

January 1, 1781 *Ask round the world, from age to age*, an ode by John Stanley (68) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

Pennsylvania troops quartered in Morristown, lacking all essentials of a modern army, mutiny. They are soon joined by men from New Jersey and Connecticut and are only held in check by threat of execution.

January 2, 1781 *Il pittore parigino*, an intermezzo by Domenico Cimarosa (31) to words of Petrosellini, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Valle, Rome.

January 5, 1781 British troops plunder Virginia's revolutionary capital, Richmond.

January 6, 1781 About 1,000 French soldiers land on Jersey. Their attempt to take the island is thwarted by the British garrison there. Some 600 are captured. This is the last battle fought by foreign troops in the British Isles.

January 10, 1781 French mineralogist René-Just Haüy reads his first memoir on the crystallization of garnets and calcareous spars before the French Academy of Science. It is the beginning of the modern study of crystallography.

January 15, 1781 On the eve of his 53rd birthday, Niccolò Piccinni writes to Antoine Jean Amelot de Chaillou, a minister of King Louis XVI. He asks Amelot to outlaw any praise or criticism of his upcoming opera, *Iphigénie en Tauride*, until it receives twelve performances. He also asks for a gag on any comparison between his opera and Gluck's (66) of the same name. Piccinni informs Amelot that there is a plan to perform his work and Gluck's at the Opéra on successive nights. He asks that this be forbidden. Amelot favors the request but his committee thinks that fueling the rivalry will be lucrative for the Opéra. They deny his request.

January 17, 1781 British regulars and loyalists attack an American force at Cowpens, South Carolina 315 km northwest of Charleston. After furious fighting, one quarter of the entire British force in the south is either killed, wounded or captured.

January 23, 1781 *Iphigénie en Tauride*, a tragédie lyrique by Niccolò Piccinni (53) to words of du Congé Dubreuil, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. The less than successful fate of the opera is sealed at the second performance when the prima donna, Marie-Josephine Laguerre, arrives at the theater drunk. At the suggestion of King Louis XVI she is confined in Fort L'Évêque for her crimes against opera. After two days in prison, and the intercession of the composer, Laguerre will resume her place on stage.

Mitridate, an opera seria by Antonio Sacchini (50) to words of Zeno, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

January 26, 1781 Leopold Mozart (61) and his daughter Nannerl arrive in Munich for the premiere of *Idomeneo*.

January 29, 1781 *Idomeneo, rè di Creta* K.366, a dramma per musica by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) to words of Varesco after Danchet, is performed for the first time, at the Residenz, Munich. It is very successful. Leopold Mozart (61) and Nannerl are in attendance.

January 31, 1781 Christoph Torricella begins printing music in Vienna. He will soon attract the interest of Joseph Haydn (48).

February 1, 1781 British forces capture Wilmington, North Carolina.

February 2, 1781 *Der Schuss von Gänzewitz oder Der Betrug aus Liebe*, a singspiel by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (21), is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

February 3, 1781 British naval forces capture the Dutch island of St. Eustatius along with 50 American merchantmen and 2,000 seamen.

February 11, 1781 *Alessandro nell'Indie*, a dramma per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (31) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Argentina, Rome.

February 15, 1781 Christian Gottlob Neefe (33) is appointed court organist in Bonn. While there, he will be composition instructor to an aspiring young musician named Ludwig van Beethoven (10).

February 17, 1781 *La fête de mirza*, a ballet-pantomime by François-Joseph Gossec (47) to a scenario by Gardel, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

Spanish forces capture St. Joseph (Mississippi) from the British.

February 20, 1781 Izzet Mehmed Pasha replaces Silahdar Seyyid Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

February 22, 1781 *Emilie, ou La belle esclave*, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (40) to words of Guillard, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

February 25, 1781 *La fedelta premiata*, a dramma pastorale giocoso by Joseph Haydn (48) to words after Lorenzi, is performed for the first time, to open the new Esterháza opera house. It is an enormous success.

March 1, 1781 Maryland ratifies the Articles of Confederation, the 13th and last state to do so, thus making them effective.

March 8, 1781 Marco Antonio Gentile replaces Giacomo Maria Brignole as Doge of Genoa.

March 11, 1781 Emperor Joseph II announces a new censorship law which, while not lifting all the bans of his mother, significantly relaxes censorship.

Anton Philipp Heinrich is born in Schönböchel (Krasny Buk), Bohemia.

March 12, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25), in Munich, is summoned to Vienna by his employer, the Archbishop of Salzburg. His Eminence is in Vienna during the celebrations surrounding the coronation of Emperor Joseph II, and to attend his seriously ill father.

March 13, 1781 German-English astronomer William Herschel discovers Uranus using a 15 cm telescope of his own design at his home in Bath. He names it Georgium Sidus, after King George III.

March 15, 1781 British troops defeat a superior American force at Guilford Court House, just north of Greensboro, North Carolina, but heavy losses force them to withdraw back to Wilmington.

March 16, 1781 9:00 a.m. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) arrives in Vienna from Munich. He performs at the Archbishop's residence in the afternoon.

March 21, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) dates his Rondo for horn, wind and strings K.371.

March 22, 1781 Admiral François Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse sails with 20 warships, three frigates and 150 transports, making for the West Indies and eventually America.

Pope Pius VI enters Vienna. He is there to meet with Emperor Joseph II to discuss his religious policies. The Pope feels he is being undermined in Austria.

March 24, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) dates his *Violin Sonata* K.372.

March 25, 1781 *Nachdem die Kinder* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (45) is performed for the first time.

March 27, 1781 Johann Anton III von Zehmen replaces Raimund Anton Count von Strasoldo as Prince-Bishop of Eichstätt.

March 29, 1781 Immanuel Kant dedicates the first edition of his *Critique of Pure Reason*.

April 1, 1781 *Die Pilgrime auf Golgotha*, an oratorio by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (45) to words of Zachariä, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

April 3, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) performs publicly in Vienna for the first time since he was a boy, at the Kärntnertortheater. A symphony is performed, probably K.297 as well as the *Variations on Je suis Lindor* K.354. "I had to start all over again, because there was no end to the applause." Among the audience is Emperor Joseph II.

April 8, 1781 Archbishop Colloredo of Salzburg forbids Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) to perform for Emperor Joseph II at the home of Countess Thun. Mozart would have earned an amount equal to half his annual salary. In the evening, new works by Mozart are performed for the first time for the Archbishop, including the Concerto-Rondo for solo violin, two oboes, two horns and strings K.373, Sonata for violin and piano K.379 and the Rondo for soprano and orchestra *A questo seno deh vieni...Or che il ciel* K.374. The Concerto-Rondo was completed six days ago. The Sonata was

composed last night, with Mozart writing down only the violin part. He plays the piano part from memory.

April 12, 1781 Archbishop Colloredo orders his servant, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25), to leave Vienna on April 22 and return to Salzburg with all the court musicians. Mozart will not leave Vienna on April 22.

April 17, 1781 French naval forces defeat the British off St. Lucia.

April 26, 1781 Violin Concerto in D by Samuel Wesley (15) is performed for the first time, in London, the composer as soloist.

April 27, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) gives his last concert in the employ of the Archbishop of Salzburg, in the presence of His Eminence in Vienna.

April 28, 1781 Admiral de Grasse's fleet reaches Martinique.

April 29, 1781 British and French warships engage off Martinique. Several British ships are damaged, 37 people are killed, 125 wounded. The French take possession of Fort Royal.

French forces capture Tobago.

April 30, 1781 *Der Rauchfangkehrer, oder Die unentbehrlichen Verräther ihrer Herrschaften aus Eigennutz*, a musikalisches Lustspiel by Antonio Salieri (30) to words of Auenbrugger, is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna, a year after it was commissioned by Emperor Joseph. It is Salieri's first singspiel.

May 2, 1781 The French fleet captures St. Eustatius, which the British took from the Dutch.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) moves into the house of the Weber family in Vienna.

May 4, 1781 John Adams presents a memorial to Baron van Lynden van Hemmen, President of the States-General of the Netherlands, at the Hague. He calls on the two republics to join together in common purpose, politically and commercially.

Gesegnet bist du for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (45) is performed for the first time.

May 9, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) argues with the Archbishop of Salzburg and requests to be discharged from his duties. "I am so sure of my success in Vienna that I would have resigned even without the slightest reason...I want to hear nothing more about Salzburg. I hate the Archbishop to madness." (Marshall, 42)

Symphony no.53 by Joseph Haydn (49) is performed, perhaps for the first time, at the final Bach (45)-Abel concert, Hanover Square Rooms, London.

Spanish forces complete their conquest of West Florida by taking Pensacola.

May 10, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) meets with Count Arco, the chamberlain to Archbishop Colloredo, in Vienna and gives him his resignation and the advance for travel expenses from the Archbishop. The count accepts neither.

British forces abandon Camden, South Carolina.

May 16, 1781 French Director General Jacques Necker petitions King Louis XVI for entry into the State Council, in effect, placing him above the other ministers. Louis refuses and Necker immediately resigns.

May 17, 1781 *So ruhe nun in Jesu* for female voices and strings by Johannes Herbst (45) is performed for the first time.

May 26, 1781 The Bank of North America is incorporated in Philadelphia. It is the first chartered bank on the continent.

June 2, 1781 A French fleet captures the British island of Tobago.

June 4, 1781 *Still does the war prevail?*, an ode by John Stanley (69) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

Thomas Jefferson narrowly escapes capture by British troops as they reach his home near Charlottesville, Virginia.

June 5, 1781 After a six-week siege, Americans capture Augusta, Georgia from the British.

June 8, 1781 The Chief Steward of the Archbishop of Salzburg, Count Arco, notifies Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) that he is discharged from the service of His Eminence “with a kick on the arse, by order of our worthy Prince Archbishop.” (Glover, 94)

The Paris Opéra burns to the ground.

July 1, 1781 British forces defeat Haider Ali at Porto Novo, 180 km south of Madras, thus saving the city for the British.

July 5, 1781 American and French armies join forces at White Plains, New York, as a prelude to an attack on New York City.

July 10, 1781 Thomas McKean replaces Samuel Huntington as president of the Congress of the United States.

July 11, 1781 François Henry de la Motte is found guilty in London of passing British naval information to the French. He is sentenced to hanging, disemboweling, and quartering. The entire sentence will not be carried out.

July 27, 1781 François Henry de la Motte is executed by hanging as a French spy at Tyburn. After hanging for almost an hour, the body is decapitated and the heart removed and thrown on a fire.

July 30, 1781 Gottlieb Stephanie hands Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) the libretto to *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*.

August 1, 1781 British forces occupy Yorktown, Virginia.

Antonio Sacchini (51) is presented to Parisian society at a ball given by Queen Marie Antoinette. Also present is the queen’s brother, Emperor Joseph II of Austria, who had urged her to bring Sacchini to Paris.

August 5, 1781 Admiral de Grasse sails from Cap-Français, Hispaniola for America with three regiments and 28 ships.

O selig bist du! for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (46) is performed for the first time.

August 11, 1781 Prince Franz Josef I of Liechtenstein dies and is succeeded by his son Alois I.

August 17, 1781 In a letter to the Viennese publisher Artaria, Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (41) outlines his plan for a set of symphonies based on Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*.

August 19, 1781 American and French forces break camp in Phillipsburg, New York and make for Virginia.

August 30, 1781 Admiral de Grasse arrives and anchors in Lynnhaven Bay off Cape Henry, Virginia, blockading the James and York Rivers.

September 2, 1781 American and French forces reach Philadelphia on their march south.

French troops land near Jamestown, Virginia where English settlers landed 174 years ago.

September 4, 1781 El Puebla Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula is formally founded by the Spanish governor, Felipe de Neve.

September 5, 1781 An engagement by British and French ships off Chesapeake Bay is inconclusive but it allows the French to strengthen the blockade of Yorktown.

September 6, 1781 Loyalist troops destroy New London, Connecticut.

September 7, 1781 *Funeral Music for F. Doormann* by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (67) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied! for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (46) is performed for the first time.

September 8, 1781 Americans attack British positions at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. Although they repulse the attack, the British lose over a third of their strength and withdraw to Charleston.

September 10, 1781 *La serva padrona*, an intermezzo by Giovanni Paisiello (41) to words of Federico, is performed for the first time, at Tsarskoye Selo, near St. Petersburg.

September 12, 1781 American and French forces reach Baltimore.

September 14, 1781 American and French troops reach Williamsburg, Virginia where they meet regiments off the ships of Admiral de Grasse.

September 18, 1781 American and French forces take up positions outside Yorktown, Virginia.

September 23, 1781 Johann Simon Mayr (18) registers at the University of Ingolstadt to study theology and Canon Law.

September 29, 1781 The British in Yorktown give up their outer defenses in order to concentrate their forces.

October 6, 1781 American and French forces lay siege to Yorktown.

October 9, 1781 Austria declares armed neutrality in the war between Great Britain and the United States.

American and French siege guns open fire on the British defenders of Yorktown.

October 11, 1781 A French night attack against British and Hessians at Yorktown gains two outer redoubts. The defenders are now completely encircled.

October 13, 1781 Emperor Joseph II proclaims the Patent of Tolerance. Certain specifically named Christian religions are freed from official persecution in lands ruled by the Habsburgs. Among those religions are Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Orthodoxy. Roman Catholicism continues to be the state religion.

October 15, 1781 Andrew Law (32) petitions the Connecticut legislature for “an exclusive patent for printing and vending the tunes following...” Within two weeks it will be granted. Someone has been trying to pirate his *Select Harmony*. He is thus one of the first to receive a copyright in the United States.

Serenade in Eb K.375 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. It was composed for St. Theresa’s Day.

October 16, 1781 A British assault on allied lines at Yorktown makes initial gains but they are beaten back by a French counterattack.

October 17, 1781 The British in Yorktown request and gain a cease-fire to discuss surrender terms. A British army boards ship in New York City to relieve Yorktown.

October 19, 1781 The British command at Yorktown surrenders 7,000 British soldiers to 16,000 Americans and French.

October 20, 1781 The Theater in der Leopoldstadt (now in Vienna) opens directed by the playwright and actor Carl Marinelli.

Robert Livingston is appointed the first Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States.

October 23, 1781 *Iphigenia auf Tauris*, a tragic singspiel by Christoph Willibald Gluck (67) to words of von Alxinger and the composer after Guillard, is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Burgtheater. See May 18, 1779.

October 24, 1781 The British relief force arrives off Cape Charles and being informed of Cornwallis’ surrender, returns to New York.

October 27, 1781 The newly rebuilt Paris Opéra reopens with a free concert celebrating the birth of the dauphin. The inaugural work in the premiere of *Adèle de Ponthieu*, a tragédie lyrique by Niccolò Piccinni (53) to words of des Rasins de Saint-Marc. It is moderately successful.

November 5, 1781 John Hanson replaces Thomas McKean as president of the Congress of the United States.

November 13, 1781 British forces capture the Dutch settlement of Negapatam (Nagappattinam), India 250 km south of Madras.

November 14, 1781 Johann Christian Bach (46) draws up his will.

November 15, 1781 The *Independent Chronicle*, Boston reports as “just published” William Billings’ (35) collection *The Psalm-singer’s Amusement*.

November 16, 1781 Archduke Maximilian III of Bavaria presents Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) to Duke Friedrich Eugen of Württemberg in Vienna. He performs for them both.

November 18, 1781 British forces evacuate Wilmington, North Carolina.

November 21, 1781 Muzio Clementi (29) arrives in Munich on his way from Paris to Vienna.

November 23, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) and Josepha Barbara Auernhammer give the first performance of the Sonata for two pianos K.448 at a private concert at her residence in Vienna. In Amsterdam, John Adams learns of the British defeat at Yorktown.

November 25, 1781 News of the defeat at Yorktown reaches London.

Johann Adam Hiller (51) directs the first performance in the newly built Gewandhaus in Leipzig. French naval forces recapture St. Eustatius from the British.

November 28, 1781 Emperor Joseph II declares Austrian monastic orders independent of Rome. He will spend the next eight years dissolving one-third of the monasteries in Austria.

November 29, 1781 Captain Luke Collingwood of the British slave ship *Zong* decides to throw his cargo overboard to collect the insurance. 133 people are killed. The claim will never be collected because Collingwood's claim that he jettisoned the slaves because of lack of water, will be disproved because he could have taken on water on Jamaica on December 1. No one will ever be charged with murder in the case.

December 3, 1781 The Naples Cappella Reale formally dismisses Niccolò Piccinni (53). He has been living in Paris since receiving a one-year leave of absence in 1776. This has been renewed annually until now. The Cappella decides that he is not returning. Giuseppe de Magistris, who has been doing the job for half-salary, is formally appointed second organist.

December 8, 1781 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of six violin sonatas K.296, 376-380 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) by Artaria & Co. They are the first works of Mozart to be published.

December 12, 1781 British and French naval forces engage off Ushant in the English Channel. The British capture French troops ships headed for the West Indies.

Erwin und Elmire, a singspiel by Georg Joseph Vogler (32) to words of Goethe, is performed for the first time, in Darmstadt.

December 15, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) informs his father Leopold (62) that he intends to marry Constanze Weber.

December 23, 1781 John Antes (41) departs Cairo, where he has been a Moravian missionary for the last twelve years, to return to Germany.

December 24, 1781 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) and Muzio Clementi (29) take part in a piano playing contest before Emperor Joseph II and Grand Duke Pavel of Russia (later Tsar Pavel I) and the Grand Duchess. They are both required to improvise and play some of their own music. The Grand Duchess then requests that they play at sight sonatas by Paisiello. Mozart is judged to be the winner, but not by much. It is the first time the two composers meet.

December 25, 1781 Some or all of the String Quartets op.33 by Joseph Haydn (49) are performed publicly for the first time, at the Vienna home of Countess von Norden. They may have been performed earlier at Esterháza.

Today begins a seven-day campaign by the local militia against Cherokees in Tennessee. Ten large Cherokee towns are destroyed, 1,000 homes burned, 29 people killed, 17 imprisoned.

December 29, 1781 Artaria announces the forthcoming publication of Franz Joseph Haydn's (49) String Quartets op.33. Haydn is astonished since he has not yet sold subscription copies. He breaks off all contacts with Artaria, but the matter will be smoothed over.

January 1, 1782 Johann Christian Bach dies at his home in Soho, London, aged 46 years, three months and 27 days. As soon as news of his death gets out, creditors begin to force their way into the room

where the body lay. A devoted student, Mr. Papendiek, and a coachman are only barely able to fend them off.

O wond'rous power of inborn worth, an ode by John Stanley (69) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

Colinette à la cour, ou La double épreuve, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (40) to words of Lourdet de Santerre after Favart, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

January 2, 1782 Emperor Joseph II issues another Edict of Toleration, granting Jews the freedom of worship and removing many restrictions

January 6, 1782 The earthly remains of Johann Christian Bach are laid to rest in St. Pancras' Churchyard, London. Neither Abel nor Gainsborough are present. Only four friends attend, none of them musicians. The funeral is paid for by the Queen, but she refuses to make good Bach's debts. The graveyard no longer exists. A tennis court occupies the site.

January 7, 1782 The first commercial bank in the United States, the Bank of North America, opens in Philadelphia.

January 8, 1782 The *Connecticut Courant* of Hartford announces the appearance of a revised edition of Andrew Law's (32) *Select Harmony*.

January 11, 1782 The Dutch surrender Trincomalee, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to the British.

The French land 6,000 troops on St. Kitts, capture the town of Basseterre and lay siege to the British garrison at Brimstone Hill.

January 13, 1782 *Die Räuber* (The Robbers) by Friedrich Schiller is first performed, in Mannheim.

January 16, 1782 Three weeks after their famous duel, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (25) writes to his father (62) about Muzio Clementi (29). "He is an excellent cembalo player, that is all. He has great facility with his right hand. Apart from this, he has not a farthing's worth of taste or feeling; he is a mere mechanicus."

January 25, 1782 *Armida abbandonata*, an opera seria by Luigi Cherubini (21) to words of Vituri after Durandi, De Rogatis and Tasso, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Pergola, Florence.

January 29, 1782 Daniel-François-Esprit Auber is born in Caen, the son of Jean-Baptiste Daniel Auber, a royal hunt officer.

January 31, 1782 *Sinfonia obbligato in D* by Samuel Wesley (15) is performed for the first time, at one of the many Wesley family concerts in their London home.

February 5, 1782 Spanish forces capture Minorca from the British.

February 12, 1782 After a siege of over two weeks, the British surrender St. Kitts to the French.

February 22, 1782 French forces occupy the British island of Montserrat.

A motion in the British Parliament to end the American war loses by only one vote.

February 27, 1782 The British House of Commons petitions the crown to make peace with America.

February 28, 1782 Owing to the defeat of his government yesterday, Prime Minister Lord North offers to resign. King George refuses his resignation.

March 1, 1782 *Thésée*, a tragédie lyrique by François-Joseph Gossec (48) to words of Morel de Chéfdeville after Quinault, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

March 3, 1782 A cantata by Domenico Cimarosa (32), *Le tue parole o padre* to words of Monti, is performed for the first time, under the name *L'ombra, Genio ed Enrico*, in the Palace of the French Academy, Rome to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) gives an academy concert at the Burgtheater, Vienna. It is the high point of the season. He plays the Piano Concerto K.175 with a new rondo finale, K.382. This and the entire performance are very successful.

March 15, 1782 A lack of confidence motion in Lord North's government fails by nine votes.

March 20, 1782 The British government led by Frederick North, Lord North, resigns after twelve years in power.

March 25, 1782 A Clarinet Concerto by Joseph Boulogne, Chevalier de Saint Georges (36) is performed for the first time, at the Tuileries, Paris.

March 27, 1782 Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham replaces Frederick North, Lord North as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

March 28, 1782 The Province of Holland recognizes the independence of the United States of America. Other Dutch states will follow soon.

A Bassoon Concerto by Joseph Boulogne, Chevalier de Saint Georges (36) is performed for the first time, at the Concert Spirituel, Paris.

April 6, 1782 Buddha Yodfa (Rama I) replaces Takhsin as King of Krung Thep (Thailand).

April 10, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) writes to his father from Vienna, "I suppose you have heard that the English [Johann Christian] Bach (†0) is dead? What a loss to the musical world!"

April 12, 1782 Talks between British and American ministers open in Paris.

Pietro Metastasio, author of numerous opera libretti, dies in Vienna after having received the Last Rites from Pope Pius VI who happens to be in the city.

British naval forces engage the French in the West Indies in the Battle of the Saints. Nine major French ships are lost including the flagship *Ville de Paris*. The action blocks a French-Spanish plan to invade Jamaica and restores British supremacy in the Atlantic.

April 16, 1782 *Adriano in Siria*, an opera seria by Luigi Cherubini (21) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro degli Armeni, Livorno.

April 19, 1782 The Estates-General of the Netherlands admits John Adams as minister from the United States, thus beginning the longest friendly diplomatic relations still in existence.

April 22, 1782 American Minister John Adams is presented to Prince Willem V and his wife Wilhelmina at Huis ten Bosch Palace at The Hague.

April 25, 1782 The British cabinet votes to negotiate peace terms with the United States of America.

May 1, 1782 15-year-old Leopold I replaces Simon Augustus as Count of Lippe under regency.

May 8, 1782 A Spanish force from Havana captures the British garrison of New Providence (Nassau), Bahamas.

May 17, 1782 The Treaty of Salbai ends the war between Britain and the Mahrathas in India. The British make modest gains.

May 19, 1782 Prussia declares armed neutrality in the war between Great Britain and the United States.

Il ritorno di Tobia, a sacred cantata by Baldassare Galuppi (75) to words of Gozzi, is performed for the first time, in Venice.

May 25, 1782 François-André Danican-Philidor (55) gives his first demonstration of multiple chess games in London at Parsloe's, a public house in St. James' Street. He plays two simultaneous games with his eyes closed, losing one, drawing the other.

May 26, 1782 American missionary John Antes (41) reaches Herrnhut from Cairo where he spent the last two years in recovery from beatings ordered by Osman Bey.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) performs in the first of a series of Vienna concerts sponsored by Philipp Jakob Martin. He plays the Concerto for two pianos and orchestra K.365 with Josepha von Auernhammer.

May 27, 1782 An opera and ballet performance takes place in London for the benefit of Mrs. Johann Christian Bach, but not enough people attend to meet expenses.

May 30, 1782 Following the sacking of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26), Michael Haydn (44) is named court organist by the Archbishop of Salzburg.

The British House of Commons votes to call on the British East India Company to remove Warren Hastings as Governor General of Bengal and William Hornby as President of the Council of Bombay for having "acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation..."

June 4, 1782 *Still does reluctant Peace refuse*, an ode by John Stanley (70) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 11, 1782 John Adams obtains a loan of \$2,000,000 from Dutch bankers and establishes American credit in Europe.

June 13, 1782 Anna Göldi is beheaded in Glarus Canton, Switzerland. She is the last person in Europe executed for witchcraft.

June 28, 1782 Johann Valentin Günther, a private secretary to Emperor Joseph II, is arrested in Vienna on charges of being a Prussian spy, one day after dining with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26). He will be exonerated.

July 1, 1782 The Proscription Act is repealed. Scots are now allowed to wear the tartan and carry weapons. The Act was passed as a result of the uprising in support of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745. British Prime Minister Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham dies at the age of 52.

July 4, 1782 William Petty-Fitzmaurice, Earl of Shelburne replaces Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

July 11, 1782 British forces evacuate Savannah, Georgia.

July 12, 1782 Jan Ladislav Dussek (22) gives a concert in Hamburg where he meets Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (68).

July 16, 1782 *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* K.384, a singspiel by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) to words of Stephanie after Bretzner, is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Burgtheater. It is very successful and will be his most performed opera during his lifetime. On this day, Mozart decides to proceed with a marriage to Constanze Weber.

July 21, 1782 Duke August Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen dies, ending the joint rule. Duke Georg I continues to rule in his own right.

July 24, 1782 Portugal declares armed neutrality in the war between Great Britain and the United States.

July 26, 1782 This is possibly the date of the birth of John Field in Dublin, eldest of six children born to Robert Field, violinist at the Theatre Royal, and Grace Marsh.

July 27, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) writes to his father from Vienna, "I must ask you...to give me your permission to marry my dear Konstanze.--Do not suppose its just for the sake of getting married, if that were all, I'd gladly wait.--But I can see that it is absolutely necessary for the sake of my honor and that of my girl, as well as for the sake of my health and state of mind. My heart is restless and my head confused--how can anyone think or produce any sensible work in these circumstances?" (Abert, 695)

July 29, 1782 Symphony K.385 "Haffner" by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) is performed for the first time, for the ennoblement of Sigismund Haffner in Salzburg.

July 31, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) writes to his father Leopold (62) asking his consent to marry Constanze Weber.

August 2, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) and Constanze Weber take communion together.

August 4, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) marries Maria Constanze Caecilia Josepha Johanna Aloisia Weber, daughter of a singer, in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna.

August 5, 1782 Leopold Mozart's (62) consent for his son to marry arrives in Vienna.

August 7, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) writes to his father, "My opera (*Die Entführung aus dem Serail*) was given yesterday--and that too at Gluck's (68) request. He has been very complimentary to me about it. I am lunching with him tomorrow." (Marshall, 326)

August 8, 1782 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) dines with Christoph Willibald Gluck (68) in Vienna. Less than forty British soldiers manning Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay (Manitoba) surrender the fort to three French warships. The French then destroy the fort.

August 13, 1782 *L'eroe cinese*, a dramma per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (32) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

August 18, 1782 The equestrian statue of Peter the Great is unveiled in St. Petersburg on the 100th anniversary of his enthronement.

August 19, 1782 At Blue Licks, Kentucky, rebels (including Daniel Boone) attack loyalists and Indians, but are repulsed. The rebels lose 70 out of a company of 182.

August 24, 1782 *Figura: Canticum in tono peregrino*, an oratorio by Michael Haydn (44) is performed for the first time.

August 25, 1782 Yegen Haci Mehmed Pasha replaces Izzet Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 29, 1782 HMS *Royal George* capsizes and sinks in Portsmouth harbor. 900 lives are lost.

August 31, 1782 *Ihr werdet mit Freuden* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (47) is performed for the first time.

September 4, 1782 Andrew Law (33) receives a Master of Arts degree from Rhode Island College.

September 5, 1782 John Field is baptized in Dublin (he was born sometime in July). The arrival of Pasquale Anfossi (55) in London is reported in the press. He is to take up an engagement as composer at the King's Theater.

September 8, 1782 Luigi Cherubini's (22) opera *Mesenzio, rè d'Eturia*, to words of Casorri is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Pergola, Florence.

September 13, 1782 The British garrison at Gibraltar repels a combined French-Spanish attack, thus ending the siege.

September 17, 1782 *Le feste della Tessaglia*, an allegorische Oper by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (22) and three other composers, to words of Verazi, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

September 19, 1782 The President and Fellows of Harvard College vote to create a medical school.

September 20, 1782 Johann Adolph Hasse (83) makes out his will in Vienna.

September 22, 1782 *Le delizie campestri o Ippolito e Aricia*, an opera by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (22), to words of Verazi, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

September 25, 1782 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of three keyboard sonatas op.7 by Muzio Clementi (30).

September 26, 1782 *Il barbiere di Siviglia, ovvero La precauzione inutile*, a dramma giocoso by Giovanni Paisiello (42) to words after Beaumarchais, is performed for the first time, at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

September 27, 1782 Formal peace negotiations between Great Britain and the United States begin in Paris.

October 6, 1782 *La ballerina amante*, a commedia per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (32) to words of Palomba, is performed for the first time, in Teatro dei Fiorentini, Naples. It is a great success.

October 8, 1782 A treaty of Amity and Commerce is signed at The Hague between the Netherlands and the United States, signed by American ambassador John Adams.

October 27, 1782 Nicolò Paganini is born in Genoa, the third of six children born to Antonio Paganini, a cargo handler and shipping clerk, and Teresa Bocciardo.

October 30, 1782 Peace negotiations begin between British and American representatives in Paris.

November 4, 1782 Elias Boudinot replaces John Hanson as president of the Congress of the United States.

November 10, 1782 Americans defeat Shawnee at Chillicothe (Ohio).

November 12, 1782 In York, 19-year-old deaf British astronomer John Goodricke observes an abrupt change in the magnitude of Beta-Persei (Algol). From this he will postulate that the light from the star is interrupted by another body orbiting it, an eclipsing or occultating variable star.

November 26, 1782 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (41) comédie lyrique *L'embarras des richesses* to words of Lourdet de Santure after d'Allainval, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

November 30, 1782 A preliminary peace agreement is signed in the Grand Hôtel Muscovite, Paris between representatives of Great Britain and the United States.

December 6, 1782 *Orlando paladino*, a dramma eroicomico by Joseph Haydn (50) to words of Badini and Porta, is performed for the first time, at Esterháza Palace to celebrate the nameday of Prince Nicolas Esterházy.

December 7, 1782 Haider Ali of Mysore dies and is succeeded by Tipu Sahib.

December 14, 1782 British forces evacuate Charleston, South Carolina.

Publication of Muzio Clementi's (30) three keyboard sonatas op.8 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

December 19, 1782 *Il trionfo della costanza*, a dramma giocoso by Pasquale Anfossi (55) to words of Badini, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

December 21, 1782 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (41) makes a triumphant return to his birthplace, Liège.

December 26, 1782 Friedrich Wilhelm Baron of Westphalia replaces Wilhelm Anton, Count von der Asseburg as Prince-Bishop of Paderborn.

La Circe, a dramma per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (33) is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Naples.

December 31, 1782 Halil Hamid Pasha replaces Yegen Haci Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 1, 1783 *Ye nation, hear th'important tale*, an ode by John Stanley (70) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 8, 1783 French forces board ship in Annapolis and sail for France.

January 11, 1783 *Mia speranza adorata... Ah, non sai qual pena*, K.416, a concert aria by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) to words of Sertor, is performed for the first time, in Vienna, three days after it was composed.

January 15, 1783 The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (22) three keyboard concertos C.2-4 in The Hague and three keyboard sonatas C.5-7 in Berlin, is announced in *Cramer's Magazin der Musik*.

Publication of the Piano Concertos K.413-415 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (26) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

January 20, 1783 Three separate cease-fire agreements are signed by British ministers in Paris, with the United States, France and Spain.

January 26, 1783 Empress Ekaterina II decrees that anyone in Russia may establish a printing press and places censorship in the hands of local police chiefs.

January 30, 1783 An announcement appears in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, advertising a singing school newly founded by Andrew Law (33). He arrived in Philadelphia from New England at the end of last year.

February 4, 1783 An earthquake in Calabria kills 30,000 people.

Great Britain declares an end to hostilities in the American war.

February 5, 1783 Sweden recognizes the independence of the United States.

February 15, 1783 Portugal recognizes the independence of the United States.

Emperor Joseph II decides to reopen the Italian opera in Vienna. The singers and instrumentalists are chosen by the Emperor personally, along with Antonio Salieri (32).

February 21, 1783 The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies declares armed neutrality in the war between Great Britain and the United States.

February 24, 1783 British Prime Minister the Earl of Shelburne resigns after two parliamentary defeats of the preliminary peace.

February 25, 1783 Denmark recognizes the independence of the United States.

Emperor Joseph II decrees that instrumental participation in church music be restricted to Sundays and holy days.

February 28, 1783 *Renaud*, a tragédie lyrique by Antonio Sacchini (52) to words of Leboeuf and Pellegrin after Tasso, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. Sacchini finds himself in the middle of the war between the Piccinnists and Gluckists. As a result, it is not well received.

March 2, 1783 Ludwig van Beethoven (12) receives his first public notice, in a letter from his teacher, Christian Gottlob Neefe (35) to *Cramer's Magazin der Musik*.

March 3, 1783 A pantomime K.446 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) is performed for the first time, in the Hofburg, Vienna.

March 10, 1783 USS *Alliance* and USS *Duc de Lauzun*, sailing from Havana are set upon by HMS *Sybil* and two other ships. The Americans drive off the attackers in the last naval engagement of the war.

March 23, 1783 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) gives a benefit concert for himself before an overflow crowd, including Emperor Joseph II, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. The program includes the Symphony K.385, an aria from *Idomeneo*, Piano Concerto K.415, the concert aria *Misera! dove son...Ah! non son io* (to words of Metastasio) K.369, movements three and four from the Serenade in D K.320, Piano Concerto K.369 including the rondo-finale K.382, an aria from *Lucio Silla*, improvised variations on a theme of Paisiello (42) K.398 (encored), improvised variations on a theme of Gluck (68) K.455, and the Recitative and Rondo K.416. Among the audience is Christoph Willibald Gluck. It is a gigantic success.

March 24, 1783 Spain recognizes the independence of the United States.

March 25, 1783 *Le patriotisme*, a grand opera by Georg Joseph Vogler (33), is performed for the first time, at Versailles.

Also hat Gott die Welt for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (47) is performed for the first time.

March 27, 1783 *I vecchi burlati*, a dramma giocoso by Pasquale Anfossi (55), is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

April 2, 1783 William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland replaces William Petty-Fitzmaurice, Earl of Shelburne as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

April 7, 1783 Ignaz Holzbauer dies in Mannheim, aged 71 years, six months and 21 days.

April 9, 1783 British forces surrender Bednore to Tipu Sahib, Sultan of Mysore.

April 11, 1783 The United States Congress declares an end to hostilities.

April 15, 1783 The United States Congress ratifies the cease-fire agreement of last November.

April 19, 1783 Exactly eight years after the Battle of Lexington, the United States Army, camped at Newburgh, New York, is informed of the end of the war.

Spanish forces end their occupation of the Bahamas.

April 21, 1783 The National Theatre in Prague officially opens for opera, singspiel and stage plays. It will see the successes of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27): *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Don Giovanni* and *La Clemenza di Tito*.

April 22, 1783 An opera buffa company assembled by Emperor Joseph II makes its debut in Vienna with a production of Antonio Salieri's (32) *La scuola de' gelosi*.

April 26, 1783 7,000 loyalists, the last group, sail from New York.

April 27, 1783 *Amen, Lob und Preis und Stärke*, a chorus for Quasimodogeniti by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (69) to words of Sturm, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

April 28, 1783 André Ernest Modeste Grétry's (42) *Thalie au nouveau théâtre* is performed for the first time, for the opening of the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

May 6, 1783 Giovanni Battista Airolì replaces Marco Antonio Gentile as Doge of Genoa.

May 7, 1783 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) writes to his father from Vienna. "Our poet here is now a certain Abbate da Ponte. He has an enormous amount to do in revising pieces for the theater and he has to write per obbligo an entirely new libretto for Salieri (32) (*Il ricco d'un giorno*), which will

take him two months. He has promised after that to write a new libretto for me. But who knows whether he will be able to keep his word--or will want to? For, as you are aware, these Italian gentlemen are very civil to your face. Enough, we know them! If he is in league with Salieri, I shall never get anything out of him." (Anderson, 848)

May 8, 1783 François-André Danican-Philidor (56) gives his second multiple chess game demonstration in St. James' Street, London. He plays three simultaneous games without seeing any of them, winning two and drawing one.

May 9, 1783 Juliane Benda Reichardt, wife of Johann Friedrich Reichardt (30) and mother of Louise Reichardt (4), dies in Berlin.

May 18, 1783 The first group of United Empire Loyalists arrives in Parrtown, Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) from New York.

May 19, 1783 Joseph Franz Anton Graf von Auersperg replaces Leopold Ernst Graf von Firmian as Prince-Bishop of Passau.

May 27, 1783 Boßler and Speyer announce the publication of Symphonies 76-78 by Franz Joseph Haydn (51).

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) dates the score to his Horn Concerto K.417 in Vienna.

May 30, 1783 The *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, the first daily newspaper in the United States, begins publication in Philadelphia.

June 2, 1783 Joseph Maria Benedict replaces Joseph Wenzel as Prince of Fürstenberg.

June 4, 1783 *At length the troubled waters rest*, an ode by John Stanley (71) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 5, 1783 In Annonay, France, a hot-air balloon built by Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier ascends an estimated 450 meters and travels about two km in ten minutes. It is the first sustained flight by a man-made craft.

June 8, 1783 The Laki volcano on Iceland erupts. It kills 9,350 people and spews lava for the next eight months. It creates a famine that will last seven years.

June 13, 1783 Thousands gather in the street outside the Salle des Menus Plaisirs, Paris before the scheduled premiere of Beaumarchais' *Le mariage de Figaro*. Half-an-hour before curtain, King Louis XVI orders the production cancelled. Beaumarchais responds, "there may be no performance here, very well, I swear to you that it shall be performed, perhaps in the very choir of Notre-Dame."

June 17, 1783 A first child is born to Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) in Vienna, named Raimund Leopold.

June 18, 1783 Antoine Lavoisier and Pierre-Simon de Laplace publish *Mémoire sur la chaleur* describing their discovery that respiration is a form of combustion.

June 20, 1783 British and French naval forces engage off Cuddalore, India. The battle is inconclusive but the French prevent the British from taking Cuddalore.

June 21, 1783 About 300 American soldiers march on Independence Hall, Philadelphia demanding a redress of grievances. Congress adjourns and moves to Princeton, New Jersey.

June 30, 1783 The aria for soprano and orchestra *Vorrei Spiegarmi, oh Dio* K.418 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) is performed for the first time, as part of Anfossi's (56) *Il curioso indiscreto*, in the Vienna Burgtheater.

The United States Congress convenes in Princeton, New Jersey.

July 2, 1783 Great Britain closes the West Indies to trade with the United States, unless the merchandise is carried in British ships.

July 5, 1783 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of Muzio Clementi's (31) three keyboard sonatas op.10.

July 14, 1783 The Russian Empire establishes the Provinces of Estonia and Livonia, thereby abolishing local authority.

July 17, 1783 Two Tatar tribes swear their allegiance to Empress Ekaterina II of Russia, thus effecting a Russian annexation of the Crimea.

The Besançon Parlement demands the convocation of the Estates-General.

July 21, 1783 On their way from Reading to give a concert at Oxford, William Crotch (8) and his mother are injured when their carriage overturns.

July 22, 1783 In spite of his injuries of yesterday, William Crotch (8) insists on participating in a scheduled concert in Oxford. He plays an organ concerto and two other pieces. After he experiences some pain in the shoulder, a surgeon is called in who discovers that William has a broken collarbone. Through the six weeks of convalescence, the surgeon will accept no money as payment, but instead asks William to write him a piece of music.

July 24, 1783 The Treaty of Georgievsk is signed making Kartli-Kakheti (East Georgia) a protectorate of Russia.

July 28, 1783 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) and his wife arrive in Salzburg for a stay of three months.

Britain ends its occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

August 12, 1783 Franciszek Rzewuski replaces Prince Stanislaw Lubomirski as Grand Marshal of Poland.

August 13, 1783 *Oreste*, a drama per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (33) to words of Serio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

August 16, 1783 The Committee for the Direction of Imperial Theaters, St. Petersburg names Giovanni Paisiello (43) inspector of opera.

August 19, 1783 The Committee for the Direction of Imperial Theaters, St. Petersburg names Giovanni Paisiello (43) inspector of opera buffa. Because neither this appointment nor the one of August 16 brings with it a salary, Paisiello refuses both.

The first child of Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) dies in Vienna at the age of two months. His parents are presently in Salzburg.

August 23, 1783 Michal Jerzy Mniszech replaces Franciszek Rzewuski as Grand Marshal of Poland.

August 27, 1783 A hydrogen-filled balloon four meters in diameter, constructed by A.J. and M.N. Robert under the supervision of Paris physicist Jacques A.C. Charles, ascends over Paris to an altitude of 900 meters and travels 25 km in 45 minutes.

August 31, 1783 *Der Herr hat Zion erwehlet* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (48) is performed for the first time.

September 3, 1783 Representatives of Great Britain and the United States sign a treaty of peace in Paris. Great Britain recognizes the complete independence of the United States of America. Separate peace accords are signed at Versailles between Britain and France, and Britain and Spain.

September 19, 1783 1:00 p.m. A taffeta balloon constructed by Etienne Montgolfier ascends into the sky over the royal palace of Versailles. It carries the first Earth beings to leave the planet in a man-made craft: a sheep appropriately named Montauciel, a duck and a rooster (names not recorded). The balloon lands eight minutes later in the forest of Vaucresson, a few kilometers distant. All three space travellers are safe. The sheep is found munching on straw. Approximately 100,000 humans, including Benjamin Franklin, witness the event.

September 26, 1783 Under the influence of Adam Smith, a free trade treaty is signed between France and Great Britain. In Britain it is known after the name of their negotiator, the Eden Treaty.

September 28, 1783 The main part of the loyalist army arrives from the United States at the mouth of the St. John River. Thousands will be settled through the Autumn and create the Province of New Brunswick.

October 1, 1783 Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia writes to Luigi Boccherini (40) in Madrid thanking him for sending the six string quartets op.33. He encourages Boccherini to write more for him and sends a gift.

October 5, 1783 *Il mondo della luna*, an festa teatrale comica by Giovanni Paisiello (43) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, commissioned by Empress Ekaterina II for the opening of the new Bolshoi Theater, St. Petersburg.

October 14, 1783 Three piano sonatas WoO 47, called the "Kurfürstensonaten", by Ludwig van Beethoven (12) are published in Speyer.

October 15, 1783 In the first ascent by a human in a man-made craft, Jean Pilâtre de Rozier rides in a balloon over Paris, tethered by ropes to the ground.

October 16, 1783 *Didon*, a tragédie lyrique by Niccolò Piccinni (55) to words of Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

October 26, 1783 The incomplete Mass in c minor K.427 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) is heard for the first time, in St. Peter's Abbey, Salzburg. Singing one of the soprano parts is the composer's wife.

October 27, 1783 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) and his wife leave Salzburg for Linz. He will never see his sister again.

October 30, 1783 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) and his wife arrive in Linz from Salzburg. They lodge at the home of Count Thun-Hohenstein.

La caravane du Caire, an opéra-ballet by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (42) to words of Morel de Chédeville, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

November 1, 1783 Publication of *Six String Quartets* B.301-306 by Ignaz Pleyel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

November 3, 1783 Thomas Mifflin replaces Elias Boudinot as president of the Congress of the United States.

November 4, 1783 Symphony K.425 "Linz" by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) is performed for the first time, in Linz.

The United States Congress adjourns in Princeton, New Jersey.

November 12, 1783 Antoine Lavoisier announces to the French Academy of Sciences in Paris that water contains another element besides oxygen. He will name it hydrogen.

November 14, 1783 *Le dormeur éveillé*, an opéra comique by Niccolò Piccinni (55) to words of Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

November 15, 1783 *La kermesse ou La foire flamande*, a comic opera by Georg Joseph Vogler (34) to words of Patrat, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

November 18, 1783 The first official lottery in Portugal goes into operation to benefit the Casa de Misericórdia.

Chimène, a tragédie lyrique by Antonio Sacchini (53) to words of Guillard after Corneille, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau. Perceived as a rival of Piccinni (55), Sacchini's work does not compare well.

November 21, 1783 Jean Pilâtre de Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes become the first humans to ride in an untethered balloon, over Paris reaching an altitude of 150 meters and travelling nine km in 20 minutes.

British forces withdraw into New York City as American troops occupy the Harlem Heights.

November 23, 1783 Ludwig van Beethoven (12) appears in performance at the court of Prince Willem V of Orange-Nassau at The Hague, probably playing his Piano Concerto in E flat WoO4.

November 25, 1783 British troops complete the evacuation of Manhattan. American troops enter the city immediately afterward.

November 26, 1783 The United States Congress convenes in Annapolis.

December 1, 1783 Jacques Alexandre Charles and the Robert Brothers ascend in a balloon from the Jardin des Tuileries in Paris. It is the first hydrogen-filled balloon, the first balloon with up-down controls, the first time a barometer is used to measure altitude and the first time physiological measurements are taken on a human body at high altitude.

December 4, 1783 The last British troops in the United States evacuate Staten Island and Long Island, boarding ship in New York harbor. In a few days, they will depart.

General Washington bids farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern, New York City.

December 5, 1783 *Le faux lord*, an opéra comique by Niccolò Piccinni (55) to words of G.M. Piccinni, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

December 8, 1783 The British House of Commons passes a bill which transfers power in British India to seven commissioners. The seven are all cronies of ministers.

December 9, 1783 Giovanni Paisiello (43) is nominated *compositore della musica de' drammi* by King Ferdinando IV of Naples. The composer is presently in Russia but conducted an extensive campaign through friends to gain the position.

December 10, 1783 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts awards a copyright to Andrew Law (34) for his *Rudiments of Music*.

December 14, 1783 Seven months after the death of his first wife, Johann Friedrich Reichardt marries Johanna Alberti Hensler of Hamburg. The marriage takes place in either Berlin or Hamburg.

December 16, 1783 Johann Adolf Hasse dies in Venice, 84 years, eight months and 21 days after his baptism. After a long and illustrious career in opera and sacred music, his burial will be attended by only a few family members.

December 17, 1783 After personal intervention by King George III, the House of Lords defeats the government bill passed December 8. The King uses the defeat to dismiss the coalition government.

December 19, 1783 Empress Ekaterina II of Russia grants Giovanni Paisiello (43) a one-year leave of absence.

King George III dismisses the coalition government of the Duke of Portland. William Pitt, the Younger, replaces William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

December 20, 1783 Padre Antonio Francisco Javier José Soler Ramos dies at El Escorial, aged 54 years and 17 days.

December 22, 1783 Franz Joseph Haydn (51) and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27) meet for possibly the first time, at a Tonkünstler-Societät concert in Vienna where works by both are performed, including the premiere of Mozart's *Misero! o sogno...Aura che intorni spiri* K.431, a concert aria for tenor and orchestra.

December 23, 1783 General George Washington resigns his commission before Congress, meeting in Annapolis.

December 26, 1783 Louis-Sébastien Lenormand makes the first successful parachute jump, from the observatory in Montpellier. The device has a rigid wooden frame, like an umbrella.

A British order-in-council allows for the resumption of trade with the United States.

December 28, 1783 *Morgengesang am Schöpfungsfeste* by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (69) to words of Klopstock, is performed publicly for the first time, in Hamburg.

January 1, 1784 *Enough of arms, to happier ends*, an ode by John Stanley (71) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 5, 1784 Antonio Salieri (33) and the poet François-Louis-Gaud Leblanc Du Rouillet sign a contract with the Paris Opéra to produce *Les Danaïdes*.

January 7, 1784 Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (54) marries a daughter of his employer, M. de Villemagne.

January 8, 1784 Russian and Turkish ministers agree to the Convention of Aynali Kavak. It confirms the Treaty of Küçük-Kainardji, dropping all reference to Crimean independence. Thus, Turkey agrees to Russian annexation of the Crimea.

January 14, 1784 The United States Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris.

January 15, 1784 English chemist Henry Cavendish burns hydrogen and notes that water forms on the cooler parts of the container, thus proving that water is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen.

January 26, 1784 A group of 78 members of the British Parliament resolve to support a coalition between Prime Minister Pitt and Charles James Fox. They are named after their regular meeting place, the St. Alban's Tavern.

February 5, 1784 Giovanni Paisiello (43) and his wife depart St. Petersburg. They probably do not intend to return.

February 9, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score to his Piano Concerto no.14 K.449 in Vienna. It is the first entry in his catalogue of musical compositions.

February 13, 1784 Empress Ekaterina II formally incorporates the Crimea into the Russian Empire. Henry Cort receives a British patent for his puddling system for refining iron.

February 16, 1784 Iyasu III Azequ replaces Tekle Giyorgis I Yohannes as Emperor of Ethiopia.

February 22, 1784 The *Empress of China* becomes the first US ship to sail to China as it leaves New York. It will return next year, its investors enriched.

February 26, 1784 *Armida*, a dramma eroico by Joseph Haydn (51), is performed for the first time, at Esterháza.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) gives a concert at the Vienna residence of the Russian ambassador, Prince Galitzin. It is the first of 25 concerts he will give between now and April 29.

February 28, 1784 John Wesley signs a deed of declaration as the charter of Wesleyan Methodism. It will be enrolled in Chancery in a few days.

March 4, 1784 The Academy of Sciences in Toulouse receives notice of the discovery of a new element by Spanish chemists Juan José de Elhuyar y de Zubice and his younger brother Fausto de Elhuyar y de Zubice. They call the new substance Wolfram (Tungsten), after Wolframite.

March 5, 1784 *Théodore et Paulin*, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (43) to words of Desforges (pseudonym of Choudard), is performed for the first time, at Versailles.

March 11, 1784 A peace treaty is signed by Great Britain and Tipu of Mysore.

William Herschel reads his paper *On the remarkable appearances at the polar regions on the planet Mars, the inclination of its axis, the position of its poles, and its spheroidal figure; with a few hints relating to its real diameter and atmosphere* to the Royal Society of London. He puts forth his discovery of the axial inclination of Mars, the polar ice caps and the atmosphere of Mars.

March 12, 1784 King Louis XVI of France appoints a panel of scientists (including Lavoisier, Guillotin and Franklin) to study the methods of Franz Anton Mesmer.

March 17, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) premieres his Piano Concerto no.15 K.450 in the Trattner Saal, in the first of three lenten subscription concerts attended by the height of Viennese society.

March 23, 1784 Parts of the *Serenade for 13 winds* K.361 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) are performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna.

March 25, 1784 *Der Herr dein Gott wird sich* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (48) is performed for the first time.

April 1, 1784 The third and last of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (28) lenten subscription concerts takes place in Vienna. It includes premieres of his Piano Concerto no.16 K.451 and the Quintet for piano and winds K.452.

The Southwark Theater reopens in Philadelphia, thus ending Pennsylvania's ban on theater performances instituted in 1759.

April 5, 1784 Ludwig Spohr is born in Braunschweig, first of six children born to Karl Heinrich Spohr, a physician, and Juliane Ernestine Luise Henke.

April 15, 1784 Maximilian Friedrich, Elector-Archbishop of Cologne, and employer of Ludwig van Beethoven (13), dies and is succeeded by Maximilian Franz, Archduke of Austria.

April 24, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) writes to his father from Vienna, "I must tell you that some quartets have just appeared, composed by a certain [Ignaz] Pleyel (26), a pupil of Joseph Haydn (52). If you do not know them, do try and get hold of them; you will find them worth the trouble. They are very well written and most pleasing to listen to."

April 26, 1784 *Les Danaïdes*, a tragédie lyrique by Antonio Salieri (33) to words of DuRoulet and Tschudi after Calzabigi, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. In an attempt to encourage attention and sales, Salieri is listed as co-composer with Christoph Willibald Gluck (69). Gluck will eventually announce publicly that he had nothing to do with the work. See May 16, 1784.

April 27, 1784 Three years after being banned by King Louis XVI, *Le mariage de Figaro* by Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais is performed publicly for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris. It is an enormous success.

April 29, 1784 The Sonata for keyboard and violin K.454 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is performed for the first time, in Vienna, the composer at the keyboard. The work is probably not completely on paper. Mozart plays much of the piano part out of his head. According to Constanze, Emperor Joseph II saw the blank paper on the piano desk through his opera glasses. Later, he asks Mozart to produce the music and the secret is unveiled to the delight of all.

May 1, 1784 Giovanni Paisiello (43) arrives in Vienna from St. Petersburg. Within a week, he will have an audience with Emperor Joseph II who will commission an opera from him.

May 2, 1784 An Order in Council creates the Colony of Cape Breton.

May 8, 1784 Publication of Muzio Clementi's (32) keyboard sonata and toccata op.11 is announced in the *Morning Herald*, London.

Issipile, a drama per musica by Pasquale Anfossi (57) to words after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

May 10, 1784 Muzio Clementi's (32) op.12 containing four piano sonatas and a two-piano duet is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

May 16, 1784 A letter from Christoph Willibald Gluck (69) appears in the *Journal de Paris*. He names Antonio Salieri (33) as the sole author of *Les Danaïdes* and says that he had nothing to do with its composition.

May 20, 1784 A peace treaty is signed at Versailles by ministers of Great Britain and the Netherlands. The Dutch cede Negapatam (Nagappattinam), India to Britain.

May 22, 1784 Samuel Wesley (18) completes his *Missa de spiritu sancto*, composed to express the seriousness of his conversion to Catholicism. In September he will send a copy to its dedicatee, Pope Pius VI. The Pope will express his pleasure.

May 29, 1784 The Principality of Wied-Neuwied is created from the County of Wied under Prince Johann Friedrich Alexander.

May 30, 1784 Georg Joseph Vogler (34) performs before the Prussian court in the Garrisonkirche, Berlin.

June 2, 1784 *The Favorite Songs in the Opera Issipile* by Pasquale Anfossi is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

June 3, 1784 The United States Congress adjourns in Annapolis.

June 4, 1784 *Hail to the day, whose beams again*, an ode by John Stanley (72) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 10, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) brings Giovanni Paisiello (44) to hear one of his Academy Concerts. It is a great success.

June 12, 1784 *Le due gemelle*, a dramma giocoso by Pasquale Anfossi (57) to words of Tonioli, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

June 13, 1784 The Concerto for Piano and Orchestra no.17 K.453 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is performed for the first time, at the home of Gottfried Ignaz von Ployer, in Döbling. He is the Salzburg agent in Vienna and a relative of the pianist for whom Mozart wrote the concerto, Barbara Ployer. Attending at the composer's invitation is Giovanni Paisiello (44) on his way to Naples from Russia.

June 18, 1784 The final decision to separate New Brunswick from Nova Scotia is taken in London.

June 24, 1784 *L'épreuve villageoise*, an opéra bouffon by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (43) to words of Desforgues, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

June 26, 1784 King Carlos III of Spain orders his governor in Louisiana to prohibit US navigation on the Mississippi River.

June 27, 1784 Ludwig van Beethoven (13) is hired as second organist by the new Elector of Cologne. He is under the direction of first organist Christian Gottlob Neefe (36).

July 1, 1784 Wilhelm Friedemann Bach dies of a pulmonary disease in Berlin, aged 73 years, seven months and nine days.

July 4, 1784 Because of a revolution in Transylvania, Emperor Joseph II suspends the constitution of Hungary.

July 6, 1784 The *Journal de Paris* announces the printing of parts for Joseph Haydn's (52) keyboard concerto XVIII: 11.

July 7, 1784 Publication of the Piano Sonatas K.284, 333, and the Violin Sonata 454 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

July 10, 1784 *L'Olimpiade*, a dramma per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (34) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Eretenio, Vicenza.

July 14, 1784 Emperor Joseph II abrogates the constitution of Transylvania.

July 17, 1784 France cedes St. Bartholemew to Sweden.

July 22, 1784 Elector Karl Theodor of Bavaria and the Palatine outlaws secret societies.

July 30, 1784 Denis Diderot dies in Paris at the age of 71.

August 2, 1784 *La statue*, a comédie by Giuseppe Cambini (38) to words of Montalembert, is performed for the first time, at Hôtel de Montalembert, Paris.

August 3, 1784 Padre Giovanni Battista Martini dies in Bologna, aged 78 years, three months and ten days.

August 11, 1784 Around midnight. On the grounds of Versailles, Louis, prince de Rohan, cardinal bishop of Strasbourg meets a young woman he assumes to be Queen Marie Antoinette. It is in fact Nicole Leguay d'Oliva, a prostitute hired by his mistress Jeanne de Saint-Rémy de Valois, Madame de La Motte to impersonate the queen. This is the beginning of the famed "Queen's Necklace Affair."

August 13, 1784 The British Parliament passes the India Act. The East India Company is placed under a government-appointed Board of Control.

August 14, 1784 *The Redbreast*, a cantata by John Stanley (72) to words of McClellan, is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

August 16, 1784 The Colony of New Brunswick is proclaimed by its first governor, Thomas Carleton. His first act is to make St. Anne's the capital, renaming it Frederick's Town after the Duke of York.

August 17, 1784 Luigi Boccherini (41) renews his contract with Infante Don Luis of Spain, with an additional 12,000 reals.

August 18, 1784 Publication of the Two-Piano Concerto K.365 and the *Piano Variations* K.460 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

August 23, 1784 *Il re Teodoro in Venezia*, a dramma eroicomico by Giovanni Paisiello (44) to words of Casti, is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Burgtheater. The work, commissioned by

Emperor Joseph II, is very successful. In the audience is Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28), returning Paisiello's courtesy of June 13. The work, especially the libretto, strikes Mozart "like a bolt of lightning." (Kneppler, 110)

August 25, 1784 Publication of the Piano Sonatas K.330-332 and the Variations on "Les Hommes Pieusement" K.455 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

August 26, 1784 Great Britain separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia and makes it a separate colony.

Il trionfo dell'Arno, a cantata by Luigi Cherubini (23), is performed for the first time, in Volterra.

August 27, 1784 James Tytler makes the first balloon ascent in Great Britain, at Edinburgh.

August 28, 1784 Publication of three keyboard sonatas K.284, 333, 454 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

A Mass in E flat by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (48) to celebrate St. Augustine's Day, is performed for the first time, in Vienna. Owing to Emperor Joseph's decree of February 25, 1783, the orchestral accompaniment is replaced with organ.

August 31, 1784 The Frankfurt *Staats-Ristretto* announces the authentic edition by Bossler of three new piano sonatas by Joseph Haydn (52) XVI: 40-42.

September 1, 1784 John Wesley ordains two Presbyters for the American mission.

September 7, 1784 *Diane et Endymion*, an opera seria by Niccolò Piccinni (56) and J.F. Espic Chevalier de Lirou to words of Espic, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

September 12, 1784 A special celebration at Esterháza observes the completion of the palace.

September 15, 1784 The University of Ekaterinoslav is founded.

Vincenzo Lunardi makes the first balloon ascent in Britain. In honor of the event, Samuel Wesley (18) composes the piano piece *Lunardi's March*.

September 18, 1784 *Dardanus*, a tragédie by Antonio Sacchini (54) to words of Guillard after Le Clerc de La Bruère, is performed for the first time, at Versailles. It is not successful.

September 21, 1784 A second child is born to Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) in Vienna, named Karl Thomas.

September 22, 1784 Russian merchant Grigori Shelikhov leads 193 people in three ships to Kodiak Island where they create the first Russian settlement in Alaska.

October 9, 1784 Shots are fired between Dutch and Austrian ships in the River Scheldt.

October 10, 1784 *I due supposti conti, ossia Lo sposo senza moglie* by Domenico Cimarosa (34) to words of Anelli, is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

October 14, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score to his *Piano Sonata* K.457.

October 16, 1784 The Colony of New Brunswick is separated from Nova Scotia by the British government.

October 21, 1784 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (43) comédie mise en musique *Richard Coeur-de-Lion*, to words of Sedaine after La Curne de Sainte-Palaye, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris. Among the audience is a diplomat named Thomas Jefferson.

October 23, 1784 The first performance in the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais takes place in the Palais Royal. The stage will produce mostly pantomimes.

October 30, 1784 The Holy Roman Empire declares war on the Netherlands over disputed lands around the Scheldt and the incident of October 9.

November 1, 1784 The United States Congress convenes in Trenton, New Jersey.

November 17, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score to his *String Quartet* K.458.

November 18, 1784 The Netherlands resolves to form an army to battle the Empire over the Scheldt.

November 30, 1784 Richard Henry Lee replaces Thomas Mifflin as president of the Congress of the United States.

December 6, 1784 Antonio Salieri's (34) *dramma giocosa Il ricco d'un giorno* to words of da Ponte, is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna. It will receive only six performances.

December 11, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score of his Piano Concerto no.19 K.459 in Vienna.

December 13, 1784 Samuel Johnson dies in London at the age of 74.

December 14, 1784 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) is initiated as an Entered Apprentice at the Freemason Lodge "zur Wohlthätigkeit" in Vienna.

December 15, 1784 Publication of *Six String Quartets* B.307-312 by Ignaz Pleyel (27) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

December 22, 1784 Benjamin Franklin gives a lecture in Manchester wherein he postulates that the extremely cold winter last year was due to the eruption of the Laki Volcano in Iceland.

December 24, 1784 The United States Congress adjourns in Trenton, New Jersey.

December 26, 1784 *L'Idalide*, an opera seria by Luigi Cherubini (24) to words of Moretti, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Pergola, Florence.

Domenico Cimarosa's (35) *dramma per musica Artaserse* to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Regio, Turin.

December 29, 1784 Joseph Haydn (52) applies for admission to the Freemason lodge "Zur wahren Eintracht."

December 30, 1784 *Lucette*, an opéra-comique by Niccolò Piccinni (56) to words of G.M. Piccinni, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

January 1, 1785 The Russian Committee of Theaters terminates the contract of Giovanni Paisiello (44). His leave of absence ends today. The composer is presently in Italy.

John Walter begins publication of *The Daily Universal Register* in London. It will soon be known as *The Times*.

Delusive is the poet's dream, an ode by John Stanley (72) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time.

January 3, 1785 Baldassare Galuppi dies in Venice, aged 78 years, two months and 16 days. His mortal remains will be buried in the church of San Vitale.

January 7, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) achieves the second rank of Freemasonry: journeyman at the Lodge "Zur wahren Eintracht."

John Jeffries, an American, and Jean-Pierre Blanchard, a Frenchman, cross from Dover to Calais in a balloon, the first to do so. To stay aloft, they are forced to eject all ballast, including their clothes. The only thing they save is a packet of mail, making this the first international air mail delivery.

January 10, 1785 In an attack on the idea of pasticcio, an article in the London *Morning Post* advises a young composer at the King's Theater, Luigi Cherubini (24), to "collate less and compose more." The next opera he conducts will be his own *La finta principessa*.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score to his *String Quartet* K.464.

January 11, 1785 The United States Congress convenes in New York City.

January 12, 1785 *Antigono*, a *dramma per musica* by Giovanni Paisiello (44) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples, to celebrate the birthday of King Ferdinando IV. In the wake of this success, Paisiello will approach the King for a regular stipend.

January 13, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) achieves the rank of Master Mason at the Loge zur wahren Eintracht, Vienna.

January 14, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dates the score to his *String Quartet* K.465.

January 15, 1785 The six string quartets K.387, 421, 428, 458, 464 and 465 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (28) dedicated to Franz Joseph Haydn (52) are performed for the dedicatee in Mozart's Vienna home. Mozart finished K.465 just yesterday.

January 17, 1785 An article appearing in *The Gazeteer and New Daily Advertiser*, London, laments the fact that Joseph Haydn (52), the "Shakepeare of Music", is "doomed" to reside in Austria and suggests that the best thing for him would be to be kidnapped and brought to England.

January 25, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) leaves Salzburg to join his son in Vienna.

Panurge dans l'île des lanternes, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (43) to words of Morel de Chédeville after Parfaict, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

January 31, 1785 Emperor Joseph II writes to the President of the Government of Lower Austria forbidding a planned performance of *Le mariage de Figaro* in Vienna.

February 3, 1785 William Herschel's groundbreaking *On the Construction of the Heavens* is read to the Royal Society in London. He suggests that the Milky Way is made up of individual stars, describes how star clusters form and he uses statistics for the first time to justify his theories.

The premiere performance of Johann Rautenstrauch's translation of Beaumarchais' *Die Hochzeit des Figaro* scheduled for today in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna is cancelled. Emperor Joseph II has personally forbidden its production until objectionable sections are excised.

February 7, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) departs Munich with his pupil, Heinrich Marchand, heading for Vienna.

February 11, 1785 Joseph Haydn (52) is admitted to Freemasonry in a ceremony at Lodge "zur wahren Eintracht", Vienna. W.A. Mozart (29) does not attend as he is giving the first of his six subscription concerts. After today, Haydn never again attends a Freemason meeting. On the same day, Leopold Mozart (65) arrives in Vienna to visit his son and daughter-in-law.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) makes formal application to join the Tonkünstler-Societät in Vienna. It will come to nothing.

Piano Concerto no.20 K.466 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is performed for the first time, at the Vienna Casino, the composer at the keyboard. Leopold Mozart is in attendance.

February 12, 1785 At a party given by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) in honor of Franz Joseph Haydn (52), the latter informs Leopold Mozart (65) that "I tell you before God and as an honest man, that your son is the greatest composer I know, either personally or by reputation. He has taste and apart from that, the greatest knowledge of composition."

February 13, 1785 Piano Concerto no.18 K.456 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is performed for the first time, in Vienna, the composer at the keyboard, before Emperor Joseph II and Leopold Mozart (65).

February 17, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) dines at the Vienna home of Caecilia Weber, Constanze's mother, who he meets for the first time. Also present are Wolfgang (29) and Constanze and two others.

February 22, 1785 British Prime Minister William Pitt introduces the Irish Resolutions to the House of Commons in an attempt to liberalize trade between England and Ireland.

March 6, 1785 An article written by Beaumarchais in the *Journal de Paris*, in which he censures his noble and clerical critics in withering terms, is brought to the attention of King Louis XVI. The King orders the imprisonment of the playwright, but not in the Bastille. Beaumarchais is carried off to a facility for juvenile delinquents.

March 7, 1785 Joseph Black reads the first part of *Theory of the Earth; or an Investigation of the Laws observable in the Composition, Dissolution, and Restoration of Land upon the Globe* by his friend James Hutton to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Hutton postulates uniformitarianism, that is, the present surface of the earth is a result of long ages of uniform change, mostly under the sea, rather than catastrophic events.

Giovanni Paisiello (44) is informed that King Ferdinando IV of Naples has awarded him an annual stipend of 1,200 ducats for the rest of his life in return for one opera per year for Teatro San Carlo and other occasional music.

March 10, 1785 Thomas Jefferson is appointed Minister to France from the United States, replacing Benjamin Franklin.

Piano Concerto no.21 K.467 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna.

March 12, 1785 The General Chamber of Manufacturers announce its opposition to the entirety of Prime Minister William Pitt's Ireland policy.

March 13, 1785 *Davidde penitente* K.469, an oratorio by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) to words by da Ponte, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me, We Will Go Into The House Of Ye Lord, an anthem by William Billings (38), is performed for the first time, in First Church, Boston.

March 15, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) applies for a second time for acceptance into the Tonkünstler-Societät, Vienna.

March 28, 1785 Domenico Cimarosa (35) is promoted to the post of second organist at the Royal Chapel, Naples. He now receives a salary.

April 2, 1785 *La finta principessa*, an opera buffa by Luigi Cherubini (24) to words of Livigni, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London.

April 4, 1785 Edmund Cartwright receives a British patent for a power loom.

James Hutton reads the second part of his *Theory of the Earth; or an Investigation of the Laws observable in the Composition, Dissolution, and Restoration of Land upon the Globe* to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

April 5, 1785 *Hellsteigenter Tag*, a cantata by Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (49) to words of Petrack, is performed for the first time, in Melk.

April 6, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) is initiated into the Freemasons at the Lodge "Zur wahren Eintracht" in Vienna.

April 14, 1785 Violin Concerto in Bb by Samuel Wesley (19) is performed for the first time, in London, the composer as soloist.

April 15, 1785 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (70) sends the manuscript of *Clavier-Sonaten und Freye Fantasien nebst einigen Rondos fürs Fortepiano für Kenner und Liebhaber* to his publisher Breitkopf.

April 16, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) achieves the Journeyman Degree of Freemasonry at the Loge zur wahren Eintracht, Vienna. It is possible that the *Lied zur Gesellenreise "Die ihr einem neuen Grade"* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is premiered on this occasion.

April 22, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) becomes a Master Mason in Vienna.

April 24, 1785 Friedrich Franz I replaces Friedrich the Pious as Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (29) cantata *Die Maurerfreude* K.471 to words of Petran is performed for the first time, at Loge zur wahren Eintracht, Vienna.

April 25, 1785 Leopold (65), Wolfgang Amadeus (29) and Constanze Mozart go to Burkerstorf (Purkersdorf), twelve km from Vienna, for lunch. Wolfgang and Constanze return to Vienna while Leopold goes on to Salzburg. Father and son will never see each other again.

April 30, 1785 Sahin Ali Pasha replaces Halil Hamid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

May 12, 1785 A greatly revised bill embodying the Irish Resolutions passes the British Parliament. It is so compromised it will be rejected by the Irish Parliament.

May 15, 1785 Leopold Mozart (65) arrives in Salzburg.

May 20, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) dates the score to his *Fantasia* for piano K.475.

May 21, 1785 Three Sonatas for harpsichord or piano by Leopold Kozeluch (37) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

May 23, 1785 Benjamin Franklin writes from Passy, France about the success of the bifocal lenses he recently invented.

May 24, 1785 *Armide*, an opera by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (25) to words of Bock after Bertati, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

May 26, 1785 The six piano sonatas op.13 by Muzio Clementi (33) are registered at Stationers' Hall, London.

May 27, 1785 A Concerto for harpsichord or piano by William Crotch (9) is performed for the first time, in London.

May 30, 1785 *Ifigenia in Aulide*, an opera by Ignaz Pleyel (27) to words of Zeno, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples for the nameday of King Ferdinando IV.

June 1, 1785 Former revolutionary John Adams presents himself to King George III as the first ambassador from the United States of America to the Court of St. James. It goes well.

June 4, 1785 *Amid the thunder of war*, an ode by John Stanley (73) to words of Warton, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 6, 1785 Giovanni Carlo Pallavicini replaces Giovanni Battista Airolì as Doge of Genoa.

June 15, 1785 The first fatalities in aviation history are recorded when the balloon of Jean François Pilatre de Rozier and P.A. de Romain catches fire as they attempt to cross the English Channel.

July 6, 1785 Peter Friedrich Ludwig Duke of Holstein-Gottorp replaces Friedrich August Duke of Holstein-Gottorp as Prince-Bishop of Lübeck. Wilhelm replaces him as Duke of Oldenburg under the regency of Peter Friedrich Ludwig.

July 23, 1785 King Friedrich II of Prussia forms the North German League to oppose the plan of Emperor Joseph II to exchange Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands.

August 7, 1785 Infante Don Luis of Spain, employer of Luigi Boccherini (42), dies shortly after the death of Boccherini's wife. The two losses cause severe depression in the composer.

August 15, 1785 Just over a year after the original assignation, the Queen's Necklace Affair is brought into the open. Immediately before he is to say Assumption Day mass, Cardinal de Rohan is detained and brought before King Louis to be questioned by him personally. He is placed in the Bastille. The Cardinal purchased a diamond necklace worth 1,600,000 livres in the name of Queen Marie Antoinette. He has been duped by his mistress Jeanne de Saint-Rémy de Valois, Madame de La Motte who has been taking money from him in the name of the Queen.

August 24, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is informed that his petition of March 15 for acceptance into the Vienna Tonkünstler-Societät has been deferred until he can produce a baptismal certificate. He will never be accepted.

August 25, 1785 Emperor Joseph II extends his abolition of serfdom to Hungarian lands.

September 1, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) writes the dedication to the publication of his "Haydn" (53) string quartets (K.387, 421, 428, 458, 464, 465): "A father, having resolved to send his sons into the great world, finds it advisable to entrust them to the protection and guidance of a highly celebrated man, the more so since this man, by a stroke of luck, is his best friend.--Here, then, celebrated man and my dearest friend, are my six sons."

Andrew Law's (36) new singing school opens "opposite the brick Presbyterian church" in New York City.

September 10, 1785 A commercial treaty is signed between Prussia and the United States.

September 17, 1785 Publication of the six "Haydn" (53) quartets of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

September 28, 1785 Suddenly unemployed, Luigi Boccherini (42) petitions King Carlos III of Spain for a job.

October 6, 1785 Giovanni Paisiello's (45) cantata *Il ritorno di Perseo*, to words of Serio, is performed for the first time, at the Accademia degli Amici, Naples.

October 12, 1785 *La grotta di Trofonio*, an opera comica by Antonio Salieri (35) to words of Casti, is performed publicly for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna. It has been performed already at the Castle of Laxenburg.

Die Weinlese, a singspiel by Johann Schenk (31) to words of Wiest, is performed for the first time, in Theater in der Leopoldstadt, Vienna.

October 13, 1785 *Thémistocle*, a tragédie lyrique by François-André Danican-Philidor (59) to words of Morel de Chédeville, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

October 16, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) dates his *Piano Quartet* K.478.

A singspiel company, revived by Emperor Joseph II, gives its first performance, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

October 18, 1785 François-André Danican-Philidor's (59) opéra-comique *L'amitié au village* to words of Desforges (the pseudonym of Choudard) is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

October 26, 1785 At Esterháza Palace, Kapellmeister Joseph Haydn (53) receives a visit from General Francisco de Miranda, a Venezuelan revolutionary who is carrying letters for him. Haydn gives him a tour of the palace.

October 31, 1785 Friedrich II, Duke of Hesse-Kassel, dies and is succeeded by his son Wilhelm IX.

November 2, 1785 *Pénélope*, a tragédie lyrique by Niccolò Piccinni (57) to words of Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

November 8, 1785 The Treaty of Fontainebleau is signed. The Netherlands recognizes Emperor Joseph's sovereignty over part of the Scheldt River. Joseph gives up claims to Maastricht, renounces his right to free navigation of the Scheldt outside his lands, in return for 10 million guilders.

November 10, 1785 An alliance is signed between France and the Netherlands.

November 17, 1785 The *Masonic Funeral Music* K.477 for winds and strings by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) is performed, possibly for the first time, in memory of Duke Georg August zu Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Count Franz Esterházy von Galántha, in Vienna.

November 23, 1785 King Carlos III of Spain agrees to give Luigi Boccherini (42) the first cello position to open and to support him in the interim.

John Hancock replaces Richard Henry Lee as president of the Congress of the United States.

November 28, 1785 Two vocal ensembles by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) to words of Bertati are performed for the first time, as part of Francesco Bianchi's *La villanella rapita* in the Vienna Burgtheater: the quartet *Dite almeno in che mancai* K.479 and the terzetto *Mandina amabile* K.480.

December 9, 1785 Martinho de Melo e Castro replaces Aires de Sá e Melo as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

December 11, 1785 Fearing the power of the Masons, Emperor Joseph II reduces the number of Viennese lodges from eight to three. The lodge "Zur gegrönten Hoffnung", including member Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29), is merged with two others, "Zur Wohlthätigkeit" and "Zu den drei Feurern" to form the new lodge "Zur Neugekrönten Hoffnung."

December 16, 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) dates the score to his Piano Concerto no.22 K.482 and his *Violin Sonata* K.481 in Vienna.

December 20, 1785 Anton replaces Karl Friedrich as Count and Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, under regency.

December 24, 1785 Publication of *Two Symphonies* in D and B flat B.126-127 by Ignaz Pleyel (28) is announced in the *Berlinische Nachrichten*.

December 26, 1785 The Religious Freedom Act is passed in Virginia, ending religious tests.

January 1, 1786 *Dear to Jove, a genial isle*, an ode by John Stanley (73) to words of Warton, is performed for the first time.

January 4, 1786 Moses Mendelssohn dies in Berlin at the age of 56.

Oedipe à Colone, a tragédie lyrique by Antonio Sacchini (55) to words of Guillard after Sophocles, is performed for the first time, at Versailles.

January 10, 1786 *Funeral Music for A. Schulte* by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (71) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

January 13, 1786 *Ehre sey unserm Heiland!* for chorus and strings by Johannes Herbst (50) is performed for the first time.

January 14, 1786 Pursuant to the restructuring of freemasonry, the lodge “Zur Neugekrönten Hoffnung” is opened in Vienna. One of its members, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (29) has written two lieder for the occasion: *Zerfließet heut’, geliebte Brüder* K.483 and *Ihr unsre neuen Leiter* K.484, both to words of von Schloissnig.

January 20, 1786 *Olimpiade*, a dramma per musica by Giovanni Paisiello (45) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

January 21, 1786 Luigi Boccherini (42) is appointed chamber composer to Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (71) writes to Johann Joachim Eschenburg about Charles Burney’s Handel (†26) Commemoration, which Eschenburg sent to him. He disagrees with many assertions by Burney and finds Handel wanting in comparison to Johann Adolf Hasse (†2), Carl Heinrich Graun (†26), Reihard Keiser (†46) and his father, Johann Sebastian Bach (†36).

The Virginia legislature suggests a convention of the states to “consider how far a uniform system in their commercial relations may be necessary to their common interests and their permanent harmony.”

January 24, 1786 Johann Friedrich Reichardt (33) departs Berlin for Paris to produce *Tamerlan*, an opera which he will complete along the way.

La bergère de qualité, a comédie by Giuseppe Cambini (39) to words of Montalembert, is performed for the first time, at Hôtel de Montalembert, Paris.

January 25, 1786 Koca Yusuf Pasha replaces Sahin Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 30, 1786 Samuel Shaw is appointed as the first US diplomat posted to China, as Consul at Canton.

February 7, 1786 For a festival given by Emperor Joseph II in the Orangerie (a hothouse) of Schönbrunn Palace to honor Archduchess Marie-Christine, Governor-General of the Austrian Netherlands and Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, two new stage works are performed. *Der Schauspieldirektor* K.486, a singspiel by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) to words of Stephanie is premiered at one end of the room, followed by *Prima la musica e poi le parole*, a divertimento teatrale by Antonio Salieri (35) to words of Casti at the other.

February 11, 1786 *Der Schauspieldirektor* K.486, a singspiel by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) to words of Stephanie, is performed publicly for the first time, in the Kärntnertheater, Vienna.

February 13, 1786 At the height of a measles epidemic in northern Italy, Nicolò Paganini’s (3) sister dies. Nicolò himself is stricken with the disease, followed by catalepsy.

February 24, 1786 Lord Cornwallis is appointed Governor-General of India.

March 2, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) dates the score to his Piano Concerto no.23 K.488 in Vienna.

March 10, 1786 Franz Zalusky von Zahlheim is executed in Vienna for murdering his fiancée. The death penalty has been de facto proscribed since 1776 in Austria, but Emperor Joseph II, in contradiction to his “enlightened” rule, personally intervenes. He requires that Zahlheim’s body be publicly “broken on the wheel from the feet upward and then displayed on a gibbet.” (Braunbehrens, 273) The Emperor’s orders are carried out in front of 30,000 people.

March 11, 1786 Muzio Clementi’s (34) three duets for piano-four hands op.14 and three accompanied piano sonatas op.15 are entered at Stationer’s Hall, London.

March 13, 1786 The Scene and Rondo for tenor K.490 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) is performed for the first time, as part of a performance of *Idomeneo* in the Palace of Prince Karl Auersperg, Vienna.

March 15, 1786 *Amphitryon*, an opéra by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (45) to words of Sedaine after Molière, is performed for the first time, at Versailles.

March 20, 1786 Fiume becomes part of Hungary.

March 23, 1786 Johann Friedrich Reichardt (33) arrives in Paris.

March 24, 1786 The selectmen of the Town of Boston allow William Billings (39) to teach singing in a public building.

March 29, 1786 *La Chasse* for harpsichord or piano by Leopold Kozeluch (38) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 30, 1786 *Il Giulio Sabino*, an opera seria by Luigi Cherubini (25) to words after Giovanni, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London. It receives only one performance, and Cherubini will shortly leave for Paris.

April 1, 1786 Tomás Xavier Teles da Silva, marquês de Ponte Lima replaces Martinho de Melo e Castro as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

April 2, 1786 Publication of *Six String Quartets* B.319-324 by Ignaz Pleyel (28) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

Christoph Willibald Gluck (71) signs his will in Vienna leaving everything to his "beloved wife Maria Anna von Gluck, née Bergin."

April 3, 1786 Piano Concerto no.24 K.491 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) is performed for the first time, at a Vienna subscription concert, the composer at the keyboard. This is Mozart's last concert in the Burgtheater.

April 8, 1786 *Giobbe*, an oratorio by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (46) to words of Pintus, is performed for the first time, in Vienna, to benefit the Tonkünstler-Societät.

April 9, 1786 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (72) gives the last of his public (unofficial) concerts in Hamburg, including some movements from J.S. Bach (†35) and Handel (†26) as well as his own *Magnificat*, *Heilig* for double choir H778 and a symphony.

April 26, 1786 Publication of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (30) *Variations on "Lison dortmait"* by Nicolas Desède K.264 is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

April 28, 1786 Leopold Mozart (66) writes to his daughter Nannerl from Salzburg, "*Le nozze di Figaro* is being performed on the 28th for the first time. It will be surprising if it is a success, for I know that very powerful cabals have ranged themselves against your brother. Salieri (35) and all his supporters will again try to move heaven and earth to down his opera. Herr & Mme Duschek told me recently that it is on account of the very great reputation which your brother's exceptional talent and ability have won for him that so many people are plotting against him." (Anderson, 897)

May 1, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (30) opera buffa *Le nozze di Figaro* K.492 to words of da Ponte after Beaumarchais is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna, the composer directing from the keyboard. The audience is divided. Critics like the work but not the performance.

May 8, 1786 Owing to the popular response to *Le nozze di Figaro*, Emperor Joseph II orders that no ensemble numbers in any opera may be encored. The performances are simply going on too long.

May 13, 1786 The first of two concerts featuring the premiere of Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf's (46) *Twelve Symphonies on Ovid's Metamorphoses* takes place in Vienna.

May 19, 1786 John Stanley dies in London, aged 74 years, four months and two days.

May 20, 1786 The second of two concerts featuring the premiere of Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf's (46) *Twelve Symphonies on Ovid's Metamorphoses* takes place in Vienna.

L'inglese in Italia, a dramma giocoso by Pasquale Anfossi (59) to words of Badini, is performed for the first time, in King's Theatre, London. This is Anfossi's last production in England and receives only two performances.

May 31, 1786 Verdicts are returned by the Parlement of Paris in the Queen's Necklace Affair. Cardinal de Rohan, who has garnered considerable noble and popular support, is found innocent.

Madame de la Motte is found guilty and sentenced to branding and prison. 10,000 people gathered outside in support of the Cardinal noisily cheer the Parlement. It is a serious defeat for the royal family.

June 4, 1786 King Carlos III consents to the reopening of Teatro de los Caños del Peral in Madrid to put on Italian opera. The leaders of hospitals in Madrid hope to lease it to raise money for their institutions.

When freedom nurs'd the native fire, an ode by John Stanley (†0) to words of Warton, is performed for the first time, to honor the birthday of King George III.

June 6, 1786 Nathaniel Gorham replaces John Hancock as president of the Congress of the United States.

June 8, 1786 The *Independent Chronicle*, Boston reports as "just published" William Billings' (39) collection *The Suffolk Harmony*.

June 25, 1786 John Antes (46) marries Susannah Crabtree in Calverly, England.

June 26, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) dates the score to his Horn Concerto K.495 in Vienna.

June 30, 1786 Giovanni Paisiello's (46) favola boschereccia *Amore vendicato* to words of di Gennaro is performed for the first time, at the Accademia dei Cavalieri, Naples.

July 8, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) dates the score to his *Piano Trio* K.496.

July 10, 1786 *La Chasse* for keyboard op.16 by Muzio Clementi (34) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

July 11, 1786 *Der Apotheker und der Doktor*, a singspiel by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (46) to words of Stephanie, is performed for the first time, at the National Theater, Vienna. It is very successful, much more so than *Le nozze di Figaro* which premiered two months ago.

July 14, 1786 *Rosine, ou L'épouse abandonnée*, an opéra by François-Joseph Gossec (52) to words of Gersin, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

July 29, 1786 Ignaz Pleyel (29) announces in the *Pressburger Zeitung* that because of pirated incorrect editions he has become his own publisher. He will continue this practice, with great success, for the rest of his life.

August 1, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) dates the score to his *Piano Sonata* K.497.

August 5, 1786 Publication of several works by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*: *Variations on Le Bergère Célimène* K.359 and *Variations on "Hélas, j'ai perdu mon amant"* K.360, both for keyboard and violin, *Variations on "Dieu d'amour"* K.352 for keyboard and *Variations on a Theme of Paisiello* (46) K.398 for piano.

August 8, 1786 6:30 pm Michel-Gabriel Paccard and Jacques Balmat become the first to reach the summit of Mont Blanc (4,807 m). They raise a pole with a red scarf which can be seen from Chamonix.

August 9, 1786 *Athalie*, a tragedy by Georg Joseph Vogler (37) to words of Racine, is performed for the first time, in Stockholm.

The Trio for piano, clarinet and viola K.498 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) is performed for the first time, in Vienna, at the home of Professor Nikolaus von Jacquin.

August 11, 1786 The Rajah of Kedah cedes Penang to Great Britain.

August 15, 1786 *A Te Deum* by François-André Danican-Philidor (59) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

August 17, 1786 King Friedrich II "the Great" of Prussia, flutist and composer, dies at his Palace "Sans souci" in Potsdam. He is succeeded by his nephew, Friedrich Wilhelm II. All Prussian theaters are closed until October.

Because of the death of King Friedrich II of Prussia, Johann Friedrich Reichardt (33) is forced to return to Berlin from Paris before his opera *Tamerlan* can be produced. See October 16, 1800.

August 19, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) dates the score to his *String Quartet* K.499 in Vienna.

Publication of *Three String Quintets* B.271-273 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*.

August 29, 1786 Shay's Rebellion prevents court sessions in Springfield, Massachusetts.

September 7, 1786 A Duo for harpsichord or piano op.19 by Leopold Kozeluch (39) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

September 12, 1786 Charles, Earl Cornwallis arrives in Calcutta to take up his position as Governor-General of Bengal.

Publication of *Six String Quartets* B.313-318 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

September 13, 1786 Armed insurgents prevent the sitting of the Berkshire County Court in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. They demand constitutional changes including relief to debtors, a more equitable tax structure, an end to undo privilege embodied in the state senate and court reform.

September 14, 1786 A convention of five states in Annapolis calls for all states to send representatives to meet in Philadelphia in May 1787 to "render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

September 26, 1786 Approximately 1,100 insurgents prevent the sitting of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in Springfield. A potential conflict with the state militia is temporarily diffused.

October 3, 1786 Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf's (46) singspiel *Der Betrug durch Aberglauben oder die Schatzgräber* to words of Eberl is performed for the first time, at the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

October 6, 1786 Antonio Maria Gasparo Gioacchino Sacchini dies in his Paris apartment at 15 rue de Richelieu, aged 56 years, three months and 22 days. He was depressed since the Queen removed her support and patronage earlier this year and he stopped eating.

State militia raid a Shawnee camp on the Mad River (Logan County, Ohio), and kill ten people. Shawnee King Moluntha is hacked to death.

October 15, 1786 Johann Herbst (51) is ordained a presbyter in the Moravian Church by Bishop John de Watteville in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

October 16, 1786 *Trio Sonatas* for harpsichord or piano with violin ad. lib. op.18 by Leopold Kozeluch (39) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

October 18, 1786 Leopold Mozart's (66) blood is let in Salzburg. It is found to be unhealthy. More bloodletting is prescribed as well as changes in diet.

A third child is born to Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) in Vienna, Johann Thomas Leopold.

October 22, 1786 *Le faucon*, an opéra-comique by Dmitri Stepanovich Bortnyansky (35) to words of Laferrière after Boccaccio and Sedaine, is performed for the first time, at Gatchina Palace.

October 26, 1786 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (72) sends the manuscript of his *Clavier Sonaten und Freye Fantasien nebst einigen Rondos fürs Fortepiano für Kenner und Liebhaber...*(volume 6) to his publisher Breitkopf.

November 7, 1786 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (45) opéra-comique *Les méprises par ressemblance* to words of Patrat after Plautus is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

November 13, 1786 *Le comte d'Albert*, an opéra-comique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (45) to words of Sedaine after La Fontaine, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau.

Two Sonatas for harpsichord or piano with violin accompaniment op.10 by Leopold Kozeluch is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

November 17, 1786 The third child of Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30), Johann Thomas Leopold, is buried a month after he was born.

November 18, 1786 Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von Weber is born at Eutin, first of two children born to Franz Anton von Weber, kapellmeister to the Prince-Bishop of Lübeck, and Genovefa Brenner, a singer and actress, daughter of a cabinet maker. Franz Anton has eight children by a previous marriage. (The date could be November 19)

November 20, 1786 Bonn University is founded.

November 21, 1786 200 armed insurgents take possession of the courthouse in Worcester, Massachusetts, preventing business by the county court.

November 24, 1786 Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (47) petitions King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia for a post. He will not be successful.

November 25, 1786 Publication of *Two Symphonies* in C and B flat B.131-132 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*.

November 30, 1786 Peter Leopold Joseph of Habsburg-Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany (later Emperor Leopold II) abolishes the death penalty. This makes Tuscany the first European state to do so.

December 2, 1786 Antonio Salieri's (36) tragédie lyrique *Les Horaces* to words of Guillard after Corneille is performed for the first time, at Versailles. The work is liked by singers and players but is a complete disaster with the audience and critics.

December 5, 1786 Piano Concerto no.25 K.503 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) is performed, probably for the first time, in Vienna.

December 6, 1786 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) completes his *Symphony no.38 "Prague"* K.504 in Vienna. See January 19, 1787.

December 7, 1786 *Le trame deluse, ossia I raggiri scoperti*, a commedia per musica by Domenico Cimarosa (36) to words of Diodati, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Nuovo, Naples. It is a great success.

December 8, 1786 *Symphonie Concertante* B.111 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is performed for perhaps the first time, in Strasbourg.

December 14, 1786 *Die Weihnacht auf dem Lande*, a singspiel by Johann Schenk (33) to words of Wiest, is performed for the first time, in Theater in der Leopoldstadt, Vienna.

December 26, 1786 Armed insurgents prevent the sitting of county courts in Springfield, Massachusetts.

January 1, 1787 Emperor Joseph II orders a reorganization of the institutions of the Austrian Netherlands. It will cause a revolt.

January 3, 1787 The observatory of Lisbon is founded in Castelo São Jorge.

The *Wiener Zeitung* announces Artaria's printing of six allemandes IX: 9 by Joseph Haydn (54) and the *Twelve Minuets and Six Trios* B.203-214 by Ignaz Pleyel (29).

January 8, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus (30) and Constanze Mozart, along with their dog and a small entourage of family and friends, depart Vienna for Prague.

January 11, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus (30) and Constanze Mozart arrive in Prague and are given a royal reception by the artistic establishment.

At his home in Slough, England, William Herschel discovers two moons of Uranus, Titania and Oberon.

January 12, 1787 *Pirro*, a dramma per musica by Giovanni Paisiello (46) to words of de Gamerra is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

Castore e Polluce, a tragedia lirica by Georg Joseph Vogler (37) to his own words after Frugoni, is performed for the first time, at the Hoftheater, Munich.

January 13, 1787 *A tanto amore*, an aria for a production of Domenico Cimarosa's (37) *Giannina e Bernardone* by Luigi Cherubini (26) is performed for the first time, in London.

January 17, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) produces his *Le nozze di Figaro* in Prague to great success.

January 18, 1787 Empress Ekaterina II and a large entourage depart St. Petersburg to tour the newly won dominions in the south. They will not return until July 22.

January 19, 1787 Two days after a triumphant performance of *Le nozze di Figaro* in Prague, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (30) gives the first performance of his Symphony K.504 "Prague." Like the opera, it is very successful.

January 22, 1787 The *Columbian Herald* of Charleston, South Carolina, announces that a new singing school has recently been opened by Andrew Law (37). Law arrived in the city at the end of last year.

January 24, 1787 *Democrito coretto*, an opera giocosa by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (47) to words of Brunati after Regnard, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

January 25, 1787 1,200 armed insurgents led by Daniel Shays draw up to attack the Springfield Arsenal in Massachusetts, which is defended by 1,100 militia. Three rounds from the garrison (two of them over the attackers heads) kill four men and sends the rest into flight.

January 28, 1787 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (26) three piano sonatas C.27-29 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

January 31, 1787 Publication of *Three String Quartets* B.331-333 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

February 2, 1787 Insurgents under Daniel Shays are routed at Petersham, Massachusetts. Arthur St. Clair replaces Nathaniel Gorham as president of the Congress of the United States.

February 5, 1787 *Three Sonatas* for harpsichord or piano with violin ad.lib. op.17 by Leopold Kozeluch (39) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

February 7, 1787 *Three Sonatas* for harpsichord or piano op.20 by Leopold Kozeluch (39) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

February 10, 1787 Doves of insurgents begin surrendering at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

February 13, 1787 Three-year-old Georg Wilhelm replaces Philipp II as Count of Schaumburg, Count and Lord of Lippe under regency.

February 14, 1787 Armand Marc, comte de Montmorin Saint-Hérem replaces Charles Gravier, comte de Vergennes as Chief Minister of France.

February 18, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) and his wife depart Prague for Vienna.

February 21, 1787 The United States Congress resolves that a convention should be called "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union."

February 22, 1787 An Assembly of Notables convened by King Louis XVI to devise methods of saving the country from bankruptcy, meets for the first time; in the Salle des Menus Plaisirs, Versailles.

March 2, 1787 *Zalaor*, an opera by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (27) to words of de la Veaux, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

March 4, 1787 *Das tartarische Gesetz*, a Schauspiel mit Gesang by Georg Benda (64) to words of Gotter after Gozzi, is performed for the first time, in Mannheim. His last stage work, it is a failure and closes tonight.

March 7, 1787 Publication of Muzio Clementi's (35) *Capriccio* for keyboard op.17 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

March 14, 1787 *Andromeda e Perseo*, an opera seria by Michael Haydn (49) to words of Varesco, is performed for the first time, in Salzburg.

March 17, 1787 The Town of Boston appoints William Billings (40) as a "sealer of leather."

March 19, 1787 Karl II Gustav Reinhard Woldemar replaces Georg Karl I August Ludwig as Count of Neu-Leiningen.

March 20, 1787 This is the approximate date that Ludwig van Beethoven (16) departs Bonn to study with Mozart (31) in Vienna.

March 21, 1787 *Alcandro, lo confesso...Non sò d'onde viene* K.512, a recitative and aria for bass by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

Captain Hugh McGarry is found guilty of hacking Shawnee King Moluntha to death on October 6, 1786. He is sentenced to one-year suspension from rank.

March 28, 1787 The foreign slave trade is banned by the United States for three years. The ban will be continuously renewed until 1803.

March 30, 1787 Sophie Albertine von Schweden replaces Anna Amalie, Princess of Prussia as Princess-Abbess of Quedlinburg.

April 1, 1787 Ludwig van Beethoven (16) reaches Munich on his way from Bonn to Vienna.

April 4, 1787 The *Massachusetts Centinel* reports as "just published" William Billings' (40) *Anthem for Easter* and a *Hymn for Good Friday*.

April 6, 1787 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (27) three piano sonatas C.30-32 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

April 7, 1787 Ludwig van Beethoven (16) arrives in Vienna from Bonn. He is in the city for a two-week stay, during which he will receive instruction from Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31).

Publication of *Three String Quintets* B.274-276 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

April 8, 1787 French controller-general Charles Alexandre de Calonne is dismissed by King Louis XVI.

April 12, 1787 *Die Liebe im Narrenhause*, a komische Oper by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (47) to words of Stephanie, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

April 19, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) dates the score to his *String Quintet* K.515 in Vienna.

April 20, 1787 This is the approximate date that Ludwig van Beethoven (16) departs Vienna for Bonn.

April 23, 1787 Publication of Muzio Clementi's (35) *Two Symphonies* op.18 is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

April 24, 1787 The family of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) move into less expensive apartments in Landstrasse, Vienna.

Quintetto in A for organ, two violins, viola and bass, with horns in the last movement, by Samuel Wesley (21) is performed for the first time, at a Wesley family concert in London.

April 27, 1787 *Three Sonatas* for harpsichord or piano with violin and cello obbligato op.21 by Leopold Kozeluch (39) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

May 5, 1787 Giovanni Paisiello's (46) *Cantata fatta in occasione della translazione del sangue di San Gennaro*, to words of Marchese di Gatalone, is performed for the first time, in Naples.

May 9, 1787 The first shots are fired between Dutch Patriots and Orangists on the Vaartse Rijn between Vreeswijk and Jutphaas.

May 10, 1787 Warren Hastings is formally impeached by the British Parliament on charges of mismanaging his office of Governor of Bengal, brought by Edmund Burke.

May 13, 1787 Eleven ships bearing 750 convicts, commanded by Captain Arthur Phillip, RN, depart Portsmouth heading for Botany Bay, Australia. They are intended to found a colony there.

May 14, 1787 The Constitutional Convention opens in Philadelphia. However, since a quorum of delegates has yet to arrive, formal meetings are postponed until May 25.

May 16, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) dates the score to his *String Quintet* K.516 in Vienna.

May 18, 1787 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (27) Piano Concerto C.33 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

May 22, 1787 Twelve gentlemen gather in a printer's shop in London and organize themselves as the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. They will soon form a society with the same name. The *Grand Turk* returns to Salem, Massachusetts after a visit to the Far East. Its goods bring in huge profits and raises the interest of New England entrepreneurs in the "China trade."

May 25, 1787 Since the Assembly of Notables refuses to endorse a land tax and a stamp tax, claiming that only the Estates-General could enact that, Loménie de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse and head of the French Council of Finances, dissolves the council.

May 28, 1787 6 a.m. Johann Georg Leopold Mozart dies in Salzburg, aged 67 years, six months and 14 days. The cause of death is "congestion of the spleen" according to his doctor, and consumption according to an obituary. One modern diagnosis is myocardial infarction. Although he has been ill, the death is unexpected. The Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery records, "The father who died today was a man of much wit and intelligence and would have been capable of performing good service to the state even apart from music. He was the most correct violinist of his day, of which he twice-published *Violinschule* gives proof."

May 29, 1787 The mortal remains of Leopold Mozart are laid to rest in the churchyard of St. Sebastian in Salzburg.

May 30, 1787 The local government of the Austrian Netherlands suspends the reforms of January 1.

May 31, 1787 Tokugawa Ienari becomes Shogun in Japan.

A service in memory of Leopold Mozart is held in the church of St. Sebastian, Salzburg.

June 1, 1787 King George III of Great Britain issues a royal proclamation "to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness and immorality, in all persons, of whatsoever degree or quality, within this our realm." Games of any kind are forbidden on Sundays. The authorities are required to suppress public gaming and unlicensed places of entertainment. Publishers of licentious books will be prosecuted.

June 5, 1787 Publication of *Three String Quartets* B.337-339 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Morning Herald*, London.

June 6, 1787 Publication of *Three String Quartets* B.334-336 by Ignaz Pleyel (29) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

June 8, 1787 *Tarare*, an opéra by Antonio Salieri (36) to words of Beaumarchais, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is a definite success, partly owing to an intense lobbying and pamphlet campaign by Beaumarchais.

June 17, 1787 *Le pied de boeuf*, a divertissement by François-Joseph Gossec (53) to words of Gardel, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

July 19, 1787 Publication of *Three String Quartets* B.340-342 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Berlinische Nachrichten*.

June 27, 1787 In the summerhouse of his garden in Lausanne, Edward Gibbon reaches what he calls "the hour of my final deliverance." Between 11 p.m. and midnight he pens the last lines of his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* after almost 25 years of work.

June 28, 1787 Princess Wilhelmina, wife of Stadholder Willem V of the Netherlands, is captured by Patriots near Goejanverwellesluis.

July 2, 1787 Opposing the crown and defending the weak, the Parlement of Paris rejects a stamp tax. A land tax will also be rejected two weeks hence.

Andrew Law (38) arrives in Philadelphia, his travels to Charleston being largely a failure.

July 4, 1787 Raffaele De Ferrari Rodino replaces Giovanni Carlo Pallavicini as Doge of Genoa.

July 7, 1787 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of Joseph Haydn's (55) instrumental work *The Seven Last Words* XX: 1.

Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (27) three piano sonatas C.34-36 is announced in the *Mercure de France*, Paris.

July 13, 1787 The United States Congress adopts the Northwest Ordinance, setting down the conditions of government in the territory north of the Ohio River. As part of the ordinance, slavery is abolished in this territory.

July 16, 1787 Andrew Law (38) opens a new singing school in Philadelphia. It will fail, and law will return to Connecticut in mid-August.

July 21, 1787 Publication of the Piano Quartet K.493 of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

July 31, 1787 Johann Wolfgang von Goethe views a performance of *L'impresario in angustie* by Domenico Cimarosa (37) in Rome. He is so impressed that he takes a full score in manuscript back to Weimar with him where he will translate it into German and produce it.

August 6, 1787 King Louis XVI convenes a "lit de justice" at the Parlement of Paris to force his tax proposals. This is accomplished in spite of the fact that during the proceedings, the King's snoring drowns out the speaker.

August 7, 1787 Jean-Jacques d'Épréménil, leader of the Parlement, denounces the King's enforcement and the Parlement refuses to recognize them.

Publication of *Three Trios Concertants* B.401-403 for violin, viola and cello by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

August 9, 1787 Publication of Muzio Clementi's (35) *Musical Characteristics* op.19 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

August 10, 1787 The Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia, hoping to regain the Crimea. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) dates his Serenade K.525 *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*.

August 13, 1787 For the dedication of the new Moravian church in Lititz, Pennsylvania, Johannes Herbst (52) conducts his dedication anthem *Lobet den Herrn alle Seine Heerschaaren* A.333.

August 15, 1787 In an effort to head off growing anti-Royal sentiment in France, the Parlement of Paris is exiled to Troyes.

August 17, 1787 Swiss guards, on order of King Louis XVI, seal off the Palais de Justice.

August 18, 1787 400 workers gather to present a petition to Empress Ekaterina II at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg. They are working on an embankment of the Fontanka River and Ekaterina Canal, and charge harsh treatment by their employer. Seventeen are arrested and the rest disperse. Ekaterina requires the employer to raise wages and improve conditions. It is the only time in her 34-year reign that Ekaterina faces labor unrest.

La fille-garçon, an opéra comique by Joseph Boulogne, Chevalier de Saint-Georges (41) to words of Desmaillot, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

August 22, 1787 A steamboat with twelve mechanical oars is demonstrated on the Delaware River by inventor John Fitch to members of the Constitutional Convention.

September 1, 1787 Two Russian ships repel a Turkish fleet off Ochakov.

Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (27) three piano sonatas C.37-39 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

September 3, 1787 Weavers in Glasgow riot after their wages are cut. When mobs throw bricks at magistrates, troops open fire on them, killing six.

September 7, 1787 Publication of the *Nocturne (Serenade)* B.215 and a *Septet* for five strings and two horns B.251 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

September 8, 1787 Giovanni Paisiello's (47) componimento drammatico *Giunone Lucina*, to words of Sernicola, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

Andrew Law (38) is ordained by a Council of Congregational ministers in Hartford. He plans to move south.

September 13, 1787 20,000 Prussian troops cross into the Netherlands to support Stadholder Willem V and his wife, Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia.

September 17, 1787 The Constitution of the United States of America is adopted by representatives of twelve states gathered in Philadelphia.

September 18, 1787 The Dutch patriot stronghold of Dordrecht surrenders to Prussian troops. *La belle esclave, ou Valcour et Zéïla*, an opéra-comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (61) to words of Dumaniant, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris. It is very successful.

September 20, 1787 With the defeat of the Patriots, Willem V is restored as Stadtholder at The Hague.

September 24, 1787 The Parlement of Paris is recalled to the capital from Troyes.

October 1, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) departs Vienna for Prague to produce *Don Giovanni*. The opera is still not finished.

Publication of Muzio Clementi's (35) Keyboard Sonata op.20 is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

October 4, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) and his wife arrive in Prague to produce *Don Giovanni*.

October 7, 1787 Antonio Salieri (37) writes angrily to Lorenzo da Ponte requesting that he return immediately to Vienna and complete the libretto of *Axur, Re d'Omus*. Da Ponte is in Prague for the upcoming opening of *Don Giovanni*. Da Ponte will comply and miss the premiere of *Don Giovanni*. See October 29, 1787 and January 8, 1788.

October 8, 1787 Thomas Clarkson gives a speech denouncing slavery in the Manchester Cathedral. This is seen as an inspiration to abolitionists in Britain and also the beginnings of the awakening of the middle class.

Lorenzo da Ponte arrives in Prague for the premiere of *Don Giovanni*.

October 10, 1787 Amsterdam, the last Patriot stronghold, surrenders to invading Prussian troops.

October 12, 1787 *Im Finstern ist nicht gut tappen*, a singspiel by Johann Schenk (33) to words of Hiesberger, is performed for the first time, at the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

October 15, 1787 Because of the need for funds for the upcoming war against Turkey, Emperor Joseph II sacks the Singspiel players of the Nationaltheater effective at the end of this season.

October 22, 1787 *Le fils-rival ou La modèrne Stratonice*, an opéra-comique by Dmitri Stepanovich Bortnyansky (36) to words of Lafermière, is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 27, 1787 The first of the Federalist Papers appears the *Independent Journal* in New York in support of the new constitution. They will all appear in New York newspapers over the next ten months.

October 28, 1787 William Wilberforce writes in his diary, "God Almighty has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the Slave Trade and the Reformation of Manners', (the reform of the morals of Britain)." He will succeed in the first.

October 29, 1787 Giovanni Paisiello (47) is appointed maestro della real camera for the Neapolitan court.

Il dissoluto punito, ossia Il Don Giovanni, an opera buffa by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) to words of da Ponte, is performed for the first time, in the National Theater, Prague. It is an enormous success. Among the audience in Giacomo Casanova. Mozart wrote the overture last night and the orchestra plays it at sight.

November 13, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) and his wife depart Prague for Vienna.

November 14, 1787 4 p.m. While on a drive with his wife in Vienna, Christoph Willibald Gluck (73) suffers a fourth stroke.

November 15, 1787 Christoph Willibald Gluck dies at his home in Vienna after suffering his fourth stroke, aged 73 years, four months and 13 days. Among those attending is Antonio Salieri (37).

November 17, 1787 A setting of *De profundis* by Christoph Willibald Gluck is performed for the first time, at the composer's funeral in Vienna. It is conducted by Antonio Salieri (37) to whom Gluck gave the score shortly before his death. Gluck's earthly remains are laid to rest in the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf.

November 19, 1787 A meeting of the Parlement, wherein it is expected that they will accede to King Louis' financial plans, is stunned when the King appears, closes debate and demands that he be obeyed. In the silence that follows, the King's cousin, Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, publicly states his belief that the edict is illegal. The King storms out. Philippe will be arrested and exiled to his estates.

November 21, 1787 *Two Grand Sonatas* for harpsichord or piano with violin ad.lib. B.571-572 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

November 29, 1787 King Louis XIV of France promulgates the Edict of Versailles, granting some rights to Protestants.

December 3, 1787 Domenico Cimarosa (37) arrives in St. Petersburg to become Maestro di Cappella to the court of Ekaterina the Great. On the way from Italy, Cimarosa and his wife visited Livorno as guest of Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, Parma, visiting Duchess Maria Amalia and three weeks in Vienna, during which he was presented to Emperor Joseph II.

December 7, 1787 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) is appointed Imperial and Royal Chamber Composer to replace Christoph Willibald Gluck (†0).

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) and his wife arrive back in Vienna from Prague.

The legislature of Delaware votes unanimously to adopt the Constitution of the United States, the first state to do so.

December 12, 1787 The legislature of Pennsylvania votes 43-23 to adopt the Constitution of the United States, the second state to do so.

December 17, 1787 Protesters, unhappy with the reforms of Joseph II, battle troops in Brabant with rocks and potatoes. Six demonstrators are killed.

December 18, 1787 The legislature of New Jersey votes unanimously to adopt the Constitution of the United States, the third state to do so.

December 19, 1787 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces publication of Joseph Haydn's (55) String Quartets op.50, as well as the publication of the Sonata for piano-four hands K.497 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31).

December 26, 1787 *Le prisonnier anglais*, an opéra-comique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (46) to words of Desfontaines (pseudonym of Fouques) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne.

December 27, 1787 A fourth child is born to Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) in Vienna, named Theresia.

December 28, 1787 *Einige Hexenscenen aus Schackespears Macbeth*, some incidental music by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (35), is performed for the first time, in the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

January 1, 1788 An Imperial edict requires all Austrian Jews to take on German surnames.

The name of *The Daily Universal Register* is changed to *The Times or The Daily Universal Register* by its founder John Walter.

Fedra, a drama per musica by Giovanni Paisiello (47) to words of Salvioni after Frugoni, is performed for the first time, at Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

January 2, 1788 The legislature of Georgia ratifies the Constitution of the United States by unanimous vote, the fourth state do so.

January 3, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (31) dates the score to his *Piano Sonata* K.533 in Vienna.

January 8, 1788 *Axur, Re d'Ormus*, an opera tragicomico by Antonio Salieri (37) to words of da Ponte after Beaumarchais, is performed for the first time, at the Burgtheater, Vienna. The production is to

celebrate the marriage of Archduke Franz, nephew of the Emperor, to Princess Elizabeth Wilhelmine of Württemberg. It is a great success.

January 9, 1788 The *Hamburgischer unpartheyischer Correspondent* publishes a review of Johann Nikolaus Forkel's *Allgemeine Geschichte dere Music* by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (74).

The legislature of Connecticut ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 128-40 vote, the fifth state to do so.

January 11, 1788 *Andromeda*, an opera seria by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (35) to words of de' Filistri da Caramondani, is performed for the first time, in the newly renovated Königliches Theater, Berlin before King Friedrich Wilhelm II.

January 12, 1788 *Ifigenia in Aulide*, an opera seria by Luigi Cherubini (27) to words of Moretti, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Regio, Turin.

January 18, 1788 The first of Captain Arthur Phillip's ships reach Australia, at Botany Bay. They carry convicts to found a colony.

January 21, 1788 Publication of *Six String Quartets* B.346-351 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*. Publication of Pleyel's *Six String Trios* B.404-409 and *Six Keyboard Trios* B.431-436 is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

January 22, 1788 Ignaz Pleyel (30) marries Franziska Gabrielle Ignatia Lefebvre, daughter of the tapissier Stephen Laurence Lefebvre.

Cyrus Griffin replaces Arthur St. Clair as president of the Congress of the United States.

January 24, 1788 *Gustav Adolph och Ebba Brahe*, a lyric drama by Georg Joseph Vogler (38) to words of Kellgren after Gustavus III, is performed for the first time, in the Royal Opera, Stockholm.

January 26, 1788 Penal settlements are established by the British at Sydney Cove, Australia, the first European establishment on the continent.

January 28, 1788 British Governor Philip lands at Sydney Cove, Australia.

February 4, 1788 *Six Duos* for violin and cello B.501-506 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

February 6, 1788 The Kärntnertortheater, Vienna is closed due in part to the dissolution of the German Opera Company.

The legislature of Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 187-168 vote, the sixth state to do so.

February 7, 1788 A local government is established in New South Wales.

February 9, 1788 Emperor Joseph II of Austria, desirous of Moldavia, Wallachia, Serbia and Bosnia comes to the side of Russia and declares war on the Ottoman Empire.

Publication of a *Sonata* for piano or harpsichord with violin accompaniment B.573 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

February 12, 1788 Emperor Joseph II orders that Hofkapellmeister Giuseppe Bonno be retired at full pay. He further orders that the position be filled by Antonio Salieri (37). The Hofkapelle is put under the jurisdiction of theater director Count Franz Xaver Orsini-Rosenberg.

February 13, 1788 The trial of Warren Hastings begins in the House of Lords on twenty counts of "High Crimes and Misdemeanours," from his time as Governor-General of India from 1773 to 1784. It will last seven years.

February 17, 1788 As it is bringing convicts from Port Jackson, Australia to Norfolk Island to found a colony there, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball and the crew of HMS *Supply* make the first sighting of Lord Howe Island by Europeans.

February 24, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his Piano Concerto no.26 K.537 in Vienna.

February 29, 1788 Emperor Joseph II departs Vienna to lead his troops against Turkey.

March 1, 1788 *Le tuteur avare*, an opéra bouffon by Giuseppe Cambini (42) to words of Gabiot de Salins, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

March 6, 1788 *La felicità inaspettata*, an azione teatrale by Domenico Cimarosa (38) to words of Moretti, is performed for the first time at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg in the presence of Empress Ekaterina II. The empress “wouldn’t give you 10 sous” for it, and generally disapproves of the music of her new maestro di cappella.

March 7, 1788 A month after Emperor Joseph II declared war, the German war song *Ich möchte wohl der Kaiser sein* K.539 for bass and orchestra by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) to words of Gleim is performed for the first time, in the Leopoldstädtertheater.

March 19, 1788 Publication of *Three String Quartets* B.343-345 and the *Six Duos* for two violins or two flutes B.507-512 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

March 20, 1788 King Louis XVI of France receives Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee as representatives of the United States of America.

March 21, 1788 Over three-quarters of the buildings in the city of Nouveau Orléans are destroyed by fire.

March 24, 1788 Citizens of Rhode Island vote 2,708-237 to reject the new constitution.

March 25, 1788 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek’s (28) keyboard sonata C.40 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

April 2, 1788 Publication of three string quintets K.406, 515, 516 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.
The publication of the Federalist papers by New York newspapers is completed.

April 11, 1788 The Parlement of Paris tells King Louis XVI that “the will of the King alone is not enough (to make) law.”
The Times of London reports the death of Russian Empress Ekaterina II. They are in error.

April 15, 1788 An alliance is reached between Great Britain and the Netherlands.

April 20, 1788 A Concerto for violin in D B.103 by Ignaz Pleyel (30) is entered at Stationers’ Hall, London.

April 24, 1788 Tekle Giyorgis I Yohannes replaces Iyasu III Azequ as Emperor of Ethiopia.

April 26, 1788 *La croisée*, a comédie by Giuseppe Cambini (42), is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

April 28, 1788 The legislature of Maryland ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 63-11 vote, the seventh state to do so.

April 29, 1788 The Parlement of Paris refuses to sanction any further revenue collection.
Arvoire et Evelina, a tragédie lyrique by Antonio Sacchini (†1) to words of Guillard after Mason, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. Left unfinished at the composer’s death, the work is completed by the Opéra orchestra conductor, Jean-Baptiste Rey.

May 3, 1788 The Parlement of Paris states that no future taxation may take place without the Estates-General and that arbitrary arrests are illegal.

May 4, 1788 As part of a program by Empress Ekaterina II to recruit able foreign naval commanders, American John Paul Jones arrives in St. Petersburg with the rank of Rear Admiral.

May 6, 1788 The two leading opponents of King Louis XVI, Eprémesnil and Guislard, are arrested.

May 7, 1788 Through the efforts of Emperor Joseph II, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s (32) *Don Giovanni* is performed in Vienna. At a party following the opera, attended by most of the musical connoisseurs of the city, the work is praised at first, but soon an argument ensues over its shortcomings. When asked for his opinion, Joseph Haydn (56) responds, “I cannot settle the argument. But one thing I know--and that is that Mozart is the greatest composer the world now has.” Mozart is not present.

May 8, 1788 King Louis XVI enforces the royal tax edicts in a lit de justice, backed by royal troops. The Parlement of Paris is thereupon sent "on vacation." The judicial system is rearranged with much power removed from the Parlements.

May 18, 1788 The name of *The Times or The Daily Universal Register* is changed to *The Times* by its founder John Walter.

May 23, 1788 The legislature of South Carolina ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 149-73 vote, the eighth state to do so.

May 26, 1788 Maximilian Procop Count of Törring-Jettenbach replaces Ludwig Joseph von Welden as Prince-Bishop of Freising and Anton Ignaz Joseph, Count Fugger-Glött as Prince-Bishop of Regensburg.

May 28, 1788 The Federalist Papers, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, appear in book form for the first time.

May 30, 1788 The Marybone Cricket Club in London adopts the first codified rules of cricket.

June 2, 1788 The aria *Un bacio di mano* K.541 for bass by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) to words possibly by da Ponte is performed for the first time, in Anfossi's (61) *Le gelosie fortunate* at the Burgtheater, Vienna.

June 3, 1788 Muzio Clementi's (36) keyboard sonata op.24/1 is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

June 7, 1788 The Lieutenant-Général of the Dauphiné, backed by two regiments, serves the Grenoble Parlement with orders to disperse. Citizens take to the streets to prevent the magistrates from leaving. As the regiments are called out to face them with orders not to fire, they are attacked by citizens throwing roof tiles from above. One regiment opens fire, killing and wounding several citizens. With no stomach for repression, the troops are removed. Citizens begin pillaging government buildings and hoisting magistrates on their shoulders. The day is forever known as The Day of the Tiles.

June 9, 1788 English explorer Joseph Banks founds the Africa Association to promote interest in trade and exploration of the interior of Africa.

June 13, 1788 *Tamira*, a melodrama by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (28) to words of Huber, is performed for the first time.

Daniel Shays is pardoned from a death sentence.

June 14, 1788 A group organized in Grenoble representing the three estates appeals directly to King Louis XVI. They request the restoration of the Parlement and suspension of the new reforms, the calling of the Estates of the Dauphiné with "free elections" to choose members to that body. They also request that the numbers of the Third Estate be equal to the other two combined.

June 15, 1788 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (28) three piano sonatas C.41-43 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

June 17, 1788 After nine years in Europe in the service of his country, John Adams returns home to Boston. While away he negotiated loans from the Dutch, negotiated and signed the 1783 Treaty of Paris ensuring the independence of the United States, and served as the first ambassador to Great Britain. He traveled over 45,000 km in this service, more than any important American of his day.

June 18, 1788 Russian naval forces defeat the Turks in the Bug-Dnieper estuary.

June 19, 1788 In Pau, in the Pyrenees, an angry mob breaks into the Palais de Justice demanding that the Parlement be reinstated.

June 20, 1788 *Colas et Colette*, an opéra bouffon by Giuseppe Cambini (42), is performed for the first time, in Théâtre du Comte du Beaujolais, Paris.

June 21, 1788 In spite of a new French military commander, a second assembly at the Château de Vizille near Grenoble, made up of 276 third estate, 50 clergy and 165 nobility, elects Comte de Morgues as president, Jean-Joseph Mounier, secretary.

The legislature of New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 57-46 vote, the ninth state to do so. The ratification of two-thirds of the 13 states having been achieved, the Constitution goes into effect.

June 22, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Piano Trio* K.542 in Vienna.

June 25, 1788 An advertisement appears in the *Weiner Zeitung* announcing that the publication of three string quintets (K.406, 515, 516) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) will be postponed from July 1, 1788 to January 1, 1789. The sale of subscriptions has been poor.

The legislature of Virginia ratifies the Constitution of the United States by an 89-79 vote, the tenth state to do so.

June 26, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Symphony no.39* K.543, *Piano Sonata* K.545, and his *String Quartet* K.499 in Vienna.

Le rival confident, a comédie mise en musique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (47) to words of Forgeot, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

June 27, 1788 King Gustaf III of Sweden stages an "attack" by Russia on the border outpost of Puumala in order to create support for a war which the king hopes will silence his domestic opposition.

June 28, 1788 Russian naval forces defeat the Turks in the Bug-Dnieper estuary for a second time.

June 29, 1788 The fourth child of Constanze and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32), Theresia, dies in Vienna at the age of six months.

July 1, 1788 Empress Ekaterina II of Russia receives the demand by King Gustaf III of Sweden that the Russian ambassador be removed.

July 2, 1788 *Die Ährenleserin*, a singspiel by Michael Haydn (50) to words of Weisse, is performed for the first time.

July 3, 1788 Swedish forces bombard Nyslott, a Russian border fort.

July 5, 1788 Loménie de Brienne, head of the French Council of Finances, publishes a decree of the council asking all Frenchmen for information on how to convene and manage the Estates-General. It has not been done since 1614.

July 10, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Violin Sonata* K.547 in Vienna. *Atene edificata*, a cantata by Domenico Cimarosa (38) to words of Moretti for four solo voices and chorus, is performed for the first time, at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

July 11, 1788 Russia declares war on Sweden.

July 13, 1788 The Russian declaration of war on Sweden is made public.

A furious hailstorm destroys crops across France. Food prices will skyrocket. It does not improve the mood of the people towards their government.

July 14, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Piano Trio* K.548 in Vienna.

July 17, 1788 In the Battle of Hogland, Swedish and Russian naval forces battle to a draw in the approaches to St. Petersburg.

An official document dated today dismisses Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (48) as *Amtshauptmann* of Freiwaldau (Jeseník), but other sources say he will continue to serve until 1795.

July 18, 1788 Russian naval forces defeat the Swedes off the Island of Hogland.

July 25, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Symphony no.40* K.550 in Vienna.

July 26, 1788 Another inconclusive naval engagement takes place between Russian and Swedish ships off Öland.

The legislature of New York ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 30-27 vote, the eleventh state to do so.

July 29, 1788 Emperor Joseph II announces his decision to dissolve his opera buffa company.

August 1, 1788 Mohammad Bidarbakht ebn Ahmad Shah replaces Jalal ad-Din Abu'l Mozaffar Mohammad Shah Alam II Padshah as Emperor of India.

August 2, 1788 King Louis XVI agrees to assemble the Estates of Dauphiné at Romans.

Thomas Gainsborough dies in London at the age of 61.

August 7, 1788 Turkeish forces invades the Banat.

August 8, 1788 Loménie de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, head of the Council of Finances, announces that the Estates-General will convene on May 1, 1789.

August 10, 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) dates the score to his *Symphony no.41 "Jupiter"* K.551 in Vienna.

August 13, 1788 Prussia adheres to the Great Britain-Netherlands alliance forming the Triple Alliance for peace in Europe.

August 16, 1788 The Caisse d'Escompte is run by bondholders and closes for fear of violence. The run will last three days.

August 22, 1788 A British settlement is established in Sierra Leone as a home for freed slaves. It is called Freetown.

August 24, 1788 King Louis XVI recalls Jacques Necker as Minister of Finance.

August 25, 1788 Etienne Charles de Loménie de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, resigns as head of the French Council of Finances. 10,000 people fill the Palais Royal cheering and exploding firecrackers. Riots will go on for days.

August 27, 1788 The trial of William (Deacon) Brodie begins in Edinburgh. He is a well-known cabinet maker and locksmith who made impressions of keys of his wealthy clients and used them to steal, maintaining a sumptuous clandestine lifestyle.

September 8, 1788 Muzio Clementi's (36) three piano trios op.21 are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

September 10, 1788 *Il talismano*, a dramma giocoso by Antonio Salieri (38) (Act I) and G. Rust (Acts II&III) to words of Goldoni and da Ponte, is performed completely for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. It is a great success. See August 21, 1779.

September 12, 1788 Publication of the *String Quartet* B.352 by Ignaz Pleyel (31) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

September 13, 1788 New York City is declared the capital of the United States and seat of Congress.

September 17, 1788 An Austrian army of about 100,000, sent against the Turks and led by Emperor Joseph II personally, begins battling itself at Karansebes (Caransebes, Romania). Mass confusion, abetted by darkness, a considerable amount of schnapps and an army made up of several different linguistic groups, results in approximately 10,000 killed or wounded. The survivors flee in panic to the north, afraid the Turks are attacking. The Turkish army does not actually arrive for two days.

September 22, 1788 Publication of *Three String Quintets* B.280-282 by Ignaz Pleyel (31) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

September 23, 1788 The Parlement of Paris is reinstated by King Louis, to general celebration.

September 24, 1788 A combined Danish-Norwegian force invades Sweden in support of Russia, moving towards Bohuslän.

September 25, 1788 The Parlement of Paris announces that the Estates-General will be convened in the proportion of 1614, against popular demands.

September 27, 1788 Publication of the Trio for piano, clarinet and viola K.498 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

September 29, 1788 The combined Danish-Norwegian invasion force defeats the Swedes at Kvistumbro near Göteborg.

October 1, 1788 William (Deacon) Brodie is hanged in Edinburgh, together with his accomplice, George Smith.

October 7, 1788 Hay de Bonteville, Bishop of Grenoble, who professed support for the Grenoblois but secretly connived with the government, goes into his study, burns his papers, loads his gun, puts the barrel in his mouth and blows his brains out.

October 16, 1788 Jalal ad-Din Abu'l Mozaffar Mohammad Shah Alam II Padshah replaces Mohammad Bidarbakht ebn Ahmad Shah as Emperor of India.

October 18, 1788 Giuseppe Cambini's (42) opera bouffon *Le bon père* to words of Le Pitre is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

October 27, 1788 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (28) *Petits airs comus, variés pour le clavecin ou forte piano C.44-49* is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

November 1, 1788 Muzio Clementi's (36) three piano trios op.22 are entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

The United States Continental Congress adjourns for the last time.

November 5, 1788 King George III of Great Britain suffers his first reported bout of madness. He physically attacks the Prince of Wales and attempts to push his head into a wall. The King is restrained and placed in a straight jacket and later other restraints are devised. By next April he will be well enough to resume his duties.

November 6, 1788 In the Treaty of Uddevalla, Denmark agrees to evacuate all territory it has won from Sweden since September 24.

November 12, 1788 Publication of the Piano Trio K.502 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (32) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

Le mari comme il les faudrait tous, ou La nouvelle école des maris, an opéra-comique by François-André Danican-Philidor (62) to words of de Senne, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

November 18, 1788 Adalbert III von Herstal replaces Heinrich VIII von Bibra as Prince-Bishop of Fulda.

November 25, 1788 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (74) writes his last extant letter, to Johann Jacob Heinrich Westphal. He mentions that he has been sick for almost two months but that things are getting better.

November 28, 1788 Friedrich Wilhelm replaces Karl Christian as Prince of Nassau-Weilburg.

December 1, 1788 Spain allows for limited use of the Mississippi by US citizens.

December 2, 1788 *Démophon*, a tragédie lyrique by Luigi Cherubini (28) to words of Marmontel after Metastasio, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is not successful.

December 5, 1788 Emperor Joseph II returns to Vienna from the war against Turkey.

December 13, 1788 King Carlos III of Spain dies in Madrid and is succeeded by his son, Carlos IV.

December 14, 1788 10 p.m. Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach dies of a "chest ailment" in Hamburg, aged 74 years, nine months and six days.

December 15, 1788 Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão replaces Tomás Xavier Teles da Silva, marquês de Ponte Lima as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

December 17, 1788 After a long siege, Russian forces capture Ochakov near the mouth of the Bug from Turkey. Russian troops thereupon engage in a massacre of the inhabitants of the town. Samuel Wesley (22) becomes a freemason.

December 19, 1788 The earthly remains of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach are laid to rest in the vault of St. Michael's Church, Hamburg.

December 27, 1788 The French government decrees that the Third Estate will have double representation in the Estates-General but does not order votes by head, causing general confusion.

January 6, 1789 Franz Egon von Fürstenberg replaces Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron von Westfalen as Prince-Bishop of Hildesheim and Prince-Bishop of Paderborn.

January 14, 1789 *Six Duets* B.513-518 for two violins by Ignaz Pleyel (31) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

January 17, 1789 *Elementary Treatise on Chemistry presented in a New Order according to Modern Discoveries* by Antoine Lavoisier is published in Paris. In it he presents his discoveries on the conservation of mass.

January 21, 1789 The first American novel, *The Power of Sympathy, or the Triumph of Nature*, by William Hill Brown, is published in Boston.

January 24, 1789 King Louis XVI directs that the election to the Estates-General will be direct except for the third estate which will be indirect. Even so, with all tax-paying residents 25 or over enfranchised, it is the largest electorate yet seen.

January 26, 1789 *Protesilao*, an opera seria by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (36) to words of Sertor, is performed for the first time, in the Königlich Theater, Berlin.

The Théâtre de Monsieur begins operatic performances in the Salle des Machines of the Tuileries Palace, Paris. It is founded by Comte Louis de Provence, brother of the king, who wants his own company equal to the royal theaters. It will expire April 12, 1801.

February 3, 1789 The Society of the Friends of the Blacks is set up by several prominent French gentlemen as an anti-slavery society in Paris.

February 5, 1789 *Catone in Utica*, a *dramma per musica* by Giovanni Paisiello (48) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

February 7, 1789 Publication of two *String Quintets* B.278-279 by Ignaz Pleyel (31) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

February 10, 1789 A new tax law is introduced in Habsburg lands, the first based on equality of citizens rather than the feudal system.

February 11, 1789 A *Requiem* in c minor by Giovanni Paisiello (48) is performed for the first time, in Naples.

Il pastor fido, a *dramma tragicomico* by Antonio Salieri (38) to words of da Ponte after Guarini, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. It will receive only three performances, be substantially revised by the composer, and presented again in October.

February 18, 1789 Paolo Renier, Doge of Venice, dies. The fact is kept secret until March 2 so as not to disturb Carnival.

March 2, 1789 *Raoul Barbe-bleue*, a *comédie mise en musique* by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (48) to words of Sedaine after Perrault, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

The Congress of the United States (Continental Congress), under president Cyrus Griffin, adjourns for the last time, in New York City.

March 4, 1789 The First Congress is called at Federal Hill, New York City. A quorum is absent.

March 6, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (33) arrangement of *Messiah* by George Frideric Handel (†29) is premiered at Count Johann Baptist Esterházy's residence in Vienna, conducted by the arranger.

March 9, 1789 Luigi Manin becomes Doge of Venice.

March 10, 1789 Thousands of French peasants enter restricted forests, killing rabbits and game birds, a blatant breaking of the game laws, as a form of protest.

Johann Nepomuk Hummel (10) performs a Mozart (33) piano concerto (perhaps K.503), his *Variations on "Lison dort"* K.264 and a set of original variations at a concert in Dresden. Mozart is in attendance.

March 14, 1789 The Bishop of Sisteron is stoned at Manosque, barely escaping with his life. He ransoms himself from the mob with 50,000 livres.

March 16, 1789 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (29) three keyboard sonatas C.50-52 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

March 17, 1789 André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry's (48) opéra *Aspasie* to words of Morel de Chédeville, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

March 21, 1789 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (33) Lieder K.523 and 524 and *Six German Dances* K.536.

March 23, 1789 An angry mob destroys and loots the headquarters of the intendant in Marseille. Honoré-Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau, takes control of the provincial government.

March 25, 1789 Mobs riot in Aix and troops sent to quell them fire into the crowds.

March 26, 1789 *La prêtresse du soleil*, a drame by Giuseppe Cambini (43) to words of Gabiot de Salins, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

March 28, 1789 Gamekeepers on the estates of the Prince of Condé near Chantilly attempt to stop illegal hunting by peasants and are shot dead on the spot.

March 30, 1789 Riots break out at Besançon led by women enforcing low grain prices.

April 1, 1789 The United States House of Representatives reaches a quorum and formally organizes itself.

April 3, 1789 Royal assent is granted to the Act of Unity and Security, vesting absolute power in King Gustaf III of Sweden.

April 6, 1789 The United States Senate reaches a quorum and formally organizes itself.

April 7, 1789 Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamid I dies and is succeeded by his nephew Selim III. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) conducts his arrangement of *Messiah* by George Frideric Handel (†29) K.572 at the palace of Count Johann Esterházy in Vienna.

April 8, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky depart Vienna for Berlin.

April 10, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky arrive in Prague.

April 12, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky arrive in Dresden.

April 13, 1789 The *String Trio* K.563 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) is performed for the first time, in the Hotel de Pologne, Dresden.

April 14, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) performs in the private apartments of Electress Amalie von Pfalz-Zweibrücken in Dresden. He plays the piano concerto K.537 and perhaps one of his last three symphonies.

April 15, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) engages in an impromptu duel with Johann Wilhelm Hässler on the organ of the court church in Dresden, and the piano of Prince Alyeksandr Mikhailovich Beloselsky, the Russian ambassador to Saxony.

April 18, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky depart Dresden.

April 20, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky arrive in Leipzig.

April 22, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) plays the organ in the Thomaskirche, Leipzig, to a large and appreciative audience, without remuneration.

April 23, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky depart Leipzig for Berlin.

April 25, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky reach Potsdam.

April 28, 1789 Fletcher Christian leads a mutiny against Captain William Bligh aboard HMS *Bounty* casting him and 18 loyal crew members adrift in a life boat near Tofua Island (Tonga). After two days of demonstrations against a Paris factory owner named Révillon (who threatened to cut his workers' salaries) a mob sets upon his house and factory, destroying them. Troops (some regulars) arrive and are attacked with stones. After shots in the air have no effect, the troops fire into the crowd. Around fifty people are killed or wounded.

April 29, 1789 *Three Quartets* for flute, violin, viola and cello B.381-383 by Ignaz Pleyel (31) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

April 30, 1789 Amid much pomp and ceremony, George Washington is inaugurated as the first president of the United States in New York.

May 2, 1789 King Louis XVI formally receives the Estates-General.

Publication of *Six Duets* B.519-524 for two violins by Ignaz Pleyel (31) are announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

May 5, 1789 The Estates-General open in the Salle des Menus Plaisirs with a short speech by King Louis XVI and a long speech by controller-general Jacques Necker. The deputies are underwhelmed.

May 8, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky arrive back in Leipzig.

May 12, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) gives a concert of his music in the Gewandhaus, Leipzig.

May 14, 1789 Ludwig van Beethoven (18) matriculates at the University of Bonn in the faculty of philosophy.

May 17, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky depart Leipzig.

May 19, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) arrives alone in Berlin.

May 20, 1789 Kethuda Çerkes Hasan Pasha replaces Koca Yusuf Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

May 23, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) hears Johann Nepomuk Hummel (10) play in Berlin.

May 26, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) gives a private performance before King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia in Potsdam. He is commissioned to compose six piano sonatas and six string quartets. (there is reason to believe none of this ever happened)

May 28, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) departs Berlin.

May 31, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) arrives in Prague.

June 1, 1789 Jan Ladislav Dussek (29) performs at Hanover Square Rooms, London, perhaps his first appearance in England.

June 2, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) departs Prague.

June 3, 1789 Alexander Mackenzie departs Fort Chipewyan (Alberta) in an attempt to discover a water route to the Pacific.

June 4, 1789 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) and Prince Karl Lichnowsky arrive back in Vienna. The seven-year-old Dauphin, son of King Louis XVI, dies of tuberculosis. The nation barely notices. *The Captivity of Judah*, an oratorio by William Crotch (13) to words of Schomberg and Owen, is performed for the first time, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where Crotch is a student.

June 8, 1789 *An Ode on His Majesty's Recovery* by François-André Danican-Philidor (62) is performed for the first time, in Hanover Square Rooms, London.

June 9, 1789 Alexander Mackenzie and his party reach Great Slave Lake, about 300 km north of his starting point, Fort Chipewyan.

June 13, 1789 The *Journal de la Librairie*, Paris announces the printing by Sieber of Joseph Haydn's (57) string quartets opp.54 and 55.

Three country priests arrive at the Estates-General. Within a week more than a hundred more will show up, significantly changing the makeup of the First Estates.

June 12, 1789 After a voyage of 45 days and 5,821 km in an open boat, Captain William Bligh and 17 loyal crew members from HMS *Bounty* arrive at the island of Timor. In an astounding feat of seamanship, Bligh lost only one man, killed by natives when they stopped at an island to retrieve water.

Whiskey distilled from corn is produced for the first time by Rev. Elijah Craig. He names it after his home, Bourbon County, Kentucky.

June 13, 1789 Three members of the ecclesiastical estate join the Third Estate, to great rejoicing.

June 17, 1789 The Third Estate votes 490-90 to call itself a National Assembly and declares that all taxes not authorized by it are void.

9:55 p.m. Fire breaks out in the King's Theater while a rehearsal is going on. The building is totally destroyed, but no lives are lost.

June 18, 1789 Emperor Joseph II dissolves the autonomy of Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands.

June 20, 1789 After workmen lock the Salle des Menus Plaisirs to renovate it for the enlarged assembly, members of the National Assembly arrive and assume their inability to enter is a deliberate act of the government. The 600 deputies march through a driving rain with a growing crowd to a tennis court in the Rue du Vieux Versailles. They swear an oath "to God and the Patrie never to be separated until we have formed a solid and equitable constitution as our constituents have asked us to." It is forever known as the "Tennis Court Oath."

June 22, 1789 King Louis XVI begins to move troops closer to Paris. Several noblemen join the Third Estate.

June 23, 1789 King Louis XVI presents 15 articles to the Estates-General showing his intention to continue the separation of the three estates and calling the action of June 17 illegal. This is followed by 35 reform measures. He ends by saying that should the assembly abandon him he would be forced "to proceed alone for the good of my people, and I will continue myself alone to be their true representative." After the King departs, the Third Estate remains and affirms its recent declarations.

June 25, 1789 Most of the members of the ecclesiastical estate join the Third Estate.

Giovanni Paisiello's (49) commedia in prose ed in verso per musica *Nina, o sia La pazza per amore* to words of Carpani after Mersollier des Vivetières, is performed for the first time, at Teatro San Leucio, Caserta.

June 26, 1789 47 noblemen join the Third Estate in the French National Assembly.

June 27, 1789 King Louis XVI dissolves the two privileged orders of the Estates-General and unifies all three. At night, fireworks explode over Paris.

June 28, 1789 Companies of the Gardes françaises go to the Palais-Royal to announce that they will not fire on the people.

June 30, 1789 Two members of the Gardes françaises go to the National Assembly to denounce their commander. They are arrested and sent to Abbaye prison. A crowd of 400 thereupon effect their release.

Alexander Mackenzie and his party enter a river on the west end of the Great Slave Lake which now bears his name.

July 7, 1789 *Hieronymus Knicker*, a singspiel by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf (49) possibly to his own words, is performed for the first time, in the Leopoldstadttheater, Vienna.

July 10, 1789 King Louis XVI claims that the 20,000 new troops now in and around Paris are only there to quell riots and protect the Assembly.

July 11, 1789 French controller-general Jacques Necker is dismissed by King Louis XVI and exiled from the country, creating great anger among the Third Estate. He is sent to Switzerland but ends up in Brussels.

July 12, 1789 Emanuel Schikaneder opens the Theater-auf-der-Wieden in Vienna.

Young revolutionary Camille Desmoulins gives a rousing speech at the Palais-Royal, urging all citizens to take up arms against the King. Crowds invade theaters requiring them to close to mourn the removal of Necker. At the Opéra, Grétry's (48) *Aspasie* is just about to begin when 3,000 people enter and close it down. A Royal Cavalry troop is ordered to clear the Place Vendôme but is quickly surrounded by citizens. They retreat to the Place Louis XV (Place de la Concorde). The crowd runs into the Tuileries where they meet the soldiers and injuries occur. Citizens on the balustrade heave heavy objects onto the cavalymen causing several injuries. Gardes françaises arrive and take up the cause of the citizens. The troopers are reinforced and attempt to form defensive positions, but in the early hours of July 13 they evacuate the area. It is the first organized resistance to royal power.

July 13, 1789 Paul François de Quelen, duc de la Vauguyon replaces Armand Marc, comte de Montmorin Saint-Hérem as Chief Minister of France.

Over the night of July 12-13, citizens ransack Paris looking for weapons. They tear down the Farmers'-General wall, where customs duties are levied, brick by brick. They also sack and loot the commercial storehouse in the monastery of Saint-Lazare. During the day, the military leadership of the Assembly attempt to gain control of the situation by forming militias.

July 14, 1789 Some 80,000 Parisians converge on the Invalides. After some negotiation, they force their way in and liberate the 30,000 muskets therein along with several cannon. At 1:30 p.m., without authorization, a citizen cuts the drawbridge chains on the Bastille and the 900 citizens demanding its capitulation (and stores of powder) scurry across into the guns of the soldiers within. By 3:30, the battle turns into a siege, the citizens reinforced by gardes françaises companies and cannon from the Invalides. At 5:00, the Bastille capitulates as the citizens rush in. They free seven prisoners and 14,000 kg of powder. 98 citizens die in the battle, while only one soldier is killed. However, three of the defenders, including the commander Bernard René Jordan, Marquis de Launay, will be killed by the mob. In the evening, King Louis XVI informs the National Assembly that he will withdraw troops from the center of Paris.

The score of Mozart's (33) *Le nozze di Figaro* arrives in Eisenstadt for the perusal of the local kapellmeister, Joseph Haydn (57).

An expedition led by Scottish explorer Alexander Mackenzie reaches the Arctic Ocean, having traversed the river which now bears his name. He has traveled to a point about 1,600 km northwest of his start in 15 days.

July 15, 1789 The demolition of the Bastille begins. Honoré-Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau, a former inmate, swings the ceremonial pick.

King Louis XVI walks without retinue to the National Assembly, announces the withdrawal of troops and denies he wishes them harm. The Assembly swears loyalty to him. The Marquis de Lafayette leads an enormous caravan of deputies who announce the events to a delirious city. Lafayette accepts command of the Paris militia. The King's brother, Comte d'Artois, and his followers refuse to accept this "surrender" and leave the country.

July 16, 1789 Armand Marc, comte de Montmorin Saint-Hérem replaces Paul François de Quelen, duc de la Vauguyon as Chief Minister of France.

July 17, 1789 King Louis XVI, accompanied by 100 deputies, travels from Versailles to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris to acknowledge his status as a constitutional monarch. He names the Marquis de Lafayette as commander of the Paris National Guard.

July 21, 1789 Alexander Mackenzie and his party begin their return journey from the Arctic Ocean.

July 23, 1789 Muzio Clementi's (37) keyboard sonata op.24/2 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London. Bertier de Sauvigny, the intendant of Paris, and Joseph François Foulon, minister-delegate in the royal government, are killed by a Parisian mob, the heads carried on pikes through the streets to cheering approval.

July 26, 1789 Hezqeyas Iyasu replaces Tekle Giyorgis I Yohannes as Emperor of Ethiopia.

July 27, 1789 The United States Department of Foreign Affairs is established.

July 29, 1789 Johann Friedrich Reichardt's (36) singspiel *Claudine von Villa Bella*, to words of Goethe, is performed for the first time, in the Charlottenburg Palace, Berlin.

July 30, 1789 Alerame Maria Pallavicini replaces Raffaele De Ferrari Rodino as Doge of Genoa. An expedition headed by Alessandro Malaspina, a Sicilian working for Spain, departs Cadiz to explore the west coast of the Americas and the South Pacific.

July 31, 1789 Austrians and Russians defeat the Turks at Focsani, 160 km northeast of Bucharest.

August 4, 1789 The French National Assembly abolishes feudal rights and tax immunities of the nobility and clergy, with the wholehearted support of most of the nobility and clergy.

August 7, 1789 The United States Department of War is established.

August 9, 1789 The National Guard appears for the first time in a great celebration in Paris including military bands and singers from the Opéra.

August 14, 1789 Publication of the Concerto for cello in C B.104 by Ignaz Pleyel (32) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

August 24, 1789 Russian naval forces defeat the Swedes at Svensksund (Ruotsinsalmi).

August 26, 1789 The French National Assembly adopts the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

August 28, 1789 William Herschel discovers Enceladus, a moon of Saturn, from his home in Slough, England.

September 2, 1789 The United States Department of the Treasury is established.

September 5, 1789 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the publication of three works: Joseph Haydn's (57) Fantasia in C XVII: 4, *Das Veilchen* K.476, a song for voice and piano by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33), and *String Quintet* B.285 by Ignaz Pleyel (32).

September 6, 1789 *Alma grande e nobil core* K.578, an aria by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) to words of Polomba, is performed for the first time, in Vienna, as part of a revival of *I due baroni di Rocca Azzura* by Domenico Cimarosa (39).

September 11, 1789 Alexander Mackenzie and his party return to Fort Chipewyan (Alberta), 102 days after departing it. In that time, they have traversed all the way to the Arctic Ocean and back, a distance of over 3,200 km.

September 12, 1789 Franz Xaver Richter dies in Strasbourg, aged 79 years, nine months and eleven days.

September 13, 1789 With the death of Franz Xaver Richter, Ignaz Pleyel (32) is elevated to the position of cathedral organist in Strasbourg.

September 17, 1789 William Herschel discovers Mimas, a moon of Saturn, from his home in Slough, England with his new reflecting telescope, the largest built to date.

September 19, 1789 King Louis XVI announces that he accepts the spirit of the August Decrees and the Declaration of Rights but adds many debilitating conditions.

September 22, 1789 Austrians and Russians defeat the Turks at Martinesti on the River Rivnik. In honor of the victory, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart will compose a contredanse, *Der Sieg vom Helden Koburg* K.587.

September 24, 1789 German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth tells the Academy of Sciences in Berlin of his isolation of a new element from pitchblende. He suggests naming it after the most recently discovered planet: uranium.

The United States Supreme Court and the Office of Attorney-General of the United States are created by the Federal Judiciary Act.

October 5, 1789 6,000-7,000 women converge on the Hôtel de Ville, intending to march to Versailles to demand bread. They ransack the Hôtel de Ville, liberating 700 rifles and muskets and two cannon and march on to Versailles. The 15,000-man National Guard, reluctantly led by their commander, the Marquis de Lafayette, follows them. The crowd is barred from the palace, but is welcomed into the National Assembly. King Louis receives a delegation of women who he manages to ausuage. Before his guards arrive, Louis accepts the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the August Decrees.

October 6, 1789 National Guardsmen and the King's Bodyguard are kept separated at Versailles until about 5:30 a.m. Then the crowd enters the palace heading for the royal apartments. They barely miss capturing the Queen and with the assistance of the National Guard the royal family gains safety. Two bodyguards and one citizen are killed. Bolstered by the unexpected loyalty of the National Guard, Louis tells the crowd that he will return to Paris with them. The mortal danger is defused. A troop of 60,000 guardsmen, soldiers, women and royal household march off to Paris to install the King in the city.

October 8, 1789 Austrian forces capture Belgrade from the Turks.

La Cleopatra, a dramma serio by Domenico Cimarosa (39) to words of Moretti, is performed for the first time, at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

October 10, 1789 Talleyrand first proposes that the French National Assembly expropriate Church property.

October 16, 1789 *Brenno*, an opera seria by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (36) to words of Filistri, is performed for the first time, in the Königlich Theater, Berlin.

October 17, 1789 August Christian Friedrich replaces Karl Georg Ludwig Lebrecht as Prince of Anhalt-Köthen.

Publication of the Concerto for violin in D B.103A by Ignaz Pleyel (32) is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

October 24, 1789 An assembly of Belgian revolutionaries declares Emperor Joseph II to be deposed in the Austrian Netherlands.

October 27, 1789 An army of Belgian exiles, having crossed from the Netherlands, defeats the Austrians at Turnhout.

October 28, 1789 Johann Nepomuk Hummel (10) gives a performance at the home of Landgraf Wilhelm IX in Weissenstein.

October 29, 1789 The French National Assembly forbids citizens to take religious vows.

October 31, 1789 Several arias and a chorus by Luigi Cherubini (29) are performed for the first time, in a production of Giovanni Paisiello's (49) *La molinarella*, in Théâtre de Monsieur, Paris.

November 2, 1789 By a vote of 510-346, the French National Assembly declares Church property to be "at the disposal of the nation."

November 4, 1789 The Unitarian Richard Price, preaches to the Revolution Society in London *A Discourse on the Love of Our Country*, claiming that the American and French Revolutions are examples of Biblical prophecy fulfilled and the millennium is at hand.

November 9, 1789 Austrian forces occupy Bucharest which was abandoned by the Turks.

Two arias by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33), *Chi sà, chi sà, qual sia* K.582 and *Vado, ma dove?--Oh Dei!* K.583, both to words of da Ponte, are performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. Both are part of Martin y Soler's *Il burbero di buon cuore*.

November 10, 1789 Publication of a Symphony in E flat B.139 by Ignaz Pleyel (32) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

November 15, 1789 Russian forces capture the Turkish fortress of Bender (Bendery, Moldova).

November 16, 1789 A fifth child is born to Constanze and Wolfgang Amadus Mozart (33), Anna Maria, who dies an hour after birth.

November 20, 1789 In response to the petition of Ludwig van Beethoven (18), the Archbishop-Elector of Cologne banishes Beethoven's father to a country village and half his salary is to be paid to the son. His Eminence cites increased alcoholism and inability to perform his duties.

November 21, 1789 *I zingari in fiero*, a dramma per musica by Giovanni Paisiello (49) to words of Palomba, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Fondo, Naples.

The legislature of North Carolina ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a 197-77 vote, the twelfth state to do so.

November 29, 1789 In the first of several such demonstrations, 12,000 French National Guardsmen stand on the banks of the Rhone and pledge to maintain constitutional freedom.

November 30, 1789 Corsica, occupied since the 1760s, is formally annexed by France.

December 5, 1789 Johann Nepomuk Hummel (11) gives a performance before 50 people at a "Women's Club" in Celle.

December 9, 1789 The French government decides to auction off 400,000,000 livres worth of Church property. This begins the state expropriation of Church property.

Johann Schenk's (36) singspiel *Das unvermuthete Seefest* is performed for the first time, in Freihaus-Theater auf der Wieden, Vienna.

December 11, 1789 Antonio Salieri's (39) *dramma giocoso La Cifra* to words of da Ponte after Petrosellini is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

Se il duol che il cor m'affana, an aria for a production of Guglielmi's *La pastorella nobile* by Luigi Cherubini (29) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre de Monsieur, Paris.

December 12, 1789 Duo for piano op.29 by Leopold Kozeluch (42) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

December 13, 1789 Revolutionaries in the Austrian Netherlands declare their independence under the name Belgium.

December 14, 1789 Marianna Agata Wolowska (Szymanowska) is born in Warsaw, one of seven children born to Franciszek Wolowski, owner of a brewery, and Barbara Lanckoronska-Wolowska.

December 16, 1789 Count Leopold I of Lippe takes on the title of Prince.

December 19, 1789 The French National Assembly approves the sale of assignats, bonds at interest to purchase government-owned land. Beginning next year they will be treated as legal tender.

December 20, 1789 The first mill in the United States capable of spinning cotton yarn begins operation in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. It was built by Samuel Slater, a recent immigrant from England, and backed by Moses Brown. The industrial revolution in North America begins.

December 22, 1789 Three Piano Sonatas with violin or cello accompaniment op.28 by Leopold Kozeluch (42) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

The Quintet for Clarinet and Strings K.581 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33) is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

December 26, 1789 *Zenobia di Palmira*, a *dramma per musica* by Pasquale Anfossi (62) to words of Sertor, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Benedetto, Venice.

December 29, 1789 Forces of Tipu of Mysore attack Travancore (Kerala), an ally of the British East India Company.

Three Quartets for flute, violin, viola and cello B.384-386 by Ignaz Pleyel (32) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

December 31, 1789 *Così fan tutte* is rehearsed at the home of the composer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (33), probably attended by Joseph Haydn (57).

January 1, 1790 Muzio Clementi's (37) three keyboard sonatas op.23 are entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

Cezayirli Gazi Hasan Pasha replaces Kethuda Çerkes Hasan Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 11, 1790 An assembly of Belgian revolutionaries from eleven states declares the independence of the United States of Belgium from Austria. They also institute a constitution calling for considerable decentralization.

L'armonia, a cantata by Pasquale Anfossi (62) to words of Butturini, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Benedetto, Venice.

January 12, 1790 Having been removed from the Tuileries Palace by the presence of the royal family, the Théâtre de Monsieur gives its first performance in the much smaller, and more remote, Foire Saint-Germain.

January 13, 1790 *Pierre le Grand*, a *comédie mêlée de chants* by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (48) to words of Bouilly after Voltaire, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

January 15, 1790 After attempting settlements on other islands, the *Bounty* mutineers, accompanied by several Polynesians, discover Pitcairn Island, which is positioned incorrectly on all Royal Navy maps.

January 22, 1790 Hundreds of troops are used to seal off the district near the Théâtre-Français to catch the Jacobin leader Marat.

January 23, 1790 After removing everything of value, HMS *Bounty* is burned by the mutineers who begin a colony on Pitcairn Island.

January 26, 1790 *Così fan tutte, ossia La scuola degli amanti* K.588, an opera buffa by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to words of da Ponte, is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Burgtheater on the eve of the composer's 34th birthday. It is a hit. Among the audience is Franz Joseph Haydn (57).

January 28, 1790 Emperor Joseph II revokes almost all reforms he has established in Hungary. Sephardic Jews with required financial holdings, are granted citizenship by the French Constituent Assembly.

February 1, 1790 The Supreme Court of the United States convenes for the first time, in New York.

February 4, 1790 King Louis XVI appears before the National Assembly and pledges to "defend and maintain constitutional liberty..."

February 18, 1790 Three Piano Sonatas op.30 by Leopold Kozeluch (42) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

Princess Elizabeth of Württemberg, the wife of Archduke Franz, dies in Vienna during childbirth.

February 20, 1790 Emperor Joseph II, Archduke of Austria, King of the Romans, King József II of Hungary, King of Bohemia dies in Vienna. He is succeeded by his brother Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany as Archduke of Austria and King Lipót II of Hungary. All theaters are closed, thus interrupting the successful run of *Così fan tutte* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34). Publication of an aria for voice and piano, *Du Engel du liebst nur mich* B.704 by Ignaz Pleyel (32), is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

February 23, 1790 The *Journal Général de France* reports that recently, while walking through London, Joseph Boulogne, Chevalier de Saint Georges (44) was attacked by four unidentified armed men. He managed to drive them off with a stick.

March 1, 1790 Joseph Konrad Count von Schroffenberg-Mös replaces Maximilian Procop Count von Töring-Jettenbach as Prince-Bishop of Freising and Prince-Bishop of Regensburg.

March 13, 1790 Emperor Leopold II arrives in Vienna to take up his throne.

March 29, 1790 Poland cedes Thorn and Danzig (Gdansk) to Prussia.

April 3, 1790 The Earl of Buckinghamshire lays the foundation stone of a new opera house to be built on the site of the King's Theater in London which burned down last July.

April 6, 1790 Ludwig X replaces Ludwig IX as Landgrave of Hesse.

April 16, 1790 Rusçuklu Cezayirli Hasan Serif Pasha replaces Cezayirli Gazi Hasan Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

April 17, 1790 Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia at the age of 84.

April 22, 1790 Owing to the large number of complaints, Royal Kapellmeister Antonio Salieri (39) is ordered to tell the musicians of the theater orchestra that they must carry out their duties with greater diligence, and not allow substitutions by unqualified players.

April 29, 1790 A Russian land offensive against the Swedes in Finland begins but is repulsed with heavy losses.

May 8, 1790 The French National Assembly adopts Talleyrand's proposal that members of the French Academy of Sciences involve themselves in reforming the system of weights and measures. In four years they will produce the metric system.

May 13, 1790 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (30) three keyboard sonatas C.64-66 is announced in the *Journal de Paris*.

Due to the general disorder and political upheaval, the Concert spirituel, a Parisian institution since 1725, come to an end.

The Bird and the Lark by William Billings (43) is reported as “just published” by the *Independent Chronicle*, Boston.

May 19, 1790 *Twelve Italian Arietts* accompanied by harp or piano by Leopold Kozeluch (42) are entered at Stationers’ Hall, London.

May 22, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) performs his String Quartets K.575 and 589 at his home in Vienna.

May 26, 1790 The United States government organizes the “Territory Southwest of the River Ohio.”

May 29, 1790 The legislature of Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 34-32, the thirteenth state to do so.

Two arias for Guglielmi’s *Le due gemelle* by Luigi Cherubini (29) are performed for the first time, in Paris.

May 30, 1790 *Zenobia in Palmira*, a *dramma per musica* by Giovanni Paisiello (50) to words of Sertor, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

May 31, 1790 Muzio Clementi (38) appears as piano soloist for the last time, playing one of his own sonatas, in London.

President Washington signs the first copyright law in the United States.

June 1, 1790 An alliance is concluded between Great Britain and the Marathas in India.

June 3, 1790 *Cantata per la solennità del SS Corpo di Cristo* by Giovanni Paisiello (50) is performed for the first time, in Naples.

June 8, 1790 Muzio Clementi’s (38) six piano sonatas op.25 are entered at Stationer’s Hall, London.

June 15, 1790 Jan Ladislav Dussek’s (30) three piano sonatas C.67-69 are entered in Stationer’s Hall, London.

June 19, 1790 A delegation from the “oppressed nations of the universe” appears before the National Assembly and thanks them for having “restored primitive equality among men... encouraged by the glorious example of the French, all the peoples of the universe sighing equally for liberty will soon break the yoke of the tyrants who oppress them.”

June 20, 1790 At Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson’s residence in New York, Congressman James Madison, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and Jefferson agree to the Compromise of 1790 over dinner. Hamilton agrees to support the placing of the federal capital on the Potomac in return for Madison’s support for the assumption of Revolutionary War debts of the states by the federal government.

June 21, 1790 The City of Avignon requests that it be reintegrated into France.

June 30, 1790 Three pieces for Pasquale Anfossi’s (63) *I Viaggiatori felici* by Luigi Cherubini (29) are performed for the first time, in Paris.

July 1, 1790 An agreement is signed in Geneva to create the firm of Schweppe, Paul and Gosse to make carbonated water.

July 4, 1790 An alliance is concluded between Great Britain and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

After a two-day battle Swedish ships manage to break out of Viborg Bay as King Gustaf III escapes with his life. The Russians inflict heavy losses. Fifty ships are sunk.

July 8, 1790 After 22 years of construction, the Forth and Clyde canal is completed in Scotland.

July 9, 1790 Swedish naval forces give a crushing defeat to the Russians at Svensksund. The Russians lose eight ships and 6,000 men.

July 12, 1790 The French National Assembly adopts the Constitution of the Clergy. All church officials are henceforth employees of the state.

The US Congress votes to move the national capital from New York to Philadelphia for ten years, at which time it would be moved to a new, permanent site on the Potomac.

La revanche, ou Les deux frères, a *comédie* by Giuseppe Cambini (44) to words of Dubuisson, is performed for the first time, at Théâtre du Comte de Beaujolais, Paris.

July 14, 1790 In the Fête de la Fédération, the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is celebrated by a march of 50,000 National Guardsmen (through a driving rain) from the Boulevard du Temple to the Champ de Mars where a great ceremonial mass takes place conducted by Talleyrand. Lafayette, for all guardsmen, swears allegiance to France, and the King swears to “employ all the powers delegated to me by the Constitution to uphold the decrees of the National Assembly.” A *Te Deum* for male chorus and band by François-Joseph Gossec (56) is performed for the first time.

July 16, 1790 President George Washington signs legislation making the District of Columbia the permanent capital of the United States.

July 17, 1790 Adam Smith dies in Edinburgh at the age of 63.

July 19, 1790 The French National Assembly votes to abolish titles of nobility.

July 21, 1790 Grand Duke Leopoldo I of Tuscany, soon to become Holy Roman Emperor, gives up his title to his son, Ferdinando III.

July 27, 1790 The Empire and Prussia come to an understanding in the Convention of Reichenbach. Prussia was considering supporting Hungarian nobles rebelling against the Habsburgs. Austria agrees to restore the constitution in the Austrian Netherlands and to return lands recently conquered from the Ottoman Empire.

July 31, 1790 The first United States Patent Office opens. The first patent is issued to Samuel Hopkins of Vermont for a method of making pearlsh and potash. The patent is signed by President George Washington.

August 2, 1790 The first census in the United States reveals a population of 3,929,214.

August 6, 1790 A.N. Radishev is sentenced to death for publishing his book *A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow*. It decries the condition of the serfs and attacks absolutism. According to the practice of the day, Empress Ekaterina II commutes his sentence to ten years in Siberia.

August 14, 1790 After a war lasting two years, peace is signed between Sweden and the allies of Russia and Denmark at Värälää. The war was concocted by King Gustaf III of Sweden to help him politically. The border in Finland is left unchanged.

August 17, 1790 *Il genio poetico appagato*, a cantata by Giovanni Paisiello (50) to words of Pagliuca is performed for the first time, in San Ferdinando, Naples.

August 21, 1790 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces Artaria's publication of Joseph Haydn's (58) *Arianna a Naxos* XXVIIb: 2.

Publication of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (34) *String Quintet* K.516 is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

August 24, 1790 King Louis XVI grants royal assent to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

August 27, 1790 Publication of the Concerto for viola or cello in D B.105 by Ignaz Pleyel (33) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

August 29, 1790 Friedrich Karl replaces Ludwig Günther IV as Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

September 4, 1790 *Euphrosine, ou Le tyran corrigé*, a comédie mise en musique by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (27) to words of Hoffman, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

September 11, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's (34) duet for soprano and bass, *Nun liebes Weibchen, ziehst mit mir* K.625 to words of Schikaneder is performed for the first time, in Theater-auf-der-Wieden, Vienna.

September 12, 1790 Pursuant to the request of June 21, the French government annexes Avignon.

September 16, 1790 *Høstgildet*, a singspiel by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz (43) to words of Thaarup, is performed for the first time, at the Copenhagen Royal Theater.

September 18, 1790 President Washington lays the cornerstone of the Capitol Building.

September 19, 1790 Three royal weddings take place in Vienna: Archduchess Marie Clementine marries Prince Francesco of Naples (by proxy), Princess Maria Teresa of Naples marries Archduke Franz of Austria and Princess Lodovica Louisa marries Grand Duke Ferdinando of Tuscany. In the

evening, Antonio Salieri (40) conducts a concert in the Redoutensaal during the public banquet, including a symphony by Joseph Haydn (58).

September 20, 1790 Three *Piano Sonatas* with violin or cello accompaniment B.437-439 by Ignaz Pleyel (33) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London. Publication of his *Serenade* B.216 is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

September 21, 1790 Joseph Count von Stubenberg replaces Johann Anton III von Zehmen as Prince-Bishop of Eichstätt.

September 23, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) and violinist Franz de Paula Hofer, brother-in-law of his wife, depart Vienna for Frankfurt-am-Main and the coronation of Emperor Leopold II.

September 28, 1790 Prince Nikolaus Esterházy dies in Vienna and is succeeded by his son Anton. The younger Esterházy will have little need for music and will dismiss most of his father's musical establishment.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) and his brother-in-law, Franz de Paula Hofer, arrive in Frankfurt-am-Main. He hopes to gain from the festivities surrounding the coronation of the new Emperor.

September 30, 1790 By this date, Prince Anton Esterházy has given all the members of his father's orchestra their notices.

Leopold II, Archduke of Austria, King of Hungary is elected Holy Roman Emperor.

October 2, 1790 Publication of a Symphony in c minor B.142 and a Symphony in C B.143 by Ignaz Pleyel (33) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

October 4, 1790 Leopold II makes a ceremonial entry into Frankfurt for his coronation.

October 9, 1790 Leopold II is crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Frankfurt-am-Main.

October 11, 1790 The County of Reuss-Lobenstein becomes a principality.

October 15, 1790 11 a.m. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) gives a concert in the Municipal Playhouse, Frankfurt. It is not well attended.

October 16, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) travels to Mainz.

October 20, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) performs before the Elector in Mainz.

October 22, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) departs Mainz for Mannheim.

United States troops battle Miamis in a series of engagements through the day (in Allen County, Indiana). 118 people are killed.

October 24, 1790 Austrian troops capture the city of Namur from Belgian revolutionaries.

October 25, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) departs Mannheim for Vienna.

October 26, 1790 One of the revolutionary Belgian states, West Flanders, surrenders to the Austrians.

October 28, 1790 Spain agrees to pay reparations for a Spanish attack on British fishing ships at Nootka Sound (British Columbia) and it gives up claims to Vancouver Island.

October 29, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) arrives in Munich.

October 30, 1790 King Ferdinando of Naples orders that Giovanni Paisiello (50) continue to receive his pension without the requirement of an annual opera.

November 4, 1790 *Das Singspiel ohne Titel*, an operetta by Johann Schenk (36) to words of Hiesberger, is performed for the first time, in the Freihaus, Vienna.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) takes part in a concert in Munich organized by Karl Theodor, Elector of Bavaria for the visiting King Ferdinando IV of Naples Queen Maria Carolina, sister of Emperor Leopold II.

November 10, 1790 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) arrives in Vienna from Munich.

November 15, 1790 Emperor Leopold II is crowned King of Hungary at Pressburg (Bratislava).

November 27, 1790 The French National Assembly decides to require an oath of loyalty from individual members of the clergy, rather than letting the Church act as a group.

December 2, 1790 Austrian forces reenter their Netherlands and suppress the revolt.

December 3, 1790 Austrian troops enter Brussels, putting an end to the United States of Belgium.

December 4, 1790 King Louis XVI assents to a law requiring all French clergy to swear allegiance to the civil constitution.

December 6, 1790 The US Congress convenes in Philadelphia, having moved from New York.

December 7, 1790 Austrian power is reimposed in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium).

December 8, 1790 Johann Peter Salomon and Franz Joseph Haydn (58) sign an agreement in London which will produce several works and concerts in London by Haydn.

December 14, 1790 A farewell dinner is given for Franz Joseph Haydn (58) in Vienna. Among those present is Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34).

December 15, 1790 As Joseph Haydn (58) and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (34) share a tearful farewell in Vienna, Mozart says "We are probably saying our last adieu in this life." Haydn takes this to refer to his own age.

Joseph Haydn (58) and Johann Peter Salomon depart Vienna for London.

December 20, 1790 The first mill in the United States that can spin cotton yarn begins operations in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

December 21, 1790 A concert of sacred music takes place at the Stone Chapel for the benefit of William Billings (44) "whose distress is real." Since the mid-1780s he has been trade inspector, street cleaner, coal inspector, hogreeve and sealer of leather for the Town of Boston.

December 22, 1790 Russian forces storm and overwhelm the "impregnable" Turkish fortress of Ismail at the mouth of the Danube.

December 25, 1790 With the death of Maria-Theresa, Duchess of Massa and Princess of Carrara, the throne is taken jointly by Maria Beatrice Ricciarda III and Ercole III.

On his way to London, Franz Joseph Haydn (58) spends Christmas in Bonn where one of his masses is performed. He invites several musicians to dinner, including Ludwig van Beethoven (20).

December 27, 1790 Publication of a Symphony in E flat B.144 by Ignaz Pleyel (33) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

December 28, 1790 Three String Quartets by Leopold Kozeluch (43) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

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