an opéra comique by François-Joseph Gossec (32) to words of La Salle d'Offémont, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

April 25, 1766 *Miss in Her Teens*, a farce by Thomas Augustine Arne (56) to words of Garrick after Dancourt, is performed for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre, London.

April 30, 1766 The Mozart family performs once again in Antwerp.

May 2, 1766 Since his appointment as Esterházy kapellmeister affords him a little more security, Joseph Haydn (34) buys a little house in Eisenstadt.

May 4, 1766 *Gottes Wort und Luthers Lehr*, a cantata by Georg Philipp Telemann (85), is performed for the first time, for the installation of Georg Ludwig Herrnschmid as priest in St. Michael's, Hamburg.

May 8, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Brussels from Antwerp.

May 10, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Paris from the Netherlands.

May 25, 1766 *Il viaggiatore ridicolo*, a dramma giocoso by Florian Leopold Gassmann (37) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

May 28, 1766 The Mozart family moves from Paris to Versailles.

Die verwandelten Weiber, oder Der Teufel ist los, erster Teil, a comische Oper by Johann Adam Hiller (37) to words of Weisse after Coffey, is performed for the first time, in Quandt's Court, Leipzig. It is immediately successful.

May 29, 1766 Henry Cavendish gives the first of three papers before the Royal Society in London. He describes experiments where metals, in contact with acid, produce a kind of "Inflammable Air." This we now call Hydrogen.

June 1, 1766 The Mozart family moves from Versailles back to Paris.

June 4, 1766 *Hail to the Man*, an ode by William Boyce (54) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 12, 1766 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (10) dates his *Kyrie* K.33.

June 15, 1766 Florian Leopold Gassmann (37) arrives in Vienna from Venice with a young Italian protege who is to further his education in the city: Antonio Salieri (15).

June 28, 1766 Baldassare Galuppi's (59) componimento drammatico *La pace tra la Virtù e la Bellezza* to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Russian court in St. Petersburg.

July 1, 1766 This is the approximate date that Florian Leopold Gassmann (37) introduces Antonio Salieri (15) to Emperor Joseph II in Vienna.

July 9, 1766 The Mozart family departs Paris for Dijon.

July 12, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Dijon from Paris for a stay of two weeks.

July 18, 1766 The Mozart family performs at the Hôtel de Ville, Dijon.

July 25, 1766 Ottawa leader Pontiac concludes a formal peace treaty with the British at Fort Ontario, thus officially ending Pontiac's War begun in 1763.

July 26, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Lyons from Dijon.
La cantarina, an intermezzo by Joseph Haydn (34), is probably performed for the first time, in Eisenstadt.

July 30, 1766 William Pitt, Earl of Chatham replaces Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

August 13, 1766 The Mozart family gives a concert in Lyons.

August 20, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Geneva from Lyons.

September 8, 1766 Before a large audience in Paris, the famous fencer Giuseppe Gianfaldoni defeats Joseph Boulogne, Chevalier de Saint Georges (20), although the master is impressed by the way the young man acquits himself.

September 11, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Lausanne.

September 15, 1766 The Mozart family gives a concert in Lausanne.

September 18, 1766 The Mozart family gives a second concert in Lausanne.

September 28, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Zürich from Bern.

October 4, 1766 *La cameriera spiritosa*, a *dramma giocoso* by Baldassare Galuppi (59) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in the Regio Ducal, Milan.

October 7, 1766 The Mozart family performs in Zürich.

October 9, 1766 The Mozart family performs a second time in Zürich.

October 10, 1766 Heinrich Gottfried Koch opens the new Theater am Rannstädter Thore in Leipzig. It will become the center of German opera in the late 18th century.
The Mozart family departs Zürich for Donaueschingen.
Prince Stanislaw Lubomirski replaces Franciszek Bielinski as Grand Marshal of Poland.

October 16, 1766 The Mozart family reaches Donaueschingen.

October 17, 1766 The Mozart family begins daily concerts at the court of Joseph Wenzel, Fürst von Fürstenberg in Donaueschingen.

October 18, 1766 Joseph Haydn (34) receives one of his first notices in an Austrian paper, the *Wiener Biarium*, in which he is described as "the darling of our nation."

October 28, 1766 The Mozart family gives the last of twelve daily concerts at the court of Joseph Wenzel, Fürst von Fürstenberg in Donaueschingen.

October 29, 1766 *Il buon marito*, an intermezzo by Georg Benda (44) to words of Galletti, is performed for the first time, in Gotha.

November 3, 1766 The Mozart family reaches Dillingen from Donaueschingen.

November 4, 1766 *Il matrimonio per concorso*, an opera buffa by Nicolò Jommelli (52) to words of Martinelli, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Palace, Ludwigsburg.

Il gran Cid, an opera seria by Niccolò Piccinni (38) to words of Pizzi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

November 5, 1766 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (12) performs before Joseph, Landgrave of Hesse, in Dillingen.

November 6, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Augsburg.

November 8, 1766 The Mozart family arrives in Munich from Augsburg.

November 9, 1766 The Mozart family performs in Munich before Elector Maximilian III.

November 10, 1766 Queen's College is chartered in New Brunswick, by Governor William Franklin of New Jersey. The name will be changed to Rutgers in 1825.

November 11, 1766 The Burgtheater, Vienna, reopens after the mourning period following the death of Emperor Franz. The first production is Gassmann's (37) *Il viaggiatore ridicolo*. See May 25, 1766.

November 12, 1766 A treaty with Nizam Ali of Hyderabad cedes the Northern Cicars and Madras to Great Britain.

November 13, 1766 *Wie lieblich sind auf den Bergen*, a cantata by Georg Philipp Telemann (85) for the installation of Johann Heinrich Daniel Moldenhaur as priest in Hamburg Cathedral, is performed for the first time, in a Hamburg concert hall. The actual performance was postponed until today because of the death of Emperor Franz I.

November 15, 1766 Francesco Maria Veracini (76) appears as a violin soloist for the last time, at the grand-ducal court of Florence.

November 22, 1766 The Mozart family performs before the Bavarian court in Munich for a second time.

November 25, 1766 *Lisuart und Dariolette, oder Die Frage und die Antwort*, a romantisch-comische Oper by Johann Adam Hiller (37) to words of Schiebeler after Favart, is performed for the first time, in Theater am Rannstädter Thore, Leipzig.

November 27, 1766 Publication of three works by Giovanni Battista Sammartini (65) is announced in the *Public Advertiser*, London: Symphony J.C.21 and two violin concertos J.C. 70 and 78.

November 29, 1766 The Mozart family, including Leopold (47) and Wolfgang (10), return to Salzburg after an absence of three years, five months and 20 days.

December 5, 1766 The London auction house Christie's holds its first sale.

December 6, 1766 Joseph Haydn (34) sends six baryton trios "divertimentos" to his employer, Prince Esterházy. They are the last of a set of 24.

December 21, 1766 *Or che il dover...Tali e cotanti sono*, a concert aria for tenor and orchestra K.36 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (10), is performed for the first time, in Salzburg for the anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Sigismund.

Joseph Priestley conducts an experiment suggested by Benjamin Franklin wherein electricity is measured inside an electrified metal cup. He infers that the attraction of electricity is subject to the same laws as that of gravity.

December 25, 1766 Empress Ekaterina II calls for the election of a legislative commission representing various conditions of Russian society to codify the laws.

January 13, 1767 *Thesee*, a tragédie by Jean-Joseph Cassanea de Mondonville (53) to words of Quinault, is performed publicly for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. See November 7, 1765.

January 29, 1767 *The Fairy Favor*, a masque by Johann Christian Bach (31) to words of Hull, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London, in honor of the four-year-old Prince of Wales.

February 3, 1767 Marcello Giuseppe Durazzo replaces Francesco Maria Gaetano Della Rovere as Doge of Genoa.

February 7, 1767 *Der Traum*, a pantomime by Michael Haydn (29), is performed for the first time.

February 14, 1767 Johann Christian Bach's (31) opera *Carattaco* to words by Bottarelli is performed for the first time, at King's Theatre, London.

February 16, 1767 Joseph Haydn's (34) opera *La Canterina* is performed for the first time outside Eisenstadt, in the garden of the Primate's Palace, Pressburg (Bratislava), the composer at the harpsichord.

February 22, 1767 *Il prologo*, by Christoph Willibald Gluck (52) to words of del Rosso, is performed for the first time, in Teatro della Pergola, Florence. It was composed to celebrate the end of the confinement of Maria Luisa, Grand Duchess of Tuscany.

March 1, 1767 King Carlos III expels the Jesuits from Spain.

March 12, 1767 *Die Schuldigkeit des ersten und Fürnehmsten Gebots* K.35, a sacred drama by three different composers to words of Weiser, is performed for the first time, in the Knight's Hall of the Archepiscopal Palace, Salzburg. Part one is composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (11), part two by Michael Haydn (29) and part three by A.C. Adlgasser. Part One is performed today, part two a week from now, and part three two weeks hence.

March 20, 1767 The Principality of Masserano is transferred to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

March 27, 1767 *Gioas*, an oratorio by Antonio Sacchini (36), is performed for the first time, in Rome.

April 1, 1767 The French settlement on East Falkland Island, dating from 1764, is transferred to Spain.

The *Mercure de France* announces the publication in Paris of the String Quartets op.1 by Luigi Boccherini (24).

April 2, 1767 During the night of April 2-3, all the Jesuits in Spain are arrested and put on ships bound for Rome.

April 17, 1767 *Stabat mater* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Franz Joseph Haydn (35) is performed for the first time, in the chapel of Eisenstadt Castle, probably directed by the composer from the organ.

April 24, 1767 *Lottchen am Hofe*, a comische Oper by Johann Adam Hiller (38) to words of Weisse after Favart, is performed for the first time, in Theater am Rannstädter Thore, Leipzig.

April 25, 1767 *Il maestro di capella*, an intermezzo by Georg Benda (44), is performed for the first time, in Gotha.

April 26, 1767 *L'amore artigiano*, an opera buffa by Florian Leopold Gassmann (37) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

May 12, 1767 Francesco Maria Veracini (77) conducts at the annual festival of San Pancrazio at that saint's church in Florence where he is primo maestro di cappella. It is his last performance.

May 13, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II and a retinue of 2,000 board eleven ships at Tver for a journey down the Volga.

Apollo et Hyacinthus K.38, a latin intermezzo by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (11) to words possibly by Rufin Widl, is performed for the first time, in between the acts of Widl's *Clementia Croesi*, at the Benedictine University, Salzburg.

May 16, 1767 Charles Dibdin accompanies a song on the piano, at Covent Garden. This is the first recorded instance of a piano used at a public concert in London.

May 21, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II reaches her first important stop, Yaroslavl.

May 25, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II reaches Kostroma to a tumultuous reception.

May 28, 1767 Maria Josepha, wife of Emperor Joseph II, dies of smallpox.

May 31, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II reaches Nizhni Novgorod. She is not impressed.

June 4, 1767 *Friend to the poor!*, an ode by William Boyce (55) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, in honor of the birthday of King George III.

June 5, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II reaches Kazan which provides a most adoring reception. She is impressed.

June 18, 1767 Two ships led by Captain Samuel Wallis, RN discover Tahiti. Wallis names it King George III island.

June 19, 1767 Empress Ekaterina II leaves the Volga at Simbirsk (Ulyanovsk) and returns to Moscow.

June 20, 1767 *Toinon et Toinette*, an opéra comique by François-Joseph Gossec (33) to words of Desboulmiers, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

June 24, 1767 *Der Herr liebet die Thore* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (31) to words from the Psalms is performed for the first time.

June 25, 1767 9 p.m. Georg Philipp Telemann dies at his house in Hamburg of a “severe chest sickness”, aged 86 years, three months and eleven days.

June 29, 1767 The mortal remains of Georg Philipp Telemann are laid to rest in St. John’s Churchyard, Hamburg.

The Townshend Act receives the assent of King George III. It levies duties in America on glass, lead, paint, tea and paper. It authorizes writs of assistance to try smugglers without juries. The money pays salaries of governors and other royal officials, making them independent of colonial legislatures. The act will become effective on November 20.

July 10, 1767 Ludwig Günther IV replaces Johann Friedrich as Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

August 9, 1767 In the Kremlin, Empress Ekaterina II opens her legislative commission.

August 10, 1767 Demonstrations against the demand by General Gage that the New York Assembly provide money for the quartering of his troops erupts into violence on the streets of New York City.

August 12, 1767 A Missa a cappella in C by Antonio Salieri (16) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

August 24, 1767 On an outing in St.-Germain-en-Laye near Paris, Johann Schobert (32), his wife, child and four others pick mushrooms intending to make a meal of them. One of the group, a physician, insists that the fungi are edible, but two cabarets refuse to prepare them, claiming they are poisonous. Frustrated, the group retires to Schobert’s house where they cook and eat the mushrooms. By 11 p.m., all of the group are convulsed with pain and unable to summon assistance.

August 25, 1767 The “Schobert seven” are discovered and aid is retrieved.

August 28, 1767 Johann Schobert dies in Paris as a result of mushroom poisoning on August 24, aged approximately 32 years.

August 31, 1767 Johann Schobert’s wife dies in Paris as a result of mushroom poisoning August 24.

September 3, 1767 The last of the Schobert seven dies in Paris.

September 9, 1767 *Partenope*, a festa teatrale by Johann Adolf Hasse (68) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna, as part of celebrations surrounding the betrothal of Archduchess Maria Josepha to King Ferdinando IV of Naples.

September 11, 1767 The Mozart family departs Salzburg for Vienna hoping to gain from the demand for music surrounding the betrothal of Archduchess Maria Josepha to King Ferdinando IV of Naples.

September 15, 1767 The Mozart family arrives in Vienna from Salzburg.

September 28, 1767 François-Joseph Gossec’s (33) opéra comique *Le double déguisement* to words of Houbron is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

October 3, 1767 *Die Muse*, a Nachspiel by Johann Adam Hiller (38) to words of Schiebeler, is performed for the first time, in Theater am Rannstädter Thore, Leipzig.

October 5, 1767 Johann Franz Wilhelm becomes Count of Salm Reifferscheid zu Dyck.

Florian Leopold Gassmann’s (38) opera seria *Amore e Psiche* to words of Coltellini is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna as part of celebrations surrounding the betrothal of Archduchess Maria Josepha to King Ferdinando IV of Naples. Ironically, the bride in the story dies. See October 15, 1767.

October 7, 1767 The Archduchess Maria Josepha, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa, contracts the smallpox now ravaging Vienna.

October 15, 1767 The day after she should have married King Ferdinando IV of Naples, Archduchess Maria Josepha, aged 16, dies of smallpox in Vienna.

October 20, 1767 The first ballot to fill Georg Philipp Telemann's (†0) position in Hamburg is inconclusive.

October 23, 1767 The Mozart family flees the smallpox epidemic in Vienna, heading for Brunn (Brno).

October 25, 1767 Having been expelled from New Spain, all Jesuits in Mexico sail from Veracruz. Most of them will end up in Italy.

October 26, 1767 Fleeing the smallpox epidemic in Vienna, the Mozart family reaches Olmütz (Olomouc) where Wolfgang (11) begins exhibiting the symptoms of the disease.

October 28, 1767 The Mozart family moves to the Olmütz home of an acquaintance, Count Leopold Anton Podstatsky, at his suggestion, where Wolfgang (11) will be treated by the Count's doctor for smallpox.

November 3, 1767 On the second ballot, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (53) is chosen to succeed his godfather, Georg Philipp Telemann (†0) as musical director for the five principal churches in Hamburg. Bach receives twelve votes, Christian Friedrich Rolle of Magdeburg receives eleven.

November 4, 1767 Nicolò Jommelli's (53) serious-comic opera *Il cacciatore deluso ovvero La Semiramide in bernesco* to words of Martinelli, is performed for the first time, in Tübingen.

November 5, 1767 Two of the five customs commissioners sent to oversee the Townshend Acts arrive in Boston, greeted by raucous protests by the citizenry.

November 6, 1767 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (53) is officially appointed musical director of the five principal churches in Hamburg. He succeeds Telemann (†0). Bach will not arrive to take up his post until next March.

November 10, 1767 In Olmütz (Olomouc), Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (11) recovers from the symptoms of smallpox. His sister Nannerl now exhibits symptoms.

November 13, 1767 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (53) writes to the Hamburg Senate accepting his appointment to the post of musical director of the five major churches in the city.

November 24, 1767 *Ernelinde, princesse de Norvège*, a tragédie lyrique by François-André Danican-Philidor (41) to words of Poincette after Silvani, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is a succès d'estime and will be withdrawn.

November 25, 1767 Having been expelled from all Spanish territory, the Jesuits of New Spain board ship at Veracruz and sail, mostly to Italy.

November 29, 1767 Nannerl Mozart recovers from smallpox.

December 23, 1767 The Mozart family departs Olmütz (Olomouc) after almost two months.

December 24, 1767 The Mozart family arrives back in Brunn (Brno) from Olmütz (Olomouc).

December 25, 1767 Dissatisfied with her legislative commission's progress, Empress Ekaterina II adjourns them and moves everything to St. Petersburg.

December 26, 1767 Christoph Willibald Gluck's (53) tragedy *Alceste*, to words of Calzibigi after Euripides, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. See April 23, 1776. It is not well received.

December 30, 1767 The Mozart family performs in Brunn (Brno) at a concert organized by Count von Schrattenbach, brother of the Archbishop of Salzburg.

January 1, 1768 *Let the Voice of Music Breathe*, an ode by William Boyce (56) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 5, 1768 *La notte critica*, an opera buffa by Florian Leopold Gassmann (38) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

January 10, 1768 The Mozart family returns to Vienna after the end of the smallpox epidemic.

January 12, 1768 Johann IX, Philip von Walderdorf, Elector-Archbishop of Trier, dies.

January 19, 1768 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (11) and his family are received at the Viennese court by Maria Theresa and her son, the new Emperor Joseph II.

January 20, 1768 Two works by Giovanni Paisiello (27) are performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples: the *dramma per musica Olimpia*, to words of Trabucco, and the cantata *L'Ebone*, to words of Mattei.

February 10, 1768 Klemens Wenzeslaus, son of Elector Friedrich August II of Saxony, becomes Elector-Archbishop of Trier.

February 11, 1768 *Fetonte*, an opera seria by Nicolò Jommelli (53) to words of Verazi, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives denounces the Townshend Acts in a resolution written by Samuel Adams. Royal authorities regard the vote as treasonable and dissolve the legislature.

February 21, 1768 *Der Kampf der Busse und Bekehrung*, an oratorio by Michael Haydn (30), is performed for the first time.

February 25, 1768 *Lionel and Clarissa*, a pasticcio comic opera with some music by Thomas Augustine Arne (57) and words by Bickerstaff, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

February 27, 1768 Willis Hill, 1st Earl of Hillsborough becomes the first Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British government.

February 29, 1768 Polish nobles meeting at Bar form the Confederation of Bar, challenging the Sejm, King Stanislas Poniatowski and Russian intervention in the country.

March 1, 1768 Empress Ekaterina II reopens her Legislative Commission in St. Petersburg, but without the hoped-for results. She intended for it to create a western style legal code but they will never pass any laws.

Emerich Josef von Breisach zu Burrenheim replaces Johann Philipp von Walderdorf as Prince-Bishop of Worms.

March 3, 1768 Nicola Antonio Porpora dies in Naples, in poverty, aged 81 years, six months and 15 days.

March 8, 1768 Heinrich replaces Friedrich Botho as Count of Stolberg-Rossla.

March 17, 1768 Reuss-Untergreiz and Reuss-Obergreiz are combined to form Reuss-Greiz.

March 18, 1768 The paymaster for the Archbishop of Salzburg which orders that if Leopold Mozart (48) does not report to the office by April he shall receive no more salary.

Laurence Sterne dies in London at the age of 54.

March 20, 1768 Luigi Boccherini (25), along with Filippo Manfredi, makes his Parisian debut at the Salle des Suisses in the Tuileries. The evening is very successful for both.

April 1, 1768 Due to his prolonged absence from Salzburg, the Archbishop ends Leopold Mozart's (48) salary but not his position.

Six-year-old Wilhelm II Gustav Friedrich replaces Christian Friedrich Anton as Baron of Knyphausen under regency.

April 2, 1768 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (54) begins duties as director of sacred music in Hamburg on Easter Sunday. He will not be officially inaugurated until April 19.

April 6, 1768 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (12) and his sister perform in Vienna during celebrations surrounding the wedding of Archduchess Maria Carolina to King Ferdinando of Naples.

April 7, 1768 King Ferdinando of Naples marries Archduchess Maria Carolina in Vienna. The wedding is by proxy as the king is in Naples.

William Boyce (56) resigns his position at St. Michael's, Cornhill after the church wardens complain that "the playing of the Organ did not give the Satisfaction to the Parish which they had a Right to expect."

April 17, 1768 *Applausus*, an oratorio by Joseph Haydn (36), is performed for the first time, in Zwettl.

April 19, 1768 Amid great ceremony in St. Catherine's Church, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (54) is inaugurated to his post in Hamburg as kantor of the Johanneum and director of music in the five principal churches.

Canaletto (Giovanni Antonio Canal) dies in Venice at the age of 70.

April 20, 1768 Having returned from exile in France to face his accusers, John Wilkes is imprisoned at King's Bench Prison, London.

April 21, 1768 Secretary of State for Colonies, Lord Hillsborough, threatens colonial legislatures with dissolution if they endorse the actions of Massachusetts.

April 28, 1768 In the Drillhaus, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (54) directs the first of many public concerts he will give in Hamburg, often performing harpsichord and clavichord.

May 2, 1768 *Ifigenia in Tauride*, an opera seria by Baldassare Galuppi (61) to words of Coltellini, is performed for the first time, at the Russian Court, St. Petersburg.

May 4, 1768 *Trattenimento sagro drammatico* by Nicola Porpora (†0) to words of di Gennaro, Duca di Belforte, is performed for the first time, in Naples.

May 6, 1768 *Die Hochzeit auf der Alm*, a dramatisches Schäfergedicht by Michael Haydn (30), is performed for the first time.

May 10, 1768 At the opening of Parliament, thousands of supporters of John Wilkes gather in St. George's Fields, outside the prison where he is held, hoping he will be released and resume his seat. Troops open fire on the crowd, killing seven and wounding 15.

May 15, 1768 The Most Serene Republic of Genoa sells Corsica to France.

May 18, 1768 *Die Liebe auf dem Lande*, a comische Oper by Johann Adam Hiller (39) to words of Weisse after Favart and Anseaume, is performed for the first time, in Theater am Rannstädter Thore, Leipzig.

May 31, 1768 Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (32) marries Rosalia Weiss, daughter of a sculptor, in Vienna.

Giovanni Paisiello's (28) *Festa teatrale in musica* to words of Basso-Bassi is performed for the first time, at the Teatro San Carlo, Naples for the wedding of King Ferdinando IV and Maria Carolina. The date could be May 25.

June 2, 1768 At a concert at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James' St., London, Johann Christian Bach (32) plays a "solo on the Piano Forte." This is one of the first times that the piano is publicly used as a solo instrument in London.

June 6, 1768 The New York Assembly agrees to provide £3,000 for the British regulars quartered in New York.

June 9, 1768 French troops occupy the Papal lands of Avignon.

June 10, 1768 Construction on the Forth and Clyde Canal in Scotland begins.

Li napoletani in America, an opera buffa by Niccolò Piccinni (40) to words of Cerlone, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Fiorentini, Naples.

A Boston mob assaults customs agents, protesting the seizure of John Hancock's ship *Liberty* for evading customs duties. Customs officials escape to Castle William in Boston harbor.

June 13, 1768 Publication of six harpsichord sonatas by Johann Stamitz (†11) is advertised in *Annonces*, Paris.

June 18, 1768 Sentence is passed on John Wilkes in a London court. He receives ten months for seditious libel (he has already served two months) and one year for obscene libel.

June 23, 1768 *Prepare, prepare your songs of praise!*, an ode by William Boyce (56) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, in honor of the birthday of King George III. The King's birthday is actually June 4, but this performance was postponed because of the death of the King's sister, Princess Louisa Anne, on May 13.

June 24, 1768 *Gib mir dein Herz* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (32) is performed for the first time.

July 11, 1768 José de Nebra, *maestro di clavicordio* to the Spanish infante Don Gabriel, dies. He will be replaced by Padre Antonio Soler (38).

July 18, 1768 *Le jardinier de Sidon*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (41) to words of de Pleinchesne after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. The work is received well, despite the inordinately warm weather.

July 24, 1768 Ludwig replaces Wilhelm Heinrich as Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken.

August 2, 1768 Joseph Haydn's (36) neighborhood in Eisenstadt is destroyed by fire. He loses his furnishings and many scores. There was not enough time to save them.

August 5, 1768 A performance of *Lo speziale* by Joseph Haydn (36) opens the new Esterháza opera house, on the name day of Princess Marie Louise.

August 7, 1768 Silahdar Mahir Hamza Pasha replaces Muhsinzade Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 15, 1768 *Il tre vecchi innamorati*, a pasticcio with music by Nicolò Jommelli (53) to words of Martinelli, is performed for the first time, in the Hunting Palace, Grawenech.

August 17, 1768 Johann Michael Haydn (30) marries Maria Magdalena Lipp, singer in the Hofkapelle and daughter of the local Cathedral organist, in Salzburg.

August 20, 1768 Klemens Wenzeslaus von Sachsen replaces Joseph Landgraf von Hesse-Darmstadt as Prince-Bishop of Augsburg.

André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (27) opéra comique *Le huron* to words of Marmontel after Voltaire is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. It is a success, due largely to the music.

August 25, 1768 Captain James Cook sets sail aboard His Majesty's Bark *Endeavour* on his first voyage. In three years he will explore the Society Islands and chart the coasts of New Zealand and Western Australia. His primary mission is to travel to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus, predicted by Edmund Halley in 1679 to occur June 3, 1769. The ship is manned and outfitted for scientific and naturalist discoveries.

September 8, 1768 A Concert Spirituel in Paris records one of the first public uses of a piano in France.

September 15, 1768 Giovanni Paisiello (28) marries Donna Cecilia Pallini in Naples. She is pregnant, or is feigning pregnancy, and the Queen of Naples imprisoned the composer until he fulfilled his contract to marry her.

The regency over Elector Friedrich August III of Saxony ends and he rules in his own right.

September 21, 1768 In the course of an audience with Emperor Joseph II, Leopold Mozart (48) requests that the emperor order the production of Wolfgang's (12) *La finta semplice* in Vienna. The emperor is either unwilling or unable to do this.

September 22, 1768 Florian Leopold Gassmann (39) marries Barbara Damm, daughter of the Imperial hosiery knitter, in Vienna.

Nicolò Jommelli's (54) serenata *L'unione coronata* to words of Martinelli is performed for the first time, in Solitude, in an improvised theater.

September 23, 1768 Representatives of 96 Massachusetts towns meet in Boston to discuss the refusal of the royal governor to call the General Assembly back into session. They protest the coming troops and taxation without representation. It is fairly moderate.

September 25, 1768 The Kingdom of Nepal is unified under King Prithivi Narayan Shah Deva.

September 29, 1768 The convention of Massachusetts towns disperses when British troop ships appear off Boston harbor.

September 30, 1768 British warships enter Boston Harbor, their decks cleared for action, their guns trained on the town.

October 1, 1768 Two regiments of British troops disembark in Boston, their guns loaded. They are quartered in the State House and Fanueil Hall.

October 6, 1768 Encouraged by France, the Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia by locking the Russian envoy, Aleksei Obreskov, in the Castle of the Seven Towers. He refused a Turkish ultimatum to remove Russian troops from Poland.

October 14, 1768 Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton replaces William Pitt, Earl of Chatham replaces as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

October 17, 1768 Ludwig VIII, Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt dies and is succeeded by his son, Ludwig IX.

October 20, 1768 Yaglikçizade Nisani Mehmed Emin Pasha replaces Silahdar Mahir Hamza Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

October 23, 1768 Empress Ekaterina II of Russia is inoculated against smallpox by British physician Dr. Thomas Dinsdale. Her son will also be inoculated on November 13. The dates of their recovery will become national holidays and the young man who donated the inoculant is ennobled.

October 31, 1768 7 p.m. Francesco Maria Veracini dies in Florence, aged 78 years, eight months and 30 days.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (54) gives his first subscription concert in Hamburg.

November 1, 1768 The earthly remains of Francesco Maria Veracini are placed in the family sepulchre in Florence.

November 5, 1768 *Adriano in Siria*, a drama per musica by Ignaz Holzbauer (57) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Mannheim Hoftheater.

November 8, 1768 Giovanni Battista Sammartini (67) becomes maestro di cappella of the Regia Ducal Corte, Milan.

December 1, 1768 The first volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica is published in Edinburgh.

December 7, 1768 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (12) Mass K.139/47a is performed, probably for the first time, before the Imperial Court, at the dedication ceremony of the Waisenhauskirche, Vienna, directed by the composer. Also premiered is Mozart's Trumpet Concerto K.47c.

December 10, 1768 *Les agréments d'Hylas et Silvie*, a pastorale by François-André Gossec (34) to words of Rochon de Chabannes, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

December 13, 1768 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (12) dates his Symphony no.8 K.48, in Vienna.

December 18, 1768 *La schiava liberata*, a dramma serio-comico by Nicolò Jommelli (54) to words of Martinelli, is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Theater, Ludwigsburg.

December 22, 1768 Baldassare Galuppi (62) is appointed maestro di coro at the Ospedale degli Incurabili, Venice.

December 27, 1768 The Mozart family departs Vienna for Salzburg on approximately this date.

January 1, 1769 From this date, Massachusetts refuses to import any goods bearing Townshend duties.

January 3, 1769 *Lo sposo burlato*, an intermezzo by Niccolò Piccinni (40) to words of Casti, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Valle, Rome.

January 5, 1769 The Mozart family arrives back in Salzburg from Vienna.

James Watt receives a British patent for his improvements to the Newcomen steam engine.

Lucile, a comédie mise en musique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (27) to words of Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

January 11, 1769 Niccolò Piccinni's (40) opera buffa *L'innocenza riconosciuta*, is performed for the first time, in Senigallia.

January 18, 1769 Anton Ignaz Joseph, Count Fugger-Glött replaces Clemens Wenzel von Sachsen as Prince Bishop of Regensburg.

France, Spain and Naples issue an ultimatum to Pope Clement XIII through their ambassadors in Rome to suppress entirely the Society of Jesus.

January 20, 1769 Christian Friedrich Karl, Margrave von Ansbach replaces Friedrich Christian as Prince of Bayreuth.

January 23, 1769 Ludwig Joseph von Welden replaces Clemens Wenzel von Sachsen as Prince Bishop of Freising.

January 27, 1769 *Endeavour*, commanded by Captain James Cook, passes through the Straits of Le Maire into the Pacific.

January 30, 1769 Empress Ekaterina II of Russia issues a manifesto calling for the liberation of all Orthodox Christians in southeastern Europe from Ottoman rule.

February 2, 1769 Carlo Rezzonico dei conti della Torre, Pope Clement XIII, dies in Rome.

February 5, 1769 The *Missa brevis* K.65 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) is performed for the first time, in the Collegiate Church, Salzburg.

February 16, 1769 Giovanni Battista Negrone replaces Marcello Giuseppe Durazzo as Doge of Genoa.

February 20, 1769 *Kaiser Constantin I. Feldzug und Sieg*, an oratorio by Michael Haydn (31), is performed for the first time.

March 6, 1769 *Le déserteur*, a drame en prose mêlée de musique by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (39) to words of Sedaine, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Bourgogne, Paris.

March 8, 1769 Edmund Burke's motion to start an investigation into the St. George's Fields incident last May 10 is defeated in Parliament 245-39.

March 16, 1769 Voters in Middlesex once again elect John Wilkes to Parliament. Once again Parliament will throw him out.

March 29, 1769 In official disfavor, Nicolò Jommelli (54) and his ill wife depart Stuttgart for Naples.

April 1, 1769 Philadelphia merchants agree to prohibit most British goods after this date.

April 13, 1769 *Endeavour*, commanded by Captain James Cook drops anchor in Port Royal Bay (Matavai Bay), George III Land (Tahiti).

April 20, 1769 Chief Pontiac is murdered by a Peoria brave near his home at the French settlement of Cahokia (St. Clair County, Illinois).

April 24, 1769 Franz Xaver Richter (59) is made kapellmeister at Strasbourg Cathedral.

May 1, 1769 The British cabinet votes to repeal the Townshend Acts but by a narrow margin they retain the tax on tea, to emphasize the point the Parliament has the right to tax. This will not be put into effect until next year.

La finta semplice K.51, an opera buffa by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) to words of Coltellini after Goldoni, is performed for the first time, at the Archepiscopal Palace, Salzburg.

May 7, 1769 Yohannes II Iyasu replaces Iyoas I Iyasu as Emperor of Ethiopia.

May 10, 1769 Antoine Lavoisier deposits a memoir with the secretary of the French Academy. In it he describes his experiments disproving the belief that water turns into solid when boiled. He shows that the sediment produced is from the apparatus used. It is the beginning of quantitative chemistry.

May 16, 1769 The Virginia Resolves are passed by the House of Burgesses. They assert that Virginians hold the sole right to tax Virginians.

May 17, 1769 The Virginia House of Burgesses adopts an address to the King embodying the Virginia Resolves. The royal governor promptly dissolves the House.

May 18, 1769 The Virginia House of Burgesses meets illegally in Williamsburg and votes to prohibit importation of all dutiable British goods (except paper) and many non-dutiable goods.

May 19, 1769 After three months of conflict and argument, Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli, the candidate of the anti-Jesuit faction, becomes Pope Clement XIV.

May 22, 1769 *Freue dich deiner Hütten--Gott sei Dank* for chorus, harp, harpsichord and strings by Johannes Herbst (33) is performed for the first time.

May 30, 1769 *Demetrio*, an opera seria by Niccolò Piccinni (41) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

June 3, 1769 Captain Cook and his naturalists observe the transit of Venus, the object of the expedition, but the observation is not a success.

Richard Arkwright receives a British patent for his water frame spinning machine.

June 4, 1769 *Patron of the Arts, at length by thee*, an ode by William Boyce (57) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 22, 1769 The Maryland Assembly votes to prohibit British goods.

June 26, 1769 Captain Cook sets out to explore the circumference of Tahiti.

June 28, 1769 St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) is separated from Nova Scotia and made a separate colony by Great Britain.

July 1, 1769 Captain Cook returns to Matavai Bay after circumnavigating Tahiti.

July 7, 1769 *Die Wahrheit der Natur*, a singspiel by Michael Haydn (31), is performed for the first time.

July 13, 1769 Captain Cook sails from Tahiti, heading north.

July 15, 1769 Richard Arkwright applies for a British patent for his Spinning Frame allowing for the spinning of cotton on a mass scale. It is approved.

July 16, 1769 Spanish Franciscan Father Junípero Serra establishes the mission San Diego de Alcalá. It is the first of 21 missions he will found in Alta California.

Captain Cook's expedition lands at Hvahine in the Society Islands but their scientific exploration is not successful.

July 20, 1769 Captain Cook lands at Raiatea. "I hoisted the English Jack and took possession of the island and those adjacent in the name of His Britannic Majesty." The claim includes Tahaa, Hvahine and Bora-Bora. He calls them the Society Islands because they lie so close together.

July 23, 1769 John Antes (29) is ordained at the Marienborn Synod in Germany.

Andrew Law (20) joins the Congregational Church in Cheshire, Connecticut.

July 31, 1769 With the departure of Royal Governor Frances Bernard, Thomas Hutchinson becomes acting Governor of Massachusetts.

August 12, 1769 Moldovanci Ali Pasha replaces Yaglikçizade Nisani Mehmed Emin Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 24, 1769 *La feste d'Apollon*, an opéra by Christoph Willibald Gluck (55) to words of Frugoni, Calzabigi, Pagnini and Pezzana, is performed for the first time, at the court in Parma. A good part of it is taken from earlier compositions by Gluck.

September 2, 1769 *L'amant d'éguisé, ou Le jardinier supposé*, an opéra comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (42) to words of Favart and de Voisenon, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

September 7, 1769 *An Ode upon Dedicating a Building to Shakespeare* by Thomas Augustine Arne (59) is performed for the first time, at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Alle deine Kinder for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (34) is performed for the first time.

September 9, 1769 One day before his 55th birthday, Nicolò Jommelli writes to the Duke of Württemberg, requesting dismissal.

September 19, 1769 The Town of Savannah, Georgia votes to prohibit British goods.

September 20, 1769 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (28) comédie-parade *Le tableau parlant* to words of Anseaume is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

September 30, 1769 Johann Adolf Hasse (70) writes to a friend from Vienna: "I have made the acquaintance here of a certain Mr. Mozard (sic)...a man of spirit, astute, experienced; and I think he well knows his way in the world of music...He has a daughter and a son. The former plays the harpsichord very well and the latter, who can't be more than twelve or thirteen, even at that age composes...I've seen compositions which appear to be his, and certainly they are not bad and not as I

would expect to find in a boy of twelve...Certainly he will become a prodigy if as he grows older he continues to make the necessary progress."

October 2, 1769 William Billings (22) and an associate open a singing school in Boston "where any Person inclining to learn to sing may be attended upon at said School with Fidelity and Dispatch."

October 3, 1769 John Antes (29) departs London for the Moravian mission in Cairo.

October 7, 1769 Captain Cook sights the northern island of New Zealand and claims the area for Great Britain. He will go on to chart the coastlines of New Zealand and Australia.

October 11, 1769 Christoph Willibald Gluck (55) and Franz Lopresti each buy a 25% interest in the Viennese theatrical productions of the Venetian Giuseppe d'Afflisio. Afflisio will be bankrupt within a month.

The alliance between Prussia and Russia is renewed through 1780.

October 15, 1769 The Mass in C "Dominicus" K.66 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) is performed for the first time, in St. Peter's Church, Salzburg.

October 18, 1769 Tekle Haymanot II Yohannes replaces Yohannes II Iyasu as Emperor of Ethiopia.

October 24, 1769 The Town of Providence prohibits the importation of British goods.

October 25, 1769 *La rosière de Salency*, a ballet pastorale by François-André Danican-Philidor (43), Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (40) and Baron van Swieten and others to words of Favart, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

October 30, 1769 Georg Christoph Wagenseil (54) relinquishes his position of Hofklaviermeister at the Austrian court due to physical disability.

The Town of Newport in Rhode Island prohibits the importation of British goods.

November 1, 1769 Carl Ditters (29) begins six months service to Count Schafgotsch, prince-bishop of Breslau.

Die Israeliten in der Wüste, an oratorio by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (55) to words of Schiebeler, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

November 7, 1769 The North Carolina Assembly votes to prohibit British goods.

November 13, 1769 Christoph Willibald Gluck (55) writes to Prince Wenzel Anton Kaunitz asking for help in his financial debacle after the bankruptcy of Giuseppe d'Afflisio. Kaunitz refuses.

November 14, 1769 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) is appointed Third Konzertmeister to the Salzburg court. The position is unpaid.

November 24, 1769 Ernst Johann, Duke of Courland and Semigallia, dies and is succeeded by his son, Peter.

December 8, 1769 Karl Friedrich replaces Joseph Franz Ernst as Count and Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

December 11, 1769 Edward Bevan of London receives a British patent for Venetian blinds.

December 13, 1769 Representatives of Russia and Denmark sign a treaty in Copenhagen pledging to join together in war against Sweden should there be any changes in the Swedish constitution.

Governor John Wentworth of New Hampshire conveys a charter from King George III creating Dartmouth College.

Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart depart Salzburg for Italy.

Ivazzade Halil Pasha replaces Moldovanci Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

December 15, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart arrive in Innsbruck

December 17, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart give a performance in Innsbruck, on their way to Italy.

December 19, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart depart Innsbruck heading south.

December 24, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) arrive in Rovereto.

A French royal decree forbids theater audiences to “commit any disorder when entering or leaving; to shout or make a noise before the show begins, or in the entr’actes, to whistle, boo, wear a hat, or interrupt the actors during performances, in whatever manner and on whatever pretext.”

December 25, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart perform in Rovereto, at the home of Baron Giovanni Battista Todeschi.

December 27, 1769 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart arrive in Verona from Rovereto.

December 31, 1769 After unsuccessful appeals to Prince Wenzel Anton Kaunitz and the Emperor, Christoph Willibald Gluck (55) writes once again to Kaunitz for help in his legal and financial difficulties after the bankruptcy of Giuseppe d’Afflisio. Kaunitz’s answer is not extant.

January 1, 1770 *Forward Janus, turn thine eyes*, an ode by William Boyce (58) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

As a surprise, Count Schafgotsch, prince-bishop of Breslau, presents the Cross of the Order of the Golden Spur to his employee, Carl Ditters (30). The Count used his influence in Rome to get Ditters named a Knight of the Golden Spur.

January 5, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) gives his first concert in Italy, at the Accademia Filarmonica in Verona.

January 7, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (13) performs on the two organs in the Carmelite monastery of San Tommaso Becket in Verona. Leopold (50) writes that “such a mob had assembled at the...church that upon our arrival we scarcely had room to step down from the coach.” (Gutman, 258)

January 8, 1770 *Didone abbandonata*, an opera seria by Niccolò Piccinni (41) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Argentina, Rome.

Scipione in Cartagena, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (39) to words of Giunti, is performed for the first time, in the Munich Residenz.

January 10, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart travel from Verona to Mantua. *Le donne letterate*, a commedia per musica by Antonio Salieri (19) to words of G. Boccherini, is performed for the first time, at the Vienna Burgtheater. It is his first opera.

January 13, 1770 After several misadventures, John Antes (29) arrives in Egypt at Alexandria.

January 16, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart perform in Teatro Scientifico, Mantua.

January 20, 1770 A new home for the Paris Opéra opens at the Palais Royal with a revival of *Zoroastre* by Jean-Philippe Rameau (†5).

Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) witness a production of *La Clemeza di Tito* by Johann Adolf Hasse (70) in Cremona.

January 19, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart depart Mantua for Milan.

Several revolutionary citizens armed with clubs clash with 30-40 British soldiers using bayonets at Golden Hill, New York City. Many serious injuries are incurred on both sides.

January 22, 1770 *La nouvelle école des femmes*, an opéra-comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (43) to words of Mouslier de Moissy, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. Mayor Whitehead Hicks of New York orders that British soldiers may not leave their barracks unless accompanied by officers.

January 23, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (13) Mozart arrive in Milan from Mantua.

January 28, 1770 Frederick, Lord North replaces Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

January 29, 1770 *Die Jagd*, a comische Oper by Johann Adam Hiller (41) to words of Weisse after Collé, is performed for the first time, in the Kleines Schloss, Weimar. It is very successful.

February 2, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart witness the dress rehearsal of Niccolò Piccinni's (42) opera *Cesare in Egitto* in Milan. They meet and converse with Piccinni and his wife.

February 4, 1770 Ludwig Otto Karl replaces Nicholas Leopold as Prince of Salm-Salm.

February 7, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) performs at a reception given by Count Carl Joseph Firmian, Governor-General of Austrian Lombardy in Milan. It is attended by leading intellectual and artistic figures in Milan, including Giovanni Battista Sammartini (69). Firmian gives Wolfgang an edition of the works of Metastasio in nine volumes.

February 10, 1770 John Antes (29) finally arrives in Cairo from London as the first American-born missionary to Egypt.

February 11, 1770 *Calliroe*, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (39) to words of Verazi, is performed for the first time, in the Schloss, Ludwigsburg.

February 13, 1770 Niccolò Piccinni's (42) opera buffa *La donna di spirito* is performed for the first time, in Teatro Capranica, Rome.

February 15, 1770 The English scientist Daines Barrington reads his report on Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) before the London Royal Society.

February 17, 1770 A Russian fleet anchors off the Peloponnesus as part of a scheme to foment a Greek rebellion against the Turks. They meet with the rebel "army" to organize resistance. Both the Greeks and the Russians are disappointed with their counterparts.

February 18, 1770 Christian Karl replaces Christian Johann as Count of Alt-Leiningen.

Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart perform for a second time at the home of Count Carl Joseph Firmian, Governor-General of Austrian Lombardy in Milan. Among the guests is Duke Francesco III of Modena and his granddaughter, intended wife of Archduke Ferdinand. They have come to hear Mozart.

February 19, 1770 *Silvain*, an opéra-comique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (29) to words of Marmontel after Gessner, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

February 22, 1770 Angry loyalist Ebenezer Richardson attacks a radical crowd protesting a merchant accused of importing British goods. They chase Richardson to his house and pelt it with rocks and produce. When his wife is hit, Richardson exits his house and fires a musket into the crowd, striking 11-year-old Christopher Seider. Richardson and a man who came to his aid are dragged through the streets and beaten, then brought to authorities. Christopher Seider dies this evening. Richardson will be found guilty of murder, his good Samaritan is exonerated.

February 23, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart perform publicly in Milan. A customs official fires into a crowd of schoolboys and apprentices protesting outside of an importer in Boston. Eleven-year-old Christopher Seider is killed.

February 26, 1770 Giuseppe Tartini dies in Padua of gangrene from an ulcerated foot, aged 77 years, ten months and 18 days.

Christopher Seider is laid to rest in Boston after a funeral procession of 500 school children and 2,000 other citizens.

March 5, 1770 On the same day that Lord North moves the repeal of the Townshend Acts, five Boston citizens are killed and six injured when British soldiers guarding the Customs House fire into a crowd. The incident is forever known as the Boston Massacre.

March 6, 1770 A town meeting in Boston delegates the selectmen to petition Lt. Governor Hutchinson and the Governor's Council to remove regular troops from the town. At first opposed, Hutchinson will agree and within a week, all regular troops are removed to Castle Island.

March 11, 1770 *Der reumütige Petrus*, an oratorio by Michael Haydn (32) to words of Reichssiegel, is performed for the first time.

March 12, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart participate in a gala concert at Count Carl Joseph Firmian's Palace in Milan in which three of Wolfgang's arias are performed. As a result of this performance, Count Firmian grants a contract to the young Mozart for the first opera of the next carnival season. It will be *Mitridate, rè di Ponto*.

March 15, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Milan for Lodi, Parma, Bologna and Florence. Wolfgang dates his String Quartet in G K.80 this day from Lodi.

March 20, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart reach Parma.

March 22, 1770 *Gioas, re di Giuda*, an oratorio by Johann Christian Bach (34) to words after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London. The work is well received.

March 24, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart reach Bologna, where they meet Padre Giovanni Battista Martini (63).

March 26, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart participate in a concert in the Palace of Count Pallavicini, Bologna. In the audience is Padre Giovanni Battista Martini (63) for whom Mozart has been composing fugues.

March 29, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Bologna with letters of recommendation from Count Pallavicini.

March 30, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart reach Florence from Bologna. Christoph Willibald Gluck (55) withdraws his financial stake in the shady theatrical management of Giuseppe d'Afflisio. He does not lose money, but his standing at court is damaged.

March 31, 1770 After circumnavigating New Zealand, Captain Cook and *Endeavour* depart New Zealand for Australia.

Les filles pourvues, a compliment de clôture by André-Ernest-Modest Grétry (29) to words of Anseaume, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

April 1, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart are presented to Grand Duke Leopold (later Emperor Leopold II) in the Palazzo Pitti, Florence. Earlier they meet Franz Xaver Wolfgang Orsini-Rosenberg who will later be opera overseer in Vienna.

April 2, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart perform at the Villa Poggio Imperiale in Florence before Duke Leopold.

April 6, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Florence.

April 7, 1770 Christoph Willibald Gluck's (55) *Orfeo ed Euridice* opens in London with seven arias contributed by Johann Christian Bach (34).

April 11, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart arrive in Rome during a thunderstorm, on the Wednesday of Holy Week. In the afternoon, they go to the Sistine Chapel where they hear Gregorio Allegri's (†118) *Miserere*, which Wolfgang will later note down from memory.

April 12, 1770 The British Parliament repeals the Townshend Act of June 29, 1767, retaining only the tax on tea.

April 15, 1770 Joseph Priestly discovers that India Gum may be used as an effective eraser. This will replace the most common eraser now in use, bread.

Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart are received in audience by Pope Clement XIV at the Vatican.

April 19, 1770 Captain Cook and *Endeavour* reach the coast of Australia and sail north. They will encounter inhabitants within a few days.

Austrian Archduchess Maria-Antonia (Marie Antoinette) is married to Louis, le Dauphin by proxy by the Papal Nuncio in Vienna. Louis is represented by one of Maria's brothers.

Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart are guests of Prince San Angelo of Naples, in Rome. They meet the Scottish Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart.

April 20, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) performs in the Palazzo Chigi in the Piazza Colonna, Rome, before a distinguished audience invited by Cardinal Pallavicini.

April 26, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) gives a concert before a distinguished audience in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome.

April 27, 1770 *L'eroe cinese*, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (39) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Munich Residenz.

April 28, 1770 The *Endeavour*, commanded by Captain James Cook anchors in a large bay on the east coast of Australia. They are overwhelmed by the hundreds of plant species there to be cataloged and so name the place Botany Bay.

May 8, 1770 After a month of performances, meetings with important people, and sightseeing, Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Rome for Naples.

May 10, 1770 Charles Avison dies in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 61 years, two months and 24 days. (This could be May 9)

May 12, 1770 The mortal remains of Charles Avison are laid to rest in St. Andrew's Churchyard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, next to those of his wife.

May 14, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart arrive in Naples. At the edge of the forest of Compiègne, Marie-Antoinette, an archduchess of Austria, daughter of Maria-Theresa and sister to Emperor Joseph II, is handed over to King Louis XV of France. She then first lays eyes on her husband, the Dauphin Louis-Auguste de Bourbon, Duc de Berry.

May 16, 1770 Louis, le Dauphin (age 15) and Marie-Antoinette are married in the chapel of the Palace of Versailles. In the evening, the worst fireworks disaster in history takes place in the Place de la Concorde. 133 people are killed.

May 18, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart are presented to Neapolitan First Secretary Bernardo, marchese Tanucci and the British ambassador, William Hamilton.

May 26, 1770 Oliver Goldsmith publishes *The Deserted Village*.

May 27, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart call on Nicolò Jommelli (55) at the Teatro San Carlo where rehearsals for his *Armida abbandonata* are underway. Wolfgang finds Jommelli gracious and polite.

May 28, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart perform at the home of Count Ernst Christoph von Kaunitz, the Imperial ambassador, in Naples. It is very successful and the Mozarts are well remunerated.

May 29, 1770 Damian August Philipp of Limburg-Vehlen-Styrum becomes Prince-Bishop of Speyer.

May 30, 1770 *Armida abbandonata*, an opera seria by Nicolò Jommelli (55) to words of de Rogati after Tasso, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples. The Mozarts will view a performance of this opera during its run. Wolfgang (14) describes it as "beautiful, but much too broken up and old-fashioned for the theatre."

June 4, 1770 *Discord hence! the torch resign*, an ode by William Boyce (58) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, in honor of the birthday of King George III.

June 11, 1770 James Cook aboard *Endeavour* discovers the Great Barrier Reef just north of Cape Tribulation by running into it.

June 13, 1770 Henry Sampson Woodfall is tried in London for libel for the Letters of Junius, critical of King George. He is convicted only of publishing them, not writing them, essentially an acquittal. Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart visit Baia, the Roman baths and the grave of Virgil.

June 18, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart take a trip from Naples to view Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii and Herculaneum.

June 25, 1770 After six weeks in the city, Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Naples to return to Rome.

June 26, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart arrive back in Rome from Naples after a journey of 27 hours, including a coach accident in which Leopold receives a gash to his right leg.

June 28, 1770 *Libera me*, for the funeral of Francis Pemberton by Thomas Augustine Arne (60), for soprano, tenor, bass, mixed chorus and organ, is performed for the first time.

July 5, 1770 In the name of Pope Clement, Cardinal Pallavicini officially informs Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) that he is to receive the Order of the Knight of the Golden Spur, in the Palazzo Quirinale, Rome.

July 6, 1770 The Russian Baltic Fleet destroys most of the Turkish navy in the Bay of Chesme in the Aegean, but it does not force the straits.

July 7, 1770 Joseph Banks of the *Endeavour* becomes the first western scientist to describe a kangaroo. A Russian squadron attacks and defeats a Turkish fleet near Chios and Smyrna.

The New York Assembly votes to lift the ban on the importation of British goods, except tea.

July 8, 1770 Pope Clement XIV receives Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) and his father Leopold (50) in a private audience at the Palazzo Santa Maria Maggiore. Wolfgang wears a ceremonial robe and his decoration as a Knight of the Golden Spur. Among the Pope's entourage is the Bishop of Gurk, Hieronymus Colloredo, who will feature prominently in the lives of both Mozarts.

July 9, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) is voted a member of the Accademia Filarmonica, Rome.

July 10, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Rome for Bologna.

July 11, 1770 The German Academy of Sciences is founded in Berlin.

July 12, 1770 James Hargreaves receives a patent for his spinning jenny, which he actually invented in 1764.

July 14, 1770 Five Spanish warships with 1,000 men commanded by Don Juan Ignacio de Madariaga arrive off the Falkland Islands and force the British settlement at Port Egmont to leave.

July 18, 1770 Russian forces defeat the Tatars at Larga.

July 20, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart arrive in Bologna.

July 27, 1770 In Bologna, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) receives an opera libretto from Vittorio Cigna-Santi which he is to set for performance in Milan. He learns for the first time that it is *Mitridate*, by Racine.

August 1, 1770 Russian forces defeat the Ottomans at Kagul, 225 km northeast of Bucharest, allowing the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

August 10, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart begin a six-week stay at the country estate of Count Pallavicini near Bologna.

August 16, 1770 Charles Burney meets Baldassare Galuppi (63) at the composer's home in Venice. When Burney asks him to define good music Galuppi replies, "charm, clarity and good harmony."

August 22, 1770 On Possession Island, off present Queensland, Captain James Cook claims all of eastern Australia for Great Britain.

August 24, 1770 Seventeen-year-old poet Thomas Chatterton kills himself with arsenic in London, ensuring his place in the Romantic pantheon.

August 29, 1770 *Du hast dich meiner Seele* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (35) is performed for the first time.

August 30, 1770 While sojourning in Italy, Charles Burney runs into the Mozarts in Bologna. He writes, "There is no musical excellence I do not expect from the extraordinary quickness and talents, under the guidance of so able a musician and intelligent a man as his father."

September 3, 1770 King Louis XV of France tells the Parlement of Paris that any connection between themselves and other parlements would be evidence of "a criminal confederation against his authority and against his person."

Emperor Joseph II and King Friedrich the Great of Prussia meet at Neustadt in Moravia to decide what to do about Russian expansion.

La contessina, a *dramma giocoso* by Florian Leopold Gassmann (41) to words of Coltellini after Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in Mährisch-Neustadt, on the first day of the meeting between Emperor Joseph II and King Friedrich II.

September 7, 1770 *Ich will singen von der Gnade* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (35) is performed for the first time.

September 13, 1770 Johann Friedrich Struensee replaces Johann Hartwig Ernst, greve von Bernstorff av Wotersen as Minister of State of Denmark.

September 14, 1770 Censorship is abolished in Denmark.

September 16, 1770 *Le pescatrici*, a *dramma giocoso* by Joseph Haydn (38) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, at Esterháza, to celebrate the wedding of Countess Lemberg, the niece of Prince Esterházy.

October 1, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart move from the home of Count Pallavicini into Bologna proper.

October 7, 1770 *Le trame per amore*, a *commedia per musica* by Giovanni Paisiello (30) to words of Cerlone, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Nuovo, Naples.

This date is appended by William Billings to the preface of his *New England Psalm Singer* in Boston. It is his 24th birthday.

October 9, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) is examined for membership in the Accademia Filarmonica, Bologna. He is required to display his proficiency in 16th century counterpoint. It is the culminating event of his study with Padre Giovanni Battista Martini (64). He passes.

October 10, 1770 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) is accepted into membership in the Accademia Filarmonica, Bologna.

October 12, 1770 Padre Giovanni Battista Martini (64) provides a written recommendation for Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) in Bologna.

October 13, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart depart Bologna for Milan.

October 18, 1770 Leopold (50) and Wolfgang Amadeus (14) Mozart arrive in Milan to produce *Mitridate, rè di Ponto*.

October 24, 1770 Captain Thomas Preston, in command at the Boston Massacre, goes on trial, defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr.

October 27, 1770 *Les deux avares*, an *opéra bouffon* by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (29) to words of Fenouillot de Falbaine, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau, to celebrate the wedding of Louis le Dauphin to Marie Antoinette.

October 30, 1770 On the 35th birthday of John Adams, his client, Captain Thomas Preston, is found not guilty of any wrongdoing in the Boston Massacre.

November 3, 1770 *Paride ed Elena*, a *dramma per musica* by Christoph Willibald Gluck (56) to words of Calzabigi, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. Reports of its reception are mixed.

November 4, 1770 A fourth version of the opera seria *Demofonte* by Nicolò Jommelli (56) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples. See January 27, 1753 and February 11, 1764.

November 5, 1770 *Catone in Utica*, a *dramma per musica* by Niccolò Piccinni (42) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Hoftheater, Mannheim.

November 8, 1770 Luigi Boccherini (27) is appointed “violincellist of his Chamber and composer of music with the authorisation of H.M. Charles III” by Infante Don Luis of Spain at Aranjuez.

November 13, 1770 *L'amitié à l'épreuve*, an opéra-comique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (29) to words of Favart and Fusée de Voisenon after Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

November 14, 1770 Scottish explorer James Bruce discovers the source of the Blue Nile at Lake Tana, Ethiopia.

November 28, 1770 King Louis XV of France issues an Edict of Discipline. The Parlements are forbidden to contact each other. They may not protest against royal edicts. The King alone is the representative of the nation.

December 4, 1770 Five enlisted men are found not guilty in a Boston court for their part in the Boston Massacre. Two others are found guilty of manslaughter and are branded on the thumb. Acting Governor Thomas Hutchinson is appointed Royal Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

December 9, 1770 Gottlieb Muffat dies in Vienna, 80 years, seven months and 14 days after his baptism.

December 10, 1770 William Billings (24) advertises his *The New England Psalm-Singer* in the *Boston Gazette*.

December 13, 1770 *King Arthur, or The British Worthy*, a masque revival of Purcell's (†75) semi-opera with ten new songs by Thomas Augustine Arne (60) to words of Garrick after Dryden, is performed for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre, London.

December 16, 1770 This is the day generally assumed to be the birthdate of Ludwig van Beethoven.

December 17, 1770 Ludwig van Beethoven is baptized at the Parish of St. Remigius in Bonn, the second and eldest surviving of seven children born to Johann van Beethoven, tenor and music teacher, and Maria Magdalena Keverich (widow of M. Leym), daughter of the chief kitchen overseer for the Elector of Trier. Given the practices of the day, it is presumed that the birth took place yesterday.

December 24, 1770 King Louis XV sacks Étienne-François, duc de Choiseul as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Chief Minister) and Secretary of State for War. Louis Phélypeaux, duc de La Frillère replaces him as Chief Minister. Louis thinks Choiseul is taking the country too close to war.

December 25, 1770 Silahdar Mehmed Pasha replaces Ivazzade Halil Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

December 26, 1770 *Mitridate, rè di Ponto* K.87, a *dramma per musica* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (14) to words of Cigna-Santi after Parini and Racine, is performed for the first time, in the Regio Ducal Teatro, Milan, the composer at the keyboard. Including ballets by other composers, it lasts six hours. The opera succeeds, winning 22 performances.

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