**1 January 1882** *Der lustige Krieg* op.397, a march by Johann Strauss (56), is performed for the first time,in the Sophiensaal, Vienna.

**2 January 1882** The Standard Oil Trust Agreement goes into effect creating the first monopoly trust in the history of the United States. Over 90% of the oil refining capacity of the US is entrusted to nine men, headed by John D. Rockefeller.

**3 January 1882** Konchakovna’s arioso from *Prince Igor*, an opera by Alyeksandr Borodin (48) to his own words after Stasov, is performed for the first time, in the Hall of the City Credit Company, St. Petersburg.

Upon arrival in New York, Oscar Wilde proclaims to a bemused US Customs official, “I have nothing to declare but my genius.”

**6 January 1882** *Kravpik* for orchestra by Antonín Dvorák (40) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

*In Epiphanis Domini* for voice and organ by Pietro Mascagni (18) is performed for the first time, in the Church of Santa Caterina, Livorno.

*Frisch ins Feld* op.398, a march by Johann Strauss (56), is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

**10 January 1882** *Kuß-Walzer* op.400 by Johann Strauss (56) is performed for the first time, in the Hofburg, Vienna.

**11 January 1882** Augusta Browne Garrett dies in Washington, aged about 62 years.

**12 January 1882** Thomas Edison opens the first commercial power plant for producing electricity at Holborn Viaduct, London.

Drei Stücke für Pianoforte und Violoncell op.1 by Arthur Foote (28) are performed for the first time, in Boston, the composer at the keyboard.

**13 January 1882** Richard Wagner (69) completes the full score of *Parsifal*, in Palermo.

**14 January 1882** The day after Richard Wagner (68) writes the last note of *Parsifal* in Palermo, he is visited by a young artist named Pierre-August Renoir. The two have a pleasant chat and agree that tomorrow, Renoir will paint a portrait of Wagner.

*Le Ruisseau* op.22 for female chorus and piano by Gabriel Fauré (36) to anonymous words is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

**15 January 1882** Pierre-August Renoir paints a portrait sketch of Richard Wagner (68) in Palermo. It takes him 35 minutes. Upon viewing the completed work, the composer remarks, “I look like a Protestant minister.” The painter agrees.

Two polkas françaises by Johann Strauss (56) are performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna: *Was sich liebt, neckt sich* op.399, and *Violetta* op.404.

**16 January 1882** The Brno Regional School Board responds to the request of Leos Janácek (27) of 22 December by telling him to wait for a vacancy and then apply for it.

**21 January 1882** Suffrage in Italy is extended from two percent of the population to seven percent as age, education, and tax requirements are reduced.

**25 January 1882** Charles Guiteau is found guilty in a Washington courtroom of killing President James A. Garfield.

**26 January 1882** In an attempt to discredit the policies of his predecessor James G. Blaine, US Secretary of State Frederick Frelinghuysen publishes all diplomatic correspondence from 1879-1882 about the US attempt to mediate the War of the Pacific. He also publishes that the US diplomat heading the negotiations, William Trescot, is being recalled, before he tells Trescot.

**31 January 1882** Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet replaces Léon Gambetta as Prime Minister of France.

US negotiator William Trescot learns that he has been recalled when the Chilean Foreign Minister, José Balmaceda, tells him at a negotiation session in Santiago.

**1 February 1882** The Royal Zoological Society sells Jumbo the elephant to PT Barnum for £2,000.

**3 February 1882** Incidental music to Samberk’s play *Josef Kajetán* by Antonín Dvorák (40), including the overture *My Home*, is performed for the first time, at the Prague Provisional Theatre.

**5 February 1882** String Quartet no.2 by Alyeksandr Borodin (48) is performed for the first time, by the Russian Musical Society, St. Petersburg.

**10 February 1882** *Snow Maiden*, an opera by Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov (37) to his own words after Ostravsky, is performed for the first time, in the Mariinsky Theatre, St. Petersburg.

**11 February 1882** *Attendez-moi sous l’orme*, an opéra comique by Vincent d’Indy (30) to words of Prével and de Bonnières after Régnard, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

**12 February 1882**Clara Cox Lediard von Holst dies of heart disease and dropsy in Cheltenham, leaving her husband and two children, Gustav (7) and Emil.

**14 February 1882** Two works by Johann Strauss (56) are performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna: the quadrille *Der lustige Krieg* op.402, *Entweder--oder!* op.403, a polka schnell.

**15 February 1882** The *Dunedin* sails from New Zealand with the first shipment of frozen meat, making for Great Britain.

*Cuanto más viejo,* a zarzuela by Isaac Albéniz (21) to words of Zapino, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro de Bilbao. It is the first stage work of Albéniz.

**16 February 1882** Charles Villiers Stanford (29) receives a letter from the Prince of Wales asking him to attend a meeting to discuss a new Royal College of Music.

The Piano Trio op.22 by John Knowles Paine (43) is performed publicly for the first time, in Wesleyan Hall, Boston. See 18 December 1874.

**17 February 1882** Leos Janácek (27) returns to his position with the Brno Beseda after a new committee requested he come back.

**20 February 1882** The march *Pas Redoublé no.2* by Edward Elgar (24) is performed for the first time, in Guildhall, Worcester.

**23 February 1882** Symphony no.1 by George Whitefield Chadwick (27) is performed for the first time, at the Boston Museum, the composer conducting.

**26 February 1882** A national holiday is celebrated in France on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Victor Hugo.

*Nord und Süd* op.405, a polka mazurka by Johann Strauss (56), is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

**27 February 1882** Mily Balakirev (45) conducts for the first time since 15 April 1872. He recently reappeared from his self-imposed exile from society to accept, for the second time, the directorship of the Free School of Music, St. Petersburg.

**28 February 1882** Emperor Franz Joseph II signs the act splitting Karl-Ferdinand University in Prague into two different schools, one with lectures in German, one in Czech.

A meeting takes place in St. James’ Palace with the Prince of Wales, prominent aristocratic and political leaders, and leaders in the field of music, including Charles Villiers Stanford (29), to discuss a Royal College of Music to replace the National Training School of Music.

**1 March 1882** The Seventh Impressionist Exhibition opens at 251 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris. It includes the first showing of *Dejeuner des Canotiers* (Luncheon of the Boating Party) by Pierre Renoir.

**2 March 1882** As Queen Victoria sits in a carriage with two other women at the Windsor train station, she is fired upon by Roderick MacLean who misses. MacLean is subdued by the crowd and will be judged insane. No one is hurt.

*The Realm of Fancy* op.36 a cantata by John Knowles Paine (43) to words of Keats is performed for the first time, at the Boston Music Hall.

**4 March 1882** The first electric trams in Britain go into operation in East London.

**6 March 1882** Serbia becomes a kingdom. Prince Milan Obrenovic IV of Serbia assumes the title of King Milan I.

*Namouna*, a ballet by Edouard Lalo (59) to a story by Nuitter, Blaze de Bury, and Petipa, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

**7 March 1882** Symphony no.2 “Elegiac” by Charles Villiers Stanford (29) is performed for the first time, in Cambridge, conducted by the composer.

**13 March 1882** *Am Strande* op.66/3 for soprano, alto and piano by Johannes Brahms (48) to words of Hölty is performed for the first time, in Hamburg.

**15 March 1882** Charilaos Spiridonou Trikoupis replaces Alexandros Koumoundouros as Prime Minister of Greece.

Nocturne for clarinet and piano by Ferruccio Busoni (15) is performed for the first time, in Bologna.

**18 March 1882** Gian Francesco Malipiero is born in Venice, Kingdom of Italy, the first of three children born to Luigi Malipiero, a pianist and conductor, and Countess Emma Balbi.

**19 March 1882** *Der Klügere giebt nach* op.401, a polka mazurka by Johann Strauss (56), is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

*Scènes alsaciennes*, the seventh suite for orchestra by Jules Massenet (39) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**20 March 1882** Richard Wagner (68) and his family depart Palermo after a stay of four-and-a-half months.

**22 March 1882** *Italienischer Walzer* op.407 by Johann Strauss (56) is performed for the first time, in the Musikverein, Vienna.

*Three Cavalier Songs* op.17 for baritone, male chorus and piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (29) to words of Browning is performed completely for the first time, in Cambridge. See 8 May 1894.

**23 March 1882** A Trio for piano and strings “To the Memory of a Great Artist” op.50 by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (41) is performed for the first time, in a private performance at the Moscow Conservatory. It is in honor of Nikolay Rubinstein to commemorate the first anniversary of his death. See 30 October 1882.

The Edmunds Act is signed into law by President Chester Arthur. It outlaws polygamy in the United States.

**24 March 1882** Professor Robert Koch announces the discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus at the Physiological Society in Berlin.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow dies at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, aged 75.

**25 March 1882** *Catalanes de Gracia*, a zarzuela by Isaac Albéniz (21) to words of Palomino de Guzmán, is performed for the first time in the Salón Eslava, Madrid. It is enthusiastically received by the audience.

*The Smugglers*, an operetta by John Philip Sousa (27) to words of Vance after Burnand, is performed for the first time, in Lincoln Hall, Washington.

**27 March 1882** *Alla gioia*, a cantata by Pietro Mascagni (18) to words of Schiller translated by Maffei, is performed for the first time, in Teatro degli Avvalorati, Livorno.

**28 March 1882** Primary education in France is made free, compulsory, and secular.

At Acireale, Richard Wagner (68) suffers a heart attack but will make a speedy recovery.

**29 March 1882** Symphony no.1 by Alyeksandr Glazunov (16) is performed for the first time, at the Free School of Music, St. Petersburg, conducted by Mily Balakirev (45). It is very well received.

**3 April 1882** Notorious outlaw Jesse James is shot and killed by fellow gang members Charles and Robert Ford near Centerville, Missouri.

**4 April 1882** Prussia restores a legation at the Vatican.

**5 April 1882** The bodies of US Navy Lieutenant George De Long and five of his men are found on the coast of Yakutia. He led an ill-fated expedition to sail to the North Pole.

**8 April 1882** Trio for piano and strings op.3 by Ernest Chausson (27) is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

Piano Trio op.5 by Arthur Foote (29) is performed for the first time, in Boston, the composer at the piano.

**9 April 1882** Dante Gabriel Rossetti dies in Birchington-on-Sea at the age of 53.

**12 April 1882** Richard Wagner (68) and his family are forced to spend an extra day in Messina when they are bumped from a steamship to mainland Italy. The bumper is ex-Khedive Ismail of Egypt.

**13 April 1882** Franz Liszt (70), in Budapest, writes to Edward MacDowell (21), recommending the performance of MacDowell’s Erste moderne Suite op.10 at the festival of the Allgemeiner deutscher Musikverein. It is the break MacDowell has been hoping for.

Andante for orchestra by George Whitefield Chadwick (27) is performed for the first time, in the Music Hall, Boston, conducted by the composer.

**14 April 1882** France reestablishes its protectorate over Porto Novo (Benin).

Richard Wagner (68) and his family arrive in Naples by ship from Messina.

*Françoise de Rimini*, an opéra by Ambroise Thomas (70) to words of Barbier and Carré after Dante, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

**15 April 1882** Richard Wagner (68) and his family arrive in Venice from Naples.

**17 April 1882** 50 policemen on the Isle of Skye attempt to serve eviction notices on crofters who have refused to pay rents until traditional grazing rights are restored. Violent resistance ensues.

**18 April 1882** Arthur Sullivan (39) returns to London from a four-month tour of Egypt and Italy and immediately takes up residence at 1 Queen’s Mansions. He will live here for the rest of his life.

**19 April 1882** Charles Darwin dies in Downe, Kent at the age of 73.

**20 April 1882** After lengthy preliminary and final examinations, the first 50 students are chosen for the new Royal College of Music.

**23 April 1882** The Japanese legation in Seoul is attacked by anti-foreign Korean troops. The Japanese just escape with their lives.

**25 April 1882** French forces seize Hanoi in Indochina.

**26 April 1882** *Summons to Love* op.37, a cantata by John Knowles Paine (43) to words of Drummond, is performed for the first time, at the Boston Music Hall. It will eventually be known as *Phoebus, Arise!*

**27 April 1882** Ralph Waldo Emerson dies in Concord, Massachusetts at the age of 78.

**29 April 1882** Richard Wagner (68) and his family depart Venice after two weeks, heading home.

**2 May 1882** The British government of Prime Minister William Gladstone signs the Kilmainham Treaty with Irish nationalist Charles Stuart Parnell. The treaty is signed in Kilmainham as Parnell is currently residing in its prison. It greatly strengthens Parnell and the cause of Irish nationalism. Both the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cowper-Temple, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, William Edward Forster, resign.

**5 May 1882** The first complete performance in London of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* opens today. It will continue on May 6, 8, and 9.

**6 May 1882** Irish Chief Secretary Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Thomas Henry Burke are murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin by members of the Invincibles, an Irish nationalist group. Five men will be hanged for the killings.

Pietro Mascagni (18) leaves his home in Livorno for Milan.

The United States Congress overrides President Arthur’s veto of the Chinese Exclusion Act, barring Chinese immigration for ten years.

**7 May 1882** The first, third, and fourth of the *Legends* for orchestra by Antonín Dvorák (40) are performed for the first time, at the Prague Conservatory.

**12 May 1882** *Les Roses* and *Fête galante* for voice and piano by Claude Debussy (19) to words of Banville, are performed for the first time, Debussy at the keyboard, along with the composer’s *Nocturne et Scherzo* for violin and piano, at the salon of the piano maker Flaxland in Paris.

**15 May 1882** Tsar Alyeksandr III enacts the May Laws. They forbid Jewish settlement outside of towns in the Pale, and forbid Jewish land ownership outside towns.

**20 May 1882** Italy joins the Austria-Germany alliance.

The St. Gotthard Tunnel opens, providing a rail link between Milan and Lucerne. It is one of the longest in the world, measuring about 15 km.

*Ghosts* by Henrik Ibsen is performed for the first time, by a Danish company in Chicago.

**22 May 1882** The United States recognizes the independence of Korea.

**31 May 1882** Maurice Ravel (7) begins violin lessons with Henry Ghys in Paris.

**2 June 1882** Giuseppe Garibaldi dies in Caprera at the age of 74.

**6 June 1882** A cyclone in the Arabian Sea near Bombay kills 100,000 people.

The Hague Convention fixes a three-mile limit for all territorial waters.

Henry W. Seely of New York City receives the first US patent for an electric flatiron.

Edvard Grieg (38) is named Knight of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav by King Oscar II.

**7 June 1882** Psychologist Josef Breuer completes his 18 month treatment of Bertha Poppenheim for hysteria in Vienna. He has been curing her by getting her to remember past traumatic experiences while under hypnosis. Ten years from now, Breuer and Sigmund Freud will publish her case (Anna O.)

**11 June 1882** After Viceroy Mohammed Tawfiq of Egypt calls on European help, Egyptians riot in Alexandria. Fifty people are killed. With foreigners a particular target, Ruggero Leoncavallo (25) decides to end his three-year sojourn in Egypt and return to Europe.

**15 June 1882** Eric Satie (16) plays Beethoven’s (†55) Piano Sonata op.26 for his examination in piano at the Paris Conservatoire. His examiners are unimpressed and they dismiss him from the Conservatoire.

**17 June 1882** Igor Fyodorovich Stravinsky is born in Oranienbaum (Lomonosov), 40 km west of St. Petersburg, third of four children born to Fyodor Ignatyevich Stravinsky, bass singer at the Imperial Opera House (Mariinsky), St. Petersburg, and Anna Kirilovna Kholodovsky, daughter of an official in the Ministry of Estates in Kiev.

**18 June 1882** Edward MacDowell (21) travels from to Weimar and plays his new Piano Concerto for Franz Liszt (70) at Liszt’s residence in the Hofgärtnerei. Eugen d’Albert, who happens to be there, plays the accompaniment. Liszt tells d’Albert, “You must bestir yourself if you do not wish to be outdone by our young American.” (Bomberger, 67)

**20 June 1882** *Academic Festive March* for band by Alphons Diepenbrock (19) is performed for the first time, in the Palace of Industry of the Amsterdam Crystal Palace.

In voting for the Fifth Parliament of Canada, Liberals gain ground but do not overtake the ruling Conservatives of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald.

**25 June 1882** Horatio Parker (18) plays the organ for the last time in his position at St. John’s Church in Roxbury. He is leaving shortly for study in Europe.

**28 June 1882** A treaty between Great Britain and France sets the border between Sierra Leone and Riviéres du Sud (Guinea).

**30 June 1882** Charles Guiteau, killer of President James A. Garfield, is hanged in Washington.

**1 July 1882** Horatio Parker (18) sets sail from New York for Germany. He will study in Munich.

**5 July 1882** Leonid Nikolayevich Sobolev replaces Prince Aleksandur as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

Italy takes control of the port of Assab (Eritrea), thus creating the first Italian colony.

**8 July 1882** George Percy Grainger is born at Finchal (now no.299), New Street, in Brighton, Victoria Colony, the only child of John Harry Grainger, an architect/engineer and founder of the first string quartet in Adelaide, South Australia, and Rosa Annie Aldridge, the daughter of a hotel keeper.

**9 July 1882** *All-Night Vigil* for chorus by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (42), to his own words after the Russian Orthodox liturgy, is performed for the first time, in the Industrial Exposition Hall, Moscow.

**11 July 1882** Fearful of the fall of the Suez Canal to the Egyptian nationalist Ahmed Bey Arabi, British gunboats bombard and destroy forts he built at Alexandria.

Through the intercession of Franz Liszt (70), Edward MacDowell (21) performs his Erste moderne Suite op.10 at Tonkünstler-Versammlung des Allgemeinen Deutschen Musik-Verein in Zürich. It is very successful and establishes a reputation for him in Europe.

77 Chilean defenders of Concepción, Peru are killed by the Peruvian army and Indian irregulars.

**12 July 1882** Victor Herbert (23) meets Franz Liszt (70) at the Allgemeinen Deutschen Musik-Verein in Zürich. Later, Liszt and Camille Saint-Saëns (46) perform Liszt’s four-hand arrangement of his *Mephisto Waltz*. Herbert will remember, “You should have heard that playing. We were afraid every moment the piano would go to smash under Liszt’s gigantic hands that came down like very sledge hammers.” (Waters, 18)

**15 July 1882** *Preludio Sinfonico* for orchestra by Giacomo Puccini (23) is performed for the first time, at the Milan Conservatory.

**16 July 1882** Horatio Parker (18) reaches Cologne on his journey to Europe.

Two works for flute, violin, cello, and piano by Pietro Mascagni (18) are performed for the first time, at Istituto Musicale Luigi Cherubini, Livorno: *Canzone Popolare* and *Canzone militare.*

**23 July 1882** A traditionalist mob, led by the regent, attacks the royal palace and the Japanese legation in Seoul. The King, Queen, and Japanese are able to fight their way to safety.

**25 July 1882** A banquet takes place in Bayreuth to celebrate tomorrow’s premiere of *Parsifal*. Seated beside Richard Wagner (69) through the evening is not his wife, but his lover, Judith Gautier.

**26 July 1882** Boers create the Republic of Stellaland with its capital at Vryburg.

Richard Wagner's (69) Bühnenweihfestspiel *Parsifal* to his own words is performed for the first time, in the Bayreuth Festspielhaus. Among the audience is a passionate Wagnerian named Anton Bruckner (57). The boys’ chorus has been prepared by Engelbert Humperdinck (37).

**27 July 1882** A day after the premiere of *Parsifal* in Bayreuth, Hubert Parry (34) attends a reception at Wahnfried. “He (Wagner(69)) looks old and white but wonderfully boyish. There is a curious gleam of fire and geniality and freshness about him...I couldn’t get a word with Liszt (70). He was incessantly sidling about caressing everybody like an old bogey at a witches’ sabbath who had got hold of all the pretty rascals he liked best.”

**28 July 1882** George Percy Grainger (0) is christened at St. Andrew’s Church, Brighton, Victoria.

Two chamber works by Pietro Mascagni (18) are performed for the first time, at the Istituto Capponi, Livorno: *Canzone amorosa* for flute, violin, cello, and piano, and *Melodia* for cello and piano.

**31 July 1882** Fresh from his success in Zürich on 11 July, Edward MacDowell (21) writes to B. Schotts Söhne in Mainz asking them to consider publishing his music. They will politely decline.

**1 August 1882** Earl Spencer, the newly appointed Viceroy of Ireland, meets with the Irish nationalist Charles Stewart Parnell in a house on Grosvenor Square on the subject of home rule.

**3 August 1882** US President Chester Arthur signs the Immigration Act of 1882. It institutes a tax on all non-citizens arriving in the country and gives immigration officials the right to summarily bar the landing of any immigrant under certain conditions.

**5 August 1882** Edward MacDowell (21) writes to Breitkopf and Härtel in Leipzig asking them to consider publishing his works. See 31 August 1882.

Richard Strauss (18) receives the final report of his gymnasium studies. His work is good, but not stellar.

**8 August 1882** Charles Théodore Eugène Duclerc replaces Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet as Prime Minister of France.

**10 August 1882** Igor Fyodorovich Stravinsky (0) is baptized in Nikolsky Cathedral, St. Petersburg.

**12 August 1882** British troops land at Alexandria beginning the British occupation of Egypt.

**14 August 1882** Cetshwayo, King of Zululand, meets Queen Victoria at Osborne. He asks her to restore him as king of the Zulu Kingdom and he promises he will never make war on Britain again. Victoria grants his request but only over a small part of the Zulu kingdom.

**15 August 1882** Classes begin at the new Brno Organ School. Its first president is Leos Janácek (28).

Standard Oil Company is incorporated in New Jersey by the Standard Oil Trust.

**18 August 1882** Queen Victoria gives royal assent to the Prevention of Crime Act for Ireland. It allows for the death penalty to be imposed in non-jury trials and grants wide powers of search and arrest to police. She also assents to the Married Women’s Property Act, allowing married women to own property in their own name.

**19 August 1882** *Hungary’s God* for baritone, male chorus, winds and percussion by Franz Liszt (70) to words of Petöfi translated by Neugebauer, is performed for the first time, for the National Choral Festival, Debrecen.

**20 August 1882** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky’s (42) festival overture *The Year 1812,* composed to celebrate the consecration of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

**25 August 1882** Trio for piano and strings no.2 op.87 and String Quintet no.1 op.88 by Johannes Brahms (49) are performed for the first time, in a semi-private performance at the villa of Prof. Ladislaus Wagner at Altaussee, up the Traun from Ischl facing a mountain called Schönberg. See 29 December 1882.

Two works by Pietro Mascagni (18) are performed for the first time, at the Istituto Musicale Luigi Cherubini, Livorno: *Coro nuziale* for chorus and *La tua stella* for voice and piano to words of Fiorentino.

**28 August 1882** The State Normal School at Los Angeles opens. It will one day be UCLA.

**30 August 1882** *La rédemption*, a sacred trilogy for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra by Charles Gounod (64) to his own words, is performed for the first time, by 500 musicians at the Birmingham Festival, conducted by the composer.

Serenade for orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (29) is performed for the first time, in Birmingham.

**31 August 1882** Breitkopf and Härtel write to Edward MacDowell (21) in Darmstadt announcing that they are willing to publish his two piano suites if he will share in the cost. See 10 September 1882.

Symphony no.1 by Hubert Parry (34) is performed for the first time, in Birmingham. It is warmly received.

**4 September 1882** Electricity is first provided to an American city from a central power station by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. With one generator, at the Pearl Street electric generating station in New York, electricity is provided enough for 800 light bulbs.

**5 September 1882** Labor Day is celebrated for the first time in the United States, in New York.

**8 September 1882** New censorship rules in Russia force newspapers to submit all text to censors on the day of publication.

**8 September 1882** Nadezhda von Meck writes to Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (42) from her country home at Pleshcheyvo near Podolsk, “Yesterday, to my great joy, Achille Debussy (20) arrived. Now I shall gorge myself listening to music, and he’ll bring the whole house to life. He’s a Parisian to his fingertips, a real *gamin de Paris*, as witty as they come and a brilliant mimic. He takes Gounod (64) and Ambroise Thomas (71) off perfectly, he makes you die laughing.”

**10 September 1882** The Congress for Safeguarding of Non-Jewish Interests, the first international conference to promote anti-Semitism, opens in Dresden.

The Imperial Court Orchestra is established in St. Petersburg.

In Darmstadt, Edward MacDowell (21) writes to Breitkopf and Härtel agreeing to their proposal of 31 August. He hopes his parents can help him come up with the money.

The second version of *Messe basse* for female chorus, solo voices, and orchestra by Gabriel Fauré (37) is performed for the first time, at the village church of Villerville, Calvados. See 4 September 1881.

**13 September 1882** British forces defeat the Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir and proceed to occupy Egypt and Sudan. They set up a protectorate, although Egypt is still nominally Ottoman territory.

**14 September 1882** Richard Wagner (69) leaves Bayreuth for the last time, to winter in Venice.

**15 September 1882** British forces occupy Cairo in support of Khedive Tewfik.

By act of the Mexican government, education in the country is henceforth free and compulsory.

**18 September 1882** Richard Wagner (69) moves into the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice.

**19 September 1882** Gustav Mahler (22) makes his only conducting appearance in his boyhood home of Iglau (Jihlava).

**27 September 1882** Johann Strauss’ (56) second wife Lili, leaves him for good.

**30 September 1882** The first hydroelectric power station goes into operation on the Fox River at Appleton, Wisconsin.

**1 October 1882** Pietro Mascagni (18) departs Livorno for Milan once again, this time to enroll at the conservatory.

**3 October 1882** Karol Maciej Szymanowski is born on his family’s estate Tymoszówka, near Yelisavetgrad, Russia (Kirovgrad, Ukraine), the third of five children born to Stanislaw (Bonawentura Marian) Szymanowski, a wealthy landowner and Baroness (Dominika Teodora) Anna Taube, descended from the Teutonic Order of Courland (Latvia).

**8 October 1882** *Dimitrij*, an opera by Antonín Dvorák (41) to words of Cervinkova-Riegrova, is performed for the first time, at the New Czech Theatre, Prague.

**10 October 1882** Pursuant to Law no.32, approved last June, the Bank of Japan is created.

Pietro Mascagni (18) passes the entrance examination to the Milan Conservatory.

**12 October 1882** France creates the Riviéres du Sud (Guinea) territory.

**15 October 1882** The United States Supreme Court rules that only governments are prohibited from discriminating on racial grounds. Discrimination by non-governmental organizations, businesses, or private citizens is permitted.

**25 October 1882** Lullaby op.19/2by Charles Villiers Stanford (30) to words of Dekker is performed for the first time, at Cambridge University.

**29 October 1882** *The Devil’s Wall*, a comic-romantic opera by Bedrich Smetana (58) to words of Krásnohorská, is performed for the first time, in the New Czech Theatre, Prague.

**30 October 1882** A Trio for piano and strings by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (42) is performed publicly for the first time, in Moscow. See 23 March 1882.

**2 November 1882** String Quartet no.11 by Antonín Dvorák (41) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

**5 November 1882** The Liceo Musicale at Pesaro opens, funded by an endowment in the will of Gioachino Rossini (†13).

The six tone poems of *Ma Vlast* by Bedrich Smetana (58) are performed together for the first time, in Prague.

**9 November 1882** Since France did not take part in recent actions against the Egyptians, the British government declares that dual control of Egypt is over.

**13 November 1882** String Quartet no.1 by Alyeksandr Glazunov (17) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

**15 November 1882** *Requiescat* op.14/1 for voice and piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (30) to words of Arnold is performed for the first time, at Cambridge University.

**19 November 1882** Franz Liszt (71) visits Richard (69) and Cosima Wagner in Venice. He will stay until 13 January. It is the first time in many years that he has not wintered in Rome.

**20 November 1882** Alyeksandr Skryabin (10) makes his performing debut at the keyboard before the cadet corps at Moscow. The audience consists of similarly aged boys and invited guests.

**22 November 1882** The fourth of the five choruses for mixed chorus *In Nature’s Realm* op.63, by Antonín Dvorák (41) to words of Hálek, is performed for the first time, in Tábor.

*Le roi s’amuse, six airs de danse dans le style ancien* by Léo Delibes (46), is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française.

**24 November 1882** 07:00 Arthur Sullivan (40) completes the overture to *Iolanthe* one day before the premiere. It is the first Gilbert and Sullivan overture that he writes in its entirety.

After repeated urgings from Mily Balakirev (45) to compose a work on Byron’s *Manfred*, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (42) writes to him totally rejecting the idea. See 23 March 1886.

Pianist and teacher Ernst Perabo plays a concert in Boston where he performs a piece entitled *For Amy: A Musical Sketch*. It is in honor of his very talented pupil for the last six years, Amy Cheney (15).

**25 November 1882** *Iolanthe, or The Peer and the Peri*, an operetta by Arthur Sullivan (40) to words of Gilbert, is performed for the first time, in the Savoy Theatre, London. This is the first Gilbert and Sullivan premiere in the new theatre. It is received with overwhelming approval and will receive 398 performances. Just before leaving for the theatre, Sullivan receives a letter from his friend and broker, Edward Hall, that Hall is ruined and all the money Sullivan had in mining shares is lost. It amounts to about £7,000.

**27 November 1882** Wind Serenade in Eb op.7 by Richard Strauss (18) is performed for the first time, in Dresden.

**30 November 1882** Ahmed Vefik Pasha replaces Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

**2 December 1882** Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha replaces Ahmed Vefik Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

*O Traurigkeit, O Herzelied* WoO7, chorale prelude and fugue for organ by Johannes Brahms (49) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

**5 December 1882** Richard Strauss (18) makes his performing debut as pianist in a violin and piano reduction of his Violin Concerto op.8, in Vienna. It is reasonably well received. See 4 March 1890.

**6 December 1882** Anthony Trollope dies in London at the age of 67.

**8 December 1882** Antonín Dvorák (41) is made an honorary member of the Society of Artists in Prague.

**9 December 1882** The Wiener Landsgericht grants a civil divorce between Johann Strauss, Jr. (57) and his second wife, Lili.

Joaquín Turina is born in Seville, the son of a painter.

Four works by Gabriel Fauré (37) are performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris: *Les Berceaux* op.23/1, a song for voice and piano to words of Sully-Prudhomme, *Chanson d’amour* op.27/1 for voice and piano to words of Silvestre, and two piano works, Barcarolle no.1 op.26 and Impromptu no.1 op.25. At the keyboard for the last two is Camille Saint-Saëns (47).

**10 December 1882** *Gesang des Parzen* op.89 for chorus and orchestra by Johannes Brahms (49) to words of Goethe is performed for the first time, in Basel conducted by the composer.

**16 December 1882** Zoltán Kodály is born in Kecskemét (in the building now serving as the railway station), Kingdom of Hungary, 80 km southeast of Budapest, second of three children born to Frigyes Kodály, a railroad station master and amateur violinist, and Paulina Jaloveczky, an accomplished singer and pianist, daughter of an innkeeper.

**18 December 1882** Engelbert Humperdinck (28) arrives in Venice, summoned by Richard Wagner (69) to help in the preparation for the performance of Wagner’s Symphony in C.

**20 December 1882** Two songs by Johannes Brahms (49) are performed for the first time, in Strasbourg: *Der Kranz* op.84/2 to words of Schmidt, and *Vergebliches Ständchen* op.84/4 to traditional words.

**21 December 1882** Breitkopf and Härtel writes to Edward MacDowell (22) announcing that his First and Second Modern Suites have been published. They send the usual six free copies. MacDowell is now a published composer.

**23 December 1882** Four the the *Sept mélodies* op.2 by Ernest Chausson (27) are performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris: *Nanny* and *Le colibri* to words of Leconte de Lisle, *Sérénade italienne* to words of Bourget, and *La dernière feuille*, to words of Gautier.

**24 December 1882** The Symphony in C by Richard Wagner (69) is performed for the first time in almost 50 years, in Venice, conducted by the composer. Also present is Wagner’s father-in-law, Franz Liszt (71), and Engelbert Humperdinck (28).

**27 December 1882** *Habsburg hoch!* op.408, a march by Johann Strauss (57), is performed for the first time, in the Carltheater, Vienna.

**29 December 1882** Two chamber works by Johannes Brahms (49) are performed publicly for the first time, in Frankfurt-am-Main: Trio for piano and strings no.2 op.87 and String Quintet no.1 op.88.

**30 December 1882** Hubert Parry (34) is appointed professor in the Department of Music History at the newly formed Royal College of Music.

**31 December 1882** Léon Gambetta, former Prime Minister of France and one of the founders of the Third Republic, dies in Sèvres at the age of 44.

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