

January 1, 1801 The Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland goes into effect. Hereafter, the nation shall be styled The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the three-cross Union Jack its symbol.

In his Palermo observatory, Giuseppe Piazzi becomes the first human being to discover an asteroid, Ceres. Ceres was a Roman goddess associated with Sicily.

The Dutch East India Company is dissolved and the Netherlands East Indies becomes a Dutch colony.

January 11, 1801 2 p.m. Domenico Cimarosa dies in Venice, aged 51 years, 25 days. The cause of death is probably stomach cancer, although rumor has it that he was poisoned by agents of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples. See April 5, 1801.

January 12, 1801 A requiem mass in honor of Domenico Cimarosa takes place in Chiesa di Sant' Angelo, Venice after which his mortal remains are laid to rest in the church. The music is provided free by the Venetian musicians. (Since the demolition of the church in 1837, the exact burial place is unknown.

January 14, 1801 The British government orders an embargo on the members of the northern confederation, Denmark, Russia and Sweden.

January 15, 1801 Austria and France conclude an armistice at Treviso, 25 km north of Venice.

January 17, 1801 Seven days after his death, Domenico Cimarosa's *dramma tragico per musica Artemisia* to words of Jamejo (pseudo. of Colloredo), is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice. It was left unfinished at his death.

January 20, 1801 Stepan Alyeksyevich Kolychev is named acting State Chancellor of Russia.

A fire breaks out in the Treasury building near the White House in Washington. It is put out by a bucket brigade of citizens, including one John Adams, President of the United States.

January 27, 1801 Toussaint L'Ouverture enters Santo Domingo at the head of his army, thus unifying Hispaniola under his command. Santo Domingo was ceded by Spain to France in 1795 but the terms of the treaty have not, until now, been executed.

January 29, 1801 France and Spain demand that Portugal close its ports to British vessels. The Portuguese ignore the ultimatum.

February 6, 1801 Johann Friedrich Reichardt's (48) *tragedia per musica Rosmonda* to words of Filistri is performed for the first time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

February 9, 1801 Peace between France and Austria is signed today in Lunéville, 24 km east of Nancy. France receives the left bank of the Rhine. Tuscany becomes the Kingdom of Etruria under Luigi of Parma. Recognition is given to the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetian and Ligurian Republics. The act virtually destroys the Holy Roman Empire.

February 17, 1801 *L'irato, ou l'emporté*, a *comédie-parade* by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (37) to words of Marsollier des Vivetières, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. It is extremely popular and will receive over 100 performances during the composer's life.

After seven days and 36 ballots, the United States House of Representatives elects Thomas Jefferson to the office of President of the United States.

February 24, 1801 *Das Pfauenfest*, a *singspiel* by Johann Rudolph Zumsteeg (41) to words of Werthes, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

February 27, 1801 The War of the Oranges begins when Spain declares war on Portugal. Denmark joins Russia and Sweden in the Northern Confederacy against Britain.

March 3, 1801 Prussia joins Russia, Sweden and Denmark in the Northern Confederacy against Britain.

March 4, 1801 Prince Alyeksandr Borisovich Kurakin replaces Stepan Alyeksyevich Kolychev as State Chancellor of Russia.

Thomas Jefferson replaces John Adams as President of the United States. Eight hours earlier, at 4 a.m, Adams departed Washington, with two assistants, by public conveyance.

March 8, 1801 A British expeditionary force lands at Abukir Bay, Egypt.

March 9, 1801 The Duchies of Jülich and Kleve, the Archbishopric of Cologne, The Duchy of Palatinate-Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, the Seigneury of Freudenberg, parts of Mainz and Trier, and the County of Birkenfeld are annexed by France.

March 14, 1801 King George III of Great Britain refuses to assent to the emancipation of Roman Catholics in his realm, causing Prime Minister William Pitt to resign after 17 years in power.

March 17, 1801 Henry Addington replaces William Pitt as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

March 21, 1801 British forces defeat the French near Alexandria (El Iskandariya).

The Treaty of Aranuez is concluded between France and Spain. Elba is ceded to France. The Republic of Lucca is created.

March 25, 1801 The publication of three piano sonatas op.1 by John Field (18) is advertised in the *London Morning Post*.

March 28, 1801 The Peace of Florence is signed between France and Naples. Naples agrees to bar British ships from its ports.

Piombino is attached to the Kingdom of Etruria.

A British invasion force lands on the Danish island of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. The Danes are forced to surrender.

The Creatures of Prometheus, a ballet by Ludwig van Beethoven (30), is performed for the first time, in the Hofburgtheater, Vienna. An approving Joseph Haydn (68) is in the audience.

March 29, 1801 Denmark closes its ports to British ships while Danish forces enter Hamburg to close the Elbe.

March 30, 1801 *Jery und Bätely*, a singspiel by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (48) to words of Goethe, is performed for the first time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

March 31, 1801 British forces occupy the Danish Virgin Islands.

April 2, 1801 A British fleet under Lord Nelson defeats a Danish fleet off Copenhagen.

April 3, 1801 Prussian forces overrun Hanover.

April 4, 1801 Believing Tsar Pavel to be mad (with some justification), conspirators led by Count Peter von Pahlen, with the consent of the heir-apparent, Grand Duke Alyeksandr, overthrow the Tsar of all the Russias, strangling him to death in the process.

April 5, 1801 The Venetian government publishes a medical report that asserts that Domenico Cimarosa died of cancer, not poison as has been rumored. See January 11, 1801.

April 9, 1801 Denmark consents to a truce with Great Britain. The Danes are required to remove themselves from the Northern Confederacy against Britain.

April 12, 1801 The Théâtre Feydeau, Paris ceases operations.

News reaches Paris of the death of Tsar Pavel eight days ago. He was a close ally of France.

April 14, 1801 Great Britain suspends the Habeas Corpus Act in order to detain political suspects without trial for the duration of the present war.

April 19, 1801 The French département of Guadeloupe is made a French colony.

April 21, 1801 A *dramma serio eroico per musica*, *Ginevra di Scozia*, with music by Simon Mayr (37) to words of Rossi after Ariosto, is performed for the first time, in Trieste, at the inauguration of the Teatro Nuovo.

April 24, 1801 Franz Joseph Haydn's (69) oratorio *Die Jahreszeiten*, to words of van Swieten after Thomson is performed for the first time, at the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, Vienna, under the direction of the composer. Griesinger records that the work evoked "silent devotion, astonishment and loud enthusiasm."

May 14, 1801 Yusuf Karamanli, Pasha of Tripoli orders the removal of the flag from the United States Consulate, precipitating war. An alliance is concluded between the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the United States of America against their common enemy, Tripoli.

May 20, 1801 Spanish troops enter Portugal and occupy Olivença.

May 21, 1801 Rodrigo Domingos de Sousa Coutinho, Teixeira de Andrade, conde de Linhares replaces Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

May 29, 1801 Franz Joseph Haydn (69) directs the first public performance of his oratorio *Die Jahreszeiten* in the Redoutensaal, Vienna. In spite of its great success in a private performance April 24, the hall is only half-full.

June 7, 1801 War between Spain and Portugal is ended by the Treaty of Badajoz. The treaty is antedated to June 6 to make it appear that it preceded an ultimatum from Napoléon. Portugal pays an indemnity and grants commercial concessions to France, and cedes part of Guiana to Spain. Spain takes the border town of Olivença.

June 10, 1801 Tripoli declares war on the United States.

June 13, 1801 The Theater an der Wien opens in Vienna to house the company led by Emanuel Schikaneder.

June 17, 1801 Britain, Prussia and Russia sign a peace settlement in St. Petersburg. This effectively ends the Northern Confederation against Britain.

June 18, 1801 Emmanuel Schikaneder's Theater-an-der-Wien opens in Vienna.

June 21, 1801 The County of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein becomes a principality.

June 28, 1801 French defenders of Cairo surrender the city to the surrounding British and Turks.

June 29, 1801 In a letter to Franz Gerhard Wegeler in Berlin, Ludwig van Beethoven (30) first mentions his deafness. "...if someone speaks in a low voice, I can barely understand; I hear the sounds but not the words. If anyone shouts it is unbearable. What is to become of me, heaven only knows...I have cursed my fate many times already...I shall, if it is at all possible, challenge my fate, although there will be moments when I shall be God's most unhappy creature."

June 30, 1801 Livonia, Estonia and Courland are formally joined into one province under a single governor at Riga. They are styled the Baltic Sea Provinces.

July 6, 1801 The Royal Navy engages French ships and Spanish shore batteries off Algeciras, Spain. The French beat off the attacking British. Over 400 people are killed.

July 7, 1801 Giovanni Paisiello (61) is granted a full pardon for any part he may have played in the Parthenopaeian Republic. He is reinstated to his former court posts by the King of Naples.

July 8, 1801 Toussaint L'Ouverture promulgates a constitution for St. Domingue (Hispaniola). Slavery is abolished and Toussaint is named governor-general for life.

July 12, 1801 For the second time in a week, the Royal Navy engages French and Spanish forces off Algeciras. This time, the British are victorious. 2,000 allied sailors die in the battle.

July 15, 1801 A concordat is signed between France and the Papacy. French clergymen henceforth will be appointed by the government. The Pope is allowed to keep the Papal States except for Ferrara, Bologna and Romagna. Relations between the two governments are normalized.

July 23, 1801 João de Almeida Melo e Castro replaces Rodrigo Domingos de Sousa Coutinho, Teixeira de Andrade, conde de Linhares as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

July 24, 1801 British forces occupy Madeira for the next six months.

July 25, 1801 Mahmud Shah replaces Zaman Shah as King of Afghanistan.

July 26, 1801 Maximilian Franz, Elector of Cologne, officially Beethoven's (30) employer, dies in exile in Vienna.

July 27, 1801 Karl II Ludwig Johann Grand Duke of Austria replaces Maximilian Franz, Grand Duke of Austria as Prince-Grand Master of Merгентheim.

July 31, 1801 Lord Elgin begins removing sculptures from the Parthenon for transport to London. Everything he takes will be called collectively the Elgin Marbles.

August 3, 1801 The Grand Duchy of Tuscany becomes the Kingdom of Etruria under King Ludovico I.

August 7, 1801 Anton Viktor, Archduke of Austria and son of Emperor Leopold II, becomes Elector-Archbishop of Cologne.

August 18, 1801 *Le due giornate*, a dramma eroicomico per musica by Simon Mayr (38) to words of Foppa after Bouilly, is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

September 2, 1801 French forces surrender Alexandria (El Iskandariya) to the British, thus ending the French fiasco in Egypt. Surviving soldiers will be transported to France on British ships.

September 12, 1801 Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia reaffirms his father's annexation of Georgia.

September 13, 1801 *Die Schöpfungsmesse* by Franz Joseph Haydn (69) is performed for the first time, at Eisenstadt for the nameday of Princess Maria Hermenegild.

September 16, 1801 The Théâtre Feydeau, originally the Théâtre de Monsieur, merges with the Opéra Comique National, originally the Comédie Italienne, to form the new Opéra-Comique.

September 19, 1801 The first national "exposition publique des produits de l'industrie française" opens in the courtyard of the Louvre, Paris. Among the 300 exhibitors is Joseph-Marie Jacquard, who demonstrates his new invention, an automated loom run by punch cards. It will revolutionize the textile industry and become known as the Jacquard Loom.

September 23, 1801 France officially adopts a decimal system of weights and measures.

September 29, 1801 Peace is concluded between France and Portugal in Madrid. Portugal adheres to the Continental System and closes its ports to British ships and is charged an additional indemnity over that of the Treaty of Badajoz. Portugal gives up part of Guiana to France.

October 1, 1801 Great Britain and France sign a preliminary peace treaty in London.

October 8, 1801 Russia and France sign a Treaty of Peace.

October 9, 1801 Peace is concluded between France and Turkey. France restores Egypt to Turkish sovereignty.

October 23, 1801 Denmark adheres to the Treaty of St. Petersburg with Great Britain and Russia. Gustav Albert Lortzing is born in Berlin, the son of Johann Gottlob Lortzing, a hide merchant, and Charlotte Sophie Seidel.

October 26, 1801 The publication of Muzio Clementi's (49) *Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Piano Forte* op.42 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

October 28, 1801 Publication of three string quartets op.18/4-6 and two violin sonatas opp.23&24 by Ludwig van Beethoven (30) is announced.

October 29, 1801 The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (41) two piano sonatas C.184-5 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

November 3, 1801 Vincenzo Salvatore Carmelo Francesco Bellini is born in Catania on the east coast of Sicily, the eldest of seven children in a family of musicians. He is the son of Rosario Bellini, composer, maestro di cappella and music teacher in Catania, and Agata Ferlito, daughter of a bookkeeper.

Gli amanti in cemento, o sia Il geloso audace, a dramma giocoso by Gaspare Spontini (26) to words perhaps by Bertati, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Valle, Rome.

November 7, 1801 *Le casque et les colombes*, an opéra-ballet by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (60) to words of Buillard, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra to celebrate peace with Great Britain.

November 23, 1801 Volume One of Muzio Clementi's (49) *Clementi's Practical Harmony* is published in London.

November 26, 1801 English chemist Charles Hatchett reads his paper *An Analysis of a Mineral Substance from North America Containing a Metal Hitherto Unknown* before the Royal Society in London. It describes a new element, Columbium, which will eventually be called Niobium.

December 1, 1801 Muzio Clementi (49) reports that he has received the right to print music composed by Jan Ladislav Dussek (41) in England.

December 12, 1801 Russia formally annexes Georgia.

December 24, 1801 Passengers are carried in a motorized vehicle for the first time. Richard Trevithick carries eight passengers up a hill in Camborne, Cornwall in his steam-powered carriage called Captain Dick's Puffer.

December 26, 1801 *I virtuosi*, a farsa by Simon Mayr (38) to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Luca, Venice.

December 27, 1801 Lucca is declared a republic. Nicolò Paganini (19) is appointed first violin in the national orchestra.

December 28, 1801 Simon Mayr's (38) *dramma eroico per musica Argene*, to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro La Fenice, Venice.

January 1, 1802 Ceylon becomes a Crown Colony of Britain.

Incidental music to Kotzebue's play *Die Kreuzfahrer* by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (49) is performed for the first time, in the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

January 2, 1802 *Das Zauberschloss*, a singspiel by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (49) to words of Kotzebue is performed for the first time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

January 16, 1802 *I misteri eleusini*, a *dramma per musica* by Simon Mayr (38) to words of Bernardoni, is performed for the first time, at Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

January 20, 1802 Joseph Bonaparte grants an annual pension of 3,000 francs to Luigi Boccherini (58).

January 26, 1802 Napoléon Bonaparte meets in Lyons with a commission from the Cisalpine Republic who request that he assume the presidency of their country.

January 27, 1802 Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg dies of a heart attack in Stuttgart, aged 42 years and 17 days.

January 29, 1802 John James Beckley is named the first Librarian of Congress. He receives \$2 per day.

February 1, 1802 A French fleet of 22 ships carrying 22,000 troops sails into Le Cap, St. Domingue (Hispaniola). The commander of Le Cap, Henry Christophe, is ordered to surrender the town to French authority. He responds by setting the town on fire and when French troops land, they find nothing but ruins.

February 9, 1802 Toussaint L'Ouverture decides to fight the French forces which landed on Hispaniola on February 1.

February 15, 1802 Volume Two of *Clementi's Practical Harmony* by Muzio Clementi (50) is published in London.

February 27, 1802 Three Piano Sonatas with violin and cello accompaniment op.49 by Leopold Kozeluch (54) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 1, 1802 Johann August Karl replaces Friedrich Karl as Prince of Wied-Neuwied.

March 3, 1802 Publication of the piano sonatas opp.26&27 by Ludwig van Beethoven (31) is announced.

March 16, 1802 The US Congress authorizes the creation of a military academy at West Point, New York.

March 19, 1802 François-Adrien Boieldieu (26) marries Clotilde Mafleuray, a dancer, in Paris.

March 25, 1802 Peace between Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain is signed in Amiens. Britain returns to France, the Netherlands and Spain all maritime conquests except Trinidad and Ceylon. France agrees to evacuate Naples. The independence of Portugal is recognized. Both France

and Britain pledge to evacuate Egypt and restore it to Turkey. Malta is restored to the Knights of St. John.

March 28, 1802 Heinrich Wilhelm Olbers discovers Pallas, the second asteroid to be viewed from Earth.

March 30, 1802 Sweden adheres to the Treaty of St. Petersburg between Prussia, Russia, Great Britain and Denmark.

April 4, 1802 Two-year-old Leopold II replaces Leopold I as Prince of Lippe under regency.

April 5, 1802 *Une folie*, a comédie mêlée de chants by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (38) to words of Bouilly, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is a great success and will be performed more than 200 times during the composer's life.

April 10, 1802 Johann Friedrich Reichardt's (49) melodram *Hercules Tod*, after Sophocles, is performed for the first time, in the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

April 18, 1802 In an extremely popular concordat with the Pope, Napoléon reestablishes Roman Catholicism as the state religion of France.

April 25, 1802 Giovanni Paisiello (61) arrives in Paris, having been summoned by Napoléon.

April 26, 1802 Reuss-Schleiz and Reuss-Gera are unified. The new entity is called Reuss-Schleiz und Gera.

Napoléon signs an act granting amnesty to most of the émigrés from the French Revolution.

April 30, 1802 In Hamburg, Louis Spohr (18) begins taking violin lessons with Franz Eck, one of the last representatives of the Mannheim School.

May 1, 1802 The Lycée (secondary) schools are founded in France by Napoléon.

May 5, 1802 Giovanni Paisiello (61) is introduced to Napoléon in Paris. In the evening he attends a performance of his own *Zingari in fiera*. He is recognized and applauded vociferously. The composer thereupon is invited to spend the third act in Napoléon's box and the two apparently begin a very amicable relationship.

Jan Ladislav Dussek (42) makes the acquaintance of Ludwig Spohr (18) in Hamburg, at a dinner at the home of Herr Kiekhöver.

After a few defeats in battle, Toussaint L'Ouverture suspends operations against the French on Hispaniola and returns to his home at Ennery. He waits for the climate and disease to fight for him.

May 6, 1802 *Symphony in Bb* by Samuel Wesley (36) is performed for the first time, in London.

May 10, 1802 Colonel Louis Delgrès, a mulatto with military experience, begins armed resistance on Guadeloupe against the reimposition of slavery by First Counsel Napoléon Bonaparte. They will eventually fail and kill themselves with their own gunpowder.

May 15, 1802 Christian Heinrich Kurt Count von Haugwiz replaces Friedrich Anton Baron von Heintz as Minister of State of Prussia.

May 19, 1802 Napoléon institutes the Legion of Honor. Originally intended for the military, later it will be extended to civilians.

June 2, 1802 By the wishes of the retiring kapellmeister, Carlo Lenzi, Simon Mayr (38) becomes kapellmeister of Santa Maria Maggiore, Bergamo.

June 3, 1802 King Carlo Emanuele IV of Sardinia abdicates and is succeeded by his brother Vittorio Emanuele I. At present he rules over only the island of Sardinia.

The Bishopric of Fulda is annexed to Nassau-Orange.

June 4, 1802 Elba is annexed by France.

June 7, 1802 French forces capture Toussaint L'Ouverture on Hispaniola and put him and his family on a ship for France, where he will be imprisoned.

June 10, 1802 An armed slave uprising begins in nine counties of North Carolina.

June 15, 1802 The North Carolina slave revolt is crushed by authorities.

June 25, 1802 A treaty of peace is signed between France and Turkey.

June 26, 1802 The Republic of Italy is created from Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna. The President is Napoléon Bonaparte.

A new constitution is given to the Ligurian Republic (Genoa) making it subordinate to France.

July 3, 1801 Girolamo Luigi Francesco Durazzo becomes Doge of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa), replacing the Commission of Government.

July 4, 1802 Carl Theodor, Baron von Dalberg replaces Friedrich Karl Joseph Baron von Erthal as Archbishop of Mainz.

July 20, 1802 Services begin in the new chapel created by First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte in the Tuileries. The musical director is Giovanni Paisiello (62).

July 25, 1802 Friedrich Karl Josef, Baron Erthal, Elector-Archbishop of Mainz, dies.

July 26, 1802 Karl Theodor, Baron Dalberg becomes Elector-Archbishop of Mainz and Prince-Bishop of Worms.

July 29, 1802 Etienne-Nicolas Méhul's (39) opéra comique *Le trésor supposé, ou Le danger d'écouter aux portes* to words of Hoffman is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is a moderate success.

July 30, 1802 The Principality of Hildesheim is annexed by Prussia.

August 2, 1802 French voters approve a new constitution which names Napoléon Bonaparte First Consul for Life.

August 3, 1802 The Bishopric of Paderborn is annexed by Prussia.

August 4, 1802 The Constitution of the Year X goes into effect. Napoléon Bonaparte is named Consul for Life, with the right to appoint his own successor.

August 14, 1802 Publication of the piano sonata op.28 by Ludwig van Beethoven (31) is announced.

August 15, 1802 Jan Ladislav Dussek (42) returns to his home town of Cáslav, Bohemia for the first time, to visit his parents.

Six composers, Luigi Cherubini (41), Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (39), Adrien Boieldieu (26), Rodolphe Kreutzer, Pierre Rode and Nicolò Isouard, create their own publishing business in Paris. They are inspired to do so by large commissions expected by established publishing houses.

August 19, 1802 The name of the Théâtre de la République et des Arts (Paris Opéra) is changed to the Théâtre de l'Opéra.

August 20, 1802 Britain ends its occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

September 8, 1802 *Die Harmoniemesse* by Franz Joseph Haydn (70) is performed for the first time, at Eisenstadt for the nameday of Princess Maria Hermenegild.

September 11, 1802 France annexes Piedmont.

The publication of Muzio Clementi's (50) three piano sonatas op.40 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

September 14, 1802 Jan Ladislav Dussek (42) gives a concert with horn player Giovanni Punto in Caslav. It will be repeated tomorrow.

September 18, 1802 Faced with an armed uprising by rural Swiss, and the absence of French troops, the central government of the Helvetic Republic collapses.

September 20, 1802 Count Alyeksandr Romanovich Vorontsov replaces Prince Alyeksandr Borisovich Kurakin as State Chancellor of Russia.

September 25, 1802 Napoléon orders Giovanni Paisiello (62) to direct the music of the mass in the First Consul's chapel every Sunday.

October 6, 1802 Ludwig van Beethoven (31) writes to his brother from Heiligenstadt, a town in the country where he has gone on the advice of his doctor. The composer speaks of his growing deafness and the emotion he feels inside at its onset, even to the point of suicide. The letter was apparently never sent, and will be found among his effects after his death.

October 9, 1802 A three-person regency is set up to rule Parma and Piacenza.

October 11, 1802 The first patent for a parachute is awarded to Jacques Garnerin of France.

October 16, 1802 Spain announces the closure of the port of New Orleans to US ships.

October 23, 1802 The army of Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore defeats the forces of Baji Rao II, the last of the Peshwas, at Hadapsar. The Peshwa will seek support from the British.

November 1, 1802 The Duchies of Parma and Piacenza come under French rule. Jean Victor Moreau de Saint Méry is named commissioner.

November 10, 1802 The Bishopric of Osnabrück is annexed to Hannover.

November 18, 1802 Jan Ladislav Dussek (42) makes his first performance in Leipzig.

Der Fassbinder, a singspiel by Johann Baptist Schenk (48) to words after Audinot, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

November 22, 1802 France annexes most of Speyer.

November 23, 1802 *Joanna*, an opéra by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (39) to words of Marsollier des Vivetières, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is not well received and will be performed only eight times.

November 29, 1802 The Bishoprics of Eichstätt and Würzburg are annexed by Bavaria.

December 1, 1802 The Principality of Regensburg is created. The Prince Archbishop of Mainz will become the Prince Archbishop of Regensburg.

December 2, 1802 The British Health and Morals of Apprentices Act goes into effect. It outlaws work at night, work more than twelve hours a day, and the hiring of orphans under nine years old.

December 4, 1802 Great Britain restores Surinam to the Netherlands.

December 30, 1802 Karl Theodor Anton Maria Baron von Dalberg becomes Prince-Archbishop and Elector of Regensburg.

December 31, 1802 By the Treaty of Bassein, the Peshwa of Poona cedes his independence and that of the Maratha Confederacy to the British East India Company.

January 1, 1803 The Free City of Regensburg is assigned to the domains of Karl Theodor Anton Maria Baron von Dalberg, Prince-Archbishop and Elector of Regensburg.

January 6, 1803 Heinrich Herz is born in Vienna. He will be better known under his French name, Henri.

January 13, 1803 *Ma tante Aurore, ou Le roman impromptu*, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu (27) to words of Longchamps is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

January 14, 1803 The ballet *Daphnis et Pandrose*, including music by Dalvimare, Devienne, Duvernoy, Gluck, Haydn, Himmel, R. Kreutzer, Martini, Méhul, Miller and Winter, to a scenario by Gardel, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

January 22, 1803 Ludwig van Beethoven (32) places an announcement in the *Wiener Zeitung* denouncing the publishing firm of Artaria and Mollo. They published his String Quartet op.29 in Vienna after Beethoven's authorized publication by Breitkopf and Härtel in Leipzig. Artaria received the manuscript from the dedicatee, Count Moritz von Fries. See February 14, 1803.

January 28, 1803 The French Republic formally establishes the Grand Prix de Rome in Musical Composition. The annual winners will receive a stipend for four years, the first two to be spent at the Villa Medici, Rome the third in Germany or Austria, the fourth in Rome or Paris. They will be expected to compose various works during this time. Illustrious composers who will win the Prix de Rome include Berlioz, Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Debussy, Schmitt and Ibert.

January 29, 1803 *Ercole in Lidia*, a drama per musica by Simon Mayr (39) to words of de Gamerra, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

February 11, 1803 The Church lands of the Archbishop of Salzburg are created the Duchy of Salzburg.

February 12, 1803 Publication of a Symphony in C B.154 by Ignaz Pleyel (45) is announced in the *Correspondance des professeurs et amateurs de musique*, Paris.

February 14, 1803 Vienna publishers Artaria and Co. file a petition in the High Police Court, Vienna in an effort to force a retraction from Beethoven (32) of his published statement of January 22. See September 26, 1803.

February 15, 1803 *Delphis et Mopsa*, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (62) to words of Guy, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

February 16, 1803 The remaining lands of the Prince-Bishop of Strasbourg (Ettenheim) are annexed by Baden.

February 17, 1803 In the case against Ludwig van Beethoven (32), Artaria files a subjoined declaration, signed by Count Moritz von Fries, that he allowed them to publish the String Quartet op.29 if they held off until after the Breitkopf and Härtel edition appears in Vienna.

February 19, 1803 Napoléon issues the Act of Mediation abolishing the Helvetic Republic and creating the Swiss Confederation.

February 21, 1803 The Cape Colony returns from British to Dutch (Batavian Republic) rule.

February 22, 1803 The Bishopric of Passau is annexed to Salzburg.

February 24, 1803 The United States Supreme Court asserts the right of Judicial Review, that is the right to overturn a law passed by the Congress and signed by the president, in judging the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.

February 25, 1803 The Diet of Ratisbon reorganizes the Holy Roman Empire, the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. Most ecclesiastical states and independent cities are abolished. Four new electorates are created. Duke Friedrich II of Wurtemberg becomes Elector.

March 1, 1803 *Hélène*, an opéra by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (39) to words of Bouilly, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is fairly successful.

Ohio becomes the 17th state of the United States.

March 2, 1803 *Three Piano Sonatas* with violin and cello accompaniment B.474-476 by Ignaz Pleyel (45) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 6, 1803 The Bishopric of Brixen is annexed by Austria.

March 10, 1803 The Helvetic Republic is abolished and the Swiss Confederation is restored. Virtual sovereignty is given back to the cantons.

March 20, 1803 Joseph Arnold replaces Wilhelm Joseph Alexander Duke von Looz-Corswarem as Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck.

British forces occupy St. Pierre and Miquelon.

March 22, 1803 German explorer Alexander von Humboldt and French botanist Aimé Bonpland arrive in Acapulco from Peru and Ecuador aboard the *Pizarro*. They will change the course of scientific research in Mexico.

March 27, 1803 Napoléon institutes a single currency for France, the Franc Germinal. Berg is annexed by Bavaria.

March 29, 1803 *Proserpine*, a tragédie lyrique by Giovanni Paisiello (62) to words of Guillard after Quinault, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is not well received.

April 4, 1803 Bavaria annexes the Principality of Freising. The Duke of Oldenburg rules that the Bishopric of Lübeck is henceforth a principality. Prince-Bishop Peter Friedrich Ludwig Duke of Holstein-Gottorp takes on the title of Prince.

April 5, 1803 Three new works by Ludwig van Beethoven (32) are performed for the first time, at the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna: the oratorio *Christ on the Mount of Olives* to words of Huber, the *Symphony no.2* and the Third Piano Concerto, all on a program with the composer's *First Symphony*. The composer is soloist in the concerto. Critics are mixed, but the concert is a great financial success.

April 7, 1803 Toussaint L'Ouverture dies in the dungeon of Fort de Joux in the Jura, France.

April 14, 1803 Three years after its founding, the Banque de France is granted its first official charter, giving it exclusive power to issue notes in Paris.

April 27, 1803 Emperor Franz II gives assent to the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss, a massive reorganization of the Empire. The number of imperial cities is reduced to six. Only three church states remain. The Duke of Salzburg becomes an elector of the Empire. The Rhineland Palatinate is made part of Bavaria. Larger German states are enriched at the expense of smaller ones.

April 29, 1803 The Duchy of Württemberg is created an electorate. Duke Friedrich II adds the title of Prince-Elector.

May 2, 1803 France sells Louisiana (the western drainage basin of the Mississippi River) to the United States for a price of \$11,250,000 in bonds and \$3,750,000 in indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. The treaty is antedated to April 30.

May 8, 1803 Karl Friedrich of Baden-Durlach is named Elector of Baden-Durlach.

May 15, 1803 Landgrave Wilhelm IX of Hesse-Kassel is created a Prince-Elector of the Empire. Hesse-Kassel becomes the Electorate of Hesse.

May 16, 1803 Great Britain imposes an embargo on all French and Dutch ships in her ports.

May 18, 1803 Hostilities are renewed between Great Britain and France because of French influence in Switzerland and Italy, and Britain's refusal to part with Malta.

May 23, 1803 Pierre-Antoine Daru, spokesman for First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte, tells the Tribunate of Napoléon's intention to invade Great Britain.

May 24, 1803 The Sonata for violin and piano op.47 dedicated to Rudolf Kreutzer by Ludwig van Beethoven (32) is performed for the first time, in Vienna, the composer at the keyboard.

May 27, 1803 Four-year-old Carlo Ludovico II replaces Ludovico I as King of Etruria (Tuscany) under the regency of Maria Luisa.

May 28, 1803 Publication of the violin sonatas op.30 and *Bagatelles* op.33 by Ludwig van Beethoven (32) is announced.

June 1, 1803 France invades the Electorate of Hanover.

June 3, 1803 Captain Henry Shrapnel demonstrates his spherical case projectiles to a committee of British artillery officers. They approve his invention for use by the army.

June 10, 1803 France completes its occupation of Hanover.

June 18, 1803 *Le baiser et la quittance, ou Une aventure de garnison*, an opéra-comique by Adrien Boieldieu (27), Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (39), Rodolphe Kreutzer and Nicolò Isouard, to words of Picard, Dieulafoy and Longchamps after Polier de Bottens, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It will fail in Paris but do better elsewhere.

June 22, 1803 The French garrison on St. Lucia capitulates to invading British forces.

June 25, 1803 The Batavian Republic (Netherlands) reluctantly agrees to the Franco-Batavian Convention. The country is forced into a full military alliance with France. They are required to provide warships and transports to ferry French troops.

June 30, 1803 The free city of Dortmund is annexed by Nassau. British troops capture the French island of Tobago.

July 13, 1803 Shoja al-Molk Shah replaces Mahmud Shah as King of Afghanistan.

July 15, 1803 Incidental music to Goethe's play *Clavigo* by Joann Friedrich Reichardt (50) is performed for the first time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

July 23, 1803 Insurrection begins in Ireland led by Robert Emmet.

July 25, 1803 Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden is created a prince-elect. The Margraviate of Baden becomes the Electorate of Baden.

July 27, 1803 Muzio Clementi (51) arrives in Berlin from St. Petersburg.

Concerto for piano C.187 by Jan Ladislav Dussek (43) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

July 30, 1803 First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte announces the creation of a National Flotilla for the purpose of invading Britain.

August 3, 1803 British forces begin an offensive against the Sindhia of Gwalior in India.

August 6, 1803 Parisian piano maker Sebastien Erard gives a new grand piano to Ludwig van Beethoven (32). It will arrive in Vienna sometime in October.

August 9, 1803 Robert Fulton exhibits the first prototype steamboat on the Seine in Paris.

August 11, 1803 With the resumption of hostilities, the British Parliament reintroduces an income tax.

August 17, 1803 Publication of the Piano Trio op.12 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (24) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

August 19, 1803 Sweden leases the City of Wismar to the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin while retaining sovereignty.

August 20, 1803 Simon Mayr's (40) melodramma giocoso *Le finte rivali* to words of Romanelli is performed for the first time, in Milan.

August 25, 1803 Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão replaces João de Almeida Melo e Castro as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

September 19, 1803 Irish leader Robert Emmet, convicted of treason by the British, is executed in Dublin.

September 23, 1803 British and Indian troops defeat forces of Sindhia Maratha at Assaye. British forces take Surinam.

September 26, 1803 In the matter of Artaria and Beethoven (32), the High Police Court of Vienna rules for Artaria. Beethoven is ordered to publish a retraction. See January 22, 1803 and December 4, 1803.

October 1, 1803 Publication of the Variations for piano and flute op.14 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (24) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

October 4, 1803 Three sacred works by Michael Haydn (66) are performed for the first time, for the Empress of Austria in the Hofburg Kapelle, Vienna: *Missa subtitulo San Francesci Seraphici* and settings of *Cantate* and *Domine Deus*.

Anacréon, ou L'amour fugitif, an opera-ballet by Luigi Cherubini (43) to words of Mendouze, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It receives five performances and is not performed again.

October 14, 1803 Duke Ercole III of Modena, Reggio and Ferrara dies and is succeeded by his son-in-law Ferdinando, the son of Emperor Franz II.

October 16, 1803 Ferdinand Karl Erzherzog von Österreich-Este replaces Ercole d'Este, Duke of Modena as Duke of Modena-Bresigau.

October 19, 1803 A convention is signed by France and Spain calling for the neutrality of Spain.

October 21, 1803 English chemist John Dalton reads his paper *On the Absorption of Gases by Water and Other Liquids* to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. At the end, he describes his atomic theory: all matter is made up of atoms and that atoms of different elements have different masses. He proposes atomic weights for 21 elements.

October 31, 1803 Paris newspapers announce the arrival of Adrien Boieldieu (27) in St. Petersburg. The actual event occurred sometime during the last two months.

The *USS Philadelphia* is captured by Tripoli and its crew imprisoned.

November 18, 1803 Haitian forces defeat the French at Vertieres.

December 4, 1803 Ludwig van Beethoven (32) is brought to court because he has not yet published his retraction, as required by the court finding of September 26. In fact, he never will. See March 31, 1804.

December 5, 1803 João Rodrigues de Sá, visconde de Anadia replaces Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

December 8, 1803 *Elbondocani*, a singspiel by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg (†1) to words of Haug, is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

December 11, 1803 Louis-Hector Berlioz is born at La Côte-St.-André, 48 km northwest of Grenoble in the Department of Isere, the first of six children born to Louis-Joseph Berlioz, a physician and Marie-Antoinette-Joséphine Marmion, daughter of a Grenoble lawyer.

December 13, 1803 *Les sabots et le cerisier*, an opéra by François-Joseph Gossec (69) to words of Sedaine and Cizot, is performed for the first time, in Paris.

December 17, 1803 The foreign slave trade is resumed after a hiatus of 16 years. Over the next four years, 40,000 slaves will be imported into the United States.

December 19, 1803 Great Britain and Portugal enter into a secret agreement. If Britain and France go to war, Portugal pledges to remain neutral.

December 20, 1803 The United States takes title to the Louisiana Purchase, some 2,000,000 sq km which will almost double the land area of the country.

December 24, 1803 Three-year-old Bernhard II replaces Georg I as Duke of Saxe-Meiningen under regency.

December 26, 1803 11:00 a.m. Franz Joseph Haydn (71) makes his last appearance as conductor, directing his *The Seven Last Words* in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

Alonso e Cora, a *dramma per musica* by Simon Mayr (40) to words of Bernardoni after Marmontel, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

December 29, 1803 *L'heureux malgré lui*, an opéra-bouffon by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (40) to words of Saint-Just, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. This is the one and only performance.

December 30, 1803 Sindhia Maratha of Gwalior submits to British rule.

December 31, 1803 Gaspare Spontini (29) makes his debut at the Théâtre-Italien de Paris. The Middlesex Canal, linking northern New England with Boston, is completed.

January 1, 1804 The Republic of Haiti is declared independent of France under Governor-general Jean-Jacques Dessalines.

January 7, 1804 The publication of Muzio Clementi's (51) keyboard sonatas op.41 is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

January 11, 1804 William Blake is acquitted on a charge of sedition in a Chichester court. He was charged by a drunken soldier who claimed Blake cursed the King during a fight they had.

January 12, 1804 Johann Nepomuk Hummel (25) signs a contract to serve as Konzertmeister to Prince Nikolas Esterházy at Eisenstadt.

January 23, 1804 Tsar Alyeksandr I appoints Adrien Boieldieu (28) to a position comparable to Kapellmeister, at the Imperial court.

January 27, 1804 Publication of *Familiar Airs, in Various Styles, for the Piano Forte no.1* by John Crotch and William Crotch (28) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

February 1, 1804 Publication of a Symphony in G B.156 by Ignaz Pleyel (46) is announced in the *Correspondance des professeurs et amateurs de musique*, Paris.

February 4, 1804 Incidental music to Duval's play *Guillaume le conquérant* by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (40) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Français, Paris.

February 5, 1804 George Petrovic becomes Prince of Serbia.

February 11, 1804 The second version of Gaspare Spontini's (29) *dramma giocoso per musica La finta filosofa* to words of Piccini is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

February 12, 1804 Immanuel Kant dies in Königsberg at the age of 80.

February 14, 1804 Serbians begin a rebellion against Turkish rule.

February 15, 1804 General Jean-Victor Moreau is arrested by French police as part of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the government. He is taken to the Temple, a large prison in Paris.

February 16, 1804 Stephen Decatur orders the burning of the United States frigate *Philadelphia* in Tripoli to block the harbor. The ship was captured by Tripolitarians last October.

February 20, 1804 Giovanni Paisiello (63), resident in Paris, receives notification from the Regio Senato of Naples that he is named Maestro di Cappella.

General Jean-Charles Pichegru is arrested by French police as part of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the government. 20 years ago, Pichegru was Napoléon's mathematics instructor at the Royal Military School.

February 22, 1804 The first verified trip on rails of a motorized vehicle occurs in Pennydarnen, Wales when Richard Trevithick demonstrates his second steam locomotive. The event ends when the rails collapse.

February 24, 1804 The US Congress passes the "Mobile Act" in essence claiming West Florida to the Mississippi River.

February 25, 1804 The French government levies the "combined duties" in an effort to pay for Napoléon's incessant wars. This includes taxes on liquor, salt and an increase of the tobacco tax.

March 9, 1804 The leader of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the French government, Georges Cadoudal, is arrested by French police in Paris, but not before he kills one policeman and wounds another.

March 14, 1804 As a pledge to the regicides (those who had voted to kill Louis XVI), Napoléon engineers the kidnapping of a Bourbon, the Duc d'Enghien, in Baden.

March 17, 1804 *Aline, reine de Golconde*, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu (28) to words of Vial and de Favières, is performed for the first time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

March 18, 1804 Jan Ladislav Dussek (44) performs in the concert hall of the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

March 19, 1804 The Portuguese regent Dom João signs an agreement with France that his country will remain neutral in any conflict between Great Britain and France.

March 20, 1804 On orders from Napoléon, the Bourbon Duc d'Enghien is tried on trumped-up charges and shot at Vincennes.

March 21, 1804 After four years of work, the French Civil Code (Code Napoléon) goes into effect.

March 31, 1804 Ludwig van Beethoven (33) publishes the closest thing to a retraction in the *Wiener Zeitung*, admitting that Artaria and Co. were not involved in any way with the publication of his quintet. See March 8, 1805.

April 1, 1804 Johann Nepomuk Hummel (25) enters upon duties as Konzertmeister to Prince Nikolas Esterházy at Eisenstadt. Effectively, he performs the duties of Kapellmeister, although Franz Joseph Haydn (72) still holds the title.

Franz Joseph Haydn (72) is made an honorary citizen of Vienna because of his charitable work.

April 10, 1804 About this date, Giovanni Paisiello (63) obtains release as maître de chappelle to Napoléon.

April 15, 1804 Diogo José de Noronha, conde de Vila Verde replaces João Rodrigues de Sá, visconde de Anadia as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

April 16, 1804 Hostilities begin between Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore and the East India Company.

April 20, 1804 Emil Leopold August replaces Ernst II as Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

April 22, 1804 Gioachino Rossini (12) organizes an accademia di musica in Imola.

May 8, 1804 Carl Maria von Weber (17) is appointed Kapellmeister at the theater in Breslau (Wroclaw).

May 10, 1804 William Pitt replaces Henry Addington as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

May 12, 1804 *La petite maison*, an opéra-comique by Gaspare Spontini (29) to words of Dieulafoy and Gersin, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. Due to anti-Italian feelings in France, it will have only three performances.

May 14, 1804 Sent by President Jefferson to survey the new Louisiana Purchase, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and about 36 men set out west from St. Louis up the Missouri River.

May 17, 1804 Eight-year-old Karl Egon replaces Karl Joachim as Prince of Fürstenberg under regency.

Samori, an heroic opera by Georg Joseph Vogler (54) to words of Huber, is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. The work is warmly received.

May 18, 1804 The French Senate proclaims Consul-for-Life Napoléon Bonaparte Emperor of the French with the title Napoléon I. The action is not recognized by Russia, Austria, Sweden or the Ottoman Empire.

Publication of *Familiar Airs, in Various Styles, for the Piano Forte no.2* by John Crotch and William Crotch (28) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

Amor non ha ritegno, a melodramma eroicomico by Simon Mayr (40) to words of Marconi after Gozzi, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

May 25, 1804 In the face of extremely adverse weather conditions, the British suspend the campaign against Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore.

Having travelled about 100 km, the Lewis and Clark expedition pass La Charette, the last white settlement on the Missouri River.

May 26, 1804 The Principality of Lübeck is placed in personal union with Oldenburg.

May 28, 1804 Carl Maria von Weber (17) departs Vienna to travel to take up his new position in Breslau (Wroclaw).

June 1, 1804 6 a.m. Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka is born in Novospasskoye (Glinka), 22 km from Yel'nya in the Smolensk district, the second and eldest surviving of ten children born to Ivan Nikolayevich Glinka, a retired army captain and landowner and Yevgeniya Andreyevna Glinka, daughter of a landowner. His parents are second cousins.

June 11, 1804 Carl Maria von Weber (17) arrives in Breslau (Wroclaw) to take up duties as Kapellmeister.

June 14, 1804 Incidental music to Duval's play *Les Hussites, ou Le siège de Naumbourg* by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (40) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris.

June 15, 1804 The Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, reorganizing the method of electing the president and vice-president, is ratified.

June 16, 1804 Johann Adam Hiller dies in Leipzig, aged 75 years, five months and 22 days.

June 20, 1804 Publication of the *Variations* for piano op.10 and the *Rondo* for piano op.11 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (25) is advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

June 21, 1804 British chemist Smithson Tennant reads his paper *On Two Metals, found in the Black Powder Remaining after the Solution of Platina* to the Royal Society, London. In it, he documents his discovery last year of two new elements: Osmium and Iridium.

June 23, 1804 Although Franz Joseph Haydn (72) has not officially resigned as kapellmeister, Prince Nicholas Esterházy rearranges the duties of his musical employees to allow for Haydn's absence. Most of his responsibilities are taken up by Vice-Kapellmeister Johann Nepomuk Fuchs and Konzertmeister Johann Nepomuk Hummel (25).

June 25, 1804 *Fantasia and Fugue* for piano C.199 by Jan Ladislav Dussek (44) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

June 29, 1804 The name of the Théâtre de l'Opéra is changed to the Académie Impériale de Musique.

June 30, 1804 Anton Viktor Joseph Raymund, Grand Duke of Austria replaces Karl II Ludwig Johann Grand Duke of Austria as Prince-Grand Master of Mergentheim.

July 6, 1804 A rear guard force of 2,500 British and Indian troops is wiped out by the forces of Holkar of Indore near the Chambal River.

António de Araújo de Azevedo, conde da Barca replaces Diogo José de Noronha, conde de Vila Verde as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

July 10, 1804 Forces of Holkar of Indore attack the main body of British troops at the Mukandwara Pass (in present Rajasthan). The British repulse repeated cavalry charges. With the monsoon beginning today, the British fall back to Kota.

July 11, 1804 In a duel on the Hudson Palisades, Weehawken, New Jersey, Vice-President Aaron Burr shoots and mortally wounds former Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton will die tomorrow.

July 15, 1804 British troops continue to retreat, abandoning Kota, in the face of Holkar of Indore.

July 20, 1804 In spite of an onshore gale, Emperor Napoléon orders the Boulogne naval flotillas to test the effectiveness flat-bottomed boats intended for the invasion of Britain. Twenty ships run aground and 2,000 sailors are drowned. Admiral Bruix, who warned against the exercise and refused to give the order, is immediately removed from the service.

July 24, 1804 Holkar of Indore attacks retreating British and Indian forces trying to cross water in their retreat from Kota. An all-day battle ensues.

July 27, 1804 Retreating British and Indian troops reach the relative safety of Rampura where they are reinforced.

August 1, 1804 Carl Maria von Weber (17) makes his first appearance in Breslau (Wroclaw) conducting Mozart's (†12) *La clemenza di Tito*.

August 2, 1804 Muzio Clementi (52) arrives in Berlin from Leipzig.

August 5, 1804 *Elisa, ossia Il monte San Bernardo*, a dramma sentimentale per musica by Johann Simon Mayr (41) to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Benedetto, Venice.

August 7, 1804 Adrien Boieldieu's (28) opéra comique *Abderkan* to words of Dégligny is performed for the first time, in the Peterhof Palace, St. Petersburg.

August 10, 1804 Simon Mayr's (41) dramma per musica *Zamori, ossia L'eroe dell'Indie* to words of Prividali is performed for the first time, for the inauguration of the Nuovo Teatro Comunale, Piacenza.

August 11, 1804 The Austrian Empire is created under Emperor Franz I. Bohemia is created a kingdom under the Emperor of Austria.

August 14, 1804 Admiral Louis Latouche-Tréville dies of natural causes. This causes Napoléon to postpone his invasion of Britain.

August 20, 1804 Leaving a garrison at Rampura, the main British force continues to retreat northeast towards Agra.

August 24, 1804 Forces of Holkar of Indore attack retreating British and Indians at the Banas River. Most of the Sepoy troops with the British are killed.

Jean-Baptiste Biot and Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac make the first scientific ascent in a balloon, to an altitude of 6.5 km over Paris, higher than any of the Alps. They measure the composition of the air and the state of the magnetic field of the earth.

August 25, 1804 Exhausted and famished British and Indian troops reach Kushalgarh where they find supplies.

August 28, 1804 Under constant bombardment from artillery of Holkar of Indore, retreating British and Indian troops break ranks and flee headlong towards Agra.

August 29, 1804 Giovanni Paisiello (64) departs Paris for Naples. He would have left earlier but Napoléon required that Paisiello compose a mass for the imperial coronation.

August 30, 1804 A few hundred of the original 10,000 British and Indian troops reach Agra after a two-month retreat in the face of Holkar of Indore.

September 1, 1804 German astronomer Karl Ludwig Harding discovers Juno, the third asteroid to be viewed from Earth.

September 3, 1804 *Six Canzonets* C.200-205 for voice and piano by Jan Ladislav Dussek (44) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

September 16, 1804 Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac makes a balloon ascent to 7,016 meters over Paris. This record will stand for over 50 years and his measurements help establish the science of meteorology.

September 18, 1804 Muzio Clementi (52) marries Caroline Lehmann, the 19-year-old daughter of the director of the Royal Opera, Berlin, in that city's Nicolaikirche. The couple leave Berlin for Italy shortly after the ceremony.

September 25, 1804 Yellow fever breaks out in Livorno.

September 26, 1804 The *Gazette Nationale* reports that Jan Ladislav Dussek (44) is named Kapellmeister to Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussia in Magdeburg, a passionate amateur pianist and composer.

September 28, 1804 Franz Schubert (7) is one of several boys examined by Antonio Salieri (54) and found good enough to sing in the Imperial Court Chapel.

October 8, 1804 Napoléon learns that his complete plans for attacking British interests on three continents have been captured by the British. He has to abandon them.

October 9, 1804 The town of Hobart is founded on Tasmania by British colonists.

October 17, 1804 Milan prohibits imports from Tuscany due to the yellow fever epidemic.

October 19, 1804 Three Piano Sonatas with violin and cello accompaniment op.50 by Leopold Kozeluch (57) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

October 24, 1804 The Lewis and Clark expedition reach an Indian village of about 4,500 populated by Mandans and Hidatsas, north of present Bismarck, North Dakota. They decide to build their winter quarters directly across the river.

October 26, 1804 Lucca closes its border with Livorno due to the yellow fever epidemic.

November 6, 1804 An alliance is signed between Russia and Austria in St. Petersburg. Official returns of a plebiscite held in France today show a 99.93% vote in favor of turning the country into an empire.

November 10, 1804 *Die Neger*, a singspiel by Antonio Salieri (54) to words of Treitschke, is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. It will be withdrawn after only a few performances. This is Salieri's last opera.

November 13, 1804 British and Indian troops defeat Holkar of Indore at Deeg.

November 17, 1804 After four days of fighting, British and Indian forces defeat the Holkar of Indore at Farrukhabad on the Ganges southeast of Delhi.

November 27, 1804 *Milton*, a fait historique by Gaspare Spontini (30) to words of de Jouy and Dieulafoy, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

December 2, 1804 Napoléon Bonaparte crowns himself Emperor of the French in the presence of the Pope in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris. He then crowns his wife, Josephine, as Empress. The music for the occasion, a mass and a Te Deum, is by Giovanni Paisello (64).

December 8, 1804 Publication of the *Variations* for piano op.15 of Johann Nepomuk Hummel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

A Mass for double chorus by Antonio Salieri (54) is performed for the first time, in Vienna conducted by the composer to celebrate the adoption of the title Emperor of Austria by Franz I. The work was originally composed in 1799 to celebrate peace between Austria and France but since peace was not concluded, the mass was never performed.

December 12, 1804 Spain declares war on Great Britain at the insistence of France.

December 18, 1804 *Achille à Scyros*, a ballet pantomime by Luigi Cherubini (44), is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

December 21, 1804 The *Requiem* of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (†13) is performed in France for the first time, in Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, directed by Luigi Cherubini (64).

December 24, 1805 The Lewis and Clark expedition move into their winter quarters, Fort Mandan, in present North Dakota.

January 4, 1805 France and Spain sign a mutual defense treaty in Paris.

January 8, 1805 *Eraldo ed Emma*, a dramma eroico per musica by Simon Mayr (41) to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

January 18, 1805 Spanish troops assault a Navajo stronghold (at Canyon de Chelly, Arizona) killing 115 men, women and children and taking 33 prisoner. After the battle the Spaniards kill 350 sheep belonging to the Navajo.

January 21, 1805 The borders of Livorno are opened after the passing of the Yellow Fever epidemic.

January 22, 1805 Nicolò Paganini (22) renews his contract with Cappella Nazionale del Potere Ejecutivo, Lucca.

January 23, 1805 Publication of the Piano Sonata op.13 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

January 27, 1805 Kharkov University opens.

February 8, 1805 King Ferdinando IV of Naples takes refuge in Palermo.

February 23, 1805 Publication of the *Twelve Dances* for piano op.16 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

March 3, 1805 Louis Spohr (20) gives his first concert in Berlin. He asks the young virtuoso Jacob Beer (Meyerbeer) (13) to take part, thus swelling the audience with interested Jews.

March 8, 1805 The High Police Court of Vienna issues a further finding in the case of Beethoven and Artaria. Beethoven (34) must publish a retraction of his offending announcement of January 22, 1803 to Artaria and Co. See September 9, 1805.

March 12, 1805 A new music school, Le Lezioni Caritatevoli, is founded in Bergamo, led by Johann Simon Mayr (41).

Julie, ou Le pot de fleurs, a comédie en prose, mêlée de chants by Gaspare Spontini (30) to words of Jars, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

March 18, 1805 The Kingdom of Italy is created by the union of Lombardy, Emilia-Romagne and Venetia. Emperor Napoléon I is proclaimed King of Italy. Piombino is attached to Lucca.

March 24, 1805 Prince Alois I of Liechtenstein dies, succeeded by his son, Johann I.

March 30, 1805 A French fleet under Villeneuve slips out of Toulon heading west.

April 7, 1805 Fleeing debts, Lorenzo da Ponte boards ship in London bound for America.

Ludwig van Beethoven's (34) Symphony no.3 "Eroica" is performed publicly for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. It was performed privately last summer at the residence of the dedicatee, Prince Franz Joseph von Lobkowitz. The work leaves the critics confused.

After wintering at Fort Mandan (North Dakota) the Lewis and Clark expedition sends about twelve men back with various natural, agricultural and anthropological artifacts. The rest of the team heads west.

April 11, 1805 A treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Russia to oppose France is signed in St. Petersburg.

April 16, 1805 Eight months after reaching Nagasaki, Russian envoy Nikolai Rezanov meets with representatives of the Japanese government who rebuff his request for relations.

In the dispute between the United States and the Barbary States, American forces capture Derna (Darnah).

April 25, 1805 The French ambassador in Lisbon present the Portuguese regent with the demand that Portugal declare war on Great Britain.

April 27, 1805 United States forces capture the port of Derna (Darnah) on the Tripoli coast.

April 29, 1805 France transforms the Batavian Republic (Netherlands) into the Batavian Commonwealth.

April 30, 1805 *La jeune femme colère*, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu (29) to words of Claparède after Etienne, is performed for the first time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

May 1, 1805 Duke Wilhelm IX of Hesse-Cassel becomes Elector Wilhelm I.

May 9, 1805 The Portuguese regent Dom João rejects the French ultimatum of April 25 and redeclares his country's neutrality.

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller dies in Weimar at the age of 45.

May 11, 1805 Lord Nelson decides to sail west across the Atlantic in search of the French-Spanish fleet.

May 15, 1805 Publication of the *Romance* op.50 and *Piano Sonata "Waldstein"* op.53 by Ludwig van Beethoven (34) is announced.

May 20, 1805 Publication of *Familiar Airs, in Various Styles, for the Piano Forte no.3* by John Crotch and William Crotch (28) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

May 21, 1805 In Paderborn, in Germany, Friedrich Wilhelm Sertürner first crystallizes morphine from opium. He calls it morphium from the Greek god of dreams, Morpheus. It is the first time a medicinal plant is broken down to its active ingredient.

May 26, 1805 Emperor Napoléon I is crowned King of Italy in Milan Cathedral. Some of the music is the first performance of a *Te Deum* by Johann Simon Mayr (41) for vocal soloists, chorus and orchestra.

The Lewis and Clark expedition see the Rocky Mountains for the first time.

May 28, 1805 Ridolfo Luigi Boccherini dies in Madrid of a "respiratory complaint", aged 62 years, three months and nine days. His earthly remains will be laid to rest in the crypt of San Justo, Madrid.

June 3, 1805 Lorenzo da Ponte arrives in Philadelphia from London.

June 4, 1805 France annexes the Ligurian Republic which includes Genoa.

A treaty of peace ends the six-year conflict between the United States and Tripoli.

June 5, 1805 Simon Mayr's (41) farsa *Di locanda in locanda e sempre in sala* to words of Buonavoglia is performed for the first time.

June 10, 1805 Fould, the largest foreign exchange dealer in Paris, collapses in ruin.

A peace agreement is reached between the United States and the Pasha of Tripoli.

June 13, 1805 *Il fonte prodigioso di Orebbe*, a cantata by Giovanni Paisiello (65) to words of Rota, is performed for the first time, in Piazza del Pendio, Naples.

The Lewis and Clark expedition reach the Great Falls of the Missouri (in Montana).

June 24, 1805 Napoléon makes Lucca a principality and his elder sister Elise Baciocchi is named Princess. She rules along with her husband, Felice Baciocchi.

June 25, 1805 Concerto for Organ no.3 by William Crotch (29) is performed for the first time, in Oxford.

June 26, 1805 The Paris Conservatoire grants its membership diploma to Franz Joseph Haydn (73). In late July, Luigi Cherubini (44) will carry this, a membership medal and a letter from L'Institut National to Haydn in Vienna. Cherubini and his wife depart Paris today to produce two operas in Vienna.

L'amor coniugale, a farsa sentimentale by Simon Mayr (42) to words of Rossi after Bouilly, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Nuovo, Padua.

July 6, 1805 Publication of the Fantasy for Piano op.18 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

July 9, 1805 The dynasty of Muhammad Ali begins in Egypt.

July 13, 1805 Luigi Cherubini (44) reaches Berlin from Paris.

July 18, 1805 Luigi Cherubini (44) departs Berlin for Vienna.

July 21, 1805 The lands of Parma are ceded to France.

July 22, 1805 British ships meet a combined French-Spanish fleet off El Ferrol, Spain. Two Spanish ships are lost.

July 24, 1805 Publication of the Concerto for piano, violin and orchestra op.17 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (26) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

July 27, 1805 The Principality of Hohenlohe-Ohringen is absorbed by Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Luigi Cherubini (44) reaches Vienna from Berlin.

July 30, 1805 Three days after arriving in Vienna, Luigi Cherubini (44) conducts a performance of *Les Deux Journées*. The composer's reputation precedes him, several of his operas having been performed in the city, and the day is a success with public and press.

August 1, 1805 United States ships bombard Tunis.

August 5, 1805 Louis Spohr (21) is appointed Konzertmeister in Gotha, the youngest person to hold that position in Germany.

An inaugural concert takes place on the organ of St. Peter's Church in Salzburg, newly rebuilt by Georg Joseph Vogler (56). Michael Haydn (67) is moved by the majestic sound.

August 9, 1805 In reaction to Napoléon proclaiming himself King of Italy and his annexation of Genoa, Austria adheres to the Anglo-Russian alliance.

August 12, 1805 Meriwether Lewis reaches the source of the Missouri and climbs a peak at the Continental Divide (Lemhi Pass) from which he sees more mountains.

August 29, 1805 Emperor Napoléon gives up the idea of invading Britain and orders the three army corps at Montreuil, St.-Omer and Bruges to march east.

September 9, 1805 In the final resolution of the Beethoven (34)-Artaria squabble, the lawyers of the two sides sign an agreement that Beethoven will not have to publish a retraction and Artaria will publish a future quintet along with a Paris publisher. Beethoven will never compose the quintet and Artaria will take no further action against him.

September 10, 1805 Austria attacks Napoléon's ally, Bavaria.

September 11, 1805 Russia and the Ottoman Empire conclude a treaty of alliance.

September 15, 1805 Lord Nelson, commanding a British fleet, sails from Portsmouth amidst much fanfare.

September 17, 1805 Muzio Clementi's (53) 20-year-old wife Caroline dies in Berlin, nine days after giving birth to their son.

September 23, 1805 Emperor Napoléon announces to the French Senate that he has changed his plans. Instead of invading Britain, he will presently lead a campaign east against Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Sweden.

September 24, 1805 The advance guard of Napoléon's Grand Armée cross the Rhine at Strasbourg. Emperor Napoléon and Empress Josephine depart Paris for the front.

Hafiz Isamil Pasha replaces Yusuf Ziyaüddin Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

October 1, 1805 Napoléon reaches Ettingen where he meets the Duke of Baden and forces him to sign an alliance with France.

October 2, 1805 Napoléon reaches Louisbourg where he receives aid from his ally, the Elector of Württemberg.

October 7, 1805 The Grand Armée crosses the Danube.

The Lewis and Clark expedition reaches the Clearwater River (near present Orfino, Idaho) having crossed the Continental Divide.

October 11, 1805 Austrian troops almost trap 4,000 French around the village of Albeck but they escape before superior forces.

October 14, 1805 French troops capture Elchingen on the Danube and establish a bridgehead across the river.

October 16, 1805 Napoléon orders his artillery to bombard Ulm.

The Lewis and Clark expedition reaches the Columbia River.

October 17, 1805 Austrian forces in Ulm agree to surrender to the French if no help arrives by October 25.

October 20, 1805 30,000 Austrians surrender to the French at Ulm.

October 21, 1805 A British fleet under Lord Nelson defeats a combined French and Spanish force off Cape Trafalgar near Cadiz. The British sink or capture 22 ships while only 11 escape. 7,258 men are killed or wounded, including Lord Nelson who is killed in action. Vice-admiral Pierre de Villeneuve is captured and transported to Britain.

October 23, 1805 23,000 Russians arrive in Braunau, Upper Austria joining 22,000 Austrians to oppose Napoléon.

October 24, 1805 Emperor Napoléon levies the "Army Fund" on Prussia and Austria. Over the next five years it will collect 743,000,000 francs.

October 25, 1805 The French Grand Armée crosses the Isar in Bavaria making for Vienna.

October 26, 1805 Prussian forces occupy Hannover.

Simon Mayr's (42) melodramma eroicomico *La roccia di Frauenstein* to words of Rossi after Anelli is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice.

October 29, 1805 French troops attack the Austrian defenders of Caldiero but are beaten back.

October 30, 1805 French forces capture Salzburg.

November 3, 1805 By the Treaty of Potsdam, Prussia agrees to end neutrality and join the coalition against France.

November 4, 1805 The Austrian Imperial Court evacuates Vienna.

November 7, 1805 After a journey of a year and a half from St. Louis, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reach the mouth of the Columbia River at Gray's Bay, 30 km from the Pacific Ocean.

November 8, 1805 French forces defeat the Austrians at Mariazell, 90 km southwest of Vienna.

November 9, 1805 Russian troops effect their escape across the Danube.

Rumors of impending financial collapse so worry French citizens that troops are called in to keep order among investors.

November 11, 1805 5,000 French troops blunder into a Russian force eight times their size at Dürenstein. The day is saved for the French by reinforcements and the Russians withdraw. The fight costs 7,000 casualties.

November 12, 1805 French troops reach Vienna.

November 13, 1805 French troops march into Vienna unopposed.

November 14, 1805 Napoléon enters the Schönbrunn Palace and takes up residence.

Fanny Mendelssohn is born in Hamburg, the first of four children born to Abraham Mendelssohn, a banker, himself the son of the Enlightenment philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, and Lea Solomon, daughter of the Prussian court jeweler and granddaughter of Daniel Itzig, a financial advisor to King Friedrich II of Prussia and one of the most affluent citizens of Berlin.

November 19, 1805 French forces occupy Istria.

Archchancellor Jean-Jacques-Regis de Cambacérès writes to Emperor Napoléon in Vienna that the Récamier Bank and the Swiss Deville Bank have recently failed. Many prominent Frenchmen, including members of the Bonaparte family, entrusted their savings to the former.

November 20, 1805 *Leonore (Fidelio)*, an opera by Ludwig van Beethoven (34) to words of Sonnleithner after Bouilly, is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna with the *Leonore Overture no.2*. Those few who review the work are unimpressed. The hall includes some French officers. Many of the Viennese aristocrats, traditional supporters of the composer, have fled the city. As a result, the work is not a success and enjoys only two more performances. One interested audience member is Luigi Cherubini (45). See March 29, 1806 and May 23, 1814.

November 23, 1805 A treaty of peace is concluded between Sindhia and the East India Company.

December 2, 1805 The French Grand Armée defeats a combined Russian and Austrian force at Austerlitz (Slapanice) just east of Brunn (Brno). The defeated flee in panic so fast, Tsar Alyeksandr is almost captured. 16,300 people are killed.

December 3, 1805 The Emperor Franz I of Austria calls on Napoléon to sue for peace.

December 4, 1805 A private performance in honor of Napoléon is given at Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna directed by Luigi Cherubini (45). 300 political and military men of Napoléon's staff and government attend. At the conclusion, Napoléon rises and leaves without applauding or acknowledging the music.

December 6, 1805 An armistice is concluded between France and Austria.

December 11, 1805 News of the victory at Austerlitz reaches Paris. The financial markets, so recently desperate, begin to turn around.

December 15, 1805 A treaty of alliance is signed in Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna between France and Prussia. Prussia gives up Cleves, Neuchâtel and Ansbach in return for Hanover.

December 25, 1805 Johann Philipp Karl, Count Stadion-Warthausen is named Lord Chamberlain and Chancellor to Emperor Franz I of Austria.

Dalmatia is attached to the Republic of Italy.

Brixen and Trent are removed from Austrian rule and attached to Bavaria.

December 26, 1805 A treaty of peace between France and Austria is signed at Pressburg (Bratislava). Austria cedes Dalmatia and Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy. Tyrol, Vorarlberg and other Alpine lands go to Bavaria, a French ally, and Swabia is ceded to Württemberg. Bavaria and Württemberg are made kingdoms while Baden is created a Grand Duchy. Würzburg is made an electorate under Ferdinand Joseph Johann Baptist of Austria.

Gli americani, a melodramma eroico by Johann Simon Mayr (42) to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice.

December 28, 1805 Napoléon leaves Vienna.

December 31, 1805 Napoléon takes up residence in Munich.

By decree of Emperor Napoléon I, the Revolutionary calendar adopted in 1793 goes out of use.

January 1, 1806 Nicolò Paganini (23) is named second violin in the Court Chamber Orchestra of Lucca.

By order of Emperor Napoléon, the Gregorian calendar is reintroduced in France, replacing the revolutionary calendar.

The Duchy of Bavaria is made a kingdom. Elector Maximilian IV of Bavaria becomes King Maximilian I, inaugurating a royal house which will be of great importance to music. At the same time, Duke-Elector Friedrich II of Württemberg becomes King Friedrich I.

January 3, 1806 French troops depart Vienna.

January 6, 1806 The Duchy of Modena-Breisgau is divided between Baden and Württemberg.

January 8, 1806 The British retake the Cape Colony from the Dutch.

January 11, 1806 French troops evacuate Vienna.

January 13, 1806 Commander Francis Beaufort, RN of *HMS Woolwich* first writes down the wind scale he developed last year. In his log he describes his standardized method for describing wind. Eventually, it will go into common use around the world.

January 16, 1806 Georg Joseph Vogler's (56) *Castor und Pollux*, directed by the composer, is performed in Munich to celebrate the wedding of Napoléon's adopted son Eugene to August Amalia, daughter of King Maximilian I of Bavaria.

January 19, 1806 According to the terms of the Treaty of Pressburg, France takes control of Venetia for the Kingdom of Italy.

January 23, 1806 British Prime Minister William Pitt dies of a digestive ailment in Putney at the age of 46..

January 26, 1806 Emperor Napoléon returns to Paris after his defeat of Austria.

January 28, 1806 *Les deux aveugles de Tolède*, an opéra comique by Etienne Nicolas Méhul (42) to words of Marsollier des Vivetières after *The Thousand and One Nights*, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It receives 20 performances in Paris but is more successful elsewhere.

February 2, 1806 Konzertmeister Louis Spohr (21) marries Dorothea Scheidler, the daughter of a court singer, in the court chapel of Gotha, in the presence of the Duchess.

A new chapel is inaugurated by Emperor Napoléon in the northern part of the Tuileries Palace.

February 8, 1806 *L'eccelsa gara*, a cantata composed by Gaspare Spontini (31) to words of Balocchi to honor the French victory at Austerlitz, is performed for the first time, in the Salle Louvoise, Paris.

February 11, 1806 William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville replaces William Pitt as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

The County of Tirol is annexed to Bavaria.

February 15, 1806 The Treaty of Paris allies France and Prussia against Great Britain. Prussia closes its ports to British ships in return for the promise of Hannover, a British possession.

French forces, led by new king Joseph Bonaparte, occupy Naples.

February 24, 1806 During a visit to Vienna by Luigi Cherubini (45), Franz Joseph Haydn (73) dedicates his Symphony no.103 to him, noting this on the autograph manuscript and handing it to him.

February 25, 1806 *Faniska*, an opéra comique by Luigi Cherubini (45) to words of Sonnleithner after Pixérécourt, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna directed by the composer. The audience includes Emperor Franz and the royal family, Franz Joseph Haydn (72) and Ludwig van Beethoven (35). It is a great success and will receive 28 performances.

March 1, 1806 France annexes the Kingdom of Naples.

March 2, 1806 John Field (23) makes his highly successful performing debut in Moscow. He will live in Moscow and St. Petersburg for some years.

March 3, 1806 The dominions of Lucca are extended over all of Tuscany.

March 9, 1806 After seven months in the city, Luigi Cherubini (45) departs Vienna to return to Paris.

March 14, 1806 Emperor Napoléon announces his intention of creating his brother Louis King of Holland.

March 15, 1806 The Grand Duchy of Cleves and Berg is created. Joachim Murat, brother-in-law to Napoléon, is made Grand Duke.

5:30 p.m. A chondrite meteor (containing carbon and organic-like chemicals) is identified for the first time when one crashes to Earth outside Alaïs, France.

March 17, 1806 *Tout le monde a tort*, a vaudeville by Gaspare Spontini (31), is performed for the first time, in Malmaison.

March 23, 1806 The Lewis and Clark expedition breaks camp at Fort Clatsop (near Astoria, Oregon) and begins the journey home.

March 29, 1806 The second version of Ludwig van Beethoven's (35) opera *Leonore (Fidelio)* to words of Sonnleithner after Bouilly, with the Leonore Overture no.3, is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. This version has a much better reception with critics and public than the first. See November 20, 1805 and May 23, 1814.

March 30, 1806 Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoléon, is created King of Sicily.

The Principality of Guastalla is created subject to French rule under Prince Camillo Filippo Ludovico Principe di Borghese and Pauline Bonaparte. The Duchy of Massa and the Principality of Carrara are restored by the French under Duke and Prince Felice Pasquale Bacciochi.

April 1, 1806 The United Kingdom declares war on Prussia after Prussia annexes Hanover, which is ruled by the British monarch.

Luigi Cherubini (45) arrives back in Paris after an absence of nine months.

April 4, 1806 The Imperial Catechism is published to teach young Roman Catholics the virtues of following Emperor Napoléon.

April 8, 1806 The Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg becomes the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. Prince Alexius becomes Duke Alexius.

April 9, 1806 Reuss-Schleiz und Gera is created a principality.
Publication of the *Piano Sonata* op.54 by Ludwig van Beethoven (35) is announced.

April 15, 1806 Johann Nepomuk Hummel's (27) cantata *Diana ed Endimione* to words of Brizzi is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

April 18, 1806 The United States Congress votes to end importation of certain British goods in retaliation for British seizure of American ships.

April 20, 1806 Georg Joseph Vogler's (56) *Bavarian National Symphony*, a reworking of his Symphony in C, is performed for the Bavarian court in Munich.

April 28, 1806 *Un tour de soubrette*, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu (30) to words of Gersin is performed for the first time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

May 1, 1806 Istria is annexed by the Kingdom of Italy.
Any slave freed after this date in Virginia must leave the state.

May 5, 1806 Elector Karl Friedrich of Baden-Durlach becomes Duke of Baden-Durlach.

May 6, 1806 Johann Simon Mayr (42) opens his new music school, Lezioni Caritatevoli, in Bergamo, founded to provide musicians for the local church. Among the students is Gaetano Donizetti (8).

May 16, 1806 A limited blockade on France against neutral shipping is imposed by Great Britain. Named after the Foreign Minister, it is called the Fox Blockade.

May 17, 1806 Etienne Nicolas Méhul's (42) opéra comique *Malvina* to words of Saint-Victor after MacPherson (Ossian), is performed for the first time, in Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It will later be called *Uthal*.

May 20, 1806 *Gott hat unter uns aufgerichtet das Wort von der Versöhnung* by Johannes Herbst (70) is performed for the consecration of the Moravian church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 24, 1806 The Principality of Guastalla is attached to the Kingdom of Italy.

May 26, 1806 Emperor Napoléon decrees the dissolution of the Republic of Dubrovnik.

May 27, 1806 Ansbach, currently under French occupation, is annexed to Bavaria.

June 1, 1806 Bavaria officially becomes a kingdom by the terms of the Treaty of Pressburg.

June 5, 1806 Napoléon transforms the Batavian Commonwealth into the Kingdom of Holland with his brother Louis as king. The Principality of Benevento is created, subject to France.

June 21, 1806 Carl Maria von Weber (19) closes his career in Breslau (Wroclaw) with a farewell concert.

June 24, 1806 The Bologna Accademia Filarmonica admits Gioachino Rossini (14) without charge, due to his excellent singing.

June 25, 1806 *Gabrielle d'Estrées, ou Les amours d'Henri IV*, an opéra by Etienne Nicolas Méhul (43) to words of Saint-Just, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is popular, perhaps because of the similarity of Henri IV to Napoléon, but will be suspended after six performances. The reason is unknown, although Saint-Just suspects government interference.

June 27, 1806 Fearing that Napoléon will soon usurp the Spanish throne, English troops land at Buenos Aires and occupy the town. The Spanish governor flees to Córdoba. Local forces will evict the British in August.

June 29, 1806 *Das Fest des Dankes und Freude*, a cantata by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (27), is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

July 1, 1806 *Overtura Chinesa* by Carl Maria von Weber (19) is performed for the first time, in Breslau (Wroclaw).

July 4, 1806 British forces defeat the French at Maida in Calabria, then return to Sicily.

July 5, 1806 Napoléon's brother Louis Bonaparte is created king of Holland. The British take over Dutch possessions in South Africa.

July 12, 1806 By a treaty signed today in Paris between France and 16 German princes, the Confederation of the Rhine consisting of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and other smaller states is created. Carl Theodor, Baron von Dalberg, Archbishop of Mainz becomes Prince-Primate of the confederation.

The Duchy of Cleves and Berg is made into the Grand Duchy of Berg. Duke Joachim Murat is created Grand Duke.

The County of Hohengeroldseck becomes the Principality of Hohengeroldseck. Philipp Franz Wilhelm Ignaz Peter, Count of Leyen and Hohengeroldseck takes on the title Prince of Leyen and Hohengeroldseck.

Liechtenstein becomes a sovereign principality under Prince Johann I.

July 18, 1806 Giovanni Paisiello (66) is created a member of the French Legion of Honor by Emperor Napoléon.

July 20, 1806 Representatives of France and Russia sign a draft peace treaty in Paris. It will never be ratified by Russia.

July 23, 1806 Louise Reichardt's (27) first publication of 12 songs is favorably reviewed in the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung*.

August 1, 1806 Emperor Napoléon declares that the Holy Roman Empire no longer exists.

Bentheim and Steinfurt are annexed to Berg. The County of Salm-Horstmar is also annexed to Berg.

August 6, 1806 Franz II renounces the crown of the Holy Roman Empire and becomes Emperor Franz I of Austria. This single act ends the thousand-year history of that most indescribable of political entities, the Holy Roman Empire.

August 8, 1806 During a concert given by students of the Accademia Filarmonica of Bologna, Gioachino Rossini (14) makes his last appearance as a soprano.

August 10, 1806 Johann Michael Haydn dies in Salzburg of consumption, aged 68 years, ten months and 27 days.

August 12, 1806 The British garrison at Buenos Aires surrenders to local troops from Argentina and Uruguay after holding the city for 46 days.

August 13, 1806 Duke Karl Friedrich of Baden-Durlach becomes Grand Duke of Baden-Durlach. Hesse-Darmstadt is created the Grand Duchy of Hesse. Duke Ludwig X of Hesse-Darmstadt becomes Grand Duke Ludwig I.

August 18, 1806 The Ottoman sultan deposes the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia replacing them with pro-French monarchs.

Kantate zur Geburtstagfeier von Liebmann Meyer Wulff by Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (14) is performed for the first time.

August 20, 1806 Viktor II replaces Karl as Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym.

August 30, 1806 The Principalities of Nassau-Weilburg and Nassau-Usingen are joined together to form the Duchy of Nassau. It is ruled jointly by Friedrich August, Duke of Nassau (-Usingen) and Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of Nassau (-Weilburg).

September 3, 1806 Emperor Napoléon receives Tsar Alyeksandr's rejection of the July 20 treaty.

September 5, 1806 Emperor Napoléon calls to service 50,000 conscripts and 30,000 reservists, fearing an international conspiracy against France.

September 15, 1806 The free city of Nürnberg is attached to Bavaria.

September 19, 1806 The free city of Frankfurt-am-Main is attached to the possessions of the Prince of Regensburg.

September 20, 1806 The Lewis and Clark expedition reaches La Charette, the furthest white settlement on the Missouri River.

September 23, 1806 The Lewis and Clark expedition reaches St. Louis two years and four months after leaving it.

September 26, 1806 An ultimatum is sent from King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia to Napoléon demanding the removal of all French troops over the Rhine and French acquiescence in a North German Confederation, as well as other issues. The Emperor is already on the march in Germany. Würzburg becomes a Grand Duchy under Grand Duke Ferdinand Joseph Johann Baptist of Austria.

October 1, 1806 Georg Joseph Vogler (57) buys into a printing company in Munich.

Jan Ladislav Dussek (46) writes to his publishers, Breitkopf and Härtel, that he is leaving for war, accompanying his employer and friend, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussia.

October 2, 1806 Prussia's ultimatum of September 26 reaches Paris, but Napoléon is not there. He has already taken command of his troops at Würzburg.

October 7, 1806 The Prussian ultimatum finally reaches Napoléon.

Ralph Wedgwood receives a British patent for carbon paper.

October 8, 1806 Napoléon answers Prussia's ultimatum by invading Prussian territory through the Thuringerwald (Franconian Forest). Bayreuth passes to French administration.

Congreve rockets are used in anger for the first time, as the Royal Navy destroys a good part of the city of Boulogne, France.

October 9, 1806 Prussia declares war on France as the first skirmishes occur at Schleiz with the French army marching towards Berlin.

At the home of the Prince of Rudolstadt, Jan Ladislav Dussek (46) performs his concerto for two pianos and orchestra op.63 C.206 for the first time, possibly with string quartet.

October 10, 1806 French forces defeat the Prussians at Saalfeld, 40 km southeast of Erfurt. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussia is killed in action. He was accompanied into battle by his friend and employee, Jan Ladislav Dussek (46). After the death of Prince Ludwig, Prussian and Saxon troops flee before the French. Dussek will later pen the *Elégie harmonique sur la mort du Prince Louis Ferdinand de Prusse*, honoring the memory of his good friend.

Friedrich Wilhelm replaces Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand as Duke of Brunswick.

October 13, 1806 Hilmi Ibrahim Pasha replaces Hafiz Isamil Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

October 14, 1806 Invading French forces meet the Prussians and Saxons at Jena and Auerstädt, near Weimar, with calamitous consequences for the Germans. 32,000 people are killed. As the battles rage nearby, a professor at the University of Jena, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, is finishing his book *Phenomenology of Spirit*.

October 16, 1806 The Prussian command organizes its forces and retreats towards Magdeburg while the pursuing French capture Erfurt.

In response to the Turkish action of August 18, Russian forces invade Ottoman territory across the River Dniester.

October 17, 1806 Napoléon's troops catch up with the retreating Prussians at Halle and engage them. The Prussians flee the field. 5,800 people are killed.

October 24, 1806 French troops reach the suburbs of Berlin.

October 25, 1806 French forces enter Berlin. The Prussian court flees to Königsberg.

October 26, 1806 French forces occupy Osnabrück.

October 27, 1806 Emperor Napoléon enters Berlin. He immediately visits the tomb of Frederick the Great to pay him homage.

A French administration takes over in Fulda.

October 28, 1806 A Prussian army, believing itself to be surrounded by a French force ten times its size (it is not), surrenders at Prenzlau, 95 km northeast of Berlin.

October 29, 1806 Publication of the *Rondo* for piano op.19 and the *Hungarian Dance* for piano op.23 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (27) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

Prussian cavalry surrenders to a French force less than one-fifth its size, at Pasewalk, 24 km northeast of Prenzlau. Meanwhile, 38 km to the east, the French capture Stettin (Szczecin) without firing a shot.

November 3, 1806 With Napoléon's blessing, Polish leaders in Berlin issue a call for a national Polish uprising.

Essen is transferred from Prussia to Berg.

November 4, 1806 The County of Hanau is placed under French administration.

November 7, 1806 The last Prussian force of consequence surrenders to the French at Lübeck.

Napoléon has completed his conquest of Prussia in seven weeks. He dispatches large forces to the east into Poland.

November 10, 1806 Magdeburg surrenders to the French.

November 12, 1806 Muzio Clementi (54) arrives in Vienna from St. Petersburg where he will meet Beethoven (35) and buy the rights to some of his works.

French troops occupy Hildesheim.

November 15, 1806 Zebulon Pike first views the mountain that bears his name.

November 18, 1806 Mo'in ad-Din Abu'n Nasr Mohammad Akbar Padshah Saheb Quiran-e Sani replaces Jalal ad-Din Abu'l Mozaffar Mohammad Shah Alam II Padshah as Emperor of India.

November 19, 1806 French forces occupy Hamburg.

November 21, 1806 Napoléon issues the Berlin Decrees. All continental ports are closed to British ships and all British ports are to be blockaded.

November 28, 1806 Invading French forces capture Warsaw, which was abandoned by the Russians. Russia declares war on France.

December 2, 1806 The US Congress votes to end the importation of slaves after 1807.

December 3, 1806 Publication of the *Variations* for piano of Johann Nepomuk Hummel (28) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

December 9, 1806 Ernst I replaces Franz Friedrich Anton as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

Ohio militiamen seize boats and supplies stockpiled by Aaron Burr and his accomplice Harman Blennerhassett, at Marietta on the Ohio River. Burr intended to use these for his plan to separate the southwest from the United States.

December 11, 1806 A treaty of peace is signed between France and Saxony at Posen (Poznan). Saxony is made a kingdom and joins the Rhenish Confederation. Elector Friedrich August III becomes King Friedrich August I.

Militiamen raid the island of Harman Blennerhassett, in the Ohio River near Marietta where Aaron Burr's "army" has been congregating. Most of them have already run away.

December 18, 1806 Emperor Napoléon reaches Warsaw, in French hands since November 28.

December 22, 1806 The French force their way across the River Narew against Russian defenders at Tscharnovo (Debe), 30 km north of Warsaw, causing 2,800 total casualties.

December 23, 1806 Ludwig van Beethoven's (36) Concerto for violin and orchestra op.61 is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. Since the music is not ready until the last minute, the soloist, Franz Clement, reads the solo part with only minimal preparation.

December 24, 1806 Russian troops enter Bucharest.

Duke Ferdinando of Modena, Reggio and Ferrara dies, succeeded by his son, Francesco IV.

December 26, 1806 Two engagements between French and Russian troops take place near Warsaw. At Pultusk, 52 km north of the city, there is no strategic result. At Golymin, 23 km northwest of Pultusk, the French gain slight advantage.

December 27, 1806 The Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia.

Samuel Wesley's (40) third setting of *Dixit Dominus*, for three voices, is performed for the first time, at a meeting of the Concentores Society, London.

December 28, 1806 Adrien Boieldieu's (31) opéra comique *Télémaque*, to words of Dercy, is performed for the first time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

December 29, 1806 A continued Russian retreat, refusing to stand and fight, and bad weather force Napoléon to make winter quarters in Poland.

January 1, 1807 After Joseph Bonaparte gathers all Neapolitan music students into the Santa Maria della Pièta dei Turchini, he turns it into a school exclusively for the study of music. He renames it the Collegio Reale di Musica.

The lease of the Burgtheater and the Kärntnertortheater held by Baron Peter von Braun, is turned over to a group of noblemen including the Princes Esterházy, Schwarzenberg and Lobkowitz and the Counts Palffy, Zichy, Lodron and Franz and Franz Nicholas Esterházy.

January 7, 1807 Great Britain declares a counter-blockade against France and its allies.

January 14, 1807 Tsar Alyeksandr of Russia forms a committee for internal security to keep watch on suspicious persons and societies.

Emperor Napoléon creates a directorate of five Poles to administer the area of Poland under French control.

January 27, 1807 The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld is occupied by French troops.

January 28, 1807 Publication of the Piano Sonata op.20, the Piano Trio op.22, *Twelve Dances* for piano op.24 and the *Twelve Dances* for piano op.25 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (28) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

January 29, 1807 The Ottoman Empire extends its declaration of war on Russia to include Great Britain.

February 3, 1807 The French army attempts to trap the Russian army at Ionkovo. They defeat the Russians but, during the night, the Tsar's forces escape.

British forces occupy Montevideo.

February 5, 1807 French forces catch up to the Russian rear guard at Hoff (near Górowo Ilaweckie), 63 km south of Königsberg (Kaliningrad) causing 4,200 total casualties. The Russians retreat to Eylau (Bagrationovsk), 14 km to the northeast.

February 7, 1807 A skirmish between French and Russian outposts escalates into a major engagement at Eylau (Bagrationovsk), 37 km south of Königsberg (Kaliningrad). After eight hours of heavy fighting and 8,000 casualties, the forces part for the night.

February 8, 1807 Dawn on the second day at Eylau (Bagrationovsk) finds bitter cold and constant snow. Russian advances are countered by French cavalry which in turn are countered by the arrival of the last Prussian troops which are in turn stalemated by French reinforcements. After two days of fighting, no strategic result is produced. Casualties are unknown but could be as high as 40,000.

Russia quits the field.

February 13, 1807 Former US Vice President Aaron Burr is captured near New Orleans and charged with treason. He will be transported to Richmond, Virginia to stand trial.

February 17, 1807 *Joseph*, a drame mêlé de chants by Etienne Nicolas Méhul (43) to words of Duval after the Bible, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It will be performed 50 times during the composer's life, and revived for the next 100 years.

February 19, 1807 Attempting to bring Turkey into the alliance against France, a British fleet forces the Dardanelles and sinks five Turkish ships.

February 21, 1807 Publication of the *Piano Sonata "Appassionata"* op.57 by Ludwig van Beethoven (36) is announced.

February 23, 1807 Carl Maria von Weber (20) leaves Carlsruhe for an extended tour to the west.

March 3, 1807 A British fleet again forces the Dardanelles hoping to intimidate Turkey into the war. The Turks, their defenses newly strengthened, sink two ships and kill 600 men. They are not intimidated.

March 11, 1807 Three Piano Sonatas op.51 by Leopold Kozeluch (59) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 16, 1807 Publication of *Prelude and Air for the Piano Forte* by William Crotch is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 18, 1807 5,000 British troops land in Egypt, intent for a third time on intimidating the sultan. They capture Alexandria (El Iskandariya) but nothing else.

French troops begin to surround Danzig (Gdansk).

March 23, 1807 French siege guns open fire on the Prussians and Russians in Danzig.

March 25, 1807 The Slave Trade Act receives royal assent. It outlaws the slave trade in the British Empire.

March 29, 1807 German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Obers discovers the only asteroid visible with the naked eye, Vesta. It is the fourth asteroid to be viewed from Earth.

Responses to the Litany for chorus by Samuel Wesley (41) is performed for the first time, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. They were intended for last Christmas but were postponed until Easter, today.

March 31, 1807 William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland replaces William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

April 11, 1807 Spanish soprano Isabella Angela Colbran (22) performs in Bologna. It is the first time that Gioachino Rossini (15) sets eyes on his future mistress and wife.

April 18, 1807 The Principality of Anhalt-Dessau becomes the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. Prince Leopold III becomes Duke Leopold III.

The County of Schaumburg-Lippe becomes a principality under Prince Georg I Wilhelm.

April 20, 1807 Ludwig van Beethoven (36) signs a contract with Muzio Clementi (55) in Vienna giving Clementi sole printing rights in Britain for the Rassumovsky Quartets, the Symphony no.4, the Coriolanus Overture, the Piano Concerto no.4 and the Violin Concerto.

April 26, 1807 By the Convention of Bartenstein, Russia and Prussia agree to drive the French out of Germany.

April 27, 1807 On the Feast of Peregrino Laziosi, Franz Joseph Haydn (75) is carried to the Servite Monastery, Vienna. There is a chapel in the monastery dedicated to that saint, and the composer is hoping for a cure for his swollen legs.

April 28, 1807 14-year-old Friedrich Günther replaces Ludwig Friedrich II as Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt under regency.

April 29, 1807 The French complete their fortifications surrounding Danzig (Gdansk).

May 7, 1807 The Treaty of Finkenstein forces Prussia to join France against Russia.

May 10, 1807 Russian troops disembark at Neufahrwasser (Sopot) to reinforce the defenders at Danzig (Gdansk).

May 15, 1807 Russian troops attempt to break through to the defenders of Danzig (Gdansk) but are beaten back with heavy casualties.

May 22, 1807 The trial of former Vice-President Aaron Burr begins in Richmond, Virginia. He is charged with "assembling an armed force...to seize the city of New Orleans...and to separate the western from the Atlantic states," that is, treason.

May 24, 1807 After Napoléon places his brother on the Spanish throne, Spaniards rise in revolt throughout the country.

May 27, 1807 Prussia surrenders Danzig (Gdansk) to the encircling French.

May 29, 1807 The Ottoman Sultan Selim III is deposed by Mustafa IV, son of Abdulhamid I.

June 1, 1807 The Principality of Anhalt-Köthen becomes the Duchy of Anhalt-Köthen. Prince August Christian Friedrich becomes Duke August Christian Friedrich.

June 3, 1807 Çelebi Mustafa Pasha replaces Hilmi Ibrahim Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

June 6, 1807 Envoys from the rebel Spanish government in Asturias land in England requesting assistance.

June 10, 1807 French forces attack the Russians at Heilsberg (Lidzbark Warminski) but are repulsed with heavy losses. Total casualties equal 18,000 people.

June 11, 1807 Bayreuth passes from French to Austrian administration.

June 12, 1807 As the Russian army retreats, the French take control of the field at Heilsberg.

June 15, 1807 Cheered by the news from Spain, Foreign Secretary George Canning tells the House of Commons that "any nation in Europe that starts up with a determination to oppose...the common enemy...becomes instantly our essential ally."

June 14, 1807 A combined force of French, Poles, Saxons, Dutch and Italians attacks the Russian defenders of Friedland (Pravdinsk), 43 km southeast of Kaliningrad (Königsberg) with disastrous and costly consequences for the Russians. Total casualties number 26,000 to 28,000.

June 16, 1807 French forces occupy East Prussia.

June 20, 1807 A Piano Sonata in G by Leopold Kozeluch (59) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

June 22, 1807 HMS *Leopard* demands the return of four British "deserters" off the USS *Chesapeake*, 16 km off the Virginia coast. When the *Chesapeake* refuses, *Leopard* opens fire, killing three people, wounding 18 and thereupon kidnaps the four sailors. The act almost leads to war between Great Britain and the United States.

June 23, 1807 An armistice between France and Russia goes into effect.

June 25, 1807 Emperor Napoléon and Tsar Alyeksandr meet for the first time on a raft in the River Nieman (Nemunas) at Tilsit (Sovetsk), 100 km northeast of Königsberg (Kaliningrad).

July 2, 1807 After the events of June 22, US President Jefferson institutes punitive measures against Great Britain. He orders all British ship out of US waters and sends a ship to England to demand satisfaction.

July 5, 1807 About 10,000 British troops sent from South Africa attack Buenos Aires. They are easily defeated by the Spanish defenders.

July 7, 1807 The Peace of Tilsit is signed by the Emperors Napoléon and Alyeksandr. In secret agreements, Russia is given a free hand against European Turkey and Finland. Russia joins the Continental System against Britain and pledges support of France against Gibraltar.

July 9, 1807 A treaty is signed between France and Prussia at Tilsit. Prussia is restored to its 1772 borders but Hesse-Kassel and all Prussian possessions west of the Elbe are incorporated into the new Kingdom of Westphalia. Prussian possessions in Poland are joined into the Duchy of Warsaw in personal union with Saxony. Danzig (Gdansk) is declared a free city with a French garrison.

July 10, 1807 Serbian revolutionaries sign an alliance with Russia. They agree to support the Russians in return for money, guns, medical supplies and personnel.

July 17, 1807 Bayreuth passes from Austrian to French administration.

Carl Maria von Weber (20) arrives in Stuttgart where a position awaits him. He has been spending the last five months since leaving Karlsruhe on an impromptu concert tour.

July 19, 1807 France demands that Portugal adhere to the continental blockade and close its ports to British ships, arrest British subjects, seize British property and declare war.

July 22, 1807 In the Royal Palace, Dresden, Emperor Napoléon approves the constitution for the Duchy of Warsaw.

July 23, 1807 *General Bennigsen's March* for piano or harp by Leopold Kozeluch (60) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

August 1, 1807 Georg Joseph Vogler (58) is appointed Hofkapellmeister and Privy Councillor for Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

August 9, 1807 Robert Fulton tests his steamboat *Clermont* on the East River, New York.

August 12, 1807 France makes the demand of July 19 an ultimatum. Portugal must also declare war on Great Britain, arrest all British subjects in the country and confiscate all British assets.

August 16, 1807 British troops land near Copenhagen to prevent Napoléon from taking the Danish fleet.

August 17, 1807 Carl Maria von Weber (20) is appointed "Geheimer Sekretär" to Duke Ludwig Friedrich Alexander in Württemberg. He is responsible to administer the Duke's affairs and instruct his children in music.

Robert Fulton leaves New York aboard his steamboat *Clermont*. He will arrive in Albany, 240 km upstream, in 32 hours. The journey proves the practicality of motorized water transport.

Nè l'un, nè l'altro, a *dramma giocoso* by Simon Mayr (44) to words of Anelli, is performed for the first time, at Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

August 18, 1807 Jérôme Bonaparte becomes King of Westphalia.

August 19, 1807 Emperor Napoléon suppresses the Tribunate, making his control of policy easier.

August 24, 1807 Russia and Turkey agree to an armistice.

August 25, 1807 Nicolò Paganini's (24) *Napoleon Sonata*, composed in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy (which is actually August 15), is performed for the first time, by the composer.

August 28, 1807 Brunswick, Hildesheim and Hesse are joined to become the Kingdom of Westphalia under King Jérôme Bonaparte.

August 30, 1807 Theresia Helferstorfer, wife of Antonio Salieri (57) and mother of his eight children, dies in Vienna.

September 1, 1807 In a circuit court in Richmond, Virginia, former Vice-President Aaron Burr is acquitted of treason because the act could not be attested to by two witnesses. He will immediately leave for Europe to avoid prosecution for murdering Alexander Hamilton.

September 2, 1807 This day marks the first mention of Jan Ladislav Dussek (47) in the service of Charles Maurice de Talleyrand.

British ships begin a bombardment of Copenhagen to preempt the use of the Danish fleet by Napoléon.

September 5, 1807 After four days bombardment of Copenhagen, a British naval force captures the Danish fleet. Most of the city is destroyed.

British forces occupy Heligoland.

September 7, 1807 Under threat from France, King Gustaf IV Adolf cedes Pomerania to the French. Denmark surrenders to the British fleet.

September 9, 1807 Great Britain ends its eight-month occupation of Montevideo.

September 13, 1807 On the Sunday after the nameday of Princess Esterházy, Ludwig van Beethoven (36) directs the first performance of his Mass in C at Eisenstadt. The music is not a success.

September 25, 1807 The British evacuate Egypt.

October 1, 1807 When Portugal declines the French ultimatum of August 12, the French and Spanish ambassadors are withdrawn.

October 3, 1807 Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron vom und zum Stein becomes Minister of State of Prussia.

October 6, 1807 28-year-old Humphrey Davy first produces and discovers potassium working in his own laboratory in the Royal Institution, London. By chance, Davy passes an electric current through molten potash. Potassium is released, contacts the air and appears as a lavender flame.

October 9, 1807 An edict by King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia ends serfdom in that country.

October 12, 1807 Louis Spohr (23) is admitted to the newly reconstituted Masonic lodge "Ernst zum Kompass" in Gotha.

October 13, 1807 Humphrey Davy repeats his experiment of October 6 but uses soda instead of potash. He produces Sodium.

October 18, 1807 French troops enter Spain, making for Portugal.

October 27, 1807 France and Spain sign the Treaty of Fontainebleau. Spain agrees to cooperate with French troops in the conquest of Portugal and allow French garrisons along their supply route. France grants Spain the southern third of Portugal in return.

Meanwhile, King Carlos IV and Queen María Luisa detain Prince Fernando in the royal palace and launch an investigation into his affairs fearful he is leading a plot against them.

October 29, 1807 Denmark allies with France against Britain.

November 7, 1807 Angered by the British attack on Copenhagen in September, and in accordance with the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia breaks relations with Great Britain.

November 11, 1807 East Frisia, Knyphausen and Jever are attached to the Kingdom of Holland. The British government forbids all trade with France and orders a blockade of all French ports and the ports of those allied to France.

November 12, 1807 French troops reach Salamanca.

November 13, 1807 Emperor Napoléon orders his reserves at Bayonne, 25,000 men, to march into Spain.

November 16, 1807 A British fleet arrives at the mouth of the River Tejo, Portugal.

November 17, 1807 50,000 French troops invade Portugal from Spain.

November 19, 1807 Local councils are instituted in Prussia.

Invading French troops arrive at Lisbon.

Humphrey Davy reads his paper announcing the discovery of potassium and sodium before the Royal Society in London.

November 29, 1807 The Portuguese royal family, court and government leave Lisbon for Brazil under British escort. They take with them most of the national treasury and national archives. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, conde de Feira becomes acting head of government in Lisbon.

November 30, 1807 After a forced march of 480 km in 14 days and with less than 10% of their original number, French forces enter Lisbon. They proceed to ransack the town.

Kunst und Liebe, a liederspiel by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (55) to his own words, is performed for the first time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

December 7, 1807 Jérôme Bonaparte ascends the throne of Westphalia.

December 10, 1807 The Kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany) is annexed by France.

December 13, 1807 Spanish troops occupy Oporto.

December 14, 1807 A great fireball sails over New England and crashes to Earth near Weston, Connecticut. The remnants will be collected and studied by Yale College.

December 15, 1807 *La vestale*, a tragédie lyrique by Gaspard Spontini (33) to words of Jouy, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. The performance came to fruition only through the patronage of Empress Josephine.

December 17, 1807 Napoléon issues the Milan Decrees. All neutral shipping which submits to British search or visits British ports is banned from continental ports.

December 22, 1807 The US Congress passes the Embargo Act of 1807, halting commercial shipping to any other nation without the specific authority of the president.

December 26, 1807 British forces occupy Madeira.

January 1, 1808 Herman Willem Daendels, appointed as governor by the French-controlled Dutch government, arrives in the Dutch East Indies.

The Code Napoléon goes into effect in Spain and Holland.

Princess Elisa of Lucca reduces her court orchestra to a string quartet, which includes Nicolò Paganini (25) and his brother.

Sierra Leone becomes a British Crown Colony.

The importation of slaves into the United States is prohibited.

January 8, 1808 The US Congress passes a second Embargo Act, requiring ship owners to post bond twice the value of the ship, to prevent them breaking the first embargo.

January 9, 1808 Publication of the *Razumovsky String Quartets* and the *Coriolan Overture* by Ludwig van Beethoven (37) is announced.

January 10, 1808 Emperor Franz of Austria marries his third wife, Ludovica d'Este. On the same day a large, ostentatious ballroom opens in the city, the Apollosaal.

January 22, 1808 Dom João and the Queen of Portugal arrive in Salvador, Bahia.

January 23, 1808 Samuel Wesley (41) is admitted to Somerset House Masonic Lodge.

January 26, 1808 British army officers in New South Wales capture Governor William Bligh and force his removal from duty.

February 1, 1808 Andoche Junot, the French commander in Portugal, announces that the Bragança dynasty ceases to rule and that power has passed to Napoléon Bonaparte, whom he represents.

February 2, 1808 French troops occupy Rome after Pope Pius VII refuses to recognize the King of Naples or join in an alliance against Britain.

February 3, 1808 Publication of the *Twelve Dances* for piano op.27 and the *Twelve Dances* for piano op.28 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (29) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

February 4, 1808 Napoléon demands 40,000,000 francs from Portugal to defray the cost of invading the country.

February 9, 1808 French troops cross into Navarre and Catalonia in force.

February 16, 1808 French troops take possession of several border towns in Spain.

February 20, 1808 Russian forces occupy Finland.

Ein französischer Prolog von Madame Aurore Bursay: Venez plaisirs charmants by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (55) is performed for the first time, in the Kassel Hoftheater.

February 23, 1808 Count Remusat writes to the director of the Opéra requesting that the name of Jan Ladislav Dussek (48) be inscribed on the "liste des Entrées." This means that Dussek will not have to pay to be admitted.

February 28, 1808 Austria adheres to the Continental System.

February 29, 1808 French troops capture Barcelona.

March 1, 1808 Emperor Napoléon creates a new Imperial Nobility.

March 3, 1808 Gonzalo O'Farrill y Herrera replaces Pedro Cevallos Guerra as First Secretary of State of Spain (ad interim).

Three Piano Sonatas with violin and cello accompaniment by Leopold Kozeluch (60) are entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

March 6, 1808 French troops occupy the fortress of San Sebastián.

March 7, 1808 Dom João and the Queen Maria of Portugal arrive off Rio de Janeiro.

March 8, 1808 The royal Portuguese entourage disembarks and makes a triumphal entry into Rio de Janeiro.

March 10, 1808 Fernando José de Portugal e Castro becomes Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal in Brazil.

March 12, 1808 Faced with economic depression and protests caused by the first two embargo acts, the US Congress passes the Third Embargo Act. It prohibits any exports to any country by any means.

March 13, 1808 King Christian VII of Denmark dies in Rendsburg, Schleswig and is succeeded by his son Frederik VI.

March 16, 1808 Tsar Alyeksandr of Russia declares Finland to be a conquered province.

March 17, 1808 An angry crowd in Madrid forces King Carlos to dismiss his favorite, Manuel de Godoy, who is seen as encouraging French designs on Iberia.

March 19, 1808 The second angry mob in three days forces King Carlos IV of Spain to abdicate in favor of his son, Fernando VII. Pedro Cevallos Guerra replaces Gonzalo L'Farrill y Herrera as First Secretary of State of Spain.

I pittagorici, a dramma by Giovanni Paisiello (67) to words of Monti, is performed for the first time, at Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

March 24, 1808 French troops enter Madrid, supposedly to restore order.

March 27, 1808 Franz Joseph Haydn (75) makes his last public appearance at a performance of *The Creation* conducted by Antonio Salieri (57), in an auditorium of the University of Vienna. The performance is attended by several notables, including Prince Lobkowitz, Princess Esterházy and Ludwig van Beethoven (37). In fact, the crowd is so large that police are brought in. Haydn is carried into the hall on a litter. At the words "and there was light", the assembled multitude bursts into applause. As the emotion of the day becomes too much for him, doctors order that the composer be carried out just as the second part is about to begin.

April 10, 1808 Franz Joseph Haydn (76) is awarded the medal of the Philharmonic Society of St. Petersburg.

April 16, 1808 *Le séducteur en voyage*, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu (32) to words of Dupaty, is performed for the first time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. It will later be called *Les voitures versées*.

April 17, 1808 Napoléon issues the Bayonne Decree, ordering the seizure of all United States ships in French, Italian and Hanseatic ports.

May 2, 1808 When Napoléon's order for the arrest of the royal family becomes known in Madrid, the populace rises in revolt. 500 people die, mostly Spaniards. Martial law is declared and days of execution ensue.

May 3, 1808 Mahmud Shah replaces Shoja al-Molk Shah as King of Afghanistan.

Francisco Goya witnesses the execution of Spanish civilians by French troops at the Montaña del Príncipe Pío near Madrid. After sketching the bodies by moonlight he creates "The Shooting of the Third of May, 1808."

May 5, 1808 Both former King Carlos IV and King Fernando VII resign the Spanish crown to Napoléon at Bayonne, just north of the Spanish border on the Bay of Biscay.

May 6, 1808 King Fernando VII of Spain is taken by the French and will be imprisoned in Valancay, France. Joaquin Murat, gran duque de Berg y de Cleves is named Lieutenant-general and Governor of the Realm.

May 7, 1808 King Carlos IV and his queen leave Bayonne for exile at Compiègne.

May 10, 1808 Napoléon names his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, as King of Spain.

May 15, 1808 Talleyrand leaves Paris for his chateau at Valençay. Napoléon has given him the task of imprisoning/entertaining the three Spanish princes captured at Bayonne (the Prince of the Asturias, the Infante Don Carlos and the Infante Don Antonio). Jan Ladislav Dussek (48) is part of the entertainment. Here, during the upcoming summer, Dussek will invent the Aeolian Harp.

May 20, 1808 The announcement is officially made that King Fernando VII of Spain has abdicated. This is the final straw which launches Spain into revolution against the French.

May 23, 1808 King Joseph Bonaparte departs Naples to become King of Spain. Cartagena and Valencia rise against the French.

May 24, 1808 Zaragoza and Murcia rise against the French.

May 25, 1808 The General Assembly of the Asturias declares war on France. Oviedo rises against the French.

May 26, 1808 Seville rises against the French.

May 27, 1808 Léon rises against the French.

May 28, 1808 An announcement appears in the *Wiener Zeitung* for two vacancies for boy choristers in the Imperial and Royal Court Chapel. It is read by an interested Viennese couple named Karl and Elisabeth Schubert who have a son named Franz (11).

May 30, 1808 France annexes Tuscany.

June 2, 1808 The "Bologna" Mass of Gioachino Rossini (16) is performed for the first time, in the Chiesa della Madonna di San Luca. He contributes three sections of a composite mass by the students of the Liceo Musicale.

June 5, 1808 Spanish insurgents fire on and kill French troops at the pass of Despeñaperros in the Sierra Morena. It is the beginning of the war in Spain.

June 6, 1808 The citizens of Chaves, Portugal set up a junta which proclaims loyalty to the house of Bragança. Other Portuguese cities soon act in a similar manner.

Joseph Bonaparte is publicly proclaimed José I, King of Spain and of the Indies.

The National Museum of Brazil is founded in Rio de Janeiro by Prince Dom João.

June 7, 1808 French troops capture Segovia. They also capture and ransack Córdoba.

June 9, 1808 By imperial decree, Emperor Franz creates the Austrian Landwehr. All men, 19-25 years of age, not yet in the army are conscripted.

June 10, 1808 By today, every province of Spain is in armed revolt against French rule. In Brazil, the Portuguese regent Dom João declares war on France.

June 15, 1808 Spanish insurgents beat off French attacks at Zaragoza.

June 16, 1808 Local citizens in the Algarve, Portugal, take control of the government.

June 18, 1808 Citizens of Oporto take control of the city from the French.

June 20, 1808 French forces attack Gerona but are repulsed twice and forced to retreat to Barcelona.

June 21, 1808 Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac and Louis-Jacques Thénard announce their isolation of the element boron to the French Academy of Sciences.

June 26, 1808 The publishing firm of Giovanni Ricordi is founded in Milan.

June 27, 1808 French attempts to take Valencia fail with heavy losses. They are forced to retreat.

June 30, 1808 Humphrey Davy reads his paper announcing the discovery of the elements Barium, Calcium, Magnesium and Strontium to the Royal Society in London. Strontium has been known already, but Davy is the first to isolate it from strontianite.

July 2, 1808 French troops make a second desperate attempt to take Zaragoza but are beaten back again with heavy losses.

July 7, 1808 Mariaio Luis de Urquijo y Muga replaces Pedro Cevallos Guerra as First Secretary of State of Spain.

France promulgates the Statute of Bayonne, laying out a form of government for Spain. Although it never is enforced, it provides the basis for a Spanish constitution.

July 8, 1808 A three-man council of regency takes over for Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples lately named King of Spain.

July 14, 1808 A force of Spanish guerrillas is routed by the French at Medina del Río Seco. The French put thousands of them to death and sack the town, including a mass rape of nuns in the largest church.

July 19, 1808 Spanish soundly defeat the French at Bailén, 92 km northeast of Córdoba.

July 20, 1808 Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid to become King of Spain. Only the French in the city turn out. All Spanish citizens remain in their homes.

Emperor Napoléon decrees that all Jews of the Empire, who have not already done so, must adopt a surname within three months. This will cause the Parisian scholar and poet Elias Levy to adopt the

name Halévy, after the 13th century Jewish poet, for himself and his family, including his son, Fromental (9).

July 23, 1808 After days of negotiation, 17,635 French troops surrender to the Spanish at Bailén.

July 25, 1808 Joseph Bonaparte is crowned King José I Napoléon of Spain in Madrid.

July 28, 1808 Ottoman Sultan Mustafa IV is deposed and replaced by his brother, Mahmud II.

July 29, 1808 Alemdar Mustafa Pasha replaces Çelebi Mustafa Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

Combined Spanish and Portuguese rebels are defeated by the French near Evora.

July 31, 1808 Emperor Napoléon grants Giovanni Paisiello (68) an annual pension of 1,000 francs, retroactive to September 23, 1804.

August 1, 1808 British troops land near the mouth of the Mondego to support the Iberian rebellions. Surprised by the Spanish victory at Bailén, King José I withdraws from Madrid to Old Castile.

Grand Duke Joachim Murat of Berg and Cleves is named King of Naples by Emperor Napoléon.

August 4, 1808 After four days of bombardment, the French launch a third attempt to take Zaragoza. This time they fight their way into the city but are finally stopped by Spanish counterattacks. When night falls they still hold a small part of the town.

August 11, 1808 As part of the “prize day” ceremonies at the Liceo Musicale, Bologna, Gioachino Rossini’s (16) cantata *Il pianto d’Armonia sulla morte d’Orfeo* to words of Ruggia is performed for the first time. Rossini is medalist in counterpoint.

August 15, 1808 A Mass in D by Giovanni Paisiello (68) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

August 16, 1808 Spanish defenders of Gerona attack out of the city and rout the besieging French.

August 17, 1808 At the Battle of Roliça, British troops compel the French to retreat from the heights between Caldas and Obidos, 70 km north of Lisbon.

August 21, 1808 French forces attack the British at Vimeiro, 60 km north of Lisbon but are repulsed with heavy casualties.

France annexes the city of Wesel.

British ships manage to take 9,000 of the 14,000 Spanish troops sent to Denmark to help Napoléon off the island of Langeland for transport to Santander to aid in the Peninsular War.

August 30, 1808 By the Convention of Sintra the British repatriate 26,000 French troops in return for their evacuation of Portugal. For their unusual leniency, the British commanders on the scene will be recalled to make an accounting of their actions.

September 15, 1808 By the terms of August 30, the French army in Portugal is allowed to depart by sea from Lisbon. A new five-man council of regency takes power in the name of King João.

September 20, 1808 The Covent Garden Theater, London burns down.

September 21, 1808 British forces occupy Macao.

September 25, 1808 The Supreme Central Governing Junta is created at the royal palace of Aranjuez as a central organizational point in the Spanish struggle against the French. José Moñino y Redondo, conde de Floridablanca is named president.

September 26, 1808 Cipriano Ribeiro Freire replaces Miguel Pereira Forjaz, conde de Feira as acting head of government of Portugal in Lisbon.

September 27, 1808 The Emperors Napoléon and Alyeksandr meet at Erfurt.

September 30, 1808 Franz Schubert (11) takes and passes an examination to become a chorister in the Imperial Chapel-Royal. Among the judges is Court Music Director Antonio Salieri (58).

October 3, 1808 Seven men involved in royalist organizations to overthrow Napoléon are executed.

October 11, 1808 François-Noël Prigent, leader of royalist organizations working to overthrow Napoléon, is executed by firing squad.

The 9,000 Spanish troops from Denmark reach Santander aboard British ships.

October 12, 1808 The Convention of Erfurt is signed by France and Russia. Russia is allowed to occupy Moldavia, Wallachia and Finland. France will remain neutral in any war between Russia and Turkey. Alyeksandr allows Napoléon a free hand in Spain and allies Russia with France in any war against Austria.

October 15, 1808 Pedro Cevallos Guerra becomes First Secretary of State (prime minister) of the resistance government of Spain.

October 27, 1808 Russian troops attack Swedes on the Koljonvirta River north of Iisalmi, Finland but are pushed back by a Swedish counterattack.

October 29, 1808 Emperor Napoléon departs Paris, heading for Spain.

French forces attack the Spanish at Amorebieta, just southeast of Bilbao. Although a French victory, the Spanish acquit themselves well.

October 30, 1808 *Te Deum and Jubilate* for chorus and organ by Samuel Wesley (42) is performed for the first time, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

October 31, 1808 French forces attack the Spanish at Bilbao near the Bay of Biscay, pushing them back but achieving no conclusive result.

November 1, 1808 The Electorate of Hesse-Cassel is annexed to Westphalia.

November 7, 1808 The French in Spain, personally directed by Emperor Napoléon, begin a campaign to find and destroy all Spanish and British armies on the peninsula.

November 10, 1808 French forces rout the Spanish at Gamonal, northeast of Burgos, and proceed to ransack the city. Meanwhile, furious French attacks against the Spanish at Espinosa de los Monteros, 50 km to the southwest of Bilbao, are destroyed with heavy losses.

November 11, 1808 The French return to the attack at Espinosa de los Monteros, breaking and scattering the Spanish resistance.

November 13, 1808 British forces reach Salamanca.

November 16, 1808 Memis Pasha replaces Alemdar Mustafa Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

November 17, 1808 King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia establishes a system of municipal self-government, providing for popular participation.

November 22, 1808 A committee of the US Congress reports that the Embargo of 1807 has had the opposite effect of the one intended. No European nation has changed its policy and the US economy has been badly damaged.

Two movements of the *Messe de Chimay* by Luigi Cherubini (48) for three solo voices, solo flute, five winds and strings are performed for the first time, in the village church of Chimay.

November 23, 1808 French troops decimate Spanish positions near Tudela on the River Ebro, 75 km northwest of Zaragoza.

November 24, 1808 Karl Friedrich Ferdinand Alexander, Count von Dohna-Schlobitten replaces Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron vom und zum Stein as Minister of State of Prussia.

Johann Friedrich Reichardt, on the eve of his 56th birthday, arrives in Vienna. He is Directeur général des théâtres et de son orchestre to Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia since 1807. When he arrives in the city, he is surprised to learn that Ludwig van Beethoven (37) has been offered his job.

November 30, 1808 Spanish forces trying to stop the French advance on Madrid are defeated at the Somosierra Pass.

December 1, 1808 French forces reach the outskirts of Madrid.

December 4, 1808 After successive infantry attacks and artillery bombardments, Madrid surrenders to the French. King José (Joseph Bonaparte) abolishes the inquisition.

December 5, 1808 Besieged for a month, the Spanish defenders of Rosas in Catalonia surrender to the French.

December 13, 1808 Santo Domingo returns from French to Spanish rule.

Thousands of Spanish dignitaries, as well as ordinary citizens of Madrid, are forced to swear allegiance to King José I (Joseph Bonaparte) in churches throughout the capital.

December 17, 1808 Publication of the Piano Sonata op.38 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (30) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

December 19, 1808 After an occupation of two months, British forces evacuate Macao.

December 20, 1808 French forces take the high ground south of Zaragoza and, after calls for surrender are refused, they lay siege to the city.

December 21, 1808 In a small engagement at Sahagún, 50 km southeast of León, British cavalry routs a French force.

December 22, 1808 Ludwig van Beethoven (38) conducts a night of his works at the unheated Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. The program includes premiere performances of the Symphony no.5, Symphony no.6 and the *Choral Fantasy* op.80., and the Fourth Piano concerto. Also performed are the scene and aria *Ah! Perfido* and portions of the Mass in C. The musicians are not up to their best. Beethoven has to stop the Choral Fantasia in the middle because of confusion in the orchestra. In all, the music takes four hours to perform. Prince Lobkowitz is in the audience with his guest, Johann Friedrich Reichardt (56).

Jan Ladislav Dussek's (48) *Notturmo Concertante* op.68 C.233 is performed in Paris by the composer, possibly for the first time.

December 23, 1808 Sinfonia in D by Gioachino Rossini (16) is performed for the first time, in the Bologna Accademia Polimniaca.

December 24, 1808 Learning that Napoléon is bearing down on them, the British in Sahagún begin a hasty retreat towards Astorga, 80 km to the west.

December 26, 1808 British forces take possession of Madeira from the French.

December 29, 1808 French advance troops cross the River Esla near Benavente, 65 km south of León, and engage the British. They are at first successful but a British counterattack cuts them to pieces.

December 30, 1808 Vicente Joaquín Osorio de Moscoso y Guzmán, marqués de Astorga, conde de Altamira replaces José Moñino y Redondo, conde de Floridablanca as President of the Supreme Central Governing Junta of the Spanish resistance.

January 5, 1809 Through the good offices of Austria the nominal state of war between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire ends with the Treaty of the Dardanelles.

Martin de Garay Perales replaces Pedro Cevallos Guerra as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

January 7, 1809 Ludwig van Beethoven accepts the offer of King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia to be Kapellmeister at Kassel.

January 9, 1809 Following the report of last November 22, the US government decides to enforce the Embargo of 1807 more vigorously. The predictable effect is more damage to the US economy.

January 11, 1809 British forces reach La Coruña but find no transports to evacuate them.

January 12, 1809 British forces capture Cayenne, French Guiana. French Guiana is occupied by Portuguese forces from Brazil.

January 13, 1809 French forces attack the Spanish at Uclés, forcing many to flee in panic.

January 14, 1809 British transports reach La Coruña and immediately begin evacuating the army. An alliance is signed in London between Great Britain and the Spanish junta. Spain is forbidden to sign a separate peace with France. Britain is required to give all assistance to the defeat of the French in Iberia.

January 16, 1809 French troops attack the British at La Coruña but are repulsed. The fight results in 2,300 casualties, including the death of the British commander Sir John Moore.

January 18, 1809 The British successfully complete their evacuation from La Coruña, thus ending this phase of the penninsular war.

January 19, 1809 The *Bath Chronicle* announces that Samuel Wesley (42) is in town and is waiting for an invitation to give an organ concert.

British forces land on Martinique.

January 23, 1809 Emperor Napoléon returns to Paris and moves his headquarters from the Tuileries to the Elysée Palace.

January 27, 1809 After a siege of five weeks, French troops storm Zaragoza and advance into the city where brutal street fighting ensues.

January 30, 1809 Fromental Halévy (9) enters the Paris Conservatoire.

February 1, 1809 *Kanataste zum Geburtstag von Amalia Beer* by Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (17) is performed for the first time.

February 3, 1809 Felix Mendelssohn is born in Hamburg, the second of four children born to Abraham Mendelssohn, a banker, himself the son of the enlightenment philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, and Lea Solomon, daughter of the Prussian court jeweler and granddaughter of Daniel Itzig, a financial advisor to King Friedrich II of Prussia and one of the most affluent citizens of Berlin. Johann Friedrich Reichardt's (56) *Bradamante* to words of von Collin is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

February 8, 1809 Fearful of an attack by Napoléon, Emperor Franz of Austria and the Imperial Council decide to resume war against France.

February 10, 1809 Brutal street fighting having gone on for two weeks in Zaragoza, the French explode a 3,000 pound mine under the Spanish stronghold in the convent of San Francisco and launch a desperate assault.

February 11, 1809 Robert Fulton receives a patent for his steamboat.

February 18, 1809 French attackers at Zaragoza finally gain the upper hand against the Spanish.

February 19, 1809 The Spanish junta orders that all weapons in the hands of civilians must be surrendered immediately.

February 20, 1809 After two months of siege and battle, the starving and decimated Spanish defenders of Zaragoza surrender. Approximately 54,000 people, soldiers and civilians, died in the siege and fighting.

February 21, 1809 British forces complete their conquest of the French island of Martinique.

February 24, 1809 While enjoying a drink at a nearby London coffee house, Richard Brinsley Sheridan witnesses his new Drury Lane Theatre burn to the ground. He reportedly remarks, "A man may surely be allowed to take a glass of wine by his own fireside."

February 25, 1809 French forces defeat the Spanish northwest of Valls in Catalonia.

The Spanish junta rules that all money or property taken from the French will belong to those who took them.

February 28, 1809 Great Britain and Portugal conclude a treaty of alliance and trade.

March 1, 1809 After learning that Beethoven (38) has accepted an offer in Kassel, three young Viennese aristocrats, Prince Joseph Lobkowitz, Prince Ferdinand Johann Nepomuk Kinsky and Archduke Rudolph, agree to pay the composer an annuity for life in return for a promise to remain in Vienna.

Three days before he leaves office, US President Thomas Jefferson signs the the Non-Intercourse Act. It repeals the widely unpopular Embargo Acts of 1807 and 1808 and limits the embargo to trade with Great Britain and France.

March 3, 1809 Napoléon creates his elder sister, Princess Elise, as Grand Duchess of Tuscany and annexes Lucca to Tuscany. He also creates five-year-old Charles-Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte Grand Duke of Berg under his own regency.

March 4, 1809 French troops invade Portugal again, this time at Caminha and Vila Nova de Cerveira. James Madison replaces Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States.

March 5, 1809 The *Cello Sonata* op.69 by Ludwig van Beethoven (38) is performed publicly for the first time, in Vienna.

March 7, 1809 Johann Georg Albrechtsberger dies in Vienna, aged 73 years, one month and four days.

March 9, 1809 French troops cross from Spain into Portugal, behind schedule.

March 10, 1809 Samuel Wesley (43) begins a series of lectures on a variety of musical subjects at the Royal Institution, London.

March 13, 1809 King Gustaf IV Adolf of Sweden is forced from power by his nobles and liberal army officers after he insists on pressing a war against Russia. He is succeeded by his uncle, Carl XIII.

March 20, 1809 A hastily assembled Portuguese force trying to stop the French advance on Oporto is easily broken up by the French at Braga.

March 27, 1809 Tsar Alyeksandr addresses the elected Finnish Diet at Borgå. From now on, Finland and Russia are united only through the person of the Tsar.

With the help of cannon from British ships, Galician rebels are able to retake Vigo from the French.

March 29, 1809 King Gustaf IV Adolf of Sweden formally abdicates his throne because of recent military reverses.

As the French army attacks Oporto, 12,000-15,000 civilians attempt to flee across a bridge made of boats (Ponte das Barcas). The bridge collapses, killing hundreds. The French give over to murder, looting and rape. 8,000 Portuguese men, women and children are killed.

At the same time at Medellín, Spain, the Spaniards almost gain a victory over the French but in the end are forced to flee.

April 1, 1809 Franz Joseph Haydn (77) sells his piano in Vienna.

April 7, 1809 An agreement is reached between British Minister to the US David Erskine and US Secretary of State Robert Smith in Washington about the outstanding issues between the two countries. Erskine promises that Britain's policy will change by June 10.

April 10, 1809 The Austrian army crosses the River Inn at Branau into Bavaria, a French ally, without a declaration of war. Residents of the Tyrol revolt against the Bavarians.

April 13, 1809 One day after learning of the Austrian advance into Bavaria, Emperor Napoléon departs Paris for the front.

April 19, 1809 French and Austrian forces clash near Kelheim and Abbach on the Danube, 22 km southwest of Ratisbon (Regensburg). The French successfully defend against Austrian attacks.

Based on the Erskine-Smith agreement of April 7, US President Madison resumes trade with Great Britain.

April 20, 1809 French troops attack the Austrians between Abensberg and Eckmühl, 20 km south of Ratisbon (Regensburg).

April 22, 1809 British commander Arthur Wellesley lands at Lisbon at the head of a combined British-Portuguese force.

Austrian troops occupy Warsaw.

April 23, 1809 After four days of furious fighting, Austrian forces retreat north of the Danube at Ratisbon (Regensburg). The Austrian rear guard holds the Ratisbon garrison against French attacks until evening.

April 24, 1809 Mergentheim is attached to Frankfurt.

April 25, 1809 A treaty of friendship is signed between Great Britain and the Sikhs in Amritsar. British influence in the region is bounded by the River Sutlej.

May 2, 1809 Austrians hold the Ebersberg bridge over the Danube against strong French assaults but are finally dislodged.

May 4, 1809 The Austrian royal family evacuates Vienna, including Beethoven's (38) patron Archduke Rudolph. The composer pens the first movement of the piano sonata op.81a "Les adieux" at the occasion.

May 9, 1809 The French army surrounds Vienna.

May 10, 1809 Carl XIII of Sweden formally begins his reign after the abdication of his father.

May 11, 1809 A Missa in Bb by Antonio Salieri (58) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

May 12, 1809 9 p.m. French forces outside Vienna begin to bombard the city. It lasts all night.

Directly in the line of fire is the house of Ludwig van Beethoven (38). Fortunately, the composer escapes the shelling, either to the house of his brother Caspar Carl or that of the poet Ignaz Franz Castelli. Four shells explode near the home of Franz Joseph Haydn (77), one blowing open the door to his bedroom. He is shocked but physically unhurt. The building housing the Imperial and Royal City Seminary is hit by a shell. Fortunately, none of the students, including Franz Schubert (12), are injured. Also in the line of fire is Maria Anna Lager, who in two years will become the mother of Franz Liszt.

French defenders of Oporto are defeated by the British and Portuguese, forcing them to retreat north to Léon.

May 13, 1809 French troops occupy Vienna.

May 17, 1809 Emperor Napoléon signs a decree in Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna annexing the Papal States, abolishing the temporal power of the Papacy and ordering the imprisonment of Pope Pius VII at Savona.

May 18, 1809 A second French army in Portugal, pursued by the British and Portuguese, manages to straggle across the border into Galicia.

May 20, 1809 French forces capture Oviedo in Asturias from the Spanish.

May 21, 1809 Austrian forces attack French troops who have just crossed to the area of Aspern and Essling, north of the Danube across from Vienna.

May 22, 1809 After two days of fighting at Aspern-Essling, the French are forced to quit the field, leaving 45,000 total casualties, and much of their prestige, on the battlefield.

The Spanish junta announces that a new cortes will be called within a year.

May 23, 1809 French attempts to dislodge the Spanish from Alcañiz in Aragon are thrown back with heavy losses and they are forced to retreat to Zaragoza.

May 24, 1809 An officer of the French occupying forces pays a visit to Franz Joseph Haydn (77) to make his acquaintance. The two have a pleasant chat and the officer sings an aria from *The Creation*. The composer is emotionally uplifted by the experience, but it is the last music he will ever hear.

May 30, 1809 British Foreign Minister George Canning disavows the Erskine-Smith agreement of April 7.

May 31, 1809 12:40 a.m. Franz Joseph Haydn dies peacefully at his house in Gumpendorf, Vienna, aged 77 years and two months.

June 1, 1809 The earthly remains of Franz Joseph Haydn are taken in an oaken coffin to Gumpendorff Church, carried around the church three times, blessed and then taken to Hundsturm Cemetery where they are laid to rest.

Three Piano Sonatas op.53 by Leopold Kozeluch (61) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

June 2, 1809 A requiem mass is said in memory of Franz Joseph Haydn in the Gumpendorf church. The music is a setting of the requiem by Michael Haydn (†2).

June 3, 1809 Austrian troops are forced to withdraw from Warsaw by advancing Russians and Poles.

June 7, 1809 In London, William Crotch (33) plays a program of his own organ and piano arrangements of the music of Handel (†50) for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the composer's death.

June 8, 1809 The first ocean-going steamboat, the *Phoenix*, leaves New York for Philadelphia.

June 9, 1809 Carl Axel Trolle-Wachtmeister become Prime Minister for Justice of Sweden while Lars von Engeström becomes Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs.

June 10, 1809 Emperor Napoléon annexes the Papal States to France. French soldiers remove the Papal flag from the Castle San Angelo.

This is the effective date of the end of British restrictions against US ships.

June 11, 1809 Pope Pius VII excommunicates Emperor Napoléon.

June 14, 1809 French forces defeat the Austrians at Raab, 47 km west of Linz.

June 15, 1809 French forces throw the Spanish back at María, southwest of Zaragoza.

A great service is held in memory of Franz Joseph Haydn in the Schottenkirche, Vienna. The *Requiem* of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (†17) is performed. The French army sends an honor guard.

June 20, 1809 Carl, son of King Adolf Fredrik (d.1771) ascends the throne of Sweden as Carl XIII.

June 26, 1809 Constanze Mozart marries Georg Nikolaus Nissen in Pressburg (Bratislava) Cathedral.

July 2, 1809 Internal government in Spain is reorganized by King José I. 38 new provinces are created.

July 4, 1809 Under cover of a heavy bombardment and in a violent thunderstorm, French forces attack northeast from Lobau Island across the Danube near Vienna.

July 5, 1809 French and Austrian forces numbering a total of 400,000 people begin a major conflict at Wagram, 50 km northwest of Vienna.

July 6, 1809 In retaliation for the excommunication of June 11, French troops arrest Pope Pius VII and convey him to Grenoble.

After two days of fighting at Wagram, the Austrians are forced to retreat but the French are too exhausted to immediately pursue. The cost of the battle is 70,000 casualties or approximately one-quarter of both of the opposing armies.

July 7, 1809 British forces occupy Samaná and blockade the port of Santo Domingo.

July 10, 1809 French troops catch up to the retreating Austrians at Znaim (Znojmo). As the battle is joined, the Austrians ask for an armistice.

July 12, 1809 An armistice is signed between France and Austria at Znaim (Znojmo).

The first of seven installments of the first biography of Franz Joseph Haydn (†0), by Georg August Griesinger, appears in the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung*.

July 13, 1809 British forces occupy the French colony of Senegal. They have held Gorée (Dakar) since 1800.

July 14, 1809 Russian forces accept the surrender of the Austrian garrison of Kraków after the Poles have reduced its defenses.

July 16, 1809 Pedro Domingo Murillo leads a revolt by criollos and mestizos in La Paz and proclaims an independent state in Upper Peru (Bolivia) in the name of King Ferdinand VII.

July 19, 1809 The *Wiener Zeitung* announces the rescinding of all Austrian censorship regulations by the French. New productions in Vienna will include *Don Carlos*, Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* and Goethe's *Egmont*.

July 26, 1809 The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (49) Three Trio Sonatas for piano four-hands C.230-232 and Notturmo for piano and violin C.233 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

July 28, 1809 French forces attack the British and Spanish at Talavera, 105 km southwest of Madrid. After a furious see-saw battle, the French retreat towards the capital. Because of this victory, the British commander, Arthur Wellesley, will be created Viscount Wellington.

July 30, 1809 The Royal Navy begins landing 39,000 men on Walcheren Island at the mouth of the Scheldt River.

August 8, 1809 French forces defeat the Spanish at Puente del Arzobispo, southwest of Madrid.

August 9, 1809 British troops capture Flushing but do not advance on Antwerp.

Ludwig van Beethoven (38) is nominated as a member of the Gesellschaft der Schönen Künste und Wissenschaften in Amsterdam.

Once the British disavowal of the Erskine-Smith agreement becomes known, US President Madison orders a resumption of the embargo against Britain.

August 11, 1809 French forces defeat the Spanish at Almonacid, south of Madrid.

August 15, 1809 A Mass in G by Giovanni Paisiello (69) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

August 18, 1809 Tsar Alyeksandr of Russia decrees that higher ranks of state service be attainable only by university study or examination.

The French government of Spain dissolves all religious orders.

August 25, 1809 A Sinfonia in Eb by Gioachino Rossini (17) is performed for the first time, in the Liceo Musicale, Bologna.

September 4, 1809 British Prime Minister William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland resigns owing to poor health.

September 7, 1809 Buddha Loetla (Rama II) replaces Buddha Yodfa (Rama I) as King of Krung Thep (Thailand).

September 17, 1809 Russia and Sweden agree to peace and to set their border at the River Torneälv/Torniojoki.

September 18, 1809 The Covent Garden Theater, London reopens after the devastating fire of 1808.

September 20, 1809 The Duchies of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach, in personal union since 1741, are joined to form the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

An overture and marches for *Turandot, Prinzessin von China*, a play by Schiller after Gozzi, by Carl Maria von Weber (22) are performed for the first time, in Stuttgart.

September 21, 1809 British Foreign Minister George Canning and Secretary for War Lord Castlereagh take part in a duel on Putney Heath. Canning is upset that Castlereagh took troops he intended for Portugal and used them in the Walcheren operation. Canning is hit in the thigh. Public sentiment turns against both of them.

October 1, 1809 Adrien Boieldieu (33) is hired by Tsar Alyekandr to write and teach at the Imperial Theater School, St. Petersburg.

October 4, 1809 Spencer Perceval replaces William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

October 8, 1809 Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Count Metternich-Winneburg Portella succeeds Johann Philipp Karl, Count Stadion-Warthausen as Lord Chamberlain, Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs to Emperor Franz I of Austria.

October 13, 1809 Pedro Rivero replaces Martin de Garay Perales as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

October 14, 1809 A treaty of peace is signed at the Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna. Austria gives up Trieste and Illyria to France, Galicia to Saxony and Russia and Salzburg and the Inn District to Bavaria. Austrian lands in Poland are handed over to the Duchy of Warsaw and Austria is required to pay an indemnity of 85,000,000 francs. Southern Tirol is transferred to the Kingdom of Italy. Austria also joins the continental system against Britain.

October 16, 1809 Before the King, Queen and the entire court, Georg Joseph Vogler (60) gives the inaugural concert on the organ at St. Peter's in Munich, which he recently rebuilt.

A decree of King José I of Spain abolishes internal customs barriers.

October 18, 1809 French troops attack a superior Spanish force at Tamames, southwest of Salamanca, and are thrown back with heavy losses.

October 23, 1809 A young German named Stapps attempts to stab Napoléon but is stopped by the emperor's aide, General Rapp. Although he will be offered clemency by Napoléon in return for an apology, Stapps will refuse and be executed.

October 26, 1809 After his defeat of Austria, Emperor Napoléon arrives back in Paris.

October 30, 1809 Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis replaces Pedro Rivero as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

November 19, 1809 French forces defeat Spaniards at Ocaña, opening the way to Andalusia.

November 20, 1809 France ends its occupation of Vienna.

November 28, 1809 Austrian Chief Minister Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Count Metternich-Winneburg Portella moves into the Ballhausplatz, his official residence in Vienna. He will not move out for almost 40 years.

Retreating Spanish troops are attacked by French cavalry at Alba de Tormes, southeast of Salamanca, and flee in great disorder.

Gaspare Spontini's (35) tragédie lyrique *Fernand Cortez, ou La conquête du Mexique* to words of Jouy and d'Esmeuville after Piron, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra in the presence of the Emperor as well as the King Friedrich August I of Saxony and the King of Westphalia.

November 30, 1809 *Pimmallione*, a dramma lirico by Luigi Cherubini (49) to words of Vestris after Rousseau and Sografi, is performed for the first time, privately, in the Tuileries, Paris. Legend has it that Emperor Napoléon resolves to divorce his wife during this performance.

December 4, 1809 After four and a half months on Walcheren Island, the last British troops are removed and transported home. 4,066 men died during the operation, almost all from disease.

December 11, 1809 After a siege of six months, the Spanish defenders of Gerona, in Catalonia, surrender to the French.

December 15, 1809 In his office at Fontainebleau, before his brothers and sisters, Emperor Napoléon and Empress Josephine sign the act of annulment.

December 16, 1809 By act of the French Senate, Emperor Napoléon is divorced from Empress Josephine.

December 25, 1809 France organizes the Illyrian Provinces in the Balkans. The Province of Fiume is created.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell performs the first successful removal of an ovarian tumor in history, in Danville, Kentucky. The patient, Jane Todd Crawford, survived the 25-minute operation without anaesthesia, and lived for 32 more years.

December 30, 1809 Giovanni Paisiello (69) is nominated as one of the eight "associés étrangers" of the Fine Arts section of the French Imperial Institute.

January 3, 1810 The Prussian royal family returns to Berlin for the first time since the French occupation of 1806.

January 4, 1810 Louis Spohr's (25) concert tonight in Berlin attracts a large audience once it becomes known that the recently returned Queen of Prussia has requested tickets.

January 6, 1810 By terms of the Treaty of Paris, Sweden joins the Continental System while France recognizes Sweden's sovereignty over Pomerania.

January 13, 1810 An advisory body of elder statesmen, the Council of State, is formally opened by Tsar Alyeksandr.

January 19, 1810 60,000 French troops begin a major invasion of Andalusia.

January 23, 1810 In the face of the French offensive, the Spanish junta abandons Seville for Cádiz.

January 27, 1810 Publication of the *Variations* for piano op.34 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (31) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

January 28, 1810 Most of the Spanish junta reaches Cádiz and is able to set up a government.

January 29, 1810 The Spanish junta in Cádiz gives power to a five-man regency council.

January 30, 1810 Archduke Rudolph returns to Vienna. Ludwig van Beethoven (39) composes the third movement of his Piano Sonata op.81a "Les Adieux" entitled Das Wiedersehen at the occasion.

January 31, 1810 A Supreme Council of Regency is set up in Spain to rule for King Fernando VII in opposition to the French. Nicolás Ambrosio de Garro y Arizcún, marques de las Hormazas replaces Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis as First Secretary of State.

February 1, 1810 French forces capture Seville without a fight.

February 2, 1810 Emperor Napoléon and his Privy Council agree that he should marry the daughter of Emperor Franz of Austria, Marie Louise.

February 3, 1810 Spanish forces reach Cádiz in time to protect it from the advancing French.

February 6, 1810 Napoléon announces that he will marry Austrian Archduchess Marie Louise. British forces occupy Guadeloupe for a second time.

February 8, 1810 Napoléon places Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre and the Basque country under military rule.

February 9, 1810 While conducting rehearsals for *Silvanna* in Stuttgart, Carl Maria von Weber (23) is arrested by the police along with his father. He will be held incommunicado in an inn for 16 days under three charges: 1. theft of silver articles, 2. embezzlement of Duke Ludwig's money (actually done by his father--the amount was repaid but with borrowed money and the lender is demanding his money back) and 3. bribery and "association with plots for military exemption."

February 10, 1810 King Friedrich of Württemberg dismisses criminal charges against Carl Maria von Weber (23) and his father. The case is referred to a civil court where Weber's creditors wait.

February 16, 1810 The Grand Duchy of Frankfurt (Main) is created, under French control. Prince-Archbishop Karl Theodor Anton Maria, Baron von Dalberg of Regensburg becomes Grand Duke of Frankfurt.

February 17, 1810 Rome is formally annexed to the French Empire.

February 18, 1810 King Friedrich of Württemberg is about to banish Carl Maria von Weber (23) when 42 creditors press their cases against him, causing the duke to re-arrest the composer at the expense of the creditors. He will finish *Silvanna* during his imprisonment.

February 20, 1810 Andreas Hofer, who led the Tyrol in uprising against France and Bavaria, is executed in Mantua (Mantova).

February 22, 1810 It is determined that Carl Maria von Weber (23) owes three times his assets. Weber agrees to a debt payment arrangement to placate the creditors. They petition for his release.

February 23, 1810 King Friedrich of Württemberg orders the release of Carl Maria von Weber (23) as well as his banishment.

February 26, 1810 Carl Maria von Weber (23) and his father are awakened in the morning by a police officer and escorted to the border at Fürfeld. They are banished from Württemberg forever for their enormous debts. From this day, Weber keeps a diary. On the first page he writes, "Born again for the second time."

February 27, 1810 Carl Maria von Weber (23) arrives in Mannheim.

March 1, 1810 Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin is born in Zelazowa Wola in the Duchy of Warsaw, 47 km west of the capital, second of four children born to Nicholas Chopin, Alsatian tutor to the children of Countess Ludvika Skarbek, and Tekla Justyna Krzyzanowska, personal attendant to and distant relative of the countess.

Hannover is made part of the Kingdom of Westphalia.

March 3, 1810 France annexes Dalmatia and attached the Tyrol to the Kingdom of Italy.

March 9, 1810 The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (50) *Three Duos concertantes* for piano and harp C.234 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria renounces all claims to the imperial throne and swears allegiance to France. A marriage contract is signed at Schönbrunn Palace.

March 11, 1810 Emperor Napoléon, by proxy, marries Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of the Emperor Franz I of Austria, in Vienna.

Simon Mayr's (46) *Cantata per le nozze di Napoléone con Maria Luisa d'Austria* to words of Count Carrara-Spinelli is performed for the first time, in Bergamo. *Ferramondo*, another cantata by Mayr to words of Carrara-Spinelli, is performed for the first time, for the marriage of Napoléon and Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria.

March 20, 1810 Eusebio Bardaji y Azara replaces Nicolás Ambrosio de Garro y Arizcún, marques de las Hormazas as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

March 22, 1810 Jan Ladislav Dussek's (50) three sets of variations for piano C.235-237 are performed for the first time, in the Odéon, Paris by the composer.

March 23, 1810 In the Rambouillet Decree, Emperor Napoléon orders the seizure of all ships of the United States entering French ports. It is made retroactive to last May 20.

March 25, 1810 The Commercial Bank of Scotland is founded in Edinburgh.

March 26, 1810 *Mathilde von Guise*, an opera by Johan Nepomuk Hummel (31) after Mercier-Dupaty is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

Der Fischer und das Milchmädchen, oder Viel Lärm um einen Kuss, a divertissement by Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (18) to words of Lauchery, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Theater, Berlin.

March 27, 1810 Publication of three works by William Crotch (34) is entered at Stationers' Hall, London: the glees *Hail all the dear Delights*, *on Returning to Heathfield Park* and *Sweet Sylvan Scenes*, and the air with variations for piano *Milton Oysters or, Yeo, Yeo*.

April 1, 1810 Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (18) goes to Darmstadt to study with Georg Joseph Vogler (60) accompanied by his brother and tutor.

Emperor Napoléon, in person, marries Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of the Emperor Franz I of Austria, in a civil ceremony at Saint Cloud. A cantata for the occasion by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (31) is performed.

April 2, 1810 Emperor Napoléon marries Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of the Emperor Franz I of Austria, in a religious ceremony at the Louvre. At night, *Cantate pour le mariage de l'Empereur* by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (46) to words of Arnault is performed for the first time, at the Tuileries Palace in the presence of the honorees.

April 4, 1810 Carl Maria von Weber (23) arrives in Darmstadt for studies with Georg Joseph Vogler (60).

April 5, 1810 Francis Burdett, radical Whig MP, is ordered arrested by a vote of the House of Commons. The charge is publishing a speech in the House, but most members dislike his advocacy of liberal ideas such as reform of Parliament, prison reform and freedom of speech. The officers sent to arrest him are unable to complete their task because the streets have been flooded with his supporters.

April 6, 1810 Supporters of Francis Burdett begin rioting and attacking the residences of the Prime Minister and prominent Tories.

April 8, 1810 After two days of rioting, armed troops are called in to London and Francis Burdett, MP is finally arrested and transported to the tower. He will be released in June with no charges being brought.

April 15, 1810 Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (18) arrives in Darmstadt with his brother Heinrich, his tutor Aron Wolfssohn and a servant. He has come to study with Georg Joseph Vogler (60).

April 17, 1810 King José I reorganizes local government in Spain along the French model.

April 18, 1810 Publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's (50) Piano concerto C.238 is entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

April 19, 1810 Wealthy landowners in Caracas, refusing to recognize Joseph Bonaparte, overthrow the Spanish captain-general and form a junta to rule in the name of Fernando VII.

April 22, 1810 The Spanish evacuate the garrison of Matagorda near Cádiz.

April 23, 1810 Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin is baptized.

May 3, 1810 In emulation of Leander, George Gordon, Lord Byron swims the Hellespont.

May 8, 1810 Walter Scott's *The Lady of the Lake* is published.

May 14, 1810 French forces attack and capture Lérida in Catalonia.

May 16, 1810 The County of Hanau is annexed to Frankfurt.

May 17, 1810 After 16 years of occupation, Great Britain annexes the formerly French Seychelles Islands.

May 19, 1810 Two works by Samuel Wesley (44) are performed for the first time, at the Hanover Square Rooms, London: *In exitu Israel* for chorus and organ, and *Father of Light and Life* for chorus.

May 22, 1810 The Principality of Regensburg is annexed by Bavaria.

May 23, 1810 The Kingdom of Imeret'i (in Georgia) is annexed by Russia.

May 25, 1810 Following Napoléon's conquest of Spain, an assembly in Buenos Aires votes to create "a provisional junta of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata," governing for Fernando VII over what is now Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. Cornelio Saavedra is named president. Three Chilean revolutionary leaders are captured by Spanish authorities in Santiago before their plan can be hatched.

May 30, 1810 *Variations* for cello J.94 by Carl Maria von Weber (23) is performed for the first time, in Heidelberg.

May 31, 1810 John Field (27) marries Adelaide Percheron, his mistress and one of his pupils, in the French Catholic Church, Moscow.

June 4, 1810 Karl August von Hardenberg replaces Karl Friedrich Ferdinand Alexander, Count von Dohna-Schlobitten as Chancellor of Prussia.

June 8, 1810 10:30 p.m. Robert Schumann is born in Zwickau, Saxony, 30 km southwest of Chemnitz, fifth and last child of August Schumann, a bookseller, publisher and author, and Johanna Christiane Schnabel, daughter of the chief surgeon to the city of Zeitz.

Persée et Andromède, a ballet-pantomime with music by Franz Joseph Haydn (†1), Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (46) and others, to a scenario by Gardel, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

June 9, 1810 Carl Otto Ehrenfried Nicolai is born in Königsberg (Kaliningrad), only child of the union of Carl Ernst Daniel Nicolai, a composer, and Christiane Wilhelmine Lauber. The marriage of his parents will end in a few months owing to the physical and mental condition of his mother. He will grow up with foster parents until age 10.

June 10, 1810 *Du trône ou jusqu'à Toi*, a cantata by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul (46) to words of Arnault, is performed for the first time, in Paris to celebrate the marriage of Emperor Napoléon to Marie-Louise of Austria.

June 12, 1810 Mequínenza, southwest of Lérida, surrenders to the French.

June 15, 1810 Incidental music for Goethe's play *Egmont* by Ludwig van Beethoven (39) is performed for the first time, in the Hofburg Theater, Vienna. The play was produced on May 24 but Beethoven's music was not ready at that time.

Zur Feier des 15ten Juni for solo voice, chorus and piano by Giacomo Meyerbeer (19) to words of Carl Maria von Weber (23) is performed for the first time, in Darmstadt. The work celebrates the birthday today of their teacher, Georg Joseph Vogler (61).

June 22, 1810 Russian forces occupy Sukumi. They declare a protectorate over Abkhazia.

The Clarinet Concerto no.2 by Louis Spohr (26) is performed for the first time, in Frankenhausen.

June 23, 1810 John Jacob Astor founds the Pacific Fur Company to begin to exploit the Pacific coast.

June 25, 1810 Fredrik Gyllenborg replaces Carl Axel Trolle-Wachtmeister as Prime Minister for Justice of Sweden.

French forces laying siege to Ciudad Rodrigo in Leon begin a bombardment of the town.

June 30, 1810 Bayreuth is annexed by Bavaria.

July 3, 1810 Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, abdicates his throne in favor of either of his sons, Napoléon Louis or Louis Napoléon and protests actions by the emperor. This night he flees to Germany, making for Austria.

July 4, 1810 In his critique of Beethoven's (39) *Symphony no.5* in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, ETA Hoffmann says that Beethoven's instrumental music "opens up to us the kingdom of the gigantic and the immeasurable. Glowing beams shoot through this kingdom's deep night, and we become aware of gigantic shadows that surge up and down, enclosing us more and more narrowly and annihilating everything within us, leaving only the pain of that interminable longing, in which every pleasure that had quickly arisen with sounds of rejoicing sinks away and founders, and we live on, rapturously beholding the spirits themselves, only in this pain, which, consuming love, hope, and joy within itself, seeks to burst our breast asunder with a full voiced consonance of all the passions."

July 9, 1810 Napoléon annexes Holland to France, along with its overseas colonies.

The Spanish defenders of Ciudad Rodrigo in Leon surrender to the besieging French.

July 10, 1810 British forces capture Réunion and Mauritius.

July 11, 1810 Macquarie Island is claimed by Great Britain and annexed to New South Wales.

The populace of Santiago, Chile rises in armed revolt against the Spanish governor who ordered the exile of the three revolutionary leaders captured May 25.

July 16, 1810 The Governor of Chile, Francisco Antonio García Carrasco, resigns his post.

July 19, 1810 The 34-year-old Queen Louise of Prussia dies at her father's estate near Strelitz, attended by her husband King Friedrich Wilhelm III.

July 21, 1810 French troops once again cross from Spain into Portugal, making for Almeida.

July 24, 1810 At the Bridge of Côa, near Almeida, British and Portuguese troops delay the French advance into Portugal, causing heavy casualties.

August 5, 1810 Napoléon announces the Trianon Decree, placing heavy tariffs on colonial materials.

August 14, 1810 Samuel Sebastian Wesley is born at No.1 Great Woodstock Street in London, first of seven illegitimate children born to Samuel Wesley (44), musician and composer, and his housekeeper, Sarah Suter. Wesley also has three legitimate children by Charlotte Louisa Martin from whom he is now estranged.

August 15, 1810 French forces lay siege to Almeida, Portugal.

King Carl XIII of Sweden adopts the Frenchman Jean Bernadotte as his heir.

August 22, 1810 Publication of the Violin Sonata op.37a by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (31) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

August 24, 1810 Two works for wind band by Ludwig van Beethoven (39) are performed for the first time, in Vienna: *Marsch für böhmische Landwehr* and *Marsch für Erzherzog Anton*.

August 26, 1810 Besieging French begin to bombard the fortress of Almeida, Portugal.

August 27, 1810 In the midst of the French bombardment, the main powder magazine of Almeida explodes, killing 500 Portuguese soldiers.

August 28, 1810 The British and Portuguese defenders of Almeida are forced to surrender to the French.

September 1, 1810 *Le crescendo*, an opéra bouffon by Luigi Cherubini (49) to words of Sewrin (pseudonym of de Bassompierre), is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It is not well received due to the libretto.

September 12, 1810 The Duchy of Salzburg is incorporated into Bavaria.

September 13, 1810 Grand Duchess Elise suppresses over 100 religious houses in Tuscany.

September 16, 1810 *Silvana*, a romantic opera by Carl Maria von Weber (23) to words of Heimer after Steinsberg, is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt-am-Main, conducted by the composer. The work is a moderate success but is overshadowed by a balloon ascent made today by Mme Madeleine-

Sophie Blanchard, first female professional balloonist and widow of Jean-Pierre Blanchard, balloon pioneer. Everyone at the theater, including the singers, can talk of nothing else.

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla places himself at the head of a band of laborers, Indians and prisoners in Dolores, 270 km northwest of Ciudad México, to resist Spanish rule in Mexico. He inspires them with the cry "Long live religion!, Long live Our Lady of Guadalupe! Long live the Americas and death to the corrupt government!" The act is seen as the beginning of the Mexican Revolution.

September 17, 1810 The royal government of New Spain places a price on the head of Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and three other revolutionary leaders. On the same day, the rebels form their first rudimentary government, in San Miguel el Grande (San Miguel de Allende).

Samuel Wesley's (44) edition of the first twelve preludes and fugues from Book I of *The Well-Tempered Clavier* by Johann Sebastian Bach (†60) is published. The entire collection eventually will be published over the next three years.

September 18, 1810 A Chilean assembly in Santiago creates a national government for the first time. This is celebrated as Chile's independence day.

September 23, 1810 US settlers subdue the Spanish garrison at Baton Rouge, proclaiming the Republic of West Florida.

September 24, 1810 The Cortes of Cadiz meets at Isla de León. It recognizes Fernando VII as king and will draw up the credo of Spanish liberalism, the constitution of 1812.

September 27, 1810 French troops attack a combined British-Portuguese force at Buçaco but are repulsed with great losses.

October 9, 1810 The British-Portuguese retreat in Portugal ends as they dig in at Torres Vedras, 43 km north of Lisbon.

October 14, 1810 Two vocal trios by Luigi Cherubini (50) are performed for the first time, at Chimay.

October 15, 1810 *Cantate auf die Einweihung der Berliner Universität* by Johann Friedrich Reichardt (57) to words of Brentano is performed for the first time.

October 19, 1810 Mexican revolutionary leader Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla proclaims the end of slavery in the country.

October 27, 1810 The Prussian government issues a Finanzedikt promising certain liberal reforms such as equalization of the tax burden, freedom to start businesses, tariff reform, secularization of Church lands and sale of state owned lands.

President Madison annexes the western part of West Florida (between the Perdido and Mississippi Rivers) to the United States.

October 28, 1810 A second regency is set up in Spain to rule for King Fernando VII in opposition to the French.

The first recorded performance of *Polacca con variazione* for violin and orchestra by Nicolò Paganini (28) takes place in the Teatro del Pubblico, Rimini, the composer as soloist.

October 30, 1810 The Prussian government nationalizes both Catholic and Protestant lands and assumes control over them.

Mexican revolutionaries overwhelm Spanish troops at Monte de las Cruces.

November 1, 1810 As of this date, Napoléon's Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked for the United States. Normal commerce between the two countries are hereby resumed.

November 2, 1810 Friedrich Hermann Otto replaces Hermann Friedrich Otto as Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

The Prussian government issues an edict ending the restriction of certain trades to guild members. US President Madison orders that trade with France be restored and trade with Great Britain be ended as of February 2 of next year.

November 3, 1810 *La cambiale di matrimonio*, a farsa comica by Gioachino Rossini (18) to words of Rossi after Federici and Checcherini, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Moisè, Venice. It is Rossini's first work to be staged.

November 14, 1810 French forces withdraw from Torres Vedras without attacking the British-Portuguese defenses.

November 15, 1810 Gaetano Donizetti (12) learns that he has been accepted to the Bergamo art school, Accademia Carrara. He applied because he fears he will be unsuccessful in music.

November 19, 1810 Piano Concerto no.1 by Carl Maria von Weber is performed for the first time, in Mannheim, the composer at the keyboard, on what might be his 24th birthday.

November 30, 1810 Carl Maria von Weber (24) draws up statutes for the Harmonische Verein in Darmstadt, an organization to promote new musical works.

December 1, 1810 Mexican revolutionaries capture the Pacific port of San Blas.

December 10, 1810 Bentheim and Holstein-Oldenburg are annexed by France.

Lüneburg is attached to the Kingdom of Westphalia.

December 12, 1810 Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the French emperor, and his wife arrive in Plymouth, having been captured by the British trying to escape to the United States.

December 13, 1810 Napoléon annexes the north coast of Germany (Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, Aremberg, Münster) to France in an attempt to tighten the blockade against Britain. Parts of the Kingdom of Westphalia are annexed by France.

December 26, 1810 *Raùl di Créqui*, a melodramma serio by Simon Mayr (47) to words of Romanelli, is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

December 30, 1810 A private musical association called the Harmonischer Verein is founded in Darmstadt by Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) (19), Carl Maria von Weber (24) and three others.

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