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

William Cobbett publishes the first issue of his weekly *The Political Register* in Britain*.* At this time his is anti-reform. That will eventually change.

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

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

**9 January 1802** The Harmonic Society of Philadelphia is founded for the study and performance of sacred music. Its first president will be Andrew Law (52).

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

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

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

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

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

20,000 troops sent by First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte arrive at Samaná Bay to reassert French control over Saint Domingue (Haiti).

**3 February 1801** In the face of a threatened assault by French troops from the sea, the rebel commander of Le Cap (Cap-Haïtien) sets the town alight and withdraws.

**9 February 1802** Toussaint L’Ouverture decides to fight the French forces which landed on Hispaniola on 29 January.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**22 March 1802** The Society for the Suppression of Vice is founded at Gray’s-Inn coffee house, London. They seek to put an end to profanity, prostitution, gambling, pornography, and cruelty to animals.

**25 March 1802** Peace between Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain is signed in Amiens. Britain returns to France, the Netherlands and Spain all maritime conquests except Trinidad and Ceylon. France agrees to evacuate Naples. The independence of Portugal is recognized. Both France and Britain pledge to evacuate Egypt and restore it to Turkey. Malta is restored to the Knights of St. John.

**26 March 1802** Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian receive a British patent for a portable high pressure steam engine.

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

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

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

**5 April 1802** *Die Schöpfung* by Franz Joseph Haydn (70) is performed in Engelhardt House, St. Petersburg to inaugurate the St. Petersburg Philharmonic Society.

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

**8 April 1802** By Les Articles Organiques, Napoléon details the relationship between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. He also grants religious freedom to Protestants but without a national synod. And Jews are granted political equality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**10 May 1802** A referendum takes place in France on the new constitution creating Napoléon Bonaparte First Consul for life. Half the electorate votes. Official results show 99% in favor.

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

**12 May 1802** A US patent is granted to Andrew Law (53) for a new system of musical notation which involves four note shapes and the elimination of the staff.

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

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

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

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

The Bishopric of Fulda is annexed to Nassau-Orange.

**4 June 1802** Elba is annexed by France.

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

**10 June 1802** 34 years in the building, St. Isaac’s Cathedral is consecrated in St. Petersburg in the presence of Tsar Alyeksandr.

An armed slave uprising begins in nine counties of North Carolina.

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

**22 June 1802** Royal Assent is granted to “An Act for the Preservation of the Health and Morals of Apprentices and others, employed in Cotton and other Mills, and Cotton and other Factories.” It is the first time the British government regulates the conditions of factory workers, including limiting apprentices to work no more than twelve hours a day.

**25 June 1802** A treaty of peace is signed between France and Turkey in Paris.

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

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

**3 July 1802** Girolamo Luigi Francesco Durazzo becomes Doge of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa), replacing the Commission of Governement.

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

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

**25 July 1802** Carl Theodor, Baron von Dalberg, Elector-Archbishop of Mainz becomes Prince-Bishop of Worms.

**27 July 1802** At Karlsruhe, Professor Carl Wilhelm Boeckmann compares the difference between dry bulb and wet bulb thermometers, thus determining humidity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**28 August 1802** After almost two months of voting, the British general election concludes. Prime Minister Addington’s Tories and their supporters are victorious. The first Radical members are returned.

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

**11 September 1802** France annexes Piedmont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The opening of a new singing school led by Andrew Law (53) is advertised in the Boston *Columbian Centinel*.

**9 October 1802** A three-person regency is set up to rule the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza.

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

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

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

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

**2 November 1802** General Charles Victor Emmanuel Leclerc, brother-in-law of First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte and commander of French forces on Hispaniola, dies of yellow fever at Le Cap (Cap-Haïtien).

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

**16 November 1802** Colonel Edward Despard and 32 others are arrested in Lambeth on a charge of high treason, fomenting a plot to take over the Tower of London and kill King George.

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

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

**22 November 1802** France annexes most of Speyer.

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

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

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

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

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

**30 December 1802** Carl Theodor, Baron von Dalberg, Elector-Archbishop of Mainz and Prince-Bishop of Worms becomes Prince-Archbishop and Elector of Regensburg.

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

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