**14 September 1752** Pursuant to the British Calendar Act of 1751, the British Empire converts to the Gregorian Calendar. The day following 2 September now becomes 14 September. There are some riots staged by those desiring the return of the eleven lost days.

**19 September 1752** During the Querelle des Bouffons, the intermezzo *Il maestro di musica* by Auletta to words of Palomba, is performed in Paris by the opera company of Eustachio Bambini.

**25 September 1752** Antonio Soler (22) joins the Hieronymite order at El Escorial and becomes permanent organist.

**5 October 1752** Fulda is elevated to the status of Bishopric. Prince-Abbot Amandus von Buseck becomes Prince-Bishop Amandus von Buseck.

**18 October 1752** As part of the Querelle des Bouffons, *Le Devin du village*, an intermède by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is performed for the first time, at Fontainebleau before King Louis XV. See 1 March 1753.

**19 October 1752** The first papyrus rolls are uncovered in what will become known as the Villa dei Papiri at Herculaneum. Over the next two years, hundreds of rolls will be found.

**3 November 1752** William Bromfield, surgeon to the Princess of Wales, operates on the eyes of George Frideric Handel (67), perhaps to remove a cataract. The procedure brings temporary relief to the patient but does not last. In August, the *General Advertiser* reported that the composer suffered a “paralytic Disorder in his Head which has deprived him of sight.”

**4 November 1752** *La clemenza di Tito*, a dramma per musica by Christoph Willibald Gluck (38) to words of Metastasio, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

**11 November 1752** The Theresianische Militärakademie is founded in Vienna by Empress Maria Theresia.

**25 November 1752** Johann Friedrich Reichardt is born in Königsberg (Kaliningrad), son of Johann Reichardt, a lutenist and violinist.

During the Querelle des Bouffons, the intermezzo *La Serva padrona* by Giovanni Battista Pergolesi (†16) to words of Federico, is performed in the Salle de la Comédie, Versailles.

**30 November 1752** During the Querelle des Bouffons, the intermezzo *La finta cameriera* by Gaetano Latilla to words of Federico, is performed in Paris by the opera company of Eustachio Bambini.

**1 December 1752** A new law goes into effect requiring all places of public entertainment within 20 miles (32 km) of the City of Westminster to obtain licenses.

**6 December 1752** A new concert series by John Garth and Charles Avison (43) opens in Durham. The Dean of the Cathedral, Spencer Cowper, refuses to attend, feeling that this series is in competition with the one sponsored by the Cathedral. The new series will succeed and a major rivalry between the two will grow.

**8 December 1752** *The Drummer, or The Haunted House,* a play by Thomas Augustine Arne (42) to words of Addison, is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London.

**11 December 1752** Adolf Friedrich IV replaces Adolf Friedrich III as Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

**19 December 1752** During the Querelle des Bouffons, the intermezzo *La Donna superba* by Rinaldo di Capua (47) to words of Vanneschi, is performed at the Académie Royale de Musique, Paris by the opera company of Eustachio Bambini.

**26 December 1752** *La calamità de’ cuori*, a dramma giocoso by Baldassare Galuppi (46) to words of Goldoni, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Samuele, Venice. It is exceedingly popular.

*Antigono*, a pasticcio arranged by Chiesa, with ballet music by Giovanni Battista Sammartini (51), is performed for the first time, in the Royal Ducal Palace, Milan.

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1 October 2015