**1 January 1867** King Wilhelm of Prussia becomes chairman of the North German Confederation.

The *SS Colorado*, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sails from San Francisco bound for Yokohama, thus inaugurating the first regular transpacific steamship service.

*God be Merciful Unto Us*, an anthem for soloists, chorus and organ by Samuel Sebastian Wesley (56), is performed for the first time, at the wedding of the composer’s friend, George Watson, in Gloucester Cathedral.

A new suspension bridge over the Ohio River opens between Cincinnati, Ohio and Covington, Kentucky. Its central span of 322 meters is the longest in the world. (Today called the John A. Roebling Bridge, after its designer)

**7 January 1867** A congressional investigation of US President Andrew Johnson begins.

**10 January 1867** Tokugawa Yoshinobu becomes Shogun in Japan.

General François de Castelnau receives orders to evacuate all foreign troops (France-Belgium-Austria) from Mexico.

**14 January 1867** As a result of the work of Edvard Grieg (23) and Otto Winter-Hjelm, the Norwegian Academy of Music opens in Christiania (Oslo).

Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres dies in Paris at the age of 87.

Carlo Verdi, the father of Giuseppe Verdi (53) dies in Bussetto. In Paris, the composer is so depressed that he stops attending rehearsals of *Don Carlos.*

**23 January 1867** *The Triumph of Bacchus*, an opera-ballet by Alyeksandr Sergeyevich Dargomizhsky (53) to a story after Pushkin, is performed for the first time, in the Bolshoy Theatre, Moscow. See 1 April 1846.

**24 January 1867** Schleswig and Holstein are formally joined with Prussia.

**26 January 1867** Hubert Parry (18) matriculates at Exeter College, Oxford.

After defeating an imperial army, Mexican forces enter Guanajuato.

**30 January 1867** Emperor Komei (Osahito) of Japan dies of smallpox.

**31 January 1867** Mexican forces overrun a French/imperial force near San Jacinto. Afterwards, 103 French prisoners are executed for disobeying the order to leave Mexico.

**1 February 1867** Republican forces defeat Imperialists at San Jacinto, Zacatecas.

**2 February 1867** Edvard Grieg (23) is the guest conductor for the first of three concerts with the Philharmonic Society of Christiania (Oslo).

**3 February 1867**  Mutsuhito replaces Osahito as Emperor of Japan.

**5 February 1867** French troops quit Mexico City.

**7 February 1867** Sakhalin Island becomes a condominium of Japan and Russia.

Friedrich Ferdinand, Baron Beust replaces Richard, Count Belcredi as Prime Minister of Austria.

Transylvania is formally incorporated into Hungary.

**10 February 1867** The music of Anton Bruckner (42) is heard for the first time in Vienna with a performance of the Mass in d in the Hofburgkapelle.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky’s (26) *Festival Overture on the Danish National Hymn* is performed for the first time, in Moscow. The work was commissioned by Nicholay Rubinstein for celebrations surrounding the marriage of the Tsarevich to the Danish princess Dagmar.

**11 February 1867** Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha replaces Mütercim Mehmed Rüstü Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

Incidental music to Ostrovsky’s play *Dmitry Samozvanets and Vasily Shuysky* by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (26) is performed for the first time, in the Maliy Theatre, Moscow.

**12 February 1867** *Telegramme* op.318, a waltz by Johann Strauss (41), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

**13 February 1867** Work begins in Brussels to cover the Senne River, which is presently an open sewer.

Emperor Maximilian departs Mexico City at the head of his troops, marching northwest.

**15 February 1867** *An der schönen blauen Donau* for chorus by Johann Strauss (41) to words of Weyl is performed for the first time, by 1,200 male voices in the Dianabadsaal, Vienna. It is a failure and receives mixed reviews.

**16 February 1867** After a quarrel between Mily Balakirev (30) and opera director Bedrich Smetana (42) in Prague, the score to *Russlan and Lyudmilla* mysteriously vanishes, causing Balakirev to conduct the work from memory.

A Mass in D for vocal soloists, chorus, orchestra, and organ by John Knowles Paine (28) is performed at the Singakademie Hall in Berlin, conducted by the composer, before a full house including members of the royal family. None of the Berlin choral groups would perform the work so Paine organized a chorus and rehearsed the work himself. Critics are fairly positive. See 21 July 1865.

**17 February 1867** A second child is born to Richard Wagner (53) and Cosima von Bülow at Tribschen, near Lucerne. The girl is named Eva Marie after the heroine of *Die Meistersinger*. On the same day, the mother’s husband, Hans von Bülow arrives at Tribschen.

The Hungarian Diet is opened in Pest. Gyula, Count Andrássy de Csíkszentkirály et Krasznahorska becomes Prime Minister of Hungary.

The first ship of any size passes through the Suez Canal, over two years before its official opening.

*Lob der Frauen* op.315, a polka mazurka by Johann Strauss (41), is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna.

**18 February 1867** The Hungarian Constitution of 1848 is restored.

*Künstlerleben* op.316, a waltz by Johann Strauss (41), is performed for the first time, in the Dianabadsaal, Vienna.

**20 February 1867** The New England Conservatory of Music opens at the Music Hall in Boston with a faculty of 13.

**22 February 1867** The Pullman Palace Car Company is organized by George Pullman.

**23 February 1867** The adagio movement of Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky’s (26) Symphony no.1 is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg. It is paired with the scherzo movement, already premiered in 1866. See 15 February 1868.

**1 March 1867** String Quartet D.703 “Quartettsatz” by Franz Schubert (†38) is performed publicly for the first time, by the Vienna Musikverein, 47 years after it was composed.

Nebraska becomes the 37th state of the United States.

**2 March 1867** The United States Congress passes the Tenure of Office Act, requiring the President to get Senate approval to remove any official which required Senate approval to appoint. Congress also adopts the First Reconstruction Act providing for military rule in the former Confederacy.

**5 March 1867** Fenians begin abortive risings throughout Ireland.

**6 March 1867** The Mexican army lays siege to imperialist forces personally commanded by Emperor Maximilian in Querétaro.

**9 March 1867** President Juárez and his troops reach Puebla where they begin a siege.

**10 March 1867** The instrumental version of the waltz *An der schönen blauen Donau* op.314 by Johann Strauss (41) is performed for the first time, in the Volksgarten, Vienna. Also premiered are Strauss’ polka française *Postillon d’amour* op.317 and the polka schnell *Leichtes Blut* op.319.

**11 March 1867** *Don Carlos*, an opéra by Giuseppe Verdi (53) to words of Méry and DuLocle after Schiller, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. In attendance are Emperor Napoléon III and Empress Eugénie as well as many court and state officials and members of the diplomatic corps. It is moderately successful. Reviews are mixed.

**12 March 1867** French troops depart Mexico from Veracruz. “Emperor” Maximilian refuses to follow, believing himself to be popular.

**13 March 1867** Nicolae Cretulescu replaces Prince Ion Ghica as Prime Minister of Romania.

**14 March 1867** John Knowles Paine (28) arrives in Boston from Europe. His eight months in Germany have been a triumph.

Mexican forces begin the battle for Querétaro with probing attacks against the garrison. They are costly. The Mexicans settle in for a siege.

**16 March 1867** Joseph Lister publishes the first of a series of articles on his discovery of antiseptic surgery, in *The Lancet*.

Volume I of *The Last Chronicle of Barset* by Anthony Trollope is published.

**17 March 1867** Five of the waltzes op.39 by Johannes Brahms (33) arranged for two pianos are performed for the first time, in the Redoutensaal Vienna. See 23 November 1866 and 16 November 1868.

**22 March 1867** US President Andrew Johnson orders the release of 177 prisoners still held for their part in the 1862 Dakota Uprising.

**23 March 1867** King Willem III of the Netherlands (Grand Duke Guillaume III of Luxembourg) accepts the offer of 5,000,000 guilder from French Emperor Napoléon III for Luxembourg.

**24 March 1867** Jules Massenet’s (24) First Suite for Orchestra is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**27 March 1867** By the Treaty of Ayacucho, Acre becomes part of Bolivia.

Imperial forces make a successful attack out of Querétaro but fail to exploit their success. The gap in the siege is closed by the Mexicans.

**29 March 1867** Queen Victoria signs the British North America Act, creating the Dominion of Canada.

**30 March 1867** The United States purchases Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000.

John Knowles Paine (28) participates in the Inaugural Concert of the New England Conservatory of Music. He will soon join the faculty.

**1 April 1867** Great Britain makes the Straits Settlements a Crown Colony, taking over from the East India Company.

Emperor Napoléon III opens the Exposition Universelle in Paris. During the exposition, Édouard Manet exhibits 57 paintings including his 1859 work, *The Absinthe Drinker*.

Dr. Joseph Lister treats the last of eleven compound fractures using the antiseptic methods he invented. These form the basis of a series of reports he is publishing in *The Lancet* which will change surgery forever.

The 40th Congress of the United States convenes in Washington. Republicans have made small increases in their overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress.

Mexicans overwhelm the imperial defenders of Puebla before a relief column can arrive. Some units hold out for two more days before they surrender.

The first national convention of the Ku Klux Klan opens in Nashville, Tennessee.

**3 April 1867** Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck advises King Willem III of the Netherlands not to sell Luxembourg to France, as that will necessitate war.

*La grand’ tante*, an opéra comique by Jules Massenet (24) to words of Adénis and Granvallet, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris. It is warmly received by the audience. Reviewers find fault with the libretto.

**4 April 1867** Two works by Camille Saint-Saëns (31) are performed for the first time, at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées conducted by the composer: Concerto for violin and orchestra no.1 op.20 and *Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso* for violin and orchestra op.28.

**7 April 1867** *An die Heimat* op.64/1 for vocal quartet and piano by Johannes Brahms (33) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

**9 April 1867** The United States Senate ratifies the treaty purchasing Alaska from Russia.

**10 April 1867** A new law in France requires all communes of over 500 people to maintain public primary schools for girls as well as boys.

**11 April 1867** Urbano Rattazzi replaces Bettino Ricasoli, Count Brolio as Prime Minister of Italy.

**12 April 1867** Piano Piece op.1/1 “Russian Scherzo” by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (26) is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

*La Grande-Duchesse de Gérolstein*, an opéra-bouffe by Jacques Offenbach (47) to words of Meilhac and Halévy, is performed for the first time, at the Variétés, Paris. The production takes place during the Paris Exposition Universelle so many foreign dignitaries attend. The reaction is mixed and the creators make cuts tonight producing a much more successful version.

**13 April 1867** Excerpts from *The Sapphire Necklace,* an opera by Arthur Sullivan (24) to words of Chorley, are performed for the first time, at the Crystal Palace, London.

**16 April 1867** The constitution of the North German Confederation is adopted.

**23 April 1867** The zoetrope is patented, the first device to show moving pictures. It was invented by William E. Lincoln of Providence, Rhode Island who assigned his patent to Milton Bradley & Co. of Springfield, Massachusetts.

**24 April 1867** The City of Genoa confers honorary citizenship on Giuseppe Verdi (53).

**26 April 1867** After spending four months in Copiapo, Chile, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (37) boards ship making for Buenos Aires.

**27 April 1867** *Roméo et Juliette*, an opéra by Charles Gounod (48) to words of Barbier and Carré after Shakespeare, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris. The work is a resounding success despite a state ball on the same evening.

**30 April 1867** Louis Moreau Gottschalk (37) sails from Valparaiso making for Montevideo.

**7 May 1867** Alfred Nobel receives a British patent for dynamite. It is a way to make nitroglycerin safe to handle and store.

**8 May 1867** Anton Bruckner (42) enters a sanitorium in Bad Kreuzen suffering from nervous anxiety and severe depression. He will stay for three months.

**10 May 1867** Modest Musorgsky (28) is dismissed from his position with the Russian Ministry of Communications.

**11 May 1867** The London Conference guarantees the neutrality of Luxembourg. Prussian forces evacuate the country and the fortifications at Luxembourg City are to be dismantled.

*Cox and Box, or The Long-Lost Brothers*, a comic opera by Arthur Sullivan to words of Burnand after Morton, is performed publicly for the first time, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, two days before the composer’s 25th birthday. See 26 May 1866.

**13 May 1867** Jefferson Davis is released from imprisonment at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, after the posting of a bond by several prominent men.

**15 May 1867** Through a betrayal, Mexican forces are allowed into Querétaro. Emperor Maximilian flees to the west.

**16 May 1867** Emperor Maximilian and the last of his army surrender to the Mexicans west of Querétaro.

**18 May 1867** A ship carrying Louis Moreau Gottschalk (38) docks at Punta Arenas, at the southern tip of South America.

**20 May 1867** Queen Victoria lays the foundation stone for the Royal Albert Hall.

**24 May 1867** *Overture on Czech Themes* by Mily Balakirev (30) and *Fantasia on Serbian Themes* by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (23) are performed for the first time. The works are given in honor of Slav visitors to the All-Russian Ethnographical Exhibition. In writing of this concert, Stasov first uses the phrase Moguchaya Kuchka (Mighty Handful) to denote the Balakirev group.

Emperor Maximilian and two of his generals go on trial in Querétaro.

**25 May 1867** On a ship from Santiago, Chile, Louis Moreau Gottschalk (38) reaches the Rio de la Plata where he will live for two years.

**29 May 1867** The Hungarian Parliament votes 209-89-83 for a compromise with Austria. They agree to a common defense and foreign policy while each maintains its internal independence. The Hungarian monarchy is restored and the Habsburg Emperor Franz Joseph II is named King of Hungary.

An essay by Ferdinand Hiller appears in the *Kölner Zeitung* describing the biography of Josephine Lang Köstlin (52). He wrote it, based on notes from Lang, in an attempt to alleviate her difficult financial situation. She has been trying to support six children since her husband’s death in 1856. It will spread her fame throughout Germany and elsewhere.

**3 June 1867** Arthur Sullivan’s (25) overture *Marmion* is performed for the first time, at St. James’ Hall, London.

**4 June 1867** Paul Mendelssohn (brother of Felix), writes to Ferdinand Hiller, inspired by his essay of 29 May. He asks if Josephine Lang Köstlin (52) will accept a gift from the royalties of Felix Mendelssohn (†19). She will, and he will send her 1,000 Thaler. Lang will receive many other smaller gifts as a result of the essay.

**5 June 1867** Louis Berlioz, son of Hector Berlioz (63), dies of yellow fever aboard his ship, *Louisiana*, anchored in Havana harbor.

**7 June 1867** Emperor Franz Joseph II invests Franz Liszt (55) with the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph.

**8 June 1867** Samuel Clemens departs New York in a large party for Europe. During the trip he will write his first book, *The Innocents Abroad*.

*Hungarian Coronation Mass* by Franz Liszt (55) is performed for the first time, in Buda for the coronation of Emperor Franz Joseph II and Empress Elisabeth as King and Queen of Hungary. Since he has not received an invitation to the coronation, the composer listens from the organ loft.

**11 June 1867** Edvard Grieg marries his cousin, the singer Nina Hagerup, in the Johanneskirke in Copenhagen, four days before his 24th birthday. None of the parents are present.

As part of the Exposition Universelle des Beaux Arts, a jury which includes Hector Berlioz (63) awards the prize for the best cantata to Camille Saint-Saëns (31). Berlioz hurries to Saint-Saëns’ home to tell him but he is not there.

**19 June 1867** 0705 Archduke Maximilian of Austria, “Emperor of Mexico,” and two of his generals are executed by firing squad by Mexicans outside Querétaro.

**21 June 1867** Mexican forces enter Mexico City after it was surrendered last night.

**25 June 1867** Lucien B. Smith of Kent, Ohio receives a US patent for barbed wire.

**27 June 1867** The last imperial garrison, at Veracruz, surrenders to Mexican forces.

**28 June 1867** Albrecht replaces Friedrich Günther as Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Hector Berlioz (63) learns of the death of his son Louis of yellow fever aboard his ship in Havana harbor three weeks ago. Exactly how he learned is not certain but he spends the rest of the day on his bed, in silence. Early next month he will go to the Conservatoire and empty the contents of a trunk, which includes programs, press clippings and the like, and burn them.

**1 July 1867** The new Código Civil (civil laws) is published in Portugal. Capital punishment is completely outlawed.

Emperor Napoléon III of France awards Frank Chickering the ribbon of the Legion of Honor at a ceremony at the Palais de l’Industrie. The pianos of Chickering and Sons of Boston and Steinway and Sons share the gold medal at the Paris International Exhibition. In the evening, news reaches Paris of the death of Emperor Maximilian in Mexico.

Gioachino Rossini’s (75) hymn *Dieu tout puissant* to words of Pacini is performed for the first time, at the Palais de l’Industrie, Paris. Emperor Napoléon III and Empress Eugènie are present along with Ottoman Sultan Abdülaziz I and other royalty and nobility. The production includes 800 players and 400 singers. Critics are divided.

The British North America Act goes into effect, joining the Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada. The Governor-General at the time of confederation is Charles Stanley Monck. The first Prime Minister of Canada is John Alexander Macdonald.

**5 July 1867** Modest Musorgsky (28) completes *St. John’s Night on Bald Mountain* on St. John’s Eve at Minkino Farm in the Luga District.

**6 July 1867** Volume II of *The Last Chronicle of Barset* by Anthony Trollope is published.

**9 July 1867** *La permission de dix heures*, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (48) to words of Mélesville (pseud. of Duveyrier), is performed for the first time, at Bad Ems.

**15 July 1867** The Siamese envoy in Paris signs a treaty acknowledging a French protectorate over Cambodia.

President Benito Juárez enters Mexico City in triumph after the defeat of the French and their imperialist allies.

**16 July 1867** French gardener Joseph Monier receives a French patent for reinforced concrete.

**20 July 1867** *La leçon de chant électromagnétique*, a bouffonnerie musicale by Jacques Offenbach (48) to words of Bourget, is performed for the first time, at Bad Ems.

**21 July 1867** Antonio Barezzi, first benefactor and father-in-law to Giuseppe Verdi (53) dies in Busetto, attended by Verdi and his second wife, Giuseppina.

**26 July 1867** The Governor-Generalship of Turkestan is formed by Russia.

**27 July 1867** 05:00 Pantaleón Enrique Joaquín Granados y Campiña is born in carrer del Marqués de Tallada, 1, Lleida (Lérida), 130 km west of Barcelona, the third of five children born to Calixto José de la Trinidad Granados y Armenteros, a captain in the Spanish army, and Enriqueta Elvira Campiña, the daughter of a prominent businessman.

**28 July 1867** Anton Rubinstein (37), in Baden-Baden, sends the Vice-President of the Russian Musical Society the news that he will not return as director of the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Arthur Sullivan (25) and Rachel Scott Russell announce their intention to marry, to the great dismay of her mother. Sullivan is banned from the house.

**29 July 1867** Two days after his birth, Pantaleón Enrique Joaquín Granados y Campiña is baptized in the main Cathedral of Lleida (Lérida), 130 km west of Barcelona.

A month after learning of the death of his son, Hector Berlioz (63) prepares his will.

**30 July 1867** *Figaro-Polka* op.320 by Johann Strauss (41) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**1 August 1867** The fourth and last incarnation of Richard Wagner’s (54) grosse romantische Oper *Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartberg* to his own words is performed for the first time, in the Königliches Hof-und Nationaltheater, Munich. See 19 October 1845, 1 August 1847, and 13 March 1861.

**8 August 1867** Anton Bruckner (42) leaves the sanitorium at Bad Kreuzen, apparently restored to health.

**13 August 1867** Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (23) writes to Mily Balakirev (30) describing a scale he has used in his current tone poem, *Sadko*. It is the first reference to an octatonic scale in Russian music.

**15 August 1867** The façade of the new Paris Opéra is unveiled.

The Second Reform Act receives royal assent from Queen Victoria. It doubles the electorate by enfranchising all men who are heads of households.

*Paix et Liberté*, a cantata by Jules Massenet (25), is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique for the birthday of Napoléon I.

**24 August 1867** Railway service through the Brenner Pass is inaugurated.

**25 August 1867** Michael Faraday dies at Hampton Court at the age of 76.

**26 August 1867** Greece and Serbia conclude an alliance against Turkey.

**28 August 1867** Under instructions from the United States Navy, Captain William Reynolds of the *USS Lackawanna* lands on the Midway Islands and occupies them for the US.

Umberto Menotti Maria Giordano is born in Foggia, the son of a chemist.

**31 August 1867** August Bebel becomes the first socialist elected to the North German Reichstag.

Charles Baudelaire dies in Paris at the age of 46.

**1 September 1867** *Les noces de Prométhée* op.19, a cantata for solo voices and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (31) to words of Cornut, is performed for the first time, at the Cirque de l’Impératrice, Paris.

**5 September 1867** Amy Marcy Cheney is born at 102 Western Avenue in Henniker, New Hampshire, the only child of Charles Abbott Cheney, a paper manufacturer and Clara Imogene Marcy, amateur singer and pianist.

**16 September 1867** Cosima von Bülow, with her children, leaves Richard Wagner (54) in Tribschen and returns to her husband Hans in Munich.

**18 September 1867** About 40 armed Fenians attack a prison van in Manchester and release two of their comrades. In the melee, a policeman is killed.

**20 September 1867** Six weeks of voting for Canada’s first Parliament conclude. The Conservatives and their allies win 100 seats while 62 go to the Liberals. 18 seats are won by candidates opposed to confederation.

**22 September 1867** Mily Balakirev (30) agrees to conduct concerts for the Russian Musical Society in St. Petersburg provided that he is allowed to program them. At the insistence of Balakirev, the Board of Directors agrees to ask Hector Berlioz (63) to co-direct.

**24 September 1867** The *Süddeutsche Presse* is established in Munich with government funds by friends of Richard Wagner (54). Wagner begins a weekly series entitled “German Art and German Politics.”

**26 September 1867** Arthur Sullivan (25) and George Grove depart London for Vienna to search for lost manuscripts of Franz Schubert (†38). They will be successful.

**1 October 1867** The County of Hanau is attached to Prussia.

Volume I of *Das Kapital* by Karl Marx is published in Hamburg.

**5 October 1867** Arthur Sullivan (25) and George Grove arrive in Vienna in search of the lost music to Franz Schubert’s (†38) *Rosamunde*.

**7 October 1867** *Festival-Quadrille* op.341 by Johann Strauss (41) is performed for the first time, in Covent Garden, London.

**9 October 1867** Franz Liszt (55) arrives at Tribschen to discuss Richard Wagner’s (54) relationship with his daughter Cosima von Bülow. They talk for six hours. Later, they discuss *Die Meistersinger*, which Liszt sight-reads from the orchestral score while Wagner sings the vocal parts. Liszt calls it a masterpiece. They will not see each other again for five years.

**12 October 1867** Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (23) writes to Modest Musorgsky (28) shortly after finishing *Sadko*. He thanks Musorgsky for giving him the original idea.

**13 October 1867** Erasmus Jacobs, a 15-year-old farm boy living near Hopetown on the Orange River, picks up a rock and shows it to his mother. It will prove to be a 21.25 carat diamond (the Eureka Diamond) and will begin the exploitation of diamonds along the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

**18 October 1867** The formal transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States takes place in Sitka.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (38) departs Montevideo for Buenos Aires.

**22 October 1867** Garibaldi marches on Rome in an attempt to attach the Papal States to Italy.

**24 October 1867** Richard Wagner (54) completes *Die Meistersinger* at Tribschen.

**27 October 1867** Federico Luigi, Count Menabrea replaces Urbano Rattazzi as Prime Minister of Italy.

**28 October 1867** French troops arrive at Civitavecchia to protect the Papal States from Garibaldi.

**29 October 1867** The British packet *RMS Rhone* goes down in a hurricane in the British Virgin Islands. 123 of the 146 on board are lost.

**31 October 1867** Mily Balakirev (30) conducts his first concert as director of the Russian Musical Society in St. Petersburg.

**1 November 1867** All restrictions on Jews’ right of residence, buying property, or profession are abolished by the states of the North German Federation.

**3 November 1867** At Mentana, 20 km northeast of Rome, French and Papal forces defeat Garibaldist irregulars seeking to join the Papal States to Italy. Garibaldi is captured and sent to Caprera.

Paraguayans attack the allied army at Tuyutí for a second time. They make great progress against the Brazilians, inflicting casualties and destroying materiel. But Brazilian and Argentine counterattacks force them back.

**5 November 1867** Former Prime Minister Leopoldo O'Donnell Jorris, duque de Tetuán dies in Biarritz. His Liberal Union coalition of Moderates and Progressives begins to come apart.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (38) plays his first concert in Buenos Aires.

**6 November 1867** The first Parliament for Canada convenes in Ottawa.

**9 November 1867** The Leipzig music publishing house of CF Peters issues the first two numbers of Edition Peters, to print editions of older music. They are Books I and II of *The Well-Tempered Klavier*.

**12 November 1867** Hector Berlioz (63) leaves Paris for Russia.

*Valse, ou Pas de fleurs*, a divertissement by Léo Delibes (31), is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

**14 November 1867** Henrik Ibsen’s dramatic poem *Peer Gynt* is published in Copenhagen. It will not be produced on the stage until 1876.

**15 November 1867** Jovan Ristic replaces Ilija Garasanin as Prime Minister of Serbia.

A stock ticker is used for the first time, at the New York Stock Exchange. It was invented by Edward Calahan.

**16 November 1867** At a faculty meeting at the University of Vienna, the request of Anton Bruckner (43) that a position in musical composition be created is denied.

Violin Sonata no.2 op.13 by Edvard Grieg (24) is performed for the first time, at the Christiania (Oslo) Music Academy, the composer at the keyboard. Also premiered are Grieg’s two songs for male choir, *Evening Mood* and *The Bear-Hunter* to words of Moe.

**17 November 1867** Hector Berlioz (63) arrives in St. Petersburg to conduct a series of concerts.

**18 November 1867** *The Bogatirs*, an opera by Alyeksandr Borodin (34) to words of Krilov, is performed for the first time, at the Bolshoy Theatre, Moscow. Negative criticism and lack of understanding on the part of the public limits the work to one performance.

**19 November 1867** Tokugawa Yoshinobu resigns as Shogun in Japan, effectively ending the Shogunate.

**23 November 1867** Three Fenians are hanged at Salford Jail for their part in the killing of a policeman on 18 September, before a crowd of at least 8,000. They become known as the Manchester Martyrs.

Balladesop.10/1&4 for piano by Johannes Brahms (34) are performed for the first time, in Vienna.

*Robinson Crusoé*, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (48) to words of Cormon and Crémieux after Defoe, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris.

**26 November 1867** Stefan Golescu replaces Nicolae Cretulescu as Prime Minister of Romania.

**27 November 1867** Charles Louis Eugène Koechlin is born in Paris, French Empire, the seventh child of Jules Koechlin, a textile designer, and Camille Dollfus, daughter of a textile manufacturer.

*Marschieren* op.41/4 for unaccompanied chorus by Johannes Brahms (34) to words of Lemcke is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

**28 November 1867** Hector Berlioz (63) conducts the first of six concerts he will give with the Russian Musical Society. The Frenchman is treated royally during his stay.

**1 December 1867** Three movements from *Ein deutsches Requiem* by Johannes Brahms (34) are performed for the first time, in the Großer Redoutensaal, Vienna. See 18 February 1869. The performance is less than perfect and a few hisses are heard but the composer is loudly applauded and called on stage.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk (38) premieres his *Souvenir de Buenos Aires* for piano in Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires.

**2 December 1867** The box office opens to sell tickets to Charles Dickens’ first public reading in New York. As it does, the vendors are confronted by a double line, extending over 1.5 km.

**3 December 1867** Nikola Ristic replaces Jovan Ristic as Prime Minister of Serbia.

**5 December 1867** Francesco Maria Piave, librettist of *Ernani*, *Rigoletto*, *La Traviata*, *Simon Boccanegra,* and a host of others, suffers a stroke in Milan. He will linger, paralyzed but alert, for eight years until his death on 5 March 1876. Giuseppe Verdi (54) will provide for him and his illegitimate daughter.

**7 December 1867** *Liebe kam aus fernen Landen* op.33/4, a song by Johannes Brahms (34) to words of Tieck, is performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

**12 December 1867** *Upon Rikard Nordraak’s Death: Tone Poem for Orchestra* by Edvard Grieg (24) is performed for the first time, in Christiania (Oslo), conducted by the composer.

**13 December 1867** Fenians attempt to rescue one of their leaders by blowing a hole in a wall of Clerkenwell Prison. The explosives do their job well enough but they also destroy a row of tenements across the street. Twelve people are killed, more than 50 injured.

*Malbrough s’en va-t-en guerre*, an opérette by Georges Bizet (31), Léo Delibes (31), Émile Jonas, and Isidore Legouix to words of Siraudin, Williams, and Busnach, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de l’Athénée, Paris.

**18 December 1867** *The Contrabandista, or the Law of the Ladrones*, an operetta by Arthur Sullivan (25) to words of Burnand, is performed for the first time, at St. George’s Hall, London.

**19 December 1867** King Ludwig of Bavaria orders the cessation of a series of articles by Richard Wagner (54) entitled “German Art and German Politics.” The cause for the censorship is unknown, but the articles are anti-French and favor German nationalism.

**21 December 1867** A constitution for Austria-Hungary is promulgated, embodying the concept of dual monarchy. It guarantees “complete freedom of religion and conscience for all.”

*Sadko* op.5 for orchestra by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (23) is performed for the first time, by the Russian Musical Society, St. Petersburg, conducted by Mily Balakirev (30).

*Wehe, so willst du mich wieder* op.32/5, a song by Johannes Brahms (34) to words of Platen, is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

**24 December 1867** Edvard Grieg (24) and his wife spend Christmas Eve in Christiania (Oslo) with the great author and poet Bjørnsterne Bjørnson. He brings the first volume of his *Lyric Pieces* op.12 as a present and plays some of them for him. Bjørnson is so taken by the last one he resolves to write words for it. This will happen within two days.

**26 December 1867** *La jolie fille de Perth*, an opéra by Georges Bizet (29) to words of Saint Georges and Adénis after Scott, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre-Lyrique, Paris. The work is afforded an excellent reception and the press begin to take Bizet seriously, but the production is a financial failure.

**30 December 1867** Karl, Prince Auersperg is named Chancellor of Austria.

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