**1 January 1767** *When first the rude, o’er-peopled North*, an ode by William Boyce (55) to words of Whitehead, is performed for the first time, in the Great Council Chamber of St. James’ Palace, London.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5 March 1767** The aria *Frena le belle lagrime* by Carl Friedrich Abel (43) is performed for the first time, in the pasticcio *Sifari*, in the King’s Theatre, London.

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

**20 March 1767** The Principality of Masserano is absorbed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

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

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

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

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

**7 April 1767** After a siege of over a year, Burmese forces enter and destroy the Siamese capital of Ayutthaya.

**14 April 1767** Eight new overtures (symphonies) by Thomas Arne (57) are performed for the first time, at the composer’s home in London. Four of them are newly published.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At a benefit concert at Covent Garden, Miss Brickler sings a song from Thomas Arne’s (57) *Judith*, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on the Piano Forte. It is the first known public performance to use piano in Britain.

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

**25 May 1767** Empress Yekaterina II reaches Kostroma to a tumultuous reception.

**31 May 1767** Empress Yekaterina II reaches Nizhny Novgorod. She is not impressed.

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

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

**17 June 1767** The crews of two ships led by Captain Samuel Wallis, RN become the first Europeans to definitely sight Tahiti. Wallis names it King George III Island.

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

Jean Chastel kills a wolf-like creature on Mount Chauvet thought to be the Beast of Gévaudan, now responsible for over a hundred killings in the Lozère region of France. A similar animal was killed almost two years ago. (No one is sure to this day what caused the killings, mostly of women and children with their throats torn out. An escaped hyena is one hypothesis, while others suggest human serial killers.)

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

**24 June 1767** Charles Avison (58) draws up his will in Newcastle. He has become quite wealthy, and divides his holdings among his three children.

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

**25 June 1767** 2100 Georg Philipp Telemann dies at his house in Hamburg of a “severe chest sickness”, aged 86 years, three months and eleven days.

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

The Townshend Act receives the assent of King George III. It levies duties in America on glass, lead, paint, tea and paper. It authorizes writs of assistance to try smugglers without juries. The money pays salaries of governors and other royal officials, making them independent of colonial legislatures. It authorizes an American Board of Customs Commissioners headquartered in Boston. It also bars the New York legislature from passing laws, as a punishment for their failure to fully provision the British troops in New York City. The act will become effective on 20 November.

**2 July 1767** The British Parliament passes the New York Suspending Act which suspends the New York Assembly for failing to comply with the Quartering Act.

**3 July 1767** Midshipman Robert Pitcairn aboard *HMS Swallow* becomes the first European in 160 years to see Pitcairn Island.

*Adresseavisen* begins publishing in Trondheim. (It is the oldest continuously published newspaper in Norway)

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

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

**10 August 1767** Michael Haydn (29) dates his Serenade MH86 P.87 in Salzburg.

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

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

Johann Christian Bach (43) and Carl Friedrich Abel (43) perform at the English court for the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

**24 August 1767** On an outing in St.-Germain-en-Laye near Paris, Johann Schobert (32), his wife, child and four others pick mushrooms intending to make a meal of them. One of the group, a physician, insists that the fungi are edible, but two cabarets refuse to prepare them, claiming they are poisonous. Frustrated, the group retires to Schobert’s house where they cook and eat the mushrooms. By 23:00, all of the group are convulsed with pain and unable to summon assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**14 September 1767** Elizabeth Brownrigg is hanged at Tynburn for murdering Mary Clifford, her domestic servant. Clifford died from infected wounds after after a severe flogging at the hands of Elizabeth Brownrigg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At a Town Meeting in Fanueil Hall, the citizens of Boston agree to encourage their own manufacturing and import as little from Europe as possible.

**31 October 1767** King Ferdinando IV of Naples orders the expulsion of the Jesuits from his domains.

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

**4 November 1767** Over the night of 3-4 November, thousands of Jesuits are arrested and transported to the Papal States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**29 November 1767** Nannerl Mozart recovers from smallpox.

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

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

**25 December 1767** Dissatisfied with her legislative commission’s progress, Empress Yekaterina II adjourns them and moves everything from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

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

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

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