The Cambridge Companion to Berlioz

Still widely known as the extravagant composer of the *Symphonie fantastique*, Berlioz was a subtle and complex artist caught in the crossfire between the academic classicism of the French musical establishment and the romantic modernism of the Parisian musical scene. He was a thinker in an age that invented both the religion of art and the notion of the “genius” who preached and practiced it. This Companion contains essays by eminent scholars on Berlioz’s place in nineteenth-century French cultural life, on his principal compositions (symphonies, overtures, operas, sacred works, songs), on his major writings (a delightful volume of memoirs, a number of short stories, large quantities of music criticism, an orchestration treatise), on his direct and indirect encounters with other famous musicians (Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner), and on his legacy in France. The volume is framed by a detailed chronology of his life and a usefully annotated bibliography.

*Peter Bloom* is Professor of Music at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. He is author of *The Life of Berlioz* (1998) and editor of *Berlioz Studies* (1992). He is also a member of the panel of advisers for the *New Berlioz Edition* and has edited volume 7 of the series, *Lélio ou Le Retour à la vie* (1992).
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The Cambridge Companion to
BERLIOZ

EDITED BY
Peter Bloom
Smith College
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Contributors

Jacques Barzun, University Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, was literary adviser to Charles Scribner’s Sons, in New York City, from 1975 to 1993. He retired to San Antonio, Texas, in 1997. His latest book, published by HarperCollins, is *From Dawn to Decadence: 500 Years of Western Culture*.

Diana Bickley, now completing a doctoral dissertation on “The Concert Overtures of Hector Berlioz” at Goldsmiths College, University of London, is editor of volume 20 of the *New Berlioz Edition*.


David Cairns, independent scholar, has been music critic for the *Spectator*, the *Evening Standard*, the *Financial Times*, the *New Statesman*, and most recently the *Sunday Times*. The first volume of his biography of Berlioz, *The Making of an Artist*, appeared in 1989; the second, *Servitude and Greatness*, in 1999. Both volumes are now published by the University of California Press.

Pierre Citron, Professor Emeritus of French Literature at the Sorbonne nouvelle, Paris, author of authoritative studies of the works of Balzac and Giono, is General Editor of the *Correspondance générale d’Hector Berlioz*.


Annegret Fauser is Lecturer in Music at City University, London, and author of *Der Orchestergesang in Frankreich zwischen 1870 und 1920* (1994). With Manuele Schwartz she is co-editor of *Von Wagner zum Wagnérisme: Musik-Literatur-Kunst-Politik*, and is currently at work on a book titled *Les Voix de Marianne: Women and Music in fin de siècle Paris*.

James Haar, author of numerous and crucial studies of the music of the renaissance, is William R. Kenan Jr. Professor Emeritus of Music at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His most recent book, *The Science and Art of Renaissance Music* (1997), includes a chapter on Berlioz and the “First Opera” and a chapter on renaissance music as viewed by the romantics.
ix  Contributors

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Julian Rushton is West Riding Professor of Music at the University of Leeds. He is General Editor of Cambridge Music Handbooks and Chair of the Editorial Committee of Musica Britannica. His publications include work on Gluck, Mozart, and Elgar, as well as The Musical Language of Berlioz, a Cambridge Music Handbook on Roméo et Juliette, and a general study of The Music of Berlioz (forthcoming).

Lesley Wright, Associate Professor of Musicology and Chair of the Music Department at the University of Hawaii, has focused her research on Bizet and his contemporaries. Her edition of Bizet’s Letters in the Nydahl Collection appeared in 1988. More recently she edited L’Artlésienne (the first and second suites) for Ernst Eulenberg Ltd., and prepared the article on Bizet for the new MGG. She is currently at work on a study of the music of the Exposition de Paris 1900.
Acknowledgements

The editor is grateful to all contributors to this volume, and particularly to those who have waited with considerable patience to see their work in print. For special assistance during the preparation of the text I am indebted to Ruth Solie, Hugh Macdonald, Julian Rushton, and Cécile Reynaud. That the book exists at all is due to the good will and gentle impatience of Penny Souster, at Cambridge University Press, to whom it is a pleasure to express affectionate gratitude.

Peter Bloom
Abbreviations

CG Hector Berlioz, *Correspondance générale*
   Pierre Citron, General Editor (Paris: Flammarion, 1972– )
CG I 1803–1832, ed. Pierre Citron (1972)
CG II 1832–1842, ed. Frédéric Robert (1975)
CG VII 1864–1869, ed. Hugh Macdonald (forthcoming)

Unless otherwise indicated, references here to Berlioz’s correspondence are to this edition. When the precise date of a letter is included in the text, reference to this edition is assumed.

CM Hector Berlioz, *Critique musicale*
   Yves Gérard, general editor (Paris: Buchet/Chastel, 1996– )
CM III is forthcoming. Seven further volumes are envisioned.

Mémoires / Memoirs

References here to Berlioz’s *Mémoires* are usually by chapter number, as the various editions of the book, in French and English, are consistent on this point. The main editions are as follows:


Unless otherwise indicated, quotations from the *Mémoires* in this Companion are taken from one of the published translations by David Cairns (and sometimes modified by the authors).

*Les Soirées de l’orchestre* (1968)
*Les Grotesques de la musique* (1969)
*A travers chants* (1971)


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### Abbreviations


*Hugh Macdonald, general editor (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1967–)*

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**Holoman**  NBE 25 (as above)

For detailed information regarding the contents of these volumes and the availability of scores and parts, the reader is referred to the Appendix of the article in this Companion by D. Kern Holoman.
### Chronology

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<th>Event</th>
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<td>1800</td>
<td>Birth at Ennis, Ireland, of Harriet Constance Smithson, to become B’s first wife (18 March).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Capitulation of the French army in Egypt (August); Chateaubriand, <em>Atala</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Birth of Victor Hugo (26 February); institution of the Légion d’honneur (19 May); Bonaparte becomes Consul for life (2 August); Chateaubriand, <em>Le Génie du Christianisme</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Marriage of Louis-Joseph Berlioz (father) and Marie-Antoinette-Joséphine Marmion (mother) (6 February). Birth at La Côte-Saint-André of Louis-Nicolas-Hector Berlioz (11 December), at 5 p.m.; B’s original second Christian name is crossed out in his father’s <em>Livre de raison</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>The Berlioz ménage at La Côte-Saint-André is one of “love and contentment” (David Cairns).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Birth of Jean-Jacques-Humbert Ferrand, who will become B’s lifelong friend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Birth of B’s sister Marguerite-Anne-Louise, called Nanci (17 February).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Birth of B’s sister Louise (August).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Birth of Gérard de Nerval (22 May); establishment of the university system in France; birth of the future Napoléon III (11 October); France invades Spain (December).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>B begins his studies at the petit-séminaire nearby the family home at La Côte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France annexes the Papal States, defeats the Austrians at Wagram (July); Napoléon divorces Josephine (16 December).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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xv Chronology

Berlioz

1810
Napoléon marries the Archduchess Marie-Louise of Austria (1 April); Mme de Staël, De l’Allemagne.

1811
B studies at home with his father; over the years he takes up French literature, Latin, philosophy, rhetoric, and anatomy.

1812
Inauguration of the new concert hall at the Conservatoire, in the rue Bergère (7 July); births of Théophile Gautier (30 August) and Franz Liszt (22 October), both to become B’s close friends; Gluck, Armide, in Paris (16 December).

1813
France declares war on Russia (22 June); the French retreat from Moscow (October).

1814
Birth of Wagner (22 May); Wellington defeats the French at Vittoria (21 June); birth of Verdi (10 October).

1815
Birth of B’s sister Adèle-Eugénie (8 May); birth of Marie-Geneviève Martin, who will become B’s second wife (10 June).

1816
Death of B’s sister Louise (16 April); B meets and experiences a teenage passion for Estelle Dubœuf; she becomes a symbol of love that endures throughout his lifetime.

1817
B learns to play the flageolet and the flute, using Devienne’s Méthode of 1795; B’s mother gives birth to a son, Jules (December), who dies in 1819.

1818
B composes two quintets for flute and string quartet (lost); Dorant succeeds Imbert as music teacher at La Côte; B takes up the guitar.

1819
B proposes some youthful compositions to Parisian publishers.

1820
Birth of B’s brother Prosper (26 June).

France and beyond

1810
Cherubini becomes professor of composition at the Conservatoire (1 April); the Chambre introuvable – Joseph Faure is the representative from the Isère – is dissolved (5 September).

1814
Napoléon abdicates (6 April); Restoration of the Bourbon Monarchy in the person of Louis XVIII (3 May); opening of the Congress of Vienna (September).

1815
Death of B’s sister Louise (16 April); The “Hundred Days” (March–June); battle of Waterloo (18 June); Napoléon’s final abdication (22 June); second Bourbon Restoration (8 July).

1820
Assassination of the Duc de Berry (13 February); birth of the Comte de Chambord (29 September); Lamartine, Les Méditations poétiques.
Chronology

Berlioz

1821 B receives the Baccalauréat-ès-lettres (22 March); arrives in Paris (late October), enrolls at the Faculté de Médecine (16 November), hears Iphigénie en Tauride (probably 26 November).

1822 B frequents the library of the Conservatoire (summer), composes Le Cheval arabe (autumn), publishes some early romances, subsists on allowances from his father (which vary but continue for many years).

1823 B composes Estelle et Némorin and Le Passage de la mer rouge (lost), publishes his first article in Le Corps de Médecine (16 November).

1824 B receives the Bachelier-ès-sciences (13 January); composes Beverley, ou le joueur (lost), has the Messe solennelle rehearsed (27 December).

1825 B composes the Scène héroïque, begins Les Francs-Juges, witnesses the première of the Messe solennelle (10 July).

1826 B enrolls at the Conservatoire for composition with Lesueur (26 August) and counterpoint and fugue Conservatoire (20 December).

1827 B sings in the chorus at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, composes La Mort d'Orphée (July), sees Harriet Smithson as Ophelia (11 September) and Juliet (15 September).

1828 B gives his first orchestral concert with Bloc conducting the premières of the overtures Les Francs-Juges and Waverley (26 May), composes Herminie (July), reads Goethe's Faust in Gérard de Nerval's new translation.

France and beyond

1821 Death of Napoléon (5 May); première of Der Freischütz, in Berlin (18 June); Habeneck succeeds Viotti as Director of the Opéra (1 November).

1822 Cherubini becomes Director of the Conservatoire (19 April); Villèle Ministry (December); Greeks proclaim independence from Turkey.

1823 Liszt arrives in Paris (11 December); France intervenes in Spain to reestablish the Bourbon Monarchy.

1824 Death of Byron (19 April); Beethoven, Ninth Symphony (7 May); creation of the Département des Beaux-Arts under the direction of Sosthènes de La Rochefoucauld (6 September); death of Louis XVIII (16 September); succession of Charles X; Rossini becomes Director of the Théâtre Italien (1 December); Castil-Blaze, Robín des bois (7 December).

1825 Coronation of Charles X (29 May); Rossini, Il viaggio a Reims (19 June).

1826 Death of Weber (4 June); Rossini, Le Siège de Corinthe (9 October); branches of the Paris Conservatoire created in Lille and Toulouse (20 December).

1827 Rossini, Moïse (26 March); death of Beethoven (26 March); Hugo, Préface de Cromwell (December); French naval intervention in Greece.

1828 Martignac Ministry (4 January); Auber, La Muette de Portici (29 February); inaugural concert of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire (9 March); imprisonment of Béranger for political songs (10 December).
Chronology

Berlioz

1829 B composes Cléopâtre (July), Neuf Mélodies; writes his first article for Le Correspondant (4 August), gives a concert with Habeneck conducting the première of a part of the Huit Scènes de Faust (1 November).

1830 B begins the Symphonie fantastique (January), falls in love with Marie Moké (March), composes Sardanapale (July) – wins the Prix de Rome (August), witnesses the premières of La Tempête (7 November) and of the Fantastique (5 December), departs for Rome via La Côte (31 December).

1831 B arrives in Rome (10 March), discovers that Marie Moké has broken their engagement (April), completes Le Roi Lear (10 May), Rob-ROY MacGregor (July), and Le Retour à la vie, later called Lélio (summer). Balzac, La Peau de chagrin; Barbier, Iambes.

1832 B composes La Captive (February), departs from Rome (2 May), arrives at La Côte (June), arrives in Paris (7 November); Habeneck conducts the Fantastique and the première of Le Retour à la vie (5 December); B meets Harriet Smithson (mid-December).

1833 Habeneck conducts the première of Rob-ROY (14 April); B attempts suicide because of Smithson’s reluctance to marry (August), marries Smithson (3 October) with Liszt as one of the witnesses, continues to subsist on the Rome Prize stipend (as he will through 1835).

France and beyond

1829 Establishment in Paris of Jeune France, a republican student organization; Rossini, Guillaume Tell (3 August); Polignac Ministry (8 August); Hugo, Les Orientales.

1830 Hugo, Hernani (25 February); July Ordinances (25 July); revolution in Paris (27–29 July); Louis-Philippe, King of the French (9 August); disturbances in Brussels after a performance of La Muette de Portici (25 August); Stendhal, Le Rouge et le noir.

1831 Reorganization of the National Guard (March); Chopin arrives in Paris (October); Meyerbeer, Robert le diable (21 November); worker uprisings in Lyon (21–22 November); Hugo, Notre Dame de Paris, Balzac, La Peau de chagrin; Barbier, Iambes.

1832 Chopin's first concert in Paris (26 February); death of Goethe (22 March); Hugo, Le Roi s’amuse (22 November).

1833 Schumann founds the Neue Zeitschrift für Musik (April); death of Lafayette (20 May); death of Boieldieu (8 October); Balzac, Le Père Goriot.
xvii  Chronology

Berlioz

1835  B gives a concert at the Conservatoire (3 May), receives his last payment as winner of the Prix de Rome (1 July); Girard conducts Le Cinq Mai (22 November).

1836  B now depends largely on journalism for income (January), fails to obtain the directorship of the Gymnase musical (January), attends the première of Les Huguenots (29 January); death of Harriet Smithson's sister Anne Cecelia (June); B completes Benvenuto Cellini (autumn), conducts concerts at the Conservatoire (4, 18 December).

1837  Gasparin commissions the Requiem (March); Habeneck conducts the première of the Requiem (5 December).

1838  B seeks the direction of the Théâtre Italien (January–June); death of B's mother (18 February); première of Benvenuto Cellini (10 September); B's brother Prosper arrives in Paris (20 October); the Fantastique and Harold are performed at the Conservatoire – Paganini pays homage with a gift of 20,000 francs (16 December).

1839  B officially becomes Associate Librarian at the Conservatoire (1 January); death of B's brother Prosper (15 January); B named Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (10 May), conducts the première of Roméo et Juliette – Wagner attends (24 November).

1840  Rémusat commissions the Symphonie funèbre (April); B directs the première of the Symphonie funèbre (28 July) and a Festival at the Opéra (1 November).

France and beyond

1835  Halévy, La Juive (23 February); Fieschi attempts to assassinate Louis-Philippe (28 July); Duponchel succeeds Véron as director of the Opéra (16 August); Camille Pleyel separates from Marie Moke (September); Vigny, Chatterton.

1836  Meyerbeer, Les Huguenots (29 February); Louis Napoléon's failed coup d'état at Strasbourg (30 October); Bertin, Esméralda (14 November).

1837  Marriage of the Duc d'Orléans and Hélène de Mecklembourg (29 May); inauguration of the rail line Paris–Saint-Germain (25 August); sack of Constantine (13 October); death of General Damrémont (17 October); Balzac, Les Illusions perdues.

1838  Fire destroys the Théâtre Italien (13 January); birth of Bizet (25 October); Gautier, La Comédie de la mort.

1839  Mendelssohn premieres Schubert's Great C-Major Symphony (21 March).

1840  Thiers Ministry (1 March); birth of Tchaikovsky (7 May); death of Paganini (27 May); Friedrich Wilhelm IV accedes to the throne of Prussia (7 June); Louis-Napoléon's failed coup d'état at Boulogne (6 August);
**Chronology**

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<td>1841</td>
<td>B composes recitatives and prepares <em>Der Freischütz</em> for the Opéra (March–May), composes <em>Les Nuits d’été</em> (summer); première of B’s version of <em>Der Freischütz</em> (7 June); B frequents Marie Récio (autumn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>B is denied the post of Inspecteur des Écoles de chant (May), gives a concert in Brussels – his first abroad (26 September), presents his candidacy for a chair at the Institute (October), visits Frankfurt and Stuttgart (December).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Première of <em>Le Carnaval romain</em> (3 February); publication of <em>Euphonia</em> (February); official publication of the <em>Traité d’instrumentation</em> (1 March); B directs a concert for the Festival d’industrie (1 August); publication of the <em>Voyage musical en Allemagne et en Italie</em> (August); B composes the <em>Marche funèbre sur la mort d’Hamlet</em> (November).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>B gives concerts in Marseille and Lyon (June, July), attends the Beethoven celebrations in Bonn (August), begins work on <em>La Damnation de Faust</em> (autumn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>B directs <em>Roméo et Juliette</em> in Vienna (2 January), travels to Prague, Pest, Unveiling of the Beethoven monument in Bonn (10 August); Wagner, <em>Tannhäuser</em> (19 October). Louis-Napoléon escapes from Ham prison (25 May), goes to London.</td>
</tr>
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### Chronology

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<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>B departs for Russia (14 February), gives concerts in St. Petersburg and Moscow (February–April), has an affair with a Russian chorister (April–May), directs <em>Faust</em> in Berlin (19 June), gives a concert in Versailles (29 October), departs for London (3 November).</td>
<td>Death of Mendelssohn (4 November).</td>
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<td>1848</td>
<td>B begins his <em>Mémoires</em> in London (January), returns to Paris (14 July); death of B’s father (28 July); Harriet Smithson has a stroke (mid-October); B conceives the <em>Te Deum</em>.</td>
<td>Revolution in Paris, abdication of Louis-Philippe (22–24 February); proclamation of the Republic (24 February); Liszt becomes Court Kapellmeister in Weimar (February); death of Chateaubriand (4 July); Louis-Napoléon elected President of the Republic (10 December); Chateaubriand, <em>Mémoires d’outre-tombe</em>.</td>
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<td>1849</td>
<td>Harriet suffers from continued strokes; B plans the Société Philharmonique de Paris (December).</td>
<td>Death of Habeneck (8 February); Meyerbeer, <em>Le Prophète</em> (16 April); revolts in Dresden and Baden (April–May); warrant issued for the arrest of Wagner (16 May); death of Chopin (17 October); Chopin’s funeral in Paris (30 October).</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>First concert of the Société Philharmonique de Paris (19 February); B becomes Head Librarian at the Conservatoire (March); death of B’s sister Nanci (14 May); B attends Balzac’s funeral (19 August); beginning of the new season of the Société Philharmonique (22 October); B composes <em>La Fuite en Égypte</em> (autumn).</td>
<td>Death of Louis-Philippe (26 August); Wagner, <em>Lohengrin</em> (28 August), <em>Das Judentum in der Musik</em> in the <em>Neue Zeitschrift für Musik</em> (3, 6 September).</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>Concerts by the Société Philharmonique (January–May); B presents his candidacy for a chair at the Institute (6 March), leaves for the Great Exhibition in London (9 May), departs from London (28 July),</td>
<td>Death of Spontini (24 January); Ambroise Thomas elected to the Institute (22 March); Louis-Napoléon’s <em>coup d’état</em> (2 December), election to a ten-year term (31 December).</td>
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### xx Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berlioz</th>
<th>France and beyond</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>presents his congratulations to Louis-Napoléon (7 December).</td>
<td>Louis-Napoléon takes up residence at the Tuileries (January); Orléans family banished from France; proclamation of the Second Empire (2 December) – the Opéra becomes the Académie Impériale de Musique.</td>
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<td><strong>1852</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B arrives in London (4 March), conducts six concerts of the New Philharmonic Society (March–June); Liszt revives <em>Benvenuto Cellini</em> in Weimar (20 March); B leaves Paris for Weimar (12 November); publication of <em>Les Soirées de l’Orchestre</em> (December).</td>
<td>Haussmann becomes Préfet de la Seine; Napoléon III marries Eugénie de Montijo (30 January); outbreak of the Crimean War (October).</td>
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<td><strong>1853</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B leaves for London (14 May), directs <em>Benvenuto Cellini</em> in London (25 June), returns to Paris (9 July), gives concerts in Baden and Frankfurt (August); gives concerts in Brunswick, Hanover, Bremen, Detmold, and Leipzig (October–December), submits his candidacy for a chair at the Institute (10 November).</td>
<td>France declares war on Russia (28 March); Nestor Roqueplan becomes administrator of the Opéra (30 June).</td>
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<td><strong>1854</strong></td>
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<td>Death of Harriet Smithson (3 March); B gives concerts in Hanover, Brunswick, and Dresden (March–April), presents his candidacy for a chair at the Institute (10 August), marries Marie Réocio (19 October), directs the première of <em>L’Enfance du Christ</em> (10 December).</td>
<td>Wagner in London for eight concerts with the Philharmonic Society (March–June); Exposition Universelle opens in Paris (15 May) – first classification of the wines of Bordeaux; Verdi, <em>Les Vêpres siciliennes</em> (13 June).</td>
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<td><strong>1855</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B gives concerts in Weimar (February), Brussels (March), conducts the première of the <em>Te Deum</em> (30 April), gives concerts in London (June, July), serves as juror for the Exposition Universelle in Paris (August–September), completes <em>L’Art du chef d’orchestre</em> for the second edition of the <em>Traité d’instrumentation</em> (autumn), conducts the première of <em>L’Impériale</em> (15 November).</td>
<td>Crimean War ended by the Treaty of Paris (30 March).</td>
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<td><strong>1856</strong></td>
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<td>B gives <em>L’Enfance du Christ</em> in Paris (25 February) and in Gotha (6 February); Liszt gives <em>Benvenuto Cellini</em> in Weimar (16 February); B gives concerts in Weimar (17, 28 February), hears <em>Lohengrin</em> in Weimar</td>
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xxi Chronology

Berlioz

(24 February), directs Faust in Weimar (1 March), completes the orchestration of Les Nuits d’été (March), moves from 19, rue de Boursault to 17, rue de Vintimille (15 April), begins work on Les Troyens (April), presents his candidacy for a chair at the Institute (3 June), is elected (21 June) – the annual stipend is a boon to his finances, gives a concert in Baden (16 August), moves to 4, rue de Calais (20 October).

1857 B conducts at the Salle Herz (19 April), gives a concert in Baden (18 August).

1858 B sees Wagner in Paris (20 January), reads Les Troyens to colleagues from the Institute (22 January), completes Les Troyens (April), conducts at the Conservatoire (2 May), gives a concert in Baden (27 August); excerpts from the Mémoires begin to appear in Le Monde illustré (25 September).

1859 Publication of Les Grotesques de la musique (March); B directs L’Enfance du Christ (23 April), gives concerts in Bordeaux (8 June) and Baden (29 August), leads scenes from Les Troyens at the home of Pauline Viardot (24 October); revival of Gluck’s Orphée in B’s version (18 November).

1860 Death of B’s sister Adèle (2 March); B gives a concert in Baden (27 August), begins Béatrice et Bénédict (October).

1861 B composes Le Temple universel (February), gives excerpts from La Damnation de Faust (7 April), assists at rehearsals of Der Freischütz (May), has Les Troyens accepted at the Opéra (June), assists at rehearsals of Alceste (June–July), gives a concert in Baden.

France and beyond

Bizet, Prix de Rome (4 July); Liszt, Faust Symphony – dedicated to B (5 September); Baudelaire, Les Fleurs du mal.

1857 Bizet attempts to assassinate Napoléon III (14 January); Offenbach, Orphée aux enfers (21 October).

1858 The French government adopts a standard musical pitch (February); Gounod, Faust (19 March); France goes to war with Austria over Italy (12 May); Montmartre is annexed into Paris; Wagner completes Tristan und Isolde (6 August); Liszt is denied election to the Institut de France (3 December).

1859 The French government adopts a standard musical pitch (February); Gounod, Faust (19 March); France goes to war with Austria over Italy (12 May); Montmartre is annexed into Paris; Wagner completes Tristan und Isolde (6 August); Liszt is denied election to the Institut de France (3 December).

1860 Wagner’s first concert in Paris (25 January); first rehearsal for Tannhäuser (24 September); France annexes Savoie and Nice; construction of two new theatres in the Place du Châtelet.

1861 Death of Scribe (20 February); Wagner, revised Tannhäuser (13 March); French intervention and war in Mexico (1861–1867); beginning of construction of Garnier’s Opéra (completed in 1875); outbreak of the American Civil War (12 April).
xxii  **Chronology**

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<td>(26 August); revival of <em>Alceste</em> with B’s assistance (21 October); B completes <em>Béatrice et Bénédict</em> (December).</td>
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**1862**

- Printing of the vocal score of *Les Troyens* (February); Beulé elected over B as Secrétaire perpétuel of the Institut de France (12 April);
- publication of *À travers chants* (spring); death of B’s second wife, Marie Récio (13 June), B makes the acquaintance of Amélie (June), directs the première of *Béatrice et Bénédict* in Baden (9 August).

**1863**

- Publication of the vocal score of *Béatrice et Bénédict* (January); B conducts for the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (8, 22 February), parts company with Amélie (February), donates his musical library to the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire (25 March), conducts *Béatrice et Bénédict* in Weimar (8, 10 April), gives a concert in Löwenberg (17 April), is compelled to divide *Les Troyens* into *La Prise de Troie* and *Les Troyens à Carthage* (June), composes the Prologue to the latter, directs *L’Enfance du Christ* in Strasbourg (22 June), signs a contract with Choudens for *La Prise de Troie*, *Les Troyens à Carthage*, and *Benvenuto Cellini* (22 July) – the sum liberates him from journalism, directs *Béatrice et Bénédict* in Baden (14, 18 August), writes his last feuilleton for the *Journal des débats* (8 October); première of *Les Troyens à Carthage* at the Théâtre Lyrique (4 November);
- publication of the piano-vocal scores of *La Prise de Troie* and *Les Troyens à Carthage*, of the *Collection de 32 Mélodies*, and of a German translation of the *Traité d’instrumentation* (November); B fails to win election as Conductor of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire (21 December).

- Birth of Debussy (22 August); Émile Perrin replaces Royer as director of the Opéra;

- Salon des Refusés (1 May); Massenet, Prix de Rome (4 July); death of Delacroix (13 August); death of Vigny (17 September);
- Bizet, *Les Pécheurs de perles* (30 September);
- the French capture Mexico City, proclaim Archduke Maximilian of Austria Emperor.
xxiii  Chronology

Berlioz

1864  B resigns from *Journal des débats* (March), returns to Dauphiné, visits Estelle Dubœuf Fornier (August–September).

1865  B has twelve hundred copies of the *Mémoires* printed and stored in his office at the Conservatoire (July), visits Estelle (August).

1866  B visits Estelle (August), assists at rehearsals of *Alceste* (autumn), conducts *La Damnation de Faust* in Vienna (16 December).

1867  B conducts selections from *Béatrice et Bénédict* in Cologne (26 February); death of Louis Berlioz in Havana (5 June); B drafts his will (29 July), visits Estelle (September), directs four concerts in St. Petersburg (November–December), meets Tchaikovsky (31 December).

1868  B directs three concerts in Moscow (January) and two in St. Petersburg (January–February), goes to Nice and suffers two accidental falls (March), becomes Curator of the instrument collection at the Conservatoire (April), revises his will (12 June), presides over a choral festival in Grenoble (August); death of Humbert Ferrand (11 September); B attends his last meeting of the Académie des Beaux-Arts (12 December).

1869  B dies in Paris (8 March), at 4, rue de Calais, at 12:30 p.m., and is buried in Montmartre (11 March).

1870  Publication of the *Mémoires d'Hector Berlioz*.

France and beyond

1864  Wagner is “saved” by Ludwig II of Bavaria, newly acceded to the throne (10 March); Gounod, *Mireille* (19 March); death of Meyerbeer (2 May); birth of Richard Strauss (11 June); Bismarck meets Napoléon III at Biarritz (October); Offenbach, *La Belle Hélène* (17 December).

1865  Assassination of Abraham Lincoln (14 April); Meyerbeer, *L'Africaine* (28 April); Wagner, *Tristan und Isolde* (10 June); Bismarck again meets Napoléon III at Biarritz (October).

1866  Verdi, *Don Carlos* (11 March); Exposition Universelle opens in Paris (1 April); death of Baudelaire (31 August); execution of Maximilian in Mexico (19 June).

1867  Five-hundredth performance of *Guillaume Tell* (10 February); Wagner, *Die Meistersinger* (21 June); death of Rossini (13 November).

1869  Death of Lamartine (28 February); death of Sainte-Beuve (13 October); inauguration of the Suez Canal by the Empress Eugénie (November); Wagner, *Das Rheingold* (22 September); Flaubert, *L'Éducation sentimentale*; Manet, *L'Exécution de l'empereur Maximilien*.

1870  Wagner, *Die Walküre* (26 June); France declares war on Prussia (19 July); Wagner
### xxiv Chronology

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<tr>
<td>marries Cosima Liszt von Bülow (25 August); French defeat at Sudan (2 September); proclamation of the Third Republic (4 September); return from exile of Hugo (5 September); death of Prosper Mérimée (23 September); death of Alexandre Dumas père (5 December).</td>
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