**1 January 1792** All émigré royal princes are declared traitors to France and their lands and titles are seized.

Constanze Mozart begins receiving an imperial court pension following at one-third of the salary of her husband, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (†0).

**3 January 1792** Mary Wollstonecraft gives the last of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* to her printer. It will be published within the month.

**7 January 1792** Publication of Six String Quartets B.359-364 by Ignaz Pleyel (34) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

**8 January 1792** Lowell Mason is born in the family home on North Street in Medfield, Massachusetts, USA, the first of five children born to Johnson Mason, co-owner of a dry goods store, and Catherine Hartshorn.

**9 January 1792** Peace is concluded in Jassy (Iasi, Romania) between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Turkey accepts Russian annexation of the Crimea and the border between the two is to be the River Dniester.

Jacob Schweppe arrives in London from Switzerland. He will soon set up a factory to make carbonated water in Drury Lane.

**10 January 1792** Trio Sonatas for piano or harpsichord with violin ad.lib. by Jan Ladislav Dussek (31) are entered at Stationers’ Hall, London.

**14 January 1792** Fire destroys the Pantheon Theatre in London.

**15 January 1792** 1,196 Black loyalists sail from Halifax, Nova Scotia making for Freetown, Sierra Leone where they intend to settle.

**16 January 1792** *Cécile et Ermancé, ou Les deux couvents*, an opéra-comique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry (50) to words of Rouget de Lille and Desprès, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne, Paris.

**17 January 1792** Austria demands of France the restoration of their German lands in Alsace, the liberty of the royal family and the return of Avignon to the Pope.

**25 January 1792** The French Legislative Assembly sends an ultimatum to Austria, demanding that the Emperor stop giving aid to French émigrés and never ally himself with an enemy of France. The deadline is 1 March.

The Catholic Relief Bill is introduced into the Irish Parliament.

A Vienna Masonic lodge announces the publication of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s (†0) *Kleine Freimaurer-Kantate* K.623 “to assist his distressed widow and orphans.”

The London Corresponding Society is founded to agitate for universal male suffrage.

**28 January 1792** Ansbach and Bayreuth are annexed by Prussia.

**7 February 1792** A formal alliance is concluded between Prussia and the Empire to oppose France.

*Il matrimonio segreto*, a melodramma giocosa by Domenico Cimarosa (42) to words of Bertati after Colman and Garrick, is performed for the first time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna. It is a fabulous success. Emperor Leopold II can not attend due to the treaty concluded today, but he will attend the second performance. When he sees it, he orders the entire company to the palace for a banquet that same night, after which the work is repeated in the Emperor’s private apartments.

**13 February 1792** Ignaz Pleyel (34) opens his concert series in London with a work by his old teacher, Franz Joseph Haydn (59).

**14 February 1792** John Field (9) performs on the piano for the first time in public, in a program with other children in the Exhibition Rooms, William Street, Dublin.

**16 February 1792** Ignaz Pleyel (34) is deposed in the case of *Forster v. Longman&Broderip* in London. He confirms that he gave permission to Longman&Broderip in 1787 to publish the Three Sonatas op.40.

**17 February 1792** The second season of the Salomon-Haydn concerts begins in the Hanover Square Rooms, London. Symphony no.93 by Joseph Haydn (59) is performed for the first time. The audience requires an encore of the slow movement. Press and public are ecstatic.

Part II of Thomas Paine’s *Rights of Man* is published in London.

**20 February 1792** A proposal for Catholic suffrage is defeated 208-25 in the British House of Commons.

**24 February 1792** Joseph Haydn’s (59) madrigal *The Storm* XXIVa: 8 for solo voices and orchestra to words of Pindar is performed for the first time, in London. It is the composer’s first setting of an English text.

**25 February 1792** Empress Yekaterina II orders surveillance of all French citizens in Moscow.

**27 February 1792** Symphonie Concertante B.113 by Ignaz Pleyel (34) is performed for probably the first time, in London. Among the listeners is Pleyel’s teacher, Franz Joseph Haydn (59).

**28 February 1792** Pedro Pablo Arabaca de Bolea y Ximenez de Urrea, conde de Aranda replaces José Moñino, y Redondo, conde de Floridablanca as First Secretary of State of Spain ad interim.

**29 February 1792** Gioachino Antonio Rossini is born in Pesaro in the Papal States, first and only child of Giuseppe Antonio Rossini, town trumpeter and horn player and Anna Guidarini, a seamstress, daughter of a baker. This blessing visits the Rossinis five months after their wedding.

**1 March 1792** Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II, Archduke of Austria, King Lipót II of Hungary, King of Bohemia, dies after a brief illness at Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna. He is succeeded as King of Hungary by his son Ferenc I who also becomes Archduke Franz I of Austria.

**2 March 1792** Symphony no.98 by Joseph Haydn (59) is performed for the first time, in the Hanover Square Rooms, London. The audience requires that the first and fourth movements be repeated. Samuel Wesley (26) is among the listeners.

**4 March 1792** The French legislature grants mulattoes equality with whites.

*Gionata*, an oratorio by Niccolò Piccinni (64) to words of Sernicola, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

**5 March 1792** One day before the premiere of *Adrien, empereur du Rome*, an opéra by Étienne-Nicolas Méhul (28) to words of Hoffman, is cancelled by the Commune de Paris (city council). The censorship is due to the current anti-Austrian sentiment. The opera shows the ancient Roman emperor in a favorable light and the parallel to the Holy Roman Emperor is too close.

**9 March 1792** At a Salomon concert in London, the Sinfonia Concertante I: 105 by Joseph Haydn (59) is performed for the first time. Also on the program is a new concerto for pedal harp by Jan Ladislav Dussek (32).

**12 March 1792** For a second time, the Commune de Paris (city council) forbids tomorrow’s scheduled performance of *Adrien, empereur du Rome*, an opéra by Étienne-Nicolas Méhul (28) to words of Hoffman. They cite fears of anti-imperial rioting.

Symphonie Concertante B.114 by Ignaz Pleyel (34) is performed for the first time, in London.

**15 March 1792** Jean Marie Roland de la Platière replaces Claude Antoine Valdec de Lessart as Chief Minister of France.

**16 March 1792** Crown Prince Frederik (regent for King Christian VII) of Denmark decrees that no Danish subject may take part in the slave trade after 1 January 1803. Denmark is the first sovereign state to abolish the slave trade.

King Gustaf III of Sweden is shot at a masquerade ball at the Royal Opera House, Stockholm by Jacob Johan Anckarström, a former guards officer and part of a conspiracy.

**17 March 1792** Owing probably to the strain of his schedule, Joseph Haydn (59) is bled in London.

**18 March 1792** After losing a war with the British and Hyderabad, Sultan Tipu of Mysore cedes half of his territory to the British at Seringapatam.

**22 March 1792** A large force of blacks defeats the French army in the Cul de Sac Plain near Port-au-Prince. The victory encourages more uprisings.

**23 March 1792** Symphony no.94 “Surprise” by Joseph Haydn (59) is performed for the first time, in the Hanover Square Rooms, London.

**24 March 1792** The “official” debut of John Field (9) takes place in a “spiritual concert” in the Rotunda Assembly Rooms, Dublin. He plays a pedal harp concerto on the piano, astonishing the audience with his ability.

**29 March 1792** King Gustaf III of Sweden dies in Stockholm of wounds suffered 16 March. He is succeeded by his son Gustaf IV Adolf.

Luigi Cherubini (31) signs a contract to become music director of the Opéra-Comique, Paris.

**2 April 1792** The British House of Commons votes to gradually abolish the slave trade. The bill will be defeated in the House of Lords.

The US Congress passes the Coinage Act, creating the United States Mint and authorizing the creation of various denominations of coins.

**11 April 1792** The Society of the Friends of the People is founded by 31 members from both houses of the British Parliament. They favor reforms to widen democracy.

**15 April 1792** At a public dinner in Strasbourg feting the local garrison before the upcoming war, Rouget de Lille, a young army engineer with a minor reputation as a composer (he is a friend of Grétry (51)), is asked to produce a patriotic march to send the men off to the front. After the party, he sets to work.

**16 April 1792** Rouget de Lille, having worked through the night, presents to the Mayor of Strasbourg, Baron Dietrich, the score of a patriotic march: *Chant de Guerre de l’Armée du Rhin*. See 30 July 1792.

**17 April 1792** A prototype of the guillotine built by Tobias Schmidt, a German piano maker, is tested on corpses in the Bicêtre prison courtyard. The device is deemed satisfactory.

The British expedition of George Vancouver reaches North America about 175 km north of San Francisco and turns north.

**20 April 1792** The French Legislative Assembly, in the presence of King Louis XVI, declares war on Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia.

In the eighth Haydn-Salomon concert in London, Johann Nepomuk Hummel (13) plays the piano part in Joseph Haydn’s (60) Piano Trio in Ab Hob.XVI: 14. It is the first known public performance of a piano trio by Haydn.

**21 April 1792** Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, known as Tiradentes, is hanged in Rio de Janeiro and his body quartered for public display. He was part of the Inconfidência Mineira plot to seize power in Minas Gerais and separate it from the Portuguese Empire.

**24 April 1792** Joseph Haydn (60) writes from London, “Despite great opposition and the musical enemies who are so much against me—all of whom, together with my pupil Pleyel (34), tried their very hardest to crush me, especially this Winter—I have gained (thank God!) the upper hand. But I must admit that with all this work I am quite exhausted and wearied, and look forward longingly to the peace which will soon be mine.” (Hogwood, 66)

**25 April 1792** Nicolas Jacques Pelletier, convicted in Paris of “robbery with violence”, gains the dubious honor of being the first person put to death by means of the guillotine.

The son of the late Emperor Leopold is accepted as Archduke Franz of Lower Austria.

Johann Peter Salomon gives a concert for the benefit of Jan Ladislav Dussek (32) in the Hanover Square Rooms, London.

**27 April 1792** Publication of Muzio Clementi’s (40) three piano trios op.28 is announced in the *Morning Herald*, London.

**28 April 1792** The expeditions of Englishman George Vancouver and American Robert Gray meet off Cape Flattery (Washington state). Vancouver goes on to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. Gray sails south and claims the Columbia River.

**29 April 1792** General Théobald Dillon, who oversaw the disastrous rout of French forces at Tournai by the Austrians, is taken under guard to Lille. There he is removed from the carriage by an angry mob and bayoneted to death. His body is then hanged, its left leg cut off, and the rest thrown on a bonfire.

The British expedition of George Vancouver reaches the Juan de Fuca Strait, south of Vancouver Island.

**3 May 1792** Symphony no.97 by Joseph Haydn (60) is performed for the first time, in London. (This could by May 4)

*Stratonice*, a comédie-héroïque by Étienne-Nicolas Méhul (28) to words of Hoffman after Lucian and Corneille, is performed for the first time, in Théâtre Favart, Paris. It turns out to be very popular.

**7 May 1792** The US expedition of Robert Gray enters Gray’s Harbor (Washington).

While exploring Puget Sound, Captain George Vancouver first sees “a very remarkable high round mountain, covered with snow.”

**8 May 1792** Captain George Vancouver names the mountain he saw yesterday after his friend, Admiral Rainier.

**11 May 1792** The expedition of Robert Gray enters the mouth of the Columbia River (which he names after his ship) and claims the river for the United States.

**13 May 1792** The Spanish expedition of Dionisio Alcalá-Galiano out of Acapulco reaches Nootka Sound.

**14 May 1792** Ignaz Pleyel (34) gives his last performance of the current series in London produced by Wilhelm Cramer.

**15 May 1792** Christofer Bogislaus Zibet replaces Evert Wilhelm Taube af Odenkat as Chancellery President of Sweden.

**16 May 1792** Ignaz Pleyel (34) departs London for his home in Strasbourg.

*I giuochi d’Agrigento*, a dramma per musica by Giovanni Paisiello (52) to words of Pepoli, is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice.

**17 May 1792** 24 merchants meet under a tree at 68 Wall Street to join together and form what will become the New York Stock Exchange. In good weather, they meet outdoors, in poor weather, in a local coffeehouse.

**18 May 1792** Russian forces invade Poland in support of Poles opposed to the 1791 constitution.

The second season of the Salomon-Haydn (60) concerts officially ends. However, to “gratify the wishes of his Subscribers”, Salomon adds another concert on 6 June.

**19 May 1792** Captain George Vancouver first sees Mt. St. Helen’s.

**21 May 1792** The eastern side of Mt. Mayuyama, part of the Unsen Volcano complex on Kyushu, collapses. It causes a landslide and tsunami that kill almost 15,000 people.

Prussia declares war on France.

Fearful that the Radical organizations Sheffield Society for Constitutional Information, the London Corresponding Society and the Society for Constitutional Information have joined with the more mainstream Society of the Friends of the People, the British government issues a royal proclamation against seditious writings.

**29 May 1792** The French National Assembly disbands the Royal Guard and arrests its commander. The measure is vetoed by King Louis.

**1 June 1792** Kentucky becomes the 15th state of the United States.

Joseph Haydn (60) plays at a benefit concert for the singer Mara in London. Two of his symphonies are performed and he accompanies her on the piano.

**6 June 1792** The son of the late Emperor Leopold is crowned King Ferenc I of Hungary in Buda.

The Spanish expedition of Dionisio Alcalá-Galiano reaches the Spanish post at Núñez Gaona (Neah Bay, Washington).

**9 June 1792** Bernard Sarrette founds the École de musique de la Garde nationale. It is the first music school in France not intended for the nobility and the wealthy.

**12 June 1792** Leopold Kozeluch (44) is appointed Kammer Kapellmeister and Hofmusik Compositor by the Emperor-presumptive, Franz II.

**13 June 1792** Pierre Paul de Méredieu, baron de Naillac replaces Jean Marie Roland de la Platière as Chief Minister of France.

The Spanish expedition of Dionisio Alcalá-Galiano meets elements of the British expedition of George Vancouver near Point Roberts (Washington).

**14 June 1792** Joseph Haydn visits Windsor Castle and its chapel.

**15 June 1792** A day after viewing the races at Ascot, Joseph Haydn (60) visits Dr. William Herschel, the discoverer of Uranus, and sees his large telescope. In his younger days, Herschel was an oboist and composer.

The Libel Act, introduced by Charles Fox, receives Royal Assent. It places the judgment for libel in the hands of juries rather than judges.

**18 June 1792** Scipion Victor, marquis de Chambonas replaces Pierre Paul de Méredieu, baron de Naillac as Chief Minister of France.

**20 June 1792** An organized crowd of artisans and the poor march to the Tuileries to plant a liberty tree as a sign of protest against the dismissal of the Brissotin government last week. They present a petition to the Legislative Assembly. They are then let into the palace grounds (the presence of a cannon in their midst having the desired effect on the soldiers) and find King Louis alone with only a few guards. The huge crowd throw insults and arguments at him, brandishing swords and pistols. He answers them all in a scene that lasts about four hours. At approximately 18:00, Jérôme Pétion, the mayor of Paris, arrives and induces the mob to disperse.

**21 June 1792**  The Spanish expedition of Dionisio Alcalá-Galiano meets George Vancouver near the present location of Vancouver, British Columbia. The two parties exchange scientific information.

**25 June 1792** Joseph Haydn (60) is invited to a dinner party given by James Boswell in London.

**5 July 1792** The French Legislative Assembly declares “la patrie est en danger” and assumes emergency powers.

**7 July 1792** Franz, the son of the late Emperor Leopold II, is elected Holy Roman Emperor.

**8 July 1792** France declares war on Prussia.

**10 July 1792** All French National Guards are called up and volunteers are solicited.

**14 July 1792** The son of the late Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II is crowned Emperor Franz II in Frankfurt.

A treaty between Russia and Austria ensures that Austria will not aid the Poles against Russia.

**18 July 1792** Russian forces attack Dubienka, Poland but, although they outnumber the Poles 3-1, are repulsed. In order not to be encircled, the Poles withdraw to Chelm under cover of darkness.

France declares war on Sardinia.

**23 July 1792** François Joseph de Gratet, vicomte Dubouchage replaces Scipion Victor, marquis de Chambonas as Chief Minister of France.

A group of National Guardsmen calls for the removal of King Louis XVI.

**24 July 1792** Joseph Haydn (60) arrives back in Vienna from England. Along the way he stopped in Bonn where he once again met a talented young musician named Ludwig van Beethoven (21). Haydn is very impressed and it is agreed that Beethoven will study with Haydn in Vienna and accompany him to England in 1793.

Prussia declares war on France.

**25 July 1792** Armies of Prussia, Austria and Hesse depart Coblenz for France.

The commander of Prussian troops advancing on the French, the Duke of Brunswick, issues a statement which includes the threat that any more attacks on the person of King Louis will result in Paris receiving an “exemplary and unforgettable act of vengeance.” This declaration, known as the Brunswick Manifesto, has the opposite effect of its intent. The King is supported by foreign invaders and the people now have nothing to lose in opposing him.

Wolfe Tone is made agent and assistant secretary of the Catholic Committee in Ireland.

Publication of Muzio Clementi’s (40) keyboard canzonette WoO 4 is announced in the *Wiener* *Zeitung*.

**30 July 1792** After a month of arrivals of pro-republican National Guard troops from the provinces, 500 guards from Marseille appear in Paris singing the anthem of Rouget de Lille. It is thereafter known as “that song from Marseille”, *La Marseillaise*. See 16 April 1792.

Hearing that the Russian chargé d’affaires in Paris has arrived safely in The Hague, the French chargé in St. Petersburg is given eight days to leave.

**1 August 1792** Claude Bigot de Sainte-Croix replaces François Joseph de Gratet, vicomte Dubouchage as Chief Minister of France.

News of the Brunswick Manifesto reaches Paris.

**3 August 1792** 47 of the 48 sections of Paris call for the removal of King Louis.

**7 August 1792** A treaty between Russia and Prussia ensures that Prussia will not aid the Poles against Russia.

**9 August 1792** The son of the late Emperor Leopold II succeeds him as King Frantisek I of Bohemia.

The British expedition of George Vancouver reaches Queen Charlotte Sound, proving that Vancouver Island is an island.

**10 August 1792** Over the night of August 9-10, republican forces initiate a coup d’etat in Paris. They take over the municipal government and issue orders to the National Guard at the Hôtel de Ville. King Louis places himself and his family in the hands of the Legislative Assembly where they are ensconced in a small ante chamber. In bloody fighting, republican troops from the left bank force their way across the Seine to the Tuileries. Waiting Swiss guards annihilate those who enter the palace and begin a counterattack. Louis orders the Swiss to retreat to the palace but before they do so they are attacked by the republicans who do vicious damage. The guards are hunted down and killed in every imaginable manner, their bodies dismembered. Pierre Henri Hélène Marie Tondu, dit Lebrun-Tondu replaces Claude Bigot de Sainte-Croix as Chief Minister.

**11 August 1792** Universal male suffrage over 21 is instituted in France.

**12 August 1792** Georges Danton becomes leader of the Executive Committee of France.

**14 August 1792** Sometime during the week of August 14-21, the guillotine is set up on the Place du Carrousel, before the Tuileries.

**15 August 1792** The name of the Académie Royale de Musique (Paris Opéra) is changed to the Académie de Musique.

**17 August 1792** A tribunal is established to try the “royalist criminals” of 10 August. It’s members are all chosen by Antoine Joseph Santerre, the new commander of the Paris National Guard.

**19 August 1792** Prussian forces cross the frontier into France.

**21 August 1792** Louis Collot d’Angremont, secretary of administration of the National Guard, found guilty of having taken part in the “royalist conspiracy” of 10 August, becomes the first victim of a public, political guillotine.

**23 August 1792** Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais is arrested and charged with loyalist leanings.

Prussian forces capture Longwy from the French, 260 km northeast of Paris.

**28 August 1792** The Paris government authorizes “domiciliary visits”, allowing searches of any person or house.

**29 August 1792** Beaumarchais is released from prison.

**30 August 1792** The French Legislative Assembly demands the dissolution of the Paris government and new elections to be held.

Prussian forces lay siege to Verdun.

**31 August 1792** Jan Ladislav Dussek (32) marries Giustina Sophia Corri, singer, pianist and harpist, the daughter of Domenico Corri, an Italian voice teacher, in St. Anne’s Church, London.

The Spanish expedition of Dionisio Alcalá-Galiano completes the circumnavigation of Vancouver Island at Nootka Sound.

**1 September 1792** The French Legislative Assembly, under physical duress, rescinds its demand of August 30.

**2 September 1792** News of the fall of Verdun reaches Paris before it happens. The frightened citizenry undertake to kill as many political prisoners (most rounded up since 10 August) as possible. Beginning at the Abbaye and the Carmelite convent the prisoners, mostly priests and nuns, are shot, stabbed, bludgeoned and hacked to death. Today, one archbishop, two bishops and 112 others are killed.

**3 September 1792** 162 prisoners, hardly any of them political, are killed at Bicêtre Prison. 70 prisoners are killed at Saint-Bernard Prison. 40 prostitutes are killed at La Salpêtrière Prison. At La Force Prison Princesse de Lamballe, friend of Queen Marie Antoinette, is forced into a back alley and hacked to pieces. Her head is stuck on a pike and paraded through the city to the Temple for the instruction of the royal family. Approximately half of all prisoners in Paris are killed in the “September massacres.” Similar events take place throughout the country over the next two weeks.

**4 September 1792** The County of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg becomes a principality.

**7 September 1792** Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord receives his passport to become an émigré in Great Britain.

**11 September 1792** Edmond Genet, French chargé d’affaires in St. Petersburg, is forbidden to appear at court.

**12 September 1792** Jean Marie Roland de la Platière replaces Georges Danton as leader of the French Executive Committee.

**15 September 1792** Joseph Boulogne de Saint Georges (46) signs a document forming the Regiment of American Hussars, to fight for the revolution. He is in command, with the rank of colonel.

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe opens the first meeting of the Legislative Council (nine members) and the Legislative Assembly (16 members) of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara).

**17 September 1792** The State and coronation regalia, and the most important items of the crown jewels are found stolen from the Garde Meuble in Paris.

**20 September 1792** Although losing casualties at a rate of three to one, the French stop the Prussian advance at Valmy. The battle is witnessed by Goethe accompanying his patron, Duke Karl-August of Weimar.

The National Convention meets today for the first time. From this date, all French documents read “Year One of French Liberty.”

Divorce is legalized by the French National Convention.

**21 September 1792** The French National Convention abolishes the monarchy and institutes a republic. Jérôme Pétion, dit Pétion de Villeneuve, President of the National Convention, becomes head of state. The Government is headed by a Provisional Executive Council with a rotating chair.

**24 September 1792** French forces occupy Savoy.

**26 September 1792** Lord George Macartney sails from Spithead for the Far East. His mission is to induce the Chinese government to allow a permanent British embassy in China and an improvement of trade between the two countries.

**29 September 1792** The identification papers of citizen Louis Bourbon (former King Louis XVI) are seized and he is separated from his family.

**30 September 1792** *L’offrande à la liberté*, a scène religieuse by François-Joseph Gossec (58), is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

**4 October 1792** French forces occupy Worms.

Jean-François Delacroix, dit Lacroix replaces Jérôme Pétion, dit Pétion de Villeneuve as President of the National Convention of France.

**8 October 1792** The *Musical Magazine* no.1 of Andrew Law (43) is copyrighted.

**10 October 1792** Alexander Mackenzie departs Fort Chipewyan (Alberta) on a mission of exploration to find a route to the Pacific Ocean. He heads up the Peace River.

**13 October 1792** The cornerstone of the White House is laid in the District of Columbia.

**17 October 1792** André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry’s (51) opéra-comique *Basile, ou A trompeur, trompeur et demi*, to words of Sedaine after Cervantes, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Italienne.

**18 October 1792** Marguerite Élie Guadet replaces Jean-François Delacroix, dit Lacroix as President of the National Convention of France.

**19 October 1792** French forces take Mainz and cross the Rhine.

**22 October 1792** In the face of the French invasion of the Rhineland, the electoral court departs Bonn, leaving Ludwig van Beethoven (21) with nothing to do.

**29 October 1792** In Bonn, Count Ferdinand Waldstein writes in Ludwig van Beethoven’s (21) farewell book, “You are now going to Vienna in fulfillment of your long frustrated wishes. Mozart’s Genius is still mourning and lamenting the death of its pupil. She found a refuge in the inexhaustible Haydn, but no occupation; through him she still wishes to be united with someone else. Through uninterrupted diligence you will receive: Mozart’s spirit from Haydn’s hands.”

**1 November 1792** Marie-Jean Hérault de Séchelles replaces Marguerite Elie Guadet as President of the National Convention of France.

**2 November 1792** Ludwig van Beethoven (21) departs Bonn for Vienna to study with Franz Joseph Haydn (60). He will never return.

**3 November 1792** The University of Guadalajara (Mexico) opens.

**4 November 1792** Giovanni Paisiello’s (52) tragedia per music *Elfrida* to words of Calzibigi is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

**6 November 1792** French forces attack the Austrians at Jemappes, just north of Mons in the Austrian Netherlands. The Austrians counterattack but then withdraw leaving 4,000 dead.

The Mailhe Commission reports to the French National Convention that they may lawfully try the King.

France opens navigation on the River Scheldt in direct contravention of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). It is a threat to the Netherlands and their ally, Great Britain.

**8 November 1792** French forces march into Mons.

**10 November 1792** Ludwig van Beethoven (21) arrives in Vienna on a stagecoach from Bonn. (probable date)

**15 November 1792** French forces capture Brussels.

Henri Baptiste Grégoire replaces Marie-Jean Hérault de Séchelles as President of the National Convention of France.

Manuel Godoy y Álvarez de Faria, duque de Alcudia replaces Pedro Pablo Arabaca de Bolea y Ximenez de Urrea, conde de Aranda as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**19 November 1792** The French National Convention offers assistance to all nations who wish to overthrow their governments.

French rule is instituted in Belgium.

**20 November 1792** Jean-Marie Roland de La Platière appears before the National Convention and informs them of the discovery of a royal safe with many documents, possibly incriminating. One document reveals the counsel of Mirabeau to King Louis on what actions to take against the revolution.

Conservative John Reeves founds the Association for Preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers in London. Its purpose is to attack, physically and otherwise, anyone supporting the ideals of the French Revolution. They will be startlingly successful.

**21 November 1792** The National Convention appoints a commission to investigate the Royal Documents.

**27 November 1792** The National Convention annexes Savoy, which has been occupied by French troops since September.

**28 November 1792** French forces capture Antwerp.

**29 November 1792** Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac replaces Henri Baptiste Grégoire as President of the National Convention of France.

**1 December 1792** A proclamation by King George III orders out the militia in ten counties to meet a rumored attempt by French revolutionaries to overthrow the government.

**3 December 1792** Maximilien de Robespierre calls for the death penalty for citizen Louis Bourbon (former King Louis XVI).

233 delegates to a Catholic Convention gather in Dublin. The meeting place, Tailors’ Hall in Back Lane, has room for only 200.

**5 December 1792** The National Convention appoints a committee to draw up an indictment of Louis Bourbon (former King Louis).

Maximilien de Robespierre demands that the body of Mirabeau be removed from the Panthèon and his busts destroyed.

**7 December 1792** The Catholic Covention in Dublin elects five members to present a petition of Catholic grievances to King George.

**11 December 1792** Citizen Louis Bourbon (former King Louis XVI) is brought before the National Convention. He hears the indictment and answers questions of the President.

Three nights of rioting by conservatives begins in Manchester. Radical reformers are particular targets and the offices of the radical *Manchester Herald* are ransacked.

**12 December 1792** In his expense book, Ludwig van Beethoven (21) notes the cost of his first lesson with Franz Joseph Haydn (60).

**13 December 1792** Joseph Jacques Defermon, dit Defermon des Chapelières replaces Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac as President of the National Convention of France.

**15 December 1792** The French National Convention decrees revolutionary government and the end of feudalism in all territory it occupies.

**16 December 1792** The Dublin Society of United Ireland calls on Volunteers to take up arms in the defense of Ireland.

**17 December 1792** The first elected assembly for Lower Canada meets at Quebec.

**18 December 1792** One month after Ludwig van Beethoven (21) arrives in Vienna, his father dies in Bonn. Beethoven makes no attempt to return home.

Thomas Paine is tried and convicted in absentia in London for violating the June proclamation against seditious writings. Paine is currently in France.

**23 December 1792** Alexander Mackenzie moves into permanent lodgings at his newly built forward position called Fort Fork (Peace River Landing, Alberta).

**26 December 1792** Citizen Louis Bourbon (former King Louis XVI) is once again brought before the National Convention where he answers their indictment.

**27 December 1792** Jean-Baptiste Treilhard replaces Joseph Jacques Defermon, dit Defermon des Chapelières as President of the National Convention of France.

**29 December 1792** Publication of a Duo for viola and cello B.525 by Ignaz Pleyel (35) is announced in the *Frankfurter Ristretto*.

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