**1 January 1823** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) applies for the position of Imperial Court Composer.

**10 January 1823** Jan Václav Vorísek (31), a clerk in the maritime division of the Imperial War Deparment in Vienna, is appointed assistant court organist.

**14 January 1823** The Hof- und National Theater in Munich is destroyed by fire. Among the last to get out alive is the celebrated soprano Regina Hitzelberger-Lang and her daughter Josephine Lang (7).

**18 January 1823** Over the next week, English geologist William Buckland will discover human remains in a ceremonial burial in a cave on the Gower Peninsula in Wales. They will come to be known as the Red Lady of Paviland. (Now dated at 33,000 years old, and identified as male, they are the first human fossil ever found)

**19 January 1823** Royalists make a stand at Torata, Peru and defeat the oncoming rebels.

**21 January 1823** Royalists follow up their victory of two days ago by a crushing defeat of the rebels at Moqeugua, Peru.

**22 January 1823** A secret treaty is signed at the Congress of Verona. It gives France a free hand to enter the Spanish Civil War to restore Fernando VII to his absolute throne.

**25 January 1823** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) accepts a commission from Prince Galitsin for “one, two, or three new quartets.”

*Leicester, ou Le château di Kenilworth*, an opéra comique by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (40) to words of Scribe and Melesville after Scott, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

**26 January 1823** Edward Jenner dies in Berkeley, Gloucestershire at the age of 73.

**27 January 1823** Edouard-Victoire-Antoine Lalo is born in Lille, Kingdom of France.

The United States recognizes the United Provinces in South America (Argentina) and the State of Chile.

**28 January 1823** Bernardo O’Higgins resigns as President of Chile under pressure, and is succeeded by Ramón Freire.

Music to Pocock’s (after Scott) play *Nigel, or The Crown Jewels* by Henry R. Bishop (36), is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**31 January 1823** The ambassadors of the Holy Alliance (Austria-France-Prussia-Russia) depart Madrid after the Cortes refuses to make changes to the Spanish Constitution.

**2 February 1823** A cantata for the birthday of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar by Johann Nepomuk Hummel (44) is performed for the first time.

**3 February 1823** Gioachino Rossini’s (30) melodramma tragico *Semiramide* to words of Rossi after Voltaire is performed for the first time, in Teatro La Fenice, Venice to a very enthusiastic response.

**4 February 1823** Walter Oudney and Hugh Clapperton of Great Britain become the first Europeans to see Lake Chad. They call it Lake Waterloo.

**6 February 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs in Kiev.

**19 February 1823** A mob gathers before the royal palace in Madrid demanding the deposition of the king and installation of a regency. The king retires to Seville where he is deposed by the Cortes.

**20 February 1823** British sealer/explorer James Weddell, aboard the brig *Jane*, fixes his position at 74°15’S at 34°16'45"W. This furthest south will not be bested until 1841.

*Gretchen am Spinnrade* D.118, a song by Franz Schubert (26) to words of Goethe, is performed publicly for the first time, in the Vienna Musikverein.

**23 February 1823** A Symphony in D by Jan Václav Vorísek (31) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. It is moderately successful.

**T**roops in Mexico City begin a general mutiny against Emperor Agustín I.

**24 February 1823** Franz Schubert’s (26) *Wandererfantasie* is published as op.15.

**28 February 1823** Franz Schubert (26) writes to court secretary Ignaz Franz von Mosel, mentioning that his health “still does not permit me to leave the house.” This is the first mention of what may be the illness which will eventually take his life.

**3 March 1823** 25 English gentlemen create the London Greek Committee to raise money and volunteers for the Greek rebellion against Turkey.

**4 March 1823** Silahdr Ali Pasha replaces Hamdullah Abdullah Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

**6 March 1823** Franz Schubert’s (26) song *Die abgeblühte Linde* D.514 to words of Széchérnyi is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Musikverein.

**13 March 1823** Michael Faraday reads his paper “On Fluid Chlorine” to the Royal Society in London. He describes how he used cold temperatures and pressure to liquefy chlorine, normally a gas.

**15 March 1823** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) writes to Luigi Cherubini (62), “I value your works above all other compositions…I too am enchanted whenever I hear of a new work composed by you, and I take as much interest in it as I do in my own works-in short I honor and love you.” (Jones, Beethoven, 953)

**19 March 1823** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) presents a copy of his *Missa Solemnis* to his patron, Archduke Rudolph. Beethoven intended the mass for Rudolph’s elevation to Cardinal in 1820 but did not finish it in time.

Mexican Emperor Augustín de Iturbide is forced to abdicate.

**24 March 1823** The Royal Academy of Music opens at 4 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, London. Its first principal is William Crotch (47).

**25 March 1823** Great Britain recognizes the Greeks as belligerents in war against Turkey.

*Drang in die Ferne* D.770, a song by Franz Schubert (26) to words of Leitner, is published in the *Zeitschrift für Kunst*, Vienna.

**31 March 1823** (Manuel Felix Fernández) Guadelupe Victoria, at the head of a triumvirate, begins to rule Mexico.

**1 April 1823** *Omaggio pastorale*, a cantata by Gioachino Rossini (31), is performed for possibly the first time, for the unveiling of a memorial bust of Antonio Canova in Treviso.

**7 April 1823** France invades Spain to restore an absolute monarchy.

**10 April 1823** Johann Baptist Jenger proposes his friend Franz Schubert (26) as an honorary member of the Styrian Music Society at Graz in spite of his youth. The proposal is accepted.

Franz Schubert (26) writes to his publisher Cappi and Diabelli accusing them of shady practices and severing relations.

Three songs by Franz Schubert (26) are published by Sauer and Leidesdorf, Vienna as his op.20: *Sei mir gegrüsst* to words of Rückert, *Frühlingsglaube*, to words of Uhland, and *Hänflings Liebeswerbung* to words of Kind.

Franz Liszt (11) writes the following in Ludwig van Beethoven’s (52) conversation book, “I have often expressed the wish to Herr von Schindler to make your lofty acquaintance, and am rejoiced now to be able to do so. As I will give a concert on Sunday the 13th I most humbly beg you to grant me your exalted presence.” Contrary to Liszt’s own report, Beethoven does not attend. Now almost totally deaf, he does not appear at concerts. (approximate date)

**13 April 1823** A second, revised constitution for Greece is adopted by the Second National Assembly in Astros of Kynouria.

Franz Liszt (11) gives a large concert in the Redoutensaal, Vienna, playing music of Hummel (44), Moscheles and improvisations on themes suggested by the audience.

**21 April 1823** The steamboat *Virginia* begins the first ascent of the Mississippi by motor power.

**22 April 1823** 23 subscribers agree to rules for the Baltic Coffee House (Baltic Exchange) in London for the buying and selling of ships and their cargoes.

Robert John Tyers of London receives a British patent for a “volito.” (now known as roller skates)

**24 April 1823** Simon Mayr’s (59) cantata *La vita campestre* is performed for the first time, in Bergamo.

**25 April 1823**  José Manuel Vadillo replaces Evaristo Fernández San Miguel y Valledor as First Secretary of State of Spain.

The Paris College of Medicine is reopened after the government shut it down for five months for political unrest. Hector Berlioz (19) is no longer a student.

**1 May 1823** Franz Liszt (11) gives a homecoming concert in Pest after his triumphal trip to Vienna. He wears a national Hungarian costume. It is the first of five performances in Pest this month.

**3 May 1823** *Clari*, *or The Maid of Milan*, an opera by Henry R. Bishop (36) to words of Payne, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**5 May 1823** The Catholic Association is founded by Daniel O’Connell and Richard Lalor Sheil in Dublin.

The First Piano Concerto of Frédéric Kalkbrenner (37) is performed for the first time.

**6 May 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs before 900 people in Warsaw in preparation for a three-year concert tour.

**7 May 1823** Santiago Usoz y Mozi replaces José Manuel Vadillo as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**10 May 1823** Petros Iliou Mavromichalis replaces Alexandros Nikolaou Mavrokordatos as President of the Executive of Greece.

The steamboat *Virginia* reaches Fort Snelling (Minnesota) having completed the first ascent of the Mississippi River under motor power.

**11 May 1823** Former Emperor Agustín I is placed on a ship in Antigua (Veracruz) and sent out of Mexico.

After a difficult two months at home, Hector Berlioz (19) departs La Côte-St.-André for Paris. He has promised his parents that he will finish a baccalaureate degree within the next academic year.

**12 May 1823** *Le muletier*, an opéra comique by Ferdinand Hérold (32) to words of de Kock after La Fontaine after Boccaccio, is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

**13 May 1823**  José Maria Pando replaces Santiago Usoz y Mozi as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**22 May 1823** Following his desire to travel, Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (18) makes for the Caucasus, reaching Kharkov today.

The US House of Representatives passes the protectionist Tariff of 1824.

**24 May 1823** French troops enter Madrid.

**25 May 1823** A Concerto in d minor for violin, piano and strings by Felix Mendelssohn (14) is performed for the first time, privately, at the Mendelssohn residence in Berlin. See 3 July 1823.

**27 May 1823** Portuguese military units favoring absolutism, led by Don Miguel, revolt at Vila Franca de Xira north of Lisbon. José António Faria de Carvalho replaces Filipe Ferreira de Araújo e Castro as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

Víctor Damían Sáez y Sánchez-Mayor becomes First Secretary of State of the counter-government of Spain.

Two songs by Franz Schubert (26) to words of von Collin are published by Sauer and Leidesdorf, Vienna as his op.22: *Der Zwerg* and *Wehmut.*

**28 May 1823** Lord Bathurst, British Colonial Secretary, orders the governors of the West Indian colonies that flogging slave women is henceforth forbidden and that slave overseers may not use whips in the fields.

**29 May 1823** Anton Philipp Heinrich (42) gives his first concert after arriving in Boston.

**30 May 1823** *Aristea*, an azione pastorale by Gaetano Donizetti (25) to words of Schmidt, is performed for the first time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

**2 June 1823** Joaquim Pedro Gomes de Oliveira replaces José António Faria de Carvalho Filipe Ferreira de Araújo e Castro as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

**5 June 1823** King Friedrich Wilhelm III creates provincial assemblies in Prussia.

William Buckland’s *Reliquiae Diluvianae* is published. He uses many examples from research of European caves to make the case for a massive ancient flood.

**11 June 1823** When King Fernando VII of Spain refuses to quit Madrid before the invading French, the Cortes deposes him and sets up a Council of Regency.

**16 June 1823** Publication of the *Diabelli Variations* by Ludwig van Beethoven (32) is announced.

**17 June 1823** Scotsman Charles MacIntosh receives a British patent for the waterproof cloth he has been using to make raincoats.

**18 June 1823** King João VI annuls the Portuguese constitution after protests against him over the loss of Brazil.

Royalists capture Lima but will have to evacuate within two weeks.

**19 June 1823** Three songs by Franz Schubert (26) to words of Mayrhofter are published by Sauer and Leidesdorf, Vienna as his op.21: *Auf der Donau, Der Schiffer* and *Wie Ulfru fischt.*

**23 June 1823** George and Robert Stephenson open a foundry in Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the purpose of building locomotives.

**30 June 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs in Poznan on her three year concert tour of Europe.

**1 July 1823** At a constitutional congress in Guatemala City, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica form the Confederation of United Provinces of Central America, independent of Mexico. Chiapas decides to remain in Mexico.

**2 July 1823** Peter I replaces Wilhelm as Duke of Oldenburg.

*Alfredo il grande*, a dramma per musica by Gaetano Donizetti (25) to words of Tottola, is performed for the first and only time, in Teatro San Carlo, Naples.

After a siege of a year, Portuguese forces and loyalists evacuate Salvador by sea. Brazilian irregulars take control of the city.

**3 July 1823** A Concerto in d minor for violin, piano and orchestra by Felix Mendelssohn (14) is performed publicly for the first time, in the Schauspielhaus, Berlin. See 25 May 1823.

**14 July 1823** In response to Prince Metternich’s threat to invade, the Swiss Diet issues a Press and Foreigner Order, denying the right of asylum in the country. The great powers see Switzerland as a haven for political troublemakers.

**15 July 1823** *Don Juan* (cantos vi-viii) by George Gordon, Lord Byron is published.

**16 July 1823** George Gordon, Lord Byron sets sail from Italy with a small party for Greece, where he intends to aid the Greeks in their uprising.

**17 July 1823** US Secretary of State John Quincy Adams informs the Russian minister in Washington, Baron Tuyll, that his government will not recognize any Russian territorial claims in North America.

**21 July 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs in Carlsbad, Bohemia on her three year concert tour of Europe.

**24 July 1823** The government of Chile abolishes slavery.

**26 July 1823** The Loyalist garrison of São Luis surrenders to Brazilian warships.

**28 July 1823** *Jessonda*, an opera by Louis Spohr (39) to words of Gehe after Lemierre, is performed for the first time, in the Kassel Hoftheater.

**2 August 1823** Jan Václav Vorísek (32) travels from Vienna to Karlsbad for treatment of a serious illness (probably tuberculosis). He will stay for a month.

**3 August 1823** The besieged loyalist garrison of Maracaibo surrenders to rebels.

**4 August 1823** Four songs by Franz Schubert (26) are published by Sauer and Leidesdorf, Vienna as his op.23: *Selige Welt* and *Schwanengesang*, both to words of Senn, *Die Liebe hat gelogen* to words of Platen and *Schatzgräbers Begehr* to words of Schober.

Adam Liszt writes to Prince Metternich requesting a passport and introductions to the Austrian ambassadors in Paris, Munich and London, where he plans to take his prodigious son, Franz (11).

**5 August 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) meets Johann Wolfgang von Goethe for the first time, in Marienbad. He is quite taken with her and calls her the “female Hummel (44).”

**10 August 1823** Brazilian warships force the loyalist garrison of Belém over to their side.

**12 August 1823** Hector Berlioz’ (19) first essay appears in *Le Corsaire*.

**13 August 1823** Ludwig van Beethoven (52) departs the home of Baron von Pronay at Hertzendorf, where he has been staying, for Baden.

**14 August 1823** By this date, Franz Schubert (26) has moved to Steyr with Johann Michael Vogl. He begins to despair that he will ever be well again.

**20 August 1823** Giorgio Barnaba Luigi Chiaramonti, Pope Pius VII, dies in Rome.

**22 August 1823** In a night battle, Greek forces defeat Turks at Karpenissi, near Mt. Veluchi.

**29 August 1823** Juan Antonio Yandiola Garay replaces José Maria Pando as First Secretary of State of Spain.

*Don Juan* (cantos ix-xi) by George Gordon, Lord Byron is published.

**31 August 1823** French troops storm and conquer the Trocadero and enter Cadiz.

**3 September 1823** Gaetano Donizetti’s (25) dramma giocoso *Il fortunato inganno* to words of Tottola is performed for the first time, in Teatro Nuovo, Naples. It will receive only two more performances.

**4 September 1823**  José Luyando replaces Juan Antonio Yandiola Garay as First Secretary of State of Spain.

**8 September 1823** Ferdinand Hérold’s (32) opéra *L’asthénie* to words of Chaillou is performed for the first time, in the Paris Opéra.

**10 September 1823** Johann Simon Mayr (60) is elected president of the Ateneo, Bergamo.

The National Assembly of Peru names Simón Bolívar as supreme commander of the country.

**16 September 1823** Carl Maria von Weber (36) travels to Vienna for the premiere of *Euryanthe*.

**17 September 1823** A royalist army catches up to rebels at Ayo Ayo, east of Lake Titicaca. The rebels attempt to retreat but a rout ensues. Within a week, General Santa Cruz will lose three-quarters of his army.

**18 September 1823** The United States signs the Treaty of Moultrie Creek with the Seminole Indians. The Seminoles are required to relinquish all claims to Florida in return for a reservation of about 1,620,000 hectares.

**20 September 1823** The Liszt family depart Vienna for Paris.

Franz Schubert (26) writes to the Styrian Musical Society in Graz, thanking them for the honorary membership they voted for him last April. It is the first official honor he has received.

**22 September 1823** Incidental music to Hell’s play *Ali Baba oder Die 40 Räuber* by Heinrich August Marschner (28), is performed for the first time, in Dresden.

**23 September 1823** Burmese forces attack the British garrison on the island of Shahpura in the mouth of the Naat River. Three British are killed. The Burmese claim the island as theirs and object to the presence of British forces there.

**26 September 1823** Franz Liszt (11) and his family arrive in Munich from Vienna.

**28 September 1823** Annibale Francesco Sermattei, conte della Genga becomes Pope Leo XII.

**30 September 1823** The constitutional regency in Cadiz releases King Fernando in return for amnesty from the surrounding French army.

**1 October 1823** King Fernando VII of Spain is returned to full power by the French and immediately begins executing his enemies.

The Royal Manchester Institution is founded to raise the intellectual and artistic activity in Manchester, as well as the city’s image.

**5 October 1823** While in Vienna for the premiere of *Euryanthe*, Carl Maria von Weber (36) travels to Baden to visit Ludwig van Beethoven (52).

The first issue of *The Lancet* is published in London.

**8 October 1823** Daniel-François-Esprit Auber’s (41) opéra comique *La neige, ou Le nouvel Eginhard* to words of Scribe and Delavigne is performed for the first time, in Thêâtre Feydeau, Paris.

*The Beacon of Liberty*, an historical romance with music by Henry R. Bishop (36) to words of Bayley, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**12 October 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs before 700 people in Leipzig on her three year concert tour of Europe.

**17 October 1823** Franz Liszt (11) gives the first of three concerts in Munich. Present is King Maximilian I of Bavaria. The reviews of this performance contain so many superlatives that his second concert will be sold out.

**20 October 1823** Gioachino Rossini (31) and his wife leave Bologna for Paris and England.

After the success of her 12 October performance, Maria Szymanowska (33) plays for a second time in Leipzig on her three year concert tour of Europe.

**25 October 1823** Carl Maria von Weber’s (36) grand Romantic opera *Euryanthe* to words of von Chézy after Gerbert de Montreuil, is performed for the first time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna, conducted by the composer. The work is enthusiastically received, although some find it confusing, including Franz Schubert (26) who expresses dislike for the work. Unable to gain her reserved seat through the crowd, the librettist, Helmina von Chézy is passed over the heads of the audience.

**27 October 1823** Two songs by Franz Schubert (26) are published by Sauer and Leidesdorf, Vienna as his op.24: the second setting of *Gruppe aus dem Tartarus* to words of Schiller, and *Schlummerlied (Schlaflied)* to words of Mayrhofer.

Maria Szymanowska (33) performs for Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in Weimar on her three-year concert tour of Europe.

**29 October 1823** Franz Liszt (12) and his family arrive in Augsburg where he will give three concerts over the next four days.

**4 November 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) performs in Weimar on her three year concert tour of Europe.

**5 November 1823** Maria Szymanowska (33) departs Weimar and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

*Cortez, or The Conquest of Mexico*, an opera by Henry R. Bishop (36) to words of Planché after Prescott, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**9 November 1823** Gioachino Rossini (31) enters Paris for the first time, on his way to England. The city will be very important in his later life.

**12 November 1823** Emperor Pedro of Brazil dissolves the Constituent Assembly and arrests its leading members.

**16 November 1823** A gigantic banquet is given in Paris by the city’s leading artists in honor of Gioachino Rossini (31) in the Restaurant du Veau Qui Tette. 150 guests attend including Adrien Boieldieu (47), Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (41), Ferdinand Hérold (32), many singers, actors and artists.

**22 November 1823** *Hymne an die heilige Cäcilie* for soprano, chorus and organ by Louis Spohr (39) to words of von Calenberg is performed for the first time, in Kassel. The solo part is sung by the composer’s daughter Emilie.

**29 November 1823** After several unsuccessful attempts, Carl Maria von Weber’s (37) request for an assistant is granted by the Dresden court. He desires that his friend, Johann Gänsbacher be appointed but Gänsbacher has just been appointed Kapellmeister at St. Stephen’s in Vienna. The post will go to someone not in favor with Weber, Heinrich August Marschner (28).

**30 November 1823** Franz Schubert (26) writes to Schober that “my health, thank God, is firmly restored at last.”

**1 December 1823** The 18th Congress of the United States convenes in Washington. Voting for the House of Representatives took place between 1 July 1822 and 14 August 1823. Republicans hold 189 of 213 seats in the House of Representatives and 42 of 46 seats in the Senate.

**2 December 1823**  Carlos Martínez de Irujo y Tacón, marqués de Casa-Irujo, duque de Sotomayor replaces Víctor Damían Sáez y Sánchez-Mayor as First Secretary of State of Spain.

In a message to Congress, President James Monroe declares, “We should consider any attempt on their (European powers) part to extend their system (Concert of Europe) to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.” It is hereafter known as the Monroe Doctrine.

**3 December 1823** Franz Liszt (12) gives the first of two concerts in Strasbourg.

**5 December 1823** *Vendôme en Espagne*, a drame lyrique by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber (41) and Ferdinand Hérold (32) to words of d’Empis and Mennechet, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

**7 December 1823** Gioachino Rossini (31) and his wife depart Paris for London.

Concerto for two pianos in E by Felix Mendelssohn (14) is performed for the first time, at the Mendelssohn residence in Berlin. The soloists are the composer and his sister Fanny (18). One of the invited guests is Friedrich Kalkbrenner (38).

**10 December 1823** Mary Anning discovers the bones of a Plesiosaurus, in Dorset. This, and others of her fossil discoveries, help to prove that some species have gone extinct.

Maria Szymanowska (33) performs in Berlin on her three-year concert tour of Europe.

**11 December 1823** Franz Liszt (12) and his father arrive in Paris.

Greeks defeat Turks at Messolongi, 200 km west of Athens.

William Prout reads his paper *On the nature of the acid and saline matters usually existing in the stomachs of animals* before the Royal Society in London. In it, he clearly shows that hydrochloric acid is the agent of digestion.

**12 December 1823** Franz Liszt (12) and his father seek out the director of the Paris Conservatoire, Luigi Cherubini (63), to ask for admittance. The director, an Italian, explains that admittance is reserved only for French citizens.

*The Vespers of Palermo*, a tragedy by Henry R. Bishop (37) to words of Hemans, is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**13 December 1823** Gioachino Rossini (31) and his wife arrive in London. He immediately takes to bed to recover from the Channel crossing.

**15 December 1823** *La France et l’Espagne*, a scéne lyrique by Adrien Boieldieu to words of Chazet, is performed for the first time, in the Hôtel de Ville, Paris on the eve of the composer’s 48th birthday.

**17 December 1823** *Don Juan* (cantos xii-xiv) by George Gordon, Lord Byron is published.

**20 December 1823** Incidental music to von Chézy’s play *Rosamunde, Fürstin von Zypern* by Franz Schubert (26) is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. The play is a failure.

**22 December 1823** Franz Liszt (12) performs in Paris to sensational audience and critical response. He will perform in Paris no less than 38 times before next April.

**23 December 1823** The *Troy* (NY) *Sentinel* publishes a poem by Clement Clarke Moore, without attribution, entitled “A Visit From St. Nicholas” beginning with the words, “’Twas the Night Before Christmas.”

**25 December 1823**  Narciso de Heredia y Begines, Conde de Ofalia replaces Carlos Martínez de Irujo y Tacón, marqués de Casa-Irujo, duque de Sotomayor as First Secretary of State of Spain.

Two works for chorus and organ by Samuel Wesley (57) are performed for the first time, in St. Paul’s Cathedral, London: *Magnificat* and *Nunc dimittis*.

**29 December 1823** Gioachino Rossini (31) is presented to King George IV of Great Britain at the Royal Pavilion in Brighton. By request of the king, he sings two of his own arias, accompanying himself on the piano. Choristers of the Chapel Royal also perform, including Samuel Sebastian Wesley (13).

**30 December 1823** *Auf dem Wasser zu singen* D.774, a song by Franz Schubert (26) to words of Stolberg, is published in the *Zeitschrift für Kunst*, Vienna.

**31 December 1823** Georgios Andreou Koundouriotis replaces Petros Iliou Mavromichalis as President of the Executive of Greece.

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