**4 January 1880** Alyeksandr Glazunov (14) begins his studies with Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (35).

Advised by his doctor to seek a warmer climate, Richard Wagner (66) and his family move into the Villa d’Angri on the Bay of Naples. They will remain until 8 August.

*Tábor* and *Blanik*, two tone poems from *Ma Vlast* by Bedrich Smetana (55), are performed for the first time, in Prague in a concert celebrating the 50th anniversary of the composer’s first performance.

**6 January 1880** A Polonaise in E flat for orchestra by Antonin Dvorák (38) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

The first movement of the Septet op.65 for trumpet, two violins, viola, cello, double bass, and piano by Camille Saint-Saëns (44) is performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See 28 December 1880.

**10 January 1880** Guests invited to Cerro Culebra by Ferdinand de Lesseps witness an explosion as the ceremonial beginning of work on the Panama Canal.

**13 January 1880** Modest Musorgsky (40) is forced to leave government service, but friends guarantee him a monthly stipend provided he finish *Khovanshchina.*

**15 January 1880** Vladimir Stasov writes to Mily Balakirev (43) in St. Petersburg, “[Musorgsky (40) is] falling apart; since 1 January (OS) he’s been without a job and without any means of support!!! Now he’ll start drinking even harder! Won’t you do something for him, and quickly, if possible? Time won’t wait.”

**17 January 1880** César Franck’s (57) Quintet for piano and strings in f minor is performed for the first time, in the Salle Pleyel, Paris. After the performance, the composer rises to dedicate the work to the pianist, Camille Saint-Saëns (44) but Saint-Saëns, who dislikes the piece, stomps off the stage.

**19 January 1880** The popular General José Narciso Campero Leyes becomes President of Bolivia. He will attempt to turn around his country’s fortunes in the war against Chile.

**20 January 1880** Two rhapsodies for piano op.79 by Johannes Brahms (46) are performed for the first time, in Krefeld, by the composer.

**21 January 1880** *May Night*, an opera by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (35) to his own words after Gogol, is performed for the first time, at the Mariinsky Theatre, St. Petersburg.

**27 January 1880** Thomas Edison receives a US patent for an incandescent lamp.

**30 January 1880** After four months at Leipzig Conservatory, Leos Janácek (25) writes to his girlfriend, Zdenka Schulzová, in Brünn (Brno). He can stand being separated from her no longer and is convinced he must transfer his studies elsewhere to be close to her. He will end up in Vienna, a few hours from her by train.

*O Heiland, reiss die Himmel auf* op.74/2, a motet for unaccompanied chorus by Johannes Brahms (46) to words of von Spee, is performed for the first time, in Hamburg. This concert begins a month-long tour of German cities ending 3 Feburary in Vienna.

**31 January 1880** The 26-gun *HMS Juno* departs Falmouth for Bermuda. The ship, and her 281-man crew, are never heard from again.

**1 February 1880** Francesco Balilla Pratella is born in Lugo di Romagna, Kingdom of Italy.

**2 February 1880** *Frisch heran* op.386, a polka schnell by Johann Strauss (54), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

**4 February 1880** The second and third movements of the Symphony no.4 by Anton Bruckner (55) are performed for the first time, in a four-hand piano arrangement, in Vienna. See 7 October 1880 and 20 February 1881.

*Improvisations on Two Norwegian Folksongs* op.29 for piano by Edvard Grieg (36) is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen by the composer.

**6 February 1880** Gabriel Fauré (34) joins the Société des auteurs, éditeurs et compositeurs de musique (SACEM).

**12 February 1880** Sonata for cello and piano by Hubert Parry (31) is performed for the first time, in London.

**13 February 1880** In his workshop in Menlo Park, New Jersey, Thomas Edison first observes what comes to be known as the “Edison Effect”. He will use it to invent a voltage regulator in 1883, and it will later be used in the invention of the diode. It is his one important contribution to pure science.

A new overture to the opera *Vanda* by Antonín Dvorák (38) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

**14 February 1880** The Vienna Conservatory informs Leos Janácek (25) that he may transfer his studies from Leipzig to Vienna for the current term ending 15 July.

Two chamber works by Gabriel Fauré (34) are performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris: Piano Quartet no.1 op.15 and *Berceuse* op.16 for violin and piano, along with the premiere of Fauré’s Concerto for violin and orchestra op.14.

**17 February 1880** In a dining room of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, where Tsar Alyeksandr II is about to entertain Prince Aleksandur of Bulgaria, a bomb goes off prematurely. No one in the dining room is hurt, but 40 soldiers in the room below are killed. The dynamite was set by Stepan Nikolayevich Khalturin, founder of the Northern Russian Workers’ Union.

Richard Wagner (66) sees a production of Fromental Halévy’s (†17) *La Juive* at Teatro San Carlo, Naples. Cosima reports that he finds the work delightful, and “not at all Jewish.” (C.Wagner, 377).

**18 February 1880** Three Intermezzi op.13 for clarinet and piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (27) are performed for the first time, in Cambridge, the composer at the piano.

**23 February 1880** Arthur Sullivan (37) is presented to Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada at Government House, Ottawa.

**26 February 1880** A String Quartet in G by Hubert Parry is performed for the first time, in London on the eve of the composer’s 32nd birthday.

**3 March 1880** Gilbert and Sullivan (37) sail from New York aboard the *Gallia* bound for England. The American productions of *HMS Pinafore* and *The Pirates of Penzance* have been highly successful, including three touring companies.

**4 March 1880** Johann von Lutz replaces Adolf, Baron Pfretzschner as Prime Minister of Bavaria.

**5 March 1880** *The Merchant Kalashnikov* by Anton Rubinstein (50) to words of Kulikov after Lermontov, is performed for the first time, in the Mariinsky Theatre, St. Petersburg.

**7 March 1880** *So lass uns Wandern!* op.75/3 for soprano, tenor and piano by Johannes Brahms (46) to traditional Czech words translated by Wenzig is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

**8 March 1880** *Jean de Nivelle*, an opéra by Léo Delibes (44) to words of Gondinet and Gille, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra Comique, Paris.

**9 March 1880** Engelbert Humperdinck (25) meets Richard Wagner (66) for the first time, in Naples.

**10 March 1880** Nine members of the Salvation Army arrive in New York from Britain to begin operations in the United States.

Symphony no.2 “Spring” by John Knowles Paine (41) is performed for the first time, at Sanders Theatre, Harvard University.

**11 March 1880** *The Crown* and *Grief* from the Moravian Duets op.38 by Antonín Dvorák (38) are performed for the first time, in Prague.

**12 March 1880** Menuet et Valse op.56 for piano by Camille Saint-Saëns (44) is performed for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris by the composer.

**13 March 1880** Eugen Köstlin, the third child of Josephine Lang Köstlin (64), dies at the age of 35. It is the third child she has outlived.

**14 March 1880** At a performance of *Tristan und Isolde* in Munich, Vincent d’Indy (28) sits quietly waiting for the prelude to begin, when “we hear soft sobbing close to us, all the more spasmodic for wanting to be suppressed.” It is Emmanuel Chabrier (28). “Oh! this is silly...Can’t help myself...Ten years of my life that I have waited for the cello A!...”

**20 March 1880** The National Bell Telephone Company merges with other entities to form the American Bell Telephone Company.

**22 March 1880** Charilaos Spiridonou Trikoupis replaces Alexandros Koumoundouros as Prime Minister of Greece.

Chileans defeat Peruvians at Cuesta de los Angeles near Moquegua but suffer heavy casualties.

**24 March 1880** Great Britain, the United States, and Germany recognize the King of Samoa.

**29 March 1880** President Grévy of France signs two decrees concerning religious orders. In the first, the Society of Jesus is banned from the country within three months. In the second, all religious orders not yet authorized by the government must apply for authorization.

Two waltzes for strings op.54 by Antonin Dvorák (38) are performed for the first time, in Prague.

The complete score of the incidental music to Tennyson’s play *Queen Mary* op.6 by Charles Villiers Stanford (27) is performed for the first time, in Manchester.

**31 March 1880** Wabash, Indiana becomes the first community in the world with incandescent streetlights. Four lights are attached to a pole outside the courthouse.

**1 April 1880** Leos Janácek (25) arrives in Vienna from Leipzig to attend the Conservatory of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde.

Dragan Kiriakov Tsankov replaces Archbishop Kliment Turnovsky as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

Julius Friedländer sells his share of the Leipzig music publishing house CF Peters to his partner, Max Abraham.

**3 April 1880** Piano Concerto in F sharp by Hubert Parry (32) is performed for the first time, in the Crystal Palace, London.

Four months after the New York premiere, *The Pirates of Penzance* by WS Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan (37) opens in London at the Opéra-Comique. It will run 363 performances.

**11 April 1880** King Umberto I of Italy confers on Giuseppe Verdi (66) the title of Cavaliere of the Great Cross.

The electoral college for Argentina elects General Julio Roca as President.

**12 April 1880** James Smith, the first black cadet at West Point, is dragged from his bed, bound and gagged, beaten and his ears slit. White cadets will insist that the wounds are self-inflicted.

**14 April 1880** Modest Musorgsky (40) dates and dedicates the final scene to *Khovanshchina* in St. Petersburg.

**18 April 1880** Two sacred works by Giuseppe Verdi (66) for unaccompanied chorus are performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan: *Pater noster* and *Ave Maria*.

**19 April 1880** Arvid Rutger Fredrikson Posse replaces Louis Gerhard de Geer af Finspång as Prime Minister of Sweden.

**20 April 1880** New works from the Kuchka are performed for the first time, in Kononov Hall, St. Petersburg: *In Central Asia*, a symphonic poem by Alyeksandr Borodin (46) composed for the silver jubilee of Tsar Alyeksandr II, conducted by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (36), the closing scene from Modest Musorgsky’s (41) opera *Khovanshchina*, and Musorgsky’s *Mephistopheles’ Song of the Flea* for solo voice and piano to words of Goethe (tr. Strugovshchikov).

**24 April 1880** The Amateur Athletic Association is founded in the Randolph Hotel, Oxford. It is the first national governing body for athletics.

Two duets for soprano, alto and piano by Johannes Brahms (46) are performed for the first time, in Vienna: *Die Schwestern* op.61/1 to words of Mörike and *Hüt du dich!* op.66/5 to words from *Des knaben Wunderhorn*.

Charles-Valentin Alkan (66) gives the last public performance of his career, at the Salle Erard, Paris.

**27 April 1880** A month of voting in the British general election concludes. Liberals and Conservatives exchange over 100 seats and the Liberal Party is returned to power.

**28 April 1880** William Ewart Gladstone replaces Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Cecil Rhodes and CD Rudd found the De Beers Mining Company to mine and market South African diamonds.

The Metropolitan Opera Society Ltd. is founded in New York by some of the richest people in the United States.

**2 May 1880** A Robert Schumann (†23) memorial sculpted by Adolf von Donndorf is unveiled in Bonn. The music for the three-day event is provided by Johannes Brahms (46) and Joseph Joachim. Clara Schumann (60) is somewhat disappointed. “We could not get to like the relief; the likeness is not bad but it lacks the spiritual expression.”

**3 May 1880** Newly elected MP Charles Bradlaugh, a non-Christian, refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance to gain his seat in the House of Commons, preferring instead to “affirm” his allegiance. The Speaker forms a committee to investigate whether this may be allowed.

Books 3 and 4 of the *Hungarian Dances* WoO1 for piano four hands by Johannes Brahms (46) are performed for the first time, in Mehlem, near Bonn, by the composer and Clara Schumann (60).

**8 May 1880** Gustave Flaubert dies in Croisset, France at the age of 58.

Alyeksandr Borodin’s (46) E flat Symphony is performed outside Russia for the first time, in Baden-Baden to a triumphant success.

Piano Quartet op.15 by Charles Villiers Stanford (27) is performed for the first time, in London.

**12 May 1880** Gustav Mahler (19) signs a five-year contract with the agent Gustav Lewy. He is looking for conducting jobs. Lewy will receive five percent of Mahler’s theatrical fees.

*Evening Service* for four voices and orchestra op.12 by Charles Villiers Stanford (27) is performed for the first time, for the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul’s Cathedral, London.

**14 May 1880** The title of Imperial and Royal Music Teacher, conferred on Leos Janácek (25) provisionally in 1876, is made permanent by the Teacher’s Institute, Brünn (Brno).

**22 May 1880** *La Vierge*, a légende sacrée by Jules Massenet (38) to words of Grandmougin, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is not successful.

**24 May 1880** For a second time, Edward MacDowell (19) performs a work of Franz Liszt (68) (Hungarian Rhapsody no.14) for the composer at a concert at the Hoch Conservatory in Frankfurt. Also present is faculty member Clara Schumann (60). Liszt compliments MacDowell warmly.

**26 May 1880** After a brutal battle causing 5,000 casualties, Chilean forces take possession of Tacna, Peru.

**28 May 1880** The second movement of the Violin Sonata no.2by Leos Janácek (25) is performed for the first time, at the Vienna Conservatory as a possible entry in competition for the school’s annual Vereinsmedaille. The work is judged not good enough to be entered in competition.

**29 May 1880** Leos Janácek (25) writes to the jury who yesterday rejected his violin sonata, asking that they hear it again, and giving four reasons why. In the end, he does not stay in Vienna long enough to hear a reply.

Gavotte no.4 for orchestra by Richard Strauss (15) is performed for the first time, in Munich, conducted by the composer’s father.

**1 June 1880** The first pay telephone goes into service in New Haven, Connecticut. Located at Connecticut Telephone Company offices in the Yale Bank Building, the telephone may be used after paying an attendant.

Through the offices of France and Great Britain, three Cuban rebel leaders surrender to the Spanish in return for safe passage from the island. Once they are at sea, Spanish gunboats arrest them and transport them to prisons in Africa.

**2 June 1880** String Quartet in d minor by Ethel Smyth (22) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

**6 June 1880** A setting of the *Salve Regina* by Edward Elgar (23) is performed for the first time, in St. George’s Church, Worcester.

**7 June 1880** Chilean forces capture the port of Arica. All Peruvian commanders are killed, wounded or captured. Chile takes possession of all of Tacna and Arica provinces.

**8 June 1880** George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquess of Ripon replaces Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton as Viceroy of India.

**21 June 1880** *Elégie* for cello and piano by Gabriel Fauré (35) is performed for the first time, in a private performance at the home of Camille Saint-Saëns (44), Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See 15 December 1883 and 23 January 1902.

**29 June 1880** France annexes Tahiti and the Society Islands.

The Papal Nuncio in Belgium is expelled from the country in a disagreement over education.

**30 June 1880** 20 prominent British composers gather in the London apartment of Arthur Sullivan (38). Under his chairmanship, they resolve that composers should claim their rights against offers of lump sums from publishers. Nothing substantive will happen in this area until 1913.

The three-month grace period having expired, French police begin early morning raids across the country to round up Jesuits.

**1 July 1880** The engagement of Leos Janácek (25) to his 14-year-old student Zdenka Schulzová is announced in Brünn (Brno).

**2 July 1880** After several committee reports and votes since 3 May, Charles Bradlaugh takes his seat in the House of Commons as duly elected member for Northampton. Within an hour, he is served with a writ charging him with serving in the House illegally.

**3 July 1880** A Convention is signed at Madrid between the United States, Morocco and eleven European powers. It recognizes the independence of Morocco.

**7 July 1880** Arthur Foote (27) marries Kate Grant Knowlton, daughter of a musician.

**8 July 1880** Spending his third summer in England, Camille Saint-Saëns (44) enjoys an audience with Queen Victoria. He finds her unexpectedly cordial and plays the organ at her request.

**11 July 1880** Over nine years after the fall of the Commune, the French government extends an amnesty to those Communards still imprisoned or exiled.

**12 July 1880** A setting of the Roman Catholic Mass (*Messa di Gloria*) for tenor, baritone, bass, chorus and orchestra by Giacomo Puccini (21) is performed for the first time, in the Church of San Paolino, Lucca for the feast day of the church’s patron. The work was composed as a graduation exercise from Pacini Institute, Lucca and incorporates an earlier motet and *Credo* of Puccini. See 12 July 1878.

**17 July 1880** A new criminal code goes into force in Japan, based on the French code.

Claude Debussy (17) receives first prize in accompaniment at the Paris Conservatoire.

Karl Günther replaces Günther Friedrich Karl II as Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

By the Law of Liquidation, a European commission reorganizes Egyptian finances to try to pay its enormous foreign debt. The country’s budget is limited to one-half of its revenue.

**20 July 1880** While vacationing at Interlaken, Nadezhda von Meck, patron of Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (40), receives a young French pianist into her entourage to accompany her children’s singing and to play duets with her. His name is Claude Debussy (17).

**22 July 1880** *In’s Centrum!* op.387, a waltz by Johann Strauss (54), is performed for the first time, in the Schützenfest im Prater, Vienna.

**24 July 1880** Ernst Bloch is born in Geneva, youngest of three children born to Maurice (originally Meyer) Bloch, a merchant of tourist goods, and Sophie Brunschweig.

The first demonstration of hydroelectric power takes place in Grand Rapids, Michigan when several arc street lights are illuminated in the town.

**25 July 1880** While in Naples, Richard Wagner (67) finishes dictating his autobiography to Cosima. He started 15 years ago.

**26 July 1880** The British Parliament reject a bill giving evicted Irish tenants compensation. It has the effect of strengthening the Irish Land League.

**27 July 1880** Afghan forces defeat the British and Indians at Maiwand. They retreat to Kandahar.

**31 July 1880** A British order-in-council proclaims that sovereignty over British claims in North America belongs to Canada, except for Newfoundland and the Arctic Islands, to take effect 1 September.

**2 August 1880** The British Parliament adopts Greenwich Mean Time as the national standard.

**8 August 1880** After seven months in Naples, Richard (67) and Cosima Wagner move to Rome.

**14 August 1880** The largest Gothic Cathedral in northern Europe, in Cologne, is finally completed, 632 years after it was begun on 14 October 1248.

**17 August 1880** Ole Bull dies on the Norwegian island of Lysøen, near Bergen, at the age of 70.

**19 August 1880** Gustav Mahler (20) departs his first professional appointment, at Bad Hall in Upper Austria. He returns to Vienna.

**21 August 1880** Traveling from Rome through Florence, Richard (67) and Cosima Wagner arrive in Siena.

**26 August 1880** Queen Victoria grants royal assent to the Elementary Education Act. It requires education for all children until the age of ten.

**1 September 1880** A British force attacks and defeats the Afghans in Kandahar, thus ending the second British-Afghan war.

A British order-in-council proclaiming that sovereignty over British claims in North America belongs to Canada, except for Newfoundland and the Arctic Islands, goes into effect.

**6 September 1880** France creates the territory of Haut-Sénégal (Mali).

**7 September 1880** *Scenes from Prometheus Unbound*, a dramatic cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (32) to words of Shelley, is performed for the first time, in Gloucester.

**10 September 1880** French explorer Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza founds the settlement of Brazzaville on the site of the village of Nkuna on the Congo River. He signs a treaty with the local leader, Makoko of the Téké making the area a French protectorate. The French are worried about the exploitation of the other side of the Congo by Belgium.

**22 September 1880** Jules Ferry replaces Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet as Prime Minister of France.

Captain Charles Boycott, land agent for absentee landlord the Earl of Erne in County Mayo, Ireland, sends his bailiff to deliver eviction notices to his tenants. The bailiff is attacked by the tenants and forced to seek shelter.

**23 September 1880** Sonata for violin and piano op.57 by Antonin Dvorák (39) is performed for the first time, in Chrudim.

**24 September 1880** Pursuant to the events of two days ago, all the servants and all the farm workers on the estate managed by Captain Boycott leave. All business owners in the local town, Ballinrobe, refuse to serve him. He appeals to the *London Times* for help in saving his crops.

**30 September 1880** The Russian Imperial Theatres announce the *The Maid of Orléans* by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (40) will be staged.

*Two Elegiac Melodies* op.34 for string orchestra by Edvard Grieg (37) is performed for the first time, Bergen.

**1 October 1880** Brazzaville becomes a colony of France.

*Das Spitzentuch der Königin*, an operetta by Johann Strauss (54) to words of Bohrmann-Riegen and Genée after Cervantes, is performed for the first time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna.

John Philip Sousa (25) enlists in the United States Marine Corps for the third time, in order to accept the position of leader of the Marine band. He is the 14th leader of the band and the first native born.

**2 October 1880** String Quartet op.106/2 by Anton Rubinstein (50) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

**4 October 1880** While composing the last act of *Les contes d’Hoffmann*, Jacques Offenbach (61) collapses. Upon regaining consciousness he says, “I think tonight will be the end.”

Richard (67) and Cosima Wagner arrive in Venice from Siena, by way of Florence. They will stay for a month.

**5 October 1880** 03:30 Jacques Offenbach dies surrounded by his family in his home at 8 boulevard des Capucines in the Ninth Arrondissment, Paris, Republic of France, of heart failure brought on by gout, aged 61 years, three months and 15 days. *Le Figaro* devotes its first two pages to the news.

**6 October 1880** With 53 students and ten faculty, the University of Southern California opens in Los Angeles.

**7 October 1880** A funeral in memory of Jacques Offenbach is held at the Madeleine attended by a host of artistic Paris, including Ambroise Thomas (69), Johann Strauss (54) and Jules Massenet (38). Offenbach’s earthly remains are laid to rest in the Montmartre Cemetery.

The first movement of the Symphony no.4 by Anton Bruckner (55) is performed for the first time, in a four-hand piano arrangement, in Vienna. See 4 February 1880 and 20 February 1881.

**11 October 1880** An *Ave Maria* for soprano and piano by Pietro Mascagni (16) is performed for the first time, at the Istituto Musicale Luigi Cherubini, Livorno.

**14 October 1880** Symphony no.5 by Anton Rubinstein (50) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

**15 October 1880** *The Martyr of Antioch*, a sacred music drama by Arthur Sullivan (38) to words of Gilbert after Milman, is performed for the first time, in Leeds, conducted by the composer. The work is presented before the dedicatee, the Duke of Edinburgh. Reviews are lukewarm.

Concerto for violin and orchestra no.3 op.61 by Camille Saint-Saëns (45) is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

**16 October 1880** An eight-day meeting of Boers at Krugersdorp results in the declaration of the independence of the Transvaal Republic. The Boers begin shooting at Potchefstroom and war begins.

French police carry out nationwide raids to expel Carmelites and Barnabites from the country.

**20 October 1880** Orthodox Protestants lead by Abraham Kuyper found the Free University of Amsterdam.

**21 October 1880** Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (36) writes this day, “Owing to inadequate technique, Balakirev (43) writes...little, Borodin (47) with difficulty, Cui (45) in a slipshod way, Musorgsky (41) sloppily and often absurdly...and all this constitutes the regrettable specialty of the Russian school.” “I have absolutely no desire to mess with [the Free Music School] anymore. And even those whose works it would be a pleasure to perform, for example, Borodin, Musorgsky and Balakirev, aren’t writing much, and if they do write, they don’t orchestrate; you have to run after everyone like a nurse after a child.”

**22 October 1880** Edvard Grieg (37) gives his first performance as conductor of Harmonien, the Bergen Symphony Orchestra.

**24 October 1880** *Jota Aragonese* op.64 for orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (45) is performed for the first time, in Madrid.

**25 October 1880** Alexandros Koumoundouros replaces Charilaos Spiridonou Trikoupis as Prime Minister of Greece.

**28 October 1880** An article is published in the British journal *Nature* by Dr. Henry Faulds, a Scottish physician working in Japan. The article claims the uniqueness of fingerprints and suggests that they could be used to determine guilt or innocence in criminal cases.

**30 October 1880** *The Capture of Kars*, a march by Modest Musorgsky (41), is performed for the first time, by the Russian Musical Society, St. Petersburg.

*Belle Lurette*, an opéra-comique by Jacques Offenbach (†0) to words of Blum, Blau and Toché, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, Paris. The work was completed by Léo Delibes (44).

**31 October 1880** The *Roma* Symphony of Georges Bizet (†5) is performed completely for the first time, in Paris. See 28 February 1869.

3,000 whites and a few blacks engage in anti-Chinese riots in Denver. Fire hoses are used to control the mob. One Chinese resident is lynched, 100 others are placed in protective custody.

**2 November 1880** Milan Pirocanac replaces Jovan Ristic as Prime Minister of Serbia.

Voting in the United States ensures the election of Representative James Garfield as President over General Winfield Scott. Republicans gain control of the House of Representatives.

**6 November 1880** French scientist Alphonse Laveran finds plasmodium iviax in the blood of a person afflicted with malaria, in Constantine, Algeria. He has discovered the cause of malaria. It is the first pathogenic microorganism yet discovered that is not a bacterium.

**7 November 1880** *Rosen aus dem Süden* op.388, a waltz by Johann Strauss (55), is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

**9 November 1880** A large earthquake strikes north of Zagreb damaging over 1,700 buildings in the city, including the cathedral. Only one person is killed.

**11 November 1880** Famous outlaw Ned Kelly is hanged at the Melbourne gaol.

Answering the appeal of Charles Boycott in the *London Times* 50 Orangemen arrive in Ballinrobe to tend to his crops, guarded by 800 soldiers. They are completely ignored by the local populace, continuing their practice begun 24 September.

**12 November 1880** Richard Wagner (67) sees King Ludwig II of Bavaria for the last time, at a private performance of the Prelude to *Parsifal* in the court theatre, Munich.

**14 November 1880** Morceau de concert op.62 for violin and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (45) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

**16 November 1880** Modest Musorgsky (41) plays his opera *Khovanshchina* to a private musical gathering in St. Petersburg which includes the Kuchka (except Rimsky-Korsakov(36)). Many of the listeners place themselves in an advisory capacity, suggesting numerous cuts and rearrangements, Cesar Cui (45) especially.

A *Pater Noster* for soprano and string quintet by Pietro Mascagni (16) is performed for the first time, at the Istituto Musicale Luigi Cherubini, Livorno.

**17 November 1880** Richard Wagner (67) and his family return to Bayreuth after an absence of eleven months.

Incidental music to Verne and D’Ennery’s play *Michel Strogoff* by Jules Massenet (38) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

An immigration treaty between the United States and China gives the United States the right to limit or suspend but not exclude Chinese immigration.

**21 November 1880** Part four of *Les béatitudes,* an oratorio by César Franck (57) to words of the Bible adapted by Colomb, is performed for the first time with orchestra, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris. See 15 June 1891.

**26 November 1880** Montenegro occupies the Ottoman territory of Dulcigno, thus gaining a port on the Adriatic.

After two weeks tending to the crops of Captain Charles Boycott, the 50 Orangemen and their 800 guards depart Ballinrobe, still being totally shunned by the local populace. Within a few days, Boycott will leave for England, and a new word enters the English language.

**28 November 1880** The Austrian Minister of Education and Culture informs Anton Bruckner (56) that his request for a regular annual salary has been approved.

**30 November 1880** Josephine Lang Köstlin (65) composes the song *Schlummerlied* to words of Therese von Niemeyer, in Tübingen. It is the last music she will write.

**1 December 1880** Manuel del Refugio González Flores replaces José de la Cruz Porfirio Díaz Mori as President of Mexico.

**2 December 1880** Great Britain extends a protectorate over Bahrain.

19:00 Josephine Caroline Lang Köstlin dies of a heart attack in Tübingen, aged 65 years, eight months, and 18 days.

**3 December 1880** *The Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom* for chorus by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (40) is performed for the first time in a concert setting in Moscow. The music was performed in the University Church, Kiev in 1879.

Serenade for Strings by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (40) is performed for the first time, in a private setting, as a surprise for the composer by students at Moscow Conservatory.

**5 December 1880** The mortal remains of Josephine Caroline Lang Köstlin are laid to rest in Tübingen.

**7 December 1880** The choral version of *Burschenwanderung* op.389, a polka française by Johann Strauss (55), is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

**8 December 1880** 8,000-10,000 Boers meet at Paardekraal to deal with British annexation of the Transvaal. They appoint a triumvirate of leaders which will declare the independence of the South African Republic.

**10 December 1880** Petko Stoychev Karavelov replaces Dragan Kiriakov Tsankov as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

**12 December 1880** *Autumn Song* for male chorus by Leos Janácek (26) to words of Vrchlicky is performed for the first time, in Brünn (Brno) directed by the composer.

*Gavotte der Königin* op.391 by Johann Strauss (55) is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

*Marche funèbre* by Georges Bizet (†5) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

**16 December 1880** Transvaal Boers declare the independence of the South African Republic from Great Britain. Hostilities begin almost simultaneously.

Quartet for piano and strings op.23 by Antonin Dvorák (39) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

**17 December 1880** The Edison Electric Illuminating Company is incorporated in New York State.

**18 December 1880** The *Italian Capriccio* for orchestra op.45 by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (40) is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

**19 December 1880** *Suite Algérienne* op.60 for orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (45) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**20 December 1880** The first pitched battle of the First Boer War takes place near Bronkhorstspruit, east of Pretoria. The Boers open fire on a British column, killing about 75 of them.

Electric street lights are turned on for the first time in New York City on Broadway from 14th to 26th street.

**22 December 1880** Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot) dies in Chelsea at the age of 61.

**23 December 1880** A setting of the *Stabat mater* for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra by Antonin Dvorák (39) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

**24 December 1880** Ernest Chausson (25) is officially admitted to the Paris Conservatoire.

Claude Debussy (18) enters the composition class of Ernest Guiraud at the Paris Conservatoire.

**25 December 1880** *Ihr Kinder, geschwinde, geschwinde* for children’s voices by Richard Wagner (67) is performed for the first time, at Wahnfried in Bayreuth.

**26 December 1880** *Tragic Overture* by Johannes Brahms (47) is performed for the first time, in the Musikvereinsaal, Vienna. The audience gives it a cool reception.

**28 December 1880** The trial of Charles Stewart Parnell and other leaders of the Irish Land League begins in Dublin. They are charged with conspiracy in leading the organized non-payment of rents by Irish tenants.

The Septet op.65 for trumpet, two violins, viola, cello, double bass, and piano by Camille Saint-Saëns (45) is performed completely for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See 6 January 1880.

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