

January 1, 1851 Leopold III replaces Leopold II as Prince of Lippe.

January 8, 1851 In the basement of his Paris home, Jean Foucault uses his pendulum to become the first person to demonstrate that the Earth rotates.

January 10, 1851 Richard Wagner (37) completes his essay *Oper und Drama*.

January 11, 1851 In Kwangsi, Protestant Christian Hung Hsui-ch'uan declares himself king of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace, thus beginning the Taiping Rebellion.

Neujahrslied op.144 for chorus and orchestra by Robert Schumann (40) to words of Rückert is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf.

January 14, 1851 Juan Bravo Murillo replaces Ramón María Narváez Campos, duque de Valencia as Prime Minister of Spain.

January 15, 1851 Mariano Arista Luna replaces José Joaquín Antonio Florencio de Herrera y Ricardos as President of Mexico.

January 20, 1851 *Die vornehmen Dilettanten, oder Die Opernprobe*, a komische Oper by Albert Lortzing (49) to his own words after Poisson (tr.Jünger), is performed for the first time, in the Stadttheater, Frankfurt-am-Main.

January 21, 1851 Gustav Albert Lortzing dies of a stroke in Berlin, aged 49 years, two months and 29 days.

Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) is elected a member of the Philharmonic Society of St. Petersburg.

January 24, 1851 After many problems with censors and many revisions, *Rigoletto* receives the approval of the Venetian Director General of Public Order.

Gaspere Luigi Pacifico Spontini dies at Maiolati of a heart ailment, aged 76 years, two months and ten days. His mortal remains will be buried in the Church of Santo Stefano in Maiolati, later to be transferred to the Church of San Giovanni, as was the composer's wish.

The mortal remains of Albert Lortzing are laid to rest in Berlin. Among those paying respects is Giacomo Meyerbeer (59).

January 27, 1851 Nathaniel Hawthorne dates the preface to his *The House of the Seven Gables* in Lenox, Massachusetts.

February 1, 1851 Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley dies in London at the age of 53.

February 3, 1851 Jean Foucault presents the results of his pendulum experiments to the French Academy.

February 4, 1851 *Maskenfest-Quadrille* op.92 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

February 5, 1851 A series of articles about Frédéric Chopin (†1) written by Franz Liszt (39) begins appearing in *La France musicale*. They will run through August 17. Next year they will be put together into the first biography of the composer called simply *Frédéric Chopin*.

February 6, 1851 *Symphony no.3 "Rhenish"* by Robert Schumann (40) is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf directed by the composer.

February 10, 1851 *Orakel-Sprüche* op.90, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 12, 1851 Gold is discovered by Edward Hargraves near Bathurst, New South Wales. This precipitates an influx of immigration into Australia.

February 15, 1851 Federal authorities in Boston arrest Frederick "Shadrach" Minkins as a runaway slave. A mob storms the courtroom and rescues Minkins who will eventually get to Canada.

February 17, 1851 *Slaven-Ball-Quadrille* op.88 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 18, 1851 *Aurora-Ball-Tänze* op.87, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 20, 1851 Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) conducts at a concert to benefit the family of Albert Lortzing (†0) in Berlin. It is well attended.

February 26, 1851 *Rhadamantus-Klänge* op.94, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 28, 1851 Incidental music to Maquet and Lacroix' drame en vers *Valéria* by Jacques Offenbach (31) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

March 6, 1851 Hector Berlioz (47) composes his application for the chair vacated by Gaspare Spontini (†0) at the Institute.

March 11, 1851 *Rigoletto*, a melodramma by Giuseppe Verdi (37) to words of Piave after Hugo, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice directed by the composer. It is a great success and runs for 13 performances.

March 12, 1851 A review of *Rigoletto* appearing in the *Gazzetta di Venezia* reads in part, "Yesterday we were almost overwhelmed by its originality...originality in music, in the style, even in the form of the pieces; and we did not comprehend it in its entirety...Never was the eloquence of sound more powerful."

March 13, 1851 Two new works by Robert Schumann (40) are performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf: *Nachtlied* op.108 for chorus and orchestra to words of Hebbel, and the overture *Die Braut von Messina*. The overture is not successful and Schumann's originally warm reception in Düsseldorf is beginning to erode with criticisms of his conducting.

March 15, 1851 The French government enacts a law named after Minister of Education Le comte Frédéric Alfred Pierre de Falloux du Coudray which brings back Church control over education.

March 16, 1851 A concordat between Spain and the Vatican allows government expropriation of church property under previous liberal regimes in return for state payment of secular clergy and a legalized basis for its operations. The Church also gains control of education and the press.

March 22, 1851 Ambroise Thomas (39) is elected to Gaspare Spontini's (†0) chair at the Institute. Hector Berlioz (47) comes in third.

March 24, 1851 A Piano Trio op.15/1 by Anton Rubinstein (21) is performed for the first time, in Bernadaki Hall, St. Petersburg, the composer at the keyboard.

March 25, 1851 The Pleyel piano factory in Paris suffers a devastating fire, throwing hundreds of people out of work. A benefit concert for the workers will be organized by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (21).

La belle voyageuse for female chorus and orchestra by Hector Berlioz (47) to words of Gounet after Moore is performed for the first time, at Salle Ste.-Cécile, Paris along with the premiere of Berlioz' *La menace des Francs* for double chorus and orchestra to anonymous words. Both are conducted by the composer

March 27, 1851 Paul Marie Théodore Vincent d'Indy is born in Paris, the first child born to Antonin d'Indy, a wealthy aristocrat, and Matilde de Chabrol-Crousol, also of an aristocratic family. Matilde, age 21, does not survive the birth. Antonin d'Indy will marry again in 1855, a union which will produce three more children.

April 3, 1851 Mongkut (Rama IV) replaces Nangklao (Rama III) as King of Krung Thep (Thailand). Hector Berlioz (47) writes in the *Journal des débats*, "Monsieur Gottschalk (21) is one of the few now living who possess all the different elements which make a pianist of sovereign power."

Thomas Sims, a runaway slave from Savannah, is arrested in Boston on a charge of disturbing the peace and turned over to federal marshals.

April 4, 1851 Abolitionists arriving at the federal court house in Boston, intent on freeing Thomas Sims, find the building an armed camp and the entire city police force surrounding the building.

April 10, 1851 Léon Faucher replaces Alphonse Henri, Comte d'Hautpoul as prime minister of France.

April 12, 1851 Thomas Sims is marched to the Boston waterfront by 300 police armed with sabers. They are there to thwart any rescue attempt by enraged abolitionists. He is put on a ship and sent back into bondage.

April 16, 1851 *Sapho*, an opéra by Charles Gounod (32) to words of Augier, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. The audience is generally pleased, but it will be a financial failure.

April 26, 1851 António José de Sousa Manuel e Meneses Severim de Noronha, duque de Terceira, marques e conde de Vila-Flor replaces António Bernardo da Costa Cabral, conde de Tomar as Prime Minister of Portugal.

Franz Liszt (39) takes over sole direction of the Weimar Hofkapelle.

May 1, 1851 While at his Bologna home entertaining friends, Gioachino Rossini (59) is visited by the Austrian governor Count Nobili. As the count enters, Rossini's friends leave and the composer receives his guest alone.

The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations is officially opened in London by Queen Victoria. For this event, the Crystal Palace was built.

João Carlos Gregório Domingues Vicente Francisco de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, duque, marques e conde de Saldanha replaces António José de Sousa Manuel e Meneses Severim de Noronha, duque de Terceira, marques e conde de Vila-Flor as Prime Minister of Portugal.

May 3, 1851 11 p.m. Fire breaks out in San Francisco. Over the next ten hours, 2,000 buildings are destroyed, which constitutes most of the city. The flames are so bright they can be seen in Monterey, 140 km away.

May 5, 1851 Gioachino Rossini (59) leaves Bologna never to return.

May 6, 1851 John Gorrie of Appalachicola, Florida, is awarded a patent for his ice making machine.

May 8, 1851 Hector Berlioz (47) crosses the Channel into England as an official French delegate to the Great Exhibition in London.

May 12, 1851 The press censorship is reintroduced in Prussia.

May 15, 1851 Prussia recognizes the German Confederation again.

May 16, 1851 *Zerline, ou La corbeille d'oranges*, an opéra by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (69) to words of Scribe, is performed for the first time, in the Paris Opéra.

May 18, 1851 Franz Schubert's (†22) male vocal quartet *Naturgenuss* D.422 to words of Matthisson is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

May 22, 1851 *Ascribe to the Lord* for chorus and organ by Samuel Sebastian Wesley (40) to words of the Bible is performed for the first time, in Winchester Cathedral, the composer at the keyboard.

May 23, 1851 *Promenade-Quadrille* op.98 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

May 26, 1851 Four people are killed and dozens wounded as a nativist mob attacks German immigrants in Hoboken, New Jersey during Pentecost celebrations.

May 31, 1851 *Für solchen König Blut und Leben*, a song for chorus and orchestra by Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) to words of Rellstab, inserted into the composer's opera *Ein Feldlager in Schlesien* on the day of the unveiling of Christian Daniel Rauch's monument to Friedrich the Great, is performed for the first time, in Berlin. Meyerbeer and Rauch are called to King Friedrich Wilhelm's box after the performance and are highly praised by the monarch.

June 5, 1851 *Raymond, ou Le secret de la reine*, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (39) to words of Rosier and de Leuven, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

June 8, 1851 Hector Berlioz (47) gets into the annual Charity Children's service in St. Paul's, London on a pass from the organist, John Goss. He pretends to be a member of the chorus and proceeds to the organ loft. He is given a surplice and a bass part. He is overwhelmed by the experience.

June 9, 1851 *Steht auf und empfängt mit Feiergesang* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) to words of Kopisch is performed for the first time, in honor of the sculptor Christian Rauch who created the monument unveiled May 31, 1851. Meyerbeer conducts his composition.

June 13, 1851 *Idyllen* op.95, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

June 14, 1851 *Herrmann-Polka* op.91 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

June 15, 1851 Serialization of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe begins in *National Era*, Washington.

July 1, 1851 The act of the British government separating Victoria from New South Wales goes into effect.

July 3, 1851 *Florinda*, an opera by Sigismund Thalberg (39), is performed for the first time, in London. It is not well received.

July 4, 1851 Cuba declares its independence from Spain.

July 6, 1851 *Der Rose Pilgerfahrt* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Robert Schumann (41) to words of Horn is performed for the first time, privately, at the Schumann home in Düsseldorf.

July 7, 1851 *Kaiser-Jäger-Marsch* op.93 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Bierhalle Fünfhaus, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' waltz *Gambrinus-Tänze* op.97.

July 8, 1851 At a farewell party for Lowell Mason (59) and his wife at Winter Street Church in Boston, Mason gives a speech on his work in church music. The Masons are moving to New York.

July 14, 1851 The steamer *Prometheus* departs New York at the beginning of the first run of a route to the Pacific Coast via an overland journey through Nicaragua. The capitalist responsible for the venture, Cornelius Vanderbilt, is on board.

July 15, 1851 Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) is appointed to the senate of the Berlin Academy of Arts. As part of the Great Exhibition in London, the first international chess tournament concludes. Adolf Anderssen of Breslau is the victor over 15 international stars, and thus given the title of unofficial world chess champion.

July 19, 1851 Robert (41) and Clara (31) Schumann begin a pleasure journey along the Rhine as far as Switzerland. He will remember it as the best trip of their lives together.

July 20, 1851 *Jerusalem* for two pianos by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) is performed for the first time, in Bordeaux.

July 23, 1851 In the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, two bands of Dakota Indians turn over all of their land in Iowa and most of their land in Minnesota to the United States in return for \$1,665,000 in cash and annuities.

July 28, 1851 Camille Saint-Saëns (15) wins first prize in organ at the Paris Conservatoire. He so outdistances his competition that neither second prize nor honorable mention are awarded. Hector Berlioz (47) departs London for Paris.

August 5, 1851 In the Treaty of Mendota, two bands of Dakota Indians cede parts of the Minnesota Territory to the United States for \$1,410,000 in cash and annuities.

August 6, 1851 Richard Wagner (38) and Theodor Uhlig complete a walking tour from Brunnen, Switzerland which included the Surenen Pass. It is at this point that he adds *Das Rheingold* and *Die Walküre* to his Nibelung concept.

August 11, 1851 General Narciso López leads an expedition of about 435 Spanish expatriates and Americans to Cuba to attempt to interest Cubans in insurrection against Spanish rule. They land at Bahía Honda, about 65 km from Havana.

August 12, 1851 Isaac Merit Singer receives a US patent for a sewing machine.

August 13, 1851 Spanish troops defeat the North American "invasion" of Cuba at Las Pozas.

August 16, 1851 51 Americans from the Lopez expedition are executed by firing squad in Havana.

August 19, 1851 Capt. Gennadi Nevelskoy discovers that the Amur River flows directly into the Pacific Ocean. He raises the Russian flag on Sakhalin Island, directly across from the river's mouth, thus claiming the island for Russia. For his efforts, he will be demoted for acting without orders. However, the Russian government keeps the island.

August 20, 1851 Proclamations in Vienna vest supreme power for the Austrian Empire in the Emperor as autocrat.

August 21, 1851 An angry mob, angry at the executions of August 16, destroys the Spanish consulate in New Orleans.

August 22, 1851 A sailing race takes place around the Isle of Wight for the prize of a large, gaudy cup to be named after the winning boat. The victor, over all 14 British entries, is the *America*. *Viribus unitis* op.96, a march by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna for the 21st birthday of the Kaiser.

August 23, 1851 The Diet of the German Confederation abolishes fundamental rights granted in 1848.

August 27, 1851 Victor Hugo is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for publishing an article criticizing capital punishment.

Frauenkuferln op.99, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

August 31, 1851 Franz Liszt (39), Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein and her daughter Marie arrive in Dusseldorf and meet with Robert (41) and Clara (31) Schumann. They will meet each of the next three days. Clara tells her diary, "He played, as always, with truly diabolical bravura--he masters the piano like a demon (I can't put it any other way...)--but, oh, his compositions, they were simply too dreadful! When a youngster writes that sort of stuff he can be forgiven because of his youth, but what can one say when a grown man is still so blind...It is really depressing and made us both feel quite sad. Liszt himself seemed taken aback when we said nothing, but one cannot say anything when one feels so profoundly indignant." (Williams, 276)

September 1, 1851 Narciso Lopez, who led filibusters to invade Cuba, is executed in Havana.

September 14, 1851 James Fenimore Cooper dies in Cooperstown, New York at the age of 61.

September 15, 1851 Richard Wagner (38) begins a cure at Dr. Zacharia Brunner's Hydrotherapy Institute at Albisbrunn, south of Zurich. He will stay here until November 23 during which time he will work his "Siegfried" project into the idea of four separate works and begin writing the prose sketches of the first two.

September 18, 1851 The *New York Daily Times* publishes for the first time.

September 23, 1851 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) gives his first concert after crossing from France into Spain, at San Sebastian.

September 25, 1851 The Taiping army attacks out of its defensive positions and lays siege to the city of Yung-an.

September 27, 1851 The Theatre-Historiques, Paris, after refurbishment, is reopened for opera as the Theatre-Lyrique.

October 1, 1851 *Old Folks at Home*, a song by Stephen Foster (25), is published. Better known as *Swanee River*, Foster will sell the authorship rights to E.P. Christy. See May 25, 1852.

October 3, 1851 *Vivat!* op.103, a quadrille by Johann Strauss (25), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

October 9, 1851 Jules Massenet (9) takes his entrance examination at the Paris Conservatoire before a panel of judges including Daniel-Franois-Esprit Auber (69), Fromental Halevy (52) and Ambroise Thomas (40). He is not admitted. See January 10, 1853.

October 10, 1851 Naturalized British subject Paul Julius, Baron von Reuter opens a telegraph office near the London stock exchange in order to transmit stock quotes from London to Paris by way of the new undersea cable across the English Channel. It is the beginning of Reuter's News Agency.

October 12, 1851 *Mephistos Höllenrufe* op.101, a waltz by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

October 15, 1851 The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations closes in London. In the six months it was open, over 6,000,000 people visited the site.

October 23, 1851 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) arrives in Madrid on his Spanish concert tour.

October 24, 1851 English astronomer William Lassell discovers Ariel and Umbriel, two moons of Uranus, from his private observatory near Liverpool.

October 31, 1851 Peter II Petrovic Nejegos, Prince-Bishop of Montenegro dies and is succeeded by his son, Danilo II Petrovic Nejegos.

November 4, 1851 Incidental music to Sandeau and Regnier's comédie *Mademoiselle de la Seiglière* by Jacques Offenbach (32) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

November 8, 1851 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (47) signs and registers his will. He leaves all of his worldly possessions to his sister, Lyudmilla Ivanovna Shestakova.

November 13, 1851 The first submarine cable link is completed from Dover to Calais. A telegraph may now be sent directly between London and Paris.

November 14, 1851 *Moby Dick* by Herman Melville is published in New York.

November 16, 1851 Georges Bizet (13) is presented with the Second Prize in Piano at the Paris Conservatoire.

November 17, 1851 As part of an attempt to cool tensions between Spain and the United States after the events of last August, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) is invited by the royal family to a soiree at the palace in Madrid.

November 18, 1851 King Ernst August II of Hanover dies in Herrenhausen and is succeeded by his son Georg V.

November 21, 1851 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) gives his first recital in Madrid, to an invited audience.

When *Prometheus*, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, tries to leave the British port of Greytown (San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua) without paying harbor fees, HMS *Express* fires three shots across her bow, forcing her to pay. Vanderbilt is aboard the *Prometheus*. The US will protest.

November 24, 1851 In Berlin, Giacomo Meyerbeer (59) is informed that he has been attacked by Richard Wagner (38) in his *Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft*. He is "deeply demoralized" and finds a manuscript copy of an essay Wagner gave him ten years ago called *Über den Standpunkt der Musik Meyerbeers* in which he praises Meyerbeer's music.

November 25, 1853 A railroad opens between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

December 1, 1851 Clara Schumann (32) gives birth to a seventh child, Eugenie, in Düsseldorf.

December 2, 1851 On the 47th anniversary of the coronation of Napoleon I and the 46th anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz, French President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte effects a coup d'état. Nearly all republican leaders are arrested and the National Assembly is dissolved. Only sporadic resistance takes place.

December 3, 1851 French soldiers fire into a crowd of mostly women and children in Paris. What republicans are left flee the country.

December 5, 1851 By this date, Louis-Napoleon has succeeded in eliminating all opposition to his coup d'état.

US President Millard Fillmore fetes Lajos Kossuth at the White House.

December 9, 1851 Hector Berlioz (47) writes of President Bonaparte, "this coup d'état is the work of a master; indeed, it is a veritable masterpiece." (Bloom 1998, 123)

December 11, 1851 Spain informs the American minister in Madrid that it will pardon all Americans held in Spain and Cuba.

December 13, 1851 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (22) gives his first public concert in Madrid, at the Coliseo del Circo. His concerts are very successful with the public and become a symbol of Spain-United States reconciliation.

December 19, 1851 Joseph Mallord William Turner dies in London at the age of 76.

December 20, 1851 The published results of a plebiscite in France authorize a ten-year term for Louis Napoleon by 92% in favor.

December 21, 1851 Lowell Mason (59) and his wife sail for Liverpool and their second European trip.

December 24, 1851 Fire destroys 35,000 books in the Library of Congress in Washington.

December 31, 1851 The Austrian constitution is abolished by order of the Emperor. All political reforms, except the end of serfdom, are rescinded. A patent is issued declaring Emperor Franz Joseph II an absolute monarch.

January 1, 1852 Hector Berlioz (48) is appointed librarian of the Paris Conservatoire.

Lowell Mason (59) and his wife arrive in Liverpool on their second European trip.

January 9, 1852 Incidental music to Moliere's play *Le bourgeois gentilhomme* by Charles Gounod (33) is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre-Français, Paris.

January 10, 1852 *Windsor-Klänge* op.104, a waltz by Johann Strauss (26), is performed for the first time, in the Palais Coburg, Vienna.

January 14, 1852 The new French constitution promulgated today grants the president monarchical powers.

January 17, 1852 The Sand River Convention establishes a South African Republic as Great Britain recognizes Boer independence in the Transvaal.

January 23, 1852 The Orléans family, the former ruling house, is banned from France by President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte.

January 25, 1852 Giacomo Meyerbeer (60), in Berlin, receives a letter from Caroline von Weber, widow of Carl Maria von Weber (†25), threatening court action if he does not pay the 2,000 thalers indemnity he owes her. He has not completed Weber's *Die drei Pintos* by the agreed deadline. He resolves to travel to Dresden to settle the matter personally.

Austin, a grosse romantische Oper by Heinrich August Marschner (56) to words of Wohlbrück-Marschner, is performed for the first time, in Hanover.

January 27, 1852 Christian Albrecht Bluhme replaces Adam Wilhelm von Moltke as prime minister of Denmark.

Giacomo Meyerbeer (60) travels to Dresden and meets with Max von Weber, son of Carl Maria von Weber (†25), to settle the *Die drei Pintos* dispute. He ends up paying them 4,000 thalers for the indemnity and lost royalties, and returns the unfinished opera to them. They part on friendly terms. Mehmed Emin Rauf Pasha replaces Mustafa Resid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

February 1, 1852 Great Britain creates the Bight of Benin Protectorate.

February 2, 1852 Queen Isabella of Spain is stabbed twice in the chest by a republican priest, Father Martin Merino y Gomez, in the Royal Palace, Madrid. She will live. Within the month, Merino will be executed.

Alexandre Dumas' *La Dame aux camélias* is produced in Paris. During the play's run this month, it will be witnessed by an interested opera composer, Giuseppe Verdi (38).

February 3, 1852 Queen Victoria opens Parliament thus officially inaugurating the completed houses at Westminster designed by Charles Barry.

The Battle of Caseros leads to the overthrow of Juan de Rosas in Argentina. He is defeated by insurgents supported by Brazil and Uruguay.

Fünf Paragraphe aus dem Walzer-Codex op.105 by Johann Strauss (25) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 4, 1852 *Harmonie-Polka* op.106 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' *Tête-à-tête-Quadrille* op.109.

February 5, 1852 *Der Rose Pilgerfahrt* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Robert Schumann (41) to words of Horn is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf.

February 7, 1852 Johann Strauss (26) makes his first appearance as director of Imperial Court Balls. His *Hofball-Quadrille* op.116 is performed for the first time.

February 11, 1852 *Electro-magnetische-Polka* op.110 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 16, 1852 *Die Unzertrennlichen* op.108, a waltz by Johann Strauss (26), is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

February 17, 1852 The French government institutes several repressive measures including press censorship.

February 23, 1852 Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby replaces John Russell, Lord Russell as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

February 20, 1852 "Sic transit" by Emily Dickinson appears in the *Springfield Republican*.

Stephen Foster (25) and his wife Jane depart Pittsburgh aboard the steamboat *James Millingar* for a vacation down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is the only time Foster will ever visit the South.

February 28, 1852 Giuseppe Verdi (38) signs a contract with the Paris Opéra to write an opera of four or five acts on a libretto by Eugène Scribe to be produced no later than December 1854 it will be *Les Vêpres siciliennes*.

March 4, 1852 Hector Berlioz (48) and Marie Recio arrive in London for his third trip to England. He will conduct orchestral concerts there.

Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol dies in Moscow at the age of 42.

March 5, 1852 Peter Cornelius (27) goes to Weimar to meet Franz Liszt (39) for the first time.

March 7, 1852 Mustafa Resid Pasha replaces Mehmed Emin Rauf Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

March 8, 1852 Stanislaw Moniuszko's (32) cantata *Nijola* after Kraszewski is performed for the first time, in Vilnius.

March 13, 1852 Montenegro becomes a principality under Prince Danilo II Petrovic-Njegos.

March 14, 1852 Robert Schumann's (41) overture *Manfred* is performed for the first time, in Weimar. See June 13, 1852.

March 17, 1852 Giacomo Meyerbeer (60) receives a visit at his Berlin home from a friend who recently spent time in Weimar, "where Liszt (40) is gathering many musicians around him who subscribe to a new direction in music, which defines itself as freedom of musical thought, independent of any specific form: Richard Wagner (38) is their ideal."

March 18, 1852 Several investors create a new shipping company in New York. It is named after the leaders of the group, Henry Wells and William G. Fargo.

March 20, 1852 Peter Cornelius (27) seeks out Franz Liszt (40) at his home, the Altenburg, near Weimar. The famous virtuoso greets the unknown hopeful graciously. Cornelius will become a full-time resident in Weimar next year.

Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe is published in Boston. It will be the first novel to sell one million copies.

Great Britain proclaims the Colony of the Bay Islands over six islands off the coast of Honduras.

March 21, 1852 Montenegro is made a secular, hereditary principality under Danilo I.

Großfürsten-Marsch op.107 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Esterhazy Palace.

March 24, 1852 The first performance of the New Philharmonic Society takes place in Exeter Hall, London under the direction of Hector Berlioz (48). It is seen by all critics as a new era in English music making.

April 1, 1852 After a British ultimatum for compensation for certain offenses is ignored by Burma, the second war between the two countries begins.

April 5, 1852 Felix, Count Schwarzenberg, prime minister of Austria, dies suddenly.

April 11, 1852 Karl Ferdinand, Count Buol-Schauenstein replaces Felix, Count Schwarzenberg as prime minister of Austria.

April 12, 1852 British forces capture Rangoon (Yangon).

April 20, 1852 Charles Gounod (33) marries Anna Zimmerman, daughter of Pierre-Joseph Zimmerman, a retired professor of piano at the Paris Conservatoire.

April 21, 1852 Incidental music to Murger's comédie *Le Bonhomme Jadis* by Jacques Offenbach (32) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

April 23, 1852 *Le juif errant*, an opéra by Fromental Halévy (52) to words of Scribe and Saint-Georges after Sue, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

April 24, 1852 Grand Duke Leopold of Baden dies and is succeeded by his son, Ludwig II under the regency of his brother Friedrich.

April 30, 1852 The Webster-Crampton Agreement between Great Britain and the United States is agreed to, with the participation of Costa Rica but not Nicaragua. It is an attempt to settle the border dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It recognizes an independent Miskito Kingdom in one-third of Nicaraguan territory and also requires Nicaragua to hand over land to Costa Rica. The Costa Rican representative refuses to sign, but his country will ratify the document. Nicaragua never will. *The Battle of Kulikovo*, an opera by Anton Rubinstein (22) to words of Sollogub and Zotov after Ozerov, is performed for the first time, in the Bolshoy Theater, St. Petersburg.

May 6, 1852 Grand Duke Leopoldo II of Tuscany abolishes the constitution.

May 8, 1852 The London Protocol, designed to diffuse the Schleswig-Holstein question, is signed by representatives of Great Britain, Russia, France, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Prussia. It determines the succession to the Danish throne and places Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg in personal union with the Danish crown.

May 12, 1852 Hector Berlioz (48) conducts the sixth and last performance of the New Philharmonic society in Exeter Hall, London. His interpretation of Beethoven's (†25) Ninth Symphony clinches his reputation in England as the greatest living conductor.

May 14, 1852 Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio is chartered today as the first nonsectarian college to grant equal rights to women and men.

Lumenfest-Polka op.111 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

May 20, 1852 Two stage works by Stanislaw Moniuszko (33) are performed for the first time, in Vilnius: the comic opera *Bettly* to words of Scribe and Mélesville, and *The Gypsies*, an operetta to words of Kniaznin.

May 25, 1852 Stephen Foster (25) writes to E.P. Christy asking to buy back the authorship of his song *Old Folks at Home*. Foster had allowed Christy to claim authorship in return for \$500. Christy refuses Foster's request.

May 26, 1852 *Maria und ihr Genius*, a cantata for soprano, tenor, chorus and orchestra by Giacomo Meyerbeer (60) to words of Goldtammer, is performed for the first time, in Berlin-Glienicke to celebrate the silver wedding anniversary of Prince Karl of Prussia.

May 29, 1852 Encouraged by his friend, Franz Liszt (40), Hans Christian Andersen sees a performance of Wagner's (39) *Tannhäuser* in Weimar. "The text, good; the performance on the whole

better than expected. The music competent with regard to idea, but lacking in melody. What Carl Maria Weber (†25) or Mozart (†60) couldn't have done with it!"

May 30, 1852 Charles Gounod (33) is appointed director general of vocal instruction for the Paris public schools. He is also named director of Orphéon, an organization of choral societies intended for the middle and lower classes.

June 6, 1852 Hector Berlioz (48) conducts his sixth and last concert with the New Philharmonic Society in London. This concert and the entire series are a resounding success.

June 8, 1852 On his 42nd birthday, Robert Schumann suffers a fit of convulsive coughing, in Düsseldorf.

June 13, 1852 Incidental music to Byron's (tr.Suckow) play *Manfred* by Robert Schumann (42) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig conducted by Franz Liszt (39). The composer is too ill to attend. See March 14, 1852.

Two new works by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) are performed for the first time, in the Teatro del Principe, Madrid, by the composer: *El Sitio de Zaragoza*, a symphony for ten pianos, and *Souvenirs de Bellini* for solo piano. The audience responds with unrestrained accolades.

June 18, 1852 *Liebes-Lieder* op.114, a waltz by Johann Strauss (26), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

Incidental music to Ponsard's play *Ulysse* by Charles Gounod is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris, on the composer's 34th birthday.

June 19, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) arrives in Berlin from Warsaw.

June 20, 1852 In Berlin, Giacomo Meyerbeer (60) calls on a visiting Russian, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48). The two composers get along well.

Hector Berlioz (48) departs London for Paris after conducting six concerts there.

June 26, 1852 Robert Schumann (42) goes to Godesberg for a cure of his affliction which manifests itself in slow speech and movement.

June 30, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) arrives in Strasbourg having travelled up the Rhine from Cologne.

A new constitution calling for representative government in New Zealand is passed by the British Parliament.

July 1, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) arrives in Paris from Strasbourg.

July 5, 1852 The Additional Act increases the franchise in Portugal.

Lockvögel op.118, a waltz by Johann Strauss (26), is performed for the first time, in Bierhalle Fünfhaus, Vienna.

July 6, 1852 Robert Schumann (42) returns from the "cure" at Godesberg to Düsseldorf feeling worse than when he left.

July 16, 1852 *Melodien-Quadrille* op.112 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

July 17, 1852 Salvatore Cammarano dies in Naples, about a week after substantially completing the libretto to *Il Trovatore*. Although the outline is complete, part of the third act and all of the fourth are not written. Verdi (38) hires the Neapolitan poet Leone Emanuele Bardare to finish the work.

July 18, 1852 Giacomo Meyerbeer (60) is appointed as an honorary member of the Akademie der Tonkunst in Vienna.

July 24, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) departs Paris by rail, heading south for Spain.

Annen-Polka op.117 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in "Zum wilden Mann", Vienna.

July 26, 1852 In Avignon, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) receives homeopathic treatment for his "nervous condition."

Sachsen-Kürassier-March op.113 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in Bierhalle Fünfhaus, Vienna.

July 28, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) arrives in Toulouse. While here, Glinka's "daily suffering" causes him to abandon his intention to make a second trip to Spain.

August 3, 1852 Robert Schumann's (42) overture *Julius Cäsar* is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf.

After a tumultuous nine months of music making, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) departs Madrid. In the first Harvard-Yale regatta, Harvard's eight-oared shell defeats Yale's on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire. The trophy is awarded by General Franklin Pierce.

August 7, 1852 Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha replaces Mustafa Resid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 10, 1852 French President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte confers on Giuseppe Verdi (38) the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He dispatches the publisher Leon Escudier to present the honor to Verdi who is now in Italy.

After two weeks of "daily suffering" in Toulouse, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) abandons his intention to make a second trip to Spain and boards a coach for Paris.

Hommage à Lesueur, a cantata by Ambroise Thomas (41) to words of Praron, is performed for the first time, in Abbeville.

August 12, 1852 Robert (42) and Clara (32) Schumann depart Düsseldorf for the spa of Scheveningen in the Netherlands. He has been suffering from an ongoing nervous condition and daily bathing in the Rhine has not helped.

August 14, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) arrives back in Paris after a four-day trip from Toulouse.

Wiener Jubel-Gruß-Marsch op.115 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Stephansplatz, Vienna.

August 15, 1852 A setting of the Mass for male chorus and organ by Franz Liszt (40) is performed for the first time, in Weimar, conducted by the composer.

A setting of the *Magnificat* for soloists, chorus, orchestra and organ by Anton Bruckner (27) is performed for the first time, at St. Florian, on the first anniversary of his close friend, Franz Sailer.

August 30, 1852 *Volkssänger* op.119, a waltz by Johann Strauss (26), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

August 31, 1852 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) writes to his sister that his increasing distaste for travelling is causing him to remain in Paris. His hypochondria is causing him to think that everyone travelling with him is going to infect him with dread disease.

September 1, 1852 Heinrich August Marschner's (57) *Natur und Kunst, allegorisches Festspiel zur Einweihung des neuen hannoverschen Hoftheaters 1852* to words of Waterford-Perglass is performed for the first time, in Hanover. It is staged as an intermezzo with Goethe's *Tasso*.

September 7, 1852 Whites attack the Modoc capital at Natural Bridge, California, killing the chief and 40 others.

September 8, 1852 *Loreley*, an unfinished opera by Felix Mendelssohn (†4) to words of Geibel, is performed for the first time, in Birmingham.

September 9, 1852 At Scheveningen, a spa near The Hague, Clara Schumann (32) suffers a miscarriage.

September 13, 1852 Modest Musorgsky (13) is enrolled in the Company of the Guards Sub-Ensigns, otherwise known as the Cadet School.

September 14, 1852 Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington dies at Walmer Castle.

September 24, 1852 Henri Giffard pilots a controllable steam-engine powered balloon (dirigible) from Paris to Trappes, a distance of 24 km, the first such flight. The balloon is 44 meters long, twelve meters in diameter with 2,500 cubic meters of coal gas.

Nocturne-Quadrille op.120 by Johann Strauss (26) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

September 28, 1852 *Heil Vater! Dir zum hohen Feste*, a cantata by Anton Bruckner (28) to words of Marinelli, is performed for the first time, at St. Florian.

September 30, 1852 Charles Villiers Stanford is born in Dublin, the only child of John James Stanford, a lawyer, and Mary Henn, daughter of a lawyer.

October 4, 1852 Damad Mehmed Ali Pasha replaces Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

October 27, 1852 Anton Rubinstein (22) suggests a reorganization of the Imperial Academy of Arts to include a music section, as has been done in Berlin. It would allow musicians to attain respectability in Russian society, as has been afforded painters and sculptors.

October 28, 1852 Robert Schumann (42) misses the first concert of his third year in Düsseldorf with a "nervous disorder." His place is taken by his young deputy, Julius Tausch.

October 31, 1852 Henri Ghislain de Brouckère replaces Charles Latour Rogier as head of government for Belgium.

November 3, 1852 Charles Villiers Stanford (0) is christened in St. Stephen's parish church, Dublin.

November 4, 1852 Camillo, Count Benso di Cavour becomes prime minister of Sardinia.

November 11, 1852 Rejecting the new constitution, the city of Buenos Aires secedes from Argentina. The capital is moved to Paraná.

November 13, 1852 The Consistory of Mohilow overturns a previous judgement and declares the marriage of Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein to be void. This will not be upheld by the Archbishop of St. Petersburg.

November 14, 1852 Hector Berlioz (48) and Marie Recio arrive in Weimar, the toast of the Romantics there, led by Franz Liszt (41).

November 18, 1852 The Crédit mobilier is created in France by the Pereire brothers to finance the railroads and related industries.

November 19, 1852 *Le Carnaval de Venise* for piano by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) is performed for the first time, in the Royal Palace, Madrid by the composer.

November 20, 1852 After a successful performance of his music in Weimar, in which several movements were repeated, Hector Berlioz (48) is granted the order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar.

November 21, 1852 A plebiscite held today in France is reported to favor the establishment of the Second Empire by 96.9% of the electorate.

After dining with the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Hector Berlioz (48) witnesses a second performance of his *Benvenuto Cellini*.

Robert Schumann (42), in Düsseldorf, reports new symptoms which he calls "unusual aural disturbances."

November 22, 1852 On his last night in Weimar, Hector Berlioz (48) is feted with a glittering dinner and ball in the town hall.

November 24, 1852 *Zehner-Polka* op.121 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

November 29, 1852 After an extremely successful tour of Spain over the last year-and-a-half, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) boards ship in Cadiz and sails to Marseille via Gibraltar.

December 1, 1852 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) reaches Paris from Spain.

The United States informs Great Britain and France that it will not join in an agreement to preserve the status quo in Cuba.

December 2, 1852 On the 48th anniversary of the coronation of Napoleon I, the 47th anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz and the first anniversary of his coup d'état, French President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte proclaims himself Emperor Napoleon III.

December 3, 1852 *Vom Pagen und der Königstöchter* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Robert Schumann (42) to words of Geibel is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf, directed by the composer. Since his doctor ordered him to avoid exertion, this is his first conducting since August.

December 10, 1852 The death penalty is abolished in Portugal for political crimes.

December 12, 1852 Georges Bizet (14) is presented with the First Prize in Piano at the Paris Conservatoire.

December 14, 1852 Federico Roncali replaces Juan Bravo Murillo as Prime Minister of Spain. Queen Isabella sacks Bravo Murillo because of his plans to return the country to absolutism.

Robert Schumann (42) receives a letter from Deputy-Mayor of Düsseldorf Wilhelm Wortmann, a ranking member of the Allgemeiner Musikverein, requesting that Schumann limit his conducting activities.

December 15, 1852 By this date, Richard Wagner (39) has finished the entire text of *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

Robert Schumann (42) receives a vote of confidence by 22 members of the Düsseldorf Allgemeiner Musikverein, who object to Wilhelm Wortmann's letter of yesterday. Nevertheless, Schumann agrees to hand over choral rehearsals to Julius Tausch.

December 18, 1852 Today and tomorrow, Richard Wagner (39) gives the first reading of the complete poem of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* at the home of François and Eliza Wille in Mariafeld, near Zürich.

December 20, 1852 Great Britain annexes Pegu, Lower Burma.

December 21, 1852 *Marco Spada*, an opéra comique by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (70) to words of Scribe and Delavigne, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris. Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) is in the audience and, except for the beginning of the overture, finds the music "very unsatisfactory." Giacomo Meyerbeer (61) is also there.

December 26, 1852 *Indra-Quadrille* op.122 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

Ode à Sainte-Cécile for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (17) is performed for the first time, in the Casino Paganini, Paris. It is not well received.

December 27, 1852 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) boards the steamer *Humboldt* in France to return to the United States for the first time in eleven years.

December 28, 1852 George Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen replaces Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

December 29, 1852 Advancing along the Yangtze River, the Taiping army reaches Hankow.

December 30, 1852 Pierre Jules Baroche is named Minister President of the Council of State for France.

The revised version of Symphony no.4 by Robert Schumann (42) is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf. This is the first complete concert he has conducted since the end of last season. See December 6, 1841.

January 1, 1853 Prohibition goes into effect in New Brunswick but will soon be repealed.

January 6, 1853 Juan Bautista Ceballos replaces Mariano Arista Luna replaces as interim President of Mexico.

January 10, 1853 Jules Massenet (10) is examined once again for entrance to the Paris Conservatoire. He plays a Beethoven (†25) sonata and is admitted to a piano class. See October 9, 1851.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) arrives in New York from France, his first time in the United States since 1842.

January 12, 1853 Taiping troops fight their way into Wuchang and kill all the Imperial soldiers therein.

January 17, 1853 *Phönix-Schwinger* op.125, a waltz by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' *Freuden-Gruß-Polka* op.127.

January 18, 1853 *Solon-Sprüche* op.128, a waltz by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 19, 1853 *Il Trovatore*, a drama by Giuseppe Verdi (39) to words of Cammarano and Bardare after Garcia Gutiérrez, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Apollo, Rome directed by the composer. The work is extremely successful with the audience who demand that the fourth act be repeated.

January 25, 1853 *Aesculap-Polka* op.130 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

January 26, 1853 *Satanella-Quadrille* op.123 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' *Satanella-Polka* op.124.

January 29, 1853 French Emperor Napoléon III marries Countess Eugénie de Montijo in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. The Empress enters the cathedral to the music of *Le Prophète* by Giacomo Meyerbeer (61).

January 30, 1853 Emperor Napoleon III marries Eugenia de Montijo, a Spanish countess, at the Tuileries.

January 31, 1853 *Motor-Quadrille* op.129 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 2, 1853 Franz Liszt (48) completes his *Piano Sonata in b* in Weimar.

February 6, 1853 Giuseppe Mazzini leads an attempt to take the Milan fortress by force. His appeal for an insurrection is generally ignored and the plan fails. After the failure of the revolt, Austrian Field Marshall Count Radetzky declares a state of siege and closes the city of Milan, in the middle of preparations for *La Traviata*.

February 7, 1853 *Wiener Punch-Lieder* op.131 by Johann Strausse, a waltz by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 8, 1853 Manuel Apolinario José María Ignacio Lombardini de la Torre replaces Juan Bautista Ceballos as interim President of Mexico.

February 11, 1853 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) gives his first concert in New York, at Niblo's Saloon. The reviews are mostly positive.

February 13, 1853 Emperor Franz Joseph II orders the confiscation of all property belonging to the Milan conspirators and orders the city of Milan to support those Austrians wounded in the uprising and the families of those killed.

February 16, 1853 On four successive nights beginning today, Richard Wagner (39) reads *Der Ring des Nibelungen* to invited guests in the Hotel Baur au Lac in Zürich.

February 17, 1853 The *Monumental City* departs San Francisco making for Sydney.

February 18, 1853 While walking on one of the city walls in Vienna, Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria is stabbed twice in the neck by János Libényi, a Hungarian nationalist. The assailant is subdued by others nearby (both of whom are later raised to the nobility). Franz Joseph survives. Libényi will be executed.

February 21, 1853 Giuseppe Verdi (39) arrives in Venice to produce *La Traviata*, particularly upset at the choice of soprano.

February 27, 1853 Peter II replaces August as Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

March 3, 1853 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) premieres his *Fragment of the Symphony, "The Battle of Bunker Hill"* in Philadelphia.

March 4, 1853 Franklin Pierce replaces Millard Fillmore as President of the United States.

March 5, 1853 Arthur William Foote is born at 44 Warren Street, Salem, Massachusetts, the third of six children (three surviving infancy) born to Caleb Foote, editor of the *Salem Gazette* and Mary Wilder White, amateur singer and daughter of a judge.

German immigrant Heinrich Engelhard Steinweg founds Steinway and Sons in Manhattan.

March 6, 1853 Giuseppe Verdi's (39) opera *La Traviata* to words of Piave after Dumas is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice. The evening is a disaster. Critics blame the singers. Verdi will write, "*La Traviata* was a grand fiasco, and what is worse, they laughed."

Kaiser Franz Josef I. Rettungs-Jubel-Marsch op.126 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

March 10, 1853 A detachment of US Marines is landed at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua to prevent the Accessory Transit Company from being evicted by the local government. It is the first of many interventions by the United States in Nicaragua.

March 11, 1853 The town marshall of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua arrives at the site of illegally built facilities of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Accessory Transit Company to evict them. The town has provided an alternate site and offered to pay moving costs. The recently arrived US Marines prevent him from performing his duties.

March 16, 1853 In Constantinople, Russian emissary Prince A. S. Menshikov demands that the Ottoman Empire agree to a treaty enshrining Russia's right to protect Christians living in Ottoman territories.

March 18, 1853 Taiping troops fight their way into Nanking. About 20,000 Imperial officials, soldiers and wealthy individuals are killed. A large number of women are herded into an empty building and it is set afire while the Christian Taiping say prayers outside.

March 30, 1853 Taiping leader Hung Hsui-ch'uan, who believes himself to be the brother of Jesus, enters Nanking amidst great ceremony. He begins to set up the ideal society of the Taiping.

La Tonelli, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (41) to words of Sauvage, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

After an eleven year absence, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (23) arrives home in New Orleans having travelled from Louisville, Kentucky aboard a paddle-wheeler. Since the boat arrives eight hours early, there is no one there to meet him.

April 1, 1853 Edvard Grieg (9) becomes a student in Tank's School in Bergen.

April 4, 1853 Oldenburg and Hanover join the German Zollverein.

April 6, 1853 Catholic rioters attack a Protestant church in Cincinnati where a nativist rally is in progress.

April 7, 1853 Dr. John Snow administers chlorophorm to Queen Victoria as she gives birth to Prince Leopold in Buckingham Palace. This goes a long way to establish the use of anaesthesia in childbirth.

April 10, 1853 *Meditation sur le 1er prélude de Bach* (Ave Maria) by Charles Gounod (34) is performed for the first time. The composer-arranger calls it a "mischievous prank."

April 12, 1853 Emperor Napoleon III names Gioachino Rossini (61) a commander of the Legion of Honor.

April 14, 1853 Francisco de Lersundi y Hormaechea replaces Federico Roncali as Prime Minister of Spain.

April 15, 1853 Lowell Mason (61) and his wife arrive home in Boston after a European tour of 16 months. Their trip took them to Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and France.

April 16, 1853 The first railroad in India begins service from Bombay to Thane, a distance of 34 km. Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (48) writes to his sister that he intends to stay in Paris, at least until 1854.

April 18, 1853 A railroad opens between Bombay and Tanna. It is the first railroad in Asia.

April 19, 1853 In Constantinople, Russian emissary Prince A. S. Menshikov iterates his country's demand that the Ottoman Empire agree to a treaty giving Russia the right to protect Christians in Ottoman territory.

Hoping to attract the attention of influential musicians, and a little money, Johannes Brahms (19) and his violinist friend Eduard Hoffmann (Reményi) set out from Hamburg on a concert tour of nearby cities.

Floris Adriaan van Hall and Dirk Donker Curtius replace Johann Rudolf Thorbecke as chief ministers of the Netherlands.

April 20, 1853 Generalissimo Antonio López de Santa Anna y Pérez de Lebrón returns from exile in Venezuela and is proclaimed President of Mexico with wide powers.

April 21, 1853 Anders Sandøe Orsted replaces Christian Albrecht Bluhme as prime minister of Denmark.

April 23, 1853 The *Monumental City* arrives in Sydney from San Francisco, by way of Tahiti, after a voyage of 65 days. With 90 passengers, it is the first steamship to cross the Pacific Ocean.

Unfortunately, the ship will run aground near Mallacoota, Australia on May 15 with the loss of 37 lives.

April 25, 1853 The new Normal Musical Institute opens in New York. An introductory address is given by its director, Lowell Mason (61).

May 1, 1853 A convention meeting in Santa Fe approves a constitution for Argentina, without Buenos Aires.

Veilchen-Polka op.132 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

May 2, 1853 The Duchies of Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Köthen merge to form the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen.

At a performance in the Wierss'schen Room, Celle, Johannes Brahms (19), finding the piano a half-step low, transposes the entire program up a half-step rather than have Reményi tune down.

The Hippodrome, a 4,000 seat facility with a canvas roof, opens in New York on 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue.

May 7, 1853 *Le trésor à Mathurin*, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (33) to words of Battu, is performed for the first time, in Salle Herz. It will later be revived as *Le mariage aux lanternes*.

May 8, 1853 A setting of the 91st Psalm for solo voices and chorus by Giacomo Meyerbeer (61) is performed for the first time, in the Friedenskirche, Potsdam in the presence of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia and King Leopold I of Belgium.

May 12, 1853 *Tom the Fool*, a comic opera by Anton Rubinstein (23) to words of Mikhaylov, is performed for the first time, in the Aleksandrinskiy Theater, St. Petersburg.

May 14, 1853 Hector Berlioz (49) once again departs Paris for London to conduct.

Mustafa Naili Pasha replaces Damad Mehmed Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

May 15, 1853 Lowell Mason (61) becomes music director of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York.

May 17, 1853 The first performance of Robert Schumann's (42) *Fest-Overture* op.123 for tenor, chorus and orchestra to words of Müller and Claudius, closes the Lower Rhine Music Festival in Düsseldorf. The New York Central Railroad is incorporated as an amalgamation of ten previously existing railroad companies.

May 18, 1853 Members of a secret society, the Triad, rise in Amoy and, with the help of local citizenry, take over the port. They procede to execute Imperial Chinese officials and moneylenders. Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24) departs New Orleans aboard the steamboat *Magnolia* for a concert tour.

May 21, 1853 After the Russian demand that it be named protector of Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire is rejected by Turkey, Russian emissary Prince A. S. Menshikov leaves Constantinople precipitating a break in relations.

May 22, 1853 Three nights of concerts featuring the music of Richard Wagner ends in Zürich on the composer's 40th birthday. He is given a banquet, a laurel wreath and a poem in his honor is read. This poem is presented anonymously, but was written by the wife of a close friend, Johanna Spyri, who will become more famous for creating *Heidi* in 1880. The festival brings Wagner great acclaim, and produces an enormous debt.

May 27, 1853 The clipper ship *Northern Light* arrives in Boston, 76 days and five hours out of San Francisco.

May 30, 1853 *Le Repos de la Sainte Famille* from *La fuite en Egypte* for chorus and orchestra by Hector Berlioz (49) to his own words is performed for the first time, in London. See December 1, 1853.

June 1, 1853 Two works for piano and orchestra by Franz Liszt (41) are performed for the first time, in Pest: *Fantasie über Motive aus Beethovens Ruinen von Athen* and *Fantasie über Ungarische Volksmelodien*.

June 2, 1853 A British fleet arrives in Besika Bay shortly followed by a French fleet to counter any Russian designs against Turkey.

Giacomo Meyerbeer (61) arrives in Paris from Berlin in hopes of producing his new opera *L'étoile du nord*.

June 8, 1853 As a present for his 43rd birthday, Clara Schumann (33) presents Robert Schumann with the manuscript to her Piano Variations in f sharp minor.

Scherzo in eb minor op.4 for piano solo by Johannes Brahms (20) is performed for the first time, at the court of Hanover, by the composer from manuscript. King Georg V pronounces him "little Beethoven."

June 12, 1853 Johannes Brahms (20) meets Franz Liszt (41) and Peter Cornelius (28) at Altenburg, the mansion of Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein in Weimar. Brahms is too nervous to play any of his music so Liszt reads the e-flat minor scherzo from manuscript. *Burger says 6/15-24

Messe des orphéonistes by Charles Gounod (34) is performed for the first time, in the Church of Saint Germain-l'Auxerrois.

June 14, 1853 *Caroussel-Marsch* op.133 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

June 20, 1853 Peace is agreed to by Great Britain and Burma.

June 25, 1853 A performance of *Benvenuto Cellini* in an Italian translation conducted by Hector Berlioz (49) at Covent Garden before Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the king and queen of Hanover is hissed from beginning to end by a group opposed to foreign composers and musicians in what is considered an Italian house. Berlioz cancels a performance scheduled for tomorrow.

June 28, 1853 *Vermählungs-Toaste* op.136, a waltz by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

June 29, 1853 Giacomo Meyerbeer (61) calls on Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (49) in Paris. They discuss opera, Gluck (†65) in particular. They will never meet again.

July 1, 1853 The Cape Colony receives a constitution which provides for a legislative council.

July 2, 1853 Russian forces cross the River Prut into Turkish territory, occupying Moldavia and Wallachia.

July 5, 1853 The first practical glider is flown across Brompton Dale, near Scarborough, Great Britain, by an unwilling John Appleby, an employee of the inventor, George Cayley. Cayley is the first to study and write about aerodynamics. The flight is successful and no one is hurt.

July 8, 1853 Four United States ships sail into Edo (Tokyo) harbor, where the commander, Commodore Matthew Perry, insists on seeing an important official on the threat of force.

Grand Duke Carl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach dies at Belvedere Castle. He is succeeded by his son Carl Alexander.

July 9, 1853 Hector Berlioz (49) departs London after conducting *Benvenuto Cellini*.

July 13, 1853 The choral societies of Zürich join outside of Richard Wagner's (40) window to give him a torchlight serenade.

July 14, 1853 The Lord of Toda, Japan receives Commodore Matthew C. Perry USN. Perry will negotiate a treaty to open Japan to United States ships.

July 15, 1853 *Tanzi Bären* op.134, a polka by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

July 18, 1853 *Knall-Kügerln* op.140, a waltz by Johann Strauss (27), is performed for the first time, in the Bierhalle Fünfhaus, Vienna.

July 25, 1853 Anton Bruckner (28) applies for a position in the civil service.

July 28, 1853 Ambassadors of the great powers in Austria formulate the Vienna Note to try to diffuse the Russia-Ottoman tension. It calls on the Ottomans to reaffirm the treaties of Küçük Kaynarca and Edirne and making Russia and France joint guarantors.

July 30, 1853 Robert Schumann (43) suffers what is probably a stroke during a visit to Bonn.

August 1, 1853 *Pepita-Polka* op.138 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

August 3, 1853 Ernst I replaces Georg as Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

August 5, 1853 Tsar Nikolai accepts the Vienna Note of July 28. Sultan Abdul-Mejid refuses.

August 12, 1853 A fleet from Egypt arrives to support the Ottomans against Russia.

August 24, 1853 Chef George Crum invents the potato chip in Saratoga Springs, New York.

August 28, 1853 Joseph Joachim shows up on the doorstep of Robert Schumann (43) in Düsseldorf, precipitating 48 hours of chamber music.

September 1, 1853 *Le nabab*, an opéra comique by Fromental Halévy (54) to words of Scribe and Saint-Georges, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris. It enjoys a moderate success. *Le nabab* marks the last collaboration of Halévy with Eugène Scribe.

September 5, 1853 While visiting La Spezia, near Genoa, Richard Wagner (40) (so he claims) in half-sleep, half-waking state, dreams that he is sinking into a current of water (in Eb). On waking he realizes that he has dreamed the prelude to *Das Rheingold*.

September 7, 1853 Members of the Small Sword Society take over Shanghai and gain the approval of the populace. They immediately halt trade in opium.

September 15, 1853 Mily Balakirev (16) applies to the University of Kazan for admission as an external student. He will be accepted.

September 18, 1853 *Wiedersehens-Polka* op.142 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

September 19, 1853 Luis José Sartorius, conde de San Luis replaces Francisco de Lersundi y Hormaecha as prime minister of Spain.

September 24, 1853 France annexes New Caledonia.

September 26, 1853 The Tsar and Austrian Emperor meet in Olmütz (Olomouc) in an effort to diffuse the Turkish crisis.

September 30, 1853 Johannes Brahms (20) arrives at the door of Robert Schumann (43) in Düsseldorf, but is informed by a young Schumann that her parents are not at home. She suggests he return tomorrow.

October 1, 1853 The Schumann family is visited in Düsseldorf by a young friend of Joseph Joachim, Johannes Brahms (20). Brahms plays extensively for them, astounding his hosts. Robert Schumann (43) records in his diary, "Visit from Brahms, a genius."

The Ottoman Sultan demands that Russia evacuate his Romanian principalities.

October 3, 1853 *An die Künstler* for chorus and winds by Franz Liszt (41) to words of Schiller, is performed for the first time, in Karlsruhe, directed by the composer.

October 4, 1853 At Sumla, Ottoman commander Omer Pasha delivers an ultimatum to the Russian commander Prince Gorchakov. Russia must evacuate the Danube Principalities on threat of war.

October 9, 1853 *Kron-Marsch* op.139 by Johann Strauss (27) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' *Wellen und Wogen* waltz op.141.

October 10, 1853 In the home of Madame Patersi de Fossombroni in Paris, Franz Liszt (41) sees his three children for the first time in nine years. He has come from Switzerland with Richard Wagner (40), Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein and her daughter Princess Marie. Also present are Hector Berlioz (49) and Liszt's mother Anna. At the request of Princess Marie, Wagner continues to read his *Nibelungen* poem which he had begun reading to them in Switzerland. It is the first time that Wagner lays eyes on Cosima Liszt, now just 15. It is the first time that Wagner and Berlioz have met since 1843.

October 11, 1853 At the home of Hector Berlioz (49) in Paris, Franz Liszt (41) and Richard Wagner (40) come over for breakfast. Liszt accompanies Berlioz' singing parts of *Benvenuto Cellini*. It is the first time Wagner has heard it.

October 12, 1853 Hector Berlioz (49) and Marie Recio depart Paris for Brunswick.

October 16, 1853 In a performance of the Gesangverein in Düsseldorf, Robert Schumann (43) continues conducting well after the music stops. Members of the Gesangverein refuse to be led by Schumann in the future.

October 18, 1853 Incidental music to Aylic-Langlé's comédie en vers *Murillo ou la Corde du pendu* by Jacques Offenbach (34) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24) gives the first of three performances in Boston, at the Music Hall. With the ticket price exorbitantly high, the audience is very small. The reviews are decidedly mixed.

October 19, 1853 The chairman of the Düsseldorf Allgemeiner Musikverein, Julius Illing, and another member, J.E. Heister, have an argument with Robert Schumann (43) most likely over Schumann's ability as a conductor.

October 20, 1853 Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire.

October 22, 1853 Naval forces of Great Britain and France enter the Dardanelles.

Tonight and on October 25th, Hector Berlioz (49) conducts wildly successful performances before full houses in Brunswick.

October 23, 1853 Fighting begins as Turkish troops cross the Danube at Tutrakhan, 60 km southeast of Bucharest. The Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia.

Edward Gottschalk dies in New Orleans. His son, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24), in Boston on a concert tour, hurries home. From this date, the composer will take on all his father's debts and support his mother and siblings.

October 27, 1853 The Düsseldorf Musikverein refuses to sing under Robert Schumann (43) owing to a "disasterous performance of a mass by Hauptmann at the Maximilian Church on October 16."

October 28, 1853 Robert Schumann's (43) article "Neue Bahnen," extolling the virtues of the unheralded Johannes Brahms (20) appears in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* saying "Brahms is one of the elect."

At the Schumann home in Düsseldorf, Joseph Joachim and Clara Schumann (34) perform a violin sonata written by Albert Dietrich (first movement), Johannes Brahms (20) (scherzo) and Robert Schumann (43) (intermezzo and finale).

Pépito, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (34) to words of Monaux and Battu, is performed for the first time, in the Variétés, Paris.

November 2, 1853 Johannes Brahms (20) departs Düsseldorf with recommendations from Robert Schumann (43), making for Leipzig.

November 3, 1853 Lawyer-publisher-adventurer William Walker arrives in La Paz, Baja California with 45 followers from San Francisco and proclaims the Republic of Lower California. He immediately moves the capital to Ensenada.

November 4, 1853 Peter Cornelius (28) moves into the Altenburg in Weimar at the invitation of Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein.

O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Felix Mendelssohn is performed for the first time, in Leipzig on the sixth anniversary of the composer's death.

November 5, 1853 The first telegraph in Mexico goes into operation between Mexico City and Nopaluca, Puebla.

November 7, 1853 The chairman, Julius Illing, and another member, Joseph Herz, of the Allgemeiner Musikverein Committee visit Clara Schumann (34) with the unanimous proposal that in future Robert Schumann (43) conduct only his own music.

November 9, 1853 Robert Schumann (43) makes a formal reply to the Musikverein Committee demand of November 7 by claiming that this is a breach of contract.

November 10, 1853 At a subscription concert in Düsseldorf, conductor Robert Schumann (43) fails to appear. It is taken by his assistant Julius Tausch.

November 11, 1853 After a successful rising lasting six months, Imperial Chinese authority is restored to Amoy. Since most of the citizens joined the revolt, soldiers take part in a blood bath. 2,500 people are beheaded today alone.

David Livingstone departs Linyanti heading northwest, looking for a route to the Atlantic coast.

November 14, 1853 The Düsseldorf Musikverein Committee replies courteously to Robert Schumann's (43) statement of November 9 but implements its design.

November 15, 1853 Queen Maria II of Portugal dies in Lisbon and is succeeded by her son, the 16-year-old Pedro V, under regency.

November 17, 1853 Johannes Brahms (20) arrives in Leipzig to find a city atwitter about the new genius trumpeted in Schumann's (43) article "Neue Bahnen."

November 22, 1853 Hector Berlioz (49) conducts *Harold in Italy* with Joseph Joachim in Hanover.

November 23, 1853 Tokugawa Iesada becomes Shogun in Japan.

November 24, 1853 The Schumann family leaves Düsseldorf for a concert tour of the Netherlands.

November 25, 1853 Boston merchant captain John Heard accidentally discovers the island that bears his name in the south Indian Ocean.

November 26, 1853 *Introduction and Allegro* op.134 for piano and orchestra by Robert Schumann (43) is performed for the first time, in Utrecht, by Clara Schumann (34).

Turkish troops attack Russian positions at Akhaltsikhe but are repulsed.

November 28, 1853 Giacomo Meyerbeer (62) is awarded the Orden der Kunst und Wissenschaft by King Maximilian II of Bavaria.

The first of two performances by Hector Berlioz (49) in Hanover takes place. At the first rehearsal, Joseph Joachim, who played *Harold in Italy* on November 22 in Bremen, introduces Berlioz to his friend, Johannes Brahms (20).

November 30, 1853 On the same day, Russian forces destroy the main Turkish army at Basgedikler and destroy the Turkish fleet at Sinop on the Black Sea.

December 1, 1853 *La fuite en Egypte*, a mystère ancien for tenor, chorus and orchestra by Hector Berlioz (49) to his own words, is performed completely for the first time, in Leipzig conducted by the composer. A young pianist-composer named Johannes Brahms (20) is in the audience. See November 12, 1850 and May 30, 1853.

December 2, 1853 *Schnee-Glöcken* op.143, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

December 4, 1853 In Leipzig, Franz Brendel, editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, gives a reception during which Johannes Brahms (20) plays his Piano Sonata in C and Scherzo in eb minor. Hector Berlioz (49) is present and is effusive in his praise.

December 9, 1853 *Variations on a Theme by Robert Schumann* op.20 for piano by Clara Schumann (34) is performed for the first time, in Rotterdam, by the composer.

December 10, 1853 Hector Berlioz gives one of many very successful concerts at the Leipzig Gewandhaus. After the performance, the Pauliner Singers serenade him beneath his hotel window. Tomorrow is his 50th birthday.

December 11, 1853 Great Britain annexes Nagpur, one of the Maratha States in India. Amidst a very successful round of concertizing in Leipzig, Hector Berlioz is given a dinner to celebrate his 50th birthday. He is told "Why don't you speak German, M. Berlioz? It should be your language--you *are* German."

December 12, 1853 Peter Cornelius (28) writes from Weimar, "From the moment I met [Liszt] (42) he has not ceased to be the kindest and most active friend, giving me every day further opportunities of becoming still better acquainted with the noblest heart ever to beat in an artist's breast. Carried by the overwhelming might of his genius, and by it alone, to a position in the world far above the misery which is generally the lot of artists, it is one of the chief objects of his life, so far as it lies within his power, to give everywhere a helping hand to unrecognized genius or talent." (Williams, 301)

December 17, 1853 Piano Sonata no.1 op.1 by Johannes Brahms (20) is performed publicly for the first time, in the Leipzig Gewandhaus by the composer. The work, and Brahms (in his first Leipzig performance) are well received.

In serious financial difficulty, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24) sets sail from New York for his home in New Orleans.

December 18, 1853 Symphony no.1 by Camille Saint-Saëns (18) is performed for the first time, anonymously in Paris. The composer sits behind Charles Gounod (35) and Hector Berlioz (50) and listens as they discuss the work in glowing terms. After learning the identity of the composer, Gounod will send him a letter saying in part, "...and remember that on Sunday, 18th December 1853, you contracted the obligation of becoming a great master."

December 22, 1853 The Schumann family returns to Düsseldorf from their highly successful concert tour of the Netherlands.

December 23, 1853 Marquis Juan de la Pezuela, Captain-General of Cuba, orders that anyone caught importing Africans for slavery will be heavily fined and banished from the island.

December 25, 1853 Russian and Turkish forces clash at Cetate on the Danube near Craiova without strategic result.

December 30, 1853 The United States purchases 76,788 sq km south of the Gila River from Mexico for \$10 million to facilitate the building of a proposed railroad (which will never be built). The agreement is signed today in Mexico City. In the US it is known as the Gadsden Purchase, after James Gadsden, the US minister to Mexico.

January 1, 1854 The first college for African-Americans, Lincoln University, is chartered as Ashmun Institute in Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

January 4, 1854 British Captain William McDonald discovers the islands that bear his name in the south Indian Ocean to the east of Heard Island.

January 12, 1854 Great Britain and France inform Russia that their navies are operating on the Black Sea.

January 13, 1854 Incidental music to *Romulus*, a comédie by Dumas, Feuillet and Bocage, by Jacques Offenbach (34) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française.

January 18, 1854 Robert (43) and Clara (34) Schumann leave Düsseldorf for Hanover to give concerts and visit Johannes Brahms (20) and Joseph Joachim. It is their last trip together.

Having received minimal interference from Mexican authorities, William Walker expands his domains from Baja California to Sonora, although he has never been there.

January 21, 1854 *Phantasie* op.131 for violin and orchestra by Robert Schumann (43) is performed for the first time, in Hannover. Joseph Joachim is the soloist.

January 31, 1854 *Novellen* op.146, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 7, 1854 Marianne Marschner, third wife of Heinrich August Marschner (58), dies in Berlin, probably of pneumonia. She is 50 years old.

Schallwellen op.148, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 9, 1854 Because of tensions between France and Russia, Giacomo Meyerbeer (62) and Eugène Scribe are forced to make minor changes in the text of their upcoming opera, *L'étoile du nord*.

February 12, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) suffers constant hallucinations, hearing heavenly instruments and J.S. Bach's (†103) *Ein feste Burg*.

February 14, 1854 *Bürger-Ball-Polka* op.145 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna. Also premiered is Strauss' *Musen-Polka* op.147.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24) arrives in Havana for a concert tour.

February 15, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) tells Clara (34) that if the music he has been hearing for four days does not stop he will go mad. She summons a doctor.

February 16, 1854 On the birthday of the Dowager, Grand Duchess, Franz Liszt's (42) symphonic poem *Orpheus* is performed for the first time, in Weimar, conducted by the composer, as an introduction to a production of Gluck's (†66) *Orfeo ed Euridice*.

L'étoile du nord, an opéra comique by Giacomo Meyerbeer (62) to words of Scribe, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris, in the presence of the imperial family. It is a fantastic success and the opera will receive 100 performances in its first year at the Opéra-Comique.

February 17, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) composes a melody which, he tells his wife, has been sung to him by angels.

February 18, 1854 The angels heard by Robert Schumann (43) yesterday have been transformed into demons come to carry him off to hell. It takes two doctors to hold him down.

Stanislaw Moniuszko's (34) opera *Halka* to words of Wolski after Wojcicki, is staged for the first time, in Vilnius. See November 1, 1848.

February 20, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) is well enough to finish proofs of his Cello Concerto.

February 21, 1854 *Carnevals-Spektakel-Quadrille* op.152 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in Schwender's Colosseum, Vienna.

February 22, 1854 Track is laid to Rock Island, Illinois, thus making the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad the first rail link between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes.

February 23, 1854 *Les Préludes*, a symphonic poem by Franz Liszt (42), is performed for the first time, in Weimar, directed by the composer.

By the Convention of Bloemfontein, Great Britain agrees to vacate territory north of the Orange River, thus allowing for the creation of the Orange Free State.

La Viennoise op.144, a polka-mazurka by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 24, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) tells Ruppert Becker, concertmaster of the Düsseldorf orchestra, that Franz Schubert (†25) appeared to him and sent him a melody.

February 26, 1854 Fearful that he might be a threat to his wife, Robert Schumann (43) asks to be taken to a lunatic asylum but is persuaded by Clara (34) and a doctor to go to bed.

February 27, 1854 While making a copy of some variations on a theme in Eb, Robert Schumann (43) runs out of his Düsseldorf home to the Rhine bridge and throws himself headfirst into the river. He

is pulled from the water by fishermen who manage to bring him home, despite his attempts to jump out of the boat. Doctors do not allow Clara (34) to see him. Unable to live in the same house under those conditions, she moves to a friend's house.

Great Britain and France send an ultimatum to Russia demanding that it evacuate all Turkish territories within two months.

Ballg'schichten op.150, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 28, 1854 The Republican Party of the United States is founded in Ripon, Wisconsin to oppose the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Spanish authorities seize the US steamship *Black Warrior* in Havana claiming it has violated port regulations. After appeals and demands by US authorities as high as President Pierce, the ship will be returned.

March 3, 1854 British and French warships enter the Black Sea to protect Turkey from Russia. After hearing of Robert Schumann's (43) condition, Johannes Brahms (20) moves to Düsseldorf to aid Clara (34).

Harriet Smithson dies at Montmartre attended only by her nurses. Since her first stroke in 1848, she suffered from progressive paralysis, irregular breathing, skin disease and her mobility and speech were limited. Her husband, Hector Berlioz (50), visits the apartment in Montmartre and kisses the body before it is taken away for burial, then fetches a protestant pastor for the interment in the cimetière St.-Vincent. Some important literary figures attend the burial but Berlioz is too distraught to attend. He spends the time in her apartment even though they were estranged since the early 1840s.

March 4, 1854 Robert Schumann (43) is brought to Dr. Richarz' asylum at Enderich, near Bonn. Clara (34) is prevented from seeing him off. She will not see him again until shortly before his death.

March 12, 1854 France and Great Britain conclude an alliance with the Ottoman Empire against Russia.

March 13, 1854 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (24) gives his first performance in Havana.

March 14, 1854 Anton Rubinstein (24) conducts the premiere of his Symphony in Bb in Lichtenthal Hall, St. Petersburg. The first movement of this will become his *Concert Overture* op.60 while the second and third will be appended to the *Symphony no.2*.

March 19, 1854 Tsar Nikolai I rules that all public concerts in St. Petersburg must be approved by the director of the Imperial Theater, thereby restricting all public concerts to Lent when the Imperial Theater is closed.

March 26, 1854 Duke Carlo III of Parma is stabbed and mortally wounded as he walks towards his palace accompanied only by an orderly. The assassin presumably disagrees with the Duke's support of a Crimean War.

March 27, 1854 Duke Carlo III of Parma dies of his wounds and is succeeded by his son Roberto. Russia declares war on France.

March 28, 1854 After the Requiem mass for the funeral of Michael Arne, prior of St. Florian and friend of Anton Bruckner (29), Bruckner's *Vor Arne's Grab* for chorus and three trombones and *Libera me, Domine (II)* for chorus, three trombones, cello, double bass and organ are heard for the first time. Russia declares war on Great Britain.

Great Britain and France declare war on Russia.

Hector Berlioz (50) conducts in Hanover again, less successfully than last year. But he is a hit with the King and Queen.

March 29, 1854 The Republic of the Orange Free State is created independent of Great Britain.

March 31, 1854 The Treaty of Kanagawa is signed between Japan and the United States. The treaty opens the ports of Hakodate and Shimoda to American ships.

April 4, 1854 A week after declaration of war, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (49) leaves Paris for Russia.

April 8, 1854 Arthur Sullivan (11), accompanied by Mr. Plees, his schoolmaster, meets Sir George Smart in London, in an attempt to enter the Chapel Royal. Smart encourages the boy and sends him to see Thomas Helmore.

April 9, 1854 Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia sign a protocol in Vienna pledging to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

April 11, 1854 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (49) arrives in Berlin on his way home from Paris.

April 12, 1854 Arthur Sullivan (11) is enrolled as a chorister in the Chapel Royal.

April 16, 1854 *Mazeppa*, a symphonic poem by Franz Liszt (42), is performed for the first time, in Weimar, directed by the composer.

April 19, 1854 In a concert in Weimar, the phrase "symphonic poem" is used for the first time, to describe *Tasso* by Franz Liszt (42).

April 20, 1854 Austria and Prussia sign a defensive alliance in Berlin and remain neutral in the Crimean War.

April 22, 1854 Anton Bruckner's (29) *Laßt Jubeltöne laut erklingen* for male chorus and brass to words of Weiss is performed for the first time, for the reception of the future Empress Elizabeth, in Linz. Hector Berlioz (50) gives the first of four highly successful concerts in Dresden, conducting *La damnation de Faust*.

April 27, 1854 *Myrthen-Kränze* op.154, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in the Hofburg, Vienna for the wedding of Emperor Franz Joseph II to Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria, directed by the composer.

April 28, 1854 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (49) arrives in Warsaw on his way home from Paris. The United States informs the British minister in Washington of its neutrality in the Crimean War.

April 29, 1854 The legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania grants a charter to Ashmun Institute, the first college for African-Americans.

May 2, 1854 *Luc et Lucette*, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (34) to words of de Forges and Roche, is performed for the first time, at the Salle Herz, Paris.

May 6, 1854 Over a year after its disastrous premiere, *La Traviata* by Giuseppe Verdi (40) is produced once again in Venice, this time at Teatro San Benedetto. With different singers and a different theater it is a complete success.

May 7, 1854 *Elisen-Polka française* op.151 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

May 8, 1854 Six months after beginning his expedition to take over northern Mexico, William Walker and 33 followers cross into California and surrender to the US military.

May 12, 1854 Anton Rubinstein (24) departs St. Petersburg on a long concert tour of Europe.

May 15, 1854 The United States Inebriate Asylum is founded in Binghamton, New York. It is the first hospital organized for the treatment of alcoholism.

May 20, 1854 The British Navy bombards Hangö, Finland.

May 25, 1854 A copy of the Sonata in b minor for piano by Franz Liszt (42), dedicated to Robert Schumann (43) (now in an insane asylum), arrives in Düsseldorf at the home of Clara Schumann (34). She calls it "merely a blind noise--no healthy ideas anymore, everything confused, one cannot find a single, clear harmonic progression...It really is too awful."

May 26, 1854 Great Britain and France occupy Piraeus after declaring a blockade of Greece for attempting to attack Turkey. Greece quickly agrees to neutrality.

Pièce pour Grand Orgue in A by César Franck (31) is performed for the first time, in the Church of Saint-Eustache, Paris by the composer.

May 28, 1854 After a siege of a month, a major Russian assault on the Turkish defenders of Silistria, just over the Danube 100 km southeast of Bucharest, is repelled with heavy cost.

Alexandros Nikolaou Mavrokordatos replaces Antonios Georgiou Kriezis as Prime Minister of Greece.

Seven weeks after leaving Paris, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (49) reaches Tsarskoye Selo where he plans to spend the summer.

Erzherzog Wilhelm Genesungs-Marsch op.149 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

May 30, 1854 Kibrisli Mehmed Pasha replaces Mustafa Naili Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act is passed by the United States Congress. It leaves the question of slavery in these territories open to popular vote. Those opposed to slavery see this as a dangerous incursion of slavery into the north.

May 31, 1854 A very ill David Livingstone reaches St. Paul de Loanda (Luanda) having traveled 1,300 km from Linyanti.

June 2, 1854 After a three-day trial in Boston, runaway slave Anthony Burns is ordered returned to slavery. It takes several battalions of federal troops to escort Burns through an angry crowd to the waterfront to be placed on a ship south.

June 3, 1854 The Austrian government requests that Russian troops be withdrawn from Moldavia and Wallachia.

A new organ is inaugurated in Winchester Cathedral by its organist, Samuel Sebastian Wesley (43) before a large crowd. His virtuosic display is followed by a service consisting of his music, including the first performance of an anthem written for the occasion, *By the word of the Lord were the heavens made*.

June 4, 1854 20,000 nativists invade the Irish districts of Brooklyn, injuring scores before troops arrive.

June 5, 1854 *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*, a song by Stephen Foster (27), is copyrighted.

June 10, 1854 The new Crystal Palace opens in Sydenham, London, having been moved from its 1851 Hyde Park location and enlarged. It now contains 150,000 sq. meters of glass. The gardens cover over 80 hectares. Queen Victoria oversees the ceremonies.

June 11, 1854 While her husband Robert (44) resides in an asylum, Clara Schumann (34) gives birth to their eighth and last child, a boy, whom she names Felix after Mendelssohn (†6).

When two Irishmen throw rocks at a nativist speaker in Brooklyn, a mob of 10,000 riots in the city. Troops are deployed.

June 12, 1854 Incidental music to Plouvier's comédie *Le Songe d'une nuit d'hiver* by Jacques Offenbach (34) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

June 14, 1854 By a convention between Turkey and Austria, Wallachia will be occupied by the troops of the two countries, Moldavia by the Austrians alone.

June 15, 1854 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (50) begins writing his memoirs, at Tsarskoye Selo.

June 21, 1854 Russian forces raise the siege of Silistria and retreat north across the Danube.

June 24, 1854 *Alfonso und Estrella* D.732, an opera by Franz Schubert (†25) to words of Schober, is performed for the first time, in Weimar conducted by Franz Liszt (42) on the birthday of Grand Duke Carl Alexander. Also premiered by Liszt is the *Solemn Overture* for chorus, organ and orchestra by Anton Rubinstein (24). The composer received the commission six days ago.

June 28, 1854 Generals D. Dulce and Leopoldo O'Donnell pronounce a right-wing revolt against the Spanish crown and the liberal ministry.

June 30, 1854 Spanish government troops engage conservative rebels at Vicálvaro without strategic result.

Emperor Napoléon III decrees that the Paris Opéra be placed under the Minister of State.

July 3, 1854 Leos Janáček is born in Hukvaldy, northern Moravia, the tenth of 14 children born to Jirí Janáček, a teacher and musician, and Amálie Grulichová, daughter of a weaver. Five of the 14 will not live to adulthood. The child is christened Leo Eugen.

July 6, 1854 In the Manzaneros Proclamation, an obvious appeal for leftist support, General O'Donnell promises to restore the militia once he gains control of the Spanish government.

July 8, 1854 The first railroad line in Portugal opens between Sacavém and Vila Franca de Xira.

July 11, 1854 US Commodore Matthew Perry signs an agreement with the "King of the Lew Chew (Ryukyu) Islands." It recognizes the islands as independent of Japan and China and opens them to western trade.

An armed nativist mob attacks the Irish district of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

July 13, 1854 Abbas I, Turkish Viceroy of Egypt, is murdered by two of his slaves. He is succeeded by Mohammed Said.

Having been sent by President Franklin Pierce to demand reparations from the town of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua for an alleged slight of the US Minister to that country, the USS *Cyane* begins bombarding the town. Over the course of seven hours they fire over 200 rounds into San Juan, which consists of about 50-60 thatched huts. At the end of the bombardment, Marines are sent ashore. They loot what they can find, including a large cache of liquor, and burn the rest. Merchants of six countries demand \$2,000,000 compensation for their destroyed goods, which will never be paid.

July 14, 1854 The Sultan of Muscat cedes the Kuria Muria Islands to Great Britain.

July 15, 1854 Russian forces defeat the Turks on the Cholok River and force them back to Batum (Batumi).

July 17, 1854 As Madrid rises in revolt, Queen Isabella dismisses the liberal prime minister Luis José Sartorius Tapia, conde de San Luis and appoints the Fernando Fernández de Córdoba y Valcárcel. By this date, Barcelona, Valencia, St. Sebastian and Valladolid have declared against the government.

July 18, 1854 Ángel de Saavedra y Ramírez de Baquedano, duque de Rivas replaces Fernando Fernández de Córdoba y Valcárcel as Prime Minister of Spain.

July 19, 1854 Joaquín Baldomero Fernández Espartero, duque de la Victoria replaces Ángel de Saavedra y Ramírez de Baquedano, duque de Rivas as Prime Minister of Spain.

July 29, 1854 Fromental Halévy (55) is elected Life Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts of the French Institute. This opens up a chair which, once again, Hector Berlioz (50) applies for. Espartero and O'Donnell enter Madrid.

July 30, 1854 *Nordstern-Quadrille* op.153 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

July 31, 1854 Russian troops capture Bayazit.

August 5, 1854 Russian forces devastate the main Turkish army of the Caucasus at Kurudere and force them to retreat to Kars. The battle leaves 11,000 total casualties.

August 6, 1854 Today begins two days of anti-Catholic rioting by nativists in Louisville, Kentucky. They use small arms and cannon to attack the Irish district.

August 7, 1854 The Barony of Knyphausen is annexed by Oldenburg.

Today begins two days of anti-Catholic rioting in St. Louis, Missouri which leave ten people dead and 30 injured.

August 8, 1854 Austria, France and Great Britain issue their Four Points for peace with Russia, in Vienna. Russia must give up its claim of protection over Christians in Ottoman lands, a revision of the Straits Settlement, free passage of the mouth of the Danube, and guaranteed integrity of Moldavia, Wallachia and Serbia.

August 9, 1854 King Friedrich August II of Saxony dies in the Tirol and is succeeded by his brother, Johann.

Walden, or Life in the Woods by Henry David Thoreau is published.

August 16, 1854 French forces take the Russian garrison at Bomarsund (Sund) in the Åland (Ahvenanmaa) Islands. Among the French fleet is the young volontaire aspirant Louis Berlioz, son of the composer (50).

August 17, 1854 *Haute-volée-Polka* op.155 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

August 22, 1854 Austria occupies the Danubian principalities following the withdrawal of Russian troops.

August 23, 1854 British ships destroy Kola on the Russian Arctic coast.

August 26, 1854 The open chair at the Institute is granted to Antoine Clapisson, over Hector Berlioz (50).

August 28, 1854 The Revolution of the Left against Espartero is defeated.

Nachtfalter op.157, a waltz by Johann Strauss (28), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

August 29, 1854 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (25) gives the first of four concerts in Santiago de Cuba.

September 1, 1854 Engelbert Humperdinck is born in Siegburg.

British and French troops assault the Russian defenders of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka Island.

September 8, 1854 After an assault lasting a week, Russian defenders of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka repulse a combined Anglo-French attack.

In the midst of a cholera epidemic in London, local officials remove the handle of a water pump on Broad Street. They have been convinced to do so by Dr. John Snow, whose epidemiological study concluded this was the source of the disease. Snow has been an advocate of the "bad water" theory as opposed to the prevailing "bad air" theory for the cause of cholera. The outbreak subsides.

September 14, 1854 *Missa solemnis* in bb minor for soloists, chorus, orchestra and organ by Anton Bruckner (30) is performed for the first time, for the installation of a new prior at St. Florian.

An army of 60,000 British, French and Turkish troops land near Eupatoria (Yevpatoriya) in the Crimea, 60 km northwest of Simferopol.

September 17, 1854 The Manifesto of the Liberal Union is issued in Spain.

September 20, 1854 In the first engagement in the Crimea, British and French forces drive the Russians from their positions on the Alma River leaving 9,000 total casualties.

After recuperating for three months, David Livingstone begins the return journey from St. Paul de Loanda (Luanda) to Linyanti, some 1,300 km to the southeast.

September 26, 1854 Richard Wagner (41) completes the full score of *Das Rheingold*.

September 27, 1854 Giacomo Meyerbeer (62) conducts a gala performance of his opera *Der Nordstern* (*L'Etoile du nord*) before the court of Württemberg in Stuttgart.

September 30, 1854 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) is invested with the Order of the Württemberg Crown in Stuttgart, which allows him nobility. He will not take advantage of this.

October 2, 1854 The Academy of Music in New York opens at 14th street and Irving Place with a season of opera.

October 9, 1854 Anton Bruckner (30) passes an organ examination in Vienna at which he improvises a double fugue.

October 12, 1854 *Napoleon-Marsch* op.156 by Johann Strauss (28) is performed for the first time, in Schwender's Collosseum, Vienna.

October 14, 1854 Japan concludes a treaty with Great Britain.

October 17, 1854 British and French troops begin a two-day bombardment of Sevastopol.

October 18, 1854 After a week of meetings in Belgium, the American ambassadors to Great Britain, France and Spain issue the Ostend Manifesto urging their government to annex Cuba if Spain will not cede it.

Hector Berlioz (50) writes Chapter 59 of his *Mémoires* which includes a description of Harriet Smithson's death and funeral.

La nonne sanglante, an opéra by Charles Gounod (36) to words of Scribe and Delavigne after Lewis, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It will ultimately fail.

October 19, 1854 Hector Berlioz (50) marries Marie-Geneviève Recio in L'Eglise de la Trinité and then in a civil ceremony with a notary, in the Mairie of the 2^{me} arrondissement, Paris. A religious ceremony follows in L'Eglise de la Trinité. Among the guests is Giacomo Meyerbeer (63).

The *Revue et gazette musicale* publishes a letter from Olympe Pélissier denying persistent rumors the her husband, Gioachino Rossini (62) has gone insane.

October 23, 1854 The second and third movements of the Piano Sonata no.3 op.5 of Johannes Brahms (21) are performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

October 24, 1854 Travelling from London to his post in Madrid, US ambassador to Spain Pierre Soulé is refused entry into France at Calais. He returns to London. France is believed to be angry over the Ostend Manifesto of October 18.

October 25, 1854 Allied forces defeat the Russians at Balaklava just south of Sevastopol. The fighting features the famous Charge of the Light Brigade which causes the needless death of 400 of the brigade's 607 members.

October 27, 1854 Robert Schumann's (44) Piano Concerto in a minor is performed in Weimar, Clara Schumann (35) at the piano and Franz Liszt (43) conducting.

November 2, 1854 Felix Mendelssohn's incomplete oratorio *Christus* to words of von Bunsen after the Bible is performed for the first time, in Leipzig two days before the seventh anniversary of the composer's death.

November 4, 1854 Florence Nightingale and 38 nurses arrive at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari, near Constantinople. They begin to introduce sanitary conditions.

November 5, 1854 The Russian army surprises the British by attacking east of Sevastopol on the Inkerman heights. A combined British and French defense manages to stave off the assault but the fighting leaves 15,000 total casualties. Both sides now settle in for a long siege.

Antonín Dvořák (13) is apprenticed to a butcher in Zlonice, Bohemia.

Florence Nightingale and 38 nurses arrive at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari in the Crimea.

November 6, 1854 John Philip Sousa is born in Washington, third of ten children (only six surviving infancy) born to John Antonio Sousa, a Portuguese immigrant and trombonist in the US Marine Band, and Marie Elisabeth Trinkaus, an immigrant from Bavaria where her father was a small town mayor.

November 8, 1854 The Constituent Cortes opens in Spain.

November 9, 1854 Franz Liszt (43) conducts his symphonic poem *Festklänge* in its first performance, with Schiller's play *Huldigung der Künste*.

November 11, 1854 *The Siberian Hunters*, a romantic opera by Anton Rubinstein (24) to words of Zherebtsov, is performed for the first time, in the Weimar Hoftheater, directed by Franz Liszt (43).

November 13, 1854 George Whitefield Chadwick is born in Lowell, Massachusetts, the youngest of two children born to Alonzo Calvin Chadwick, a carpenter in the Massachusetts Mills, and Hannah Godrey Fitts who comes from a family of musicians. Mrs. Chadwick will die within a week of puerperal fever.

November 14, 1854 A violent storm strikes the allied armies at Sevastopol. Thirty ships carrying food, medical and military supplies are sunk.

November 20, 1854 The first meeting of the Neu-Weimar-Verein takes place at the Russischer Hof. Charter members include Franz Liszt (43) and Peter Cornelius (29), as well as out-of-town members Hector Berlioz (50), Hans von Bülow, Joseph Joachim and Richard Wagner (41). The purpose of the association is to further the music of the more radical Romantics: Berlioz, Wagner, Liszt and others.

November 24, 1854 Mustafa Resid Pasha replaces Kibrisli Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

November 27, 1854 *Schnellpost-Polka* op.159 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in Schwender's Colosseum, Vienna.

December 1, 1854 A lengthy article in praise of Clara Schumann (35) is published in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* by Franz Liszt (43).

December 2, 1854 An alliance is concluded between Austria, France and Great Britain.

December 6, 1854 French land and naval forces attack Shanghai, held for over a year by members of the Small Sword Society.

December 8, 1854 The Dogma of the Immaculate Conception is made an article of faith by Pope Pius.

December 9, 1854 "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by Alfred Lord Tennyson is published in *The Examiner*.

December 10, 1854 *L'enfance du Christ*, a trilogie sacrée for vocal soloists, chorus and orchestra by Hector Berlioz to his own words, is performed for the first time, in the Salle Herz, Paris directed by the composer on the eve of his 51st birthday. It is a great success.

December 12, 1854 Peter Georg Bang replaces Anders Sandøe Orsted as prime minister of Denmark. On a voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, the clipper ship *Champion of the Seas* travels 465 nautical miles in one 24 hour period.

December 14, 1854 All slaves belonging to the Portuguese state are freed.

Anton Rubinstein (25) gives a solo concert at the Leipzig Gewandhaus. The press is largely positive.

December 15, 1854 King Kamehameha III of Hawaii dies in Honolulu and is succeeded by his nephew, Kamehameha IV.

December 16, 1854 In a letter to Franz Liszt (43), Richard Wagner (41) first mentions the idea of *Tristan und Isolde*.

December 21, 1854 Stephen Foster (28) signs a new publishing contract with Firth, Pond & Co. which denies them the exclusivity they henceforth enjoyed.

December 24, 1854 Joseph Joachim visits Robert Schumann (44) at the insane asylum near Bonn. He is heartened by what he finds and rushes to Düsseldorf to tell the good news to Clara Schumann (35) and Johannes Brahms (21).

Jules Massenet (12) is awarded a *troisième accessit* in piano at the Paris Conservatoire.

At the second performance of Hector Berlioz' (51) *L'enfance du Christ* in the Salle Herz, the audience includes Giuseppe Verdi (41), Heinrich Heine and Cosima and Blandine Liszt.

December 26, 1854 *Alliance-Marsch* op.158 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

December 29, 1854 Rebels defeat Imperial forces at Whampoa near Canton.

Robert Schumann (44) is well enough to receive Joseph Joachim at Dr. Richarz' asylum near Bonn.

January 1, 1855 Two New York lawyers, George Bissell and Jonathan Eveleth, form Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, the first oil company in the United States.

January 6, 1855 A combined force of French and Imperial Chinese troops attack Shanghai, presently held by the Small Sword Society. Through furious fighting, the attackers are driven back.

January 11, 1855 Johannes Brahms (21) makes his first visit to the insane asylum near Bonn where he finds Robert Schumann (44) in good spirits. Doctors still refuse admittance to Clara Schumann (35).

January 14, 1855 The Diet of the German Confederation votes down an Austrian request for mobilization against Russia.

January 20, 1855 Ernest Amédée Chausson is born in Paris, the fourth of six children born to Prosper Chausson, a wealthy building contractor, and Stéphanie-Marcelline Levraux (or Levrault), daughter of a notary.

January 21, 1855 The Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, opened in 1819, burns down. See March 24, 1856.

January 23, 1855 A second version of *The Overture to Faust* WWV 59 by Richard Wagner (41) is performed for the first time, in the Casino Zürich conducted by the composer. See July 22, 1844.

Panacea-Klänge op.161, a waltz by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna. Also premiered is the *Souvenir-Polka* op.162.

January 25, 1855 Today and tomorrow, Anton Bruckner (30) takes the Hauptlehrer-Prüfung in Linz.

January 26, 1855 Sardinia declares war on Russia.

January 28, 1855 The Panama Railroad Company of New York begins operating a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The first performance of Hector Berlioz' (51) cantata in honor of Napoleon III, *Le Dix Décembre*, scheduled for the Théâtre-Italien, is cancelled owing to concerns about the war in the Crimea.

Anton Bruckner (30) is deemed to have passed the Hauptlehrer-Prüfung which qualifies him to be a high school teacher.

January 29, 1855 *Leopolderstädter Polka* op.168 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

January 30, 1855 *Glossen* op.163, a waltz by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 31, 1855 *Handels-Elite-Quadrille* op.166 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 3, 1855 Eugène Rouher replaces Léon Faucher as chief minister of France.

Two and a half months after the death of his wife from puerperal fever, Alonzo Calvin Chadwick, father of George Whitefield Chadwick (†0) marries his 29-year-old neighbor, Susan Collins in Lowell, Massachusetts.

February 4, 1855 Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston replaces George Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Symphony no.1 by Charles Gounod (36) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 7, 1855 A treaty is concluded between Russia and Japan setting out friendly relations, trade concerns and the territorial status of the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin.

February 9, 1855 Tewodros II replaces Webe Haile Mariam as Emperor of Ethiopia.

February 10, 1855 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) is awarded the Commander's Cross of the Albrecht's Order of Saxony, in Dresden.

February 11, 1855 *Ella-Polka* op.160 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 12, 1855 *Sirenen* op.164, a waltz by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 14, 1855 *Aurora-Polka* op.165 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 17, 1855 French and Imperial Chinese forces take Shanghai. The city was held for 17 months by rebels of the Small Sword Society and the active participation of the local populace. Piano Concerto no.1 by Franz Liszt (43) is performed for the first time, in the Ducal Palace, Weimar by the composer at the keyboard and the orchestra directed by Hector Berlioz (51). It is the first of two joint concerts in Weimar, today's at the ducal court. These two concerts are very successful.

February 19, 1855 *Man lebt nur einmal!* op.167, a waltz in the style of a ländler by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 23, 1855 After a year of concertizing in Cuba, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (25) boards an British steamer in Havana bound for Mobile and New Orleans.

February 24, 1855 Johannes Brahms (21) visits Robert Schumann (44) in the insane asylum near Bonn. They talk and Schumann tells Brahms that he is writing music.

February 26, 1855 Bedrich Smetana (30) conducts his *Triumphal Symphony* in its premiere at Konvikt Hall. It is Smetana's first appearance in Prague as conductor and pianist.

March 2, 1855 Nikolai I, Tsar of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, King of Poland dies in St. Petersburg and is succeeded by his son, Alyeksandr II.

March 3, 1855 The Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives publishes the documents of the Ostend Manifesto regarding US attempts to gain control of Cuba.

March 11, 1855 The body of Tsar Nikolai I is taken from the Winter Palace to the Cathedral of the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul. Accompanying it are members of the Cadet School, including Modest Musorgsky (15).

March 15, 1855 The Crimean Peace Conference opens in Vienna.

March 17, 1855 Hector Berlioz (51) gives the first of three concerts at the Théâtre du Cirque, Brussels.

March 18, 1855 A suspension bridge spanning Niagara Gorge, designed by Augustus Roebling, is opened to railway traffic.

March 26, 1855 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (25) goes aloft in a hot air balloon piloted by one Godard. They ascend from New Orleans and float north for only six minutes, landing on the tracks of the Pontchartrain Railroad. He is perhaps the first composer to fly. See April 1, 1855.

March 27, 1855 Nova Scotian Abraham Gesner receives a US patent for kerosene.

March 30, 1855 By the Treaty of Peshawar, Great Britain and Afghanistan unite against Persia. Pierre Jacques François de Decker replaces Henri Ghislain de Brouckère as head of government for Belgium.

March 31, 1855 Charlotte Brontë dies in Haworth, Yorkshire at the age of 38.

April 1, 1855 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (25) ascends in a hot air balloon over New Orleans for a second time. He brings with him a harmonicon, a small keyboard instrument. The balloon takes the same trajectory as the flight of March 26 but this time, Gottschalk composes *Pensée poétique*. This is the first recorded instance of composition in mid-air. See March 26, 1855.

April 5, 1855 Agnès Street-Klindworth departs Weimar for Brussels. She has been in Weimar since the Autumn of 1853, coming as a promising piano pupil of Franz Liszt (43). Agnès' true mission was as an intelligence gatherer for her father, Georg Klindworth, spymaster for Prince Metternich of Austria. During her stay she managed to begin a flaming love affair with Liszt which they will continue by letter after her departure.

April 9, 1855 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) is awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of the Ernestine House (first class with star) by Duke Ernst II of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha personally. He then takes a train for Weimar to see Robert Schumann's (44) opera *Genoveva* there. He tries to go to the theater incognito in order to avoid meeting Franz Liszt (43) but is discovered by Peter Cornelius (30) who tells Liszt. He is obliged to view the opera by his old nemesis in the box of Princess Wittgenstein. He finds *Genoveva* "totally without melodies, badly written for the voices, unclear and ponderous; and yet with many interesting harmonic and orchestral details, and occasional flashes of genial conception."

April 11, 1855 *La cour de Célimène*, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (43) to words of Rosier, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

April 26, 1855 Believing that French doctors might cure his ailment, Gioachino Rossini (63) and his wife leave Florence for Paris. He will never see Italy again.

April 29, 1855 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) sees Richard Wagner's (41) *Tannhäuser* for the first time, in Hamburg. "The opera itself is incontestably a musical-artistic manifestation of the highest interest. There is indeed a great dearth of melody, an unclarity and a formlessness, but nonetheless great

flashes of genius in conception, in orchestral coloring, and in purely musical respects, particularly in the instrumental passages.”

April 30, 1855 A setting of the *Te Deum* by Hector Berlioz (51) is performed for the first time, at St.-Eustache, Paris coinciding with the opening of the Paris Exposition.

May 4, 1855 Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha replaces Mustafa Resid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

Hector Berlioz (51) and Giuseppe Verdi (41) dine together in Paris. During these few weeks these two giants of Romanticism become as acquainted as they ever will.

Lawyer-journalist William Walker and 58 mercenaries set sail from San Francisco making for Nicaragua. They have been invited by the Liberals of that country to aid them in their current struggle with conservatives.

May 5, 1855 In an insane asylum near Bonn, Robert Schumann (44) writes to his wife Clara (35) for the last time.

May 7, 1855 Clara Schumann (35) presents Johannes Brahms with a Romance in b minor for his 22nd birthday.

May 14, 1855 *Jaguarita l'indienne*, an opéra comique by Fromental Halévy (55) to words of Saint-Georges and de Leuven, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris.

May 15, 1855 Emperor Napoleon III opens the Universal Exposition of Paris in the Palais de l'Industrie.

Walt Whitman copyrights *Leaves of Grass*.

May 21, 1855 British physician Thomas Addison publishes *On The Constitutional And Local Effects Of Disease Of The Supra-Renal Capsules* in London. It describes the disorder of the adrenal gland which now bears his name.

May 25, 1855 Gioachino Rossini (63) and his wife arrive in Paris from Florence.

May 26, 1855 Franz Liszt (43) arrives in Cologne for the Lower Rhine Music Festival. His true mission is to see his secret lover, Agnès Street-Klindworth. The two spend several days together in Cologne and Düsseldorf.

May 29, 1855 The formal opening of the organ in St. George's Hall, Liverpool takes place when Samuel Sebastian Wesley (44) gives the first of two recitals.

May 30, 1855 Franz Liszt (43) and Joseph Joachim spend a musical evening at the home of Clara Schumann (35) in Düsseldorf. They play the music of Robert Schumann (44), presently in an insane asylum. Clara tells her diary of Liszt, "But it was so horrible, that my feelings could find an outlet only in tears. How he banged the piano, and what a tempo he took! I was beside myself that His work should be so desecrated in these rooms..." (Williams, 317)

May 31, 1855 The last 500 members of the Taiping expedition to take Peking are captured by Imperial troops. They will be executed.

June 2, 1855 *Jenny Bell*, an opéra comique by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (73) to words of Scribe, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

June 4, 1855 The Russian delegation to the Crimean Peace Conference in Vienna refuses all allied demands and walks out.

Bijouterie-Quadrille op.169 by Johann Strauss (29) is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

June 5, 1855 Jacques Offenbach (35) is granted a license to open the Salle Lacaze in Paris and produce various types of shows. This theatre will later be known as the Bouffes-Parisiens.

June 8, 1855 Hector Berlioz (51) and his wife arrive in London for concerts with the New Philharmonic Society.

June 10, 1855 Queen Victoria opens the Crystal Palace in London. As part of the festivities, 1,500 voices sing the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel (†96). Among them is Arthur Sullivan (13).

Heinrich August Marschner (59) marries his fourth wife, Theresa Janda, a 28-year-old singer, in Hanover.

June 11, 1855 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert attend the sixth of Richard Wagner's (42) seven philharmonic concerts in London. The composer visits with the royal couple in their box at intermission. They request an encore to the overture to *Tannhäuser*.

June 12, 1855 An act to limit Chinese immigration into the Colony of Victoria is given royal assent.

June 13, 1855 *Les Vêpres siciliennes*, an opéra by Giuseppe Verdi (41) to words of Scribe and Duveyrier, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. Presented during the Paris Exposition, it enjoys a good success.

L'inconsolable, an opéra comique by Fromental Halévy (56) under the pseudonym Alberti, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris.

Hector Berlioz (51) conducts the New Philharmonic Society at Exeter Hall, London. The room is packed with a very appreciative audience, but one member named Richard Wagner (42) is not impressed.

June 16, 1855 William Walker and his mercenaries arrive at Realejo, Nicaragua. They are greeted by Liberal leader Francisco Castellón who exalts Walker to the rank of colonel.

June 18, 1855 On a date signifying Anglo-French solidarity, the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, British and French forces launch a general assault on the Russian defenders of Sevastopol. The offensive is bungled by allied military leaders and ends in retreat.

The first locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal opens making a navigable link between Lake Superior and lake Huron. This makes the Great Lakes completely navigable.

June 24, 1855 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) meets Charles Dickens for the first time, in London.

June 25, 1855 Before Richard Wagner's (42) last concert in London, Hector Berlioz (51) dines with him. Afterwards they retire to Wagner's lodgings and drink together until 3:00 a.m. It is the third time in two weeks that they have been together and they seem to part great friends, with promises to exchange future scores.

June 29, 1855 The North American mercenaries under William Walker attack Rivas, Nicaragua. They fight their way into the town and then, finding themselves surrounded, fight their way back out again. They lose twelve killed and ten wounded.

July 1, 1855 *Nachteuilchen* op.170, a polka mazur by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino.

July 2, 1855 *Frisch auf, zu neuem Leben* for male chorus by Franz Liszt (43) to words of Hoffmann von Fallersleben, is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

July 4, 1855 *Leaves of Grass* by Walt Whitman is published at the poet's expense. It is not a financial success.

July 5, 1855 Jacques Offenbach (36) rents the Théâtre Marigny on the Champs Elysées to put on a program of comedy sketches by a group under the title Bouffes-Parisiens. Performed for the first time are Offenbach's: *Entrez, messieurs, mesdames* to words of Mery and Halévy (under the pseudonym Servières), *Les deux aveugles*, a bouffonerie musicale to words of Moinaux, *Une nuit blanche*, an opéra-comique to words of Plouvier, and the ballet *Arlequin barbier* to a scenario by Placet after Rossini. They are very successful through the Paris Exhibition.

July 7, 1855 Hector Berlioz (51) departs London having been offered musical directorship of a series of concerts to be held at Crystal Palace. He will eventually decline the offer.

July 16, 1855 The British Parliament establishes representative government across Australia, except for Western Australia.

July 17, 1855 *Auf, Brüder, auf! Und die Saiten zur Hand*, a cantata for male soloists, male chorus, chorus, woodwinds and brass by Anton Bruckner (30) to words of Marinelli, is performed for the first time, at St. Florian.

Freuden-Salven op.171, a waltz by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, at the Volksgarten, Vienna.

July 30, 1855 Two works by Jacques Offenbach (36) are performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny: *Le rêve d'une nuit d'été* to words of Tréfeu, and the ballet *Pierrot clown* to a scenario by Jackson.

August 7, 1855 *Oyayaye, ou La reine des îles*, an anthropophagie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Moinaux, is performed for the first time, at the Folies-Nouvelles, Paris.

August 9, 1855 Mexican liberals (Juaristas) defeat loyalist troops at Acapulco.

August 16, 1855 Russian forces attempt a breakout of Sevastopol by attacking the allies at Chornay Rechka but they are repulsed. The day's fighting leaves 12,000 casualties.

August 17, 1855 Mexican generalissimo Antonio López de Santa Anna y Pérez de Lebrón boards ship in Vera Cruz for a second exile in Venezuela. He is replaced as president by Martín Carrera Sabat.

August 18, 1855 A concordat between Austria and the Vatican gives Austrian clergy control of education, censorship and matrimonial law.

August 31, 1855 *Le violoneux*, a légende bretonne by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Mestépès and Chevalet, is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at the Salle Marigny, Paris.

September 8, 1855 The final Anglo-French assault of Sevastopol begins. Before retiring, the Russians set all of their stores alight, causing a two-day fire which prevents the allies from entering the city. The fighting leaves 24,000 casualties.

September 10, 1855 Doctors attending Robert Schumann (45) in an insane asylum near Bonn declare that he will never recover completely. He is becoming incoherent and delusional.

September 11, 1855 After a two-day fire, allied troops are finally able to enter and secure Sevastopol.

September 12, 1855 Rómulo Díaz de la Vega replaces Martín Carrera Sabat as President of Mexico.

September 16, 1855 King Pedro V of Portugal reaches his 18th birthday and the regency is ended.

September 19, 1855 Jacques Offenbach's (36) ballet *Polichienne dans le monde* to a scenario by Busnach is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris.

September 26, 1855 *Fantasie und Fuge über den Choral 'Ad nos, ad salutarem undam'* for organ by Franz Liszt (43) is performed for the first time, at the inauguration of a new organ at Merseburg Cathedral.

October 3, 1855 *Madame Papillon*, a bouffonerie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Halévy (under the pseudonym Servières), is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris.

October 4, 1855 Juan Alvarez replaces Rómulo Díaz de la Vega as interim President of Mexico.

October 9, 1855 A patent is issued to Joshua Stoddard of Worcester, Massachusetts for a steam calliope.

October 11, 1855 Demetrios Georgiou Voulgaris replaces Alexandros Nikolaou Mavrokordatos as Prime Minister of Greece.

October 13, 1855 Trio for piano and strings no.1 op.8 by Johannes Brahms (22) is performed for the first time, in Danzig (Gdansk).

William Walker and his mercenaries capture Granada, Nicaragua, the capital of the conservative elements, which is virtually undefended. By holding the leading conservative families hostage, he is able to force surrenders.

October 15, 1855 *Gedanken auf den Alpen* op.172, a waltz by Johann Strauss (29), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

October 18, 1855 The symphonic poem *Prometheus* by Franz Liszt (43) is performed for the first time, in Braunschweig, under the direction of the composer. See August 24, 1850.

October 19, 1855 Hans von Bülow conducts the first performance in Berlin of the Overture and Venusberg music from Richard Wagner's (42) *Tannhäuser*. Present are Franz Liszt (43) and his two

daughters. The conclusion of the music is met with hisses and boos. In his dressing room, von Bülow collapses and faints from the strain. At 2 a.m. he is well enough for Liszt to force him out and back to his hotel. Cosima Liszt is waiting for him. The two stay up all night talking, and confess their love for each other.

October 23, 1855 Anti-slavery residents of Kansas adopt a new constitution at Topeka outlawing slavery.

October 29, 1855 *Paimpol et Périnette*, a saynète lyrique by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of de Forges, is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris.

Two gavottes for piano WoO 3 posth. by Johannes Brahms (22) are performed for the first time, in Göttingen, by Clara Schumann (36).

November 3, 1855 David Livingstone departs Linyanti on the Zambezi, heading east for the coast.

November 10, 1855 *The Song of Hiawatha*, a book-length poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is published in Boston.

November 12, 1855 *Anklänge* op.7/3, a song by Johannes Brahms (22) to words of Eichendorff, is performed for the first time, in Göttingen.

November 13, 1855 An organ tuner arriving at St. Florian tells Anton Bruckner (31) that there is to be a preliminary competition for the post of cathedral organist in Linz today. Bruckner is reluctant to attend but is convinced by others. His performance is so outstanding that he is acclaimed the winner on the spot. See January 25, 1856.

Incidental music to von Rodenberg's play *Waldmüllers Margret* by Heinrich August Marschner (60) is performed for the first time, in Hanover.

November 14, 1855 Sarabande in a WoO 5/1 posth. for piano by Johannes Brahms (22) is performed for the first time, in Danzig (Gdansk), by the composer.

November 15, 1855 Hector Berlioz' (51) cantata *L'imperiale* for double chorus and orchestra to words of Lafont is performed for the first time, at the close of the Paris Exposition in the Palais de l'Industrie. The composer conducts with the assistance of five others. Halfway through the piece, Emperor Napoleon III, on a royal throne, gives the signal for the music to stop. It does.

November 16, 1855 In the Palais de l'Industrie, Hector Berlioz' (51) cantata *L'imperiale* is performed completely for the first time, as is the entire intended concert of yesterday. An audience in the thousands, which does not include Emperor Napoleon III, is very appreciative.

British explorer David Livingstone becomes the first European to see Victoria Falls, which he names after his queen.

November 21, 1855 Sweden declares war on Russia.

November 26, 1855 Russian forces capture Kars from the Turks.

November 29, 1855 *Messe Solennelle de Sainte Cécile* for soloists, chorus, orchestra and organ by Charles Gounod (37) is performed for the first time, in the Church of St.-Eustache, Paris to critical acclaim.

November 30, 1855 Responsible government is granted to the Colony of Victoria.

December 2, 1855 The Théâtre des Jeunes Elèves is handed over to Jacques Offenbach (36). It is renamed the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens.

December 3, 1855 Trio for piano and strings by Bedrich Smetana (31) is performed for the first time, in Konvikt Hall, Prague.

December 5, 1855 Tsar Alyeksandr II ends the limit on the number of university students in Russia.

December 6, 1855 A setting of *Psalm 13* for tenor, chorus and orchestra by Franz Liszt (44) is performed for the first time, in the Berlin Singakademie, conducted by the composer. The hall is completely filled, including King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia and Queen Elisabeth. While Liszt is in Berlin, he continues his secret tryst with Agnès Street-Klindworth.

December 8, 1855 Anton Bruckner (31) performs at mass for the first time as Dom-und-Stadtpfarrkirchen-Organist in Linz, for the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

December 10, 1855 James Clerk Maxwell's paper "On Faraday's Lines of Force" is read today before the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He shows that Faraday's lines do in fact exist.

December 16, 1855 *Marie Taglioni Polka* op.173 and the polka-mazurka *Le Papillon* op.174 by Johann Strauss (30) are performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

December 18, 1855 Provisional organist Anton Bruckner (31) applies for the permanent post at Linz Cathedral.

December 20, 1855 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (26) begins a series of 16 concerts in Dodsworth's Hall on Broadway, New York City, which will last until June 7, 1856. Every seat at every concert will be sold.

December 28, 1855 Austria delivers an ultimatum to Russia in St. Petersburg to accept the Four Points of August, 1854.

December 29, 1855 *Ba-ta-clan*, a chinoiserie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Halévy, is performed for the first time, at the opening night of the Bouffes-Parisiens theatre, Paris.

January 1, 1856 Prohibition again goes into effect in New Brunswick. It will soon bring down the government and again be repealed.

Incidental music to von Mosenthal's play *Der Goldschmeid von Ulm* by Heinrich August Marschner (60) is performed for the first time, in the Königliches Sächsisches Hoftheater, Dresden. The audience is enthusiastic.

January 6, 1856 Charles Gounod (37) is named a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

January 7, 1856 *Armen-Ball-Polka* op.176 by Johann Strauss (30) is performed for the first time, in Schwender's Colosseum, Vienna.

January 8, 1856 *Erhöhte Pulse* op.175, a waltz by Johann Strauss (30), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 14, 1856 *Juristen-Ball-Tänze* op.177, a waltz by Johann Strauss (30), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 19, 1856 *Béranger à l'Académie*, a poésie by Houssaye with music by Jacques Offenbach (36), is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

January 20, 1856 Sarabande in b minor for piano solo WoO 5/2 by Johannes Brahms (22) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

January 21, 1856 *Sans-Souci-Polka* op.178 by Johann Strauss (30) is performed for the first time, in Schwender's Colosseum, Vienna.

January 25, 1856 A final examination for post of cathedral organist in Linz is won by Anton Bruckner (31). It is his first professional musical appointment. See November 13, 1855.

January 27, 1856 In Vienna, Franz Liszt (44) conducts performances of music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (†64) on the 100th anniversary of Mozart's birth.

January 28, 1856 *Abschieds-Rufe* op.179, a waltz by Johann Strauss (30), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 29, 1856 *Libellen* op.180, a waltz by Johann Strauss (30), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 6, 1856 *Le spectre de la rose* for alto and orchestra by Hector Berlioz (52) to words of Gautier is performed for the first time, in Gotha.

February 9, 1856 Giuseppe Verdi (42) receives the title of Cavalier Knight of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro from the King Vittorio Emanuele II of Sardinia.

Un postillon en gage, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Adenis, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

February 13, 1856 Great Britain annexes Oudh despite Indian opposition.

February 17, 1856 Heinrich Heine dies in Paris at the age of 58.

February 18, 1856 The Ottoman Empire, under European duress, issues the Second Ottoman Reform Act, which, among other things, forbids discrimination against non-Muslims.

February 19, 1856 North American adventurer William Walker forces his man, President Patricio Rivas of Nicaragua, to sign a contract with Charles Morgan and Cornelius Garrison for transit and other concessions. It is so unfavorable to Nicaragua that Rivas refuses to sign until the more egregious provisions can be changed.

February 22, 1856 Delegates to an anti-slavery convention in Pittsburgh meet to call for the formation of a national anti-slavery party.

February 23, 1856 *Manon Lescaut* by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (74) to words of Scribe after Prévost is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

February 24, 1856 Mily Balakirev (19) makes his St. Petersburg debut as soloist in the premiere of the first movement of his own Piano Concerto in f# minor in a performance at the university.

Hector Berlioz (52) manages to make it all the way through a performance of *Lohengrin* conducted by Franz Liszt (44) in Weimar. At his first try, a few days ago, Berlioz left in the middle of Act II. The two friends do not talk about it very much, although Berlioz is free in expressing his disdain to others. Although Liszt and Berlioz remain friends, it will never be the same.

February 25, 1856 An international conference to end the Crimean War opens in Paris.

February 28, 1856 *La Gabelle: Andante élégant* for piano solo by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (26) is performed for the first time, in New York, the composer at the keyboard.

March 1, 1856 Costa Rican forces invade Nicaragua against the North American William Walker and his man President Patricio Rivas. Despite early victories, the offensive will fizzle due to cholera among the invaders.

March 5, 1856 4:55 a.m. Fire breaks out in the Covent Garden Opera House, London and takes 30 minutes to destroy the building.

March 12, 1856 In Milan, Giacomo Meyerbeer (64) is awakened by the chorus and orchestra of Teatro alla Scala serenading him outside his window. They perform selections from *Le prophète* with each section followed by applause from listeners. Meyerbeer is obliged to acknowledge their tribute.

March 16, 1856 Eugène Louis Jean Joseph is born in Paris, son of Emperor Napoléon III and Empress Eugénie. The Prince Imperial is a grand nephew of Napoléon I, thus ensuring the Bonaparte line.

March 19, 1856 Giacomo Meyerbeer (63) is nominated an honorary member of the Società Filarmonica Apollinea di Venezia.

Le Berceau, a cantata by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Dupeuty, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiennes, Paris.

March 20, 1856 Stanislaw Moniuszko's (36) *Madonna* for baritone, chorus and orchestra to words of Petrarch is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

March 23, 1856 By this date, Richard Wagner (42) has completed the full score of *Die Walküre*.

March 24, 1856 The new Théâtre de la Monnaie opens in Brussels. See January 21, 1855.

March 30, 1856 Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, the Ottoman Empire, Sardinia, Prussia and Russia sign the Treaty of Paris ending the Crimean War. Russia gives up part of Bessarabia to Moldavia and frees the Danube to all ships. The Black Sea is demilitarized.

April 2, 1856 *La Paix du monde*, a cantata by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Halévy, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffe-Parisiennes, Paris.

April 3, 1856 Scherzo no.1 in b minor by Mily Balakirev (19) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg, the composer at the keyboard.

Trombalcazar, ou Les criminels dramatiques, a bouffonerie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Dupeuty and Bourget, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

April 6, 1856 After graduating from the Academy of Physicians, Alyeksandr Borodin (22) is appointed “medical practitioner” at the Second Military Hospital, St. Petersburg. In this capacity he will meet a young duty officer assigned to the hospital from the Preobrazhensky Regiment: Modest Musorgsky (17).

April 7, 1856 The newly orchestrated *Molitva* for voice, chorus and orchestra by Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (51) to words of Lermontov is performed for the first time, in Malyi Theater, Moscow.

April 11, 1856 While asserting that he does not intend to end serfdom at present, Tsar Alyeksandr II states that eventually, the system will have to end.

William Walker leads his North American mercenaries against Costa Ricans at Rivas, Nicaragua. They manage to enter the town, but are beaten back. Unfortunately for the victors, cholera will soon break out, causing the Costa Ricans to withdraw.

April 14, 1856 Clara Schumann (36) makes her London debut playing Beethoven’s (†29) Emperor Concerto in the Hanover Square Rooms. “A positive sensation, even among those who are moved with difficulty.”

April 15, 1856 A treaty is concluded between Austria, France and Great Britain which guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

April 25, 1856 Anton Bruckner (31) is officially appointed permanent organist at Linz Cathedral.

April 26, 1856 In Zürich, Richard Wagner (42) plays and sings through the first act of *Die Walküre* for friends. Businessman Otto Wesendonck is so taken by it that he decides to forward 250 francs a month to the composer so that he may complete the work unhindered.

Valentine d’Aubigny, an opéra comique by Fromental Halévy (56) to words of Barbier and Carré, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

April 28, 1856 Indians attack an army camp on the Illinois River in Josephine County, Oregon. One-third of the unit are killed before reinforcements arrive and drive the Indians away.

May 2, 1856 *Präludium und Fuge über das Motiv B.A.C.H.* for organ by Franz Liszt (44) is performed for the first time, in Merseburg, in the presence of the composer.

May 3, 1856 Adolph-Charles Adam dies in Paris, aged 52 years, eight months and nine days.

May 8, 1856 A day before his departure from St. Petersburg, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (51) gives a young composer a photograph of himself with the inscription, “To Mily Alyekseyevich Balakirev (19), in remembrance, from a true admirer of his talent. Mikhail Glinka.”

May 9, 1856 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (51) leaves St. Petersburg on his last trip abroad. As he reaches the city gates he gets out of his carriage to say goodbye to his sister. He spits on the ground and says “May I never see this vile country again.”

May 11, 1856 Franz Liszt (44) and Hans von Bülow meet in Merseburg and discuss a marriage between von Bülow and Liszt’s daughter, Cosima.

May 13, 1856 *Prelude and Fugue on B-A-C-H* for organ by Franz Liszt (44) is performed for the first time, in Merseburg Cathedral by the composer.

May 14, 1856 Anton Bruckner (31) officially enters duties as organist at Linz Cathedral.

US President Franklin Pierce recognizes the Nicaraguan dictatorship of William Walker.

May 16, 1856 *Russalka*, an opera by Alyeksandr Sergeyevech Dargomizhsky (43) to his own words after Pushkin, is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

May 20, 1856 David Livingstone reaches Quelimane, Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique), having traveled for six months from Linyanti.

May 21, 1856 Armed members of the pro-slavery party sack Lawrence, Kansas, seat of the anti-slavery territorial government.

May 22, 1856 One day after making a vigorous anti-slavery speech in the United States Senate, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts is viciously caned at his desk on the Senate floor by Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina. Brooks is finally subdued by other Senators.

May 24, 1856 Opponents of slavery led by John Brown kill five pro-slavery settlers on the Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas, 75 km south of Kansas City in retaliation for the action at Lawrence three days ago.

May 27, 1856 Tsar Alyeksandr II declares an amnesty for Polish insurgents. The US government expels the British minister in Washington and three British consuls because Britain continues to recruit Americans for their army, in violation of US law.

May 28, 1856 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (51) arrives in Berlin, three weeks after leaving St. Petersburg.

May 31, 1856 Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (51) writes to his sister that he plans to stay in Berlin indefinitely.

June 3, 1856 Hector Berlioz (52) applies for a chair at the French Institute for the sixth time.

June 6, 1856 Responsible government is granted to New South Wales. Nuno José Severo de Mendonça Rolim de Moura Baretto, marquês de Loulé, conde de Vale de Reis replaces João Carlos Gregório Domingues Vicente Francisco de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, duque, marques e conde de Saldanha as prime minister of Portugal.

June 7, 1856 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) gives the last of a series of 16 concerts this Winter and Spring at Dodworth's Hall, New York. They are so successful that during the run, 200 seats have been added to the hall, and patrons seated on the stage.

June 8, 1856 Many residents of the Pitcairn Islands are resettled on Norfolk Island.

June 12, 1856 *La rose de Saint-Flour*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Carré, is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris, to celebrate the christening of the new Prince-Imperial.

June 18, 1856 *Les dragées du baptême* by Jacques Offenbach (36) to words of Dupeuty and Bourget is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris.

June 19, 1856 The first national convention of the Republican Party of the United States concludes in Philadelphia. The new anti-slavery party has nominated John C. Fremont for president.

June 20, 1856 Prince Florestan of Monaco dies and is succeeded by his son, Charles III.

June 21, 1856 Hector Berlioz (52) is elected to the French Institute on his sixth attempt. He fills the seat vacated by the death of Adolphe Adam. The *enfant terrible* of the 1820s and 30s has joined the establishment.

June 24, 1856 The music store owned by Jacob Small Paine (father of John Knowles Paine (17)) in Portland, Maine, is destroyed by fire.

June 26, 1856 *Großfürstin Alexandra Waltz* op.181 by Johann Strauss (30) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

June 29, 1856 An election in Nicaragua is held today. Very few citizens take part. It will be claimed that North American adventurer William Walker has won by a large margin in a massive turnout.

July 1, 1856 Justinus Jacob Leonard van der Bruggen replaces Floris Adriaan van Hall and Dirk Donker Curtius as chief minister of the Netherlands.

July 4, 1856 Arthur Sullivan (14) wins the Mendelssohn Scholarship. The prize brings one tuition-free year at the Royal Academy of Music.

July 8, 1856 Charles E. Barnes of Lowell, Massachusetts receives the first patent for a machine gun.

July 11, 1856 North American adventurer William Walker is inaugurated President of Nicaragua, in spite of the fact that he is not eligible under the constitution.

July 12, 1856 Austria declares an amnesty for the Hungarian separatists of 1848-49.

July 13, 1856 A *Fantaisie (I)* in C for organ by César Franck (33) is performed for the first time, at the Cavaillé-Coll studio, Paris by the composer.

July 14, 1856 The Queen of Spain dismisses her prime minister, Joaquín Baldomero Fernández Espartero, duque de la Victoria, and installs General Leopoldo O'Donnell Joris, conde de Lucena, a rightist, in opposition to the parliamentary majority. He will enforce his rule by arms.

After Clara Schumann (36) learns that Robert (46) has spent the last two weeks picking names out of an atlas, and that swollen feet have confined him to bed, she goes to the insane asylum at Eendenich to see for herself. As always, Dr. Franz Richarz refuses to allow her to see him, although he does inform her that her husband has less than a year to live.

July 15, 1856 Natal is created a separate British crown colony with an elected assembly.

July 16, 1856 Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras agree to join forces to support the Nicaraguan government of Patricio Rivas in opposition to the North American adventurer William Walker, who was named president last month. They will soon be joined by Costa Rica.

July 21, 1856 A musical play opens in New York entitled *Nicaragua, or General Walker's Victories*. It praises the virtues of William Walker and his attempts to extend slavery into Central America.

July 23, 1856 Clara Schumann (36) is summoned to Eendenich as Robert Schumann (46) is not expected to live much longer. The crisis, however, will pass and she will return to Düsseldorf unable to see him.

July 27, 1856 Clara Schumann (36) returns to Eendenich to see her husband (46) for the first time in 2 1/2 years. He appears to recognize her but can not communicate.

July 28, 1856 Clara Schumann (36) and Johannes Brahms (23) begin a constant vigil outside the room of Robert Schumann (46) in Eendenich. "He smiled, and put his arm round me with a great effort, for he can no longer control his limbs. I shall never forget it. Not all the treasures in the world could equal this embrace."

July 29, 1856 4:00 p.m. Robert Schumann dies at Dr. Richarz' insane asylum in Eendenich just outside Bonn, aged 46 years, one month and 21 days. No one is in the room at the moment of his death as Clara (36) has gone to town to meet the arrival of Joseph Joachim. Although the immediate cause of death is pneumonia, he has been suffering from tertiary syphilis. "All my feelings were absorbed in thankfulness to God that he was at last set free, and as I kneeled by his bed I was filled with awe, it was as if his holy spirit was hovering over me--Ah! if only he had taken me with him."

July 30, 1856 Dr. Franz Richarz carries out an autopsy on the body of Robert Schumann in Eendenich, near Bonn.

July 31, 1856 7:00 p.m. The mortal remains of Robert Schumann are laid to rest in the Alter Friedhof, Bonn in the presence of family members, Johannes Brahms (23) and Joseph Joachim, but without great ceremony. Clara Schumann (36) does not accompany the coffin to the cemetery, remaining in the chapel, weeping and praying.

Le "66", an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of de Forges and Chapelle (under the pseudonym Laurencin), is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens at Salle Marigny, Paris.

August 6, 1856 The Allegheny Buchanan Glee Club is founded in Pittsburgh to aid the presidential candidacy of James Buchanan. Buchanan's brother Edward is married to the sister of the group's musical director, Stephen Foster (30).

August 8, 1856 Riots take place in Lisbon protesting the price of food.

August 11, 1856 Free Soilers raid Franklin, Kansas, a pro-slavery stronghold. Part of the town is put to the torch.

August 14, 1856 *L'Inconnue* op.182, a polka by Johann Strauss (30), is performed for the first time, in Pavlosvsk. Also premiered is Strauss' *Krönungslieder* waltz op.184.

August 15, 1856 The Spanish National Militia is dissolved.

An explanation of his new process to produce inexpensive steel is published in *The Engineer* by British metallurgist Henry Bessemer.

August 19, 1856 Gail Borden of Brooklyn, New York receives a patent for condensed milk.

August 31, 1856 Franz Liszt's (44) *Missa solennis zur Einweihung der Basilika in Gran* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra is performed for the first time, in Gran (Esztergom), 40 km northwest of Pest. 4,000 people, including Emperor Franz Joseph II and many dignitaries of state and church, are present for the consecration.

September 5, 1856 Grand Duke Ludwig II of Baden is removed from the throne and replaced by his brother, Friedrich I.

This first of several decrees by "President" William Walker of Nicaragua is announced. These decrees will impose prison terms for anyone not employed or actively seeking employment, institute indentured servitude, require land registration and make English equal to Spanish in official use. This last will require Nicaraguans to compete with North Americans for land, in English.

September 8, 1856 Elias Lagerheim replaces Gustaf Nils Algernon Stierneld as Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

The publication of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (52) *Solemn Polonaise* in versions for orchestra, two-hand piano and four-hand piano is advertised. The work is performed today at a ball in Moscow celebrating the coronation of Tsar Alyeksandr II.

Hungaria, a symphonic poem by Franz Liszt (44) is performed for the first time, in the National Theater, Pest, directed by the composer. It is an enormous success.

September 14, 1856 A force of North American "Walkerites" assault a Nicaraguan force on San Jacinto hill near Tipitapa. They are repulsed in great confusion.

September 15, 1856 Ignacio Gregorio Comonfort de los Ríos replaces Juan Alvarez as President of Mexico.

September 20, 1856 During celebrations in Helsinki for the coronation of the new Tsar, Professor F.L. Schauman expresses the hope that the new Tsar will call the Finnish Parliament.

September 21, 1856 Arthur Sullivan (14) begins his studies at the Royal Academy of Music.

September 22, 1856 "President" William Walker of Nicaragua decrees that all laws held over from the old Central American Federation are void. This is intended to reintroduce slavery.

September 23, 1856 *Le financier et le savetier*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Crémieux and About, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

September 24, 1856 A Nicaraguan force, followed by their Central American allies, enters Managua. "Walkerites" abandoned the town.

September 25, 1856 Claës Efraim Günther replaces Gustaf Sparre as Prime Minister for Justice of Sweden.

Krönungs-Marsch op.183 by Johann Strauss (30) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

September 26, 1856 Three months after the destruction of his shop by fire, Jacob Small Paine dies in Portland, Maine at the age of 46. The family will now have to be supported by his son, John Knowles Paine (17).

October 1, 1856 The *Revue de Paris* publishes the first installment of *Madame Bovary* by Gustave Flaubert. The publisher refuses to include a section describing Emma's adulterous affair in the back seat of a cab.

October 3, 1856 Sigismond Thalberg (44) arrives in New York aboard the steamship *Africa* for an extended tour of North America.

October 7, 1856 A setting of the *Ave Maria (I)* in F for solists, chorus, cello and organ by Anton Bruckner (32) is performed for the first time, at St. Florian.

October 8, 1856 The British-flagged ship *Arrow* is boarded by Chinese agents in Canton who arrest her entire crew of 14 Chinese. This leads to war with Great Britain and France united against China.

October 11, 1856 William Walker leads an assault on Masaya, Nicaragua. While the engagement continues, Nicaraguan troops attack Walker's capital at Granada. He breaks off the Masaya attack to relieve Granada.

Giacomo Meyerbeer (64) is nominated a foreign member of the Accademia dell'Arte in Florence.

October 12, 1856 Ramón María Narváez y Campos, duque de Valencia replaces General Leopoldo O'Donnell Joris, conde de Lucena as Prime Minister of Spain.

October 13, 1856 *Strlna Terrassen-Quadrille* op.185 by Johann Strauss (30) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 14, 1856 *La bonne d'enfants*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Bercieux, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) premieres his *Grande Valse poétique concertante* for voice and piano in Philadelphia.

October 16, 1856 Bedrich Smetana (32) arrives in Göteborg, Sweden in hopes of employment as a piano teacher.

October 18, 1856 Carl Christopher Georg Andrae replaces Peter Georg Bang as prime minister of Denmark.

October 20, 1856 Modest Musorgsky (17) is enrolled as an officer in the regiment of the Preobrazhensky Guards.

October 22, 1856 In celebration of the 45th birthday of Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner (43) and a young soprano perform the first act of *Die Walküre* before an assembled group in the Hotel Baur au Lac, Zürich. Liszt accompanies them at the keyboard.

October 23, 1856 Bedrich Smetana (32) gives a piano recital in Göteborg at Blom Assembly Room and is recognized as a piano virtuoso.

October 24, 1856 Responsible government is granted to South Australia.

October 28, 1856 The Royal Navy begins a bombardment of Canton.

With seven children to support, Clara Schumann (37) gives her first concert after her husband's death, in Karlsruhe.

October 29, 1856 British forces fight their way into Canton but their force is too small to hold it and they return to their ships.

November 1, 1856 Responsible government is granted to Van Diemen's Land and its name changed to Tasmania.

After Persia occupies Herat, Great Britain declares war on Persia.

Antonín Dvořák (15) completes his apprenticeship to be a butcher, in Zlonice, Bohemia.

November 3, 1856 A British fleet begins a two-day bombardment of Canton.

November 10, 1856 Sigismund Thalberg (44) gives his first concert in the United States, at Niblo's Saloon, New York. Originally scheduled for October 20, it was postponed due to the presidential election. He will perform five or six nights a week for the next eight months.

November 16, 1856 Two US warships sail up the Pearl River and attack forts guarding Canton. They manage to silence the Chinese guns.

November 17, 1856 Their two warships in the Pearl River having run aground, Americans ask the Chinese for a cease fire.

November 19, 1856 North American adventurer "President" William Walker of Nicaragua abandons his capital of Granada, save for 300 soldiers. Walker and the rest of the mercenaries retreat to Rivas. Those left behind, acting on Walker's orders, begin to destroy Granada, looting and burning.

November 20, 1856 US forces manage to capture the barrier forts guarding Canton.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) and Sigismund Thalberg (44) perform Thalberg's *Fantasy on Norma* for two pianos, four hands at the Academy of Music, New York.

November 23, 1856 Franz Liszt (45) conducts two of his symphonic poems, *Les Preludes* and *Orpheus*, at a concert at St. Gall, Switzerland. Richard Wagner (43), who conducts the *Eroica Symphony* on the same program, is enormously impressed with both of them, and calls *Orpheus* "a totally unique masterpiece of the highest perfection."

November 24, 1856 In an attempt to save Granada, Nicaragua from destruction, allied Central American troops attack the mercenaries in the city. Unfortunately, friction between the various groups in the coalition will delay the capture of the city into mid-December.

December 1, 1856 Bedrich Smetana (32) opens a music school in Göteborg and attracts more students than he can enroll.

Mustafa Resid Pasha replaces Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

December 2, 1856 A treaty between France and Spain fixes their frontier.

December 16, 1856 Richard Wagner (43) writes that his friendship with Franz Liszt (45) is the most significant event in his life.

The first concert by Sigismond Thalberg (44) in Washington is attended by President Franklin Pierce.

December 17, 1856 President Franklin Pierce welcomes Sigismond Thalberg (44) to the White House for a private reception. The president signs Thalberg's autograph book.

December 24, 1856 Costa Rican troops defeat Walkerites at Hipps Point on the the San Juan River, Nicaragua.

December 26, 1856 Sigismond Thalberg (44) and Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) perform a joint farewell concert in Niblo's Saloon, New York. Thalberg is leaving for New England while Gottschalk is about to begin a concert tour of Cuba. They premiere a *Grand Duo di bravura on Il Trovatore*.

December 30, 1856 The Chinese crew and passengers of the British mail steamer *Thistle*, actually members of the Chinese volunteer militia in disguise, overpower the eleven British on board, behead them, and set the ship afire.

January 3, 1857 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow attends Sigismond Thalberg's (44) first concert in Boston and the two meet afterwards. Longfellow finds him quite likeable.

January 7, 1857 Franz Liszt's (45) Concerto for piano and orchestra no.2 is performed for the first time, in Weimar, conducted by the composer.

January 10, 1857 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) gives his first and only concert with the New York Philharmonic. He performs the first movement of Adolf von Henselt's (42) Concerto in f minor op.16. The critics are not kind.

January 15, 1857 400 Europeans in Hong Kong become sick from eating bread laced with arsenic. The poison kills no one since the dose is so large it can not be kept down. Over 500 Chinese will be arrested.

Les trois baisers du diable, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Mestépès, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

January 20, 1857 *Paroxysmen* op.189, a waltz by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 21, 1857 At a court concert in Berlin, Giacomo Meyerbeer (65) conducts the trio from *A Life for the Tsar* by Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (52). The composer is present and is greatly honored, but after the concert he catches a cold.

Demi-Fortune op.186, a polka française by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

January 22, 1857 The Sonata in b minor for piano by Franz Liszt (45) is performed for the first time, in Berlin, by Hans von Bülow. The public is very appreciative. The critics hate it. This is the first time a Bechstein grand piano has been heard in public.

January 26, 1857 *Psyché*, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (45) to words of Barbier and Carré, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

January 27, 1857 *Controversen* op.191, a waltz by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 28, 1857 Allied Central American forces take San Jorge, east of Rivas, from the Walkerites.

January 29, 1857 An effort by Walkerites to retake San Jorge is repulsed with heavy losses.

February 2, 1857 *La Berceuse* op.194, a quadrille by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 3, 1857 *Herzel-Polka* op.188 by Johann Strauss (31) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 4, 1857 Vladimir Fyodorovich Odoyevsky visits Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (52) in his sick room in Berlin. Glinka gets out of bed and plays a new composition, claiming he is not really sick. A second attempt by Walkerites to retake San Jorge is defeated.

February 5, 1857 A new constitution for Mexico is signed incorporating principles of liberalism, especially limiting the powers of the military and the church. It goes into effect on September 16.

February 7, 1857 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) leaves New York for Havana and a concert tour of Cuba. He will spend the next five years in the Caribbean.

February 8, 1857 About 40 whites are killed or captured by Dakota Indians near Spirit Lake, Iowa.

February 11, 1857 *Une Bagatelle* op.187, a polka mazur by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 12, 1857 *Croquefer, ou Le dernier des Paladins*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Jaime and Tréfeu, is performed for the first time, by the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (27) arrives in Havana from New York aboard the steamer *Quaker City*.

February 14, 1857 A doctor attending Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (52) in Berlin reports that, although his life is in danger, the composer will not die soon due to his "unusually strong bodily frame."

February 15, 1857 5:00 a.m. Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka dies in Berlin, probably of carcinoma of the stomach, aged 52 years, eight months and 14 days.

Symphonie en fa "Urbs Roma" by Camille Saint-Saëns (21) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 16, 1857 The National Deaf Mute College is incorporated in Washington. It is the first institution of higher education for the deaf in the world. The name will later be changed to Gallaudet College.

February 17, 1857 An autopsy is performed on the body of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka, which he insisted on several times when alive. One account says he died of an "adipose liver" and would surely have died soon anyway. Another account said that his illness was not fatal but that he died of starvation because he was unable to take in food for weeks.

Phänomene op.193, a waltz by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 18, 1857 The mortal remains of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka are laid to rest in Berlin, in the presence of nine people, including Giacomo Meyerbeer (65) and an official from the Russian embassy.

Liebestreu op.3/1, a song by Johannes Brahms (23) to words of Reinick, is performed for the first time, in Göttingen.

February 23, 1857 *Wien, mein Sinn!* op.192, a waltz by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 24, 1857 Giacomo Meyerbeer (65) is appointed a member of the Academy of Arts in Florence.

February 25, 1857 News of the death of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka is published in St. Petersburg.

March 3, 1857 US President Franklin Pierce signs the Atlantic Cable Act, pledging money and assistance to Cyrus Field for the laying of a transatlantic cable.

March 4, 1857 Great Britain and Persia agree to peace in Paris. Persia recognizes the independence of Afghanistan.

James Buchanan replaces Franklin Pierce as president of the United States.

March 6, 1857 In the the case of *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, the United States Supreme Court holds that a slave taken to a free state does not thereupon become free. The decision further fuels animosity over slavery.

March 7, 1857 A memorial service for Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (†0) fills the Konyushennaya Church, St. Petersburg.

March 8, 1857 Ruggiero (sic) Giacomo Maria Giuseppe Emmanuele Raffaele Comenico Vincenzo Francesco Donato Leoncavallo is born in Naples, second of three children born to Vincenzo Leoncavallo, a police magistrate, and Virginia D'Auria. (The birth certificate states that he was born on April 23, 1857. Leoncavallo often claimed that he was born March 8, 1858.)

March 12, 1857 *Simon Boccanegra*, an opera by Giuseppe Verdi (43) to words of Piave and Montanelli after García Gutiérrez, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice. The work is a critical success but its failure with the audience precludes financial reward.

March 14, 1857 Stephen Foster (30) sells all the copyrights he currently holds to his publisher Firth, Pond & Co. for \$1,872.28.

March 16, 1857 Bedrich Smetana (33) conducts his first performance as director of the Harmonic Society in Göteborg.

A third attempt by Walkerites to take San Jorge, Nicaragua is repulsed by allied Central American troops.

March 19, 1857 *Military Overture* by Stanislaw Moniuszko (37) is performed for the first time, in Vilnius.

March 20, 1857 In the Hall of the Nobility, the St. Petersburg Philharmonic Society gives a concert in honor of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (†0) consisting entirely of his music.

March 21, 1857 An earthquake strikes Tokyo and starts fires which consume the city. About 107,000 people die.

March 23, 1857 At a building on the corner of Broadway and Broome St. in New York, inventor Elisha Otis installs the first passenger elevator in a public building.

March 27, 1857 Allied Central American forces begin a siege of Rivas, the last stronghold of William Walker and his mercenaries.

April 1, 1857 *Marco Spada, ou La fille du bandit*, a ballet by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (75) to a story by Scribe and Delavigne, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. This is a rewriting of his 1852 opéra-comique *Marco Spada*.

William Foster sells the family home in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. Brother Stephen (30) and his family are forced to move to a boarding house in Pittsburgh.

April 6, 1857 After six days of fighting in Caborca, Mexican forces defeat a group of North American filibusters seeking to rule Sonora.

April 9, 1857 *Le Docteur Miracle*, an operetta by Georges Bizet (18) to words of Battu and Halévy, is performed for the first time, for a competition sponsored by Jacques Offenbach (37) and the Bouffes-Parisiens at their theater in Paris.

April 14, 1857 Gioachino Rossini (65) dedicates his *Musique anodine* to his wife, Olympie.

April 21, 1857 *Mass op.4* for chorus, orchatesra and organ by Camille Saint-Saëns (21) is performed for the first time, in St. Merry.

April 23, 1857 Sigismond Thalberg (45) plays in Canada for the first time, in Toronto.

April 27, 1857 *Sonata for cello and piano op.47* by Valentin Alkan (43) is performed for the first time, in Salle Erard, Paris, the composer at the keyboard.

April 28, 1857 Richard Wagner (43) takes up residence at Green Hill, Otto Wesendonck's villa overlooking Lake Zürich. His cottage is called Asyl (True Refuge) by Wesendonck's wife, Mathilde. The Wesendonck's will move into the main house in four months.

Tarantelle op.6 for flute, clarinet and orchestra or piano by Camille Saint-Saëns (21) is performed publicly for the first time, in Salle Pleyel, Paris, the composer at the piano.

April 30, 1857 *Dragonette*, an opérette-bouffe by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Mestépès and Jaime, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

May 1, 1857 Commander Charles E. Davis of the USS *St. Mary* negotiates safe conduct out of Nicaragua for William Walker and his mercenaries. The plan is not agreed to by many Central American leaders. Others simply want Walker out of the country. In the almost two years since Walker's arrival from the United States, thousands of Central Americans have died.

May 3, 1857 *Ewas Kleines* op.190, a polka française by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

May 9, 1857 Indian cavalry troopers in the British army, having been court martialed for refusing to touch fat cartridges, are publicly stripped of their uniforms in Meerut, 65 km northeast of Delhi. Both Hindu and Moslem troopers object to biting off the tips of the rifle cartridges, Hindus because they are smeared with cow grease, Moslems because they are smeared with pig fat.

May 10, 1857 Three regiments of the British army mutiny in Meerut, kill all their British officers and march on Delhi.

May 11, 1857 Delhi falls to mutineers who proclaim the Mogul Emperor Bahadur Shah as their leader. This will be followed by risings of Indian troops throughout the northern subcontinent who kill their British officers and Europeans in general.

May 13, 1857 Carl Christian Hall replaces Carl Christopher Georg Andrae as prime minister of Denmark.

May 16, 1857 *Vent du soir, ou L'horrible festin*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (37) to words of Gille, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

May 24, 1857 Bedrich Smetana (33) arrives in Prague from Sweden, his wife and child seriously ill.

May 26, 1857 King Friedrich Wilhelm III signs a treaty in Paris giving up all claims over the canton of Neuchatel, thus allowing it to join the Swiss Confederation.

The earthly remains of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (†0) are disinterred in Berlin for transport to St. Petersburg.

May 31, 1857 Franz Liszt (45) conducts the first of three concerts he is to give at the Lower Rhine Music Festival in Aachen.

June 1, 1857 John Knowles Paine (18) performs professionally for the first time, accompanying the violinist Carl Gartner in a concert in Lancaster Hall, Portland, Maine. Advertisements for the performance, which includes several other musicians, do not mention Paine's name.

June 2, 1857 Edward William Elgar is born in Broadheath, five km northwest of Worcester, the fourth of seven children born to William Henry Elgar, organist and piano tuner, and Anne Greening, daughter of a Herefordshire farmer.

June 3, 1857 The earthly remains of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (†0) arrive in Kronstadt aboard the steamship *Vladimir* from Stettin (Szczecin).

June 5, 1857 After a memorial service at the Alyeksandr Nevsky Monastery, St. Petersburg, attended by a large crowd, the earthly remains of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (†0) are laid to rest in a private ceremony at the Tikhvinsky Cemetary of the monastery.

June 7, 1857 Sepoys lay siege to Cawnpore (Kanpur).

June 11, 1857 Edward Elgar (0) is baptized at St. George's Roman Catholic Church in Worcester.

June 12, 1857 Six weeks after being rescued by an American naval vessel, former dictator of Nicaragua William Walker is received by President James Buchanan at the White House. Walker will later claim that Buchanan urges him to return to Nicaragua.

June 13, 1857 This is the date predicted by a German astrologer that a comet will strike the Earth. There has been a great deal of panic, especially in Paris. No comet strikes the Earth.

Carl Czerny (66) draws up his will. He leaves everything to his housekeeper and her brother, the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien and various charitable organizations.

June 20, 1857 Sepoys lay siege to Lucknow.

June 22, 1857 Arthur Sullivan (15) is dismissed from the Chapel Royal. His voice has broken.

June 23, 1857 Franz Liszt (45) is admitted to the Order of St. Frances by the Hungarian Franciscans.

June 25, 1857 Prince Albert, spouse of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, is created Prince-Consort.

Charles Baudelaire publishes *Les Fleurs du mal*, a collection of poems. He and his publishers are almost immediately indicted for offense to public morals.

John Knowles Paine (18) makes his first public appearance as organist, in Portland, Maine.

June 26, 1857 Besieged British and Indians in Cawnpore (Kanpur) are granted safe conduct by the Sepoy rebels, but as they leave the Sepoys open fire killing all men and many women and children. Those surviving are imprisoned.

Those surviving are imprisoned.

June 30, 1857 At St. Martin's Hall, London, Charles Dickens gives the first public reading from his works. In spite of the season, he chooses *A Christmas Carol*.

July 4, 1857 Georges Bizet (18) wins the Prix de Rome in Paris.

July 7, 1857 A British force sets out from Allahabad to relieve Lucknow. In the next 2 1/2 months they will fight twelve battles before reaching their goal.

July 15, 1857 The women and children survivors of Cawnpore (Kanpur) are stabbed to death by their Sepoy captors.

Carl Czerny dies in Vienna, aged 66 years, four months and 24 days.

July 17, 1857 A revised version of *Heil, Vater! dir zum hohen Feste*, a cantata by Anton Bruckner (32) to words of Marinelli, is performed for the first time, at St. Florian.

July 27, 1857 *Une demoiselle en lôterie*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (38) to words of Jaime and Crémieux, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

July 31, 1857 Antonin Dvorák (15) wins a Leaving Certificate from the secondary school at Böhmisches-Kamnitz (Ceská Kamenice), 95 km north of Prague. His father sent him there to strengthen his German, the language used at the Prague Organ School.

August 1, 1857 In accordance with the sentence of a military court executed in Peshawar, 40 of the Sepoy mutineers are strapped to the muzzles of Her Majesty's artillery and blasted into oblivion for the instruction of the 55th Regiment, B.H.I.

August 2, 1857 Mustafa Naili Pasha replaces Mustafa Resid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 3, 1857 Louis Pasteur delivers a paper to the Lille Society in Lille announcing he has discovered that fermentation is caused by biochemical action of tiny organisms.

August 6, 1857 The Haydn Society of Portland, Maine, votes to hire John Knowles Paine (18) as organist.

August 16, 1857 *Aroldo*, an opera by Giuseppe Verdi (43) to words of Piave, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Nuovo Comunale, Rimini. It enjoys a warm reception from the audience.

August 18, 1857 Cosima Liszt, second child of Franz Liszt (45) marries the conductor Hans von Bülow in a Roman Catholic ceremony in the Hedwigskirche, Berlin.

August 20, 1857 At the Wesendonck villa outside Zürich, Richard Wagner (44) stops work on *Siegfried* and begins *Tristan und Isolde*.

August 24, 1857 A financial panic begins in the United States, precipitated by the failure of the New York branch of the Ohio Life Insurance Company. 4,932 businesses will fail this year.

August 27, 1857 Joseph Joachim writes from Göttingen to Franz Liszt (45) in Weimar. It is his formal break with Liszt and his music. "Your music is entirely antagonistic to me; it contradicts everything with which the spirits of our great ones have nourished my mind from my earliest youth."

September 3, 1857 *Weimars Volkslied* by Franz Liszt (45) to words of Cornelius (32) is performed for the first time, in Weimar for the dedication of the Goethe and Schiller Memorial.

September 4, 1857 The *Festvorspiel* for orchestra by Franz Liszt (45) is performed for the first time, in Weimar, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Grand Duke Carl August, grandfather of the present Grand Duke.

September 5, 1857 Two orchestral works by Franz Liszt (45) are performed for the first time, in Weimar, conducted by the composer: the symphonic poem *Die Ideale* and *Eine Faust-Symphonie in drei Charakterbildern*. They celebrate the unveiling today of the Goethe-Schiller Monument in Weimar. One of those in attendance, Hans Christian Andersen, an admirer of Liszt the performer, is less enthusiastic about his music. "[Liszt's music] was wild, melodious, and turbid. At times there was a crash of cymbals. When I first heard it, I thought a plate had fallen down. I went home tired. What a damned sort of music."

September 6, 1857 *Telegrafische Depeschen* op.195, a waltz by Johann Strauss (31), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk. Also premiered is Strauss' quadrill *Le beau monde* op.199.

September 11, 1857 During the Utah War between Mormons and the United States government over non-Mormon settlement of Utah, Mormons kill 120 emigrants bound for California at Mountain Meadow.

September 14, 1857 British forces attack Sepoy mutineers in Delhi.

September 16, 1857 A new liberal Mexican constitution goes into effect.

September 17, 1857 Bedrich Smetana (33) arrives in Sweden from Prague.

September 18, 1857 Richard Wagner (44) finishes the poem of *Tristan und Isolde* at Asyl and presents it to Mathilde Wesendonck. He will shortly read it to a private audience which includes his wife Minna, Otto and Mathilde Wesendonck, and the newly married Hans and Cosima von Bülow, all of whom are unaware how their lives will intersect over the next ten years.

September 19, 1857 British forces recapture Delhi after six days of street fighting.

September 21, 1857 *Le cheval de bronze*, by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (75) to words of Scribe is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. This is a revival of Auber's 1835 opéra as an opéra-ballet.

September 25, 1857 Lucknow is temporarily relieved by the British.

October 3, 1857 Georges Bizet's (18) Prix de Rome-winning setting of the cantata *Clovis et Clotilde* to words of Burion is performed for the first time, in Paris on the night he is awarded the prize.

October 15, 1857 Francisco Armero y Fernández Peñaranda, marqués de Nervión replaces Ramón María Narváez y Campos, duque de Valencia as Prime Minister of Spain.

October 19, 1857 Giuseppe Verdi (44) sends the outline of a new opera, *Gustavo III*, to Vincenzo Torelli, secretary to the impresario of Teatro San Carlo, Naples in order that it might gain approval by the censors. They will disapprove it. See January 28, 1858.

October 22, 1857 Blandine Liszt marries Emile Ollivier in Florence Cathedral on her father's 46th birthday. M. Ollivier will one day become Prime Minister of France.

October 23, 1857 Mustafa Resid Pasha replaces Mustafa Naili Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

November 1, 1857 The first issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* is published in Boston, edited by James Russell Lowell.

November 7, 1857 *Eine Symphonie zu Dantes Divina Commedia* by Franz Liszt (46) is performed for the first time, in Dresden, directed by the composer. With only one rehearsal, the performance is an unmitigated disaster.

November 9, 1857 Charles Latour Rogier replaces Pierre Jacques François de Decker as head of government for Belgium.

November 10, 1857 Franz Liszt's (46) symphonic poem *Héroïde funèbre* is performed for the first time, in Breslau (Wroclaw).

November 12, 1857 Louis Spohr (73) receives a message from the Hesse-Kassel court that he is being "allowed to retire" due to his age, at 3/4 of his present salary.

November 13, 1857 *Les deux pêcheurs*, a bouffonnerie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (38) to words of Dupeuty and Bourget, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

November 15, 1857 A setting of the Pater noster for chorus by Giacomo Meyerbeer (66) is published in *La maîtrise*.

November 22, 1857 Louis Spohr (73) directs at performance of his opera *Jessonda* in Kassel. It is his last act as Hofkapellmeister in Kassel, a post he has held for 35 years.

Messe solennelle by Ambroise Thomas (46) is performed for the first time, in St.-Eustache, Paris.

November 24, 1858 Franz Liszt (47) writes from Weimar to the poet, Ludwig Eckardt, "Art is for us none other than the mystic ladder from earth to Heaven--from the finite to the Infinite--from mankind to God: an everlasting aspiration and impulse towards redemption through love!" (Williams, 351)

November 25, 1857 Athanasios Andreou Miaoulis replaces Demetrios Georgiou Voulgaris as Prime Minister of Greece.

November 27, 1857 Clara Schumann (38) writes to Joseph Joachim that she has had to cancel several concerts because of intense rheumatism. Opium has been prescribed.

November 29, 1857 A setting of *O salutaris hostia* for vocal quartet by Gioachino Rossini (65) is performed for the first time.

December 3, 1857 Camille Saint-Saëns (22) inaugurates the Cavaillé-Coll organ in the Church of Saint Merry, Paris.

December 6, 1857 British forces recapture Cawnpore (Kanpur).

December 7, 1857 Camille Saint-Saens (22) takes up his duties as organist at the Madeleine, Paris.

December 9, 1857 *Le carnaval de Venise*, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (46) to words of Sauvage, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

December 20, 1857 Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria decrees that the ramparts around Vienna's inner city be torn down and the moat replaced by a wide street.

December 21, 1857 Georges Bizet (19) leaves Paris for Rome as winner of the Prix de Rome.

December 23, 1857 *Träume* for violin and small orchestra by Richard Wagner (44) is performed for the first time, in Zürich, outside Otto Wesendonck's villa, on the birthday of Mathilde Wesendonck. This is an arrangement of the fifth of the Wesendonck lieder. See July 30, 1862.

December 25, 1857 Emperor Franz Joseph II orders the expansion of Vienna.

John Knowles Paine (18) is involved in his first concert with the Haydn Association of Portland, Maine. It is a performance of *Messiah* by George Frideric Handel (†98) and Paine plays the entire orchestral score at the organ.

December 26, 1857 *Nice à Stephanie*, a cantata for soprano and chorus by Giacomo Meyerbeer (66) to words of Pillet, is performed for the first time, in Nice for the birthday of Archduchess Stephanie of Baden.

December 27, 1857 French and British warships open fire on Canton. The bombardment lasts 27 hours and sets the city on fire.

It is about this date that Modest Musorgsky (18) begins musical studies with Mily Balakirev (20) in St. Petersburg.

Retired for only a month, Louis Spohr (73) trips over the steps at the museum in Kassel and suffers a broken arm. Although he will recover, he will never perform on the violin in public again.

Gesang der Geister über den Wassern for male octet and strings by Franz Schubert (†29) to words of Goethe is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

December 29, 1857 French and British ground forces take control of the gates and defenses of Canton.

Hunnenschlacht, a symphonic poem by Franz Liszt (46), is performed for the first time, in Weimar, conducted by the composer.

January 1, 1858 *Halka*, an opera by Stanislaw Moniuszko (29) to words of Wolski, is performed in Warsaw for the first time. The public response is wild enthusiasm. See February 18, 1854 and November 1, 1848.

January 2, 1858 A grand "farewell concert" is given for and by Sigismond Thalberg (45) at the Academy of Music, New York. It includes four separate concerts: an opera, an orchestral performance, Thalberg and others, and Mozart's (†66) *Requiem*. Thalberg premieres his *Variations on Lilly Dale* op.74. It is so successful it will be repeated in two days.

January 5, 1858 British and French forces occupy Canton. They capture and imprison the Imperial Viceroy Yeh Ming-chen.

January 7, 1858 A grand festival of Puerto Rican music is held in Ponce, organized by the visiting American, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (28). A makeshift stage is built at the local inn, over the coffin of a wealthy foreigner who recently died. While he is performing on the piano (which he had to tune), the stage collapses causing general pandemonium. Gottschalk survives unhurt.

January 11, 1858 Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha replaces Mustafa Resid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 14, 1858 In an effort to cool the atmosphere between himself and the Wesendoncks over the *ménage a trois*, Richard Wagner (44) leaves Zürich for Paris.

Felice Orsini, an Italian patriot and follower of Mazzini, leads a small band in throwing several bombs at the carriage carrying Emperor Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie to the Paris Opéra. Two people are killed. The Empress and about 150 others are injured. Orsini will be captured and executed. As the Emperor reaches his box at the Opéra, the audience, aware of the attempt on his life, nevertheless remains mute.

Giuseppe Verdi (44) arrives in Naples with an opera about killing a king. See January 28, 1858.

Francisco Javier Istúriz y Montero replaces Francisco Armero y Fernández Peñaranda, marqués de Nervión as Prime Minister of Spain.

January 15, 1858 *Le médecin malgré lui*, an opéra comique by Charles Gounod (39) to words of Barbier and Carré after Molière, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris in celebration of Molière's birthday. "My work was very well received," the composer writes to Georges Bizet (19).

January 19, 1858 *Vibrationen* op.204, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

Liberal leader Benito Pablo Juárez García becomes president of a Mexican government in opposition to the conservatives in Mexico City.

January 21, 1858 Félix María Zuloaga Trillo replaces Ignacio Gregorio Comonfort de los Ríos as President of Mexico.

January 25, 1858 *L'Enfantillage* op.202, a polka française by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 26, 1858 *Die Extravaganten* op.205, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 27, 1858 Georges Bizet (19) reaches Rome to take up residence for his Prix de Rome year. *Hellenen-Polka* op.203 by Johann Strauss (32) is performed for the first time, in the Palais Sina, Vienna.

January 28, 1858 The residence of the Imperial Viceroy in Canton is deliberately destroyed by French warships.

Giuseppe Verdi (44) submits his newly completed opera *Una vendetta in domino* (with revised libretto) to the Neapolitan censors.

John Knowles Paine (19) gives the first of three concerts in Deering Hall, Portland, Maine. They are to raise money for his musical education in Europe.

January 31, 1858 The *Great Eastern* is launched in London. Designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, it is the largest ship in the world, with two screw propellers and two paddle wheels.

Spiralen op.209, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

February 2, 1858 *Künstler-Quadrille* op.201 by Johann Strauss (32) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 5, 1858 Richard Wagner (44) returns to Zürich from Paris after receiving an Erard grand piano worth 5,000 francs from Madame Erard.

February 9, 1858 *Cycloiden* op.207, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

Stephen Foster (31) signs his fourth contract with the publishers Firth, Pond & Co. in New York. This one is much more in favor of the company than earlier contracts with Foster.

February 10, 1858 The British blockade of Canton is lifted.

Concordia op.206, a polka mazur by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

February 11, 1858 Bernadette Soubirous has her first visions of the Virgin Mary in Lourdes, France.

February 13, 1858 Richard Burton and John Speake become the first westerners to see Lake Tanganyika, at Ujiji, having traveled eight months overland from Zanzibar.

February 15, 1858 *Jux-Brüde* op.208, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 17, 1858 Queen Victoria officially names Ottawa as the capital of the Province of Canada.

February 20, 1858 Giacomo Meyerbeer (66) reaches agreement with Mathilde Heine, widow of Heinrich Heine (died February 17, 1856), to prevent publication of four of Heine's poems which cast the composer in an unfavorable light. He pays her 4,500 francs. They will be published in 1869 after Meyerbeer's death.

February 25, 1858 Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby replaces Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

February 27, 1858 Neapolitan censors return Giuseppe Verdi's (44) new opera with a slashed and rearranged libretto and a new title: *Adelia degli Adimari*. The composer refuses to produce the work in Naples.

Following the attempt on the life of Emperor Napoléon III, the French government institutes several repressive measures in the Lois de sûreté générale.

March 1, 1858 *Das verlorene Paradies*, a sacred opera by Anton Rubinstein (28) to words of Schönbach after Milton, is performed for the first time, in a concert setting in the Weimar Hoftheater.

March 3, 1858 *Mesdames de la Halle*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (38) to words of Lapointe, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

March 16, 1858 British forces recapture Lucknow from the Sepoys.

Ludvig Manderström replaces Elias Lagerheim as Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

March 17, 1858 Alyeksandr Borodin (24) reads his first published work to the Russian Academy of Sciences, "On the Action of Ethyl-iodide on Hydrobenzamide and Amarine."

La magicienne, an opéra by Fromental Halévy (58) to words of Saint-Georges, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. The work is well received by the public, though the critical reaction is mixed.

March 18, 1858 Jan Jacob Rochussen and Peter Philip van Bosse replace Justinus Jacob Leonard van der Bruggen as chief ministers of the Netherlands.

March 23, 1858 Eleazar A. Gardner of Philadelphia receives a patent for a cable streetcar.

March 29, 1858 Emperor Seraj ad-Din Abu'l Mozaffar Mohammad Bahadur Shah Padshah II of India is deposed by the British who take over direct rule.

April 7, 1858 Minna Wagner intercepts a letter from her husband to Mathilde Wesendonck wrapped in the first sketch of the Prelude to *Tristan und Isolde*. She then confronts Mathilde with it, thus ending the "arrangement" between Wagner (44) and the Wesendoncks and bringing the affair into the open.

Louis Gerhard de Geer af Finspång replaces Claës Efraim Günther as Prime Minister for Justice of Sweden.

April 9, 1858 Bedrich Smetana (34) and his family leave Sweden for Prague because of his wife's ill health.

April 11, 1858 During a visit to Pest, Franz Liszt (46) is admitted to the Franciscan order as a confrater in a monastery nearby.

April 12, 1858 After almost three years of work, Hector Berlioz (54) dates the final scene of *Les Troyens*.

April 15, 1858 British and Sikh troops rout rebels at Azimghur.

Minna Wagner departs Asyl for Brestenberg for treatment of a heart condition.

April 19, 1858 *La chatte métamorphosée en femme*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (38) to words of Scribe and Mélesville, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

April 23, 1858 Giuseppe Verdi (44) leaves Naples, determined to produce his new opera elsewhere. See February 17, 1859.

Ethel Mary Smyth is born in London, the fourth child of Major General John Smyth, currently in India, and Nina Struth, descended from minor nobility. The birth certificate says April 22, but Smyth and her family will always celebrate April 23.

May 2, 1858 Fromental Halévy's (58) setting of *Adonay zecharanu* for soloists, chorus and orchestra is performed for the first time, at a wedding in Paris. The groom is the nephew of Halévy's wife.

May 4, 1858 The Committee on Peasant Affairs, following the wishes of Tsar Alyeksandr II, forbids discussion of the termination of serfdom by the Russian press.

May 11, 1858 Minnesota becomes the 32nd state of the United States.

May 12, 1858 Texas Rangers and their Indian allies defeat Comanches at Antelope Hill on the Canadian River. 75 people are killed.

May 15, 1858 Alyeksandr Borodin (24) successfully defends his dissertation "On the like action of arsenic and phosphoric acids on the human organism" for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The Covent Garden Opera House reopens after the devastating fire of 1856.

May 16, 1858 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (29) gives the first of several concerts in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

May 19, 1858 Pro-slavery gunmen invade Blooming Grove, Kansas and place eleven citizens before a firing squad. They manage to kill four of them.

May 20, 1858 British and French gunboats assault the Taku forts at Tientsin. After 90 minutes, the Chinese defenders flee.

May 22, 1858 A diplomatic conference opens in Paris which will create the constitution of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

May 27, 1858 Franz Liszt's (46) *Festgesang zur Eröffnung der zehnten allgemeinen deutschen Lehrerversammlung* to words of von Fallersleben is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

May 28, 1858 By the Treaty of Aigun (Manchuria), China cedes the north bank of the River Amur to Russia. The Amur is fixed as the border as far east as the Ussuri.

June 4, 1858 Lord Elgin begins negotiations with Imperial Chinese commissioners at Tientsin.

June 12, 1858 Sigismund Thalberg (46) plays his last concert in North America, in Peoria, Illinois. In the last 21 months, Thalberg has performed over 300 times in 79 cities.

June 17, 1858 Deciding to devote himself entirely to music, Modest Musorgsky (19) resigns his commission in the Preobrazhensky Regiment of Guards.

June 18, 1858 While writing *Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin receives a letter from Alfred Russel Wallace with a paper describing Darwin's own theory of evolution.

June 19, 1858 The last major stronghold of the Sepoy rebels, Gwalior, 350 km south of Delhi, falls to the British.

June 25, 1858 *Hamlet*, a symphonic poem by Franz Liszt (46) is performed for the first time, for a private performance of Shakespeare's play in Weimar. See July 2, 1876.

June 26, 1858 By the Treaty of Tientsin, China is forced to open ten ports to western trade, admit European ambassadors, grant religious (Christian) toleration and pay indemnities to France and Great Britain.

June 30, 1858 Leopoldo O'Donnell Joris, conde de Lucena replaces Francisco Javier Istúriz y Montero as Prime Minister of Spain.

July 1, 1858 The Wallace-Darwin theory of evolution is presented publicly for the first time, to the Linnaean Society in London by geologist Charles Lyell and botanist Joseph Hooker. The ideas are included jointly in a paper entitled "On the tendency of species to form varieties; and on the perpetuation of varieties and species by natural means of selection." Neither Wallace nor Darwin are present.

July 3, 1858 The Treaty of Tientsin is signed by representatives of China and Great Britain. China is required to pay £1,300,000 in silver to Britain. Foreigners are allowed to travel freely throughout China. Ambassadors will be allowed in Peking. Trade will be allowed on the Yangtze as far as Hankow. More treaty ports are designated. The Chinese will cease using the term "barbarian" to refer to the British.

July 4, 1858 A second Treaty of Tientsin is signed by representatives of China and France. China is required to pay 16,000,000 francs in silver to France. Chinese Christians now imprisoned must be released.

July 7, 1858 John Knowles Paine (19) sails from New York aboard the *Athena* making for London.

July 8, 1858 Governor-General Lord Canning proclaims the end of the Sepoy Rebellion in India.

July 10, 1858 Anton Bruckner (33) passes examinations in harmony, figured bass and organ with Simon Sechter.

July 13, 1858 An Overture in d minor by Arthur Sullivan (16) is performed for the first time, at the Royal Academy of Music. This marks the end of his studies at the Royal Academy.

July 15, 1858 After three months in Brestenberg for treatment of her heart ailment, Minna Wagner returns to her husband Richard (45) at Asyl.

July 17, 1858 The French Minister of the Interior appoints a commission to investigate a universal pitch, what this pitch should be and how to insure it becomes universal. Much of the investigative work will be done by Hector Berlioz (54). Other members include Fromental Halévy (59), Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (76), Giacomo Meyerbeer (66), Gioacchino Rossini (66), and Ambroise Thomas (46).

July 20, 1858 Emperor Napoleon III and Count Cavour meet at Plombières to prepare the unification of Italy. They agree that a war against Austria will be necessary.

July 23, 1858 An act of the British Parliament removes disabilities of Jews.

July 26, 1858 Baron de Rothschild becomes the first Jew admitted to the British Parliament.

July 29, 1858 Japanese and US officials reach a treaty agreement at Tokyo. It calls for exchange of diplomats, opening six more Japanese ports to US trade each with a US consul, a fixed tariff, opening of three Japanese ports as US Navy supply depots, and abolition of the opium trade.

After one failure, the USS *Niagara* and the HMS *Agamemnon* reach a point in the middle of the Atlantic and begin laying telegraph cable. The *Niagara* makes for Newfoundland, the *Agamemnon* for Ireland.

August 2, 1858 As a result of the Sepoy uprisings of 1857, Great Britain institutes the Government of India Act. The Mogul Empire and British East India Company are both dissolved and the British government begins direct rule through a viceroy. This is to take effect November 1.

The British Parliament organizes the territory of New Caledonia into the Crown Colony of British Columbia.

August 3, 1858 John Speake, having split off from Richard Burton reaches Isamiro Hill, near present Mwanza (Tanzania), and becomes the first white man to see the great lake he names Lake Victoria. He identifies it as the source of the White Nile.

August 4, 1858 The cable layer USS *Niagara* reaches Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

August 5, 1858 The cable layer HMS *Agamemnon* reaches Valentia Bay, Ireland.

The first Atlantic cable is completed and the first message is sent from Ireland to Newfoundland.

Cyrus Field then telegraphs New York with the message "The cable is laid."

John Knowles Paine (19) reaches London aboard the *Athena* from New York.

August 10, 1858 *Fürst Bariatinsky-Marsch* op.212 by Johann Strauss (32) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

August 12, 1858 *Champagner-Polka* op.211 by Johann Strauss (32) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

August 15, 1858 John Hughes, Bishop of New York, lays the cornerstone for St. Patrick's Cathedral.

August 16, 1858 Queen Victoria and President James Buchanan exchange greetings over the newly completed transatlantic cable.

August 17, 1858 Pursuant to the end of his relationship with the Wesendoncks (see April 7, 1858), Richard Wagner (45) leaves Asyl, the cottage near Zürich provided for him by Otto Wesendonck. He heads for Venice where he will continue the composition of *Tristan und Isolde*.

August 19, 1858 By agreement of Austria, Prussia, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and the Ottoman Empire, Moldavia and Wallachia are united, essentially creating a Romanian state.

August 21, 1858 The first debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas takes place in Illinois.

August 23, 1858 John Knowles Paine (19) reaches Bremerhaven from London.

August 30, 1858 Having fled the Wesendoncks, Richard Wagner (45) takes up residence in the Palazzo Giustiniani in Venice.

August 31, 1858 After five years, Edvard Grieg (15) is taken out of Tank's School in Bergen to pursue music.

September 1, 1858 Cyrus Field is given a parade up Broadway and a banquet at night. In Newfoundland, however, the messages are so scrambled as to be unusable. The cable itself soon fails.

September 5, 1858 *Abschied von St. Petersburg* op.210, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk. Also premiered is *Bonbon-Polka* op.213.

September 16, 1858 Jules Massenet (16) gives his first public piano recital, in Tournai, Belgium.

September 18, 1858 Gioachino Rossini (66) buys land from the city of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne on which he will build his villa. The city approves the sale on condition that they be able to buy it back upon his death.

September 23, 1858 *Gedankenflug* op.215, a waltz by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

September 24, 1858 *Flis*, an opera by Stanislaw Moniuszko (39) to words of Boguslawski, is performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

September 27, 1858 An English portrait artist named Usherwood makes the first photographic image of a comet, on Walton Common.

September 30, 1858 *La Favorite* op.217, a polka-française by Johann Strauss (32), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 1, 1858 The first secondary school in Finland wherein classes are conducted in Finnish opens.

Texas volunteers attack a Comanche camp in Rush Springs, Oklahoma killing 70.

October 6, 1858 Edvard Grieg (15) officially enrolls in Leipzig Conservatory.

October 7, 1858 *Die Einsiedelei* D.337 for male vocal quartet by Franz Schubert (†29) to words of Salis-Seewis is performed for the first time, before the composer's birthplace in Vienna.

King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia is removed from power because of mental incapacitation. His brother Wilhelm is named regent, a post he has been filling unofficially for a year.

October 20, 1858 Modest Musorgsky (19) appears in a one-act play "A Fair Copy" by Viktor Krylov, premiered to celebrate the marriage of Cesar Cui (23) to Malvina Bamberg.

October 21, 1858 *Orphée aux enfers*, an opéra-bouffon by Jacques Offenbach (39) to words of Crémieux and Halévy, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris. The public is tepid, the press is negative. It will eventually succeed.

October 26, 1858 Hamilton Erastus Smith of Philadelphia receives a patent for a washing machine. It features crank-operated, rotary action, with a wooden tub and a moving cylinder in the center.

October 28, 1858 Prime Minister Ferdinand von Zschinsky of Saxony dies and is succeeded by Friedrich Ferdinand, Baron von Beust.

Rowland H. Macy opens a dry goods store at Sixth Avenue and 14th Street in New York.

November 1, 1858 Governor-General Charles John Canning, Viscount Canning of India proclaims Queen Victoria sovereign over all India. All powers and territories held by the British East India Company are transferred to the British crown. Viscount Canning becomes the first British Viceroy of India.

Oliver Wendell Holmes dates the preface to his collection of essays, *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, in Boston.

November 6, 1858 Karl Anton, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen replaces Otto Theodor, Baron von Manteuffel as prime minister of Prussia.

November 8, 1858 An agreement between France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and the Ottoman Empire sets the boundaries of Montenegro.

November 12, 1858 Prince Alois II of Liechtenstein dies and is succeeded by his son Johann II.

November 17, 1858 France annexes Clipperton Island.

November 19, 1858 Created by the British Parliament on August 2, the Crown Colony of British Columbia is proclaimed at Fort Langley.

November 24, 1858 *Tritsch-Tratsch-Polka* op.214 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in "Zum großen Zeisig," Vienna.

November 30, 1858 John Landis Mason receives a patent for his invention known as the Mason jar.

December 7, 1858 France and Spain begin a blockade of Cochin-China following attacks on European missionaries and others.

December 8, 1858 An electric light is first used in a public installation, an arc lamp, in the lighthouse at South Foreland, Kent, England.

December 15, 1858 *Der Barbier von Bagdad*, a comic opera by Peter Cornelius (33) to his own words, is performed for the first time, in the Weimar Hoftheater conducted by Franz Liszt (47). Although the work and performance are excellent, there are noisy demonstrations in the audience which Liszt takes to be against him. In the face of this, he will resign his post of Grand Ducal Director of Music Extraordinary at Weimar.

December 17, 1858 Franz Liszt (47) conducts an all-Beethoven (†31) concert in Weimar, his last performance as Kapellmeister in that city. He receives a standing ovation.

December 18, 1858 The first of the "Samedi soirs" takes place at the Rossini (66) residence in Paris (they will later be held at Villa Rossini). Over the next ten years, Rossini and his wife will entertain the giants of the artistic world. Composers who will attend at least one of these Saturday Nights include Auber, Boito, Gounod, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Rubinstein, Saint-Saëns, Thalberg, Thomas and Verdi. Other notables include Sir Julius Benedict, Delacroix, Ernest and Gustave Doré, Dumas père, Hanslick, Joachim, Tito di Giovanni and Giulio Ricordi and Sarasate.

December 22, 1858 Giacomo Antonio Domenico Michele Secondo Maria Puccini is born at Lucca, the fifth of nine children born to Michele Puccini, an organist and choirmaster at San Martino, and Albina Magi, member of a prominent local family.

December 23, 1858 Manuel Robles Pezuela replaces Félix María Zuloaga Trillo as acting President of Mexico.

December 24, 1858 Aleksandar Karadjordjevic is deposed as Prince of Serbia by the parliament. They declare Milos Obrenovic as prince.

December 25, 1858 *Oratorio de Noël* for chorus, strings, harp and organ by Camille Saint-Saëns (23) to words from the Vulgate Bible is performed for the first time, in the Madeleine, Paris.

January 2, 1859 *Overture on Three Russian Themes* by Mily Balakirev is performed for the first time, at St. Petersburg University on the composer's 22nd birthday.

January 4, 1859 Tokugawa Iemochi becomes Shogun in Japan.

January 14, 1859 Hans von Bülow conducts *Die Ideale* by Franz Liszt (47) at the Berlin Singakademie. At the conclusion, hisses are heard. Bülow leaves, then returns and announces to the audience "I request that the hisses leave the hall, since it is not customary to hiss here." Silence fills the hall. He then continues with the concert.

January 19, 1859 A treaty of alliance is signed in Turin between France and Sardinia as a prelude to attempts to unify Italy.

January 21, 1859 José Mariano de Salas replaces Manuel Robles Pezuela as acting President of Mexico.

January 22, 1859 Moldavia chooses Alexander Cuza as their prince.

Piano Concerto no.1 by Johannes Brahms (25) is performed for the first time, in the Royal Theater, Hanover, the composer at the piano. The public and critical reaction is polite but confused.

January 23, 1859 Félix María Zuloaga Trillo replaces José Mariano de Salas as acting President of Mexico.

January 25, 1859 *Hell und Voll* op.216, a waltz by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 27, 1859 Johannes Brahms (25) plays his first piano concerto for the second time, before a full house in Leipzig. At the conclusion, three people applaud. Many hisses are heard.

January 30, 1859 Clotilde, 15-year-old daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Sardinia, marries the first cousin of Emperor Napoleon III in the Royal Chapel at Turin. The marriage is widely seen as an alliance by France and Sardinia against Austria.

January 31, 1859 *Irrlichter* op.218, a waltz by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 5, 1859 Wallachians choose Alexander Cuza as their prince, thus making him the first Prince of Romania.

February 8, 1859 Count Wielhorsky invites some members of the now defunct Symphonic Society to his St. Petersburg home in an effort to revive the group. It will become the Russian Musical Society. *Promotionen* op.221, a waltz by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 14, 1859 Franz Liszt (47) writes to Grand Duke Carl Alexander of Weimar resigning his post as Kapellmeister.

Oregon becomes the 33rd state of the United States.

February 16, 1859 Following the recommendation of a commission he appointed in 1858, the French Minister of the Interior proclaims that the universal pitch, called "diapason normal", shall be 870 vps at 15° C. (A435). A machine built to produce this pitch is housed in a glass case at the Paris Conservatoire.

February 17, 1859 After several title changes and struggles with censors, *Un ballo in maschera*, a melodramma by Giuseppe Verdi (45) to words of Somma after Scribe, is performed for the first time, at Teatro Apollo, Rome. The public is appreciative, the critics mixed.

February 18, 1859 French forces occupy Saigon.

February 20, 1859 The Accademia Filarmonica Romana elects Giuseppe Verdi (45) an honorary member.

February 22, 1859 *Auroraball-Polka* op.219 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 27, 1859 *Schwungräder* op.223, a waltz by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

March 7, 1859 *Deutsche* op.220, a waltz by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

March 10, 1859 The cornerstone of the Villa Rossini (67) is laid in Paris.

March 11, 1859 At a dinner party before his departure from Rome, Giuseppe Verdi (45) announces his intention to retire.

March 12, 1859 The prelude to *Tristan und Isolde* by Richard Wagner (45) is performed for the first time, in Prague, conducted by Hans von Bülow. This is the version with a concert ending by von Bülow. See January 25, 1860.

March 14, 1859 In a Boston school, Thomas Wall, a Catholic boy, refuses to participate in the daily reading from the Protestant Bible. He is whipped for more than 30 minutes.

March 15, 1859 Over 300 Catholic students in the Boston schools refuse to read the required scripture from the Protestant Bible. They are all immediately suspended and will not be allowed back until they agree to participate in the required readings. In the meantime, they could be arrested for truancy. The incident leads to the establishment of a Catholic school system in Boston.

March 16, 1859 António José de Sousa Manuel e Meneses Severim de Noronha, duque de Terceira, marquês e conde de Vila-Flor replaces Nuno José Severo de Mendonça Rolim de Moura Barreto, marquês de Loulé, conde de Vale de Reis as prime minister of Portugal.

March 19, 1859 *Faust*, an opéra dialogué by Charles Gounod (40) to words of Barbier and Carré after Goethe, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris. Among the onlookers are Hector Berlioz (55), Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (77) and Eugene Delacroix. The critics are undecided, but it does establish his reputation.

March 24, 1859 Six days after finishing Act II of *Tristan und Isolde*, Richard Wagner (45) is obliged to leave Venice through the intercession of the Saxon police. He goes to Lucerne and eventually to Paris.

March 27, 1859 Karl, Baron Schrenk replaces Karl Ludwig Heinrich, Baron Pfordten as government leader of Bavaria.

March 28, 1859 For the first time, selected Russian Jews are allowed to live with their families outside the Pale.

Serenade in D op.11 by Johannes Brahms (25) is performed for the first time, in the version for small orchestra, in the Wörmerscher Saal, Hamburg. See March 3, 1860.

April 3, 1859 Richard Wagner (45) takes up residence in Lucerne.

Franz Schubert's (†30) *Gebet* D.815 for vocal quartet and piano to words of Fouqué is performed for the first time, at the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

April 4, 1859 *Le pardon de Ploërmel*, an opéra comique by Giacomo Meyerbeer (67) to words of Barbier and Carré, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris. Critics are enthusiastic. Daniel D. Emmet, together with Bryant's Minstrels, perform his newly composed song "Dixie" for the first time, at Mechanics Hall, New York City.

A complete Wagner (45) opera is staged in the United States for the first time when *Tannhäuser* is produced in the Stadt Theater, New York.

April 5, 1859 Charles Darwin sends the first three chapters of *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* to his publisher.

April 7, 1859 The United States recognizes the Mexican government of Benito Juárez.

April 9, 1859 *Huldigungsmarsch* by Franz Liszt (47) is performed for the first time, in Weimar conducted by the composer.

Samuel Clemens is licensed as a pilot of Mississippi Steamboats in the District of St. Louis, after completing a two-year apprenticeship.

April 10, 1859 Emperor Franz Joseph II inducts Franz Liszt (47) into the Order of the Iron Crown, third class. This gives him the right to petition the emperor for a knighthood. As soon as the news reaches Liszt in Weimar later this month, he will.

April 19, 1859 Katerina Smetana, wife of the composer Bedrich Smetana (35), dies in Dresen, on their way to Prague.

April 20, 1859 Volume I of *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens is published.

April 23, 1859 Austria demands that Sardinia disarm within three days.

April 25, 1859 The official groundbreaking for the Suez Canal takes place in Port Said. The work is directed by the French diplomat Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de Lesseps.

April 26, 1859 Count Cavour replies to the Austrian ultimatum by rejecting it. French Emperor Napoleon III sends troops to Sardinia to aid his ally in the face of the Austrian ultimatum.

April 27, 1859 Revolution against Austrian rule begins in Tuscany. A provisional government is set up under Ubaldino Peruzzi. Grand Duke Leopoldo II goes into exile.

April 28, 1859 Revolution against Austrian rule begins in Modena.

April 29, 1859 Austrian forces cross the River Ticino and invade Sardinian territory.

May 1, 1859 Revolution against Austrian rule begins in Parma.

Nachtigall-Polka op.222 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino, Vienna.

May 3, 1859 In response to the Austrian attack on its ally Sardinia, France declares war on Austria.

May 10, 1859 Sardinia takes over the administration of Tuscany.

May 13, 1859 An official charter for the Russian Musical Society is granted for "the development of musical education and musical taste in Russia and the encouragement of native talents." (Taylor, 83)

May 17, 1859 The first Australian rules for football are drawn up at the Melbourne Football Club.

May 20, 1859 French and Sardinian forces defeat Austrians at Montebello.

May 21, 1859 At his villa, Sant'Agata, Giuseppe Verdi (45) can hear the sound of the Austrian assault on Piacenza, some 30 km away.

May 22, 1859 King Ferdinando II of Naples dies in Caserta and is succeeded by his son, Francesco II. Franz Liszt (47) travels to Leipzig for the Tonkünstler-Versammlung. While there, he will meet a young student named Arthur Sullivan (17). They will play a game of whist with two other students.

May 25, 1859 Italian forces under Garibaldi defeat the Austrians at Varese, 50 km northwest of Milan.

May 27, 1859 Italian forces under Garibaldi defeat the Austrians at Como, 20 km east of Varese.

May 30, 1859 French and Sardinian forces defeat the Austrians at Palestro.

June 1, 1859 On about this date, gold miners Peter O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin discover the Comstock Lode on Mt. Davidson, near Virginia City, Utah Territory. It is the first important source of silver in the United States and will lead to statehood for Nevada.

June 4, 1859 A joint Franco-Sardinian force defeats the Austrians at Magenta, opening the road to Milan. The victory so cheers the French that Parisian dressmakers apply the name of the battle to a new shade of red.

June 5, 1859 *Orphée aux enfers* by Jacques Offenbach (39) ends its first run of 228 performances at the Bouffes-Parisiens. It could continue but Offenbach decides to give it a rest, mostly due to the exhaustion of the performers.

June 6, 1859 Queen Victoria signs Letters Patent creating a mechanism for the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

June 7, 1859 *Italie*, a cantata by Fromental Halévy (60) to words of Saint-Georges, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. It is part of three days of festivities celebrating the French victory in Italy.

June 8, 1859 Emperor Napoleon III and King Vittorio Emanuele enter Milan amidst great cheering and excitement, while French and Sardinian forces capture Parma from the Austrians.

June 9, 1859 A provisional Sardinian government for Lombardy is constituted.

June 10, 1859 Pyotr Illyich Tchaikovsky (19) graduates from the School of Jurisprudence, St. Petersburg.

June 11, 1859 French and Sardinian troops begin entering Piacenza to general rejoicing. Among the soldiers is Giuseppe Montanelli who was one of the authors of the libretto to Giuseppe Verdi's (45) *Simon Boccanegra*.

Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Count Metternich-Winneburg Portella dies in Vienna.

June 12, 1859 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (30) gives the first of twelve concerts in Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe.

June 13, 1859 The Duchy of Guastalla, the Duchy of Massa and the Principality of Carrara are annexed by Modena.

June 15, 1859 Pyotr Illyich Tchaikovsky (19) is appointed to a position in the Russian Ministry of Justice, St. Petersburg.

June 17, 1859 Parma and Piacenza come under the administration of the Kingdom of Sardinia. *God, Our Father* (The Lord's Prayer) for chorus, orchestra and organ by Stanislaw Moniuszko (40) is performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

June 18, 1859 Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston replaces Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

June 20, 1859 Writing from Sant'Agata, Giuseppe Verdi (45) begins a subscription list to aid the families who have given men for the Italian cause.

June 22, 1859 *Le mari à la porte*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (40) to words of Delacour, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

June 24, 1859 In the largest battle in Europe since the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, French and Sardinian forces fight the Austrians to an inconclusive result at Solferino, 30 km west of Verona. Many of the 40,000 casualties die due to poor medical treatment. The battle is witnessed by Swiss businessman Henri Dunant who is spurred to action by the horrific scene. He will found the International Committee of the Red Cross.

June 25, 1859 In an attempt to enforce the Treaty of Tientsin, British and French forces attack the Taku forts once again but this time are repulsed by the Chinese who sink four Royal Navy warships, killing or wounding over 400. A land assault fails miserably. Fighting alongside the Europeans are about 200 Americans, supposedly “neutral” in the current conflict.

June 30, 1859 Antonin Dvorák (17) graduates from the Prague Organ School.

Charles Blondin (Jean François Gravelet) walks across a tightrope stretched over Niagara Falls in view of about 25,000 people.

July 2, 1859 Prussia mobilizes against France.

July 5, 1859 Capt. N.C. Brooks, aboard the Hawaiian bark *Gambia*, discovers the Midway Islands in the name of the United States.

July 6, 1859 *Les vivandières de la grande armée*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (40) to words of Jaime and de Forges, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

July 8, 1859 King Oscar I of Sweden dies in Stockholm and is succeeded by Carl XV.

July 10, 1859 A large religious festival takes place in Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe. At a mass during which 200 girls are given first communion, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (30) performs a long improvisation on the organ. Four bishops, from Trinidad, Martinique, Dominica and Guadeloupe, hold an outdoor procession complete with the military and ringing church bells. At night, the French governor hosts a ball during which Gottschalk performs. Following this, he gives a benefit concert before the four bishops and 150 clergymen and students. It is possible that Gottschalk premieres part of his *La Nuit des tropiques*, in piano score.

July 11, 1859 The Emperors of France and Austria meet at Villafranca di Verona and conclude an armistice behind the backs of the Sardinians. Austria cedes Parma and Lombardy to France, to be transferred to Sardinia. Tuscany and Modena are restored to Austria. Venice remains in Austrian hands.

July 13, 1859 Count Cavour resigns as prime minister of Sardinia.

July 15, 1859 Following the less than satisfactory result of the Italian campaign, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria issues a manifesto from Laxenburg Castle. He promises to seek “Austria’s domestic welfare and external power through the effective development of her rich spiritual and material resources, as well as through timely improvements in legislation and administration...”

July 17, 1859 Delegates from Prussia and Thuringia, desirous of German unification along liberal lines, meet in Eisenach.

July 18, 1859 Giacomo Meyerbeer is elected an honorary member of the Musical Society of London.

July 19, 1859 Moderates from northern German states meet in Hanover to discuss German unification under Prussian leadership. This group, and the one formed two days ago, will merge in September to form the Nationalverein.

July 21, 1859 Exiled Grand Duke of Tuscany Leopoldo II hands over his title to Ferdinando IV.

Polka Maurka champêtre op.239 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

July 23, 1859 *Niko-Polka* op.228 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk. Also premiered is Strauss’ *Jäger-Polka* op.229.

July 26, 1859 Jules Massenet (17) competes for and wins the First Prize in piano at the Paris Conservatoire against 12 other male contestants.

July 27, 1859 United States Commissioner John E. Ward arrives in Peking on foot. He bears a ratified treaty to exchange and a letter from President James Buchanan. Thousands turn out to see the

“vanquished” enemy. However, the Emperor insists that the commissioner kowtow to him, which Ward refuses. The two never meet and Ward is sent away.

August 4, 1859 Jules Massenet (17) receives the prize he won on July 26.

August 6, 1859 Richard Wagner (46) completes the full score to *Tristan und Isolde* in Lucerne. Hector Berlioz (55) reads the poem to his unperformed opera *Les Troyens* to an invited audience of 20-25 people in a private house in Baden. In the evening, music from the opera is heard publicly for the first time when two duets are performed with piano accompaniment in the Salle Beethoven. On hearing the music, the composer weeps.

August 12, 1859 Anton Bruckner (34) passes a course in elementary counterpoint with his Vienna instructor Simon Sechter. The instruction was carried on largely by correspondence.

August 13, 1859 *Dinorah-Quadrille* op.224 by Johann Strauss (33) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk. Also premiered is Strauss’ *Der kobold* op.226, a polka mazur.

August 15, 1859 Ratifications of the China-United States treaty are exchanged at Pei-t’ang.

August 16, 1859 The Hanover Minister for Internal Affairs places Heinrich August Marschner on the list of retired civil servants. It is Marschner’s 64th birthday.

Exiled Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinando IV is formally removed from power.

August 18, 1859 Parma, Piacenza and Modena are unified.

August 21, 1859 Johann Bernhard, Count Rechberg und Rothenlöwe replaces Karl Ferdinand, Count Buol-Schauenstein as prime minister of Austria.

August 27, 1859 Edwin L. Drake of Castleton, Vermont strikes oil at a depth of 21 meters near Titusville, Pennsylvania, 130 km north of Pittsburgh. This will become the first financially productive oil well and begins the commercial exploitation of petroleum.

August 28, 1859 Sultan Abd ar-Rahman of Morocco dies and is succeeded by his son Mohammad II.

August 29, 1859 In a private ceremony in the village of Collonges-sous-Salève in Savoy, near Piedmont’s border with Switzerland, Giuseppe Verdi (45) marries his long-time mistress, Giuseppina Strepponi, an opera singer. The only witnesses are the church bellringer and the cabbie who drove the couple there from Geneva.

Excerpts from *Les Troyens* are repeated at the Salon de Conversation, Baden conducted by Hector Berlioz (55) and enjoy great success. See August 6, 1859.

September 1, 1859 Emperor Franz Joseph II approves a plan for a new Ringstraße around the inner city of Vienna.

September 4, 1859 Giuseppe Verdi (45) is elected by the town of Busetto to the Assembly in Parma.

September 6, 1859 Shamil, once leader of the Chechens and the tribes of Daghistan, surrenders with 400 followers to the Russians on Mt. Gunib, 325 km northwest of Baku.

September 11, 1859 Richard Wagner (46) reaches Paris from Lucerne.

September 12, 1859 The Parma Assembly, including Giuseppe Verdi (45), votes unanimously in favor of their annexation by Sardinia.

September 15, 1859 A delegation from Parma, including Giuseppe Verdi (45), presents a petition to King Vittorio Emanuele in Turin requesting that Sardinia annex Parma.

The Nationalverein, dedicated to German unification, is officially constituted in Frankfurt-am-Main. *A Te Deum* for chorus, organ, brass and percussion ad. lib. by Franz Liszt (47) is performed for the first time, for the wedding of Marie Sayn-Wittgenstein to Prince Constantine von Hohenlohe in Weimar.

September 17, 1859 Giuseppe Verdi (45) is voted an honorary citizen by the city of Turin. Later in the day, the composer meets Count Camillo Benso di Cavour whom Verdi will later call “the supreme citizen, he whom every Italian will have to call father of our country.” Verdi finds that the admiration is mutual.

September 19, 1859 Psalm 13 op.27 for female chorus, organ and strings ad lib. by Johannes Brahms (26) is performed for the first time, in St. Peter's Church, Hamburg, directed by the composer. Also premiered under Brahms' direction are two sacred works for chorus acappella *O bone Jesu* op.37/1 and *Adoramus te, Christe* op.37/2, and the *Ave Maria* for female chorus and organ. See December 2, 1859.

September 18, 1859 British explorer David Livingstone becomes the first European to see Lake Nyasa.

September 20, 1859 The electric stove is patented by George B. Simpson of Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1859 After the death of his wife, Bedrich Smetana (35) arrive back in Göteborg from Prague.

September 29, 1859 *Gruß an Wien* op.225, a polka française by Johann Strauss (33), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 2, 1859 Franz Liszt's (47) *Die Seligkeiten* for baritone, chorus and organ is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

October 8, 1859 Kibrisli Mehmed Pasha replaces Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

October 16, 1859 Depressed over his advancing age, Louis Spohr (75) takes to his bed in Kassel. He will not rise from it again.

John Brown and 21 other opponents of slavery seize the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (West Virginia), 80 km northwest of Washington.

October 18, 1859 United States Marines under Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee subdue John Brown's band at Harper's Ferry, killing eleven.

October 22, 1859 Ludwig (Louis) Spohr dies after a short illness, in Kassel, aged 75 years, six months and 17 days.

After Moroccans attack unfinished fortifications at Ceuta in August, Spain declares war on Morocco. The breakaway city of Buenos Aires is defeated by Argentinian troops and forced to rejoin the country.

October 23, 1859 Richard Wagner (46) runs into Hector Berlioz (55) on a Paris street. Wagner finds him "in a pitiable state of health" having just had electrical treatments for his nervous condition. The two men resume their personal, if not professional, friendship.

October 25, 1859 An elaborate funeral in memory of Louis Spohr takes place in Kassel, at public expense.

October 27, 1859 German physicist Gustav Robert Kirchhoff announces the invention of the spectroscope. This allows the chemical composition of a substance to be known through its emission and absorption of light.

October 30, 1859 Franz Liszt (48) is admitted to the Austrian nobility as Franz, Ritter von Liszt. On the same day, his setting of the 137th Psalm for alto, violin and keyboard is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

November 8, 1859 Alyeksandr Borodin (25) leaves St. Petersburg to travel abroad as a delegate of the Academy of Physicians and to gain experience for the position of Adjunct-Professor of Chemistry, recently offered to him.

November 9, 1859 *Vor hundert Jahren*, a melodrama for speaker and orchestra by Franz Liszt (48) to words of Halm, is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

November 10, 1859 Meeting in Zürich, France, Austria and Sardinia sign three bilateral treaties ending hostilities and formalizing the agreement at Villafranca. Lombardy passes to Sardinia.

Wohl bist du uns geboren, gestorben bist du nicht for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Giacomo Meyerbeer (68) to words of Pfau is performed for the first time, in Paris to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller. Also premiered is a *Festmarsch* by Meyerbeer for the

occasion. The march is better received than the cantata. 4,000 people attend the festival in the Cirque des Champs-Élysées.

November 12, 1859 At the Cirque Napoléon in Paris, Jules Léotard performs the first flying trapeze act.

November 13, 1859 Alyeksandr Borodin (26) crosses the frontier at Taurogen and leaves Russia for the first time.

November 17, 1859 Alyeksandr Borodin (26) arrives in Heidelberg where he is “directed to work in the laboratory of the German chemist Bunsen.” He finds the arrangements unsuitable and decides to work elsewhere.

Minna Wagner joins her husband Richard (46) in Paris.

November 19, 1859 *Geneviève de Brabant*, an opéra-bouffon by Jacques Offenbach (40) to words of Jaime and Tréfeu, is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

November 20, 1859 *Reiseabenteuer* op.227, a waltz by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

November 22, 1859 Cecil James Sharp is born in London.

November 24, 1859 John Murray publishes the first 500 copies of *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* by Charles Darwin, in London.

La Gloire, the first ironclad battleship, is launched for the French navy in Toulon. It was designed by Stanislas Dupuy de Lôme.

November 26, 1859 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (30) arrives back in Havana aboard the English steamer *Trent* after a concert tour of several Caribbean islands.

November 27, 1859 The overture *King Lear* by Mily Balakirev (22) is performed for the first time, at St. Petersburg University.

November 28, 1859 Prime Minister Leopoldo O'Donnell lands at Ceuta to reinforce the Spanish garrison against Moroccans.

November 30, 1859 Lombardy is officially annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

December 2, 1859 Carl Edvard Rotwitt replaces Carl Christian Hall as prime minister of Denmark. *Begräbnisgesang* op.13 for chorus, winds and timpani to words of Weisse and a setting of *Ave Maria* op.12 for female chorus and orchestra by Johannes Brahms (26) are performed for the first time, in the Wörmerscher Saal, Hamburg, conducted by the composer.

John Brown and five others are hanged at Charleston, Virginia (Charles Town, West Virginia) for their part in the raid on Harper's Ferry on October 16-18.

December 3, 1859 Tuscany, Parma, Piacenza, Modena and Reggio form The United Provinces of Central Italy.

December 5, 1859 In spite of the ban of March 19, 1854, the Russian Musical Society gives its first concert, in St. Petersburg. They avoid the ban largely through friends in high places. Most of the music is conducted by Anton Rubinstein (30), who plays the solo part in his own Piano Concerto no.3.

December 10, 1859 The first governor of Queensland, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, arrives in Brisbane and proclaims the new colony separate from New South Wales.

December 12, 1859 Alyeksandr Borodin (26) arrives in Paris for a two week stay.

The Victoria Bridge opens over the St. Lawrence River. This is the last rail link between Montreal and the sea at Portland, Maine.

December 13, 1859 Daniel Liszt (20), third and youngest child of Franz Liszt (48), dies of consumption in the presence of his father and sister Cosima at the von Bülow home in Berlin.

December 18, 1859 Sonata for piano duet D.812 by Franz Schubert (†31) is performed for the first time, by the Musikverein, Vienna.

December 19, 1859 One of Cavaillé-Coll's finest instruments is inaugurated at Ste. Clotilde by the basilica's organist, César Franck (37).

December 22, 1859 Pyotr Illyich Tchaikovsky (19) is made junior assistant to the head of his administrative department in the Russian Ministry of Justice, St. Petersburg.

Murmures éoliens op.46 for piano by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (30) is performed for the first time, in Havana, by the composer.

December 24, 1859 The first ironclad warship is launched at Toulon.

Mütercim Mehmed Rüstü Pasha replaces Kibrisli Mehmed Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

December 25, 1859 Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Parma and Romagna become part of the Emilian Provinces of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

December 26, 1859 A *Scherzo in F* op.1 for orchestra by Cesar Cui (24) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

January 1, 1860 Paris is organized into 20 arrondissements.

Five months after the death of Carl Gotthelf Siegmund Böhme, the Leipzig music publishing house of C.F. Peters is sold to the Berlin music and book seller Julius Friedländer.

January 11, 1860 *Kammerball-Polka* op.230 by Johann Strauss (34) is performed for the first time, in the Hofburg, Vienna.

January 13, 1860 Breitkopf and Härtel complete the publishing of Richard Wagner's (46) *Tristan und Isolde*.

January 14, 1860 The following Imperial decree is published in the *Bulletin des Lois*: "M. Offenbach, Jacques, composer of music, director of the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens, born on 20 June 1819, in Cologne (Prussia), living in Paris, is admitted to enjoyment of the rights of a French citizen in conformity with Article 2 of the Law of 3 December 1849."

January 15, 1860 Through the efforts of Hector Berlioz (56) the *Journal des débats* publishes an announcement of Richard Wagner's (46) upcoming Paris concert.

January 16, 1860 Count Cavour is recalled to office as Prime Minister of Sardinia.

January 17, 1860 Jules Massenet (17) enters the harmony class of Napoléon-Henri Reber at the Paris Conservatoire.

January 21, 1860 A package arrives at the Paris home of Hector Berlioz (56) with a note. "Dear Berlioz, I am delighted to be able to offer you the first copy of my *Tristan*. Accept it and keep it out of friendship for me. Richard Wagner (46)." The score is inscribed, "To the dear and great author of *Romeo and Juliet*, from the grateful author of *Tristan und Isolde*."

January 23, 1860 Modest Musorgsky's (20) *Scherzo in Bb* for orchestra is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg conducted by Anton Rubinstein (30). It is the first performance of a Musorgsky orchestral work.

January 24, 1860 *Lebenswecker* op.232, a waltz by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

January 25, 1860 Richard Wagner (46) conducts the first of three concerts of his music in Paris. Attending today at the Théâtre-Italien are Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (77), Giacomo Meyerbeer (68), Hector Berlioz (56), Valentin Alkan (46) and Charles Gounod (41). The audience is enthusiastic but the press is merciless. Heard tonight for the first time is the Prelude to *Tristan und Isolde* with the concert ending composed by Wagner. Alkan leaves at intermission, later saying "Wagner is not music; it's a sickness." See March 12, 1859.

January 31, 1860 *Sentenzen* op.233, a waltz by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 4, 1860 *Le roman d'Elvire*, an opéra comique by Ambroise Thomas (48) to words of Dumas (père) and de Leuven, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

February 7, 1860 *Hrabina*, an opera by Stanislaw Moniuszko (40) to words of Wolski after Dierzowski, is performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

February 8, 1860 Prime Minister Carl Edvard Rotwitt of Denmark dies.

February 9, 1860 Hector Berlioz (56) publishes a criticism of Richard Wagner's (46) music in the *Journal des débats* beginning a second Querelle des Bouffons. "If this is the religion, and a new one at that, then I am far from confessing it. I never have, am not about to, and never will. I raise my hand and swear: *non credo!*"

February 10, 1860 Johannes Brahms' (26) *Serenade no.2* for orchestra is performed for the first time, in the Wörmerscher Saal, Hamburg. The composer conducts from manuscript.

Le carnaval des revues by Jacques Offenbach (40) to words of Grangé, Gille and Halévy is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

February 14, 1860 *Accelerationen* op.234, a waltz by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

February 15, 1860 The *Journal des débats* publishes Richard Wagner's (46) soft-spoken reply to Berlioz' (56) article of February 9, all 1,400 words of it.

February 17, 1860 *Escenas campestres*, a one-act opera by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (30) to anonymous words, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro di Tacón, Havana. Also premiered are two orchestral works by Gottschalk: *Marcha Triunfal y Final de Opera* and *La nuit des tropiques*. See July 10, 1859.

February 18, 1860 *Philémon et Baucis*, an opéra by Charles Gounod (41) to words of Barbier and Carré after de la Fontaine, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris.

February 20, 1860 *Immer heiterer* op.235, a waltz im Ländlerstyle by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Sperl Ballroom, Vienna.

February 22, 1860 Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (19) is promoted to senior assistant to the head of his administrative department in the Russian Ministry of Justice.

February 23, 1860 Floris Adriaan, Baron van Hall and Schelte, Baron Heemstra replace Jan Jacob Rochussen and Peter Philip van Bosse as chief ministers of the Netherlands.

February 24, 1860 Carl Christian Hall replaces Carl Edvard Rotwitt as prime minister of Denmark.

February 26, 1860 *Taubenpost* op.237, a polka française by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

March 3, 1860 *Serenade no.1*, in the setting for full orchestra by Johannes Brahms (26) is performed for the first time, in the Concert Hall of the Royal Theater, Hanover. Reviews are mixed. See March 28, 1859.

March 5, 1860 Emperor Franz Joseph issues the March Patent, centralizing authority in Vienna and ignoring Hungarian demands for more autonomy.

March 7, 1860 The Catholic consistories of Russia and the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg grant an annulment to Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein from her husband Nicholas. This should allow her to marry Franz Liszt (48) but the decree is suspended by the Bishop of Fulda. Weimar lies in his jurisdiction.

March 11, 1860 Emperor Napoleon III orders the production of *Tannhäuser* at the Paris Opéra. With such backing, the Saxon ambassador in Paris, Baron von Seebach, will gain an amnesty for the composer, Richard Wagner (46), an exile for eleven years.

March 12, 1860 Over the last two days, plebiscites in Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Romagna favor union with Sardinia.

March 13, 1860 Hugo Filipp Jakob Wolf is born in Windischgraz, Styria (Slovenj Gradec, Slovenia), 70 km southwest of Graz, fourth of eight children born to Philipp Wolf, leather merchant and amateur musician, and Katharina Nussbaumer, daughter of a forge owner.

March 18, 1860 The Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio and Ferrara along with Tuscany and Romagna are absorbed into the Kingdom of Sardinia.

March 21, 1860 Joseph Joachim writes to Robert Franz (44) asking him to join in a protest against the "New German School", particularly Richard Wagner (46) and Franz Liszt (48). Franz will decline. *Ballades* op.10/2-3 for piano by Johannes Brahms (26) are performed for the first time, in Vienna by Clara Schumann (40).

March 23, 1860 Camillo, Count Benso di Cavour once again becomes prime minister of Sardinia.

March 24, 1860 In return for support against Austria, Sardinia cedes Nice and Savoy to France in the Treaty of Turin.

March 25, 1860 The board of directors of the Russian Musical Society resolves to found a conservatory.

Symphony no.2 by Camille Saint-Saëns (24) is performed for the first time, at Salle Pleyel in Paris.

March 27, 1860 *Daphnis et Chloé*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach (40) to words of Clairville (pseudonym of Nicolaie) and Cordier (pseudonym of de Vaulabelle), is performed for the first time, at the Bouffes-Parisiens, Paris.

April 1, 1860 General Ortega makes a Carlist pronunciamento at San Carlos de la Rápita, 160 km southwest of Barcelona, precipitating a conservative revolt in Spain. It will fail.

April 2, 1860 The first Italian parliament meets in Turin.

Anton von Stabel replaces Franz, Baron Stengel as prime minister of Baden.

April 3, 1860 Anton Bruckner (35) passes a course in advanced counterpoint with his Vienna instructor Simon Sechter, largely through correspondence.

Pretoria is made the capital of the Transvaal.

Riders inaugurate the Pony Express starting simultaneously from Sacramento, California and St. Joseph, Missouri.

April 4, 1860 A small uprising in Sicily is immediately put down by royal troops.

April 8, 1860 British in Hong Kong lease five square kilometers of the Kowloon Peninsula in perpetuity for £160 per year.

April 9, 1860 Concerto for violin and orchestra no.2 op.58 by Camille Saint-Saëns (24) is performed for the first time, in Salle Erard, Paris.

April 18, 1860 *Orpheus-Quadrille* op.236 by Johann Strauss (34) is performed for the first time, in "Zum großen Zeisig," Vienna.

April 22, 1860 Over the last week, plebiscites in Nice and Savoy favor union with France.

April 23, 1860 On his cross-continent trek, explorer John McDouall Stuart becomes the first European to stand at the center of Australia.

April 24, 1860 Bedrich Smetana's (36) symphonic poem *Richard III* is performed for the first time, in Göteborg in an arrangement for four pianos. See January 5, 1862.

April 26, 1860 Peace is concluded between Spain and Morocco.

April 27, 1860 Emperor Napoleon III attends a performance of *Orphée aux enfers* and presents the composer, Jacques Offenbach (40) with gifts.

May 1, 1860 Joaquim António de Aguiar replaces António José de Sousa Manuel e Meneses Severim de Noronha, duque de Terceira, marquês e conde de Vila-Flor as prime minister of Portugal.

May 4, 1860 A statement appears in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* mocking the letter from Brahms (26) and Joachim which will appear two days from today. It is written by Carl Friedrich Weitzmann.

May 6, 1860 About a thousand poorly armed men under Garibaldi board two steamers in Genoa and sail for Sicily.

A declaration appears in the *Berliner Musik-Zeitung Echo* signed by Johannes Brahms (26), Joseph Joachim, Julius Otto Grimm and Bernhard Scholz attacking Wagner's (46) ideals and the Music of the Future. It says in part, "The undersigned...declare...that they can only lament and condemn the

productions of the leaders and pupils of the so-called New German School...which necessitate the constant setting up of new and exorbitant theories which are contrary to the very nature of music." Unfortunately for the signers, this declaration has already been leaked and parodied in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*.

Die Pariserin op.238, a polka française by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in Ungers Casino.

May 7, 1860 *Rita, ou Le mari battu*, an opéra comique by Gaetano Donizetti (†12) to words of Vaëz, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

May 10, 1860 The discovery of cesium by Germans Robert Bunsen and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff is announced.

May 11, 1860 Garibaldi's makeshift army lands at Marsala at the westernmost point on Sicily.

May 12, 1860 United States troops clash with Paiutes at Pyramid Lake, Nevada. 42 soldiers are killed, 30 are missing.

May 15, 1860 Garibaldi's army defeats Neapolitan royalist forces at Calatafimi, which allows them to advance on Palermo, 50 km to the northeast.

May 17, 1860 Princess Caroline Sayn-Wittgenstein and Ladislaw Okraszewski, one of her tenants from Ukraine who negotiated her annulment, depart Weimar for Rome in order to press her case that the suspension of the annulment be lifted.

77 Japanese diplomatic and trade officials arrive in San Francisco. After meetings and celebrations with California leaders, they board ship for Washington.

May 24, 1860 The city of Soochow falls to the Taiping.

Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein arrives in Rome from Weimar to have the suspension of the annulment of her marriage by the Bishop of Fulda overturned.

May 25, 1860 Arthur Sullivan's (18) *Rosenfest Overture* is performed for the first time, in the Leipzig Gewandhaus, conducted by the composer. This is part of the year-end examination at Leipzig Conservatory.

May 27, 1860 Garibaldi's army enters Palermo.

Kibrisli Mehmed Pasha replaces Mütercim Mehmed Rüstü Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

May 29, 1860 Isaac Manuel Francisco Albéniz y Pascual is born in Camprodón, Lérida, 100 km north of Barcelona and 10 km south of the French border, fourth of four children born to Angel Lucio Albéniz y Gauna, a customs official and published poet, and Dolors Pascual i Bardera, daughter of a soldier.

June 2, 1860 In a punitive expedition against Paiutes, 57 people are killed in a clash at Pinnacle Mount, Nevada.

June 6, 1860 Argentina and Buenos Aires are formally reunited.

June 9, 1860 Concerto for cello and orchestra op.129 by Robert Schumann (†3) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig one day after what would have been the composer's 50th birthday.

June 18, 1860 A setting of the 23rd Psalm by Franz Liszt (48) is performed for the first time.

June 25, 1860 Gustave Charpentier is born in Dieuze, Moselle, 80 km west of Strasbourg, the son of a baker.

June 27, 1860 British forces attack Maori at Puketakauere and are soundly defeated.

June 28, 1860 A famous debate takes place at Oxford between Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, on the merits of *Origin of Species*.

July 2, 1860 Russian troops found Vladivostok as a military outpost.

July 4, 1860 Nuno José Severo de Mendonça Rolim de Moura Barreto, duque de Loulé, conde de Vale de Reis replaces Joaquim António de Aguiar as prime minister of Portugal.

July 7, 1860 Gustav Mahler is born in Kalischt, near Iglau, (Kaliste, near Jihlava, Czech Republic), 110 km southeast of Prague in the Royal Province of Bohemia, district of Humpoletz (Humpolec), second of 14 children born to Bernhard Mahler, distiller and owner of several taverns, and Marie Hermann, daughter of a soapmaker.

July 9, 1860 The Nightingale School of Nursing opens at St. Thomas Hospital in London by Florence Nightingale.

July 10, 1860 Bedrich Smetana (36) marries his second wife, Bettina Ferdinandova, the sister of his brother's wife, in Obríství, just north of Prague.

July 15, 1860 Baron von Seebach, Saxon ambassador to France, receives word that Richard Wagner (47) is given free access to Germany, except Saxony.

July 17, 1860 Monaco is made a protectorate of France.

July 20, 1860 Garibaldi's forces defeat the Neapolitans at Milazzo, 25 km west of Messina.

August 1, 1860 A combined British-French expeditionary force lands at Pei Tang, China and takes the fort there, abandoned by the Chinese. They soon engage in rape and looting.

August 2, 1860 A French expeditionary force, accompanied by British and Russian warships, disembarks in Beirut in response to the massacre of 40,000 Christians in the area by Muslims.

August 3, 1860 A trading agreement is signed between Portugal and Japan.

La colombe, an opéra comique by Charles Gounod (42) to words of Barbier and Carré after La Fontaine, is performed for the first time, in the Stadttheater, Baden-Baden.

August 8, 1860 200 members of Garibaldi's forces cross from Faro on Sicily to Altifiumara on the Italian mainland, on the night of August 8-9.

August 9, 1860 Stephen Foster (34) sells all rights to songs published under his previous contract to his publisher, Firth, Pond & Co for \$1,600. After paying off his advances, he has \$203.36 left.

August 12, 1860 British and French troops defeat Chinese north of Tangku behind the town.

Richard Wagner (47) crosses into Germany for the first time in eleven years, on his way from Paris to Baden-Baden.

August 13, 1860 Danilo II Petrovic Njegos, Prince of Montenegro, is murdered. He is succeeded by his nephew Nicholas I Petrovic Njegos.

José Ignacio Pavón replaces Félix María Zuloaga Trillo as acting President of Mexico.

August 14, 1860 British and French forces take the town of Tangku, near the mouth of the Peh-Ho River.

Louis Pasteur and Emile Duclaux perform an experiment which disproves the theory of spontaneous generation.

August 15, 1860 Miguel Gregorio de la Luz Atenógenes Miramón y Tarelo replaces José Ignacio Pavón as President of Mexico.

August 16, 1860 France occupies Lebanon.

August 18, 1860 Garibaldi and 3,400 of his troops cross from Giardini in Sicily to Melito on the Italian mainland, through the night of August 18-19.

August 20, 1860 British and French land and naval forces push back the Taiping rebels at Shanghai. 1,500 of Garibaldi's men cross in rowboats from Faro in Sicily to Favazzina on the Italian mainland, through the night of August 20-21.

August 21, 1860 British and French forces capture the Taku forts on the mouth of the Pei ho River, China.

August 25, 1860 French and British forces capture Tientsin.

September 3, 1860 Alyeksandr Borodin (26) arrives in Karlsruhe for a four-day stay attending an international meeting of chemists.

September 6, 1860 5,000 Bavarians, constituting the Royal Neapolitan Army, flee from Naples before an Italian army led by Garibaldi about one-tenth their size.

Friedrich Wilhelm replaces Georg Wilhelm as Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

September 7, 1860 Only a few hours after King Francesco II flees to Gaeta, Garibaldi's troops enter Naples and secure the city.

September 8, 1860 Popular uprisings begin in the Papal States.

Il quattro giugno, a cantata by Arrigo Boito (18) and Franco Faccio to words of Boito, is performed for the first time, at Milan Conservatory. It celebrates the Battle of Magenta, at which a friend and classmate of the composer was killed.

September 9, 1860 Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein sees Pope Pius IX about her annulment. He agrees to investigate the case.

September 11, 1860 Forces of King Vittorio Emanuele enter the Papal States in support of insurrections.

September 12, 1860 After attempting to take over a second Central American country, North American adventurer William Walker is shot by a firing squad in Honduras.

September 14, 1860 Separated from his mistress, Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein, distressed by the death of his son, troubled by the letter from Brahms (27), Joachim, Grimm and Scholz printed in the *Berlin Echo* protesting the new German School, Franz Liszt (48) pens his first will.

September 17, 1860 Groups of British and French negotiators are taken captive by the Chinese at T'ungchow. Some are taken to Peking for torture and public humiliation.

September 18, 1860 British and French forces capture Chang-chia-wan and plunder the city. Sardinian forces defeat papal troops at Castelfidaro, essentially ending the army of the Pope.

September 21, 1860 British and French troops defeat the Chinese at Palikao.

Arthur Schopenhauer dies in Frankfurt-am-Main at the age of 72.

September 22, 1860 The Holy Congregation of Cardinals is convened in Rome to discuss the marriage annulment of Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein. They rule in her favor.

September 24, 1860 Pope Pius IX grants the annulment of Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein from her husband Nicholas. She is finally free to marry Franz Liszt (48).

September 26, 1860 A combined British-French expeditionary force arrives at Peking.

Mihailo Obrenovic III replaces Milos Obrenovic I as Prince of Serbia.

September 29, 1860 Ancona, in the Papal States, surrenders to Sardinian troops.

October 1, 1860 Bedrich Smetana (36) reopens his music institute in Göteborg.

Garibaldi's forces defeat the royal army of Naples at the Volturmo.

October 2, 1860 *Maskenzug-Polka* op.240 by Johann Strauss (34) is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 4, 1860 The French Ivory Coast-Gabon Colony is created.

Schwärmerien op.253, a concert waltz by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in the Dianabad-saal, Vienna.

October 6, 1860 British and French troops complete the conquest of Peking. They ransack and plunder the Summer Palace.

October 8, 1860 Allied prisoners taken by the Chinese on September 17 are freed.

October 13, 1860 What are believed to be the first extant aerial photographs are taken by James Wallace Black from a balloon operated by Samuel Archer King 350 meters over Boston Common.

October 14, 1860 After burning down in January, 1859, the permanent home of the Russian Opera reopens in St. Petersburg and is named the Mariinsky Theater.

Fantasieblümchen op.241, a polka mazur by Johann Strauss (34), is performed for the first time, in Pavlovsk.

October 16, 1860 Count N.P. Ignatyev, a Russian diplomat, persuades the government of Peking to surrender to a combined British and French force besieging it.

October 18, 1860 The British set the Summer Palace near Peking, and its 200 buildings, on fire.

October 20, 1860 The October Diploma is signed (published October 24). It claims as the basic law of the Austrian Empire, the unrestricted authority of the monarch. Miklos Baron Vay de Vaja et Luskod is named Chancellor of Hungary.

String Sextet no.1 by Johannes Brahms (27) is performed for the first time, in the Saal des Museums, Hanover.

October 21, 1860 A plebiscite in Naples favors union with Sardinia.

October 22, 1860 On his 49th birthday, the city of Weimar makes Franz Liszt an honorary citizen and gives him a torchlight parade.

Bernhard Mahler moves his family, consisting of his wife Marie and infant son Gustav (0), from Kalischt (Kaliste), Bohemia to Iglau (Jihlava), Moravia.

October 23, 1860 Louis Moreau Gottschalk (31) conducts an opera for the first time, *Les Martyrs* of Gaetano Donizetti (†12), in the Teatro Principal, Havana. Reviewers call the performance “abysmal” although not blaming Gottschalk.

October 24, 1860 With British and French forces occupying the city, the Chinese government signs the Convention of Peking ending the Second Opium War. China agrees to all concessions in the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, legalizes the opium trade, gives part of Kowloon to Great Britain, opens Tientsin to trade, grants full rights to Christians, allow emigration and agrees to pay quadruple the indemnity called for in the Treaty of Tientsin.

A plebiscite in Sicily favors union with Sardinia.

October 25, 1860 Benevento is annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

October 26, 1860 Garibaldi meets King Vittorio Emanuele of Sardinia at Teano, north of Naples, and proclaims him to be King of Italy.

Franz Liszt (49) is granted the freedom of the city of Weimar.

November 4, 1860 A plebiscite in Umbria favors union with Sardinia.

November 5, 1860 A plebiscite in the Legations favors union with Sardinia.

November 6, 1860 Voting in the United States ensures the election of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the anti-slavery Republican Party, as president.

November 7, 1860 Giuseppe Garibaldi officially hands Southern Italy and Sicily over to King Vittorio Emanuele of Sardinia in a ceremony in Naples.

November 8, 1860 Franz Liszt’s (49) orchestral work, *Künstlerfestzug zur Schillerfeier 1859*, is performed for the first time, in Weimar.

November 9, 1860 Garibaldi and two close friends leave Naples for his home in Caprera and intended obscurity. In spite of his many successes, he is bitter over his failure to add Rome to the Kingdom of Italy.

November 14, 1860 Russia annexes the Maritime (Primorsky) province from China.

November 21, 1860 Adolf I Georg replaces Georg I Wilhelm as Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

November 26, 1860 *Le papillon*, a ballet by Jacques Offenbach (41) to a scenario by Taglioni and Saint-Georges, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. Some see it as a desecraion of the Opéra but the audience loves it.

December 1, 1860 *All the Year Round* publishes the first installment of *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens.

December 7, 1860 The Duchy of Pontecorvo is annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

December 8, 1860 United States Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb of Georgia resigns, stating that the election of Abraham Lincoln justifies secession.

December 12, 1860 Secretary of State Lewis Cass of Michigan resigns because President Buchanan refuses to reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor.

December 13, 1860 Károly Baron Mecséry replaces Miklos Baron Vay de Vaja et Luskod as Chancellor of Hungary.

December 16, 1860 Music from Stanislaw Moniuszko's (41) incomplete opera *Rokiczana* is performed for the first time, in a concert setting in Warsaw.

December 17, 1860 The Kingdom of Sardinia formally annexes the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

December 18, 1860 Edward Alexander MacDowell is born in New York City, the son of Thomas MacDowell and Frances Knapp.

December 20, 1860 The legislature of South Carolina votes to secede from the United States.

December 22, 1860 The Holy Congregation of Cardinals meets for a second time to consider the annulment for Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein. For a second time, they rule in her favor. Mexican factions battle at San Miguel Calpulalpan, 65 km northeast of Mexico City, in the final victory of liberals over conservatives.

December 24, 1860 *Barkouf*, an opéra-bouffe by Jacques Offenbach (41) to words of Scribe and Boisseaux, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris.

December 28, 1860 Félix María Zuloaga Trillo replaces Miguel Gregorio de la Luz Atenógenes Miramón y Tarelo as President of Mexico.

December 30, 1860 South Carolina troops occupy the federal arsenal and all federal property in Charleston except Fort Sumter.

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