

DATE

Event

April 3, 1682

Hans Valentin Rathgeber was born in Oberelsbach. He was the 6th child of the schoolmaster, cantor and

February 2, 1701

Rathgeber registered at the university of Wuerzburg as a Logicus which includes rhetoric, mathematics and

July 1, 1704

Rathgeber, then a student of theology, was appointed as schoolmaster for the orphanage school of the

October 4, 1704      Permanent appointment "was granted. Especially his with out complaints in sp

March 16, 1707

Again Rathgeber is reminded that respect for the Spirit of the Holy Spirit is the basis of the Christian life until Ea

November 26, 1707

He joined the monastic life by becoming a novice either due to tendency or due to further provisioning.

December 6, 1708

After a year Rathgeber celebrated his profess at the monastery of Banz.

September 21, 1709

Rathgeber was consecrated to the subdiocanate in the cathedral of Wuerzburg.

September 20, 1710

Rathgeber was consecrated to the diaconate in the cathedral of Wuerzburg.

September 19, 1711

Again in Wuerzburg, Rathgeber was ordained.

October 18, 1711

Rathgeber celebrated his ordination to the priesthood in his convent. His second name Valentin became

1721

Rathgeber published his Opus I including 8 missae breves for 4 voices and the church trio (2 violins and

1723

Rathgeber's Opus II contains 6 vespers in pompous concerto style which are either festive or short comp

1725

Rathgeber's Opus III is a cycle of 9 missae solemnes. After a year there was a second edition of this wo

1726

Rathgeber released Opus IV, a collection of instrumental offertories.

1727

Opus V meets the liturgical demands of Marian antiphonies throughout the ecclesiastical year.

1728

Rathgeber released his first secular work Opus VI which is a collection of instrumental concertos. Since

October 22, 1729

Rathgeber left - allegedly without permission by the abbot- the monastery for a public relation tour lasting

1730

Most probably Rathgeber went via Wuerzburg and Mainz to the Rhineland and sojourned at the Benedict

1731

Rathgeber published Opus VIII, a collection of 6 Requiem and 2 Libera me. Most probably this opus was

September 9, 1731

Rathgeber sojourned in Muri abbey, Aargau canton/Switzerland, and dedicated a mass to prince abbot C

November 29, 1731

Rathgeber visited the Music College of the German School in Zuerich, Switzerland, and presented some

1732

Rathgeber published Opus IX, a compilation of Vespers, dedicated to Ernst, Earl of Montfort who reside

1733

The next work of Rathgeber is released in two parts. The first volume of Opus XII is dedicated to Dr. Me

1734

In that year Rathgeber released Opus XIII, a collection of 6 Miserere and Tantum Ergo dedicated to Max

1735

Also in this year Rathgeber was very prolific. Thus, he published the third part of Opus XIV dedicated eit

October 2-14, 1735

Rathgeber sojourned in the Benedictine monastery of Pannonhalma/Hungary and dedicated Opus XV, a

1736

Rathgeber released Opus XVI, a compilation of 24 antiphones, dedicated again to two sponsors: Kilian V

1737

Anonymously again another part of the Tafelconfect is published.

September 2, 1738

After nearly 9 years of journeying, Rathgeber returned to the monastery of Banz. Allegedly, he was impr

September 19, 1738

After a general confession and renewal of his profession Rathgeber was revived in the monastic conven

1739

In contrast to his announcement that he wouldn't publish further compositions Rathgeber presented Opusculum XXII

1741

In that year, Rathgeber published his last sacred work. So far, not one copy has been discovered.

1743

Rathgeber published his last work Opusculum XXII, a collection of 60 easy arias for the keyboard instrument.

July 16, 1744

Rathgeber was patient at the health resort of Kissingen

June 2, 1750

After severe illness (either articular gout or an apoplectic stroke), Rathgeber who was one of the most famous