

January 1, 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia is formed from the British colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and West Australia. The Earl of Hopetoun is sworn in as the first Governor-General. Edmund Barton is named the first Prime Minister.

The German Crown Land of North-West Africa is renamed Kamerun.

January 5, 1901 Wilhelm Ernst replaces Caarl Alexander as Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

January 11, 1901 Great Britain creates the Gambia Colony and Protectorate.

January 17, 1901 *Le Maschere*, a commedia lirica e giocosa with words by Illica and music by Pietro Mascagni (37) is premiered simultaneously at the Teatro alla Scala, Milan, Teatro Carlo Felice, Genoa, Teatro Costanzi, Rome, Teatro Regio, Turin, Teatro La Fenice, Venice and Teatro Filarmonico, Verona. Except for Rome, where the composer conducts, the evening is a disaster. The critics are mixed but the public is not.

January 20, 1901 Two songs for voice and orchestra by Charles Koechlin (33) are performed for the first time, in Paris: *La prière du mort* op.17/2 to words of Heredia, and *Epiphanie* op.17/3 to words of Leconte de Lisle.

January 21, 1901 About 10:30 a.m., Giuseppe Verdi (87) loses consciousness in his room at the Grand Hotel, Milan. He shows signs of a cerebral hemorrhage, paralyzing his right side.

January 22, 1901 Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all British conquests across the earth, Empress of India, dies at the age of 82 in the presence of her family (including her grandson Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany) at Osborne on the Isle of Wight. She is succeeded by her son, Edward VII.

January 23, 1901 Racho Petrov Petrov replaces Todor Ivanchov as prime minister of Bulgaria. A fire in Montreal causes millions of dollars in damage.

January 24, 1901 Giuseppe Verdi (87), now in a coma, receives the last rights of the Roman Catholic Church. Straw is laid on the street outside Verdi's room so that traffic noises will not disturb him.

January 27, 1901 2:50 a.m. Giuseppe Fortunio Francesco Verdi dies in Milan at the age of 87 years, three months and 18 days.

January 29, 1901 The *Divertissement espagnol* for saxophone and orchestra, by Charles Martin Loeffler is performed for the first time, in Chickering Hall, Boston on the eve of the composer's 40th birthday.

January 30, 1901 6:30 a.m. The body of Giuseppe Verdi is temporarily buried in the Milan municipal cemetery. According to his wishes, the ceremony is simple. See February 28, 1901.

The new Cuban constitution is published.

January 31, 1901 Corporal punishment is henceforth forbidden in the French navy.

Three Sisters by Anton Chekhov opens to a mixed reception at the Moscow Art Theater in a production directed by Konstantin Stanislavsky.

February 2, 1901 *Horn Quintet* by Albert Roussel (31) is performed for the first time, in a performance of the Société National de Musique, in a mimed production in the Salle des Fêtes, Paris.

February 3, 1901 A suite from *Pelléas et Mélisande* by Gabriel Fauré (55) is performed for the first time, in Paris. See June 21, 1898.

February 7, 1901 The *Chansons de Bilitis* for two flutes, two harps and celesta of Claude Debussy (38) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 8, 1901 *Demanten på mars snoön* (The Diamond on the March Snow) op.36/6, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (35) to words of Wecksell, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

February 11, 1901 *Aschenbrödel Waltz* by Johann Strauss (†1) is performed for the first time, in the Sophiensaal, Vienna. See May 2, 1901.

February 14, 1901 Martial law is declared in Madrid to deal with riots over taxes.

Charles T. Griffes (16) appears in public as pianist for the first time in a concert sponsored by the Elmira, New York Women's Club. He plays Weber's (†74) *Rondo Brillante* and Chopin's (†51) *Ballade* op.23.

February 15, 1901 Giuseppe Zanardelli replaces Giuseppe Saracco as prime minister of Italy.

February 17, 1901 Movements two and three of the revised version of the cantata *Das klagende Lied*, words and music by Gustav Mahler (40), is performed for the first time, in Vienna, under the baton of the composer. See December 2, 1934.

February 21, 1901 A convention meeting in Havana adopts a constitution for Cuba.

February 23, 1901 Germany and Great Britain draw the boundary between Nyasaland (Malawi) and German East Africa (Tanzania).

Picarol, a zarzuela with words by Mestres and music by Enrique Granados (33), is performed for the first time, at the Teatre Líric Català, Barcelona. It enjoys a good success.

February 24, 1901 After conducting a Vienna Philharmonic concert in the afternoon and *Die Zauberflöte* in the evening, Gustav Mahler (40) suffers severe bleeding due to hemorrhoids. Dr. Julius Hochenegg, a prominent surgeon, is called in and he manages to stop the bleeding.

February 25, 1901 The formally contested area of Amapá is incorporated into Brazil.

United States Steel is incorporated as one of the largest businesses in the world.

February 27, 1901 The Russian Minister of Education, N.P. Bogolepov, is shot by a Socialist Revolutionary in St. Petersburg.

Dimitrie Alexandru Sturdza replaces Petre Carp as prime minister of Romania.

According to the composer's wishes, the bodies of Giuseppe Verdi (†0) and his wife, Giuseppina, are moved from the Cimitero Monumentale and buried together at the Casa di Riposa, Milan. This second funeral is attended by 300,000 people, including many eminent representatives of the Italian state and foreign governments. Also in attendance are Ruggero Leoncavallo (43), Giacomo Puccini (42) and Pietro Mascagni (37). Before the procession begins, a massed choir of 820 voices, directed by Arturo Toscanini, sings *Va pensiero* from *Nabucco*.

March 2, 1901 *Vêpres pour le commun des vierges* op.31 for organ by Ernest Chausson (†1) is performed for the first time, in the hall of the Schola Cantorum, Paris.

The US Congress passes the Platt Amendment which limits Cuban sovereignty in return for withdrawal of US troops. At night, 15,000 Cubans take part in a protest in Havana against the Platt Amendment.

March 4, 1901 Petko Stoychev Karavelov replaces Racho Petrov Petrov as prime minister of Bulgaria. Gustav Mahler (40) undergoes a third operation for hemorrhoids, in Vienna. It is a success but he is put in a nursing home to convalesce slowly.

A piano piece, *Festive Prelude to the New Century*, by Carl Nielsen (35), is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen.

March 5, 1901 The *Heroic Elegy and Triumphal Epilogue*, a work for orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (28), is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London.

L'archet op.26 for soprano, viola d'amore, women's chorus and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (40) to words of Cros, is performed for the first time, in a private performance in the home of J.M. Sears, Boston. The composer performs on viola d'amore. See February 4, 1902.

March 6, 1901 Práxedes Mateo-Sagasta Escolar replaces Marcelo de Azcárraga y Palmero as Prime Minister of Spain.

March 7, 1901 Hubert Parry (53) gives his Inaugural Lecture as professor at Oxford University. His subject is "Style in Musical Art." So many people desire admittance that the lecture is moved from the Sheldonian Theater to the Town Hall.

Lola, a scène dramatique by Camille Saint-Saëns (65) to words of Bordèse, is performed for the first time, in Paris.

Violin Concerto no.1 by Charles Villiers Stanford (48) is performed for the first time, in Bournemouth conducted by the composer.

March 10, 1901 *Brumaire, ouverture pour le drame de Ed. Noël* for orchestra by Jules Massenet (58) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

March 12, 1901 Andrew Carnegie announces his retirement from business. He is resolved to give away his entire fortune, estimated at \$300,000,000.

March 14, 1901 The complete Symphony no.6 by Anton Bruckner (†4) is performed for the first time, in Stuttgart. See February 11, 1883 and February 26, 1899.

String quartet in B-flat by Frank Bridge (22) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London. It won the Sullivan Prize.

March 15, 1901 *An Irish Idyll* op.77, a cycle for voice and piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (48) to words of O'Neill, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

March 16, 1901 Two of the *Seven Danish Songs* by Fritz (Frederick) Delius (39), to words of Jacobsen, for solo voice and orchestra are performed for the first time, at the Société National de Musique, Paris, conducted by Vincent d'Indy (49). See May 30, 1899.

March 17, 1901 *The Wild Duck*, for mixed chorus, by Leos Janacek (46), is performed for the first time, in Brünn (Brno).

March 20, 1901 The *Nocturne no.7, op.74* for piano, by Gabriel Fauré (55) is performed for the first time, at the Société National de Musique, Paris.

Cantique à l'épouse from *Deux mélodies* op.36 for voice and piano by Ernest Chausson (†1) to words of Jounet is performed for the first time.

March 21, 1901 *Tritons* for orchestra by John Ireland (21) is performed for the first time, in Alexandra House, London, conducted by Charles Villiers Stanford (48).

March 23, 1901 Philippine patriot Emilio Aguinaldo is captured by the Americans at Palawan, Luzon and forced to sign a document calling on Filipinos to lay down their arms.

Five Songs op.69 and *Five Songs* op.70 for voice and piano by Edvard Grieg (57) to words of Benzon are performed for the first time, in Copenhagen. The critics are not impressed.

March 25, 1901 The Mercedes, developed by Gottlieb Daimler, is introduced in Nice, France.

March 29, 1901 The First Symphony of Alyeksandr Skryabin (29) is given its first complete performance, in Moscow. See November 24, 1900.

March 31, 1901 The lyric fairy tale *Rusalka*, with words by Kvapil after de La Motte Fouqué, and music by Antonin Dvorák (59) is performed for the first time, at the National Theater, Prague.

April 1, 1901 Readers of the Parisian *La revue blanche* are treated to the first music criticism of Monsieur Croche. It is the nom de plume of Claude Debussy (38).

Gustav Mahler (40) resigns as conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic.

April 2, 1901 Mihajlo Vujic replaces Aleksa Jovanovic as prime minister of Serbia.

April 3, 1901 The producer for the Gilbert and Sullivan (†0) operettas, Richard D'Oyly Carte, dies in London.

Heitor Villa-Lobos (14) enters Pedro II College.

April 4, 1901 The *Serenade* for small orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (28) is performed for the first time, at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth.

April 5, 1901 The US military government in Havana closes the offices of *La Discusión* newspaper for running an anti-Platt Amendment cartoon.

April 6, 1901 The Constitutional Convention in Havana votes overwhelmingly to reject the Platt Amendment.

April 12, 1901 The Constitutional Convention in Havana rejects the Platt Amendment for a second time.

April 13, 1901 *Sérénade grotesque* for piano by Maurice Ravel (26) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

April 15, 1901 Wilhelm August von Breitling replaces Max, Baron Schott von Schottenstein as prime minister of Wurtemberg.

April 27, 1901 *The Emerald Isle, or The Caves of Carig-Cleena*, an operetta by Arthur Sullivan (†0) to words of Hood, is performed for the first time, at the Savoy Theater, London. Left unfinished at the composer's death, it was completed by Edward German.

May 2, 1901 The ballet *Aschenbrödel* by Johann Strauss (†1) on a scenario by Regel after Kollmann and completed by Josef Bayer, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Opera, Berlin.

May 3, 1901 Albert Carré, director of the Opéra-Comique, gives Claude Debussy (38) a written understanding that he will stage *Pelléas et Mélisande*.

May 8, 1901 A British investigating commission finds that 1,250,000 Indians have starved to death since 1899. They say that overpopulation is the culprit.

May 9, 1901 The first Australian Parliament convenes in Melbourne.

May 10, 1901 The *Piano Sonata* in e flat minor of Paul Dukas (35) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Pleyel, Paris.

Incidental music to Aristophanes' play *The Birds* by John Knowles Paine (62) is performed for the first time, in the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University.

May 12, 1901 *Fantasy on "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme"* op.52/2 for organ by Max Reger (28) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

May 13, 1901 Henry F. Gilbert (32) arrives in Paris on his second trip to Europe. During his two-week stay he will witness *Louise* by Gustave Charpentier (40). It has a profound effect on him. "There in the top gallery of the Opéra Comique in Paris I vowed to devote the rest of my life to musical composition come what may."

May 14, 1901 Antonin Dvorák (59) takes the oath as a member of the Austrian House of Peers, in Czech.

May 15, 1901 *An Old Flame*, a song by Charles Ives (26) to his own words, is performed for the first time, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

May 17, 1901 Werner Joseph Mayer (Egk) is born in Auchsesheim near Donauwörth, the second of four children born to Joseph Mayer, a teacher, and Maria Mayer.

Pope Leo XIII publicly commends the Benedictine monks of Solesmes for their reconstruction of the Gregorian modes.

To Ole Bull for male chorus by Edvard Grieg (57) to words of Welhaven is performed for the first time, at the unveiling of the Ole Bull statue in Bergen.

May 21, 1901 The first excessive speed law for automobiles in the United States is enacted by the State of Connecticut. Drivers may not exceed eight miles per hour (13 kph) in cities, twelve miles per hour (19 kph) on country roads.

May 23, 1901 Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Umberto of Italy, kills himself while awaiting execution.

Ave Maria op.9b, for eight-part female choir, by Gustav Holst (26) is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

May 28, 1901 The Constitutional Convention in Havana narrowly accepts the Platt Amendment which limits Cuban sovereignty in return for removal of US troops.

May 30, 1901 Maxim Gorky, arrested on charges of printing revolutionary literature, is released from prison after Tolstoy intercedes on his behalf.

Terve kuu (Hail! Moon) op.18/2 for male chorus by Jean Sibelius (35) to words of the Kalevala is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

Much Ado About Nothing, an opera with words by Sturgis after Shakespeare, music by Charles Villiers Stanford (48) is performed for the first time, at Covent Garden, London. The public and press give it a generally positive response.

June 1, 1901 Carl Nielsen's (35) *Cantata for the Students' Association*, for solo voices, piano and other instruments, to words of Drachmann, is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen, the composer directing from the piano.

June 2, 1901 Taro Katsura replaces Kimmochi Saionji as prime minister of Japan.

June 5, 1901 The Quintet for clarinet, horn, violin, cello and piano in D major by Ralph Vaughan Williams (28) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

June 11, 1901 The Cook Islands are incorporated into New Zealand.

June 12, 1901 The Cuban constitutional convention accedes to the Platt Amendment verbatim, effectively making Cuba an American protectorate. Officials in Washington announce that US troops will soon be withdrawn from the island. The acceptance of May 28 included assurances from US Secretary of War Elihu Root that the US would never interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba. Root demanded that those statements be removed.

June 13, 1901 *Ode to Music* for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (53) to words of Benson, is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London. It is very enthusiastically received.

June 15, 1901 Universal Edition is founded in Vienna.

The Lord's Prayer for tenor, mixed chorus and piano, by Leos Janacek (46), is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno), under the direction of the composer.

June 20, 1901 *The Cockaigne Overture (In London Town)* op.40 by Edward Elgar (44), is performed for the first time, at Queen's Hall, London, directed by the composer. It is a great success with press and public.

June 22, 1901 Gustav Holst (26) marries Emily Isobel Harrison at Fulham Registrar's Office.

June 23, 1901 The symphonic diptych *Vivre Aimer*, by Ernest Bloch (20) is performed for the first time, in Geneva.

June 24, 1901 The work of an unknown 19-year-old Spanish artist named Pablo Picasso is exhibited for the first time in Paris.

Prelude, Chorale and Fugue for orchestra by Ottorino Respighi (21) is performed for the first time, at the Rossini Music School, Bologna. It is a final examination for Respighi, who conducts.

Harry Partch is born in Oakland, California, the third of three children born to Virgil Franklin Partch, a postal clerk and Jennie Childers, both former missionaries in China.

June 28, 1901 Maurice Ravel's (26) Prix de Rome entry, the cantata *Myrrha*, to words of Bessier, for three solo voices and orchestra, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Conservatoire.

June 30, 1901 Maurice Ravel (26) receives the 'deuxième second' Prix de Rome for his cantata *Myrrha*, behind Andre Caplet and Gabriel Dupont.

July 1, 1901 An electric railroad is inaugurated in France.

From this day on, all government officials hired in Bohemia and Moravia must demonstrate proficiency in both Czech and German.

July 3, 1901 Ruth Porter Crawford (Seeger) is born in Liverpool, Ohio, the second of two children born to Clark Crawford, a minister, and Clara Arletta Graves, daughter of a minister.

July 4, 1901 A civilian colonial administration takes power in the Philippines, replacing the American military government. William Howard Taft is the first governor-general.

July 6, 1901 Antonin Dvorák (59) becomes the director of the Prague Conservatory, although he has no administrative duties.

July 15, 1901 74,000 steelworkers go out on strike in Pittsburgh.

July 24, 1901 Johan Henrik Deuntzer replaces Hannibal Sehested as prime minister of Denmark.

August 1, 1901 Abraham Kuyper replaces Nicolas Gerhard Pierson as chief minister of the Netherlands.

August 2, 1901 Vincent d'Indy (50) writes to his friend Guy Ropartz who is about to travel to Lyon. He warns Ropartz against the Jews and Socialists in music there who support Dreyfus.

August 9, 1901 Colombian forces invade Venezuela.

August 22, 1901 The Cadillac Company is founded in Detroit, named after 18th century French explorer Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac.

September 1, 1901 Feeling isolated, Max Reger (28) moves from Weiden to Munich

September 5, 1901 Lili Boulanger (8) makes her performing debut, as violinist at Notre Dame de Bon Secours in Trouville, on the Normandy coast, just across the mouth of the Seine from Le Havre.

September 6, 1901 United States President William McKinley is shot at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo by anarchist Leon Czolgosz. Czolgosz is captured and beaten by McKinley's guards. At 5:29 an operation commences to recover the bullet from the president's abdomen. It is unsuccessful.

September 7, 1901 China is forced to sign the Boxer Protocol which requires it to apologize for the deaths of foreign diplomats during the Boxer Rebellion, erect a memorial to the German minister, root out anti-foreignism among government officials and pay an indemnity of approximately \$300,000,000 to France, Germany, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. As security, almost all Chinese money is placed in foreign hands.

September 14, 1901 Two works for small orchestra, *Chanson de matin*, op.15a and *Chanson de nuit*, op.15b, by Edward Elgar (44), are performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

United States President William McKinley dies of wounds suffered when he was shot by Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo September 6, and from gangrene as a result of the operation to recover the bullet. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt succeeds him as the youngest American president.

September 22, 1901 *Segunda serenata andaluza* and *Suite Fantástica* for piano by Manuel de Falla (24) are performed for the first time, in Teatro del Parque Genovés, Cádiz by the composer.

September 23, 1901 Leon Czolgosz goes on trial for the murder of US President William McKinley, in Buffalo.

September 25, 1901 The Ashanti Kingdom is annexed by Britain to the Gold Coast Colony.

September 26, 1901 Great Britain annexes Ocean Island (Banaba).

Leon Czolgosz is sentenced to death in Buffalo for the murder of US President William McKinley.

The lyric drama *Judith* by George Whitefield Chadwick (46) to words of Langdon after the composer is performed for the first time, in a concert setting in Worcester, Massachusetts conducted by the composer.

September 30, 1901 Registration of all vehicles which can travel faster than 25 kph becomes compulsory in France.

October 3, 1901 Emir Abdor Rahman Khan of Afghanistan dies and is succeeded by Habibullah Khan.

The Victor Talking Machine Company is incorporated.

October 7, 1901 Arnold Schoenberg (27) marries Mathilde von Zemlinsky in the Church of the Dorotheer Community, Vienna.

October 16, 1901 Black leader Booker T. Washington visits the White House at the invitation of President Roosevelt. The visit incites controversy and violence in certain areas of the country.

October 19, 1901 Edward Elgar's (44) *Pomp and Circumstance Marches* nos. 1 and 2, op.39/1-2, are performed for the first time, in Liverpool.

October 21, 1901 Incidental music to the play *Grania and Diarmid*, by Moore and Yeats, composed by Edward Elgar (44), is performed for the first time, at the Gaiety Theater, Dublin.

Béla Bartók (20) makes his Budapest debut at a student concert, playing the b minor piano sonata of Franz Liszt (†15).

October 22, 1901 Edward Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance March no.1* is performed in London for the first time. The conductor, Henry Wood, says "The people simply rose and yelled...the one and only time in the history of the Promenade concerts that an orchestral item was accorded a double encore."

October 23, 1901 The 'definitive' version of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's (57) opera *The Maid of Pskov* to words of Krestovsky, Musorgsky (†20) and the composer after May, is performed for the first time, at the Bolshoy Theater, Moscow. See January 13, 1873.

The tragédie lyrique *Les barbares*, words by Sardou and Gheusi, music by Camille Saint-Saëns (66), is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra.

The *Hymnos Andron* op.53 for solo voices, male chorus and orchestra, words by Goodell and music by Horatio Parker (38) is performed for the first time, at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut for the 200th anniversary of the founding of the college.

October 24, 1901 The Eastman Kodak Company is incorporated in Trenton, New Jersey.

Anna Edson Taylor becomes the first person to survive going over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

October 26, 1901 Edward Elgar's (44) song *In the Dawn*, to words of Benson, is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

October 27, 1901 *Nocturnes*, by Claude Debussy (39), is given its first complete performance, in Paris. See December 9, 1900.

October 29, 1901 Leon Czolgosz is executed in Auburn, New York, for killing President William McKinley.

October 31, 1901 *Piece for organ* op.59/2 by Max Reger (28) is performed for the first time, in Zwickau.

Come, gentle night, a song by Edward Elgar (44) to words of Bingham, is performed for the first time, in Royal Albert Hall, London.

November 3, 1901 Regular passenger service begins from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.

November 4, 1901 Incidental music to Clemenceau's play *Le voile du bonheur* op.88 by Gabriel Fauré (56) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, Paris.

November 7, 1901 At a dinner party at the home of the Viennese anatomist Emil Zuckerkandl, Gustav Mahler (41) once again meets the daughter of the late landscape painter Anton Schindler, Alma Maria Schindler (22).

November 9, 1901 The Second Piano Concerto of Sergei Rakhmaninov (28) is given its first complete performance, in Moscow, with the composer at the piano. It is well received. See December 15, 1900.

Die Rose vom Liebesgarten, an opera with words by Grun and music by Hans Pfitzner (32), is performed for the first time, in Elberfeld, conducted by the composer.

Three works for organ by Max Reger (28) are performed for the first time, in Munich: *Fantasy on "Halleluja! Gott zu loben, bleibe meine Seelenfreud"* op.52/3 and the *Pieces for Organ* op.59/7,9.

November 13, 1901 Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha replaces Halil Rifat Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

November 18, 1901 After a performance of Gluck's (†114) *Orfeo ed Euridice* in Vienna, Gustav Mahler (41) asks Alma Schindler to introduce him to her mother. He then invites the two of them to his office where they have tea and a pleasant conversation. He is invited to their home and accepts.

November 20, 1901 Panamanian rebels capture Colon.

Alma Schindler confides to her diary that "Mahler's (41) picture is graven in my heart."

The conte lyrique *Griséldis*, words by Silvestre and Morand, music by Jules Massenet (59), is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris. It is a financial success, but the critics are mixed.

November 21, 1901 *Feuersnot*, an opera by Richard Strauss (37) to words of von Wolzogen, is performed for the first time, at the Dresden Court Opera, under the direction of the composer. It is a success.

November 22, 1901 Joaquín Rodrigo Vidre is born at Sagunto, Spain, the youngest of six children born to Vicente Rodrigo Peirats, a landowner and the youngest of ten children born to Juana Vidre Ribelles.

Alexandros Thrasivoulou Zamis replaces Georgios Theotokis as prime minister of Greece.

November 24, 1901 *A Feast in Time of Plague*, dramatic scenes by Cesar Cui (66) after Pushkin, is performed for the first time, in Novyi Theater, Moscow.

November 25, 1901 Gustav Mahler (41) conducts his own *Fourth Symphony* in its world premiere at the Kaim Saal, Munich. The critics are not impressed. "No trace of spontaneity, not a single autonomous idea, no original feeling, indeed not even pure colors for the impure images--nothing but technical skill, calculation and inner deceit, a sickly, ill-tasting Supermusic."

November 28, 1901 A new constitution for the State of Alabama requires literacy tests and proof that one's grandfather was eligible to vote.

December 1, 1901 A seven page pamphlet is published in Newton Center, Massachusetts announcing the establishment of the Wa-Wan Press "Established for the Periodical Publication of Contemporary American Compositions." The editor of the Wa-Wan Press is Arthur Farwell (29).

December 2, 1901 Gustav Mahler (41) tells Alma Schindler that he loves her and they share a kiss. She is drawn to him but feels remorse for the promises she has made to Alexander von Zemlinsky. *Concert allegro*, op.46 for piano, of Edward Elgar (44) is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London. It is warmly received by the audience but critics are cool.

December 4, 1901 *String Quintet* in e minor by Frank Bridge (22) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London.

December 6, 1901 Representatives of Nicaragua and the United States sign an agreement for the building of a canal across Nicaragua.

December 7, 1901 Gustav Mahler (41) and Alma Schindler secretly decide to marry. The *Suite no.2* for two pianos, by Sergei Rakhmaninov (28) is performed for the first time, by Alexander Siloti and the composer, in Moscow.

December 9, 1901 Jules Massenet's (59) ballet *Les Rosati*, to a story by Mariquita, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

December 10, 1901 The King of Sweden awards the first Nobel Prizes in Stockholm.

December 12, 1901 Alma Schindler writes to Alexander von Zemlinsky, asking his forgiveness and his blessing for her decision to be with Gustav Mahler (41).

Guglielmo Marconi receives the letter "S" by wireless telegraph from Poldhu, Cornwall to St. John's, Newfoundland, the first transatlantic radio signal.

December 14, 1901 Guglielmo Marconi informs the press in St. John's Newfoundland of his achievement of two days ago.

Fritz (Frederick) Delius' (39) orchestral work *Paris: A Nocturne* is performed for the first time, in Elberfeld.

Béla Bartók (20) is paid for making music for the first time, by a Budapest casino.

December 15, 1901 The *Cello Sonata* op.19 by Sergei Rakhmaninov (28) is performed for the first time, in Moscow, by cellist Anatol Brandukov and the composer at the piano.

December 16, 1901 Arnold Schoenberg (27) is hired as conductor at the Wohlzogen Theater, Berlin. *Deux Rhapsodies* for oboe, viola and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (40) is performed for the first time, in Chickering Hall, Boston, the composer playing the viola part.

Largo for violin and organ by Charles Ives (27) is performed for the first time, in Central Presbyterian Church, New York, the composer at the organ.

December 17, 1901 *Symphonic Poem* op.14 by Antonin Dvorák (60) is performed for the first time, in Vienna, 27 years after it was composed.

December 18, 1901 *Gretel* op.11/5, a song for voice and piano by Hans Pfitzner (32) to words of Busse, is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

December 19, 1901 Incidental music to Wied and Petersen's play *Atalanta*, by Carl Nielsen (36) is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen.

December 20, 1901 Alma Schindler receives a letter from Gustav Mahler (41) indicating that she will have to give up any ambitions to be a composer. At first angry, she will convince herself tomorrow that this is the best course.

December 23, 1901 Gustav Mahler (41) and Alma Schindler become engaged, before her guardians, Carl and Anna Moll, at their home in Vienna.

December 26, 1901 The Uganda Railway, stretching from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, is completed.

December 27, 1901 The engagement of Gustav Mahler (41) and Alma Schindler appears for the first time in the Vienna papers.

December 29, 1901 *Le ménestrel* reports that Mary Garden will play Melisande in the upcoming Debussy-Maeterlinck opera. The poet is so angry that he goes to the composer's house with the intent of using his cane on Debussy (39). Debussy remains unmoved and Maeterlinck will seek to destroy the performance. There is reason to believe that Maeterlinck desires that his mistress, Georgette Leblanc be cast in the role.

January 1, 1902 A new copyright law goes into effect in Germany. Copyright protection is henceforth extended to thirty years beyond the death of the composer.

January 4, 1902 Stoyan Petrov Danev replaces Petko Stoychev Karavelov as prime minister of Bulgaria.

Los Pirineos (Els Pirineus), an opera by Filipe Pedrell (60) to words of Balaguer, is performed for the first time, at the Liceo, Barcelona in Italian as *I Pirenei*.

January 7, 1902 The Imperial Court of China returns to Peking on a British train. The date and time is considered the most auspicious by astrologers.

January 11, 1902 Claude Debussy's (39) *Pour le piano* is performed for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris.

January 13, 1902 Rehearsals for Claude Debussy's (39) opera *Pelléas et Mélisande* begin in Paris. They will continue nearly every day but Sundays until the premiere. The poet, Maurice Maeterlinck disassociates himself with the production after Mary Garden is chosen to be Mélisande.

January 18, 1902 *Funeral March* op.42/2 by Edward Elgar (44) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

January 23, 1902 *Elégie*, for cello and orchestra by Gabriel Fauré (56), is performed for the first time, in Monaco. See June 21, 1880 and December 15, 1883.

January 25, 1902 Russia abolishes the death penalty.

Symphony no.2 by Alyeksandr Skryabin (30) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

January 30, 1902 An alliance is signed in London between Great Britain and Japan. This marks the first alliance between Japan and a western power.

February 4, 1902 An aria from John Knowles Paine's (63) unperformed opera *Azara* is performed for the first time, in Boston.

Vita Nostra Plena Bellis op.47 for chorus by Arthur Foote (49) is performed for the first time, in Boston. *L'archet* op.26 for soprano, viola d'amore, women's chorus and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (41) to words of Cros, is performed publicly for the first time, in Symphony Hall, Boston. The composer performs on viola d'amore. See March 5, 1901.

February 5, 1902 The French National Assembly reduces the work day to nine hours.

February 7, 1902 Maurice Maeterlinck takes his case about the casting of Mélisande to the Société des Auteurs.

February 12, 1902 After witnessing the Budapest premiere of *Also sprach Zarathustra* by Richard Strauss (37), Béla Bartók (20) is so inspired that he begins to devote more and more time to composing.

February 13, 1902 The Musical Association of Barcelona sponsors a concert at the Sala Chaisnagne of original songs in Catalan. Among the several composers represented is Enrique Granados (34). His *La boira* for voice and piano is heard for the first time.

February 14, 1902 The cases of the antagonists in the *Pelléas et Mélisande* case, Claude Debussy (39) and Maurice Maeterlinck, are placed before the Société des Auteurs.

Martial law is declared in Trieste. Protests for a reduced work day turned into riots.

February 15, 1902 The subway is inaugurated in Berlin.

February 16, 1902 *Anthem: Religion* for vocal quartet and organ by Charles Ives (27) is performed for the first time, in Central Presbyterian Church, New York.

February 18, 1902 *Le jongleur de Notre-Dame*, a miracle opera by Jules Massenet (59), to words of Léna after France, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra de Monte Carlo. Massenet receives continuous standing ovations. Prince Albert awards him with the Grand-Croix of the Order of St. Charles. The crowd roars "Vive le Prince! Vive Massenet!"

February 19, 1902 France requires smallpox vaccinations.

February 20, 1902 In the midst of martial law, declared in Barcelona to calm clashes between strikers and police, 500 people are killed.

Symphonic Fantasy and Fugue op.57 for organ by Max Reger (28) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

February 21, 1902 Maurice Maeterlinck refuses arbitration in the *Pelléas et Mélisande* case and threatens to take the case to court.

February 22, 1902 Major Walter Reed, USA publishes a report showing that Yellow Fever is transmitted by mosquitos.

February 26, 1902 Incidental music to Hugo's play *Les burgraves* by Camille Saint-Saëns (66) is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Française, Paris.

February 27, 1902 A board of arbitration in Paris hears Maeterlinck's complaints about Debussy's (39) changes to the text of *Pelléas et Mélisande*. In fact, the poet had approved the changes and had given the composer complete control over the production. The tribunal finds in favor of Debussy.

February 28, 1902 *Psalm 137* for women's chorus, organ, harp, two flutes and cello by Charles Martin Loeffler (41) is performed for the first time, in the Church of the Messiah, Boston.

March 8, 1902 Three works by Jean Sibelius (36), the *Symphony no.2*, *Overture in a minor* and a work for female chorus and orchestra entitled *Impromptu* op.19 to words of Rydberg, are performed for the first time, in Helsinki under the baton of the composer. The symphony receives a triumphant success.

March 9, 1902 Gustav Mahler (41) marries Alma Margarethe Maria Schindler, daughter of landscape painter Anton Schindler and a composition student (and lover) of Alexander von Zemlinsky, in the sacristy of the Karlskirche, Vienna. The ceremony is kept private. Besides the couple, there are only four others in attendance. The bride is pregnant, but not obviously so.

March 10, 1902 The *Bucolic Suite* for orchestra of Ralph Vaughan Williams (29) is performed for the first time, in Bournemouth.

President Roosevelt announces that the Northern Securities Company, a Morgan interest, will be prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

March 12, 1902 *The Rose and the Gardener* op.51/1 for voice and piano by Arthur Foote (49) to words of Dobson is performed for the first time, in Boston, by the composer's daughter Katharine, accompanied by her father.

March 13, 1902 Schools in Russian Poland are closed when students refuse to sing a Russian hymn, *God Protect the Tsar*.

Das hohe Lied, for two tenors, baritone, male chorus and orchestra, by Anton Bruckner (†5) to words of von der Mattig, is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

March 18, 1902 The Ottoman Sultan grants a concession to a German group to build a railroad to Baghdad.

Two works of Arnold Schoenberg (27) are performed for the first time, in Vienna: *The Four Songs* op.2 and the string sextet setting of *Verklärte Nacht* op.4. A gymnasium student named Anton Webern (18) is in the audience.

March 20, 1902 *Menuet* op.5/4 for voice and piano or orchestra by Charles Koechlin (34) to words of Grehg is performed for the first time, in Paris.

March 22, 1902 Three songs for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (34) to words of Banville are performed for the first time, in Paris: *La terre* op.14/6, *L'automne* op.14/7 and *Les étoiles* op.14/8. Also premiered is Koechlin's *Juin* op.15/1 to words of Leconte de Lisle.

March 23, 1902 The minimum working age in Italy is raised to twelve for boys and 15 for girls.

March 24, 1902 The cantata *Spring*, for baritone, chorus and orchestra, by Sergei Rakhmaninov (28) to words of Nekrasov, is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

March 29, 1902 William Turner Walton is born in Oldham, England, second of four children born to Charles Alexander Walton, choirmaster, grammar school music teacher and voice teacher, and Louisa Maria Turner, singer and daughter of an upholsterer.

April 1, 1902 10,000 miners in Pennsylvania go on strike.

April 2, 1902 The first movie theater in the United States opens at 262 South Main Street in Los Angeles. It is a tent at a circus called the Electric Theater.

April 4, 1902 Rhodes scholarships are established by a bequest of \$10,000,000 in the will of Cecil Rhodes. He died ten days ago.

Piano trio in d minor by Frank Bridge (23) is performed publicly for the first time, in Steinway Hall, London. See November 14, 1900.

April 5, 1902 Two piano works by Maurice Ravel (27), *Jeux d'eau* and *Pavane pour une infante défunte*, are performed for the first time, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris. See February 27, 1911.

Le flambeau vivant, a song for voice and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (41) to words of Beaudelaire, is performed for the first time.

April 8, 1902 The volcano Santa Maria, in Guatemala, erupts, causing the deaths of approximately one thousand people.

A Convention of Evacuation is signed by Russia and China. Russia is required to withdraw from Manchuria within 18 months.

April 9, 1902 *The Origin of Fire*, for baritone, male chorus and orchestra, words from the Kalevala and music by Jean Sibelius (36), is performed for the first time, under the direction of the composer, for the inauguration of the new Finnish National Theater in Helsinki.

April 10, 1902 Boers accept the British terms of surrender.

April 11, 1902 Two works by Charles Martin Loeffler (41) are performed for the first time, in Symphony Hall, Boston: *Poem* for orchestra and *La villanelle du Diable* for orchestra and organ.

April 12, 1902 Jules Massenet (59) views a rehearsal of the last two scenes of Claude Debussy's (39) *Pelléas et Mélisande*. He leaves with almost no comment.

Los amores de la liñes, a zarzuela by Manuel de Falla (25) to words of Dugi, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Cómico, Madrid. It is moderately successful.

April 14, 1902 *Le Figaro* publishes a letter from Maurice Maeterlinck outlining his complaints about Debussy's (39) production of *Pelléas et Mélisande*. The poet states that the opera is not his and that he is opposed to it.

April 15, 1902 Arnold Schoenberg (27) receives the following postcard message at his Berlin address: "Dear Sir, you can see me every day from three till four at home. Yours sincerely, Richard Strauss." (37)

Russian Minister of the Interior D.S. Sipiagin is shot to death in the Mariinsky Palace, St. Petersburg, by a 20 year-old Social Revolutionary student, at point blank range.

The British government declares a state of emergency in nine counties of Ireland due to mounting anti-British protests.

Gustav Holst's (27) children's operetta *Fairy Pantomime of Cinderella* is performed for the first time, at St. Mary's School, conducted by the composer.

Two airs from John Knowles Paine's (63) unperformed opera *Azara* are performed for the first time, in Steinert Hall, Boston.

April 16, 1902 American troops arrive at Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

April 18, 1902 Riots in Belgium over the last ten days come to an end. The government has refused to yield to Socialist demands for universal male suffrage and the right to strike.

Sonata for Clarinet and Piano op.49/1 by Max Reger (29) is performed for the first time, in Munich, the composer at the keyboard.

The cantata *The Celestial Country* by Charles Ives (27) to words of Alford, is performed for the first time, at New York's Central Presbyterian Church, the composer directing from the organ.

April 19, 1902 The last in a series of severe earthquakes, beginning last night, rocks southwestern Guatemala. It measure 8.2 on the Richter Scale. 2,000 people are killed, 50,000 left homeless.

April 20, 1902 Marie and Pierre Curie isolate the radioactive element radium in their Paris laboratory.

April 22, 1902 Regent Prince Luitpold, for King Otto of Bavaria, awards the Order of Saint Michael, third rank, to Gustav Mahler (41).

Four songs by Gustav Holst (27) are premiered at Cleveland Hall, London, including three of the *Four Songs* op.4 to words of Kingsley, Ibsen (translated by Archer) and Bridges, and *Invocation to the Dawn* op.15/1 to words from the *Rig-Veda*, translated by the composer.

April 23, 1902 A review of the performance of Charles Ives' (27) *The Celestial Country* five days ago appears in *The Musical Courier*. Although a generally positive review, Ives writes across his copy "Damn rot and worse." It is only the second of two times that a performance of his work is reviewed before 1924.

April 24, 1902 *Flammen*, an opera by Franz Schreker (24), to words of Leen, is given it's first performance, in concert with piano, at the Bösendorfersaal, Vienna.

Eleven Chorale Preludes for organ op.122 by Johannes Brahms (†5) are performed for the first time, in Berlin.

Gustav Holst's (27) Symphony "The Cotswolds" op.8 is performed for the first time, in Bournemouth. The audience is appreciative but the critics are mixed.

April 29, 1902 The US Senate votes to extend the Chinese Exclusion Act for another ten years. Immigration from China has been barred since 1882.

April 30, 1902 *Pelléas et Mélisande*, an opera by Claude Debussy (39) to words of Maeterlinck (abridged by the composer), is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. The production elicits arguments in the crowd, laughter and cheers. An interested composer named Maurice Ravel (27) attends every one of the first thirty performances.

May 1, 1902 *Love is Enough* op.9a/1, a chorus by Gustav Holst (27) to words of Morris, is performed for the first time, at the Watford Public Library.

Romance for violin and small orchestra op.50/1 by Max Reger (29) is performed for the first time, in Munich.

May 5, 1902 Sonata for violin and piano by Albert Roussel (33) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

May 8, 1902 7:50 a.m. Mt. Pelée, on the island of Martinique, erupts, destroying the town of St. Pierre and causing 40,000 deaths.

May 10, 1902 *May Song* for orchestra by Edward Elgar (44) is performed for the first time, in Worcester, conducted by the composer.

May 11, 1902 Sonata for organ no.2 op.60 by Max Reger (29) is performed for the first time, in Merseberg.

May 12, 1902 140,000 anthracite coal miners in the United States strike for better wages and humane working conditions. Chief counsel to the miners is Clarence Darrow. One mine owner summed up the feelings of his fellows: "The rights and interest of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

Sergei Rakhmaninov (29) marries Natalya Alyeksandrovna Satina, his first cousin, in an army chapel outside Moscow.

May 14, 1902 *Rest*, a work for chorus by Ralph Vaughan Williams (29) is performed for the first time, at St. James' Hall, London.

May 17, 1902 As he reaches his 16th birthday, King Alfonso XIII of Spain rules in his own right, without regency.

May 20, 1902 After an uncontested election, US-citizen Tomás Estrada Palma is sworn in as the first president of the Republic of Cuba. United States occupation of Cuba officially ends. The United States retains the right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs.

May 21, 1902 One day after the German premiere of *The Dream of Gerontius* in Düsseldorf, Edward Elgar (44) attends a dinner at which Richard Strauss (37) gives a speech. Strauss is disparaging of English music in general but ends by proposing, "to the welfare and success of the first English progressivist, Meister Edward Elgar, and of the young progressivist school of English composers."

May 31, 1902 In the face of labor violence, King Alfonso XIII of Spain suspends the Cortes.

May 31, 1902 Peace terms between Great Britain and the South African Boers are formally signed at Pretoria, (the Peace of Vereeniging) thus ending the Boer War. Boers agree to the sovereignty of King Edward in return for the right to use their own language and £3,000,000 compensation from Great Britain. 22,000 British Imperial troops died in the war (mostly from disease). Boer losses are estimated at 4,000 killed.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain declares martial law to deal with labor disturbances.

June 1, 1902 Charles Ives (27) leaves his position as organist at New York's Central Presbyterian Church, donating his anthems and organ music to the church. When the church moves in 1915, these works will be discarded.

June 5, 1902 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany declares that the way to deal with growing nationalism felt by his slavish subjects is their "Germanification."

June 6, 1902 Alyeksandr Skryabin (30) formally resigns from Moscow Conservatory.

June 7, 1902 China grants a concession in Tientsin to Italy.

Emile Combes succeeds Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau as prime minister of France.

June 8, 1902 *A Te Deum* by Arthur Sullivan (†1) is performed for the first time, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to celebrate the end of the Boer War.

June 9, 1902 The first complete performance of the *Symphony no.3* by Gustav Mahler (42) is conducted by the composer at Krefeld, Germany. It is an enormous success. The audience, which includes Richard Strauss (37) and Engelbert Humperdinck (47), applauds for 15 minutes. The press is positive, but not without reservation. See November 9, 1896 and March 9, 1897.

June 10, 1902 Horatio Parker (38) is awarded an honorary DMus by the University of Cambridge.

June 19, 1902 King Albert of Saxony dies and is succeeded by his brother, Georg.

June 20, 1902 Two works named *Berceuse* by Frank Bridge (23) are performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music: one for violin and strings conducted by Charles Villiers Stanford (49) and one for voice and orchestra to words of D. Wordsworth, the composer conducting. This is Bridge's first public appearance as a conductor.

June 21, 1902 *Land of Hope and Glory* for alto, chorus and orchestra by Edward Elgar (45) to words of Benson, is performed for the first time, in Royal Albert Hall, London.

June 23, 1902 A monument to mark the final resting place of Gioachino Rossini (†33) is dedicated in Florence.

Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy renew the Triple Alliance for another ten years.

June 26, 1902 The Coronation Honors List includes a knighthood for Charles Villiers Stanford (49). The coronation was supposed to take place today but the King was operated on for appendicitis two days ago.

June 27, 1902 The French government sets the work day at 10.5 hours.

June 28, 1902 By the Spooner Act, the United States government authorizes funds for the building of a Central American canal, buying the rights of the French Panama Company.

July 4, 1902 US President Theodore Roosevelt announces that the war against the Filipinos is officially over. About 20,000 people were killed in the war, mostly Filipinos.

July 5, 1902 Erich Gustaf Boström replaces Baron Fredrik Wilhelm von Otter as Prime Minister of Sweden.

The Chad Protectorate is established by France.

July 6, 1902 Great Britain extends a protectorate over Swaziland, already administered by the Transvaal.

July 11, 1902 Anton von Webern (18) passes his final examinations to graduate from the gymnasium in Klagenfurt, Austria.

July 12, 1902 Arthur James Balfour replaces Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

July 14, 1902 The 10th Century campanile at the Cathedral San Marco in Venice collapses without fatalities. It will take ten years to rebuild.

July 30, 1902 The militia is called in to restore order in the coal miners' strike at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.

July 31, 1902 Arnold Schoenberg (27) leaves his position as conductor at the Wohlzogen Theater, Berlin.

August 9, 1902 The coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII of Great Britain, in Westminster Abbey, include the first performance of the hymn *O Mightiest of the Mighty* by Edward Elgar (45) to words of Clarke, the *Marche du couronnement* op.117 for orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (66) and the anthem *I was glad* by Hubert Parry (54) to words of the Psalms. See June 23, 1911.

August 10, 1902 Gustav Mahler (42) presents his wife Alma with his new lied *Liebst Du um Schönheit*. They play through it together. Her feelings of being ignored in their six-month-old marriage are swept away. "I often realize how little I am and possess--compared with his infinite riches."

August 12, 1902 The International Harvester Company is incorporated in New Jersey. It controls 85% of the agricultural machinery market of the United States.

August 17, 1902 Incidental music to Dieulafoy's play *Parysatis*, by Camille Saint-Saëns (66), is performed for the first time, at Béziers.

August 25, 1902 Stefan Wolpe is born in Berlin to David Wolpe, a Russian immigrant who owns a leather manufacturing business, and Hermine Strasser, an Austrian and amateur pianist.

September 1, 1902 Mt. Pelee on Martinique again erupts, killing 2,000 people.

Austro-Hungarian troops are called in to quell violence as Croats march through Agram, attacking Serbs and ransacking their properties.

September 4, 1902 Two pieces for piano or small orchestra entitled *Dream Children* op.43 by Edward Elgar (45) are performed for the first time, at Queen's Hall, London. These are the orchestral versions.

Two songs by Ralph Vaughan Williams (29) are premiered at Hooten Roberts Musical Union, near Rotherham, England. These are *Linden Lea*, to an anonymous author and *Blackmore by the Stour*, a folksong.

September 17, 1902 The United States and Great Britain officially protest state-sponsored anti-Semitism in Romania.

US troops are sent to Panama to keep rail lines open during the rebellion.

Oil is discovered in Alaska, in the town of Cotella on the south coast.

September 24, 1902 Pietro Mascagni (38) and his wife depart Livorno for an American tour.

September 27, 1902 The Crown Lands Ordinance is approved. The British government opens East African (Kenya) uplands to white settlement.

September 29, 1902 Emile Zola dies at his Paris home of carbon monoxide poisoning from a blocked chimney.

September 30, 1902 Harry Mork, Arthur Little and William Walker receive the first patent for artificial silk (rayon).

October 2, 1902 Incidental music to Caine's play *The Eternal City* by Pietro Mascagni (38) is performed for the first time, in His Majesty's Theater, London.

The *Coronation Ode* op.44 for solo voices, chorus and orchestra, by Edward Elgar (45), to words of Benson, is performed for the first time, at Sheffield, conducted by the composer, with a raging toothache.

October 6, 1902 Ralph Vaughan Williams (29) begins a series of six lectures at Pokesdown, Bournemouth. They will go through December 14.

October 8, 1902 *Lasse liten* (Little Lasse) op.37/2, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (36) to words of Topelius, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

Pietro Mascagni (38) opens his American tour at the Metropolitan Opera, New York, with performances of *Cavalleria rusticana* and *Zanetto*.

October 9, 1902 Two-thirds of all coal miners in France go on strike.

October 10, 1902 Two songs for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (36) are performed for the first time, in Helsinki: *Soluppgång* (Sunrise) op.37/3 to words of Hedberg, and *Var det en dröm?* (Was it a Dream) op.37/4, to words of Wecksell.

October 14, 1902 *Serviliya*, an opera by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (58), to his own words, after Mey, is performed for the first time, at the Mariinsky Theater, St. Petersburg.

October 15, 1902 Thousands of coal miners in Pennsylvania return to work after President Roosevelt creates a panel of arbitrators to settle the dispute.

October 18, 1902 Petar Velimirovic replaces Mihajlo Vujic as prime minister of Serbia.

October 19, 1902 *La fin de l'homme* op.11, a cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Charles Koechlin (34) to words of Leconte de Lisle, is performed for the first time, in Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

October 21, 1902 Anthracite coal miners, with support of President Roosevelt, win a 10% raise in wages.

October 23, 1902 The lyric rhapsody *A Star Song* op.54 by Horatio Parker (39) to words of Carpenter, is performed for the first time, in Norwich, England. On the same program is the premiere of the *Irish Rhapsody no.1* for orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (50).

October 25, 1902 Max Reger (29) marries Elsa (Von Bagenski) von Bercken, a divorced Protestant.

Den 25 oktober 1902. *Till Thérèse Hahl* for chorus by Jean Sibelius (36) to words of Wasastjerna is performed for the first time, in Helsinki. Thérèse Hahl is an important leader of Finnish choral music and the work is in honor of her 60th birthday.

October 28, 1902 The leader of rebels in Colombia, General Uribe-Urbe, surrenders to authorities. The revolt exists now only on the isthmus of Panama.

October 30, 1902 Anton von Webern (18) is initiated into the Academic Richard Wagner Society in Vienna.

November 1, 1902 Agreement is reached between France and Italy over conflicting colonial claims in North Africa.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Association is incorporated.

November 3, 1902 A daughter is born to Gustav (42) and Alma Mahler in Vienna. She is named Maria Anna but will be called Putzi.

The revised version of *En Saga*, a symphonic poem by Jean Sibelius (36) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki, under the direction of the composer.

November 6, 1902 *Adriana Lecouvreur*, an opera by Francesco Cilèa (36), is performed for the first time, at Milan's Teatro Lirico.

November 12, 1902 The märchenoper *Dornröschen*, with words by Ebeling and Filhès after Perrault and music by Englebert Humperdinck (48), is performed for the first time, at the Stadttheater of Frankfurt-am-Main.

November 15, 1902 Francisco de Paula Rodriguez Alves succeeds Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles as President of Brazil.

November 16, 1902 Henry Cowell (5) has his first music lesson, with violinist Sylvia Holmes in San Francisco.

November 18, 1902 Dimitrije Cincar-Markovic replaces Petar Velimirovic as prime minister of Serbia.

November 27, 1902 Two songs by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) are premiered in St. James' Hall, London: *Entlaubet ist der Walde*, to anonymous words, and *Whither Must I Wander?* to words of Stevenson.

The first of 28 columns on music authored by Carl Ruggles (26) appears in the *Watertown Tribune* and the *Belmont Tribune*, Massachusetts.

November 28, 1902 Carl Nielsen's (37) opera *Saul og David*, to words of Christiansen, is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen. It is a hit with the sold-out audience but receives only eight more performances this season. The management wishes to stage more lucrative works.

December 1, 1902 The *Symphony no.2 "The Four Temperaments"* op.16 of Carl Nielsen (37) is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen, directed by the composer.

December 2, 1902 Theodoros Pangaiou Diligiannis replaces Alexandros Thrasivoulou Zamis as Prime Minister of Greece.

At the request of the faculty, Béla Bartók (21) plays his transcription of Richard Strauss' (38) *Ein Heldenleben* at the Budapest Academy of Music.

December 6, 1902 Francisco Silvela y Le-Vielleuze replaces Práxedes Mateo-Sagasta Escolar as Prime Minister of Spain.

December 7, 1902 Max Reger (29) marries Elsa (Bagenski) von Bercken in the village church of Boll near Göppingen, Württemberg in a Lutheran ceremony. As a divorced Lutheran, Elsa is not welcome in the Reger family and Max Reger will be excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church.

December 9, 1902 British and German naval vessels seize the Venezuelan navy in the harbor of La Guaira. They hold it in lieu of payments for losses each country suffered in the coup which brought President Castro to power in 1899.

Intermezzo for string orchestra by Franz Schreker (24) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. It won a competition sponsored by the *Neue musikalische Presse*.

The Hag for baritone and orchestra by Frank Bridge (23) to words of Herrick is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London, the composer conducting.

December 10, 1902 A dam across the Nile at Aswan is completed. It is expected to produce greater and more effective methods of irrigation.

December 15, 1902 The first complete transatlantic radio message goes from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia to Poldhu, Great Britain. Greetings are sent by the correspondent of *The Times* of London.

December 19, 1902 Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom blockade Venezuela, demanding payment of reparations for injuries caused during the recent revolution.

December 25, 1902 The opera *Kaschey the Immortal* by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (58), to his own words, after Petrovsky, is performed for the first time, at the Solodovnikov Theater, Moscow.

Charles Martin Loeffler (41) is allowed to see Fenway Court, the home of Isabella Stewart Gardner in Boston, before its official opening on New Year's Day. "That revelation...I shall not forget as long as I can think. I seemed to have dropped out of the clouds when I reached Huntington Avenue."

December 26, 1902 The Organ Concerto op.55 by Horatio Parker (39) is performed for the first time, in Boston, the composer as soloist.

December 30, 1902 Three British explorers, Robert F. Scott, Edward Wilson and Ernest Shackleton, reach a furthest south at 82° 16'S.

December 31, 1902 President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela agrees to abide by any ruling of the Hague Tribunal over the compensation dispute between his country and Britain and Germany.

January 1, 1903 *A Flourish of Trumpets* by Charles Villiers Stanford (50) is performed for the first time, in Delhi.

Claude Debussy (40) receives the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Fenway Court, the home of Isabella Stewart Gardner in Boston, is opened. Music is provided by 50 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing Bach (†152), Mozart (†111), Chausson (†3) and Schubert (†74).

January 3, 1903 Venezuelan rebels defeat government forces at Guatire.

The *Symphony no.7* and the tone poem *From the Middle Ages* by Alyeksandr Glazunov (37) are performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg, conducted by the composer.

January 5, 1903 The first cable from San Francisco to Honolulu opens for business.

January 7, 1903 *L'étranger*, an action musicale by Vincent d'Indy (51) to his own words, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Present is Claude Debussy (40) who hugs the composer at the end of the performance.

January 8, 1903 *Five Sonnets from "The Triumph of Love"* op.82 for voice and piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (50) to words of Holmes is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London, the composer at the piano.

January 12, 1903 Heitor Villa-Lobos (15) organizes a concert at the home of a wealthy citizen of Rio de Janeiro. It is well received and garners a press notice.

January 13, 1903 *String Quartet* op.13 by Hans Pfitzner (33) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. The work is dedicated to Alma Mahler.

January 14, 1903 Richard Strauss (38), Engelbert Humperdinck (48) and several other composers form the Association of German Composers in an attempt to apply the German Copyright law which went into effect last year.

January 15, 1903 Mehmed Ferid Pasha replaces Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 17, 1903 *Skizze* for piano by Edward Elgar (45) is performed for the first time, in Ridgefield, Herts. by the composer.

January 19, 1903 Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) begins a course of lectures at Gloucester, continuing through April 30.

January 20, 1903 Italian Minister of Public Education Nunzio Nasi confirms the dismissal of Pietro Mascagni (39) from the directorship of the Liceo Rossini, Pesaro.

Béla Bartók (21) plays his transcription of Richard Strauss' (38) *Ein Heldenleben* at the Tonkünstlerverein, Vienna. The transcription and performance find favorable reactions in the press.

January 21, 1903 Continuing their claims of reparations, German warships shell the Venezuelan fort of San Carlos.

January 22, 1903 The Hay-Herrán Treaty between the United States and Colombia, is signed in Washington. It provides for lease of a 10 km-wide strip across the Isthmus of Panama for the building of a canal. Colombia delays ratification.

January 23, 1903 *Piano quartet* in c minor by Frank Bridge (23) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London, the composer playing the viola part.

January 24, 1903 A joint US/UK commission is established to fix the border of Alaska.

January 26, 1903 President Castro offers a percentage of Venezuelan customs to pay reparations to Germany and Great Britain.

January 29, 1903 The Clarinet Concerto by Charles Villiers Stanford (50) is performed for the first time, in Bournemouth. The composer conducts with his injured left arm in a sling.

February 1, 1903 A Piano Concerto by Jules Massenet (60) is performed for the first time, at the Paris Conservatoire.

February 2, 1903 Frederick S. Converse (32) receives a letter from the president of Harvard University offering him a position on the faculty. Converse accepts and in June he will be officially appointed.

February 5, 1903 *Im April*, a song for alto and piano by Anton Bruckner (†6) to words of Geibel, is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

Tears, Idle Tears, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) to words of Tennyson, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

February 7, 1903 Incidental music to Racine's play *Andromaque* by Camille Saint-Saëns (67) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt, Paris.

February 9, 1903 *Marie-Magdeleine*, a drame sacrée by Jules Massenet (60) to words of Gallet, is staged for the first time, in Nice. See April 11, 1873.

February 10, 1903 *Ten Preludes* for piano op.23 by Sergei Rakhmaninov (29), are performed for the first time, in Moscow.

February 11, 1903 The Löwe version of the Symphony no.9 of Anton Bruckner (†6) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. See April 2, 1932.

February 13, 1903 Great Britain and Germany agree to arbitration of their claims, and the blockade of Venezuela is ended.

La lampe du ciel op.12, a cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Charles Koechlin (35) to words of Leconte de Lisle, is performed publicly for the first time, in Paris. See November 26, 1899.

February 19, 1903 Austria-Hungary requires two years of military service from all male citizens.

February 22, 1903 After paralytic convulsions, Hugo Filip Jakob Wolf dies at the Lower Austrian Provincial Asylum, Vienna, in the arms of his attendant, Johann Scheibner. Wolf is aged 42 years, eleven months and nine days.

February 23, 1903 *Variations on a Theme of Chopin* op.22, a piano work by Sergei Rakhmaninov (29), is performed for the first time, by the composer, at a concert for the Ladies Charity Prison Committee in Moscow.

February 24, 1903 After a funeral at the Votivkirche, the body of Hugo Wolf is laid to rest in the Vienna Central Cemetery near the graves of Schubert and Beethoven. Among those attending are Anton Webern (19) and Alban Berg (18).

February 25, 1903 Near the village of San Macario, near Lucca, Giacomo Puccini (44) is seriously injured in an automobile accident. The composer is trapped under the overturned car and saved only because he lies in a ditch while the car rests on a fallen tree. He suffers several contusions and a fracture of the right shin. Later, after tests prompted by the lack of healing in the leg, he will be diagnosed to have diabetes.

February 26, 1903 One day after Giacomo Puccini (44) is seriously injured in an automobile accident, Narciso Gemignani, husband of his lover of seventeen years, dies in Lucca. The couple are now free to marry. See January 4, 1904.

Olga Janáčková, 20-year-old daughter of Leos Janáček (48), dies after a long illness in the Janáček's home in Brunn (Brno). A servant recalls Janáček was "tearing his hair out, shouting 'Dear heart! Dear heart!' ...then depression overcame him; he just sat there taking no notice of anything."

March 1, 1903 Klemens, Baron von Crailsheim replaces Johann, Baron von Lutz as President of the Council of Ministers of Bavaria.

Manuel Venegas, an opera by Hugo Wolf (†0) to words of Hoernes after Alarcon, is performed for the first time, in Mannheim, one week after the composers death.

Symphonic Overture to Ekkehard by Franz Schreker (24) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

March 2, 1903 Gabriel Fauré (57) begins his duties as music critic of *Le Figaro*, a post he will hold until 1921.

March 3, 1903 The US Congress enacts an immigration law banning entry to anarchists or anyone who believes in the forcible overthrow of the government.

March 8, 1903 The *Rumanian Rhapsodies* nos.1 and 2 by Georges Enesco (21) are performed for the first time, under the composer's direction, in Bucharest.

March 10, 1903 *Silent Noon*, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) to words of D. Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

March 12, 1903 The cantata *Willow-wood* for solo voice and piano by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) to words of D.G. Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London. See September 25, 1909.

March 17, 1903 The United States Senate ratifies the Hay-Herrán Treaty of January 22.

March 18, 1903 Religious orders in France are dissolved by the government.

March 19, 1903 At a party celebrating the 59th birthday of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov in St. Petersburg, Igor Stravinsky (20) meets the master for the first time.

The US Senate ratifies the treaty with Cuba which gives the US naval bases at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda.

March 22, 1903 A commission appointed by US President Theodore Roosevelt to look into conditions in the nation's mines issues its recommendations. They call for mine owners to recognize the United Mine Workers, raise wages and lower working hours. They also recommend that each company be an open shop.

March 23, 1903 The piano work *Variations, interlude et final sur un thème de Rameau* by Paul Dukas (37) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

March 27, 1903 The *Piano Fantasy I* by Béla Bartók (22) is performed for the first time, in Budapest, by the composer.

March 28, 1903 Guglielmo Marconi institutes the first transatlantic news service.

March 29, 1903 A regular news service goes into effect between New York and London over Marconi's wireless apparatus.

La Belle Dame sans merci op.12, a ballade for baritone and orchestra by Frederick S. Converse (32) to words of Keats, is performed for the first time, with piano accompaniment, in a private setting at St. Botolph's Club, Boston. See March 2, 1906.

April 2, 1903 After six months in North America, a bankruptcy, a lawsuit, a house arrest and many angry musicians and opera-goers later, Pietro Mascagni (39) boards ship in New York making for Le Havre.

April 3, 1903 The first of the East Room musicales takes place with President Roosevelt at the White House. The performer today is Ignacy Paderewski.

April 5, 1903 Gabriel Fauré (57) is created an Officier de la Légion d'honneur.

April 6, 1903 A zarzuela by Enrique Granados (35), *Follet*, to words of Mestres, is performed for the first time, in a concert setting at the Liceu, Barcelona. Some critics are positive but it is a failure.

April 7, 1903 *Das Thal* op.51/1 for baritone and orchestra by Richard Strauss (38) to words of Uhland is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

Schwanengesang for chorus and orchestra by Franz Schreker (25) to words of Leen is performed for the first time, in Vienna, conducted by the composer.

April 9, 1903 *Endymion's Narrative*, a symphonic poem by Frederick S. Converse (32), is performed for the first time, in Boston.

April 13, 1903 Béla Bartók (22) gives his first solo recital, at his home town of Nagyszentmiklos. The performance includes the premiere of his own *Study for the Left Hand*.

Poème païen, for two pianos and three trumpets by Charles Martin Loeffler (42) is performed for the first time, at Fenway Court, the home of Isabella Stuart Gardner in Boston, as part of a concert devoted entirely to the music of Loeffler.

April 14, 1903 On her first birthday in Fenway Court, Isabella Stewart Gardner is presented with a viola d'amore by Charles Martin Loeffler (42). The instrument is from the 18th century Neapolitan Tomaso Eberle and was used in the premiere of Loeffler's *La Mort de Tintagiles* on January 7, 1898. Mrs. Gardner places it in her Yellow Room which will include Loeffler memorabilia including a cast of his hand and a portrait painted by John Singer Sargent.

April 16, 1903 Three songs by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30), *If I were a Queen*, for solo voice and piano to words of Rossetti, *Adieu* and *Cousin Michael*, both for two solo voices and piano, to anonymous words translated by Ferguson, are performed for the first time, in Exeter.

April 18, 1903 Four of the *Huit Pièces brèves* op.84 for piano by Gabriel Fauré (57) are performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

April 23, 1903 Gustav Schmorinz, the director of the National Theater in Prague, informs Leos Janáček (48) that his new opera, *Jenufa*, could not be performed as it was "not good enough to be successful." Janáček is stunned and falls into a depression of self-blame.

April 24, 1903 Charles Koechlin (35) marries Suzanne Pierrard.

April 27, 1903 *Sound Sleep*, for women's chorus and piano by Ralph Vaughan Williams (30) to words of C. Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

April 29, 1903 A Sonata for violin and piano in g minor by Arnold Bax (19) is performed for the first time, privately, at the Bax family home in Hampstead, the composer at the piano. See June 4, 1907.

April 30, 1903 *War and Peace*, a symphonic ode for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (55) to words of Benson and the composer, is performed for the first time, in Royal Albert Hall, London, conducted by the composer. It is moderately successful.

May 1, 1903 Quintet for piano and strings op.64 by Max Reger (30) is performed for the first time, in Munich.

May 2, 1903 *Weary Wind of the West*, for mixed chorus by Edward Elgar (45) to words of Brown, is performed for the first time, in Morecombe.

May 7, 1903 Scenes from *Azara*, a grand opera by John Knowles Paine (64) to his own words, are performed for the first time, in a concert setting accompanied by piano, in Chickering Hall, Boston. See March 10, 1900.

May 12, 1903 France extends a protectorate over Mauritania.

While riding in a parade in his honor in San Francisco, President Theodore Roosevelt is filmed. It is the first time an official event involving a US president is preserved on film. The filmmaker is H.J. Miles.

May 13, 1903 *The Lord of Might* op.83 for chorus, orchestra and organ by Charles Villiers Stanford (50) to words of Heber is performed for the first time, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

May 19, 1903 Racho Petrov Petrov replaces Stoyan Petrov Danev as prime minister of Bulgaria.

May 21, 1903 Charles T. Griffes (18) plays a farewell concert at Elmira College Chapel, Elmira, New York before his departure for study in Berlin. Two of his songs are performed for the first time: *Si mes vers avaient des ailes* to words of Hugo, and *Sur ma lyre l'autre fois* to words of Saint-Beuve. See July 24, 1906.

May 23, 1903 A telephone line between Paris and Rome is established.

Béla Bartók (22) gives his last performance as a student at the Budapest Academy of Music playing Liszt's (†16) *Rhapsodie espagnole*.

May 25, 1903 *Irish Rhapsody no.2 "The Lament for the Son of Ossian"* for orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (50) is performed for the first time, in Amsterdam.

May 28, 1903 *Euphrosyne*, an overture by Frederick S. Converse (32), is performed for the first time, in Boston.

June 3, 1903 Incidental music to Yeats' play *A Pot of Broth* by Henry F. Gilbert (34) is performed for the first time, in the Carnegie Lyceum, New York. Also heard for the first time is Gilbert's *Oceanic Air*.

June 5, 1903 Richard Strauss' (38) song for solo voice and orchestra *Hymnus* op.33/3 to anonymous words, is performed for the first time.

June 6, 1903 Aram Illyich Khachaturian is born in Kodjori, a suburb of Tiflis (now part of Tbilisi, Georgia), the youngest of four children born to Egiya (Ilya) Voskanovich Khachaturian, a bookbinder and Kumash Sarkisovna Khachaturian.

Edward Elgar's oratorio *The Dream of Gerontius* is performed in London for the first time, at Westminster Cathedral, conducted by the composer. It receives a much better response than its premiere. See October 3, 1900.

June 7, 1903 Marie Curie announces in Berlin the discovery of the element Polonium.

June 8, 1903 The third movement of Béla Bartók's (22) *Violin Sonata* is performed for the first time, in Budapest. The composer plays the piano part during a graduation examination in composition at Budapest Conservatory. See January 25, 1904.

June 11, 1903 King Aleksandar I of Serbia, his queen, the queen's two brothers, the prime minister, minister of the interior and several loyal officers are all murdered by army officers in the royal palace, Belgrade. Jovan Avakumovic replaces the murdered prime minister Dimitrije Cincar-Markovic and acts as regent.

Ivan Nikolaevich Durnovo, Prime Minister of Russia, dies on a train between Königsberg and Marienburg.

June 15, 1903 Peter Karageorgevich returns from 45 years of exile as the Serbian assembly has elected him Peter I, King of Serbia. The assembly also revives the 1889 constitution.

June 16, 1903 Pepsi-Cola is registered with the US Patent Office.
Ford Motor Company is formed in Detroit.

June 17, 1903 Victor Herbert's *Babes in Toyland* opens in Chicago.

June 21, 1903 *Melodía* for violin and piano by Enrique Granados (35) is performed for the first time, at the Teatre de Catalunya, Barcelona.

June 24, 1903 Petar I replaces the regent Jovan Avakumovic as King of Serbia.

June 26, 1903 Georgios Theotokis replaces Theodoros Pangaiou Diligiannis as Prime Minister of Greece.

Maurice Ravel's (28) setting of the Prix de Rome cantata *Alyssa*, to words of Coiffier, for three solo voices and orchestra, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Conservatoire.

June 27, 1903 Károly, Count Khuen-Héderváry de Hédervár replaces Kálmán Szell de Duka et Szentgyörgyvölgy as Prime Minister of Hungary.

July 1, 1903 Through the efforts of Richard Strauss (39), the Genossenschaft Deutscher Tonsetzer is founded. Its stated goals are to protect and assist its members, especially in the realm of music copyrights.

July 2, 1903 The lead article in the Budapest performing arts weekly *Zenevilág* is about Béla Bartók (22), written by Pongrác Kacsóh. "...the purpose...of these lines is to draw the attention of the educated and music-loving Hungarian public to the phenomenal young genius...who...is destined to play a great and brilliant role in the history of Hungarian music."

July 3, 1903 The last link in a round-the-world telegraph connection is completed from Hawaii to the Philippines.

Great Britain and Japan demand that Russia adhere to their 1902 treaty and withdraw from Manchuria.

July 4, 1903 US President Theodore Roosevelt sends the first round-the-world message. The message, for Governor Taft of the Philippines, is sent from Roosevelt's home in Oyster Bay, New York and takes 9.5 minutes to go around the world.

July 10, 1903 Demetrios Rallis replaces Georgios Theotokis as Prime Minister of Greece.

July 14, 1903 Workers in the Russian cities of Odessa, Baku, Tiflis and Batum strike in indignation over a massacre of strikers in Zlatovst by the army last March. Strikes soon spread to Kiev and other areas.

July 20, 1903 Gioachino Vincenzo Raffaele Aloisio Pecci, Pope Leo XIII, dies in Rome.

Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, marqués de Pozo Rubio replaces Francisco Silvela y Le-Vielleuze as prime minister of Spain.

July 21, 1903 The leader of the Venezuelan revolt is captured.

July 23, 1903 *The Grand Match*, a song for voice and piano by Arnold Bax (19) to words of O'Neill, is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London, the composer at the piano. It is the first public performance of the music of Bax.

July 25, 1903 Several prominent Panamanians meet in the countryside to discuss revolution against Colombia.

July 30, 1903 A general strike throughout the Russian Empire is called. Order will not be restored until the middle of August.

William Monroe Trotter confronts Booker T. Washington as he speaks at the Columbus Avenue African Zion Church, Boston. Trotter and his followers are arrested. The event inspires W.E.B. Dubois to become more active in opposing Washington.

August 4, 1903 Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto becomes Pope Pius X in Rome.

August 8, 1903 Heidelberg University announces that it has awarded Richard Strauss (39) an honorary Ph.D.

August 12, 1903 The Japanese government protests to Russia that it has not withdrawn from Manchuria as it agreed to do last year.

The Colombian Senate rejects the Hay-Herrán Treaty.

August 13, 1903 Charles T. Griffes (18) boards the liner *Grosser Kurfürst* in New York, bound for study in Europe.

August 18, 1903 210 Turks are killed in fighting with Bulgarians in Macedonia.

August 25, 1903 Charles T. Griffes (18) arrives in Berlin where he will enroll at the Stern'sches Konservatorium der Musik.

August 29, 1903 Sergei Yulyevich Witte becomes Chairman of the Committee of Ministers of Russia. The first automobile license is granted in Rio de Janeiro.

September 8, 1908 Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarians have been killed around Monastir, Macedonia by Turkish troops.

September 10, 1903 *Voces clamantium* for soprano, bass, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (55) to words of the Bible and the composer, is performed for the first time, in Hereford.

September 12, 1903 *Höstkväll* (Autumn Night) op.38/1, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (37) to words of Rydberg, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

September 17, 1903 10,000 Bulgarians are killed when Turkish troops destroy the town of Kastoria.

September 24, 1903 Alfred Deakin replaces Edmund Barton as Prime Minister of Australia.

September 25, 1903 Frederick Delius (41) marries Jelka Rosen, a painter and daughter of a diplomat with whom he has lived for six years, in a civil ceremony in Grez-sur-Loing, France.

September 26, 1903 Suffrage is extended to women in the American state of Connecticut.

September 30, 1903 Béla Bartók (22) arrives in Munich, his first trip abroad after graduation from the Budapest Academy of Music.

October 1, 1903 Claude Debussy (41) meets Emma Bardac for the first time. She is the wife of banker Sigismond Bardac, a singer, and the former mistress of Gabriel Fauré (58).

October 4, 1903 Sava Grujic replaces Jovan Avakumovic as Prime Minister of Serbia.

October 8, 1903 Carl Nielsen's (38) overture *Helios* is performed for the first time, under the composer's direction, in Copenhagen. This work was composed earlier this year on a trip to Greece with his wife who was copying sculptures at the Acropolis.

October 12, 1903 Pietro Mascagni (39) accepts the directorship of the Scuola Nazionale di Musica in Rome.

October 13, 1903 40,000 textile workers strike in northern France for shorter hours and higher wages.

October 14, 1903 The oratorio *The Apostles* op.49 by Edward Elgar (46), to his own words after the Bible, is performed for the first time, under the composer's direction in Birmingham Town Hall. It is a resounding success.

October 16, 1903 A tribunal rules in favor of the United States in its dispute with Great Britain over the border of Alaska.

Two songs for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (37) to words of Rydberg, are performed for the first time, in Helsinki: *On a Balcony by the Sea* op.38/2, and *In the Night* op.38/3.

October 17, 1903 Gustav Mahler (43) has an audience with Emperor Franz Joseph to thank him for the award of Order of the Iron Crown, third class.

October 19, 1903 A song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (31), *Réveillez-vous, Piccars*, to anonymous words translated by England, is performed for the first time, in Eastbourne.

October 20, 1903 The two North American powers agree to a border between Alaska and Canada.

October 26, 1903 *Taillefer* op.52 for chorus and orchestra by Richard Strauss (39) to words of Uhland, is performed for the first time, under the composer's direction in Heidelberg. Strauss wrote the work for the occasion of his receipt of an honorary Ph.D. from Heidelberg University.

October 31, 1903 The Colombian Senate adjourns without ratifying the Hay-Herrán Treaty of January 22, 1903.

November 2, 1903 US President Theodore Roosevelt orders three warships to Panama.

November 3, 1903 Giovanni Giolitti replaces Giuseppe Zanardelli as Prime Minister of Italy.

István, Count Tisza de Borosjenö et Szeged replaces Károly, Count Khuen-Héderváry de Hédervár as Prime Minister of Hungary.

In the Netherlands, Willem Einthoven gives the first public demonstration of his electrocardiograph. A small band of revolutionaries declares Panama's independence from Colombia as United States naval forces prevent a landing by Colombian troops sent to put down the revolt. José Agustín Arango Remón is named Chairman of the Provisional Junta.

November 4, 1903 Béla Bartók (22) gives a solo recital in Vienna.

November 5, 1903 Sonata for violin and piano no.4 op.72 by Max Reger (30) is performed for the first time, in Munich, the composer at the piano.

November 6, 1903 The United States recognizes the independence of Panama.

November 10, 1903 Mary Anderson is granted a U.S. patent for a window-cleaning device, essentially windshield wipers.

November 14, 1903 Two sacred pieces for chorus by Pyotr Illyich Tchaikovsky (†10) are performed for the first time, in Moscow: *Cherubic Hymn in D* and *It is Truly Fitting*.

November 17, 1903 The Treaty of Petropolis between Bolivia and Brazil is signed. Bolivia cedes Acre to Brazil in return for a rail and water outlet to the east and £2,000,000.

Cesar Cui's (68) opera *Mademoiselle Fifi* to his own words after de Maupassant and Méténier, is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

November 18, 1903 The new Republic of Panama signs a treaty with the United States providing for the building of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

November 22, 1903 Pope Pius X issues *Motu proprio*, setting down the proper interpretation and performance of Gregorian Chant.

November 23, 1903 The third movement of a *String Quartet in A* by Arnold Bax (20) is performed for the first time, in a student concert of the Royal Academy of Music in St. James' Hall, London.

November 24, 1903 Clyde Coleman of New York City receives a patent for the automobile electric self-starter.

November 25, 1903 Béla Bartók (22) plays the premiere of his own *Scherzo* for piano in Budapest.

November 30, 1903 *Le roi Arthur*, a drame lyrique by Ernest Chausson (†4) to his own words, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

December 2, 1903 A letter from Ralph Vaughan Williams (31) appears in the *Morning Post*. It refers to a recent lecture on folk song by Cecil Sharp (44) and suggests that county councils be engaged in the preservation of folk songs.

Incidental music to Järnefelt's play *Kuolema* by Jean Sibelius (37) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki. The music contains the famous *Valse triste*.

December 4, 1903 In Ingrave, near Brentwood in Essex, Mr. Charles Potiphar, a laborer, sings "Bushes and Briars" to Ralph Vaughan Williams (31), who writes it down. It is the first English folk song of the hundreds he will collect throughout his life.

December 5, 1903 Antonio Maura y Montaner replaces Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, marqués de Pozo Rubio as Prime Minister of Spain.

December 8, 1903 US Marines disembark in Panama.

December 12, 1903 Gustav Holst's (29) song *A Prayer for the Light*, to words of Mackay, is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London. The composer submitted it to a song contest held by the baritone Charles Phillips. Holst did not win first prize, but Phillips performs it anyway.

December 14, 1903 Béla Bartók (22) gives his solo recital debut in Berlin before a large audience. It is generally successful.

December 15, 1903 The Parliament of Norway bans whale hunting for 15 years.

December 17, 1903 At Kill Devil Hill, six km south of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Orville Wright makes the first successful flight in a heavier-than-air, mechanically propelled craft. Wright flies 44 meters in twelve seconds.

December 18, 1903 Georgios Theotokis replaces Demetrios Rallis as Prime Minister of Greece. A treaty between the United States and Panama grants the Canal Zone to the United States in perpetuity in return for annual rent payments.

December 19, 1903 *Siberia*, an opera by Umberto Giordano (36) to words of Illica, is performed for the first time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

December 21, 1903 The Netherlands Senate passes a workman's compensation act.

December 24, 1903 The first performance of *Parsifal* outside Bayreuth takes place at the Metropolitan Opera New York over the objections of the Wagner (†20) family.

December 28, 1903 Japan takes control of the railroad between Seoul and Pusan.

France divides its holdings in central Africa into Ubangi-Shari (CAR), Chad, Gabon and Middle Congo.

January 3, 1904 A week after finishing *Madama Butterfly*, Giacomo Puccini (45) marries Elvira Bonturi Gemignani, his lover of 18 years and mother of his 17-year-old son. The civil ceremony takes place in Viareggio, the religious in Torre del Lago.

January 6, 1904 The Japanese railroad in Korea refuses to transport Russian troops.

January 7, 1904 Arthur Foote (50) premieres his *Suite in D* op.54 for organ in Boston.

January 9, 1904 *Estampes* for piano by Claude Debussy (41), is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris. The audience requires the pianist, Ricardo Viñes, to encore "Jardin sous la pluie."

January 10, 1904 *En Slända* op.17/5, a song by Jean Sibelius (38) to words of Levertin, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

January 11, 1904 British troops kill about 1,000 Dervishes in British Somaliland.

String Quintet no.1 op.85 by Charles Villiers Stanford (51) is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London.

January 13, 1904 *Kossuth*, a symphonic poem by Béla Bartók (22), is performed for the first time, in Budapest. Some members of the orchestra refuse to perform the work as the eighth section parodies the Austrian national anthem. Nevertheless, the piece is a smashing success.

January 19, 1904 *Three Love Songs* op.14 for voice and piano by Frederick S. Converse (33) to words of Meredith, Shelley and Keats, are performed for the first time, in Boston.

January 21, 1904 Edvard Grieg is awarded the Grand Cross of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav by King Oscar II.

Her Foster Daughter, an opera by Leos Janáček (49) known outside Czechoslovakia as *Jenufa*, with words adapted by the composer after Preissová, is performed for the first time, at the National Theater, Brunn (Brno). It is dedicated to the memory of his daughter Olga. It is a critical success and a popular triumph. The composer is called to the stage after each act and the librettist acknowledges applause from her box. Janáček is carried on the shoulders of the singers to a victory party. See April 23, 1903 and February 26, 1903.

Frederick Delius' (41) tone poem *Lebenstanz*, a reworking of his earlier work *La Ronde se déroule*, is performed for the first time, in Düsseldorf.

January 22, 1904 Béla Bartók (22) gives a solo recital in Pressburg (Bratislava).

January 23, 1904 The *Intermezzo* for string quartet by Anton Bruckner (†7) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

January 24, 1904 Friedrich II replaces Friedrich I as Duke of Anhalt.

January 25, 1904 Béla Bartók's (22) Violin Sonata in e minor is performed completely for the first time, in Budapest. The composer plays the accompaniment. See June 8, 1903.

Ballade carnavalesque for flute, oboe, E-flat saxophone, bassoon and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (42) is performed for the first time, in Potter Hall, Boston.

January 29, 1904 Ferruccio Busoni (37) gives a recital at the White House before President and Mrs. Roosevelt. It is only the second time that a performer has been given an entire evening. (Paderewski was the first)

February 1, 1904 Denmark grants internal autonomy to Iceland.

Richard Strauss (39) and his wife depart Berlin for a tour of the United States.

February 3, 1904 Luigi Dallapiccola is born in Pisino d'Istria, Austria (now part of Italy), the son of a teacher of classical languages and school headmaster.

Edward Elgar (46), Hubert Parry (55) and Alexander Mackenzie dine with King Edward VII, the Prince of Wales and other royals at Marlborough House. The three composers each conduct one of their works.

February 4, 1904 The divertissement-ballet *Cigale* by Jules Massenet (61), to a scenario by Cain, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

February 5, 1904 Japan breaks diplomatic relations with Russia, claiming that Russia is dragging its feet in negotiations over Manchuria.

The last American troops leave Cuba.

February 6, 1904 Horatio Parker (40) is hired by the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in New York as organist and choirmaster.

February 7, 1904 In two days, fire destroys much of the city of Baltimore.

February 8, 1904 Two works for orchestra by Jean Sibelius (38) are performed for the first time, in Helsinki, conducted by the composer: the Violin Concerto and *Cassazione*. Also premiered is Sibelius' *Har du mod?* (Have You Courage?) op.31/2 for male chorus and orchestra to words of Wecksell.

February 9, 1904 Just after midnight. Japanese torpedo boats attack Russian warships at their base in Port Arthur, without a formal declaration of war. Three Russian ships are damaged. During the day, naval forces of the two countries engage near Port Arthur. 240 total casualties result with three Russian ships damaged.

February 10, 1904 8,000 Japanese troops land near Seoul while other Japanese forces come ashore across western Korea. Two Russian warships are destroyed in the process. Russia and Japan exchange formal declarations of war.

February 11, 1904 Two songs by Ralph Vaughan Williams (31), *Jean Renaud* and *L'Amour de Moy*, to anonymous words translated by England, are performed for the first time, at St. James' Hall, London.

February 13, 1904 Senegal is separated from French West Africa and becomes a separate colony. Panama adopts a constitution granting the United States the right to intervene at will in the internal affairs of the country.

February 17, 1904 *Madama Butterfly*, a tragedia giapponese by Giacomo Puccini (45), to words of Illica and Giacosa after Belasco and Long, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro alla Scala, Milan. The production is accompanied by whistles, shouts and general pandemonium engineered by rivals of the composer. Reviews are mixed. Puccini, Illica and Giacosa withdraw the production tonight and cancel an upcoming engagement in Rome to make changes.

Manuel Amador Guerrero becomes the first president of Panama.

February 18, 1904 The poème lyrique *Hélène*, by Camille Saint-Saëns (68) to his own words, is performed for the first time, in Monaco.

The Symphony no.2 of Vincent d'Indy (52) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

Béla Bartók (22) gives his first concert in Britain, in Manchester. He plays the *Spanish Rhapsody* of Franz Liszt (†17) and the *Variations on a Theme by Handel* of Robert Volkmann. His symphonic poem *Kossuth* is also performed. The critics are generally positive.

February 20, 1904 Two of the *Mélodies populaires grecques*, for solo voice and piano, by Maurice Ravel (28), are performed for the first time, in the School of Advanced Studies, Paris.

February 21, 1904 *Old Norwegian Melody with Variations* op.51 for orchestra by Edvard Grieg (60) is performed for the first time, in the National Theater, Christiania. This is Grieg's orchestration of his work for two pianos.

February 23, 1904 Japan guarantees the sovereignty of Korea if they will assist in the defeat of Russia.

February 24, 1904 Richard Strauss (39) and his wife arrive in New York for an American tour.

Sonata no.4 for violin alone op.42/4 by Max Reger (30) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

February 25, 1904 J.M. Synge's *Riders to the Sea* opens at the Irish National Theatre Society. The audience is so moved that there is no applause.

Brazil annexes the Bolivian province of Acre.

February 27, 1904 Richard Strauss (39) gives his first concert in the United States, conducting *Ein Heldenleben* in Carnegie Hall, New York. He will also visit Boston and Philadelphia.

February 29, 1904 The scherzo movement to Béla Bartók's (22) *Symphony in Eb* is performed for the first time, in Budapest.

March 1, 1904 In an effort to support his young colleague, Gustav Mahler (44) attends a performance of Arnold Schoenberg's (29) *Verklärte Nacht* in Vienna. Mahler cheers the work loudly, but most of the audience reaction is strongly negative. Mahler suggests to Schoenberg that he rescore the piece for string orchestra.

March 2, 1904 *Sonata no.1* for violin alone op.42/1 by Max Reger (30) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

March 4, 1904 *Ten Pieces for organ* op.69 by Max Reger (30) are performed for the first time, in Berlin.

Richard Strauss (39) conducts *Tod und Verklärung* with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1904 *Tanssi-Intermezzo* op.45 no.2 for orchestra by Jean Sibelius (38) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki, the composer conducting.

Maurice Ravel's (28) *String Quartet* is performed for the first time, at the Salle de la Schola Cantorum, Paris.

March 6, 1904 Japanese naval forces bombard the harbor of Vladivostok but to little effect. The Russian fleet has escaped. Although militarily it is a waste of time, it causes many citizens of Vladivostok to return west and causes concern in the Russian army over a possible invasion.

March 7, 1904 The orchestral work *Symphonic Rhapsody* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (31), is performed for the first time, in Bournemouth.

March 8, 1904 The German Reichstag lifts the ban on the Jesuits.

March 11, 1904 Richard Strauss (39) conducts his own music in the first of two concerts in Pittsburgh with the Pittsburgh Symphony. It will be repeated tomorrow.

March 12, 1904 Two partsongs op.26 for female chorus by Edward Elgar (46) to words of his wife C.A. Elgar, are performed for the first time in an orchestral setting, in Queen's Hall, London.

March 14, 1904 The United States Supreme Court dissolves the Northern Securities Company, thus upholding the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Today begins a three-day festival of the music of Edward Elgar (46) at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Never before has such an honor been accorded a living English composer.

March 15, 1904 Japanese forces shell Port Arthur killing about 300 Russians.

The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde decides to ask Gustav Mahler (44) to direct their concert series. He will decline, twice.

March 16, 1904 *In the South* overture op.50 by Edward Elgar (46) is performed for the first time, in the Royal Opera House, London, conducted by the composer.

March 19, 1904 A cantata for the 60th birthday of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (60) by Igor Stravinsky (21) is performed for the first time, in the master's St. Petersburg apartment, conducted by the composer. Also premiered is Stravinsky's song *Conductor and Tarantula*.

March 21, 1904 The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission favors the workers. On his first visit to the United States, Richard Strauss (39) conducts the premiere performance of his *Symphonia Domestica* in Carnegie Hall, New York. The audience calls him to the stage eight times. Critics are mixed. See April 16, 1904.

March 22, 1904 Today's *London Daily Illustrated Mirror* contains the first color photograph to be published.

Think of Me, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (31) to anonymous words (translated by Ferguson), is performed for the first time, in Steinway Hall, London.

March 24, 1904 The Japanese navy sinks seven Russian ships. Ferruccio Busoni (37) sails from New York aboard the *Blücher* after his first concert tour of the United States.

La copla, a zarzuela sevillana by Joaquín Turina (21) to words of Labios and Lucieux, is performed for the first time, in Seville.

March 25, 1904 Antonin Dvorák's (62) opera *Armida*, to words of Vrchlicky after Tasso, is performed for the first time, at the National Theatre, Prague. The composer is present but is forced to leave early, complaining of a pain in the side. It is an illness from which he will not recover.

March 26, 1904 *Romance in C* op.42 for strings by Jean Sibelius (38) is performed for the first time, in Turku, conducted by the composer.

March 30, 1904 Antonin Dvorak (62) takes a walk to the Prague railroad station to look at some locomotives. He catches a cold which will confine him to bed.

String Quintet no.2 op.86 by Charles Villiers Stanford (51) is performed for the first time, in Berlin. The *Boston Evening Transcript* reports that an incorporation bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature for the Cahill Telharmonic Company of New England. A new statute is needed since Massachusetts law has no provision for a firm to produce electric music instruments. It is the first widespread, public description of the Telharmonium and its service. (The company will be incorporated in New Jersey)

Koanga, a lyric drama by Frederick Delius (42) to words of Keary, after Cable, is staged for the first time in the Elberfeld Stadttheater. See May 30, 1899.

April 2, 1904 Richard Strauss (39) conducts an all-Strauss evening in Chicago.

April 5, 1904 The advancing Japanese army reaches the Yalu River.

April 8, 1904 In an entente cordiale, Great Britain and France settle differences in Morocco, Egypt, Newfoundland, Siam, the New Hebrides and western Africa. Britain recognizes the Suez Canal Convention and surrenders its claim to Madagascar while France gives Britain a free hand in Egypt.

April 10, 1904 During the performance of a Beethoven (†77) symphony in the Cirque d'été, Paris, Erik Satie (37) exchanges words with his arch-enemy, the critic Henri Gauthier-Villars (pseud. Willy). Not satisfied with the responses he is receiving, Satie begins to beat Willy, who responds with his walking stick. The composer is removed to a nearby police station.

April 12, 1904 Through the efforts of Charles Villiers Stanford (51) and Hubert Parry (56), Edward Elgar (46) is elected to the Athenaeum Club.

April 13, 1904 The Russian battleship *Petropavlovsk* hits a mine outside of Port Arthur and sinks, taking 600 men with her, including Admiral Makarov, the commander of Russia's naval forces in the Far East. 37 men are saved. In action earlier in the day, one Russian destroyer is lost.

April 14, 1904 Albert Roussel's (35) *Piano Trio op.2* is performed for the first time, at the home of Mme Taravent, Paris. See February 4, 1905.

April 16, 1904 The premiere of Richard Strauss' (39) *Symphonia domestica* on March 12 was so successful that an entire floor of Wannamaker's department store in New York has been cleared for a repeat performance. It will be performed again in the same place on April 18.

April 20, 1904 Gustav Holst (29) enters upon duties as teacher of class singing at James Allen's Girls' School in Southeast London. He was recommended by the last person to hold the job, Ralph Vaughan Williams (31). See September 16, 1904.

April 21, 1904 As Russian forces retreat in the face of the Japanese, hundreds of them drown in the Yalu River.

April 22, 1904 *Four Irish Dances* op.89 for orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (51) is performed for the first time, in Buckingham Palace.

April 23, 1904 The United States acquires property and assets of the French Panama Canal Company. The *Euterpe Overture* of George Whitefield Chadwick (49) is performed for the first time, in Symphony Hall, Boston, conducted by the composer.

April 25, 1904 The chamber orchestra setting of *Valse Triste*, by Jean Sibelius (38), is performed for the first time, in Helsinki. See December 2, 1903.

Five Partsongs from the Greek Anthology op.45, for male chorus by Edward Elgar (46), are performed for the first time at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

April 26, 1904 John Christian Watson replaces Alfred Deakin as prime minister of Australia. On his tour of the United States, Richard Strauss (39) and his wife are received by President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt in Washington.

April 28, 1904 In Turin, Edgard Varèse (20) experiences Debussy's (41) *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune* for the first time. On hearing it, Varèse decides to become a composer.

String Quartet op.54/2 by Max Reger (31) is performed for the first time, in Munich.

April 29, 1904 The first concert of the recently founded Munich branch of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein is devoted entirely to the music of its secretary, Max Reger (31). His *Sonata* for clarinet and piano op.49/2 is performed for the first time, the composer at the keyboard.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition opens in St. Louis.

April 30, 1904 Japanese forces cross the Yalu River into Manchuria near Uiju in force.

Called in to save the ailing Warsaw Conservatory, Leos Janáček (49) meets with the directors and discusses his plans.

Hymn of the West for chorus by John Knowles Paine (65) to words of Stedman, is performed for the first time, at the opening ceremonies of the the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. It is his last commission.

May 1, 1904 Japanese forces rout Russians from their positions above the Yalu River across from Uiju.

Antonin Leopold Dvorák dies suddenly at the dinner table of his home in Prague. He is aged 62 years, seven months and 23 days.

Leos Janáček (49) misses a scheduled meeting with the Russian governor general in Warsaw. As a result, he will not be offered the post of director of the Warsaw Conservatory. He attends a concert in the evening. After the conductor announces the death of Antonin Dvorák, the audience rises and Dvorák's *Hussite Overture* is played.

May 2, 1904 The Japanese send eight merchant ships into Port Arthur. They manage to break the protective boom and reach the inner harbor where they are blown up by their commanders. Other ships are sunk near the entrance to the harbor.

May 4, 1904 Work begins on a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

May 5, 1904 After a funeral procession through Prague where thousands line the route, the body of Antonin Dvorák is buried in the Vysehrad Cemetery, in an area reserved for the leading figures of the nation.

Japanese forces land on the Liaotung peninsula, 65 kilometers from the Russian naval base at Port Arthur.

Denton "Cy" Young of the Boston Red Sox pitches the first perfect game of the twentieth century against the Detroit Tigers.

May 6, 1904 Over the next five days, three Japanese divisions land on the south coast of Manchuria to attempt to cut off the Russian base at Port Arthur from the main Russian army further north.

May 13, 1904 About this time, the Japanese manage to cut communications between Port Arthur and the Russian army in Manchuria.

May 17, 1904 Works by three contemporary French composers are performed for the first time at the Nouveau Théâtre, Paris. They are the symphonic prelude *Résurrection* op.4 by Albert Roussel (35), *Shéhérazade*, for solo voice and orchestra by Maurice Ravel (29) to words of Klingsor, and *Choral varié* for saxophone and orchestra, by Vincent d'Indy (53).

May 18, 1904 *La véranda* op.3 for voice, female chorus and piano or orchestra by Charles Koechlin (36) to words of Leconte de Lisle is performed publicly for the first time, in Salle Erard, Paris, the composer conducting. See May 10, 1899.

May 20, 1904 The *Suite de Ballet* in Eb op.10 for orchestra by Gustav Holst (29) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer.

Symphonic Poem for orchestra by Frank Bridge (25) is performed for the first time, in St. James' Hall, London, directed by the composer.

May 25, 1904 Japanese forces attack Russians at Nanshan south of Chinchou (Jinzhou) but are repulsed.

May 26, 1904 Japanese forces occupy Chinchou (Jinzhou) and once again attack Russian positions on Nanshan to the south. After a see-saw battle of over nine hours, the Russians are forced to withdraw. 5,174 people are killed.

May 27, 1904 Japanese forces capture Dairen (Dalian) without opposition.

May 30, 1904 Adolf Friedrich V replaces Friedrich Wilhelm as Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

June 1, 1904 *Die Heinzelmännchen* op.14 for bass and orchestra by Hans Pfitzner (35) to words of Kopisch is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt-am-Main.

June 8, 1904 Four of the six songs op.16 by Gustav Holst (29) are performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London: "Calm is the Morn", to words of Tennyson; "My True Love Hath My Heart," to words of Sidney; "Weep You No More, Sad Fountains," to an anonymous text; and "Lovely Kind and Kindly Loving," to words of Breton.

State militia attack striking miners at Dunnville, Colorado, killing six of them and imprisoning 15. 79 others will be sent to Kansas in two days.

June 9, 1904 The London Symphony Orchestra gives its first performance.

June 15, 1904 Two Japanese battleships are lost to Russian mines but the blockade of Port Arthur continues.

After a two-day battle at Telissu, 135 km north of Port Arthur, Russian forces are forced to withdraw, but they escape encirclement by the Japanese.

A second daughter is born to Gustav (44) and Alma Mahler at their summer home Maiernigg. She is named Anna Justine after Alma's mother and Mahler's sister.

June 16, 1904 At Senate House in Helsinki, Eugen Schauman, a civil servant and Finnish nationalist, shoots Nikolai Bobrikov, Governor-General of Finland and then himself. Schauman dies instantly. Bobrikov will survive until June 17.

June 19, 1904 Charles T. Griffes (19) is honored at the end of his first year at Stern Conservatory, Berlin with a solo in the year-end concert. He plays Beethoven's (†77) 32 Variations in c minor.

June 22, 1904 Edward Elgar (47) receives an honorary degree from the University of Durham.

June 27, 1904 The School of Musical Art of the City of New York is granted a charter by the University of the State of New York Board of Regents. It will eventually be called the Juilliard School.

June 30, 1904 *String Quartet in C* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (31) is performed for the first time, at the Oxford and Cambridge Musical Club.

July 1, 1904 The games of the Third Olympiad of the modern era open in St. Louis, Missouri, United States.

July 5, 1904 Edward Elgar (47) is knighted by King Edward VII in Buckingham Palace.

A Romance for violin and piano by Leos Janacek (50) is performed for the first time, in Ivancice v Brna.

The first Pacific cable is opened. President Roosevelt sends an message around the world, returning in twelve minutes.

July 14, 1904 Claude Debussy (41) leaves his wife, Rosalie "Lily" Texier, and goes to Emma Bardac. They subsequently leave Paris for Jersey.

July 15, 1904 The first Buddhist temple in North America is established in Los Angeles.

July 16, 1904 James Joyce meets his wife-to-be Nora Barnacle. He will choose this date as the one he describes in his novel *Ulysses*.

The United States takes possession of the Manu'a Islands and Rose Atoll in the Samoa group.

July 17, 1904 Russian forces attempt to retake the Motien Pass from the Japanese, southeast of Liaoyang. They are forced to retreat with heavy casualties.

July 26, 1904 Erik Satie's (38) song *La Diva de l'Empire* to words of Bonnaud and Blès, is performed for the first time, in the revue *Dévidons la bobine*, in Berck, Pas-de-Calais.

July 28, 1904 Japanese forces take the outer defenses of the Russian base at Port Arthur.

Vyacheslav K. von Plehve, director of the Russian state police, is killed in St. Petersburg by a bomb thrown into his carriage by a Social-Revolutionary.

July 30, 1904 Japanese forces take the second defense line of the Russian base at Port Arthur.

At a Paris Conservatoire awards ceremony, Nadia Boulanger (16) receives first prizes in organ, piano accompaniment and fugue.

July 31, 1904 The Trans-Siberian Railway, from Chelyabinsk to Vladivostok, is completed.

August 3, 1904 British forces occupy Lhasa.

August 7, 1904 Japanese forces launch the first in a series of suicide attacks on the besieged Russian garrison at Port Arthur.

August 10, 1904 On personal instructions of Tsar Nikolai II, fearing the imminent fall of Port Arthur, the commander of the Russian Pacific Fleet, Admiral Vitgeft, leads a force out from Port Arthur to try to make Vladivostok. They are set upon by the Japanese and in the ensuing engagement a shell hits the bridge and conning tower of the flagship *Tsarevich*. Admiral Vitgeft is killed. The Russian squadron is forced to return to Port Arthur, except for *Tsarevich* which manages to limp into the German port of Tsingtao.

The New York Electric Music Company is incorporated in Jersey City, New Jersey. It is intended to produce Telharmoniums and its service.

August 13, 1904 Ernest Bloch (24) marries Margarethe Augusta Schneider, a pianist, in Geneva.

August 14, 1904 Sailing to meet the Port Arthur fleet, a squadron of Russian ships from Vladivostok are set upon by the Japanese off Ulsan, Korea. Serious damage is inflicted on both sides. One Russian ship is lost and the other Russian ships are forced to return to Vladivostok. Hundreds are killed.

August 18, 1904 George Houstoun Reid replaces John Christian Watson as prime minister of Australia.

August 20, 1904 Japanese forces begin a general assault on the Russian base at Port Arthur.

Having travelled from Port Arthur all the way around Japan making for Vladivostok, the Russian cruiser *Novik* is set upon by two Japanese ships in La Perouse Strait between Sakhalin and Hokkaido. After seriously damaging one of the Japanese ships, the Russian captain is forced to beach his ship.

August 25, 1904 Japanese forces launch an attack on the Russian defenses at Liaoyang. The Russian withstand the assault but at midnight withdraw to their second defensive line.

August 28, 1904 *Three Choruses for Women's Voices* for female chorus and piano by George Whitefield Chadwick (49) to words of Meleager, translated by Perry, are performed for the first time, in New York.

August 30, 1904 Japanese forces renew their attack on the Russians at Liaoyang. Russian defenses hold firm.

September 1, 1904 Helen Keller graduates with honors from Radcliffe College.

September 2, 1904 Russian forces launch a muddled attack out of their defenses at Liaoyang. Despite hopeless confusion, they manage to make headway.

September 3, 1904 Despite fighting the Japanese to a standstill, Russian troops withdraw from Liaoyang. With the Japanese too exhausted to pursue, the Russians make it safely to Mukden (Shenyang). The nine-day battle for Liaoyang caused 39,000 casualties.

September 7, 1904 Tibetan leaders are forced to sign a treaty recognizing a British protectorate over Tibet.

Hubert Parry's (56) *sinfonia sacra The Love That Casteth Out Fear* for alto, bass, chorus and orchestra is performed for the first time, in Gloucester.

September 9, 1904 *Harpolekaren och hans son* (The Harper and His Son) op.38/4, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (38) to words of Rydberg, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

September 15, 1904 King Leopold II of Belgium sets up a commission to investigate complaints of mistreatment of the indigenous population of the Congo which have persisted since 1897.

September 16, 1904 Gustav Holst's (29) position as teacher of class singing at James Allen's Girls' School in Southeast London is made permanent. See April 20, 1904.

September 22, 1904 Sergei Prokofiev (13) undergoes the entrance examination to the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His examiners include Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (60) and Alyeksandr Glazunov (39). He is accepted.

September 23, 1904 British forces depart Lhasa after an occupation of six weeks.

September 24, 1904 Jean Sibelius (38) and his family move into a new villa, *Ainola*, near Tuomala.

September 25, 1904 Claude Debussy (42) returns to Paris after leaving his wife and spending over a month in Jersey with his mistress, Emma Bardac. He moves into an apartment alone, rented on credit.

September 28, 1904 A woman smoking a cigarette while riding in an open car along Fifth Avenue, New York, is arrested.

October 1, 1904 Incidental music to Francmesnil's (after Dickens) play *Le grillon du foyer* by Jules Massenet (62) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de l'Odéon, Paris.

October 3, 1904 Russian forces begin a major offensive, attacking south from Mukden (Shenyang) against the Japanese on a 65 km front along the Sha River. They make early gains.

France and Spain reach agreement in their dispute over Morocco.

Native peoples begin a revolt against German rule in South West Africa.

Edgard Varèse (20) begins studies at the Schola Cantorum, Paris.

October 4, 1904 The Netherlands and Portugal agree on a treaty to divide the island of Timor.

October 7, 1904 *Songs of the Sea* op.91 for baritone, male chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (52) to words of Newbolt is performed for the first time, in Leeds.

October 10, 1904 Japanese forces begin a counterattack in the weakest area of the Russian front south of Mukden (Shenyang).

October 11, 1904 The Russian offensive south of Mukden (Shenyang) is halted with heavy casualties by the Japanese.

October 12, 1904 Manuel A. Quintana y Sáenz de Gaona replaces Alejo Julio Argentino Roca Paz as President of Argentina.

Jag ville jag vore i Indialand (I Would I Were Dwelling) op.38/5, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (38) to words of Frödling, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

October 13, 1904 Three months after her husband, Claude Debussy (42), left her, Rosalie "Lily" Texier shoots herself "beneath the breast." She will survive, and the bullet will never be removed. *The Interpretation of Dreams* by Sigmund Freud is published.

October 15, 1904 The Russian Baltic Fleet, renamed the Second Pacific Squadron, sails for the Far East from St. Petersburg.

Arnold Schoenberg (30) begins a course "for professionals and serious amateurs" in harmony and counterpoint in Vienna, along with Alexander von Zemlinsky (analysis and instrumentation) and Dr. Elsa Bienenfeld (music history). One of his students is Alban Berg (19), who was brought to the attention of Schoenberg by the young man's brother and sister. Upon seeing Berg's compositions, Schoenberg invites him to the course free of charge.

Appalachia: Variations on an Old Slave Song for solo voice, chorus and orchestra by Frederick Delius (42) to anonymous words, is performed for the first time, in the Elberfeld Stadthalle.

King Georg of Saxony dies and is succeeded by his son Friedrich August III.

October 16, 1904 The opera *Pan Voyevoda*, by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (60) to words of Tyumenev, is performed for the first time, at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. An interested young protege of the composer, Igor Stravinsky (22), is in the audience.

October 17, 1904 After eight days of fighting along the Sha River south of Mukden (Shenyang), Russian and Japanese forces halt combat, utterly exhausted.

October 18, 1904 France creates the protectorate of Haut-Sénégal-Niger.

Alban Berg (19) enrolls in a course in accounting at the University of Vienna. He will need this certification to become a civil servant.

The *Symphony no.5* of Gustav Mahler (44) is performed for the first time, in Gürzenich Concert Hall, Cologne, under the baton of the composer. The audience response is mixed, the press is hostile.

October 20, 1904 José Luciano de Castro Pereira Corte-Real replaces Ernesto Rodolfo Hintze Ribeiro as prime minister of Portugal.

The Abbey Theater is founded in Dublin.

October 21, 1904 The Russian offensive against the Japanese in Manchuria ends after ten days. They have achieved no objectives and lost 32,000 men.

An agent appointed by the United States government takes over the customs house in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

October 22, 1904 A ten day conference of most of the Russian radical and revolutionary groups closes in Paris.

In London, Giacomo Puccini (45) writes an acceptance to a dinner invitation from Sybil Seligman, wife of a wealthy banker. It is the first of 700 letters he will write to her.

Two works for piano-four hands by Max Reger (31) are performed for the first time, in Munich: *Five Picturesque Pieces* op.34 and *Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Beethoven* op.86. The composer plays one part in both works.

October 24, 1904 The Piano Concerto in c minor by Frederick Delius (42) is performed for the first time, in the Elberfeld Stadthalle. See October 22, 1907.

Two Vocal Duets for 2 voices, piano and string quartet *ad.lib.* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (32) are performed for the first time, in Reading Town Hall.

October 27, 1904 A small section of subway opens in New York City.

String Quartet in a minor by Frederick S. Converse (33) is performed for the first time, at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

November 4, 1904 The following report appears in *Le Figaro*: "Mme D., a very pretty young woman, married to a very distinguished composer, acknowledged as the leader of the young school, and one whose opera had been much applauded recently in a subsidized theatre, tried to kill herself a few days ago...The disconsolate woman wanted to die when she became aware that her husband had been unfaithful to her. The composer has not been reconciled, so it seems, to his young wife, and their impending divorce has been announced. M.D. will be remarried to Mme B., the young divorced wife of a well-known financier." This makes the scandal public.

November 6, 1904 *Dances*, for harp and string orchestra by Claude Debussy (42), is performed for the first time, in Paris.

November 7, 1904 Incidental music to Nathan's play *The Eternal Feminine* by Horatio Parker (41), is performed for the first time, in New Haven, Connecticut.

November 9, 1904 *Cathleen-ni-Hoolihan* for two violins and piano by Arnold Bax (21) is performed for the first time, privately, at the Bax family home in Hampstead, the composer at the keyboard.

November 10, 1904 Concerto for piano, chorus and orchestra op.39 by Ferruccio Busoni (38) to words of Oehlenschlaeger is performed for the first time, in the Beethovensaal, Berlin.

En slända (A Dragonfly) op.17/5, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (38) to words of Levertin, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

November 13, 1904 During large street demonstrations in Warsaw against high taxation and food shortages, six people are killed and 27 injured.

Caprice andalous op. 122, for violin and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (69), is performed for the first time, in the Salle Gaveau, Paris.

November 14, 1904 *Tantum ergo*, for soprano, chorus and organ by Gabriel Fauré (59), is performed for the first time, at the Madeleine, Paris.

November 15, 1904 King C. Gillette of Boston receives a U.S. patent for the disposable safety razor.

November 20, 1904 *Escenas románticas* for piano by Enrique Granados (37) is performed for the first time.

November 21, 1904 Three songs from from *A Celtic Song Cycle* for voice and piano by Arnold Bax (21) to words of MacLeod, are performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, the composer at the keyboard. They are Eilidh my Fawn, Closing Doors and At the Last.

The *Piano Quintet* of Béla Bartók (23) is performed for the first time, in Ehrbar Hall, Vienna.

Several works by George Whitefield Chadwick (50) are performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston, conducted by the composer: *Sinfonietta* and *Symphonic Sketches* (movements 1-3), both for orchestra, and *A Ballad of Trees and the Master* for solo voice and orchestra to words of Lanier.

November 22, 1904 Two songs for voice and piano by Arthur Farwell (32) are performed for the first time, in Pasadena, California: *A Ruined Garden* op.14/1 to words of Marston and *Requiescat* to words of Heyman.

November 23, 1904 The games of the Third Olympiad of the modern era close in St. Louis, Missouri, United States. The competition, connected to the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, took four months and 23 days and included 651 athletes from twelve nations.

The first concert of the Vereinigung Schaffender Tonkünstler in Wien takes place in Vienna, conducted by the group's honorary president, Gustav Mahler (44). It has been set up to mirror the Secession movement in visual arts.

November 24, 1904 *Novelletten* for string quartet by Frank Bridge (25) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music.

November 25, 1904 Two works for piano, *Scottish Legend* and *Gavotte fantastique* op.54 by Amy Cheney Beach (37), are performed for the first time, in Boston.

November 26, 1904 Edward Elgar (47) agrees to become Peyton Professor of Music at the University of Birmingham, a newly endowed chair.

November 27, 1904 German forces defeat the Hottentots at Warmbad, South West Africa.

Carrie Lena Fambro Still marries a postal employee, Charles Shepperson, in Little Rock, Arkansas. Shepperson becomes the stepfather of William Grant Still (9) and will introduce the boy to the arts, especially classical music.

November 29, 1904 *String Trio* op.77b by Max Reger (31) is performed for the first time, in Munich.

December 1, 1904 The Louisiana Purchase Exposition closes at St. Louis.

December 2, 1904 *Veljeni vierailla mailla* (My Brother is Abroad) for male chorus by Jean Sibelius (38) to words of Aho is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

In a concert in Bechstein Hall, London, several songs by Gustav Holst (30) are premiered. They are *Soft and Gently* op.4/3 to words of Heine; *In a Wood* op.15/4 to words of Hardy; *I Will Not Let Thee Go* op.15/6 to words of Bridges; *Cradle Song* op.16/5 to words of Blake; and *Peace* op.16/6 to words of Hyatt. The composer accompanies each at the piano. In the same performance, two song cycles by Ralph Vaughan Williams (32), *The House of Life*, to words of D. Rossetti, and *Songs of Travel*, to words of Stevenson, along with *Orpheus with His Lute*, a song to words of Shakespeare, are all performed for the first time. These are part of a concert of the works of Holst and Vaughan Williams which the latter produces at his own expense.

December 3, 1904 American astronomer Charles Dillon Perrine discovers Himalia, a moon of Jupiter, at the Lick Observatory near San Jose, California.

December 6, 1904 US President Roosevelt asserts that his country has a right to intervene in Latin American countries, if they are guilty of "chronic wrongdoing."

Three songs for voice and piano by Frank Bridge (25) are performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London: *A Dead Violet*, to words of Shelley, *A Dirge* also to words of Shelley, and *Night lies on the silent highways* to words of Heine (translated by Kroeker). Also premiered is *Concert Piece* for Viola and Piano by Arnold Bax (21), the composer at the keyboard.

December 10, 1904 Among the recipients of the Glinka Prizes awarded today are Sergei Rakhmaninov (31) for his Second Piano Concerto and Alyeksandr Skyrabin (32) for his third and fourth Piano Sonatas.

Nikola Pasic replaces Sava Grujic as prime minister of Serbia.

December 11, 1904 *En mer, la nuit* op.27, a symphonic poem by Charles Koechlin (37) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

The choral work *Dream Tryst* op.12/1 by Gustav Holst (30) to words of Thompson, is performed for the first time, in London, directed by the composer. This is part of the first concert by the Settlement Choral Society under its new director, Gustav Holst (30).

December 12, 1904 Arnold Schoenberg (30) writes to Gustav Mahler (44) in Vienna after hearing Mahler's *Symphony no.4*. "...I saw your very soul, naked, stark naked. It was revealed to me as a stretch of wild and secret country, with eerie chasms and abysses neighbored by sunlit, smiling meadows, haunts of idyllic repose. I felt it as an event of nature, which after scourging us with its terrors puts a rainbow in the sky....I shared in the battling for illusion; I suffered the pangs of disillusionment; I saw the forces of evil and good wrestling with each other; I saw a man in torment struggling towards inward harmony; I divined a personality, a drama, and truthfulness, the most uncompromising truthfulness."

December 13, 1904 The historical drama *Der Roland von Berlin* by Ruggero Leoncavallo (47) to his own words, after Alexis (translated by Droscher) is performed for the first time, at the Städtische Oper, Berlin.

A musical prologue to Synge's play *Riders to the Sea* by Henry F. Gilbert (36) is performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston. See August 22, 1914.

December 14, 1904 Three works by Max Reger (31) are performed for the first time, in Munich: Serenade for flute, violin and viola op.77a; Sonata for cello and piano no.3 op.78, the composer at the keyboard; and *Variations and Fugue on a Theme of J.S. Bach* op.81.

December 15, 1904 The *Soir d'été*, the third movement of *Le poème de la forêt* op.7 for orchestra by Albert Roussel (35), is performed for the first time. See November 10, 1907 and March 22, 1908.

December 16, 1904 Marcelo de Azcárraga y Palmero replaces Antonio Maura y Montaner as Prime Minister of Spain.

December 26, 1904 Béla Bartók (23) writes to his sister that he is determined to "collect the finest examples of Hungarian folksongs and raise them to the level of works of art with the best possible piano accompaniment."

December 28, 1904 Theodoros Pangaiou Diligiannis replaces Georgios Theotokis as Prime Minister of Greece.

December 30, 1904 *String Quartet no.3* op.74 by Max Reger (31) is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt.

January 1, 1905 The first trip along the Trans-Siberian Railway, uniting Vladivostok and Paris, begins. It takes 21 days to make the complete trip.

Germany changes the status of Togoland from a protectorate to a colony.

Paul, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn succeeds Ernst von Koerber as prime minister of Austria.

January 2, 1905 Russian forces in the Pacific naval base of Port Arthur ask for terms from the Japanese.

Michael Kemp Tippett is born in London, second of two children born to Henry William Tippett, a lawyer, and Isabel Clementine Binny Kemp, author and daughter of a civil servant.

American astronomer Charles Dillon Perrine discovers Elara, a moon of Jupiter, at the Lick Observatory near San Jose, California. It is the seventh moon of Jupiter to be observed from Earth.

January 4, 1905 After months of furious battle, the Russian base at Port Arthur, with over 24,000 men, surrenders to the Japanese.

Tragic Overture by Antonin Dvorák (†0) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

January 5, 1905 Jean Sibelius (39) arrives in Berlin at the invitation of Ferruccio Busoni (38).

January 7, 1905 An *Impromptu* for harp op.86 by Gabriel Fauré (59) is performed for the first time.

January 8, 1905 The symphonic poem *Le Palais hanté* by Florent Schmitt (34) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

January 10, 1905 *Two Songs* op.17 for voice and piano by Frederick S. Converse (34) to words of Rossetti and Tennyson, are performed for the first time, in Boston.

January 13, 1905 Regent Leopold, Count zur Lippe-Biesterfeld replaces Alexander as Prince of Lippe.

January 14, 1905 Jens Christian Christensen replaces Johan Henrik Deuntzer as prime minister of Denmark.

January 20, 1905 *Night and Day* op.11 for piano and orchestra by Frederick S. Converse (34) is performed for the first time, in Boston.

January 22, 1905 Approximately 200,000 workers converge on the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to petition the Tsar for a redress of grievances. Troops guarding the palace fire into the crowd and then charge, killing hundreds and wounding thousands. The day is known thereafter as "Bloody Sunday."

January 24, 1905 Russian forces attack the Japanese around the village of Sandepu, 38 km southwest of Mukden (Shenyang).

Maurice Rouvier replaces Emile Combes as prime minister of France.

January 25, 1905 Three days after Bloody Sunday, Sergei Prokofiev (13) and his mother arrive in St. Petersburg after the winter holiday for the next term at the Conservatory.

January 26, 1905 Arnold Schoenberg's (30) symphonic poem *Pelleas und Melisande* is performed for the first time, under the composer's direction, in Vienna. Although many leave during the performance, one interested listener, Gustav Mahler (44), stays until the end.

January 27, 1905 Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, marqués de Pozo Rubio replaces Marcelo de Azcárraga y Palmero as Prime Minister of Spain.

On the fourth anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Verdi, a setting of the *Requiem* mass by Giacomo Puccini (46) is performed for the first time, at the Casa di Riposo, Milan.

January 28, 1905 After four days of confused fighting and mounting casualties, the Russians call off their attack on the Japanese southwest of Mukden (Shenyang).

January 29, 1905 A night devoted to Mahler (44) lieder with orchestra in the Kleiner Musiksaal of the Musikverein, Vienna sees several premieres, including two from *Des knaben Wunderhorn* ("Des Antonius von Padua Fischpredigt", and "Lied des Verfolgten im Turm") to words of Brentano and Arnim; the entire *Kindertotenlieder* cycle, to words of Rückert; four other Rückert Lieder ("Blicke mir nicht in die Lieder", "Ich atmet' einen Linden Duft", "Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen" and "Um Mitternacht") and two lieder from *Des knaben Wunderhorn* not part of the song cycle ("Revelge" and "Der Tamboursg'sell"). The composer conducts all these works. It is a tremendous success. Attending is a young member of the Schoenberg circle, Anton von Webern (21). He is very impressed.

February 3, 1905 A song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (32), *Ye Little Birds*, to words of Heywood, is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

At a social gathering in the Annahof, Vienna, following a Mahler concert, a repeat of the January 29 program, Anton von Webern (21) personally meets Gustav Mahler (44) for the first time. He spends several hours listening to Mahler's ideas. Webern will later recall "...it was the first time that I received the immediate impression of a truly great personality."

February 4, 1905 Albert Roussel's (35) *Piano Trio* op.2 is given its first public performance, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris. See April 14, 1904.

An agreement is signed between the United States and the Dominican Republic by which US agents will take over all Dominican customs houses. 55 percent of the take will go toward reduction of Dominican debt. It will never be ratified by the US Senate, but President Roosevelt orders it into operation anyway.

February 5, 1905 The Second Cello Concerto of Camille Saint-Saëns (69) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 7, 1905 Edward Elgar (47) receives an honorary doctorate from Oxford University.

February 8, 1905 A cyclone around Tahiti kills 10,000 people.

Variations on Balkan Themes op.60 for piano by Amy Cheney Beach (37) is performed for the first time, in Huntington Chambers Hall, Boston. The audience and critics are positive.

February 13, 1905 *Merlin*, an opera by Isaac Albéniz (44) to words of Money-Coutts, is performed for the first time, in a concert setting in French, at the home of M. Tassel in Brussels. See December 18, 1950 and June 20, 1998.

Two of the *Three Dante Rhapsodies* op.92 for piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (52), "Beatrice" and "Capaneo", are performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London by Percy Grainger.

February 14, 1905 *Chérubin*, a comédie chantée by Jules Massenet (62) to words of de Croisset and Cain, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra de Monte Carlo. The audience is very enthusiastic, requiring constant encores.

February 15, 1905 Twenty-nine of the leading musicians of the Russian nation sign a letter to the press demanding political reforms. It includes the following: "When life is in shackles, art cannot be free...When there is no freedom of thought, no freedom of religion, no freedom of expression, and no freedom of the press, all living artistic ideas of the nation are constrained, and creative art withers."

February 17, 1905 A student and social-revolutionary named Kaliayev kills Grand Duke Sergei Alyeksandrovich, uncle of Tsar Nikolai II, by throwing a bomb into his carriage.

February 18, 1905 The dean of Russian composers, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (60), publicly endorses the letter to the press demanding political reforms.

L'Isle joyeuse and *Masques* for piano, by Claude Debussy (42), are performed for the first time, in the Salle Pleyel, Paris.

February 20, 1905 *Ten Songs for Male Choir* op.83 by Max Reger (31) are performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

February 22, 1905 Edgard Varèse (21) receives a letter from Rodin giving directions to the master's house in Meudon. Varèse has been hired to do light clerical and other duties.

At a private performance for Rimsky-Korsakov (60) and his circle in St. Petersburg, a Piano Sonata in f# minor by Igor Stravinsky (22) is performed for the first time.

Desiring more income from his published works, Jean Sibelius (39) leaves Breitkopf & Härtel and signs a contract with Robert Lienau, head of Schlesingerische Buch- und Musikhandlung. He must compose four major works per year and will receive a minimum of 8000 Reichsmarks.

The play *Damaged Goods* reopens in Paris. It was banned because it deals with syphilis.

February 23, 1905 The student body of St. Petersburg Conservatory votes 451-146 to stop attending classes. "We, both as citizens and as artistic individuals, are unable to ignore the general call to protest and to quietly continue our studies given the current conditions of Russian life."

February 25, 1905 Russian and Japanese forces begin eleven days of fighting near Mukden (Shenyang).

The Concerto for double bass in f# minor by Sergei Koussevitzky is performed for the first time, in Moscow. The composer is soloist.

February 27, 1905 Sigmund Freud meets Carl Gustav Jung for the first time, in Freud's Vienna office.

March 1, 1905 *Variations and Fugue on an Original Theme* op.73 for organ by Max Reger (31) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

Incidental music to Aristophanes' play *The Clouds* by Hubert Parry (57) is performed for the first time, at the University of Oxford.

March 2, 1905 Marcus Samuel Blitzstein is born in Philadelphia, second of two children born to Samuel Marcus Blitzstein, a steamship ticket agent at his father's bank, and Anna Levitt (Lewytski). Her father is in the clothing business.

March 3, 1905 Tsar Nikolai II issues a manifesto calling on all classes to support the throne, issues a decree to the Senate insuring the right of all citizens to be heard by the throne, and announces that, although the autocratic principle is not changed, he would be willing to be advised by an elected дума.

The Mystic Trumpeter, a symphonic poem by Frederick S. Converse (34), is performed for the first time, in Philadelphia.

March 4, 1905 The Violin Concerto in A by Alyeksandr Glazunov (39) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg, the composer conducting.

March 6, 1905 *Union and Liberty* op.60 for chorus and orchestra or band by Horatio Parker (41) is performed for the first time, in Washington as part of celebrations surrounding the inaugural of President Roosevelt.

March 7, 1905 Sonata for violin and piano no.5 op.84 by Max Reger (31) is performed for the first time, in Berlin, the composer at the keyboard.

March 8, 1905 Alexander, Baron Dusch replaces Artur von Brauer as prime minister of Baden. *Introduction and Allegro* op.47 for string quartet and string orchestra and the *Pomp and Circumstance March no.3* by Edward Elgar (47) are performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, the composer conducting.

March 10, 1905 After 14 days of fighting, the Battle of Mukden ends with moderate gains by the Japanese over the Russians. The Russians withdraw to new defensive positions south of Tieling. The battle costs 150,000 killed and wounded.

March 11, 1905 The Paris Metro begins operation.

March 12, 1905 *Re Enzo*, a comic opera by Ottorino Respighi (25) to words of Donini, is performed for the first time, in Teatro del Corso, Bologna.

March 16, 1905 Edward Elgar (47) gives the first of his Birmingham Lectures entitled "A Future for English Music." He attacks some current English composers such as Charles Villiers Stanford (52) although not by name, and claims that current English music is held in no regard abroad. Formerly friends, Elgar and Stanford cease communication.

The Italian Somaliland colony is created.

The dramma *Amica* by Pietro Mascagni (41) to words of Bérel translated by Targioni-Tozzetti, is performed for the first time, in the Opera de Monte Carlo, the composer conducting. The press and the public are enthusiastic.

Nadia Boulanger (17) makes her public performing debut in Paris.

March 17, 1905 Students at the Moscow Conservatory take a vote of solidarity with Moscow musicians and workers.

Incidental music to Maeterlinck's (translated by Gripenberg) play *Pelléas et Mélisande* by Jean Sibelius (39) is performed for the first time, at the Swedish Theater, Helsinki, directed by the composer.

March 18, 1905 Béla Bartók (23) meets Zoltán Kodály (22) for the first time at the home of Emma Gruber (the future Mrs. Kodály) in Budapest.

March 21, 1905 After being told that his position as second violinist in the Royal Chapel Orchestra will remain unchanged, Carl Nielsen (39) resigns to devote himself to composition. He was hoping that his stint as a deputy conductor would lead to a conducting position.

Sleep op.18, a work for chorus and orchestra by Carl Nielsen (39) to words of Jørgensen, is performed for the first time, at Copenhagen, directed by the composer.

March 22, 1905 Children working as miners are limited to an eight hour day by the British Parliament.

March 25, 1905 "Francesca" from the *Three Dante Rhapsodies* op.92 for piano by Charles Villiers Stanford (52) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London. See February 13, 1905.

March 27, 1905 Alessandro Fortis replaces Giovanni Giolitti as prime minister of Italy.

March 29, 1905 The Imperial authorities try to reopen St. Petersburg Conservatory. Striking students attempt to physically keep the school closed. Police use force to end the blockade.

March 30, 1905 Striking students manage to get into St. Petersburg Conservatory. They ransack the place and set off a stink bomb. Faculty and students inside are forced to flee. *Russkie vedomosti* publishes a letter written by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (61). He attacks the Imperial Russian Musical Society for not suspending classes until September, leaving the school and its students "to the tender mercies of the police; while those who have not gone on strike are guarded by the same police." He questions the competence of the board of the IRMS, calling them a "circle of dilettantes" who are

“utterly indifferent to the fate of its pupils.”

Greek residents of Crete, led by Eleftherios Venizelos, revolt against Turkish rule causing the Greek governor, Prince George, to return to Athens.

March 31, 1905 In a gesture of defiance against the Anglo-French agreement on spheres of influence, Kaiser Wilhelm II goes to Tangier to speak. He demands that Morocco remain independent, outside French influence.

Enrique Granados (37) makes his first Paris appearance as a mature artist at the Salle Pleyel.

April 1, 1905 The board of the Imperial Russian Musical Society accepts the resignation of A.R. Berggard as director of St. Petersburg Conservatory, expels all the student protesters, and dismisses Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (61) from the faculty because of his letter of March 30.

A direct telephone line is instituted between Paris and Berlin.

Great Britain establishes the Colony of Uganda out of its Buganda Protectorate.

April 4, 1905 An earthquake centered in Kangra, India kills 370,000 people.

Alyeksandr Glazunov (39) resigns his position as professor at St. Petersburg Conservatory to protest the dismissal of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (61).

A Connemara Revel for orchestra by Arnold Bax (21) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, at a student concert of the Royal Academy of Music. It is the first performance of an orchestral work by Bax.

April 7, 1905 *Sylvania: A Wedding Cantata* op.46 for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Amy Cheney Beach (37) to words of Bancroft after Bloem is performed for the first time, in Chickering Hall, Boston. Present are George Whitefield Chadwick (50) and John Knowles Paine (66) who consider it a triumph.

April 9, 1905 After Alyeksandr Glazunov (39) conducts a student performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's (61) *Kashchey*, a political demonstration in favor of Rimsky-Korsakov breaks out. Thereafter, the police temporarily forbid the performance of his music.

Leos Janacek's (50) *Spring Song* for solo voice and piano to words of Rypacek (under the pseudonym Tichy) is performed for the first time, at the Friends of Art Club, Brunn (Brno).

April 11, 1905 Sergei Prokofiev (13) writes to his father that he has signed a letter, along with other theory students at St. Petersburg Conservatory, asking dismissal from the school since Rimsky-Korsakov (61) and others no longer teach there.

April 13, 1905 Johan Olof Ramstedt replaces Erich Gustaf Boström as Prime Minister of Sweden. Sonata no.2 for cello and piano op.123 by Camille Saint-Saëns (69) is performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard.

April 14, 1905 Engelbert Humperdinck's (50) comic opera *Die Heirat wider Willen*, to words of H. Humperdinck after Dumas, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

April 16, 1905 *The Sergeant's Song* op.15/3 for solo voices and piano by Gustav Holst (30) to words of Hardy, is performed for the first time, in London, the composer at the piano.

April 18, 1905 The symphonic sketch *Vendanges* by Albert Roussel (36) is performed for the first time, in the Nouveau-Théâtre, Paris.

April 19, 1905 Joseph Goldberger of the US Public Health Service announces that Pellagra is caused by deficient diet.

April 20, 1905 Arthur Farwell (32) meets with Henry Gilbert (36) and other interested people in Boston to form the American Music Society to promote the music of living American composers.

April 21, 1905 The New York Telephone Company and the New York Electric Music Company sign a contract allowing music to be transmitted over telephone wires.

April 24, 1905 Manuel de Falla (28) wins the Ortiz y Cussó prize in piano performance in a competition at the Madrid Conservatory of Music. The prize consists of a grand piano.

Incidental music to Jonson's play *Pan's Anniversary* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (32), is performed for the first time, in Bancroft Gardens, Stratford-on-Avon, conducted by the composer. In addition, Gustav Holst (30) contributes orchestrations of keyboard music and traditional melodies.

April 30, 1905 Béla Bartók (24) applies for state aid to collect folksongs in the Székely region of Hungary. It is granted.

Cortège for orchestra by Jean Sibelius (39) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki directed by the composer.

May 1, 1905 Russian troops fire into protesting crowds in Warsaw killing 100.

A general strike takes place in Vienna with a massive march by tens of thousands of workers in support of the socialist revolution.

Having both encountered the May Day demonstration in Vienna, Gustav Mahler (44) and Hans Pfitzner (35) have a lengthy argument lasting several hours about class and the merits of socialism, Mahler in favor, Pfitzner against.

Max Reger (32) enters upon duties as a professor at the Akademie der Tonkunst, Munich. He will resign in little more than a year because of differences with the conservative staff.

May 2, 1905 Maurice Ravel (30) fails in his third and final attempt to win the Prix de Rome.

May 3, 1905 *Fea y con gracia*, a zarzuela by Joaquín Turina (22) to words of S. and J. Álvarez Quintero, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Moderna, Madrid.

The chorus at the Metropolitan Opera in New York goes out on strike.

May 4, 1905 Emma Bardac, the mistress of Claude Debussy (42), receives a divorce from her husband, Sigismond Bardac, a banker.

May 13, 1905 Horatio Parker (41) is elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, only the second musician to be so honored.

May 15, 1905 Striking workers in a St. Petersburg textile mill elect a group to carry demands to the owners. It is the first soviet.

Allegro de concierto for piano by Manuel de Falla (28) is performed for the first time, in the Madrid Ateneo by the composer. It was entered in a composition competition sponsored by the Madrid Conservatory of Music. The competition was won by Enrique Granados (37). Falla received honorable mention.

May 20, 1905 *Capriccio no.1* for piano by Frank Bridge (26) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London. It was the winner in a competition sponsored by the pianist Mark Hambourg who plays the premiere.

May 23, 1905 Romania demands full recognition of Romanian communities in the Ottoman Empire comparable to that given Bulgarians and Greeks. The Turks will comply.

May 24, 1905 Béla Bartók (24) learns that he has received a grant of 1,000 Kronen for field work in the Székely district.

May 25, 1905 The *Rhapsody for piano no.1* by Béla Bartók (24) is performed for the first time, by the composer, in Ujpest. See November 15, 1909.

May 27, 1905 A Russian fleet sent from Europe to the Asian war zone is annihilated within a few hours after being attacked by Japanese naval forces in the Tsushima Strait between Japan and Korea. Russian commander Admiral Rozhdestvensky is captured. Through the night, as the surviving Russian ships try to make Vladivostok, they are set upon by Japanese torpedo craft. Four more ships are lost. The result of the battle fundamentally changes the ways in which Europeans and Asians view each other.

May 28, 1905 The surviving Russian ships from the Battle of Tsushima are surrounded by superior Japanese forces and surrender off Takeshima. Only one Russian ship escapes to Vladivostok but it runs aground in a fog near Vladimir Bay.

Ljubomir Stojanovic replaces Nikola Pasic as prime minister of Serbia.

May 29, 1905 Alban Berg (20) is present for a private performance of *Pandora's Box*, a play by Frank Wedekind, in Vienna. It has been banned from public theaters because of its licentious story. The name of the heroine is Lulu. See June 2, 1937.

Symphony no.3 "Le poème divin", by Alyeksandr Skryabin (33), is performed for the first time, in Paris.

May 31, 1905 *Spirit of Beauty* op.61, an ode by Horatio Parker (41) to words of Detmers, is performed for the first time, at the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York.

June 7, 1905 The Norwegian Storting votes for separation from Sweden. They request that King Oscar II provide a king for them from his family. King Oscar strongly protests the action. Edvard Grieg (61) is on a steamship between Christiania (Oslo) and Bergen when he hears the news. Thousands of demonstrators go to the royal palace in Stockholm to express their support for the king. Three measures into a performance by Arthur Foote (52) in Peoria, Illinois, the electricity fails plunging the church into darkness. Foote completes all three of his planned pieces in the dark, to the amazement and delight of the audience.

June 8, 1905 U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt offers to mediate an end to the Russo-Japanese War.

June 9, 1905 Edward Elgar (48) and his wife board the *Deutschland* at Dover for a voyage to America. Albert Einstein publishes an article in *Annalen der Physik* applying Planck's quantum theory to light. It will earn him a Nobel Prize.

June 11, 1905 Prime Minister Johan Olof Ramstedt announces that his government will not recognize the unilateral independence of Norway.

June 13, 1905 Gabriel Fauré (60) is appointed director of the Paris Conservatoire, to take effect October 1.

June 15, 1905 Edward Elgar (48) and his wife arrive at New York.

A Sea Idyll for piano by Frank Bridge (26) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

June 18, 1905 Géza, Baron Fejérváry de Komlós-Keresztes replaces István, Count Tisza de Borosjenő et Szeged as Prime Minister of Hungary.

June 19, 1905 The Nickelodeon opens today in Pittsburgh. It is the first theater devoted entirely to motion pictures.

June 20, 1905 *Intermezzo* for string trio by Zoltán Kodály (22) is performed for the first time, in Budapest.

June 21, 1905 The Swedish Riksdag requests of King Oscar and the Council of State the power to grant independence to Norway and to enter into negotiations with Norway to that end.

June 22, 1905 Demetrios Rallis replaces Theodoros Pangaiou Diligiannis as Prime Minister of Greece. The first movement of the Piano Sonata in f minor by Charles T. Griffes (20) is performed for the first time, in the Beethovensaal, Berlin, by the composer.

A severe epidemic of yellow fever begins in New Orleans. As it plays out through October, 3,000 people will contract the disease resulting in 400 deaths.

June 23, 1905 Eugenio Montero Rios replaces Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, marqués de Pozo Rubio as Prime Minister of Spain.

Giacomo Puccini (46) and his wife arrive in Buenos Aires after a difficult crossing from Italy. He is there on an invitation from the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*.

June 27, 1905 Raising the Red flag in mutiny, the crew of the Russian battleship *Potemkin* take over their ship in Odessa harbor. They kill the captain and most of the officers, dumping the bodies overboard. Crews of two other Russian ships also mutiny.

June 28, 1905 Prime Minister Johan Olof Ramstedt of Sweden tenders his resignation to King Oscar but the king does not accept it.

Edward Elgar (48) receives an honorary doctorate at the Yale University commencement. The Yale music professor, Horatio Parker (41), plays *Pomp and Circumstance March no.1* on the organ. It is the first time that this work is performed at an American academic ritual.

Since the name "The School of Musical Art of the City of New York" is already in use, a second charter is granted to the school now called the Institute of Musical Art. It will eventually be called the Juilliard School. See June 27, 1904.

June 29, 1905 *The Mystic Trumpeter* op.18 for soprano and orchestra by Gustav Holst (30) to words of Whitman, is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer.

July 3, 1905 By vote of both houses of the French legislature, the Roman Catholic church is officially disestablished, reversing the Concordat of 1801 between Napoleon and the Pope.

July 4, 1905 The armed forces of Sweden are ordered mobilized as a show of force in forthcoming negotiations with Norway.

July 5, 1905 Alfred Deakin replaces George Houstoun Reid as prime minister of Australia.

July 7, 1905 The International Workers of the World is founded in Chicago.

July 8, 1905 Russian forces on Sakhalin Island capitulate to invading Japanese.

Mutineers aboard the Russian battleship *Potemkin* reach Romania and surrender to authorities there. France and Germany both agree to attend a conference on Morocco.

July 11, 1905 Count P.P. Shvalov, the military governor of Moscow, is killed by social-revolutionaries.

Edward Elgar (48) and his wife board ship in New York bound for Liverpool.

Gabriel Fauré (60) signs a contract with the publisher Henri Heugel to produce thirty compositions between January 1, 1906 and January 1, 1909.

A group of African-American intellectuals including W.E.B. Dubois and William Monroe Trotter meet near Niagara Falls and adopt demands for full equality. This is the beginning of the Niagara Movement.

July 12, 1905 Alyeksandr Skryabin (33) leaves his wife and children in Geneva to go to Italy and his lover Tatyana Fyodorovna Schloezer, who is pregnant. Three days later, his first born child dies in Geneva. Skryabin is stricken with guilt, but not enough to return to his wife.

July 20, 1905 Due to restrictive US immigration policies, China begins a boycott of all trade with the United States.

August 2, 1905 Christian Lundeberg replaces Johan Olof Ramstedt as Prime Minister of Sweden. He is chosen to oversee negotiations with Norway over separation.

Claude Debussy (42) receives a divorce from his wife, Rosalie "Lily" Texier.

Karl Amadeus Hartmann is born in Munich, the youngest of four children born to Friedrich Richard Hartmann, schoolteacher and painter, and Gerturd Schwarm.

August 3, 1905 Béla Bartók (24) performs before a jury for the Rubinstein Prize in Paris. He will receive no recognition.

August 5, 1905 A syndicate of US companies is granted a monopoly over minerals and railroad building in one-third of Nicaragua.

August 7, 1905 Incidental music for Shakespeare's (translated by F.-V. Hugo) play *Jules César* by Gabriel Fauré (60) is performed for the first time, in the Théâtre antique d'Orange, Paris.

August 8, 1905 The entries of Béla Bartók in the composition division of the Rubinstein Prize in Paris are rejected.

August 10, 1905 A peace conference to negotiate an end to the Russo-Japanese War opens in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

August 11, 1905 The Sacred Congregation of the Rites of the Vatican approves the Vatican edition of Gregorian Chant.

August 13, 1905 A plebiscite in Norway votes overwhelmingly to separate from Sweden.

August 16, 1905 Theodoor Herman de Meester replaces Abraham Kuyper as first minister of the Netherlands.

August 19, 1905 Tsar Nikolai II announces the formation of a consultative duma and calls for elections.

Bohuslav Martinu (14) makes his professional debut as a solo violinist in an inn in Borová, Bohemia.

August 22, 1905 The Russian governor of Poland declares a state of emergency in the face of a general strike.

August 24, 1905 *Ej med klagan* (With No Dirges) for chorus by Jean Sibelius (39) to words of Runeberg is performed for the first time, at the funeral of the composer's friend, the painter Albert Edelfelt, in Helsinki.

August 28, 1905 Igor Stravinsky (23) announces his engagement to his cousin, Yekaterina Gavrilovna Nosenko, in St. Petersburg.

August 29, 1905 The sale of JP Morgan's American China Development Company to China for \$6,750,000 is approved by the stockholders, despite attempts by President Roosevelt to dissuade them.

August 31, 1905 Negotiations between Norway and Sweden on the secession of Norway begin in Karlstad.

September 1, 1905 The Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are formed.

September 5, 1905 3:47 p.m. A peace treaty between Russia and Japan, negotiated by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, is signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Japan gains the Russian lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, the Russian railway from Port Arthur to Changchun, the northern Kurile Islands, one-half of Sakhalin Island and, indirectly, a sphere of influence over southern Manchuria. For his efforts, Roosevelt will win the Nobel Prize for peace.

September 7, 1905 The Norwegian and Swedish negotiators at Karlstad adjourn their meetings to consult with their governments. Over the past few days, Norwegian troops have been massing near the border.

September 9, 1905 The Russian government establishes full autonomy for universities, giving the greatest opportunity for free speech yet seen in the country.

September 12, 1905 Edward Elgar (48) is granted the Freedom of the City of Worcester.

September 14, 1905 In Bergen, Edvard Grieg (62) sends telegrams to two of his acquaintances, King Edward VII of Great Britain and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. "I implore Your Majesty through arbitration to prevent the shame and disaster of a war between Norway and Sweden."

September 15, 1905 100,000 workers stage a general strike in Budapest to back their economic and political demands.

September 16, 1905 Maurice Ravel (30) authorizes the publication of his *Sonatine* for piano by Durand. This begins a lifelong relationship between composer and publisher.

September 22, 1905 Gustav Mahler (45) writes to Richard Strauss (41) informing him that the Austrian censor has refused to allow the performance of *Salome* on "religious and moral grounds." Mahler intended to stage the premiere at the Hofoper.

September 23, 1905 Swedish and Norwegian representatives reach agreement at Karlstad on the separation of Norway from Sweden.

September 24, 1905 Romania breaks diplomatic relations with Greece because Greeks in Macedonia have been forcibly converting Romanians.

September 29, 1905 *Cleopatra*, a symphonic poem by George Whitefield Chadwick (50), is performed for the first time, in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts.

October 1, 1905 Gabriel Fauré (60) takes up duties as director of the Paris Conservatoire. On the same day, he plays for the last time on the organ of the Madeleine.

Protests and counter-protests by German and Czech citizens take place in Brunn (Brno) over Czech requests for a Czech-speaking university in the city. Police and soldiers are called in. One Czech is killed. See January 27, 1906.

October 2, 1905 In a *Ladies Home Journal* article, former US President Grover Cleveland states that “sensible and responsible women do not want to vote. The relative positions to be assumed by men and women...were assigned long ago by a higher intelligence than ours.”

October 7, 1905 A general strike begins in Moscow. The workers demand an eight-hour day, improved working conditions, a general amnesty and a constitutional convention. Strikes spread throughout the country.

October 8, 1905 Max Reger’s (32) *Sinfonietta* op.90 is performed for the first time, in Essen.

October 9, 1905 The Norwegian Parliament ratifies the secession agreement with Sweden.

October 11, 1905 The Institute of Musical Art in New York (Juilliard School) begins instruction, although the formal opening is not until the end of the month.

October 15, 1905 *La Mer*, for orchestra by Claude Debussy (43), is performed for the first time, in Paris. The critics are confused and generally hostile.

October 19, 1905 Incidental music to von Kleist’s play *Das Käthchen von Heilbronn*, by Hans Pfitzner (36), is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

Richard Strauss (41) conducts the premiere of the revised version of Jean Sibelius’ (39) Violin Concerto, in Berlin.

October 21, 1905 Charles T. Griffes (21) visits Engelbert Humperdinck (51) at his home in Grunewald near Berlin. Griffes plays some of his compositions and Humperdinck agrees to take him as a student.

A suite from the incidental music to Gozzi’s play *Turandot* by Ferruccio Busoni (39) is performed for the first time, in the Beethovensaal, Berlin.

October 24, 1905 A general strike, begun October 7, has effectively shut down Russia from Poland to the Urals.

October 25, 1905 Leopold IV replaces Leopold, Count zur Lippe Biesterfeld as Prince of Lippe.

October 26, 1905 A Soviet of Workers’ Deputies, eventually to reach 500, is organized in St. Petersburg.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin, a cantata by Hubert Parry (57) to words of Browning, is performed for the first time, in Norwich.

October 27, 1905 Charles T. Griffes (21) has his first lesson with Engelbert Humperdinck (51) at Humperdinck’s home in Grunewald near Berlin.

The opera *Matinada*, by Filipe Pedrell (64) is performed for the first time, in Barcelona.

October 30, 1905 A daughter, Claude-Emma (Chou-chou), is born to Claude Debussy (43) and his mistress, with whom he is living, Emma (Moyses) Bardac. See January 20, 1908.

Tsar Nikolai II signs the “October Manifesto” granting civil liberties, a Duma, freedom of speech, press, association, conscience and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

October 31, 1905 The Norwegian Parliament authorizes the government to negotiate with Prince Carl of Denmark to accept the throne of the country.

The Institute of Musical Art (Juilliard School) is formally opened in a ceremony in New York.

Among the speakers is the President of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson.

Dreamland, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (33) to words of C. Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

November 4, 1905 In response to a general strike, Tsar Nikolai II removes many of his autocratic measures in Finland and prepares to grant universal suffrage and guarantee basic rights.

November 7, 1905 Karl Albert Staaff replaces Christian Lundeberg as Prime Minister of Sweden.

November 8, 1905 Sailors on the Russian Navy barracks at Kronstadt mutiny and control the fortress for two days.

November 9, 1905 Gustav Mahler (45) makes three pianola rolls using the Welte-Mignon system, in Leipzig. They are "Ich ging mit Lust", "Ging heut' Morgens übers Feld" and "Das himmlische Leben."

Incidental music to Shakespeare's play (translated by Schlegel) *The Merchant of Venice*, by Engelbert Humperdinck (51), is performed for the first time, at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin.

November 13, 1905 A referendum in Norway favors Prince Karl of Denmark as king over a republic. Manuel de Falla's (28) lyrical drama *La Vida breve* wins the prize of the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando.

November 14, 1905 Rasputin moves into the Tsar's household.

November 15, 1905 Prince Karl of Denmark accepts his election as King Haakon VII of Norway.

November 16, 1905 Sonata no.2 for violin alone op.42/2 by Max Reger (32) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

November 17, 1905 Grand Duke Adolf of Luxembourg dies in Hohenberg, Württemberg, and is succeeded by his son William IV.

November 18, 1905 Japan establishes a protectorate over Korea.

Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, Earl of Minto replaces George Nathaniel Curzon as Viceroy of India.

Prince Karl of Denmark is elected King Haakon VII of Norway by the Parliament.

The Comic Opera opens in Berlin.

November 21, 1905 After a concert by the Society of Young British Composers at the Royal Academy of Music, Hubert Parry (57) is helped to his home, about to have a serious angina attack.

November 25, 1905 Prince Karl of Denmark arrives in Christiania aboard the Danish royal yacht *Dannebrog* to take the throne of Norway.

November 26, 1905 Two choruses for male voices by Leos Janacek (51), *If You Knew* and *The Evening Witch*, both to words of Prikryl, are performed for the first time, in Prerov.

November 27, 1905 Prince Karl of Denmark takes the oath as King Haakon VII of Norway.

November 28, 1905 Sinn Fein, founded in 1899, declares itself a political party in Dublin.

When I am Dead, My Dearest, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (33) to words of C. Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

Welcoming festivities for the new King Haakon VII of Norway and Queen Maud conclude in Christiania with a performance of *Sigurd Jorsalfar*. At the conclusion the composer and poet, Edvard Grieg (62) and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson are called to the royal box. Grieg decides to begin a diary this night. "This first meeting with free Norway's first king and queen struck me as something beautiful and meaningful."

November 29, 1905 When Jean Sibelius (39) arrives at Dover, officials of His Majesty's Customs and Immigration fine him £2 6s. for smuggling cigars.

Three movements of Béla Bartók's (24) *Suite no.1* for orchestra op.3 is performed for the first time, in Vienna. See March 1, 1909.

November 30, 1905 Autonomy for Russia's universities, granted on September 9, is extended to its conservatories.

December 1, 1905 Segismundo Moret y Prendergast replaces Eugenio Montero Rios as Prime Minister of Spain.

December 2, 1905 On his first visit to Britain, at the invitation of Granville Bantock (37), Jean Sibelius (39) conducts his *Symphony no.1* and *Finlandia* in Liverpool.

December 6, 1905 Five years of legislative attempts to reduce Catholic Church influence in education and politics culminates in the official separation of church and state in France.

December 7, 1905 150,000 workers strike in St. Petersburg.

December 9, 1905 Barricades are set up in St. Petersburg and workers battle soldiers.

Salome op.54, a Musikdrama by Richard Strauss (41) to words of Oscar Wilde (translated by Lachmann), is performed for the first time, at the Dresden Court Opera. Although one critic called it the "ultimate in salacious and blasphemous art", the opera is a great success.

December 10, 1905 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman replaces Arthur James Balfour as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

On his first visit to America, Vincent d'Indy (54) takes part in a performance of the *Rhapsodies* by Charles Martin Loeffler (44) in Arthur Whiting's studio in New York. Whiting plays piano, Georges Longy, oboe and Loeffler, viola. The French poems upon which the music is based are read aloud by d'Indy. All this before a small audience of some of the most important musicians in the United States.

December 14, 1905 Alyeksandr Glazunov (40) returns to St. Petersburg Conservatory after most of the demands of the professors are met.

The Piano Quintet of Ralph Vaughan Williams (33) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

December 16, 1905 The headquarters of the St. Petersburg Soviet are surrounded by troops. 270 members, led by Lev Trotsky, are arrested, effectively breaking the soviet's power.

Pietro Mascagni (42) opens conducting for the Società Teatrale Internazionale in Rome with a performance of *Tristan und Isolde*.

December 18, 1905 Anti-foreign Chinese riot in Shanghai and declare a general strike. Foreign troops are sent in and fire on the crowd killing 20.

Alyeksandr Glazunov (40) is elected to direct the St. Petersburg Conservatory. This comes as a result of the government's concession to grant conservatories limited autonomy, including election of their directors. Glazunov's first action is to ask Rimsky-Korsakov (61) back to the faculty.

Hubert Parry (57) is made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order by King Edward VII.

December 19, 1905 Montenegro receives a constitution and representative government.

December 21, 1905 Georgios Theotokis replaces Demetrios Rallis as Prime Minister of Greece.

December 22, 1905 When Tsar Nikolai II rescinds his pledge for universal suffrage, 125,000 workers strike in St. Petersburg.

December 30, 1905 Imperial troops manage to end the month-long revolt in St. Petersburg.

The Merry Widow by Franz Lehár opens at the Theater an der Wien, Vienna.

January 1, 1906 A license is now required to operate an automobile in the Netherlands.

January 2, 1906 Willis Carrier receives a U.S. patent for an "apparatus for treating air." It is the first practical air conditioning system and is meant to regulate humidity for machines, not people.

January 4, 1906 Berlin police forbid Isadora Duncan from dancing in public.

January 6, 1906 *Miroirs* for piano by Maurice Ravel (30) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Erard, Paris. See February 3, 1907 and May 17, 1919.

January 7, 1906 Kimmochi Saionji replaces Taro Katsura as prime minister of Japan.

January 8, 1906 Edgard Varèse (22) is one of four men applying for admission to the Paris Conservatoire. They play fugues that they have composed before a nine-man jury. They are all accepted.

January 13, 1906 For the first time, a radio is advertised for sale, in *Scientific American*. It promises that the radio will work "up to one mile."

January 15, 1906 After working for three years on his opera *The Sunken Bell*, Maurice Ravel (30) signs a contract with Durand for its publication. The composer will abandon the project in 1914 and incorporate some of the music into *L'Enfant et les Sortilèges*.

January 16, 1906 Representatives of eleven European nations, the United States and Morocco meet at Algericas to discuss their differences over the status of Morocco.

January 18, 1906 The tenth song in the cycle *Des knaben Wunderhorn* (Lob des hohen Verstandes) by Gustav Mahler (45) to words of Brentano and Arnim, is performed for the first time, in Vienna. *Gesang der Verklärten* op.71 for chorus and orchestra by Max Reger (32) is performed for the first time, in Aachen.

Symphony no.6 "In memoriam G.F. Watts" by Charles Villiers Stanford (53) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London conducted by the composer.

January 23, 1906 Alyeksandr Skryabin (34), in Bogliasco, Italy, writes to his wife, in Moscow, for the last time. He is living with Tatyana Fyodorovna Schloezer, his lover and soon-to-be common law wife, mother of his newly born daughter.

January 24, 1906 Igor Stravinsky (23) marries Katerina Nosenko at Novaya Derevnja, near St. Petersburg. The ceremony is small and quiet due to the imperial prohibition against the marriage of first cousins.

Sergei Rakhmaninov (32) conducts premieres of two of his operas at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow: *The Miserly Knight* op.24 to words of Pushkin and *Francesca da Rimini* op.25 to words of Modest Tchaikovsky after Dante.

January 25, 1906 The *Serenade* for nine winds and strings op.95 by Charles Villiers Stanford (53) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

January 27, 1906 *Hiver-Printemps*, a symphonic diptych by Ernest Bloch (25), is performed for the first time, under the baton of the composer, in Geneva.

Leos Janacek's (51) Piano Sonata '1 October 1905' "Street Scene" is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno). It was written in memory of a Czech worker killed in a clash between German and Czech citizens of Brno. During the final rehearsal the composer snatched the music from pianist Ludmilla Tuckova and burned it on the spot. Tonight, only the first and second movements are performed. After a second, private performance, Janacek will throw the two other movements into the Vltava. Ms. Tuckova has made copies, however, and the sonata will be published, with the composer's blessing, in 1924.

January 28, 1906 *Cantique de Jean Racine* op.11 for mixed chorus and orchestra by Gabriel Fauré (60) is performed for the first time, at the Paris Conservatoire. See August 4, 1866.

January 29, 1906 King Christian IX of Denmark dies in Copenhagen and is succeeded by his son Frederik VIII.

Prime minister Karl Rothe of Hesse dies.

January 31, 1906 *The Pipe of Desire*, an opera by Frederick S. Converse (35) to words of Barton, is performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston. Critics love the music, hate the libretto.

February 3, 1906 Gabriel Fauré's (60) *Barcarolle no.7* for piano op.90 is performed for the first time, in the Salle Erard, Paris.

Songs of the West op.21/1 for orchestra by Gustav Holst (31) is performed for the first time, in the Pump Room, Bath, the composer conducting.

February 4, 1906 Christian Wilhelm Karl von Ewald replaces Karl Rothe as prime minister of Hesse. The New York Police Department begins to use fingerprint identification.

February 6, 1906 Two works by Karol Szymanowski (23) are performed for the first time, in Warsaw. They are *Variations on a Polish Theme* op.10 for piano and the *Concert Overture* op.12. This concert marks the first appearance of Młoda Polska (Young Poland in Music), four young Polish composers embodying a new path for Polish music, free from ideas of "national art".

Bardengesang op.55 for male chorus and orchestra by Richard Strauss (41) to words of Klopstock, is performed for the first time, in Dresden.

February 7, 1906 *Midi* op.15/2 for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (38) to words of Leconte de Lisle is performed for the first time, privately, at the home of Mme Duglé, Paris. See December 30, 1933.

February 8, 1906 Sidney, Baron Sonnino replaces Alessandro Fortis as prime minister of Italy. At a meeting of the council of St. Petersburg Conservatory, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (61) storms out because of their negativity towards the students and director Alyeksandr Glazunov (40).

February 9, 1906 The *Piano Fantasy* op.14 by Karol Szymanowski (23) is performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

February 10, 1906 Great Britain launches *HMS Dreadnought*, a battleship with ten 12" guns, seriously affecting the world balance of naval power. A naval arms race ensues.

February 11, 1906 The French territories of Chad and Ubangi-Shari are joined.

February 16, 1906 Lagos is incorporated into Southern Nigeria.

February 17, 1906 The piano work *Rustiques* op.5 by Albert Roussel (36) is performed for the first time, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris.

February 18, 1906 Armand Fallières replaces Emile Loubet as president of France. *Jour d'été à la montagne*, a symphonic triptych by Vincent d'Indy (54), is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 19, 1906 The Habsburg army violates the Hungarian constitution and occupies parliament in Budapest, supported by the aristocracy. Parliament is dissolved by the government. Faced with possible electoral reforms, the army backs down.

February 22, 1906 Richard Strauss (41) meets Hugo von Hofmannsthal in Berlin. They have met before, but this is the first conversation of any length or significance. Hofmannsthal allows Strauss to use his play *Elektra* any way he likes.

February 24, 1906 The drame lyrique *L'ancêtre* by Camille Saint-Saëns (70) to words of Augé de Lassus, is performed for the first time, in Monaco. *Festgesang* for soprano, tenor, chorus and orchestra by Engelbert Humperdinck (51) is performed for the first time, in the Berlin Musikhochschule.

February 25, 1906 Sergei Rakhmaninov (32) resigns as conductor at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow. He claims it is because of because of an upcoming North American tour.

February 26, 1906 Due to the uneasy political situation, Sergei Rakhmaninov finds it unwise to be attached to a state institution like the Bolshoy Theater. He resigns his position today and leaves for a vacation in Italy. US President Roosevelt demands of the Chinese government that the anti-American boycott be ended as well as all anti-foreign activities by Chinese.

February 26, 1906 *Two Songs* op.20 for voice and piano by Frederick S. Converse (35) to words of D.G. Rossetti, are performed publicly for the first time, in Boston.

February 28, 1906 Great Britain creates the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

March 2, 1906 *La Belle Dame sans merci* op.12, a ballade for baritone and orchestra by Frederick S. Converse (35) to words of Keats, is performed for the first time with orchestral accompaniment, in Boston. See March 29, 1903.

March 3, 1906 *Images* for piano, Book I, by Claude Debussy (43) is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

March 5, 1906 *Der Einsame* op.51/2, a song by Richard Strauss (41) to words of Heine, is performed for the first time, in Leipzig. The piano part is performed by the composer.

March 6, 1906 The Chinese government moves to end the anti-American boycott and all anti-foreign activities of its citizens.

March 7, 1906 Sava Grujic replaces Ljubomir Stojanovic as prime minister of Serbia.

March 10, 1906 A coal dust explosion in the Courrieres Mine near Lens, Pas-de-Calais kills 1,060 people, the worst coal mining disaster of the 20th Century. 45,000 miners will strike for 55 days protesting the working conditions which led to the explosion. The strike will eventually be ended by French army.

An article written by Addams S. McAllister appears in *Electrical World* describing the Telharmonium in glowing terms.

Don Procopio, an opera buffa by Georges Bizet (†30) to words of Cambiaggio, is performed for the first time, in Monaco, 47 years after it was composed.

Sonatine for piano by Maurice Ravel (31) is performed for the first time, in Lyon.

Salammbô's Invocation to Tánith, a song for voice and orchestra by Henry F. Gilbert (37) to words after Flaubert, is performed for the first time, in Carnegie Hall, New York.

March 11, 1906 The *Russian Fantasy* for balalaika ensemble by Alyeksandr Glazunov (40) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

March 12, 1906 Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien replaces Maurice Rouvier as prime minister of France. José Figueroa Alcorta replaces Manuel A. Quintana y Sáenz de Gaona as President of Argentina.

March 16, 1906 The first public demonstration of the Telharmonium, is given in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Selections of mostly classical music, with some popular, are sent by telephone from the Cahill factory to the Hotel Hamilton ballroom, about a kilometer away. This first important electronic instrument was developed over the last ten years by Thaddeus Cahill.

March 17, 1906 An earthquake centered on Taiwan kills 1,200 people.

March 20, 1906 Ernesto Rodolfo Hintze Ribeiro replaces José Luciano de Castro Pereira Corte-Real as prime minister of Portugal.

March 21, 1906 Melanie Köchert, confidant, lover and support to Hugo Wolf (†3) during his last years, falls to her death from the fourth floor window of her Vienna home. Overcome with grief and guilt at the fate of Wolf, she kills herself.

March 23, 1906 Gabriel Fauré's (60) *Piano Quintet no.1* op.89 is performed for the first time, at the Cercle Artistique, Brussels. The piano part is performed by the composer.

March 24, 1906 Jean Sibelius' (40) dance intermezzo *Pan och Echo* is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

Noël des jouets, a song by Maurice Ravel (31) to his own words, is performed for the first time, with the composer at the keyboard, in the Salle Fourcroy, Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See April 26, 1906.

March 25, 1906 Claude Debussy (43) and Richard Strauss (41) meet for the first and only time, at the home of Jacques Durand. Strauss has asked for the meeting to discuss organizations to distribute royalties. Since Debussy knows little of the subject, Strauss is probably disappointed.

March 27, 1906 Rioting breaks out in Bucharest over worsening economic conditions.

March 30, 1906 A concert of Polish composers in Berlin is warmly applauded by the audience, but critics pan it due to anti-Polish feelings.

April 4, 1906 A setting of Psalm 114 for chorus and three trombones by Anton Bruckner (†9) is performed for the first time, in Linz.

April 5, 1906 Edvard Grieg (62) leaves Christiania (Oslo) for a concert tour to Berlin, Leipzig, Prague and Amsterdam.

April 6, 1906 Sándor Wekerle replaces Géza, Baron Fejérváry de Komlós-Keresztes as Prime Minister of Hungary as part of a compromise between liberal and absolutist elements. Liberals will form a government but not make any reforms in the military. They will observe all trade agreements made by the previous government and not hold that government responsible for any of its actions.

A ballet to the music of Chopin (†56) entitled *Chopiniana* is performed for the first time, at the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg. It will be produced in Paris by Dyaghilev as *Les Sylphides*. See June 2, 1909.

April 7, 1906 *Suite im alten Stil* op.93 for violin and piano by Max Reger (33) is performed for the first time, in Berlin, the composer at the keyboard.

April 8, 1906 The Algeciras Act is signed by representatives of Morocco, the United States and eleven European nations. Morocco will remain independent, but under international control.

April 10, 1906 The *New York Times* reports that the fourth meeting of the MacDowell Club took place at Carnegie Hall last night, with some of the most important cultural figures in the country. They planned to discuss a suitable memorial for Edward MacDowell (45). The attendance of 100 members is called "sparse."

"The Gift of the Magi", a story by O. Henry is published in a collection of short stories.

Divertissement op.6 for wind quintet and piano by Albert Roussel (37) is performed for the first time, at the Salle des Agriculteurs, Paris.

Four songs for voice and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (45) are performed for the first time, in Boston: *A Dream within a Dream* and *To Helen*, to words of Poe, *Sudden Light* to words of D.G. Rossetti, and *Sonnet* to words of Lodge.

April 11, 1906 Edvard Grieg records six of his piano pieces onto rolls on a "Phonola electric piano" at Ludwig Hupfeld's piano factory in Leipzig.

Maxim Gorky arrives in New York to raise funds for a revolution in Russia.

April 16, 1906 5,000 striking coal miners battle with police in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Four miners are killed.

April 17, 1906 Edvard Grieg (62) records three of his piano pieces onto rolls on a Welte-Mignon piano at Popper & Co. in Leipzig.

The Metropolitan Opera performs *Carmen* (with Enrico Caruso as Don José) to an overflow crowd in San Francisco. A few hours after the conclusion of the opera the city is rocked by a devastating earthquake. Caruso spends two nights sleeping in Golden Gate Park.

April 18, 1906 5:13 a.m. San Francisco is destroyed by an earthquake and fire. Between 450 and 500 people are killed. 28,000 buildings are destroyed and 250,000 people are left homeless.

April 20, 1906 San Francisco firefighters, assisted by hundreds of volunteers, the US Navy and some favorable winds, bring the fire under control. 13 sq km of the city have been destroyed.

April 21, 1906 *Quatre poèmes* op.3 for solo voice and piano by Albert Roussel (37), to words of de Régnier, is performed for the first time, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris.

April 24, 1906 In the Treaty of Peking, Great Britain recognizes China as the controlling power in Tibet.

April 25, 1906 John Knowles Paine dies in Cambridge, Massachusetts of pneumonia complicated by diabetes mellitus, aged 67 years, three months and 16 days.

April 26, 1906 Maurice Ravel's (31) orchestration of his own song *Noël des jouets*, to his own words, is performed for the first time, in the Salle Erard, Paris. The composer conducts. See March 24, 1906.

April 27, 1906 A funeral service is held in memory of John Knowles Paine in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. Following this, the mortal remains are taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge for cremation.

April 28, 1906 Nikola Pasic replaces Sava Grujic as prime minister of Serbia.

April 30, 1906 Konrad Wilhelm von Rüger replaces Georg von Metzsch-Reichenbach as prime minister of Saxony.

May 1, 1906 Marie Curie becomes the first female professor at the Sorbonne since its founding in the Middle Ages.

Charles T. Griffes (21) has his last lesson with Engelbert Humperdinck (51) at Humperdinck's home near Berlin. Griffes thinks that Humperdinck is going away to composer.

May 2, 1906 Konrad, Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst replaces, Paul, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn as prime minister of Austria.

Pablo Casals and Edvard Grieg (62) perform Grieg's Cello Sonata op.36 at a chamber music concert in Amsterdam.

May 3, 1906 Britain forces the Ottoman Empire to give up the Sinai to Egypt.

May 6, 1906 The Fundamental Laws are promulgated in Russia. These, among other things, make the prime minister responsible only to the Tsar, thus lessening the hoped-for power of the Duma.

May 8, 1906 Ivan Longinovich Goremykin replaces Sergei Yulyevich Witte as prime minister of Russia.

May 9, 1906 The first book of the piano suite *Iberia* by Isaac Albéniz (45) is performed for the first time, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris.

May 10, 1906 As provided by the October Manifesto, the first Duma is opened in St. Petersburg by Tsar Nikolai II.

May 12, 1906 *Vapautettu kuningatar* (The Captive Queen) op.48, a cantata by Jean Sibelius (40) to words of Cajander, for mixed chorus and orchestra, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki for the centenary of the birth of Finnish philosopher Johan Snellman.

Evening Scene for mixed chorus by Edward Elgar (48) to words of Patmore, is performed for the first time, in Morecombe.

May 16, 1906 Banned in Vienna, the Austrian premiere of Richard Strauss' (41) *Salome* takes place in Graz. Gustav (45) and Alma Mahler are in the audience, as is a 17-year-old aspiring artist named Adolf Hitler.

May 17, 1906 João Franco Ferreira Pinto Castelo Branco replaces Ernesto Rodolfo Hintze Ribeiro as prime minister of Portugal. He has been given power to eliminate his political opposition by King Carlos.

After giving a concert in Queen's Hall, Edvard Grieg (62) and his wife observe the first Constitution Day since the independence of Norway at a celebration at the Hotel Cecil, London given by the Norwegian Club. Fritjof Nansen and Norwegian diplomats are present. Nansen's speech on the occasion moves Grieg to tears.

May 19, 1906 King Vittorio Emmanuele II officiates at the opening of the Simplon Tunnel between Italy and Switzerland. At 20 km it is the longest tunnel in the world.

May 22, 1906 The Wright Brothers receive the first U.S. patent for an airplane.

May 23, 1906 Edvard Grieg (62), in London, receives news of the death of Henrik Ibsen. "How much I owe him...He was not a happy man, for it is as if he carried within him a chunk of ice that would not melt. But under this chunk lay a fervent love of mankind."

May 24, 1906 *Sea Drift*, for baritone, chorus and orchestra by Frederick Delius (44) to words of Whitman, is performed for the first time, in Essen.

May 27, 1906 The *Symphony no.6* by Gustav Mahler (45) is performed for the first time, under the baton of the composer, in Essen. The composer-conductor receives six curtain calls, including a standing ovation from the orchestra. Critics range from tepid to scathing.

May 28, 1906 Edvard Grieg (62) is received by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace. After telling Grieg he likes his music, the king proceeds to converse loudly while the composer plays.

The Snow Hero, a children's opera-fairy tale by Cesar Cui (71) to words of Pol, is performed for the first time, in Yalta.

May 29, 1906 The Finnish Diet passes electoral reforms providing for universal suffrage. These will be signed July 20.

Edvard Grieg (62) receives an honorary DMus from Oxford University.

Final examinations for the year take place at the Paris Conservatoire. First-year student Edgard Varèse (22) does not show up, thus ending his formal musical education.

Giovanni Giolitti replaces Sidney, Baron Sonnino as prime minister of Italy.

Solomon Arvid Achates Lindman replaces Karl Albert Staaff as Prime Minister of Sweden.

May 31, 1906 As King Alfonso XIII and his new bride, Victoria Eugenie, Princess of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, leave their wedding in the Church of San Jeronimo El Real, Madrid, a bomb is thrown at their carriage by an anarchist from a balcony. 24 people are killed and over a hundred wounded, but the royal couple is unhurt. The new queen is splattered with blood from a guard who was killed near her. The bomber is apprehended.

June 2, 1906 Max Vladimir, Baron von Beck replaces Konrad, Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst as prime minister of Austria.

June 5, 1906 The first commencement exercises of the Institute of Musical Art (Juilliard School) are held in New York. All of the eight graduates are women.

June 8, 1906 The last concert in Holyoke, Massachusetts of the Telharmonium is given in the Hotel Hamilton. The device will now be dismantled and shipped to New York.

June 10, 1906 The First Church of Christ Scientist is dedicated in Boston.

June 20, 1906 The doctoral dissertation of Anton von Webern (22) at the University of Vienna, on the music of Heinrich Issac (†389), is approved.

Florence Smith (19) graduates from New England Conservatory with a diploma in organ performance and piano pedagogy.

June 22, 1906 *Phantasie* in f minor for string quartet by Frank Bridge (27) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

June 25, 1906 Pittsburgh millionaire Harry Kendall Thaw shoots the famous architect Stanford White three times in the face during a performance on the roof theater of Madison Square Garden, New York, killing him. Thaw is jealous of a pre-marital relationship between his wife, the former actress and model Evelyn Nesbit, and White. It will take two trials for Thaw to be found not guilty by reason of insanity.

June 26, 1906 The first French Grand Prix auto race is held at Le Mans. After 1,200 km it is won by Hungarian Ferenc Szisz in a Renault.

Anton von Webern (22) passes his oral examination in musicology at the University of Vienna.

June 27, 1906 *Thou Danish Man*, a song by Carl Nielsen (41) to words of Drachmann, is performed for the first time, in Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen. It shortly becomes a favorite throughout the country.

July 6, 1906 José López Domínguez replaces Segismundo Moret y Prendergast as Prime Minister of Spain.

July 10, 1906 Anton von Webern (22) passes his test in secondary subjects, the last hurdle to the Doctor of Philosophy.

July 11, 1906 Roald Amundsen completes the first navigation of the Northwest Passage.

July 12, 1906 After almost twelve years, the Dreyfus affair ends with a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals clearing Dreyfus of all charges.

July 13, 1906 The French Chamber of Deputies establishes Alfred Dreyfus at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lt.Col. Georges Picquart, the former head of French Intelligence who first began working for Dreyfus' exoneration, and who suffered imprisonment for his efforts, is established at the rank of Commander-General.

July 19, 1906 *Two songs without words* op.22 for chamber orchestra by Gustav Holst (31) are performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music in London, under the baton of the composer.

July 20, 1906 Lt. Col. Alfred Dreyfus is made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, where he was publicly degraded eleven years ago.

Aboard the USS *Marblehead* the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras sign a peace treaty ending their war. The deal was brokered by Mexico and the United States.

July 22, 1906 Tsar Nikolai II dissolves the Duma, two months after it is opened.

July 23, 1906 Pyotr Arkadyevich Stolypin replaces Ivan Longinovich Goremykin as prime minister of Russia.

July 24, 1906 The Nocturne from the Suite for String Orchestra by Charles T. Griffes (21) is performed for the first time, in Elmira College Chapel, Elmira, New York. Also premiered is an arrangement for solo piano of Griffes' song *Si mes vers avaient des ailes* played by the composer. He has recently returned from Berlin, and will go back to Berlin next month. See May 21, 1903.

August 9, 1906 Jean Sibelius (40) writes from Helsinki to his wife: "Here it is-and has been-very calm on the surface, but it strikes me as being very much the 'calm before the storm.' Feelings run so high that I have difficulty in recalling such strong class hatred. Eyes literally blaze."

August 11, 1906 Frenchman Eugene Augustin Lauste patents a process for producing sound-on-film motion pictures.

August 16, 1906 An earthquake in Valparaiso, Chile causes 20,000 deaths.

August 20, 1906 16 townspeople of Policka, Bohemia, petition the town government to grant funding to their very talented favorite son, Bohuslav Martinu (15), to seek further musical training. The council will agree.

August 22, 1906 The government of the Transvaal publishes a draft law called the "Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance." It calls for the fingerprinting of all Indians over age eight and all Indians must now carry a certificate of registration at all times. Police may enter any home to demand to see the pass.

August 23, 1906 *Norfolk Rhapsody no.1*, an orchestral work by Ralph Vaughan Williams (33), is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

August 26, 1906 Charles T. Griffes (21) returns to Berlin from America.

September 1, 1906 One week after an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Stolypin killed 33 and wounded 26, a state of emergency is declared in Russia. Special authority is given to provincial governors to maintain order.

The British New Guinea colony is transferred to the sovereignty of Australia and renamed the Territory of Papua.

September 11, 1906 In perhaps the first event in the twentieth century's history of non-violent resistance, 3,000 Indians gather in the Empire Theater, Johannesburg in an indignation meeting to oppose the new pass law of August 22. The last of the approximately 20 speakers is the organizer, Mohandas K. Gandhi. A few hours later, the theater burns to the ground.

September 12, 1906 *The Soul's Ransom*, a sinfonia sacra for soprano, bass, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (58) to words of the Bible and the composer, is performed for the first time, in Hereford, conducted by the composer.

September 15, 1906 A Dutch fleet anchors off Bali as a prelude to invasion.

At Troidhaugen, Edvard Grieg (63) completes three of the *Four Psalms* op.74. It is his last composition.

Incidental music to Shakespeare's play (translated by Tieck) *A Winter's Tale*, by Engelbert Humperdinck (52) is performed for the first time, at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin.

September 16, 1906 Dutch forces invade Bali at Sanur.

September 18, 1906 A typhoon causes 10,000 deaths in Hong Kong.

September 22, 1906 A major race riot takes place over the next three days in Atlanta. Twelve people are killed.

September 23, 1906 The Raja of Tabanan offers to surrender to the Dutch on Bali if he can retain his title and lands. The Dutch forces detain him until they can receive instructions from Batavia (Djakarta). While in custody, the Raja kills himself.

September 24, 1906 Incidental music to Clarke's (after Wallace) play *The Prince of India* by Horatio Parker (43) is performed for the first time, at the Broadway Theater, New York.

September 25, 1906 Prince George of Greece, unable to "rule the unrulable" resigns as governor of Crete.

5:00 p.m. Dmitri Dmitriyevich Shostakovich is born in St. Petersburg, second of three children born to Dmitri Boleslavovich Shostakovich, chemist and engineer working at the Central Department of Weights and Measures, and Sofia Vasilievna Kokoulina, daughter of a Siberian mine operator, who studied piano at St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Laudate Dominum op.22, a motet for male chorus, organ and brass by Frederick S. Converse (35), is performed for the first time, at the opening ceremonies for new buildings of the Harvard Medical School.

September 26, 1906 Edward Elgar (49) receives an honorary doctorate from the University of Aberdeen.

The first New York concert on the Telharmonium is given in the Music Hall at Broadway and 39th Street before 900 members of the New York Electrical Society. The investors intend the music produced by this instrument to be piped by telephone lines to restaurants around the city.

September 28, 1906 US Secretary of War William Howard Taft declares himself governor of Cuba following the resignation of President Estrada Palma. He will attempt to quell hostilities between the government and liberal rebels, and organize new elections.

October 3, 1906 The oratorio *The Kingdom*, by Edward Elgar (49) to his own words after the Bible, is performed for the first time, in Birmingham, conducted by the composer. The hall is filled and the press and public are "ecstatic."

October 6, 1906 900 US troops arrive in Havana to oversee the surrender of arms by Cuban government soldiers and rebels. 5,500 soldiers will eventually be sent.

October 7, 1906 A liberal constitution for Persia is signed by Shah Muzaffar ad-Din.

Because of the inheritance from a recently deceased aunt, Alban Berg (21) quits his job as an accountant for the government of Lower Austria.

October 8, 1906 Hot permanent wave for hair is first demonstrated in London by German hairdresser Nestle.

October 9, 1906 Incidental music to Drachmann's play *Master Oluf Rides* by Carl Nielsen (41) is performed for the first time, under the direction of the composer, at the Royal Theater, Copenhagen. Charles Magoon arrives in Havana from the United States to replace William Howard Taft as leader of a provisional government for Cuba.

October 10, 1906 Massive demonstrations take place in Hungary protesting the withholding of universal suffrage.

October 11, 1906 Pursuant to California law, the city of San Francisco sets up separate schools for children of Asian descent.

Two songs by Jean Sibelius (40) to words of Dehmel are performed for the first time, in Helsinki: *Aus banger Brust* op.50/4 and *Die stille Stadt* op.50/5.

The San Francisco Board of Education requires the segregation of all Chinese, Japanese and Korean students. After the board is personally lobbied at the White House by President Roosevelt, the order will be rescinded, in return for decreased Asian immigration.

October 13, 1906 Charles Magoon takes over at the head of a US military government for Cuba.

October 15, 1906 Incidental music to MacKaye's play *Jeanne d'Arc* by Frederick S. Converse (35) is performed for the first time, at the Lyric Theater in Philadelphia. See January 10, 1907.

October 20, 1906 A joint British-French condominium is established over the New Hebrides Islands.

October 22, 1906 *Summer Evening*, for orchestra, by Zoltán Kodály (23) is performed for the first time, at a diploma concert of the Budapest Academy of Music. The work wins a scholarship for the composer.

October 23, 1906 *Serenade* for orchestra op.95 by Max Reger (33) is performed for the first time, in Cologne.

October 26, 1906 Incidental music to Shakespeare's play (translated by Schlegel) *The Tempest*, by Engelbert Humperdinck (52) is performed for the first time, in the Neues Schauspielhaus, Berlin. Four songs for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (40) are performed for the first time, in Helsinki: *Sehnsucht* op.50/2 to words of Weiss, *Im Feld ein Mädchen singt* op.50/3 to words of Susman, *Rosenlied* op.50/6 to words of Ritter, and *Hertig Magnus* op.57/6 to words of Josephson.

October 27, 1906 The poema *Gaziel*, by Enrique Granados (39) to words of Mestres, is performed for the first time, at the Principal, Barcelona. It is fairly successful. The composer is called to the stage after the second tableau.

October 28, 1906 Georges Clemenceau replaces Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien as prime minister of France.

October 30, 1906 *Versailles*, a song by Nadia Boulanger (19) to words of Samain, is performed for the first time, in the Salon d'automne of the Grand Palais des Champs-Élysées, Paris. The composer performs the piano part.

October 31, 1906 *Ariane*, an opéra by Jules Massenet (64) to words of Mendès, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. The critics are strongly divided.

November 3, 1906 Camille Saint-Saëns (71) gives his first concert in the United States, in Carnegie Hall, New York.

November 4, 1906 Incidental music to Procopé's play *Belshazzar's Feast* by Jean Sibelius (40) is performed for the first time, at the Swedish Theater, Helsinki, the composer conducting. The press is not positive.

November 5, 1906 Dimitur Nikolov Petkov replaces Racho Petrov Petrov as prime minister of Bulgaria.

November 8, 1906 Mohandas K. Gandhi and Haji Ojeer Ally appear before Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in London, to beg him to refuse assent to the Transvaal pass law of August 22. On their return to South Africa, they will learn that he agrees.

November 9, 1906 Due to the political unrest in Russia, Sergei Rakhmaninov (33) and his family take up residence in Dresden. Music from the Telharmonium is broadcast to a restaurant for the first time, from "Telharmonic Hall" at 39th Street and Broadway to the Café Martin on 26th Street between Fifth Avenue and Broadway where a banquet given by the directors of the New York Electric Music Company is taking place. The press is present. Their reports vary.

November 11, 1906 Carl Nielsen's (41) opera *Maskarade*, to words of Andersen after Holberg, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Theater, Copenhagen, conducted by the composer. The dean of Scandinavian composers, Edvard Grieg (63), is present and is very pleased, as are the audience and critics.

November 12, 1906 *Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue* op.96 for two pianos by Max Reger (33) is performed for the first time, in Cologne, the composer at the piano.

November 14, 1906 The overture to the opera *Jenufa* by Leos Janacek (52) is performed for the first time, under the name *Jealousy*, in Prague.

November 15, 1906 Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna replaces Fransisco de Paula Rodriguez Alves as president of Brazil.

November 18, 1906 An anarchist's bomb explodes in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.

November 22, 1906 Delegates to the International Radio Telegraphic Convention in Berlin adopt S.O.S. as the universal distress signal, replacing C.Q.D.

November 23, 1906 Enrico Caruso is found guilty of "molesting a woman in the monkey house in the Central Park Zoo (New York) by touching her left forearm with his right elbow." The court fines the tenor ten dollars.

November 30, 1906 Segismundo Moret y Prendergast replaces José López Domínguez as Prime Minister of Spain.

December 1, 1906 Alyeksandr Skryabin (34) sails second class aboard the *Ryndam* from Rotterdam bound for Hoboken, NJ. His only confirmed playing engagement is gratis. Skryabin will eventually perform in Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit but will see no profit from the trip. He will reach Paris with 30 francs in his pocket.

Henry Russell meets with Frederick S. Converse (35) to enlist artistic support for his plans to found a Boston Opera Company.

December 4, 1906 Karl, Baron Weizsäcker replaces Wilhelm August von Breitling as prime minister of Wurtemberg.

Antonio Aguilar y Correa, marqués de la Vega de Armijo replaces Segismundo Moret y Prendergast as prime minister of Spain.

December 6, 1906 Great Britain grants self-government to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. *Six Pieces* for piano op.94 by Max Reger (33) are performed for the first time, in Berlin, the composer at the keyboard.

Dolly, suite for orchestra op.56 by Gabriel Fauré (61) is performed for the first time, in Monaco. See April 30, 1898 and January 9, 1913.

Love's Secret op.14/2 for voice and piano by Arthur Farwell (34) to words of Blake is performed for the first time, in Detroit.

December 11, 1906 Incidental music to von Stach's play *Das Christ-Elflein* op.20, by Hans Pfitzner (37) is performed for the first time, in Munich. See December 11, 1917.

December 13, 1906 Great Britain and Italy reach agreement on the status of Abyssinia.

After opposing expenditures for colonial wars, the German Reichstag is dissolved by the Kaiser.

An Irish Overture for orchestra by Arnold Bax (23) is performed for the first time, at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth.

For One Who Fell in Battle for chorus by Charles Martin Loeffler (45) to words of Parsons is performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston.

December 19, 1906 Béla Bartók (25) and Zoltán Kodály (23) publish *Hungarian Folk Songs* with piano accompaniment.

December 20, 1906 Alyeksandr Skryabin (34) makes his playing debut in the United States with a performance of his Piano Concerto in New York.

December 22, 1906 Alyeksandr Glazunov (41) conducts the premiere of his Symphony no.8 in St. Petersburg.

December 23, 1906 Ross Lee Finney is born in Wells, Minnesota, the youngest of three children born to Ross L. Finney, a minister, and Caroline Mitchell, who has a degree in music.

After two months in the United States, Camille Saint-Saëns (71) boards ship in New York for home.

December 24, 1906 Canadian inventor Reginald A. Fessenden makes the first public broadcast of voice and music from Brant Rock, Massachusetts. The letters CQ are followed by a song, a poem, a violin solo and a speech.

December 26, 1906 *The Story of the Kelly Gang*, the first full-length feature film, opens at Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia. It was filmed in Melbourne.

December 27, 1906 A setting of Psalm 47 for orchestra, chorus and organ by Florent Schmitt (36) is performed for the first time, in Paris. Jules Massenet (64) and Gabriel Fauré (61) are in the audience. The work is a great success but Schmitt is so shy he can not be persuaded from his box to take a bow.

December 29, 1906 *Pohjola's Daughter*, a symphonic poem by Jean Sibelius (41), is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg, conducted by the composer. He is called back several times by the audience.

At a reception for the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, music is provided throughout the evening by a Telharmonium.

December 30, 1906 The All-India Muslim League is established.

The melodramatisches Krippenspiel *Bübchens Weihnachtstraum*, by Engelbert Humperdinck (52) to words of Falke, is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

January 1, 1907 Charles Ives (32) begins a general agency called Ives & Co. for Washington Life Insurance Co. of New York. His assistant is Julian Myrick.

The Transvaal begins full internal self-government.

Great Britain establishes the Gold Coast Northern Territories Protectorate.

January 2, 1907 Frederick S. Converse (35) visits President Eliot of Harvard University and resigns from the faculty effective September 1. With all the composing, performing and publishing, he has no time to teach.

January 4, 1907 The Vienna premiere of Gustav Mahler's (47) *Symphony no.6* is met with strong applause but also loud expressions of displeasure from some members of the audience. Most Vienna critics savage the piece.

January 6, 1907 *Grevinnans konterfej* (The Countess' Portrait), for reciter and orchestra by Jean Sibelius (41) to words of Topelius, is performed for the first time, in Vaasa.

January 7, 1907 Mexican troops fire on striking textile workers at Orizaba, Veracruz State, killing 30 and wounding 80. Several of the strike leaders will be executed.

January 8, 1907 Shah Muzaffar ad-Din of Persia dies of a heart attack and is succeeded by his son Mohammed Ali.

January 10, 1907 Universal, direct male suffrage is instituted in Austria.

An orchestral suite from the incidental music to *Jeanne d'Arc* by Frederick S. Converse (36) is performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston.

January 11, 1907 The New York Electric Music Company begins Telharmonium service to the public with a gala reception and concert at Telharmonic Hall at Broadway and 39th Street.

January 12, 1907 *Histoires naturelles*, a song cycle by Maurice Ravel (31) to words of Renard, is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris, the composer at the keyboard. During the performance, some in the audience find it necessary to express their displeasure by emitting animal noises. The same program sees the first performance of *Impromptu no.4* op.91 and *Barcarolle no.8* op.96 for piano by Gabriel Fauré (61).

January 14, 1907 The first public Telharmonium concerts are given at Telharmonic Hall at Broadway and 39th Street, New York. Public response is mixed but generally positive.

January 15, 1907 The United States government informs China that about half of the Boxer Rebellion indemnity, or about \$12,000,000, which exceeded American claims against China, will be remitted.

Lee De Forest receives a patent for a three-element radio tube, "a device for amplifying feeble electrical currents."

January 18, 1907 After an Atlantic crossing slowed by fog and rough seas, Giacomo Puccini (48) arrives in New York two hours before the Metropolitan Opera production of his *Manon Lescaut*. He enters the theater in the middle of the first act. When the composer is acknowledged at intermission, the audience stands and cheers for ten minutes.

January 19, 1907 Béla Bartók (25) enters upon duties as professor of piano at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest.

January 20, 1907 After viewing the dress rehearsal for the Metropolitan Opera's premiere production of Richard Strauss' (42) *Salome*, Mrs. Herbert Tatterlee goes in anger to her father, J.P. Morgan, a member of the board of the opera. See January 23, 1907.

January 23, 1907 The day after the American premiere of Richard Strauss' (42) *Salome* at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, an emergency meeting of the house's board takes place, called by J.P. Morgan. After the meeting, the three further (already sold out) performances of the opera are cancelled. See January 20, 1907.

January 25, 1907 Antonio Maura y Montaner replaces Antonio Aguilar y Correa, marques de la Vega de Armijo as Prime Minister of Spain.

January 26, 1907 *The Playboy of the Western World* by J.M.Synge opens in the Abbey Theater, Dublin. The first five of the *Six Songs* op.3 by Arnold Schoenberg (32) are performed for the first time, in the Ehrbaarsaal, Vienna. Also performed are six of the *Eight Songs* op.6. See March 26, 1919 and April 28, 1915.

January 27, 1907 The Metropolitan Opera of New York honors Giacomo Puccini (48) with a banquet at the Hotel St. Regis.

February 1, 1907 Carl Ruggles (30) enters upon duties as violin teacher at the Mar D'Mar School of Music in Winona, Minnesota. He has taken the job and moved from Massachusetts to be stable enough to marry Charlotte Snell.

February 2, 1907 The first of the *Three Choruses* op.6 for chorus and piano by Max Reger (33) is performed for the first time.

February 3, 1907 Maurice Ravel's (31) orchestral transcription of his own *Une Barque sur l'océan* from *Miroirs*, is performed for the first time, in Paris. See January 6, 1906 and May 17, 1919.

February 5, 1907 The *String Quartet no.1* op.7 by Arnold Schoenberg (32) is performed for the first time, in Vienna. One listener, while criticizing the work by whistling on a door key, is physically attacked by an ardent Schoenberg supporter named Gustav Mahler (46).

Mosquitoes, for male chorus by Leos Janacek (52), is performed for the first time, in Vyskov.

February 6, 1907 *Two Military Marches* op.57 and a *Königsmarsch*, both for orchestra by Richard Strauss (42), are performed for the first time, in Berlin, conducted by the composer.

February 7, 1907 Jules Massenet's (64) drame musical *Thérèse*, to words of Claretie, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra de Monte Carlo. The composer and his wife intend to sit in the Prince's Loge with Prince Albert but, according to his custom, he is too nervous to view the premier and spends the evening alone in the private salon.

February 8, 1907 A new agreement is signed between the United States and the Dominican Republic. The US continues customs collections in order to pay off Dominican debts and the US has the right to intervene militarily in the country. It goes into effect on July 25.

Liebst du um Schönheit, a song by Gustav Mahler (46) to words of Rückert, is performed for the first time (possibly), in Vienna.

Kammersymphonie op.9 by Arnold Schoenberg (32) is performed for the first time, in the Musikvereinsaal, Vienna. In the middle of the performance, Schoenberg opponents begin noisily moving their chairs. Gustav Mahler (46) shouts at them to be quiet, which they do. At the end, loud applause, led by Mahler, is accompanied by whistles and catcalls. Alma Mahler will remember that as they proceed home, her husband tells her "I do not understand his music, but he is young; perhaps he is right. I am old, perhaps I no longer have the ear for his music."

February 13, 1907 A large crowd of suffragettes assault the houses of Parliament in London but are repulsed by a cordon of police. 60 women are arrested.

A group of Nicaraguan exiles in Honduras sign a manifesto calling for the overthrow of President José Santos Zelaya.

February 20, 1907 *The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh and the Maiden Fevroniya*, an opera by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (62) to words of Belsky after Meledin and Melnikov, is performed for the first time, at the Mariinsky Theater, St. Petersburg.

String Quartet no.4 by Charles Villiers Stanford (56) is performed for the first time, at Cambridge University.

February 21, 1907 *A Village Romeo and Juliet*, a lyric drama by Frederick Delius (45) to words of Keary after Keller, is performed for the first time, at the Komische Oper, Berlin.

February 22, 1907 *Introduction et Allegro* for harp, string quartet, flute and clarinet by Maurice Ravel (31) is performed for the first time, at the Cercle Musical, Hôtel de la Société Française de Photographie.

February 25, 1907 *Fifteen Songs* op.26 by Sergei Rakhmaninov (33) are performed for the first time, in Moscow.

February 27, 1907 Lee De Forest sends the sound of the telharmonium from "Telharmonic Hall" at Broadway and 39th Street, New York, to the Yale Club several blocks away, by means of wireless transmission for the first time.

March 5, 1907 The Second Duma opens in St. Petersburg. 40,000 demonstrators are dispersed by Imperial troops.

The first broadcast of a musical composition takes place when Lee de Forest transmits the William Tell Overture from Philharmonic Hall, New York to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

March 8, 1907 *Three Idylls* for string quintet by Frank Bridge (28) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London. A theme in the second idyll will be used by Benjamin Britten in his *Variations on a Theme by Frank Bridge*.

March 11, 1907 Prime Minister Dimitur Nikolov Petkov of Bulgaria is murdered in Sofia by an anarchist.

March 12, 1907 Dimitur Yanev Stanchov becomes acting Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

Le Don Silencieux op.92, a song by Gabriel Fauré (61) to words of Marie Closset (under the pseudonym J. Dominique), is performed for the first time, in La Libre esthétique, Brussels, the composer at the piano.

March 14, 1907 By executive order, Japanese laborers are excluded from the United States.

March 16, 1907 Petur Todor Gudev replaces Dimitur Yanev Stanchov as prime minister of Bulgaria.

March 17, 1907 *Prelude and Fugue* op.93 for organ by Alyeksandr Glazunov (41) is performed for the first time, at St. Petersburg Conservatory.

March 19, 1907 Edward Elgar (49) makes his first professional appearance in New York, conducting *The Apostles* in Carnegie Hall.

After three days of battle, Nicaraguan forces defeat a combined army of Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaraguan rebels at Namasigue. This will lead to the fall of the Honduran government and the occupation of the Atlantic coast of Honduras by Nicaraguan troops.

March 20, 1907 The Edward MacDowell (46) Memorial Association is incorporated in New York as a combination of the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the MacDowell Club of New York. The purposes include to further all the arts and to develop the home of Edward and Marian MacDowell in Peterborough, New Hampshire towards that purpose.

March 21, 1907 Two songs by Nadia Boulanger (19) are given their first public performance, at the Salle Pleyel, Paris. They are *Soleils couchants*, to words of Verlaine and *Elégie*, to words of Samain. United States Marines land in Honduras.

March 22, 1907 Marian MacDowell donates the property owned by her and her husband Edward (46) to the Edward MacDowell Memorial Association in Peterborough, New Hampshire. The

property consists of 81 hectares of land, their house and two secondary buildings. The intention is that an artist colony be built as soon as the MacDowell's are both dead, but Mrs. MacDowell will invite the first colonists in the summer of 1908.

March 23, 1907 Max Reger (34) moves from Munich to Leipzig to take up his position as director of music at the University of Leipzig.

March 25, 1907 Nicaraguan troops capture Tegucigalpa.

March 26, 1907 Dimitrie Alexandru Sturdza replaces Prince Gheorghe Grigore Cantacuzino as prime minister of Romania.

April 1, 1907 Max Reger (34) enters into duties as director of music at the University of Leipzig.

April 7, 1907 *Song of the Siskin* for SAT choir by Carl Nielsen (41) to words of Aarestrup, is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen.

April 8, 1907 Gustav Holst (32) is hired as a teacher at Morley College in London.

April 9, 1907 *Azara*, a grand opera by John Knowles Paine (†0) to his own words, is performed almost completely for the first time, in a concert setting in Symphony Hall, Boston. See May 7, 1903.

April 12, 1907 Prince Albert of Monaco is a guest at the Imperial Palace, Berlin. A luncheon today includes Camille Saint-Saëns (71), Jules Massenet (64), Edvard Grieg (63) and several other artistic personalities. Kaiser Wilhelm also attends.

The remnants of the Honduran army are reduced to the town of Amapala on Tigre Island.

Convinced that the Nicaraguans will shell the town, the captain of USS *Chicago* negotiates an agreement. The town will be surrendered, President Bonilla will be given safe passage out of the country and Salvadoran troops will withdraw. A contingent of US Marines lands to secure the town.

April 13, 1907 At the Imperial Palace, Berlin, Kaiser Wilhelm II has a long talk with Camille Saint-Saëns (71), Jules Massenet (64) and Xavier Leroux. He confers distinctions on Massenet and Leroux and gives his portrait to Saint-Saëns.

The singspiel *Fernando*, D.220 by Franz Schubert (†78) to words of Stadler, is performed for the first time, in Vienna, 92 years after it was composed.

April 16, 1907 Suite in E for string orchestra by Arthur Foote (54) is performed for the first time, in Boston.

April 19, 1907 The Piano Sonata no.1 op.8 of Karol Szymanowski (24) is performed for the first time, at a Young Poland concert in Warsaw. The critics are not kind.

Charlotte Snell enters duties as head of the vocal department at the Mar D'Mar School in Winona, Minnesota. She obtained the position through the efforts of her fiancé, Carl Ruggles (31).

April 20, 1907 The symphonic poem *Souvenirs*, by Vincent d'Indy (56) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

April 26, 1907 Edvard Grieg (63) appears at a public concert for the last time, in Kiel.

April 27, 1907 The second and third movements of Igor Stravinsky's (24) Symphony in Eb op.1 are premiered by the Russian court orchestra in a private performance at the Imperial Chapel, St. Petersburg, arranged by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (63). See February 4, 1908.

April 29, 1907 Igor Stravinsky's (24) *Faun and Shepherdess* for mezzo-soprano and orchestra op.2 to words of Pushkin, is premiered by the Russian court orchestra in a private performance at the Imperial Chapel arranged by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (63). See February 29, 1908.

May 2, 1907 Jules de Trooz replaces Paul, Comte de Smet de Nayer as prime minister of Belgium. Charles T. Griffes (22) meets Ferruccio Busoni (41) and his wife for the first time at an informal gathering at Busoni's home in Berlin. Griffes is very impressed and enjoys the Busoni's greatly.

May 6, 1907 *Piano Quintet no.1* by Joaquín Turina (24) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

A bill is signed into law by the Governor of New York permitting the incorporation of a company to transmit music electrically.

May 7, 1907 Oscar T. Crosby forms the New York Cahill Telharmonic Company to transmit, by telephone or wireless means, music produced by the telharmonium.

May 9, 1907 The allegretto movement of the *Piano Sonata* in e minor D.566 by Franz Schubert (†78) is performed for the first time, at the Beethovenhaus, Bonn, 90 years after it was written.

May 10, 1907 The opera *Ariane et Barbe-bleue* by Paul Dukas (41) to words of Maeterlinck is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris.

May 14, 1907 Sweden adopts universal male suffrage for elections to its lower chamber. Albert Einstein publishes "E=mc²" in *Annalen der Physik*.

May 16, 1907 Tonight marks the first of five "historic concerts" of Russian music by Sergei Diaghilev featuring appearances by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (63), Alyeksandr Glazunov (41) and Sergei Rakhmaninov (34) performing their own music.

May 22, 1907 In the midst of a press campaign against Hofoper Director Gustav Mahler (46), the Vienna *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a lengthy article in his support.

May 23, 1907 The first Finnish parliament based on universal suffrage opens in Helsinki.

May 28, 1907 A Piano quintet by Frank Bridge (28) is performed for the first time, at a private home in London, the composer playing the viola part. See June 14, 1907.

June 1, 1907 Police in Berlin begin enforcing a ban on motion pictures after doctors insist that they are harmful to children's eyes.

June 4, 1907 A Sonata for violin and piano in g minor by Arnold Bax (23) is performed publicly for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London, the composer at the piano. See April 29, 1903.

June 5, 1907 Gustav Mahler (46) concludes an agreement with Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, to conduct the Met during the first four months of 1908. On the same day, "A Conversation with Gustav Mahler" is published in the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, wherein Mahler defends and explains his actions as Director of the Vienna Hofoper.

June 8, 1907 The United States ends its occupation of Honduras. Two songs by Maurice Ravel (32) are premiered at the Cercle de l'Art moderne, Paris. They are *Sainte*, to words of Mallarmé and *Les Grandes Ventis Venus d'outremer*, to words of de Régnier. The composer plays the piano accompaniment for both.

June 12, 1907 Alyeksandr Glazunov (41) is awarded an honorary DMus by the University of Cambridge.

June 14, 1907 Women are granted the right to vote in Norway. *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* op.100 for soprano, baritone, chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (56) to words of Tennyson, is performed for the first time, privately, at the Royal College of Music, London. See October 14, 1908. A piano quintet by Frank Bridge (28) is performed publicly for the first time, in London. See May 28, 1907.

June 15, 1907 A second conference on pacific resolution of disputes opens at The Hague.

June 16, 1907 Tsar Nikolai II dissolves the Second Duma, three months after it opened.

June 17, 1907 The first issue of the weekly periodical *Morgen* is dated today. One of the editors is Richard Strauss (43).

June 18, 1907 Alyeksandr Glazunov (41) is awarded an honorary DMus by the University of Oxford.

June 21, 1907 Gustav Mahler (46) signs a contract in Vienna to conduct the Metropolitan Opera in New York during three months in each of the years 1908-1911.

June 24, 1907 Edvard Grieg (64) returns to his home Trolldhaugen for the last time.

June 26, 1907 Camille Saint-Saëns (71) is awarded an honorary DMus by the University of Oxford.

June 27, 1907 *Scherzo phantastick* for string quartet by Frank Bridge (28) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music.

June 28, 1907 Béla Bartók (26) begins a tour of Transylvania collecting folk songs.

The first of the *Deux Poèmes chinois* op.12, Ode à un jeune gentilhomme, by Albert Roussel (38) to words of Roché after Giles, is performed for the first time, in Le Havre.

June 30, 1907 William Schwenk Gilbert is knighted by King Edward VIII.

July 3, 1907 *Fantaisie* for violin and harp op.124 by Camille Saint-Saëns (71) is performed for the first time, at Salle Erard, London.

July 6, 1907 Edward Elgar (50) receives an honorary M.A. from Birmingham University. Great Britain creates the Nyasaland Protectorate (Malawi).

July 7, 1907 The first transplantation of human nerve tissue takes place when Dr. Walter Jacoby, in Munich, inserts 4.3 cm of nerve tissue into the right hand of a 35-year-old man.

July 8, 1907 The *Ziegfeld Follies* is first presented on Broadway.

July 12, 1907 Maria Anna Mahler, the eldest daughter of Gustav (47) and Alma Mahler dies of scarlet fever and diphtheria, complicated by a tracheotomy, at their home, Maiernigg. The child is not yet five years old. Mahler is devastated.

July 13, 1907 Edvard Grieg's (64) physical condition has deteriorated so much that he considers suicide but feels he does not have the courage.

July 14, 1907 Two days after the death of her daughter, Alma Mahler suffers a heart episode at Maiernigg. A local doctor is summoned to examine her. While there, he also examines Gustav Mahler (47) and for the first time, the heart ailment which will eventually kill him is diagnosed.

July 19, 1907 In the face of riots in Seoul, the Emperor of Korea abdicates in favor of the crown prince.

July 26, 1907 Alfred Dreyfus retires from the French army.

July 30, 1907 A treaty is signed between Russia and Japan. The present territorial boundaries are maintained and spheres of influence in Manchuria defined. Russia is given power over Mongolia, Japan is given power in Korea. China is conspicuously absent.

Elections for the first legislative assembly take place in the Philippines.

August 4, 1907 A French fleet bombards Casablanca following anti-colonial demonstrations. A race riot erupts in the Harlem district of New York.

August 20, 1907 The appointment of Felix Weingartner as Director of the Vienna Hofoper, succeeding Gustav Mahler (47), is officially announced.

August 24, 1907 *Pomp and Circumstance March no.4*, op.39/4 by Edward Elgar (50) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

August 31, 1907 Great Britain and Russia reach agreement on central Asia in the Treaty of Reval. Britain will have influence in Afghanistan; Persia is divided into spheres of influence; both will keep hands off Tibet. This is the beginning of the Triple Entente, which includes Great Britain, France and Russia.

September 2, 1907 The resignation of Frederick S. Converse (36) from Harvard University becomes effective. See January 2, 1907.

September 3, 1907 Edvard Grieg (64) arrives at Bergen from his home in Trolldhaugen on his way to England. He is so weak that a doctor is called for. The composer is immediately admitted to Bergen Hospital.

September 4, 1907 3:30 a.m. After sinking into a coma, Edvard Hagerup Grieg dies in the hospital at Bergen, Norway, aged 64 years, two months and 20 days. The cause of death is listed as heart failure caused by emphysema. The doctors are amazed he lived as long as he did.

Incidental music to Binyon's play *Attila the Hun* by Charles Villiers Stanford (54) is performed for the first time, in His Majesty's Theater, London.

September 8, 1907 The main political parties of Portugal openly attack the dictatorship of Prime Minister João Franco.

September 9, 1907 Forty to fifty thousand people view the funeral cortege carrying the body of Edvard Grieg on its way through Bergen. The urn containing his ashes is placed in a cliff face at Troldhaugen, overlooking the lake.

September 10, 1907 10,000 whites rampage through a Chinese district in Vancouver, routing about 2,000 from their homes.

September 11, 1907 The second book of the suite for piano *Iberia* by Isaac Albéniz (47) is performed for the first time, at St. Jean de Luz.

September 17, 1907 Through the intercession of Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, Edgard Varèse (23) is exempted from military service.

September 21, 1907 Anti-colonial uprisings in South West Africa are suppressed by German troops.

September 25, 1907 New Zealand is made a dominion within the British Empire under Prime Minister Joseph Ward.

A suite from *Belshazzar's Feast* by Jean Sibelius (41) is performed for the first time, under the composer's direction, in Helsinki.

September 26, 1907 *The Vision of Life* for soprano, bass, chorus and orchestra by Hubert Parry (59) to his own words, is performed for the first time, in Cardiff.

September 27, 1907 The *Norfolk Rhapsodies* nos.2 and 3 for orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (34) are performed for the first time, in Park Hall, Cardiff, conducted by the composer.

September 28, 1907 Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden dies, succeeded by his son Friedrich II.

September 29, 1907 Manuel de Falla (30) meets the pianist Ricardo Viñes in Paris. Through Viñes he will make the acquaintance of many young composers and performers in the city.

October 2, 1907 *Job*, a dramatic poem for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Frederick S. Converse (36) to words from the Bible, is performed for the first time, in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts.

October 3, 1907 Paul Dukas (42) introduces Manuel de Falla (30) to Isaac Albéniz (42) in Paris.

Isabella for orchestra by Frank Bridge (28) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

October 4, 1907 Harriet Stanton Blatch is barred from dining in the restaurant of the Hoffman House Hotel, New York because she is without a male escort.

October 5, 1907 By Imperial decree, Gustav Mahler is relieved of his duties as Director of the Vienna Hofoper and given an annual pension of 14,000 kronen. Felix Weingartner is appointed his replacement. See December 1, 1907.

October 10, 1907 *Stabat mater* op.96, a symphonic cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (55), is performed for the first time, in Leeds.

Toward the Unknown Region, for chorus and orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (34) to words of Whitman, is performed for the first time, at Leeds Town Hall, directed by the composer.

October 15, 1907 *Variations and Fugue on a Theme of J.A. Hiller*, op.100 for orchestra by Max Reger (34), is performed for the first time, in Cologne.

Gustav Mahler (47) opens his last production as music director of the Vienna Opera. It is Beethoven's (†80) *Fidelio*.

October 17, 1907 Regular, reliable transatlantic radio service is inaugurated by Guglielmo Marconi from Cape Breton to Clifden, Ireland. 10,000 words are sent and received on the first day.

Incidental music to Shakespeare's play (translated by Schröder) *As You Like It* by Engelbert Humperdinck (53) is performed for the first time, in the Deutsches Theater, Berlin.

October 18, 1907 The Second Hague Peace Conference adjourns with little progress.

October 19, 1907 Gustav Mahler (47) departs Vienna to conduct two concerts in St. Petersburg.

October 21, 1907 Charles Ives (32) travels from New York to Hartford, intent on professing his love to Harmony Twichell.

October 22, 1907 Incidental music to Aicard's play *Le manteau du roi* by Jules Massenet (65) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris.

The Piano Concerto in c minor by Frederick Delius (45) is given it's first performance with the newly revised first movement, in Queen's Hall, London. See October 24, 1904.

While on a walk near Farmington, Connecticut, Charles Ives (33) and Harmony Twichell, a registered nurse, profess their love for each other and decide to marry.

October 24, 1907 After hearing his Piano Concerto, Ralph Vaughan Williams (35) writes to Frederick Delius (45) in London, asking to show him some scores and for advice. Delius will be of great help to him.

October 28, 1907 Jorgen Gunnerson Lovland replaces Peter Christian Hersleb Michelsen as prime minister of Norway.

October 29, 1907 Gustav Mahler (47) arrives in Helsinki for a brief visit during which he will conduct one concert.

A Pagan Poem for orchestra with piano, english horn and three trumpets obbligato op.14 by Charles Martin Loeffler (46) is performed for the first time, privately at Fenway Court, Boston. See November 22, 1907.

October 31, 1907 A wordless *Pastorale* for soprano and piano by Igor Stravinsky (25) is performed for the first time, to the Rimsky-Korsakov (63) circle in St. Petersburg.

November 2, 1907 Jean Sibelius (41) goes to visit Gustav Mahler (47) at his hotel in Helsinki. The two are civil and pleasant, but Mahler will write that he has no time for this nationalism. Sibelius respects him but is not impressed by his conducting.

November 5, 1907 Edgard Varèse (23) marries Suzanne Bing, a student of acting at the Paris Conservatoire.

November 7, 1907 The first phototelegraphy service is inaugurated between Paris and London when a picture of King Edward VIII is sent from Paris to the offices of the *Daily Mirror*.

At an evening devoted to the music of the students of Arnold Schoenberg (33) at the Saal des Gremius of the Wiener Kaufmannschaft, Alban Berg (22) makes his first appearance as composer. Berg's works premiered include the three songs, *Liebesode* (words by Hartleben), *Die Nachtigall* (words by Storm) and *Traumgekrönt* (words by Rilke), and the *Double Fugue* for string quartet and piano. The *Piano Quintet* of Anton von Webern (23) is also premiered.

November 9, 1907 Florent Schmitt's (37) mute drama *Tragédie de Salomé* for chamber orchestra, is performed for the first time, in Paris.

Marcella, an opera by Umberto Giordano (40) to words of Stecchetti, Cain and Adenis, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Lirico, Milan.

November 10, 1907 The fourth movement of Albert Roussel's (38) *Le poème de la forêt* op.7 for orchestra, entitled Faunes et Dryades, is performed for the first time, in Paris. See December 15, 1904 and March 22, 1908.

November 11, 1907 Alfredo Casella (24), along with the Swiss critic Aloys Mooser, visits Mily Balakirev (70) in his St. Petersburg apartment. Casella recently completed an orchestration of Balakirev's *Islamey* and sent it to St. Petersburg, hoping for his approval. It is given gladly. Balakirev, who is living in near seclusion, tells Casella, "The last Frenchman I spoke to was Berlioz."

November 12, 1907 *Harnham Down*, for orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (35) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

November 14, 1907 The Third Duma opens in St. Petersburg.

The Central American Peace Conference opens in Washington convened by the United States and Mexico.

November 16, 1907 Oklahoma becomes the 46th state of the United States.

Three of the *Hymns from the Rig-Veda* for solo voice and piano op.24/1,6,9 by Gustav Holst (33), to his own translation, are performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London. Also on the program is the premiere of Holst's song *The Heart Worships*, to words of Brockton.

November 22, 1907 *Pousse l'amour*, an operetta by Erik Satie (41) to words of Féraudy and Kolb, is performed for the first time, at the Comédie-Royale, Paris.

A Pagan Poem, for orchestra with piano, english horn and three trumpets obligato by Charles Martin Loeffler (46) is performed publicly for the first time, in Symphony Hall, Boston. See October 29, 1907.

November 24, 1907 *Fantaisie* op.28 for piano by Alyeksandr Skryabin (35), is performed for the first time.

Gustav Mahler (47) marks his farewell to Vienna with a performance of his "Resurrection" Symphony at a concert of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde. He is recalled 30 times with emotional applause, and is himself moved to tears.

November 25, 1907 *Symphony no.3* by Jean Sibelius (41) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki, directed by the composer.

November 27, 1907 A treaty is signed at the Belgian Parliament transferring control of the Congo from King Leopold II to Belgium. It will take effect on January 1.

November 30, 1907 Several works of Carl Nielsen (42) are premiered in Copenhagen, including the String Quartet no.4, op.44, *Come, God's Angel* for ATB choir to words of Aarestrup and the *Strophic Songs* op.21, to the words of several poets, for solo voice and piano. Nielsen attends, suffering from neuralgia, but his doctor forbids him to take part in the performance. Of the string quartet, one critic remarked, "If what those four gentlemen sat there playing last night in all earnestness is to be considered beautiful and good music...then sciatica is a musical treat--for it, too, is very disagreeable."

Le jour op.14/1, a song for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (40) to words of Banville, is performed for the first time, in Salle Gaveau, Paris, the composer at the keyboard.

December 1, 1907 The resignation of Gustav Mahler (47) as Director of the Vienna Hofoper takes effect.

December 5, 1907 Leos Janacek's (53) *Folk Nocturnes* for female chorus and piano, is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno).

December 8, 1907 King Oscar II of Sweden dies in Stockholm and is succeeded by his son, Gustaf V.

December 9, 1907 After a farewell by 200 people at the station organized by Anton von Webern (24), Gustav Mahler (47) with his wife and daughter, leaves Vienna for Cherbourg, and America.

December 12, 1907 Gustav (47) and Alma Mahler board the *Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria* in Cherbourg heading for New York.

Sur l'herbe, a song by Maurice Ravel (32) to words of Verlaine, is performed for the first time, at the Salle de la Société Française de Photographie, Paris, the composer at the piano.

December 13, 1907 Ralph Vaughan Williams (35) arrives at the house of Maurice Ravel (32) in Paris to begin lessons. After learning that for his first assignment Vaughan Williams is to compose a "minuet in the style of Mozart", the englishman summons his best french to inform his teacher that he did not give up his life in England to come to France and write minuets in the style of Mozart. After this, the two become great friends. Vaughan Williams will spend about three months studying with Ravel, learning mostly orchestration.

December 14, 1907 Two songs from the *Nine Wunderhorn-Lieder* for voice and piano by Gustav Mahler (47) are performed for the first time, in Berlin. They are "Um schlimme Kinder artig zu machen" and "Ablösung im Sommer".

Edward Elgar's (50) *The Wand of Youth Symphonic Suite no.1* is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

December 15, 1907 Shah Mohammed Ali of Persia attempts a coup to restore his autocracy. He fails.

December 17, 1907 The Kingdom of Bhutan is created, connected to Tibet. Ugyen Wangchuk becomes king.

December 20, 1907 The Central American Peace Conference closes in Washington. In the past five weeks, nine treaties have been agreed to, including the Convention for the Establishment of a Central American Court of Justice.

Four Character Pieces after the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám op.48 for orchestra by Arthur Foote (54) is performed for the first time, in Chicago.

December 21, 1907 Gustav (47) and Alma Mahler arrive in New York aboard the *Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria*. He is provided with a suite in the Hotel Majestic with two grand pianos.

December 25, 1907 *Two Romances* op.6 for voice and piano by Igor Stravinsky (25) to words of Gorodetsky are performed for the first time, privately, at the home of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (63) in St. Petersburg. See January 22, 1908.

December 27, 1907 *Matteo Falcone*, a dramatic scene by Cesar Cui (72) after Mérimée (tr.Zhukovsky) is performed for the first time, in the Bolshoy Theater, Moscow.

January 1, 1908 Gustav Mahler (47) conducts his first performance at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. It is Wagner's (†24) *Tristan und Isolde*.

Christmas Greeting for two sopranos, male chorus, two violins and piano op.52 by Edward Elgar (50), to words of his wife, C.A. Elgar, is performed for the first time, in Hereford Cathedral.

January 2, 1908 The third book of the piano suite *Iberia* by Isaac Albéniz (47) is performed for the first time, at the house of Mme Polignac, Paris.

January 8, 1908 Frans Schollaert replaces Jules de Trooz as prime minister of Belgium.

January 9, 1908 Two works for voice and piano by Igor Stravinsky (25) are performed publicly for the first time, in St. Petersburg: *Vyesnya* to words of Gorodetsky, and *Pastorale*, a vocalise.

Results of a competition for an opera by an English composer, offered by Ricordi of Milan, are announced. *The Angelus* of Edward Woodall Naylor wins. Second place goes to *Sita* by Gustav Holst (33).

January 10, 1908 Mohandas K. Gandhi is sentenced to two months in prison in Johannesburg.

January 11, 1908 Librettist Jules Bois and Vincent d'Indy (56) engage in a duel with pistols in the Parc-des-Princes, Paris. Two shots are fired but no one is hurt. d'Indy (56) has decided not to proceed with an opera written by Bois, *Phèdre et Hippolyte*. This is followed by acrimonious accusations in public periodicals by the two antagonists. They decide to satisfy their honor in this anachronistic and illegal manner. Afterwards, d'Indy goes to a rehearsal.

Quatre Poèmes for voice and piano op.8 by Albert Roussel (38), to words of Régnier, is performed for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris, the composer at the keyboard.

January 18, 1908 *Brigg Fair*, an orchestral work by Frederick Delius (45), is performed for the first time, in Liverpool.

January 20, 1908 After living together for three and a half years and producing a child, Claude Debussy (45) and Emma Moyse Bardac marry in the Mairie of the 16th arrondissement, Paris. She is the former wife of banker Sigismond Bardac, and the mother of two.

January 21, 1908 The Sullivan Ordinance is passed in New York City, barring women from smoking in public.

The Chambered Nautilus op.66 for solo voices, female chorus and orchestra by Amy Cheney Beach (40) to words of Holmes is performed for the first time, in New York.

January 22, 1908 *Two Romances* op.6 for voice and piano by Igor Stravinsky (25) to words of Gorodetsky are performed publicly for the first time, in St. Petersburg. See December 25, 1907.

In a concert to honor the memory of Edvard Grieg (†0) in Copenhagen, the composer's slow movement of his unfinished *Piano Trio* is performed for the first time. It has been 30 years since it

was composed. Also premiered are the two completed movements of his *String Quartet no.2*, composed in 1891.

January 23, 1908 6:30 p.m. Edward Alexander MacDowell dies in New York of paresis aged 47 years, one month and five days. His mortal remains will be buried in Peterborough, New Hampshire.

January 26, 1908 *Recouli* for orchestra by Heitor Villa-Lobos (20) is performed for the first time, in Teatro Santa Isabel, Paranguá, the composer conducting.

January 27, 1908 British astronomer Philibert Jacques Melotte discovers Pasiphaë, the eighth moon of Jupiter to be observed from Earth.

January 29, 1908 Aleksandur Pavlov Malinov replaces Petur Todor Gudev as prime minister of Bulgaria.

January 30, 1908 Mohandas K. Gandhi is taken from his prison cell to meet General Smuts at the Colonial Office in Praetoria. They reach a compromise on the Transvaal Indian Registration Act. Gandhi and all other Indians are immediately freed.

February 1, 1908 As members of the Portuguese royal family cross the Terreiro do Paço in Lisbon in an open coach, young members of a secret political society shoot King Carlos I and Crown Prince Luis Filipe to death. A younger son, Dom Manuel, is wounded in the arm. The queen escapes injury. 19-year-old Dom Manuel succeeds as King Manuel II. This is the only regicide in Portuguese history. On his fourth trip to the city, Claude Debussy (45) appears as conductor in London for the first time, directing his *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un fune* and *La Mer*.

February 3, 1908 Three selections from the song cycle *La Chanson d'Eve* op.45 by Gabriel Fauré (62) to words of Van Lerberghe, are performed for the first time, at Salle des agriculteurs, Paris, the composer at the piano. See May 26, 1909 and April 20, 1910.

February 4, 1908 Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral replaces João Franco Ferreira Pinto Castelo Branco as prime minister of Portugal.

Igor Stravinsky's (25) *Symphony in Eb* op.1 is given its first public performance, in a public sight-reading by the Court Orchestra in St. Petersburg. See April 27, 1907.

February 5, 1908 Béla Bartók (26) finishes his Violin Concerto and sends the score to its dedicatee, his love, the violinist Stefi Geyer. See February 13, 1908 and May 30, 1958.

February 7, 1908 Ernst II replaces Ernst I as Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Incidental music to L.C. Nielsen's play *Willemoes* by Carl Nielsen (42) is performed for the first time, at the Folketeatret, Copenhagen.

Symphonic Sketches by George Whitefield Chadwick (53) is performed completely for the first time, in Boston. Critics are universally positive. See November 21, 1904.

February 8, 1908 The Second Symphony of Sergei Rakhmaninov (34) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg, conducted by the composer.

February 9, 1908 Incidental music to Benzon's play *Forældre* by Carl Nielsen (42) is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen.

February 11, 1908 Theodorus Heemskerk replaces Theodoor Herman de Meester as first minister of the Netherlands.

Suite: Les rêves de Columbine op.65 for piano by Amy Cheney Beach (40) is performed for the first time, in Boston.

February 12, 1908 An automobile race from New York to Paris by way of Siberia begins. Six cars are entered.

February 13, 1908 After six months in hopeless love, Béla Bartók (26) ends his relationship with the 19-year-old violin prodigy Stefi Geyer, in Budapest.

Jules Massenet's (65) ballet *Espada*, to a story by Baron Henri de Rothschild (under the pseudonym Maugars), is performed for the first time, at the Opéra, Monte Carlo.

February 14, 1908 *Déclin d'amour* op.13/1 for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (40) to words of Sully-Prudhomme is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 16, 1908 The last program at Telharmonic Hall in New York takes place. The second season is only one week longer than the first.

February 18, 1908 Lee de Forest receives a U.S. patent for "space telegraphy" or radio.

February 21, 1908 Book Two of the piano work *Images*, by Claude Debussy (45) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 23, 1908 *Parting*, for male chorus by Leos Janacek (53), is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno).

Nox op.15/3 for voice and orchestra by Charles Koechlin (40) to words of Leconte de Lisle is performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer conducting. Also premiered is the orchestral arrangement of Koechlin's *Au loin* op.20/2. See April 7, 1897.

February 27, 1908 Incidental music to Aristophanes' play *Lysistrata* by Engelbert Humperdinck (53) is performed for the first time, in the Berlin Kammerspiele.

Claude Debussy (45) conducts a concert of his and Gabriel Fauré's (62) music in Queen's Hall, London. He is visited afterward by Jean Sibelius (42). Sibelius' French is not good, but the two are warm with each other.

Piano Quintet op.67 by Amy Cheney Beach (40) is performed for the first time, in Potter Hall, Boston, the composer at the piano.

February 29, 1908 The first public performance of Igor Stravinsky's (25) *Faun and Shepherdess* op.2 for mezzo-soprano and orchestra, to words of Rushkin, takes place in St. Petersburg. See April 29, 1907.

March 4, 1908 *String Quartet no.5* op.104 by Charles Villiers Stanford (55) is performed for the first time, in Leeds.

March 5, 1908 *Drake's Drum* op.22 for voice and piano by Arthur Farwell (35) to words of Newbolt is performed for the first time, in Omaha.

March 6, 1908 Two works for cello and piano by Frank Bridge (29) are performed for the first time, in Kensington Town Hall: *Elégie* and *Scherzo*.

March 7, 1908 Mayor Mark Breith of Cincinnati tells his city council that women are physically unfit to operate automobiles.

Franz Schubert's (†79) opera *Die Bürgschaft* D.435 is performed for the first time, in concert, in Vienna, 92 years after it was composed.

March 8, 1908 The overture *Song of Destiny* op.84 by Alyeksandr Glazunov (42) is performed for the first time, in the Great Hall of St. Petersburg Conservatory.

March 10, 1908 Australian Edgeworth David and four others become the first people to reach the top of Mt. Erebus, highest point in Antarctica. They are all members of the Shackelton expedition.

The first lieder recital devoted entirely to the works of Franz Schreker (29) takes place in Vienna.

March 11, 1908 Several works by Charles Koechlin (40) are performed for the first time, in Théâtre des Arts, Paris: The second two of the *Quatre poèmes de "La bonne chanson" de Paul Verlaine* op.24 for voice and piano, *Berceuse phoque* op.18/1, for voice and piano to words of Kipling (translated by Fabulet and d'Humières), *Sur la grève* op.28/1 for voice and piano to words of d'Humières, the first two of the *Trois pièces* op.34 for basson and piano, and *Trois pièces* op.34bis for flute, bassoon and piano. The composer is at the keyboard for the first, second and last of these. See November 26, 1917.

March 12, 1908 *Six Elegies* for piano by Ferruccio Busoni (41) are performed for the first time, in the Beethovensaal, Berlin by the composer. Most of the material is reworked from earlier compositions.

March 13, 1908 Gunnar Knudsen replaces Jorgen Gunnerson Lovland as prime minister of Norway.

March 15, 1908 Maurice Ravel's (33) *Rapsodie espagnole* for orchestra is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris.

March 20, 1908 Incidental music to Holstein's play *Tove* by Carl Nielsen (42) is performed for the first time, at the Dagmar-teatret, Copenhagen.

Penthesilea op.18 for soprano and orchestra by Karol Szymanowski (25), to words of Wyspianski, is performed for the first time, in Lvov. Critics are mixed.

March 21, 1908 Three songs by Frederick Delius (46) for solo voice and orchestra are premiered in Liverpool. They are *Twilight Fancies*, to words of Bjørnson, *The Bird's Story*, to words of Ibsen, and *The Violet*, to words of Holstein.

March 22, 1908 Albert Roussel's (38) Symphony no.1 "Le poème de la forêt" op.7 is given its first complete performance, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. See December 15, 1904 and November 10, 1907.

Piano Trio op.102 by Max Reger (35) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig, the composer at the keyboard.

March 23, 1908 Gabriel Fauré (62) accompanies American vocalist Susan Metcalfe in a recital of his songs before Great Britain's Queen Alexandra and Russian Empress Maria Feodorovna, at Buckingham Palace.

March 31, 1908 United States troops depart Cuba, thus ending the second American occupation of the island.

April 4, 1908 *King Estmere* op.17 for chorus and orchestra by Gustav Holst (33) to anonymous words is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

April 6, 1908 *Saga-drøm*(Saga Dream) op.39, an orchestral work by Carl Nielsen (42), is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen, the composer conducting.

Herbert Henry Asquith replaces Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Two works for violin and piano by Frank Bridge (29) are performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall: *Gondoliera* and *Morceau caracteristique*.

April 7, 1908 Albert Roussel (39) marries Blanche Preisach.

April 8, 1908 Incidental music to Strindberg's play *Svanenvit* (Swan White) op.54 by Jean Sibelius (42) is performed for the first time, at the Swedish Theater, Helsinki, under the composer's direction.

April 12, 1908 *Marycka Magdónova*, for male chorus by Leos Janacek (53) to words of Bezruc, is performed for the first time, in Prostějov.

April 13, 1908 It is announced that Gustav Mahler (47) will conduct three concerts of the New York Symphony Society next season.

April 14, 1908 Denmark grants suffrage to all men and women over 25.

April 15, 1908 An informal committee meets in New York and organizes four Festival Concerts to be conducted by Gustav Mahler (47) next season at Carnegie Hall.

April 21, 1908 This is the date that Frederick Cook claims to have reached the North Pole.

April 23, 1908 Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (64) suffers his first attack of angina pectoris.

Gustav (47) and Alma Mahler sail for home after his first season in New York.

April 26, 1908 The first International Psychoanalytic Congress convenes in Salzburg.

April 27, 1908 The Games of the Fourth Olympiad of the modern era open in London.

Carl Ruggles (32) marries Charlotte Snell, a professional singer, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winona, Minnesota.

April 29, 1908 Carl Ruggles (32) conducts the first performance of the Winona Symphony Orchestra in Winona, Minnesota. The orchestra was founded largely through his efforts. It is his first performance as a conductor. It is very successful.

May 1, 1908 The Hejaz railway is opened as far as Medina.

May 2, 1908 In the fugue portion of the Prix de Rome, the only female candidate, Nadia Boulanger (20), quite consciously composes an instrumental fugue instead of the required vocal fugue. This will

cause a controversy with some judges not wanting her to continue. However, the majority votes in her favor and she will go on to win the second prix.

May 7, 1908 The first two of the *Quatre poèmes de "La bonne chanson" de Paul Verlaine* op.24 for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (40) are performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard. Also premiered is Koechlin's *La guerre* op.14/9 for voice or chorus and orchestra to words of Banville

May 12, 1908 Jean Sibelius (42) undergoes an exploratory operation for a tumor in his throat. He is advised to see a German specialist, but has no money for the trip. Sibelius and his wife (who is pregnant) will visit every bank in Helsinki for a loan without result until finally, the director of an insurance company empties the day's take into the composer's pockets without explanation. In Berlin, the tumor will be removed.

May 14, 1908 *A Welcome Song* op.107 for chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (55) to words of the Duke of Argyll is performed for the first time, at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition in London. The composer conducts 300 voices.

May 19, 1908 *Sonata española* for violin and piano by Joaquín Turina (25) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

May 22, 1908 *L'abbaye* (part 1) op.16 for solo voices, chorus, organ and orchestra by Charles Koechlin (40) is performed for the first time, in Salle Gaveau, Paris.

May 24, 1908 A chorus by Edward Elgar (50), *Follow the Colours*, to words of Stretton, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Albert Hall, London. It is produced under the title *Marching Song*. See October 10, 1914.

May 25, 1908 Pursuant to agreements signed last Fall, the Central American Court of Justice is inaugurated in Cartago, Costa Rica.

May 30, 1908 Three songs by Charles Koechlin (40) to words of Leconte de Lisle are performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard: *Les rêves morts* op.13/2, *Dans l'air léger* op.21/1 and *Le colibri* op.17/1.

June 4, 1908 The ashes of Emile Zola are placed in the Pantheon. During the ceremony a journalist, Louis Grégori, fires twice at Alfred Dreyfus slightly wounding him. Grégori will be acquitted.

A Mass of Life, for soprano, alto, tenor and baritone soloists, chorus and orchestra, by Frederick Delius (46) to words of Nietzsche, is performed for the first time, in its incomplete form, in Munich. See June 7, 1909.

The ballad *King Gorm the Grim* op.64 by Horatio Parker (44) to words of Fontane (translated by Whitney), is performed for the first time, in Norfolk, Connecticut.

June 9, 1908 Charles Ives (33) marries Harmony Twichell in Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, Connecticut by her father, the minister there. They will honeymoon in the Berkshire and then live in New York.

June 15, 1908 A diploma of this date states that "Monseieur Satie, Erik (42), a pupil on the course of counterpoint, has passed the end-of-year examinations with distinction and that he fulfils the conditions required for devoting himself exclusively to the study of composition." The diploma is signed by Vincent d'Indy (57), Albert Roussel (39) and the secretary of the Schola Cantorum, Paris.

June 17, 1908 Igor Stravinsky's orchestral work *Fireworks* is performed for the first time, a few hours after the wedding of the dedicatees, Maximilian Steinberg and Nadezhda Rimsky-Korsakov on the composer's 26th birthday. See February 6, 1909.

Installation March op.108 for military band by Charles Villiers Stanford (55) is performed for the first time, for the installation of the new chancellor of Cambridge University.

June 18, 1908 *Nature* publishes a letter from A.A. Campbell Swington called "Distant Electric Vision." It explains the fundamentals of television transmission.

June 20, 1908 *The Fairies* for voice and piano by Arnold Bax (24) to words of Allingham, is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

June 21, 1908 Early morning. Nikolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov dies at his summer home in Lyubensk, St. Petersburg government, of angina pectoris, aged 64 years, three months and three days.

June 24, 1908 Funeral services for Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov are given in the church of the St. Petersburg Conservatory. The body of the composer is interred in the cemetery of the Novodyevichi Monastery. Igor Stravinsky (26) will later remember that it was "one of the unhappiest days of my life."

Shah Mohammed Ali of Persia attempts a second coup to restore his autocracy.

June 25, 1908 Newlyweds Charles (33) and Harmony Ives move into their new home at 70 West 11th Street, New York.

Claude Champagne (17) receives a senior level diploma in piano from the Dominion College of Music in Montreal.

June 27, 1908 *Der Geburtstag der Infantin*, a pantomime by Franz Schreker (30) to his own story after Wilde, is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

June 28, 1908 While on their honeymoon, Charles (33) and Harmony Ives take a walk along the Housatonic River in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. It is an experience that will inspire Ives to compose *The Housatonic at Stockbridge*.

June 29, 1908 *Fourteen Bagatelles* op.6 for piano by Béla Bartók (27) are performed for the first time, in Berlin.

June 30, 1908 7:00 a.m. A massive explosion of undetermined origin happens in the Podkamennaya Tunguska River basin in Siberia. The force of the blast is so strong it knocks people down 60 km away. Eyewitnesses report an intense streak of light in the sky accompanied by loud roaring. It is measured by seismographs and barometers around the world. No scientist visits the site until 1927 when trees are found destroyed within 30 km of the epicenter, but no crater.

Manuel de Falla (31) plays his *Cuatro piezas españolas* for Claude Debussy (55) in Paris. See March 27, 1909.

July 1, 1908 Max Reger (35) receives an honorary DMus from the University of Vienna.

Alban Berg (23) presents himself before Army medical examiners in Vienna and is declared unfit for military service.

July 5, 1908 Turkish army units in Macedonia rebel, led by Ahmed Niyzai.

Claude Debussy (45) signs a contract with the Metropolitan Opera, New York, to produce his opera project *La Chute de la Maison Usher*.

July 14, 1908 Prince Taro Katsura replaces Kimmochi Saionji as prime minister of Japan.

July 16, 1908 In the first concert devoted entirely to the music of Arnold Bax (24), his *String Quintet* in G is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

July 20, 1908 Petar Velimirovic replaces Nikola Pasic as prime minister of Serbia.

July 21, 1908 The Turkish Committee of Union and Progress demands that Sultan Abdul Hamid II restore the constitution or 100,000 troops will march on Constantinople and depose him.

Great Britain lays claim to part of the Antarctic continent from 20°W to 80°W. South Georgia, the South Shetland Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney and Graham Land are all placed under the dependency of the Falkland Islands.

Dance rhapsody for orchestra by Frank Bridge (29) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, directed by the composer.

July 22, 1908 Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha replaces Mehmed Ferid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

July 23, 1908 A Committee of Union and Progress (the “Young Turks”) led by Enver Bey, proclaims a revolution in favor of a new constitution, at Salonika. Turkish troops stationed there join the rebellion.

July 24, 1908 Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II restores the constitution of 1876. He retains the titles of Sultan and Caliph but has no more effective political power.

July 26, 1908 The Federal Bureau of Investigation is founded as part of the US Justice Department.

July 30, 1908 Two of the six entrants in the New York to Paris automobile race begun February 12 arrive in Paris.

July 31, 1908 Max Reger (35) receives an honorary DMus from the University of Jena.

August 1, 1908 Carl Nielsen (43) enters upon duties as conductor of the Royal Orchestra, Copenhagen.

August 6, 1908 Kibrisli Mehmed Kamil Pasha replaces Küçük Mehmed Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

August 15, 1908 Women are allowed to attend university in Prussia.

August 16, 1908 United States troops are called out to restore order in Springfield, Illinois where race rioting has killed three people and injured 75.

August 19, 1908 Belgium formally annexes the Congo as the Belgian Parliament agrees to pay King Leopold II 120,000,000 francs.

August 29, 1908 Edward Elgar (51) resigns as Peyton Professor of Music at the University of Birmingham.

September 2, 1908 Frank Bridge (29) marries Ethel Sinclair at St. Mary’s Church, Fulham. She is an Australian who attended the Royal College of Music at the same time as Bridge.

September 9, 1908 *The Wand of Youth* Orchestral Suite no.2 by Edward Elgar (51) is performed for the first time, in the Public Hall, Worcester, under the baton of the composer. Also premiered is Hubert Parry’s (60) *Beyond these voices there is peace* for soprano, bass, chorus and orchestra to words of the Bible and the composer.

September 16, 1908 General Motors is created by William Crapo Durant.

September 17, 1908 Before a crowd of 2,000 people at Fort Myer, Virginia, Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S. Army, becomes the first airplane fatality when a craft in which he is travelling loses its propeller at an altitude of 25 meters. The pilot, Orville Wright is seriously injured.

September 19, 1908 The *Symphony no.7* of Gustav Mahler (48) is performed for the first time, in the Jubilee Exhibition Hall, Prague, under the baton of the composer.

September 24, 1908 Camille Saint-Saëns (72) replies to a letter from Alfredo Casella (25) asking him to look at one of his works. The elder master tells the younger, “Do you want some good advice? Do as I have done; since I was seventeen years old, I have never shown my work to anyone.”

Jubal op.35/1, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (42) to words of Josephson, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

September 25, 1908 German deserters from the French Foreign Legion are taken by force from a German consular official in Casablanca, causing tension between Germany and France.

October 1, 1908 The Model T is introduced to America by Henry Ford. They are \$825 each.

October 3, 1908 Frederick S. Converse (37) and his family sail from Boston heading for Europe. He will try to make his music known and performed there.

October 5, 1908 In the midst of the Young Turk revolt, Prince Ferdinand and the Malinov government proclaim the full independence of Bulgaria in the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Turnovo. Ferdinand assumes the title King of the Bulgarians.

October 6, 1908 Austria-Hungary also takes advantage of the Turkish situation by annexing Bosnia-Herzegovina under the terms of the Congress of Berlin, to the great annoyance of Serbia and the Turks.

Incidental music to Euripides' (translated by Murray) play *Hippolytus* by Granville Bantock (40) is performed for the first time, in the Gaity Theater, Manchester.

October 8, 1908 Edvard Grieg's (†1) incomplete opera *Szenen aus Olav Trygvason*, to words of Bjørnson, is performed for the first time, in Christiania.

October 9, 1908 *Violin Sonata no.1* op.11 by Albert Roussel (39) is performed for the first time, at the Salon d'Automne, Paris.

October 12, 1908 The assembly on Crete proclaims union with Greece.

A South African constitutional convention meets in Durban.

Niels Thomasins Neergaard replaces Jens Christian Christensen as prime minister of Denmark.

October 13, 1908 100,000 suffragettes attack the houses of Parliament but only one makes it as far as the House of Commons. She is carried off. 24 suffragettes are arrested. Parliament bans women from the building.

October 14, 1908 *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* op.100 for soprano, baritone, chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (56) to words of Tennyson, is performed publicly for the first time, in Bristol, the composer conducting. See June 14, 1907.

October 15, 1908 The Violin Concerto op.101 of Max Reger (35) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

October 17, 1908 *Reveille* op.54 for male chorus by Edward Elgar (51) to words of Harte, is performed for the first time, in Blackpool.

October 19, 1908 *Evening Mood*, for male chorus by Carl Nielsen (43) to words of Hauch, is performed for the first time.

October 20, 1908 The first successful hydrofoil is tested on Bras d'Or Lake, Nova Scotia. It is named the *Dhonnas Beag* and was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

October 21, 1908 *Abendgang* op.111a/3 for soprano, alto and piano by Max Reger (35) is performed for the first time, in Dresden, the composer at the piano.

October 24, 1908 *Lamia*, a symphonic poem by Edward MacDowell (†0), is performed for the first time, in Boston 20 years after it was composed.

October 27, 1908 Frederick S. Converse (37) and his family arrive at their new home in Vivez, Switzerland.

Letter to K.S. Stanislavsky from S. Ra., a song by Sergei Rakhmaninov (35), is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

October 29, 1908 *A Cantata for the Anniversary of Copenhagen University* op.24 by Carl Nielsen (43) to words of Møller, for soprano, tenor and bass soloists, male chorus and orchestra, is performed for the first time, at the university.

October 30, 1908 The *Piano Sonata no.1* of Sergei Rakhmaninov (35) is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

October 31, 1908 The Games of the Fourth Olympiad of the modern era close in London. 2,008 athletes from 22 nations took part in the competition over six months and four days.

November 4, 1908 Richard Gerstl, the 25-year-old painter from whom Arnold (34) and Mathilde Schoenberg have both taken lessons, and who eloped with Mathilde, kills himself after Anton von Webern (24) convinces Mathilde to return to her husband.

Anton von Webern's (24) *Passacaglia no.1* for orchestra is performed for the first time, in the Vienna Musikverein, conducted by the composer.

November 7, 1908 *Six Recital Pieces* for violin and piano op.103a by Max Reger (35) are performed for the first time, in Prague, the composer at the keyboard.

November 8, 1908 *Variations on an Original Theme* for piano by Alban Berg (23) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

November 13, 1908 Andrew Fisher replaces Alfred Deakin as prime minister of Australia.

Theme, Variations and Fugue for organ and orchestra by George Whitefield Chadwick, is performed for the first time, in Jordan Hall, Boston, conducted by the composer on his 54th birthday.

November 14, 1908 Emperor Kuang-hsü of China dies, succeeded by Hsüan-T'ung (P'u-i), aged two years, under regency.

Count Dietrich Hülsen-Haeseler, head of the German Imperial Military Cabinet, collapses and dies at a dinner in Donaueschingen, in the presence of Kaiser Wilhelm.

November 15, 1908 The Empress Dowager of China, Tzu Hsi, dies in Peking at the age of 73.

Richard, Baron Beinert replaces Max Vladimir, Baron von Beck as prime minister of Austria.

November 16, 1908 Music to Lavedon's film *L'assassinat du Duc de Guise* by Camille Saint-Saëns (73) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Charras, Paris. This is the first known film score by a major composer.

November 17, 1908 *Piano Quintet op.23* by Hans Pfitzner (39) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

November 18, 1908 *Eton Memorial Ode* by Hubert Parry (60) is performed for the first time, at Eton College, in the presence of the King and Queen.

November 20, 1908 *Four Songs op.39* for voice and piano by Arthur Foote (55) to words of Baumbach translated by Bancroft, are performed completely for the first time, in Boston.

In an official ceremony, the cornerstone is laid for the new Boston Opera House. Inside the stone is a compartment containing compositions by John Knowles Paine (†2), Edward MacDowell (†0), George Whitefield Chadwick (54), Charles Martin Loeffler (47), Horatio Parker (45), Amy Beach (41) and Frederick S. Converse (37).

November 21, 1908 Gustav (48) and Alma Mahler, their daughter and governess arrive in New York for his second season of conducting in the city.

November 29, 1908 Gustav Mahler (48) conducts the first of three concerts with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

December 1, 1908 *Piano Sonata no.5* by Alyeksandr Skryabin (36) is performed for the first time.

December 2, 1908 A revolt against Austrian rule begins in Bohemia.

December 3, 1908 A constitution is adopted in China calling for representative government by 1916. *Symphony no.1 op.55* of Edward Elgar (51) is performed for the first time, in Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The size of the crowd is kept down by a heavy fog and the performance is less than perfect, but the critics and the public are very appreciative.

December 7, 1908 As Hans Richter begins to rehearse Edward Elgar's (51) *Symphony no.1* for its London premiere, he introduces the work by saying, "let us now rehearse the greatest symphony of modern times, and not only in this country."

December 8, 1908 *Piano Trio no.2 op.65* by Arthur Foote (55) is performed for the first time, in Boston at the home of Isabella Stewart Gardner.

December 9, 1908 Three works for voice, piano and viola obbligato by Frank Bridge (29) are performed for the first time, in Broadwood Concert Rooms, London, the composer at the keyboard: *Far, far from each other*, to words of Arnold, *Music when soft voices die*, to words by Shelley, and *Where is it that our soul doth go?* to words of Heine (translated by Kroeker).

December 10, 1908 Midnight. Olivier Eugène Prosper Charles Messiaen is born in Avignon, first of two children born to Pierre Messiaen, an English teacher and Shakespeare scholar, and Cécile Sauvage, a poet.

Sevilla op.2, a suite for piano by Joaquín Turina (26), is performed for the first time, in Seville.

The *Symphony no.4 "Poem of Ecstasy"* by Alyeksandr Skryabin (36) is performed for the first time, in New York.

December 11, 1908 Elliott Cook Carter, Jr. is born in New York City, the son of Elliott Cook Carter, Sr., a lace importer and Florence Doris Chambers.

The symphonic poem *In a Summer Garden*, by Frederick Delius (46), is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer. The audience is warmly appreciative.

December 15, 1908 The Metropolitan Opera in New York announces a contest for an opera in English composed by a native-born American. See May 3, 1911.

December 16, 1908 Incidental music to Jean-Aubry's play *Le marchand de sable qui passe* op.13 by Albert Roussel (39) is performed for the first time, in the Salle de l'Enseignement, Le Havre.

December 17, 1908 The first legislature of the Ottoman Empire since the restoration of the constitution meets, with a large majority for the Young Turks.

December 18, 1908 Claude Debussy's (46) piano suite *Children's Corner* is performed for the first time, in the Cercle musical, Paris.

December 19, 1908 Arturo Alberto de Campos Henriques replaces Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral as prime minister of Portugal.

Three folksong arrangements for chorus and orchestra by Gustav Holst (34) are performed for the first time, at Morley College, London: *On the Banks of the Nile*, *The Willow Tree*, and *Our Ship She Lies in the Harbour*.

December 20, 1908 *Introduction and Dance of Salomé* op.90 by Alyeksandr Glazunov (43) is performed for the first time, for a production of Oscar Wilde's *Salome* in the Great Hall of St. Petersburg Conservatory.

December 21, 1908 The *String Quartet no.2* of Arnold Schoenberg (34) is performed for the first time, in the Bösendorfersaal, Vienna, to the accompaniment of whistles and catcalls.

December 25, 1908 Elvira Puccini (wife of Giacomo Puccini (50)) publicly confronts her servant Doria Manfredi, accusing her of an affair with her husband.

December 28, 1908 An earthquake in Messina, Italy, causes 83,000 deaths.

December 31, 1908 Sergei Prokofiev (17) performs for the first time in public, including seven of his own compositions: *Fairy Tale*, *Snowflakes*, *Reminiscence*, *Elan*, *Prayer*, *Despair* and *Diabolic Suggestions*. The concert takes place in the Reform Church Hall, St. Petersburg, sponsored by the Society for Contemporary Music.

January 1, 1909 The insurance firm of Ives (34) and Myrick is formed as agents of the Mutual Insurance Company.

January 2, 1909 The second movement of the *Suite no.2* for orchestra by Béla Bartók (27) is performed for the first time, in Berlin, conducted by the composer. It is the only time he conducts professionally. See November 22, 1909.

January 9, 1909 Ernest Shackleton and his expedition reach to within 160 km of the South Pole and establish a furthest south at 88° 23'S.

The first flight in a heavier-than-air craft in the British Empire takes place when Douglas McCurdy flies nine meters above Bras d'Or Lake at Baddeck, Nova Scotia at 65 kph. 150 townspeople, including all the school children, witness the event.

Ion I. Constantin Bratianu replaces Dimitrie Alexandru Sturdza as Prime Minister of Romania.

Maurice Ravel's (33) piano work *Gaspard de la nuit* is performed for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris.

January 15, 1909 Three members of the Shackleton expedition, Douglas Mawson, Edgeworth David and Alistair Mackay, become the first humans to stand at the South Magnetic Pole.

January 23, 1909 Distraught by incessant charges that she is having an affair with Giacomo Puccini (50), brought by Sra. Elvira Puccini, Doria Manfredi, their servant, ingests poison. The dose is not immediately fatal but renders her seriously ill. See January 28, 1909.

Night Ride and Sunrise, a tone poem by Jean Sibelius (43), is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg. The critics are not kind, although Alyeksandr Glazunov (43) tells the composer he likes it.

January 25, 1909 *Is My Team Ploughing?*, a song by Ralph Vaughan Williams (36) to words of Houseman, is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

Elektra op.58, an opera by Richard Strauss (44) to words of Hofmannsthal, is performed for the first time, at the Dresden Court Opera. The audience is confused, the press hostile.

January 26, 1909 *Phantasie-Trio* for violin, cello and piano by John Ireland (29) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

January 28, 1909 Doria Manfredi, servant to Giacomo (50) and Elvira Puccini, dies after having ingested poison on January 23. She was distraught over charges of a liaison between herself and the composer brought by Sra. Puccini. An autopsy reveals that the charges were unfounded. See February 1, 1909.

January 30, 1909 *Funeral Song* op.5 for orchestra by Igor Stravinsky (26) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

February 1, 1909 One year after his father and brother were killed by revolutionaries, Manuel II becomes King of Portugal.

The family of Doria Manfredi brings suit against Elvira Puccini, charging defamation of character which resulted in her suicide. Sra. Puccini will be found guilty and sentenced to prison, which she will avoid by settling with the family for a large sum of money. See January 23, 1909.

Sergei Prokofiev (17) attends with his friend and fellow composer, 21-year-old Nikolai Myaskovsky, the Russian premiere of Alyeksandr Skryabin's (37) *Poem of Ecstasy* in St. Petersburg. Both men are embarrassed to concede that they understand neither the music nor its meaning. See December 10, 1908.

United States forces withdraw from Cuba. Jose Miguel Gomez is installed as president.

February 2, 1909 Incidental music to Drotzal's play (after the brothers Grimm) *Perce-Neige et les sept gnomes* by Jules Massenet (66) is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Fémina, Paris.

February 4, 1909 Charles T. Griffes (24) signs a contract with G. Schirmer, Inc. for five German songs.

February 6, 1909 *Scherzo fantastique* op.3 for orchestra by Igor Stravinsky (26) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg. An interested ballet impresario named Sergei Dyaghilev is in the audience. See June 17, 1908.

February 8, 1909 A concert of the music of Mily Balakirev (72) set for this date, at which the composer was to have conducted, is cancelled because of embarrassingly low ticket sales.

February 9, 1909 Grand Duke Vladimir Alyeksandrovich, uncle of Tsar Nikolai II, dies. He is the most important patron of Sergei Diaghilev and the Ballet Russe. This causes the cancellation of Russian government backing for the company.

The body of Catulle Mendès, critic and opera librettist, is found in the railway tunnel of Saint-Germain.

France and Germany reach agreement on their conflicting claims in Morocco.

The fourth book of the piano suite *Iberia* by Isaac Albéniz (48) is performed for the first time, at the Salon d'Automne, Paris.

February 11, 1909 The *Cantata In Celebration of the Year 1659* by Carl Nielsen (43), to words of L.C. Nielsen, is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen.

February 12, 1909 *Amoureux séparées*, the second of the *Deux Poèmes chinois* op.12 for voice and piano by Albert Roussel (39) to words of Roché after Giles, is performed for the first time, in Le Havre.

The National Negro Committee is founded in New York led by black intellectuals, such as W.E.B. DuBois and white progressives.

February 14, 1909 *Flammes* op.10 for voice and piano by Albert Roussel (39) to words of Jean-Aubry is performed for the first time, in Le Havre, the composer at the keyboard. Also premiered is the

second of Roussel's *Deux Poèmes chinois* op.12 for voice and piano to words of Roché, the composer at the keyboard.

February 20, 1909 The first "Futurist" manifesto appears in *Le Figaro* written by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti.

Two of the *Four Old English Carols* op.20b by Gustav Holst (34), to anonymous words, for chorus and piano, are performed for the first time, in Blackburn, Lancashire. See March 26, 1909.

February 22, 1909 *In the Fen Country* for orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (36) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

February 23, 1909 Sergei Prokofiev's (17) "Second Symphony" is given its first performance, privately, in St. Petersburg. He will withdraw it.

February 27, 1909 After a concert in Queen's Hall, London wherein he conducts two of his works, Claude Debussy (45) meets Jean Sibelius (43) for the first time. The two are complimentary towards each other.

February 28, 1909 Turkey recognizes Austria's annexation of Bosnia.

March 1, 1909 *Suite no.1* for orchestra op.3 by Béla Bartók (27) is given its first complete performance, in Budapest. See November 29, 1905.

March 2, 1909 *Ave atque vale* op.114, a choral overture for chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (56) to words of the Bible, is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer. It is intended to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Franz Joseph Haydn and the birth of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

March 4, 1909 William Howard Taft replaces Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States.

March 6, 1909 The Serbian government accedes to the insistence of the great powers and recognizes the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary and will roll back its recent arms buildup.

March 9, 1909 *Interlude pour six trombones* op.42/5 by Charles Koechlin (41) is performed for the first time, in Salle Pleyel, Paris.

Sinfonischer Prolog zu einer Tragödie op.108 by Max Reger (35) is performed for the first time, in Cologne.

March 11, 1909 *Capriccio no.2* for piano by Frank Bridge (30) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

March 13, 1909 Gabriel Fauré (63) is elected a member of the Institute in the Academy of Fine Arts.

March 26, 1909 Russian forces invade Persia in support of Shah Muhammed Ali and his desire for autocracy.

Symphony no.1 op.15 by Karol Szymanowski (26) is performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

Four Old English Carols op.20b by Gustav Holst (34) for chorus and piano, are given their first complete performance, in Blackburn, Lancashire. See February 20, 1909.

March 27, 1909 New compositions are performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique in Salle Erard, Paris: *Quintet* for piano and strings op.51 by Florent Schmitt (38), and Four piano pieces by Manuel de Falla (32), *Aragonesa*, *Cubana*, *Montañesa* and *Andaluza*. These are known collectively as *Cuatro piezas españolas*.

March 28, 1909 With the death of Prince Karl Günther of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the line comes to an end. The principality joins in personal union with Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, under Prince Günther Viktor.

March 30, 1909 Two piano pieces by Gabriel Fauré (63), *Barcarolle no.9* op.101 and *Impromptu no.5* op.102, are performed for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris.

March 31, 1909 France extends a protectorate over the Sultanate of Rafai in central Africa.

Gustav Mahler (48) conducts the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for the first time, in Carnegie Hall.

April 1, 1909 Modest Musorgsky's (†28) incomplete comic opera *The Marriage*, to words of Gogol, is performed for the first time, at the Suvorin Theater School, St. Petersburg. See October 6, 1868.

April 2, 1909 Sebastião Custódio de Sousa Teles replaces Arturo Alberto de Campos Henriques as prime minister of Portugal.

A *Piano Trio* by Leos Janacek (54) is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno).

A scheduled performance of Richard Strauss' (44) opera *Salome* in Boston is banned by Mayor Hibbard.

April 6, 1909 Robert Peary, Matthew Henson, Coqueeh, Ootah, Eginwah and Seegloo and several dogs are the first living beings in recorded history to reach the North Pole. (Many people now believe that Peary did not reach the Pole)

April 7, 1909 Erich Loeffler, 46-year-old cellist with the Boston Symphony and brother of Charles Martin Loeffler (48), kills himself with gas in a West Springfield Street apartment in Boston.

April 9, 1909 *Trois chansons de Charles d'Orléans* for acappella chorus by Claude Debussy (46) is performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer conducting.

The first wireless transmission of the human voice takes place when Enrico Caruso's singing is broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, to the home of Lee de Forest. Mr. de Forest invented the Audion, a three-element vacuum tube which made radio possible.

April 10, 1909 Incidental music to Brieux's play *La foi* by Camille Saint-Saëns (73) is performed for the first time, in Monaco.

Gustav (48) and Alma Mahler, their daughter and governess sail from New York after his second season with the Metropolitan Opera.

April 12, 1909 France extends a protectorate over the Sultanate of Zemio in central Africa.

April 13, 1909 A counter-revolution against the nine-month-old liberal constitution breaks out among army units in Constantinople. Troops surround Parliament, deposing Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha.

April 14, 1909 The Ottoman government begins wholesale massacre of Armenians in the Adana region. In the first two days, over 2,000 Armenians will be killed.

April 16, 1909 Suite in e for string orchestra op.63 by Arthur Foote (56) is performed for the first time, in Boston.

April 19, 1909 Macedonian troops invade Constantinople.

A Sonata for Violin and Piano by Karol Szymanowski (26) is performed for the first time, in Warsaw. *Into the Twilight* for orchestra by Arnold Bax (25) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

April 20, 1909 A pregnant Harmony Ives, wife of Charles Ives (34), suffers bleeding and is rushed to a New York hospital where she loses the baby and undergoes an emergency hysterectomy. She will be hospitalized until May 15.

April 23, 1909 Troops of the Young Turk movement enter Constantinople and, after some fighting, put down the counterrevolution begun ten days ago.

The Second Symphony of Mily Balakirev (72) is performed for the first time, at the Free School of Music, St. Petersburg.

April 24, 1909 Army units loyal to the new constitution subdue counter-revolutionaries in Constantinople.

April 25, 1909 Young Turk troops arrive in Adana and begin the massacre of Armenians again. 2,000 more Armenians are killed. Turks set fire to the Mouseghian School which holds students and thousands of refugees. Those inside are burned to death or killed as they try to flee.

April 27, 1909 Sultan Abdulhamid II of the Ottoman Empire is overthrown by unanimous vote of both houses of Parliament and succeeded by his brother Mehmed V. Celebrations break out through

the streets of Constantinople. The massacre of Armenians in the Adana region ends. In two weeks, 25,000 people have been killed.

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy recognize the independence of Bulgaria. *Phantasy* in c minor for piano trio by Frank Bridge (30) is performed for the first time, in London.

May 1, 1909 *The Isle of the Dead*, a symphonic poem by Sergei Rakhmaninov (36), is performed for the first time, in Moscow, conducted by the composer.

May 4, 1909 Incidental music to *The Stepney Children's Pageant* op.27b by Gustav Holst (34) is performed for the first time, in Whitechapel Art Gallery, London.

May 5, 1909 *Bacchus*, an opera by Jules Massenet (66) to words of Mendès, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. It is a dismal failure, receiving only six performances.

May 10, 1909 Two of the *Hymns from the Rig-Veda* op.24/4-5 for voice and piano, translated by the composer, Gustav Holst (34), are performed for the first time, in the Hotel Cecil, London.

May 13, 1909 Venceslau de Sousa Pereira de Lima replaces Sebastião Custódio de Sousa Teles as prime minister of Portugal.

May 13, 1909 The cantata *Roussalka (Dnégouchka)* by Nadia Boulanger (22) to words of Delaquys is performed for the first time, in Paris. It is her Prix de Rome entry. The programming is controversial, since Prix de Rome entries which do not win are usually never performed again.

May 18, 1909 8 p.m. Isaac Manuel Francisco Albéniz dies at Cambô-les-Bains of Bright's Disease, aged 48 years, eleven months and 19 days. His mortal remains will be brought to Barcelona for a funeral mass and burial.

A Cantata for the National Exhibition at Aarhus by Carl Nielsen (43) to the words of L.C. Nielsen, is performed for the first time, in Aarhus, directed by the composer. Because of the rush to finish this work, parts of it have been composed by his student, Emilius Bangert.

May 26, 1909 Seven selections from Gabriel Fauré's (64) song cycle *La chanson d'Eve* op.95, to words of van Leberghe, are performed, four of them for the first time, at the Salle Erard, Paris, the composer at the piano. See February 3, 1908 and April 20, 1910.

May 30, 1909 Ray Harroun wins the first Indianapolis 500 automobile race. His average speed is 120 kph.

June 2, 1909 Alfred Deakin replaces Andrew Fisher as prime minister of Australia.

Noel for vocal soloists, chorus and orchestra by George Whitefield Chadwick (54) is performed for the first time, in Norfolk, Connecticut.

June 5, 1909 The body of Isaac Albéniz arrives in Barcelona by train. The station is transformed into a funeral chapel and the public files by the deceased to pay their respects.

June 6, 1909 The body of Isaac Albéniz is born by a horse-drawn hearse from the estació de França through the streets of Barcelona. It is attended by a military band playing excerpts from *Götterdämmerung*, the Requiem of Gabriel Fauré (64) and the Funeral March of Frédéric Chopin (†49), and a multitude of people including many city and Catalonian officials. At the Cementiri del Sud-Oest, the mayor and the composer's son speak, and the remains are laid to rest.

June 7, 1909 The first complete performance of *A Mass of Life* for soprano, alto, tenor and baritone soloists, chorus and orchestra by Frederick Delius (47) to words of Nietzsche, takes place in Queen's Hall, London. See June 4, 1908.

June 9, 1909 Sonata for clarinet and piano no.3 op.107 by Max Reger (36) is performed for the first time, in Darmstadt, the composer at the piano.

Charles Villiers Stanford's (56) work for chorus and orchestra, *Ode to Discord* to words of Graves, is performed for the first time, in London.

June 14, 1909 President Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna of Brazil dies and is succeeded by Nilo Procópio Peçanha.

June 16, 1909 *String Quartet no.1* by Frank Bridge (30) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

June 25, 1909 Claude Champagne (18) receives a diploma with honors in piano from the National Conservatory of Montreal.

July 1, 1909 The United States Copyright Law comes into effect. It grants "exclusive rights to composers and/or publishers to print, publish, copy, vend, arrange, record by means of a gramophone or any other mechanical device, and perform publicly for profit original musical compositions, and affording protection against infringement for a period of 28 years and a renewal period of the same length.

July 4, 1909 At an official ceremony in Arcueil Town Hall, Erik Satie (43) is decorated by the Prefect of the Seine with the *Palme académique* for civil services, an honor usually reserved for "earnest school teachers and public minded civil servants."

July 6, 1909 A court in Pisa hears the case brought by the family of Doria Manfredi against Elvira Puccini (wife of Giacomo Puccini (50)). She will be found guilty of defamation of character and libel resulting in Doria Manfredi's suicide and sentenced to five months and five days in prison, a fine of 700 lire and all court costs. See January 23, 1909.

July 12, 1909 Liberal forces retake Teheran.

July 13, 1909 *Elegy* op.58 for strings by Edward Elgar (52) is performed for the first time, at the Mansion House, London.

July 14, 1909 Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg replaces Bernard, Prince von Bülow as Chancellor of Germany and Prime Minister of Prussia.

The Teatro Municipal is opened in Rio de Janeiro in the presence of President Nilo Peçanha.

Two works for voice and piano by Frank Bridge (30) to words of Bridges are performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, the composer conducting: *I praise the tender flower* and *Thou didst delight my eyes*.

July 15, 1909 Incidental music to Sophocles' play *Electra* by Granville Bantock (40) is performed for the first time, in London.

July 16, 1909 Mohammed Ali, Shah of Persia, is deposed and succeeded by his eleven-year-old son, Ahmed Mirza.

July 19, 1909 Béla Bartók (28) begins another tour of Transylvania collecting folk songs.

Choric Ode for chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (56) to words of Skrine is performed for the first time, in Bath.

July 20, 1909 Demetrios Rallis replaces Georgios Theotokis as Prime Minister of Greece.

July 21, 1909 Elvira Puccini files an appeal to the verdict and sentence of July 6. She admits libel but denies defamation. Her husband, Giacomo Puccini (50) will eventually settle the suit with Doria Manfredi's family for 12,000 lire.

July 22, 1909 Incidental music to the masque *The Vision of Dame Christian* op.27a by Gustav Holst (34) is performed for the first time, at St. Paul's Girls School, London, under the baton of the composer.

July 24, 1909 Aristide Briand replaces Georges Clemenceau as prime minister of France.

July 25, 1909 Louis Blériot becomes the first human to cross the English Channel in an airplane. The frenchman flies from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes.

July 26, 1909 The European powers remove all of their forces from Crete.

Anarchists call a general strike in Barcelona to protest the Spanish monarchy and against the Moroccan war.

July 27, 1909 Radicals and anarchists in Barcelona raise the barricades and burn 42 convents and churches in two days of anti-clerical and anti-monarchy violence.

August 2, 1909 The United States War Department buys its first airplane, from Wilbur and Orville Wright.

August 10, 1909 Edouard Bénédictus patents laminated glass.

August 16, 1909 Johan Ludwig, Count Holstein replaces Niels Thomasins Neergaard as prime minister of Denmark.

August 19, 1909 Emperor Franz Joseph II decrees that Hungarian will be the language of instruction in all Romanian schools.

August 22, 1909 Battles between strikers and police at Pressed Steel Car Company factories near Pittsburgh result in at least five deaths and many injuries.

August 28, 1909 Kiriakoulis Mavromichalis replaces Demetrios Rallis as Prime Minister of Greece.

August 31, 1909 Paul Ehrlich, in Frankfurt, instructs Sahachiro Hata to inject a syphillitic rabbit with Preparation 606. It immediately cures the rabbit and Ehrlich will coin the term chemotherapy.

September 2, 1909 Frederick Cook claims that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Richard Strauss (45) returns the score of Arnold Schoenberg's (34) *Five Orchestral Pieces* to the composer without hope of performance, saying "...your pieces are such daring experiments in content and sound that...I dare not introduce them to the more than conservative Berlin public."

September 8, 1909 *Dance Rhapsody no.1* for orchestra by Frederick Delius (47) is performed for the first time, in Shire Hall, Hereford, conducted by the composer.

September 9, 1909 Edward Elgar's (52) partsong *Go, Song of Mine* op.57 to words of Cavalcanti (translated by Rossetti), is performed for the first time, in Hereford.

September 14, 1909 Sergei Prokofiev (18) graduates from St. Petersburg Conservatory with a diploma declaring him a "free artist."

September 15, 1909 *Willow-wood*, a cantata by Ralph Vaughan Williams (36) to words of Rossetti, is performed for the first time, in a setting for baritone or mezzo-soprano, female chorus and orchestra, at Liverpool. See March 12, 1903.

September 16, 1909 Robert Peary reaches Battle Harbour, Labrador where three whale boats full of reporters await him.

September 25, 1909 *Fatherland*, for tenor, chorus and orchestra by Arnold Bax (25) to words of Runeberg, is performed for the first time, in Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Also premiered is *Dance Rhapsody* by Frank Bridge (30).

September 30, 1909 *String Quartet no.4* op.109 by Max Reger (36) is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt.

October 2, 1909 A railroad between Peking and Kalgan is inaugurated. It is the first railroad built entirely by the Chinese.

October 7, 1909 Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's (†1) opera *The Golden Cockerel*, to words of Belsky after Pushkin, is performed for the first time, at the Solodovnikov Theater, Moscow.

October 11, 1909 General Juan J. Estrada, Governor-Intendant of the Atlantic Region of Nicaragua, declares a revolt against President Zelaya. Estrada and conservative leaders establish a government at Bluefields, cheered on by North American corporations in the area. The rebellion is probably aided by members of the United States government and military.

October 15, 1909 Sergei Rakhmaninov (36) leaves Moscow for the United States.

Sonata Romantica sobre un tema español op.3 for piano by Joaquín Turina (26) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

October 16, 1909 *Fantasia after J.S. Bach* for piano by Ferruccio Busoni (43) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London, by the composer. The work is in memory of his father. Busoni also premieres most of his *An die Jugend* for piano.

October 19, 1909 Gustav Mahler (49) and his family arrive in New York, six days out of Cherbourg, for his third season in the United States.

October 20, 1909 Francisco Ferrer Guardia, leader of the militant anti-clericals in Catalonia, is executed.

October 21, 1909 Segismundo Moret y Prendergast replaces Antonio Maura y Montaner as Prime Minister of Spain.

October 24, 1909 Nikola Pasic replaces Stojan Novakovic as prime minister of Serbia.

October 26, 1909 Prince Ito Hirobumi, the Japanese resident-general in Korea, is shot to death in Harbin, by An Chung-gun, a member of a Korean independence movement.

October 28, 1909 Carl Theodor Zahle replaces Johan Ludwig, Count Holstein as prime minister of Denmark.

October 31, 1909 North American Lee Roy Cannon is captured by Nicaraguan government troops on the San Juan River. He freely admits to participating in the Conservative rebellion.

November 2, 1909 North American Leonard Groce is captured by Nicaraguan government troops on the San Juan River. He holds a commission in the Conservative rebel army.

November 4, 1909 Sergei Rakhmaninov (36) makes his American debut at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. It is his first solo recital anywhere.

November 8, 1909 A *String Quartet* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (37) is performed for the first time, in Novello's Rooms, London.

The Boston Opera Company gives its first performance, *La Gioconda*, in the new Boston Opera House.

November 9, 1909 Franz Schreker (31) marries the soprano Maria Binder, daughter of a hotel owner, in Vienna.

November 11, 1909 Construction begins on a United States naval base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaii Territory.

November 12, 1909 Two songs for voice and guitar or piano by Jean Sibelius (43) to accompany a production of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* are performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

November 13, 1909 *Mein Oden ist schwach* op.110/1 for chorus by Max Reger (36) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

November 14, 1909 Incidental music to Aakjaer's play *Ulvens søn* by Carl Nielsen (44) is performed for the first time, in Aarhus.

Après-midi d'Octobre op.30/2 for orchestra by Charles Koechlin (41) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre des Arts, Paris.

November 15, 1909 *On Wenlock Edge* for tenor, piano and string quartet by Ralph Vaughan Williams (37) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

November 16, 1909 Béla Bartók (28) marries his 16-year-old student Márta Ziegler in a civil ceremony in Budapest.

English Lyrics Set IX for voice and piano by Hubert Parry (61) to word of M. Coleridge, is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

Having freely admitted their participation in the Conservative rebellion in Nicaragua, North Americans Lee Roy Cannon and Leonard Groce are shot by a government firing squad. The United States will use this as one pretext for intervention.

November 18, 1909 United States troops are ordered to Nicaragua.

November 22, 1909 *Suite no.2* for orchestra op.4 by Béla Bartók (28) is given its first complete performance, in Budapest. See January 2, 1909.

November 24, 1909 Three works by Frank Bridge (30) are performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London: *Allegro appassionato* for viola and piano, the third of the *Three Dances* for violin and piano, and *Pensiero* for viola and piano.

November 25, 1909 The Act III interlude "Nachtstück" from Franz Schreker's (31) unfinished opera *Der ferne Klang* is performed for the first time, in Vienna. The audience is incensed and make various loud noises of disapproval. See August 18, 1912.

November 26, 1909 Incidental music to Aristophanes' play *The Wasps* by Ralph Vaughan Williams (37) is performed for the first time, at the University of Cambridge. See July 23, 1912.

November 27, 1909 United States Marines land in Nicaragua at Bluefields in support of a conservative rebellion against President José Santos Zelaya. The rebellion is supported by American capitalists in the country.

November 28, 1909 The Piano Concerto no.3 by Sergei Rakhmaninov (36) is performed for the first time, in New York, with Walter Damrosch on the podium and the composer at the piano. Critics are warm but not ecstatic.

November 30, 1910 The *New York Times* reports that a production of Richard Strauss' (46) *Salome* starring Mary Garden, scheduled for December 2, has been cancelled. The police asked that "offensive" parts of the opera be toned down. The soprano refused and the production was cancelled.

December 1, 1909 US President Taft breaks diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and declares his support for conservative rebels now operating in that country.

December 4, 1909 *In Memoriam P.S. Krøyer*, a cantata by Carl Nielsen (44) to words of L.C. Nielsen, for reciter, solo voices, chorus and piano, is performed for the first time, in Copenhagen. The composer performs the piano part.

December 7, 1909 Two patents are granted to Dr. Leo Baekeland of Yonkers, New York for Bakelite, the first completely synthetic plastic.

December 9, 1909 Among the four second prizes of the Glinka Prize, one goes to Alyeksandr Skryabin (37) for his *Piano Sonata no.5* and one to Igor Stravinsky (27) for his *Scherzo fantastique*.

December 10, 1909 Lili Boulanger (16) begins serious musical study: harmony with Georges Caussade.

Sidney, Baron Sonnino replaces Giovanni Giolitti as prime minister of Italy.

Le passeur d'eau for string sextet by Charles Martin Loeffler (48) is performed for the first time, in Fenway Court, Boston.

December 12, 1909 The scherzo from the original version of Anton Bruckner's (†13) *Fourth Symphony* is performed for the first time, in Linz.

December 16, 1909 President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua resigns in the face of US Marines in his country. He is succeeded by the jurist José Madriz.

December 17, 1909 King Leopold II of Belgium dies in Laeken after reigning for 44 years. He is succeeded by his nephew Albert.

December 19, 1909 While Venezuelan dictator Capriano Castro is in Europe seeking medical treatment, Vice-President Juan Vicente Gomez seizes power.

December 22, 1909 Francisco António da Veiga Beirão replaces Venceslau de Sousa Pereira de Lima as prime minister of Portugal.

January 6, 1910 The string quartet "Voces intimae" op.56 by Jean Sibelius (44) is performed for the first time, in Berlin.

January 8, 1910 The Kingdom of Bhutan becomes a protectorate of Great Britain.

January 12, 1910 Ibrahim Hakki Pasha replaces Hüseyin Hilmi Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

January 13, 1910 The first radio broadcast of opera is made from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Enrico Caruso sings arias by Pietro Mascagni (46) and Ruggero Leoncavallo (52).

January 14, 1910 Arnold Schoenberg's (35) *Das Buch der hängenden Gärten* op.15, to words of Stefan George, is performed for the first time, in Vienna. Also on the program is the premiere of Schoenberg's *Three Piano Pieces* op.11 and excerpts from the unfinished *Gurre-Lieder* in a reduction for two pianos, eight hands which Schoenberg entrusted to Anton von Webern (26). The success of these excerpts prompts Schoenberg to finish the work.

January 15, 1910 The French government reorganizes its holdings in central Africa into the French Equatorial Africa colony, made up of Ubangi-Chari, Middle Congo, Gabon, and Chad.

Maia, a drama lirico by Ruggero Leoncavallo (52) to words of Nessi after Choudens, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Costanzi, Rome, conducted by Pietro Mascagni (46).

The song *The Kings Way*, by Edward Elgar (52) to words of his wife, C.A. Elgar, is performed for the first time, at the Alexandra Palace, London.

January 16, 1910 In a memorable evening in Carnegie Hall, New York, Sergei Rakhmaninov (36) gives the third performance of his Piano Concerto no.3, with the New York Philharmonic under its new music director, Gustav Mahler (49).

January 17, 1910 Károly, Count Khuen-Héderváry de Hédervár replaces Sándor Wekerle as Prime Minister of Hungary.

January 19, 1910 The National Institute of Arts and Letters is incorporated by the United States Congress.

The fantasia comica medioevale *Malbruk*, by Ruggero Leoncavallo (52) to words of Nessi after Boccaccio, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Nazionale, Rome.

January 20, 1910 President José Madriz of Nicaragua cuts off negotiations with rebels.

January 22, 1910 Edward Elgar's (52) choral work *They Are At Rest*, to words of Newman, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Mausoleum on the ninth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria.

Fireworks op.4 for orchestra by Igor Stravinsky (27) is performed publicly for the first time, in St. Petersburg. See June 17, 1908.

January 24, 1910 Edward Elgar's (52) *Song Cycle* op.59 to words of Parker for voice and orchestra is performed for the first time, at Queen's Hall, London. The performance is so successful that the audience requires "Oh Soft was the Song" to be repeated.

January 25, 1910 Nicaraguan rebels defeat government forces at La Libertad.

January 31, 1910 Stephanos Nikolaou Dragoumis replaces Kiriakoulis Mavromichalis as Prime Minister of Greece.

February 1, 1910 Wollert Konow replaces Gunnar Knudsen as prime minister of Norway.

February 7, 1910 Germany, Belgium and Great Britain fix borders in their African colonies of Congo, Uganda and German East Africa (Tanzania).

February 8, 1910 *Five Movements* for string quartet op.5 by Anton von Webern (26) is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

February 9, 1910 José Canalejas y Méndez replaces Segismundo Moret y Prendergast as Prime Minister of Spain.

L'astre rouge op.13/4 for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (42) to words of Leconte de Lisle is performed for the first time, in Paris, the composer at the keyboard.

February 11, 1910 *Iverniana* op.70 for two pianos by Amy Cheney Beach (42) is performed for the first time, in Boston by the composer and Carl Faelten.

February 13, 1910 Two songs for voice and piano, *Cantique* to words of Maeterlinck and *Prière* to words of Bataille, by Nadia Boulanger (22) are performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 19, 1910 Jules Massenet's (67) comédie héroïque *Don Quichotte*, to words of Cain after Le Lorrain, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra de Monte Carlo. The audience loves it, calling repeatedly for encores.

February 20, 1910 In the midst of a Moslem revolt in Egypt, British-backed Prime Minister Butros Ghali is killed by a nationalist.

"*Ibéria*" from *Images* for orchestra by Claude Debussy (47) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 23, 1910 *Psalm 100* for chorus, orchestra and organ op.106 by Max Reger (36) is performed for the first time, in Chemnitz. It is received very positively by press and critics.

La chanson des ingénues op.22/1 for voice and piano by Charles Koechlin (42) to words of Verlaine is performed for the first time, in Paris.

February 25, 1910 The Dalai Lama flees to India in the face of oncoming Chinese troops.

February 26, 1910 *String Quartet* op.54/1 by Max Reger (36) is performed for the first time, in Trieste.

March 1, 1910 A *Suite* in A for orchestra by Antonin Dvorák (†5) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

March 2, 1910 “Rondes de Printemps” from *Images* for orchestra by Claude Debussy (47) is performed for the first time, in Paris, conducted by the composer.

Der Wind, a Tanzallegorie by Franz Schreker (31) to a story by Wiesenthal, is performed for the first time, in Vienna.

March 3, 1910 Nicaraguan rebels resort to guerrilla tactics in hopes that the United States will intervene on their behalf.

March 6, 1910 *Piano Sonata no.1* op.1 by Sergei Prokofiev (18) is performed for the first time, by the composer, in Moscow. Also premiered is Prokofiev’s *Four Studies* for piano op.2.

March 8, 1910 King Alfonso XIII authorizes women to attend university in Spain.

March 9, 1910 Samuel Osmond Barber II is born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, first of two children born to Roy Barber, a physician, and Marguerite McLeod Beatty, daughter of a minister.

March 10, 1910 Slavery is abolished in China.

March 12, 1910 *Two Romanian Dances* op.8a for piano by Béla Bartók (28) are performed for the first time, by the composer, in Paris. Also on the program, movements 2 and 3 of the *Sonata* for cello and piano op.4 by Zoltán Kodály (27) are performed for the first time, Béla Bartók (28) at the piano. It is a concert of all-Hungarian music unprecedented in the French capital. See March 17, 1910.

March 13, 1910 *The Fairy-Tale* for cello and piano by Leos Janacek (55) is performed for the first time, in Brunn (Brno).

March 14, 1910 *Séguidille*, one of the *Trois mélodies* for voice and piano by Manuel de Falla (33) to words of Gautier, is performed for the first time, at the Schola Cantorum, Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See May 4, 1910.

March 15, 1910 Four songs by Charles T. Griffes (25) are performed for the first time, at Elmira College School of Music, Elmira, New York, the composer at the piano: *Auf dem Teich, dem Regungslosen* and *Auf geheimen Waldespfade*, both to words of Lenau, and *Wohl lag ich einst in Gram* and *Zwei Könige sassen auf Orkadahl*, both to words of Geibel.

March 17, 1910 An evening devoted to the music of Zoltán Kodály (27) takes place in Budapest, including the *String Quartet no.1* op.2, *Piano Music* (9 pieces) op.3 and a *Sonata* for cello and piano op.4 (first complete).

Mese Mariano, an opera by Umberto Giordano (42) to words of Di Giacomo, is performed for the first time, in Teatro Massimo, Palermo.

March 18, 1910 *The Pipe of Desire* by Frederick S. Converse (39) becomes the first opera by an American to be performed at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

March 19, 1910 At his first “composer’s evening”, in Budapest, Béla Bartók’s (28) *String Quartet no.1* is heard for the first time. This concert and the all-Kodály evening two days ago will be known as “the double birthday of modern Hungarian music.”

Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony read through the last three movements of Ives’ (35) *First Symphony* in New York. Unable to negotiate the three against two in the second movement, Damrosch advises Ives to “make up your mind.” See April 26, 1953.

March 21, 1910 Gustav Mahler (49) conducts his farewell performance at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. It is Tchaikovsky’s (†16) *Queen of Spades*.

Ballade in f op.69 for violin and piano by Arthur Foote (57) is performed for the first time, in Boston, the composer at the keyboard.

March 26, 1910 *Finnish Fantasy* op.88 for orchestra by Alyeksandr Glazunov (44) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg.

March 29, 1910 The Oceanographic Museum at Monaco is formally inaugurated. During the ceremonies, *Ouverture du fête* op.133 for orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (74) and *La Nef triomphale* for chorus and orchestra by Jules Massenet (67) to words of Aicard are performed for the first time.

March 30, 1910 Luigi Luzzatti replaces Sidney, Baron Sonnino as prime minister of Italy.

Theodor Wulf takes an electroscope to the top of the Eiffel Tower and over the next four days discovers that the Earth is bombarded by high energy rays from outer space.

April 4, 1910 Pietro Mascagni (46) and Anna Lolli, a 22-year-old chorus member at the Teatro Costanzi, Rome, fall in love. They will continue their liaison until his death 35 years from now.

April 5, 1910 Gustav Mahler (49) and his family sail from New York after his third season in the United States.

April 6, 1910 Incidental music to Lybeck's play *The Lizard* by Jean Sibelius (44) for violin and string quintet, is performed for the first time, at the Swedish Theater, Helsinki, directed by the composer. *A Somerset Rhapsody* op.21/2 for orchestra by Gustav Holst (35) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer.

April 9, 1910 The third incarnation of the Telharmonium is demonstrated to 200 invited guests in the Hotel Hamilton in Holyoke, Massachusetts. It is barely noticed by the press.

April 20, 1910 At the inaugural concert of the Société Musical Indépendente at the Salle Gaveau, the song cycle *La Chanson d'Eve* op.95 by the society's president Gabriel Fauré (64) to words of van Lerberghe, is given its first complete performance, the composer at the piano. Other premieres heard on this occasion are *Ma mère l'oye* by the force behind the new society, Maurice Ravel (35) for piano four hands, performed by two pianists aged six and ten, and Claude Debussy's (47) *D'un cahier d'esquisses*, performed by Maurice Ravel at the keyboard. See February 3, 1908, May 26, 1909 and January 29, 1912.

April 21, 1910 The Cahill Music Machinery Manufacturing Company is incorporated in New Jersey with its main office in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Its purpose is to build Telharmoniums.

April 23, 1910 Alfredo Casella (26) directs first performances of three of his orchestral works, in the Salle Gaveau, Paris: Symphony no.2, *Suite* in C major, and the rhapsody *Italia*.

April 25, 1910 While making a house call in Boston, Dr. H.H.A. Beach falls down a flight of stairs. He will not recover from his injuries.

April 28, 1910 *Fåfång önskan* (Idle Wishes) op.61/7, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (44) to words of Runeberg, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

April 29, 1910 Andrew Fisher replaces Alfred Deakin as prime minister of Australia.

May 1, 1910 The National Negro Committee, founded last year by W.E.B. DuBois, is transformed into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

May 3, 1910 A patent is granted to Miller R. Hutchinson by the United States Patent Office for a motor-driven Diaphragm Actuated Horn and Resonator which will be marketed under the name "Klaxon."

May 4, 1910 *Trois Mélodies* for voice and piano by Manuel de Falla (33) to words of Gautier are performed completely for the first time, in Salle Gaveau, Paris, the composer at the keyboard. See March 14, 1910.

May 5, 1910 *Two Sacred Songs* op.105 for medium voice and organ by Max Reger (37) are performed for the first time, in Dortmund, the composer at the keyboard.

May 6, 1910 King Edward VII of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, dies in London after a short illness. He is succeeded by his son, George V.

May 8, 1910 *Die Nonnen* op.112 for chorus by Max Reger (37) is performed for the first time, in Dortmund.

May 9, 1910 The National Assembly of Crete requests union with Greece.

May 10, 1910 Sixty members of the Imperial Bolshoi Orchestra, along with four soloists, pianist Alyeksandr Skryabin (38), violinist A. Mogilevsky, tenor Damaev and cellist Erlich, two German journalists and the leader of all, Sergei Koussevitzky, board a steamboat on the Volga River at Tver. They will cruise the river as far as Astrakhan playing 19 concerts in 11 cities, bringing concert music to these regions for the first time.

May 14, 1910 An agreement between Great Britain and Belgium assigns the western shore of Lake Albert to the Belgian Congo.

May 17, 1910 Gabriel Fauré's (65) *Preludes nos.1-3*, op.103/1-3, are performed for the first time, by the Société Musical Indépendante, Paris.

May 21, 1910 The novel *The Vagabond* by (Sidonie-Gabrielle) Colette begins appearing in serialized form in France.

May 25, 1910 Southern Morocco is occupied by French troops.

Some of the *Préludes* for piano (*Danseuses de Delphes*, *Voiles*, *La cathédrale engloutie*, *La danse de Puck*) by Claude Debussy (47) are performed for the first time, by the composer, in Paris.

May 29, 1910 6:30 a.m. Mily Alyekseyevich Balakirev dies of pleurisy from a cold, in St. Petersburg, aged 73 years, four months and 27 days. His body will be buried in the cemetery of the Alyeksandr Nyevsky Monastery, St. Petersburg.

String Quartet no.1 by Zoltán Kodály (27) is performed for the first time, in Zürich.

May 31, 1910 Great Britain joins the former republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State with the Cape Colony and the Natal Colony to form the Union of South Africa. Louis Botha, a Boer, becomes its first prime minister.

June 4, 1910 Alma Mahler meets Walter Gropius for the first time, at Tobelbad, a spa specializing in women's ailments. For the next three to four weeks they will see each other every day.

Bohuslav Martinu (19) is expelled from the Royal and Imperial State Conservatory of Bohemia for "incurable negligence."

Incidental music to Oehlenschlaeger's play *Hagbarth og Signe* by Carl Nielsen (44) is performed for the first time, at a new open air theater in Copenhagen.

June 7, 1910 *La muse et le poète* op.132 for violin, cello and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (74) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London. For the premiere, the composer plays a piano reduction of the accompaniment.

June 9, 1910 *Les temples*, op.46/1, the first part of *Etudes antiques* for orchestra by Charles Koechlin (42) is performed for the first time, in Salle Gaveau, Paris.

Giacomo Puccini (51) signs a contract in New York to produce *La Fanciulla del West* in December at the Metropolitan Opera.

June 15, 1910 At the opening of the Bosnian Parliament, a Serbian, Bogdan Zerajich, attempts to murder the governor, General Vareschanin. He fails and immediately kills himself. Zerajich becomes a martyr to the pan-Serb cause.

June 19, 1910 Richard Strauss (46) conducts the Vienna Opera for the first time, in a production of his own *Elektra*.

June 21, 1910 Pietro Mascagni (46) and the singer Anna Lolli consummate their relationship at Castell'Arquato near Piacenza, the home of his librettist, Luigi Illica. They will continue to celebrate June 21 as their anniversary.

June 22, 1910 The German Zeppelin *Deutschland* becomes the first airship to transport passengers, in Berlin.

June 24, 1910 Japanese forces invade Korea.

The United States Congress requires that radio equipment be aboard all American ships leaving American ports.

June 25, 1910 *The Firebird*, a ballet by Igor Stravinsky (28) to a scenario by Fokin, is performed for the first time, at the Paris Opéra. After the performance, Claude Debussy (47) is brought on stage to meet the young composer and compliments him warmly.

June 26, 1910 António Teixeira de Sousa replaces Francisco António da Veiga Beirão as prime minister of Portugal.

June 28, 1910 Authorities at the Vienna Music Academy agree to allow Arnold Schoenberg (35) to teach music theory in spite of his ethnic background.

Dr. H.H.A. Beach, husband of Amy Cheney Beach (42), dies at his Boston home, of septicemia following injuries sustained in a fall on April 25. This will change her life dramatically.

July 1, 1910 The Union of South Africa becomes a British dominion.

July 3, 1910 Tsar Nikolai II abolishes self-government in Finland.

July 4, 1910 Russia and Japan reach further agreement over Manchuria and Korea.

July 5, 1910 Klaus Bernsten replaces Carl Theodor Zahle as prime minister of Denmark.

July 8, 1910 Edward Elgar (53), Hubert Parry (62), Charles Villiers Stanford (57), Edward German and Alexander Mackenzie all conduct their works at a concert to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Elgar and Stanford do not speak to each other.

July 22, 1910 France creates the military territory of Niger.

July 30, 1910 A mob of 200 whites in Palestine, Texas open fire on a group of unarmed blacks outside a dancehall. 18 black bodies are found.

August 3, 1910 Zoltán Kodály (27) marries Emma Sándor, a prize-winning composer, pianist, poet and translator. She will translate the texts of many of Kodály's vocal compositions into German.

August 4, 1910 William Howard Schuman is born in New York, the second child of Samuel Schuman and Rachel Schuman. He is named after President William Howard Taft.

August 14, 1910 Pierre Schaeffer is born in Nancy, the son of a violinist and a singing teacher.

August 16, 1910 President Pedro Montt of Chile dies of a heart attack in Germany.

August 17, 1910 *Comedy Overture on Negro Themes* by Henry F. Gilbert (41) is performed for the first time, in Central Park, New York.

August 22, 1910 By a treaty concluded today, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea is raised to a Governor-General, effectively annexing the country.

August 24, 1910 *The Domain of Hurakan* op.15 for orchestra by Arthur Farwell (38) is performed for the first time, in Central Park, New York.

August 26, 1910 Upset about his relationship with his wife (who has begun a liaison with Walter Gropius) and after cancelling three previous appointments, Gustav Mahler (50) sees Sigmund Freud on approximately this date in Leyden, the Netherlands. They meet at a hotel and then perambulate through the town for four hours. Immediately afterwards, Freud returns to his vacation and Mahler returns to the Tyrol.

August 28, 1910 Prince Nikola I Petrovic-Njegos of Montenegro takes on the title of king. The principality is now a kingdom.

August 29, 1910 The Japanese annexation of Korea is made public. Count Masatake Terauchi becomes the first Japanese governor of Korea.

August 30, 1910 *In the Faery Hills* for orchestra by Arnold Bax (26) is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

September 1, 1910 Ferruccio Busoni (44) gives a month of recitals and master classes in Basel beginning today.

Fantasia on English Folk Songs, a work for orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams (37), is performed for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London.

September 6, 1910 *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis* for string orchestra, by Ralph Vaughan Williams (37) is performed for the first time, in Gloucester, conducted by the composer.

September 7, 1910 The Dresden Court Opera notifies Richard Strauss (46) that it will not produce *Der Rosenkavalier* if he continues to insist that they also produce *Salome* and *Elektra*.

September 8, 1910 The Violin Concerto of Edward Elgar (53) is performed for the first time, privately, in Gloucester. See November 10, 1910.

September 10, 1910 The International Court at The Hague awards reparations of \$54,000,000 to the United States for losses suffered during the rebellion of 1899 in Venezuela.

September 11, 1910 Demonstrators favoring opposition candidate Francisco Madero throw stones through the window of the house of dictator Porfirio Díaz in Mexico City. The crowd is run down by police on horseback.

September 12, 1910 *Symphony no.8 "of a thousand"* for three sopranos, two altos, tenor, baritone, bass, boys chorus, mixed chorus and orchestra by Gustav Mahler (50) to the medieval hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* and words of Goethe, is performed for the first time, at the Neue Musik Festhalle, Munich, conducted by the composer. The performers include eight soloists, 170 in the orchestra (plus organ) and 850 singers (both children and adult). Among the glittering audience are Richard Strauss (46) and Thomas Mann. Mann will send Mahler a copy of his new book *Königliche Hoheit*. "...it must weigh as light as a feather in the hands of the man who embodies, as I believe I discern, the most serious and sacred artistic will of our time..." It is the last time Mahler and Strauss meet.

September 27, 1910 Mexican dictator Porfirio Díaz is once again declared "elected", precipitating the Mexican Revolution.

September 30, 1910 Ferruccio Busoni (44) gives the first performance of two of his piano works in the Musikhochschule, Basel: *Sonatina no.1* and *Fantasia Contrappuntistica*.

October 1, 1910 President Hermes da Fonseca of Brazil arrives in Lisbon, providing a pretext for widespread republican demonstrations.

October 3, 1910 In an attempt to placate its opponents, the Portuguese government suppresses the Society of Jesus.

October 4, 1910 11 a.m. Revolution in Portugal begins as two rebellious gunboat crews shell the royal palace in Lisbon. The army refuses to intervene. At 2 p.m., King Manuel II flees the city by car.

October 5, 1910 Revolutionary troops land at the Terreiro do Paço, Lisbon. At 7 a.m. the German chargé d'affaires requests an armistice to cover a retreat of German nationals. Under cover of this white flag, revolutionary forces take control of the city. A provisional republican government is established under Joaquim Teófilo Fernandes Braga. King Manuel flees to Britain.

October 7, 1910 Mexican opposition candidate Francisco Madero escapes into Texas. In San Antonio he will publish his manifesto, declaring the election void and himself provisional president. He also calls for revolution, beginning November 20.

October 8, 1910 An exhibition of the paintings of Arnold Schoenberg (36) opens in Vienna. Two works for orchestra by Jean Sibelius (44) are performed for the first time, in Christiania (Oslo), conducted by the composer: *In memoriam* op.59, and the tone poem *The Dryad*. The composition of *In memoriam* was inspired by the assassination of the Russian governor-general of Finland in 1904. Also premiered is Sibelius' song *The Tree* op.57/5 to words of Josephson.

October 10, 1910 *Kansakoululaisten marssi* (Primary School Children's March) for children's chorus by Jean Sibelius (44) to words of Pekka is performed for the first time, simultaneously at several Finnish primary schools.

October 12, 1910 A nationwide strike begins in the French transportation industry.

Max Reger (37) receives an honorary M.D. from the faculty of medicine at the University of Berlin since "the harmoniousness of his music raises the spirits of those stricken with melancholy and heals sick minds."

The Symphony no.1 "A Sea Symphony" by Ralph Vaughan Williams for soprano, baritone, mixed chorus and orchestra, to words of Whitman, is performed for the first time, in Leeds, conducted by the composer on his 38th birthday.

Roque Sáenz Peña Lahitte replaces José Figueroa Alcorta as President of Argentina.

October 13, 1910 *Songs of the Fleet* op.117 for baritone, chorus and orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (58) to words of Newbolt is performed for the first time, in Leeds.

October 15, 1910 Prime Minister Teófilo Braga is named the first president of the Republic of Portugal.

October 17, 1910 The provisional government of Portugal abolishes monarchy and banishes the royal family.

October 19, 1910 Eleftherios Kiriakou Venizelos, a Cretan, replaces Stephanos Nikolaou Dragoumis as Prime Minister of Greece.

October 23, 1910 Vajiravudh (Rama VI) replaces Chulalongkorn (Rama V) as King of Siam.

The Orquesta Sinfónica of Barcelona gives its inaugural concert.

October 25, 1910 Gustav (50) and Alma Mahler arrive in New York for his fourth season in the city.

October 27, 1910 The recently victorious conservative rebels in Nicaragua sign the Dawson Pact. In return for United States recognition, they agree to convene a constituent assembly which will ensure the election of conservatives to all important posts. They must guarantee the "legitimate rights of foreigners" and make good all claims of foreign companies. They must then negotiate a loan, even though the government shows a surplus. This is so the United States can have greater control over the nation's economy.

November 3, 1910 The new republican government of Portugal legalizes divorce.

The Chicago Grand Opera Company is organized.

November 4, 1910 Amy Beach (43) is baptized into the Episcopal faith in Emmanuel Church, Boston. *Three Sketches* for piano by Frank Bridge (31) is performed for the first time, in Bechstein Hall, London.

November 5, 1910 *Suite from "The Firebird"* for orchestra by Igor Stravinsky (28) is performed for the first time, in St. Petersburg. See June 25, 1910.

A newly constructed building to house the Institute of Musical Art (Juilliard School) is dedicated at the corner of Claremont Avenue and 122nd Street in New York.

November 8, 1910 The State of Washington grants its female citizens the right to vote.

November 9, 1910 Two songs for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (44) to words of Josephson are performed for the first time, in Helsinki: *Vänskapens blomma* (Friendship) op.57/7, and *Näcken* (The Elfing) op.57/8.

November 10, 1910 The Violin Concerto of Edward Elgar (53) is performed publicly for the first time, in Queen's Hall, London, conducted by the composer and featuring dedicatee Fritz Kreisler as soloist. The audience affords it "rapturous applause" which lasts for 15 minutes. See September 8, 1910.

November 14, 1910 Lt. Eugene Ely, USN becomes the first person to fly an airplane off a ship, the cruiser *USS Birmingham* in Hampton Roads, Virginia.

November 15, 1910 Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca replaces Nilo Procópio Peçanha as president of Brazil.

Incidental music to Cammaerts' (translated by Brand) play *The Two Hunchbacks* by Frank Bridge (31) is performed for the first time, in the Savoy Theater, London, directed by the composer.

November 20, 1910 The poema tragico *Semirama* by Ottorino Respighi (31) to words of Cerè is performed for the first time, in Bologna.

November 23, 1910 Charles Hardinge, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst replaces Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, Earl of Minto as Viceroy of India.

November 27, 1910 Pascual Orozco, a storekeeper, and Pancho Villa, a bandit, lead a force which defeats Mexican federal troops at Pedernales. They are now masters of southern Chihuahua state.

November 28, 1910 Engelbert Humperdinck (56), his wife and eldest daughter sail for New York for the premiere of his new opera *Königskinder*.

November 30, 1910 The opera *Macbeth* by Ernest Bloch (30) to words of Fleg after Shakespeare, is performed for the first time, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. Reaction is widely mixed.

December 1, 1910 Viktor Alexander von Otto replaces Konrad Wilhelm von Rügen as prime minister of Saxony.

December 3, 1910 French forces occupy Agadir, Morocco.

Neon tubes, recently invented by French physicist Georges Claude, are used for the first time to light sections of the Grand Palais in Paris.

December 5, 1910 The symphonic poem *Dreams* op.6, by Sergei Prokofiev (19), is performed for the first time, at a student concert in St. Petersburg Conservatory, conducted by the composer.

December 8, 1910 *The Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom* for acappella chorus by Sergei Rakhmaninov (37) is performed for the first time, in Moscow. This most sacred work is produced in a secular concert, the religious authorities not having reacted well to the music of Rakhmaninov.

Angelus op.56 for chorus by Edward Elgar (53) to anonymous words, is performed for the first time, at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

December 10, 1910 *La fanciulla del West*, an opera by Giacomo Puccini (51) to words of Civinini and Zangarini after Belasco, is performed for the first time, before a glittering audience (which includes Engelbert Humperdinck (56)) at the Metropolitan Opera, New York. Although there is no applause through the first act, Puccini, Toscanini and the cast receive 14 curtain calls at the intermission, 19 after the second act and 14 at the end. Even though the critics are mixed, the production is a spectacular success.

Charles Martin Loeffler (49) marries Elise Fay, member of a wealthy family and eight years his senior, at the home of Frank Webster on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. The couple became engaged on April 6, 1886. They will move into his recently purchased home in Medfield, Massachusetts.

December 15, 1910 The symphonic poem *Bourgogne* by Edgard Varèse (26) is performed for the first time, in Bluthner Hall, Berlin. The performance was made possible through the intervention of Richard Strauss (46). The critics are scathing. Varèse will destroy this manuscript about 1962.

The Piano Concerto op.114 by Max Reger (37) is performed for the first time, in Leipzig.

December 17, 1910 The legislature of the new Union of South Africa opens. The new nation holds dominion status within the British Empire.

December 19, 1910 The first four of the *Chants populaires* for voice and piano by Maurice Ravel (35) is performed for the first time, in the Salle des Agriculteurs, Paris. See February 23, 1975.

December 25, 1910 New laws are announced by the republican government of Portugal making civil marriage compulsory, granting equal rights to both sexes in marriage, and ensuring the rights of children.

December 26, 1910 After great success with *La Fanciulla del West*, Giacomo Puccini (52) departs New York for Europe.

December 28, 1910 Engelbert Humperdinck's (56) märchenoper *Königskinder*, to words of Rosmer, is performed for the first time, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. It is very successful and even does better than Puccini's (52) *La fanciulla del West* currently playing in the city.