**1 January 1822** The National Assembly of Greece adopts a constitution in Piada near the ancient city of Epidavros. Alexandros Mavrokordatos becomes nominal president of Greece. Corinth is named the provisional capital.

**2 January 1822** *Der Kiffhäuserberg*, a romantische Oper by Heinrich August Marschner (26) to words of Kotzebue, is performed for the first time, in Zittau.

**4 January 1822** The Brothers Grimm date the forward to the third volume of their Kinder und Hausmärchen.

**5 January 1822** Mexico proclaims the annexation of Central America.

**7 January 1822** The first group of former slaves from North America reaches Bassa (Liberia) by way of Sierra Leone.

**8 January 1822** Ramón López Pelegrín replaces Francisco de Paula Escudero as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**12 January 1822** Prince Pedro refuses his recall to Portugal. Portuguese regular troops in Rio de Janeiro attempt to force him to go. Thousands of militia gather to oppose the regulars in support of Pedro.

**14 January 1822** Louis Spohr (37) arrives in Kassel to take up his position as Hofkapellmeister.

A standoff between Portuguese regulars and local militia ensues in Rio de Janeiro.

**19 January 1822** The first detailed review of a song by Franz Schubert (24) appears in the Vienna *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung.*

**24 January 1822** José Gabriel de Silva y Bazán, marqués de Santa Cruz replaces Ramón López Pelegrín as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**26 January 1822** Turks in Acrocorinth surrender to Greek rebels. Soon, they will be killed by the Greeks.

**28 January 1822** *Zoraida di Granata*, a melodramma eroico by Gaetano Donizetti (24) to words of Merelli, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Argentina, Rome, to some success.

**30 January 1822** Ramón López Pelegrín replaces José Gabriel de Silva y Bazán, marqués de Santa Cruz as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**5 February 1822** The brutal and rebellious Albanian ruler Ali Pasha of Janina (Ioánnina, Greece) is murdered by agents of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II. His head is sent to the Sultan in Constantinople.

**6 February 1822** The Chinese ship Tek Sing strikes rocks in the Gaspar Strait off Sumatra and sinks. About 1,600 people are lost while around 190 are saved.

The Paris Opéra in the Salle Le Peletier uses gas lighting for a production for the first time.

**9 February 1822** Panama is incorporated into New Granada as the Department of the Isthmus.

President Jean-Pierre Boyer of Haiti leads his troops into Santo Domingo against little opposition. Hispaniola is now unified.

**10 February 1822** Carl Maria von Weber (35) leaves Dresden for Vienna, worried enough about his health to leave a farewell note for his wife in a sealed envelope in case he does not return.

**11 February 1822** *Am Geburtstag des Kaisers* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Franz Schubert (25) to words of Deinhardstein, is performed for the first time, in the Theresianum, Vienna.

**14 February 1822** *Montrose, or The Children of the Mist*, an opera by Henry R. Bishop (35) and others, to words of Pocock, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**15 February 1822** After a month of standoff, Portuguese regulars finally obey the orders of Prince Pedro and take ship for Portugal. Brazil is heading towards independence.

**16 February 1822** *Zelmira*, a dramma by Gioachino Rossini (29) to words of Tottola after Dormont de Belloy, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples. It is well received.

**19 February 1822** Portuguese troops take control of Salvador, Brazil.

**23 February 1822** Boston is incorporated as a city.

**28 February 1822** Francisco Martínez de la Rosa replaces Ramón López Pelegrín as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**2 March 1822** Maria Szymanowska (32) departs Warsaw for her first extensive concert tour as pianist, in Russia.

**3 March 1822** Franz Schubert’s (25) song *Geist der liebe* D.747 to words of Matthesson is performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

**6 March 1822** King Ferdinando attends the last performance of the run of *Zelmira* by Gioachino Rossini (30). It is Rossini’s farewell to Naples and he is given resounding expressions of appreciation from the king and audience.

The first movement of the Piano Concerto no.7 by John Field (39) is performed for the first time. See 25 December 1832.

**7 March 1822** Gioachino Rossini (30) departs Naples making for Vienna. He is accompanied by Isabella Colbran and three male singers.

**8 March 1822** US President James Monroe sends a message to Congress proposing recognition of the new Latin American republics.

**12 March 1822** *L’esule di Granata*, a melodramma semiserio by Giacomo Meyerbeer (30) to words of Romani, is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan. The response is mixed.

**16 March 1822** In the sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of the Pillar, in her villa at Castenaso, near Bologna, the coloratura Isabella Colbran marries the opera composer Gioachino Rossini (30). The couple are traveling from Naples to Vienna.

**17 March 1822** The French government institutes further press restrictions. The sale of newspapers is forbidden unless they are approved by the state.

**22 March 1822** A Turkish fleet arrives at the Greek island of Chios.

Gioachino Rossini (30), his new wife Isabella Colbran and three other musicians reach Vienna from Naples.

**24 March 1822** American William Church receives a British patent for the first typesetting machine.

**27 March 1822** Gioachino Rossini (30) witnesses a performance of *Der Freischütz* at the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna conducted by the composer. It does not seem likely, however, that he and Weber (35) meet at this time.

**31 March 1822** Turkish troops on Chios begin the destruction of the island. Over the next four months, tens of thousands of Greek residents of the island will be killed.

**4 April 1822** Maria Szymanowska (32) gives her second concert in St. Petersburg, at Philharmonic Hall.

**8 April 1822** An anti-Catholic riot takes place in Philadelphia.

**7 April 1822** After some initial success, royalist troops are forced to flee by Simón Bolívar’s army at Bomboná, west of Pasto, Colombia.

At Macacona, north of Ica, Peru, rebel forces are set upon by royalists who take a thousand prisoners.

**13 April 1822** A performance of *Zelmira* begins a Rossini (30) festival at the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna. The festival will include six different Rossini operas and last from April to July.

In *The Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer*, John Rowe Parker first calls Anthony Philipp Heinrich (41) the “Beethoven of America.” It is a name the composer will adopt.

**17 April 1822** *Frühlingsgesang* D.740, a vocal quartet by Franz Schubert (25) to words of Schober, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.

**22 April 1822** Turkish troops capture the Island of Chios, kill many of the Christian inhabitants and sell the rest into slavery.

After three successful concerts in St. Petersburg, Johann Nepomuk Hummel (43) performs once again in Riga. It is so successful that he has to do another one on 26 April.

**24 April 1822** Maria Szymanowska (32) performs at the court of Tsar Alyeksandr I in St. Petersburg.

Eugène Delacroix’ painting *The Barque of Dante* is first exhibited at the Paris Salon.

**29 April 1822** Johann Nepomuk Hummel (43) gives a concert in Königsberg and tomorrow will improvise on the organ of the Burgkirche. Thus ends his only tour of Russia.

**2 May 1822** Maria Szymanowska (32) performs before the Russian royal family at the Noblemen’s Club in Moscow.

**3 May 1822** The Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith is founded in Lyon.

**4 May 1822** The United States Congress appropriates funds for establishing relations with several Latin American nations.

**7 May 1822** The Church of St. Pancras is consecrated in London. The Greek Revival structure is a design by William and Henry Inwood.

*Die Rose* D.745, a song by Franz Schubert (25) to words of von Schlegel, is published in the *Zeitschrift für Kunst*, Vienna.

**8 May 1822** Publication of the Quintet for Piano and Strings op.87 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (43) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung.*

The Liszt family departs Raiding to move to Vienna where Franz (10) may pursue serious musical study. They are being funded by several Hungarian noblemen from Pressburg (Bratislava).

**9 May 1822** Four songs by Franz Schubert (25) are published by Cappi and Diabelli, Vienna as his op.8: *Der Jüngling auf dem Hügel* to words of Hüttenbrenner, and *Sehnsucht, Erlafsee* and *Am Strome,* all to words of Mayrhofer.

**11 May 1822** *The Law of Java*, a musical drama by Henry R. Bishop (35) to words of Colman, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**12 May 1822** Gaetano Donizetti’s (24) dramma *La zingara* to words of Tottola is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Nuovo, Naples. The composer will later remark that “the public was certainly not stingy with compliments.”

**17 May 1822** Friedrich IV replaces Emil Leopold August as Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

**19 May 1822** Augustín de Itúrbide is named Emperor of Mexico by the Congress.

**21 May 1822** Johann Wolfgang von Goethe receives a copy of Ludwig van Beethoven’s (51) *Meeresstille un glückliche Fahrt*, a cantata composed to Goethe’s words. It was sent by the composer.

**24 May 1822** A South American army under General José Antonio de Sucre defeats the Spanish and Loyalist defenders of Quito on the slopes of Mount Pichincha, thus ensuring the independence of Ecuador.

**25 May 1822** Spanish forces within Quito surrender to General Sucre.

**27 May 1822** *Nurmahal, oder Das Rosenfest von Kaschmir,* a lyrisches Drama mit Ballet by Gaspare Spontini (47) to words of Herklots after Moore, is performed for the first time at the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

**6 June 1822** A great cyclone strikes Bengal killing around 50,000 people and 100,000 cattle.

**8 June 1822** After the fall of Quito, the loyalist garrison at Pasto, Colombia surrenders and Simón Bolívar’s army enters unopposed.

**10 June 1822** The *Aaron Manby* travels from London to Le Havre, thence up the Seine to Paris on its maiden voyage. It is the first steamship made of iron.

**14 June 1822** Charles Babbage presents his paper “Note on the application of machinery to the computation of astronomical and mathematical tables” to the Royal Astronomical Society. He proposes what he calls a “difference engine,” a machine to calculate polynomials, a rudimentary computer.

**19 June 1822** The United States recognizes the Republic of Colombia.

**21 June 1822** Greek forces capture the Acropolis.

**24 June 1822** King George IV grants royal assent to a modification of the Navigation Act, allowing greater trade with Europe, the United States, and West Indies. Also granted royal assent is the Vagrant Act, designed to curb prostitution.

**25 June 1822** Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann dies in Berlin at the age of 46.

**29 June 1822** *La lettera anonima*, a dramma per musica by Gaetano Donizetti (24) to words of Genoino, is performed for the first time, in Teatro del Fondo, Naples.

**2 July 1822** Denmark Vesey is hanged in Charleston, South Carolina. A free black, he was the leader of a planned slave revolt which was betrayed before it was put into action.

**6 July 1822** The Mendelssohn family, including Fanny (16) and Felix (13) depart Berlin for a journey to Switzerland.

**7 July 1822** Spanish Royal Guards form at Pardo and march to Madrid with a muddled program, to take control of the government.

**8 July 1822** Percy Bysshe Shelley is drowned at the age of 29 while sailing in a storm with a friend off Viareggio. His body washes onto the beach and is cremated on the spot. All is consumed, save his heart. His wife Mary will carry it with her in a silken shroud for the rest of her life.

Spanish Royal Guards are defeated in Madrid by troops and liberal militia loyal to the ministry.

**10 July 1822**  Santiago Usoz Mozi replaces Francisco Martínez de la Rosa as First Secretary of State of Spain.

The Kingdom of Guatemala is renamed the United Provinces of the Center of America.

**11 July 1822**  Nicolás María Garelli Battifira replaces Santiago Usoz Mozi as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**15 July 1822** Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (18) graduates from St. Petersburg University Boarding School. At the ceremony he plays the Piano Concerto in a minor by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (43).

**16 July 1822** Turks defeat Greek rebels at Peta.

**21 July 1822** Augustín de Iturbide is crowned Emperor of Mexico.

**22 July 1822** The British Parliament passes one of the first animal rights laws, the Cruel Treatment of Cattle Act, designed to protect farm animals.

After three months devoted to his music, Gioachino Rossini (30) departs Vienna. Prince Metternich, a great admirer, has engaged Rossini to be the “official composer” of the Verona Conference coming up in November.

**23 July 1822** Santiago Usoz Mozi replaces Nicolás María Garelli Battifira as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**26 July 1822** The two great liberators of South America, Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín, meet in Guyaquil. They discuss strategy and a postwar South America but can not agree to join forces.

**28 July 1822** After traveling through Darmstadt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart, the Mendelssohn family, including Fanny (16) and Felix (13), reach Switzerland.

**30 July 1822** *Der Wachtelschlag* D.742, a song by Franz Schubert (25) to words of Sauter, is published in the *Zeitschrift für Kunst*, Vienna.

**31 July 1822** The provinces of Quito, Guyaquil and Cuenca become part of Gran Colombia.

**5 August 1822**  Evaristo Fernández San Miguel y Valledor replaces Santiago Usoz Mozi as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**12 August 1822** British Foreign Secretary Lord Castlereagh cuts his own throat with a pen knife, at his estate in Kent. He has been showing signs of madness for some time.

**13 August 1822** Tsar Alyeksandr of Russia forbids all secret societies including the Masons.

An earthquake in Antioch, Syria kills over 20,000 people.

**15 August 1822** King George IV begins a two-week visit to Scotland, the first by a reigning monarch since the 17th century.

**21 August 1822** Hector Berlioz (18) witnesses a performance of Gluck’s (†34) *Iphigénie en Tauride* at the Paris Opéra. By the end, he has decided that he will give up his medical studies and become a composer.

William Herschel dies in Slough at the age of 83.

**25 August 1822** Antonio Salieri (72) writes to Prince Esterházy asking him to support his young composition student Franz Liszt (10).

**4 September 1822** Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph, comte de Villèle becomes Prime Minister of France.

**5 September 1822** An earthquake in Aleppo (Halab) in the Ottoman Empire kills 22,000 people.

**7 September 1822** Dom Pedro, left as regent of Brazil by his father, King João VI of Portugal, summarily proclaims the independence of Brazil on the banks of the River Ipircinga near São Paulo.

**8 September 1822** After defeating a rebel army yesterday, royalists occupy Maracaibo.

**9 September 1822** Publication of *Die Kunst des Fingersatzes...in einer Sammlung classischer Compositionen* by Carl Czerny (31) is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

**11 September 1822** The Roman Catholic College of Cardinals rules that "the printing and publication of works treating of the motion of the earth and the stability of the sun, in accordance with the opinion of modern astronomers, is permitted." It will be ratified by Pope Pius VII on 25 September. This removes Galileo’s works from the Index.

**20 September 1822** A Turkish fleet enters the Gulf of Nauplia and is stopped by Greek ships. Six days of fighting ensue.

José de San Martín resigns at Protector of Peru and sails for Chile. He plans to retire to his farm near Menoza, Argentina.

**23 September 1822** A liberal constitution for Portugal is promulgated. João VI takes the oath as constitutional monarch.

**25 September 1822** After six days of attempting to force their way through the Greek ships in the Gulf of Nafplio, the Turkish fleet withdraws.

**27 September 1822** Jean-François Champollion reads his *Lettre à M.Dacier relative à l’alphabet des hyeroglyphes phonetiques* to the Royal Academy of Inscriptions. Based on the Rosetta Stone and other inscriptions, he describes the beginning of the deciphering of ancient Egyptian writing. He has also begun the study of Egyptology.

A hurricane comes ashore at Charleston, South Carolina and moves north into Virginia. Over 300 people, many of them slaves, are killed.

**3 October 1822** A new overture and a chorus, *Wo sich die Pulse*, by Ludwig van Beethoven (51) are performed for the first time, for the opening of the Josephstadttheater, Vienna, conducted by the composer. They are attached to Beethoven’s *Die Ruinen von Athen* which has been adapted by Carl Meisl as *Die Weihe des Hauses.*

**4 October 1822** In a private ceremony in Frankfurt, Abraham and Lea Mendelssohn are baptized into the Protestant faith. Their four children were baptized in 1816.

**7 October 1822** The Mendelssohn family makes a visit to Goethe’s home in Weimar. It is the second meeting with the poet for Felix (13). Fanny (16) plays Bach and her Goethe songs for him. When Felix plays, the poet remarks, “You are my David, and if I am ever ill and sad, you must banish my bad dreams by your playing…”

**8 October 1822** The Galunggung volcano on Java erupts sending mudflows which kill over 4,000 people and destroy over 100 villages.

**12 October 1822** The Galunggung volcano erupts for a second time, blowing the top off the mountain and spewing rock and ash into the air.

Dom Pedro, son of King João VI of Portugal, is proclaimed constitutional emperor of Brazil.

**15 October 1822** *The Vision of Judgment* by George Gordon, Lord Byron is published in *The Liberal*. It is a biting satire on Southey’s *A Vision of Judgement* published last year, and its sycophantic prostration at the feet of King George III.

**20 October 1822** The *London Sunday Times* is published for the first time.

The Congress of Verona convenes to continue the absolutist ideals of the Congress of Laibach of last year. Present are Emperor Franz I of Austria, Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia, King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia and all the leaders of Italy except the Pope.

**21 October 1822** Hector Berlioz (18) begins his journey from La Côte-St.-André to Paris after summer vacation. His father expects that he will resume his medical studies.

**22 October 1822** The Piano Concerto in a minor by Felix Mendelssohn (13) is performed for the first time, in a private setting in Berlin. The soloist is the composer’s sister, Fanny (16).

**26 October 1822** Gaetano Donizetti’s (24) melodramma semiseria *Chiara e Serafina, o Il pirata* to words of Romani after Pixérécourt is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

**30 October 1822** The Caledonian Canal is opened joining the east and west sides of Scotland from Inverness to Loch Linnhe.

Franz Schubert (25) dates the score to the two movements of the Symphony no.8 “Unfinished”*.*

**31 October 1822** With the help of loyal troops, Emperor Agustín I of Mexico dissolves Congress.

**1 November 1822** Fire begins in Canton and will destroy much of the city.

**3 November 1822** Ludwig van Beethoven’s (51) *Gratulations-Menuet* WoO 3 is performed for the first time, in Vienna for the name day of Carl Friedrich Hensler, new director of the theatre in Josephstadt.

**10 November 1822** At a meeting of the Philharmonic Society of London, the members vote to offer £50 to Ludwig van Beethoven (51) for a new symphony.

**11 November 1822** Hamdullah Abdullah Pasha replaces Haci Salih Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

**19 November 1822** Sultan Sulaiman of Morocco dies and is succeeded by his nephew Abd ar-Rahman.

**21 November 1822** Owing to political unrest, the faculty of the Paris College of Medicine is dismissed and the college is closed. Hector Berlioz (18), a student for little more than a year, thus ends his regular studies of medicine.

**23 November 1822** Fanny Mendelssohn (17) completes the composition of her first piece of chamber music, a piano quartet in A flat.

**24 November 1822** Gioachino Rossini’s (30) cantata *La Santa Alleanza* to words of Rossi is performed for the first time, in the Arena, Verona, commissioned by Prince Metternich for the Congress of Verona as a celebration of the Holy Alliance.

**27 November 1822** At Newgate Prison, William Reading becomes the last person in Britain to be hanged for shoplifting.

**28 November 1822** An overture and five choral numbers for *Den Sachsen-Sogn vermählet heute* J.289, a festspiel by Robert, by Carl Maria von Weber (36), are performed for the first time, to celebrate the wedding of Prince Johann of Saxony to Princess Amalie August of Bavaria, at the Dresden Hoftheater.

*Valentine de Milan*, a drame lyrique by Étienne-Nicolas Méhul (†5) to words of Bouilly and completed by Daussoigne-Méhul, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

**30 November 1822** Greek rebels surprise Turkish defenders and capture the castle of Nafplio.

**1 December 1822** Franz Liszt (11), now a piano student of Carl Czerny (31) and a composition student of Antonio Salieri (72), gives his first public concert in the Landständischer Saal, Vienna. Liszt plays the a minor piano concerto of Johann Nepomuk Hummel (44). It is very well received. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* will call him “a little Hercules...fallen from the clouds.”

Dom Pedro, son of King João VI of Portugal, is crowned Emperor of Brazil.

**2 December 1822** Richard Geyer (Wagner) (9) enters the Kreuzschule in Dresden.

**3 December 1822** *Il vero omaggio*, a cantata by Gioachino Rossini (30) to words of Rossi, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Filarmonico, Verona, commissioned by Prince Metternich for the Congress of Verona. The performance takes place before the assembled heads of state.

*Maid Marian, or The Huntress of Arlingford*, an opera by Henry R. Bishop (36) to words of Planché after Peacock and Scott, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**5 December 1822** Concerto in a minor for piano and strings by Felix Mendelssohn (13) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

**10 December 1822** 07:00 César-Auguste-Jean-Guillaume-Hubert Franck is born at no.13 rue Saint-Pierre in Liège, in the Walloon District of the Netherlands, the second of five children (eldest of two surviving infancy) born to Nicholas-Joseph Franck, an unemployed clerk, and Marie-Catherine-Barbe Frings, the daughter of a German textile merchant.

**12 December 1822** Jan Václav Vorísek (31) undergoes examination as one of nine candidates for the position of second court organist in Vienna. He is successful and will take up duties next month.

The United States recognizes the independence of Mexico.

**13 December 1822** Eight songs by Franz Schubert (25) are published by Cappi and Diabelli, Vienna: *Drei Gesänge des Harfners* to words of Goethe as his op.12, and *Der Schäfer und der Reiter* to words of Fouqué, *Lob der Tränen* to words of von Schlegel and *Der Alpenjäger* to words of Mayrhofer, all as his op.13, and the first setting of *Suleika* and *Geheimes*, both to words of Goethe as his op.14.

**14 December 1822** Angry Orangemen in Dublin hurl objects at the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Marquess Wellesley as he attends a performance at the Royal Theatre.

The Congress of Verona grants France a free hand in suppressing the rebellion in Spain, then adjourns without discussing Greece.

**22 December 1822** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) is elected an honorary member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, Stockholm.

**23 December 1822** *Opferlied* op.121b by Ludwig van Beethoven (52) is performed for the first time, in Pressburg (Bratislava).

General Sucre’s army defeats loyalists at Pesto, Colombia. They go on to ransack the town.

**24 December 1822** Wilhelm Hensel presents Fanny Mendelssohn (17) with a book of poetry by his friend Wilhelm Müller. He includes his own portrait and a poem of his own.

**25 December 1822** Lea Mendelssohn returns the Christmas present given to her daughter Fanny (17) by Wilhelm Hensel. “I didn’t want to disturb the joy of last evening by observing that I don’t find it appropriate for a young man to send his portrait to a young maiden, regardless of how it is veiled…I‘m returning your friend’s poems, so that, deprived of their decorations, Fanny may willingly and freely receive them again from you.” (Todd, *Fanny Hensel*, 68)

**29 December 1822** Rebel forces capture Tacna, Peru.

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