

Numismatic Chronology

700 BC

The Phoenicians fortify the city of Mdina on Malta

437-432 BC

At the conclusion of the Persian Wars, Pericles commences a rebuilding of Acropolis in Athens by letting Mnesicles design a new gateway; the Propylaea

15 BC

The Celtic Kingdom Noricum becomes a province of the Roman Empire and fortifications are built around its border town Vindobona (Vienna)

383

The Dumnonian (Welsh) princess Ursula together with 11000 accompanying virgins are killed by the Huns when their pan-european pilgrimage reaches Cologne.

652

On the road between Salzburg and Augsburg the missionary Saint Emmeram of Regensburg is bound to a ladder, and tortured to death

827

The Slavic Prince Pribina concecrates the first church in Eastern Europe on **Nitra Castle Hill**

955

The Hungarians take over **Nitra Castle Hill**

11th century

The Romanesque Church of St. Emmeram is built on **Nitra Castle Hill**

1091

The Normans conquer Malta and rebuild large parts of Mdina, including new fortifications

1120

Saint Norbert founds the Order of Premontre in Premontre, France

1147

King Alfonso I captures the village of **Sintra** from the Moors and takes residence in an old moorish castle

1189

Hermann Balk joins the Teutonic Knights

1198

The order of Premontre begins construction of a monastery building at **Bellapais** in Cyprus

1200

Following the capture and exchange for an enormous ransom of crusader Richard the Lionheart, duke Leopold V erects brand new city walls around Vienna

1237

Hermann Balk becomes Master of Prussia and Livonia after successful crusades and guerrilla warfare in the region

1256

Narva Castle is founded by Danes

1267-1284

King Hugh III of France adds a number of buildings to **the Bellapais Monastery**

1271

Ottokar II of Bohemia burns down the Romanesque Church of St. Emmeram on **Nitra Castle Hill** during a siege. It is later repaired

1300

The earlier wooden **Narva Castle** goes through a process of petrification

1317

Máté Csáks soldiers partially destroy the Romanesque Church of St. Emmeram, after which it is rebuilt with Gothic elements

1333-1355

A Gothic upper church is added to the Cathedral on **Nitra Castle Hill**

1346

The Livonian Teutonic Knights order purchases **Narva Castle** and renames it Hermann Castle, after Hermann Balk

1415

King John I rebuilds the Moorish castle in **Sintra** completely, leaving nothing of its original features

1450s

The first dams are constructed on the Tammerkoski rapids in Finland

1492

Ivangorod Fortress is built by the Russians under Ivan III, facing **Narva Hermann Castle** across the river of Narva. A town wall is built around Narva by the Livonian Order

1493

Christopher Columbus names the Virgin Islands in commemoration of St. Ursula and her followers

1497-1530

King Manuel adds buildings and decorations in a Gothic-Renaissance style with arabic flourishes to **the Royal Palace of Sintra**

1519

Francois Pombriant begins work on Château de Chambord for King François I, in the Loire Valley

1535

Angela de Merici founds the Order of Ursulines, in Brescia, Italy. Saint Ursula is their patron saint

1545

The Antwerpen city walls are built on order from King Charles V

1547

King François I dies, leaving Château Chambord still unfinished

1548

The city walls of Vienna are fortified and expanded with eleven bastions and a moat

1558

The Russians conquer **Narva Castle**

1571

The Ottomans conquer Cyprus and the **Bellapais Monastery** is given to the Greek Orthodox Church

1581

Swedish King Johann III conquers **Narva Castle** and immediately begins modernization work on the fortifications

1585

The renaissance theatre Teatro Olimpico - designed by architect Andrea Palladio and decorated with trompe-l'oeil streetscapes – opens in Vicenza, Italy

1612

Swedes conquer **Ivangorod Fortress**

1613

The first cornerstone of **the Jesuit church in Luxembourg**, drawn by Jesuit brother Jean du Blocque, is laid

1617

Samuel Coster builds the Italian-influenced Duytsche Academy in Amsterdam to host scientific lectures in national vernacular rather than Latin

1621-1642

A lower church, in Gothic style, is added to the Cathedral on **Nitra Castle Hill**

1637

As Samuel Coster becomes involved with the emergence of modern theatre in the Netherlands he commissions architect Jacob Van Campen to replace his Duytsche Academy with a theatre based on the Teatro Olimpico in Vicenza. The theatre is called **the Schouwburg of Van Campen**

1639

The Ursuline Sisters become the first Catholic nuns in the New World in founding the Ursuline Convent in Quebec, dedicated to the education of women

1656

The Propylaea of Acropolis is damaged by an explosion in a gunpowder magazine

1663

The Turks conquer **Nitra Castle**

1664

The Schouwburg of Van Campen temporarily closes due to the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Dutch War

1665

A new theatre building, twice the size and in the Baroque style replaces **the Schouwburg of Van Campen** in Amsterdam

1682

New fortifications are implemented outside of the original walls of **Narva Castle**

1687

Once more an explosion causes severe damage to the Propylaea of Acropolis, during the Morean War

1693

An earthquake destroys many buildings in Mdina which leads to the first introduction of Baroque architecture

1704

Peter the Great brings both **Narva Castle** and **Ivangorod Fortress** back under Russian control

1711

Bishop Erdödy has the interior of the Cathedral on **Nitra Castle Hill** modified to Baroque style with the aid of D. Martinelli, an Italian architect

1726

The Ursuline Church in Ljubljana is completed

Banca Giuratale – designed by Charles Francois de Mondion - is built in Mdina by António Manoel de Vilhena

1730

The Berlin Customs Wall with its eighteen gates is erected

1738

Ivangorod Fortress is deemed not adequate for defense purposes

1744

The director of the Court Construction Office builds his own palace, Palais Taroucca, on top of one of the remaining bastions of Vienna's city walls

1750 - 1800

The Bishop's Palace on **Nitra Castle Hill** is redecorated in Late Baroque style

1755

The Royal Palace of Sintra is heavily damaged by the Lisbon earthquake, but rebuilt

1758

Gaspard Trupheme becomes provincial commissioner of war and appoints Georges Vallon to build him the house **Jas de Bouffan** in Aix de Provence

1772

The New Schouwburg in Amsterdam catches fire and burns down completely

1773

The site of the Schouwburg in Amsterdam is sold to the Catholic charity Old & Poor People's Office

Pope Clement XIV issues a decree that suppresses the Jesuit order, following which they leave most catholic nations, including Luxembourg

1777

Narva's Town Wall is torn down

1778

The Holy Roman Empress and Duchess of Luxembourg, Maria Therese, makes the deserted jesuit church of Luxembourg into a catholic parish church under the name of **Saint-Nicolas-et-Sainte-Thérèse**

1779

Gustav III of Sweden founds the town Tampere around the dams in Tammerkoski, Finland

1788 - 1791

The Brandenburg Gate, one of the eighteen gates in the Berlin Customs Wall, is rebuilt by Carl Gotthard Langhans in the image of the Acropolis Propylaea

1792

The French Revolutionary committee sells the furnishing, wall panels, floors and doors of Château Chambord

1793

Prince Albert Casimir, Duke of Teschen, flees the french revolution and settles in **Palais Taroucca** in Vienna, which he redesigns with the help of architect Louis Montoyer to house his expanding collection of graphic art

A quadriga featuring a horse-drawn carriage driven by Victoria is installed on **the Brandenburg Gate** in Berlin.

1794

The miraculous image of the Maria Consolatrix Afflictorum, the patron saint of Luxembourg, is incurred in the **Church of Saint-Nicolas-et-Sainte-Thérèse**

1800

Alessandro Volta develops the first electrical cell – the primordial battery

1806

Napoleon becomes the first person to use **the Brandenburg Gate** for a triumphal procession and takes the Victoria quadriga with him to Paris

1814

After defeating Napoleon and occupying Paris, General Ernst von Pfuel brings the Victoria quadriga back to Berlin and its place on top of **the Brandenburg gate**, but takes the opportunity to exchange Victoria's wreath of oak leaves for a Prussian Iron Cross

1820

Prince Albert's foster son, Archduke Charles, assigns Joseph Kornhäusel to further modify **Palais Taroucca**

1827

Alessandro Volta dies in Como, Italy

Ioannis Kapodistrias is elected the first governor of Modern Greece, after 6 years of uprising against the Ottoman Empire

1831

Catherine McAuley founds the order Religious Sisters of Mercy in Dublin

Ioannis Kapodistrias is assassinated by two men from the Mani Peninsula

1837

The first ever university in the Balkans – **the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens** – is founded on the north slope of the Acropolis

1848

The Church of Saint-Nicolas-et-Sainte-Thérèse in Luxembourg is dedicated to Virgin Mary and becomes **the Church of Notre Dame**

1855

The Sisters of Mercy initiates building works on **the Mater Misericordiae University Hospital** in the north of Dublin

1856

Tampella Flax and Iron factory – designed by architect Georg Theodor Chiewitz – is built on the eastern side of the highest of the Tampere dams

1859

Louis-Auguste Cezanne buys **Jas de Bouffon**

1861

The Mater Misericordiae University Hospital is opened by the Archbishop of Dublin

1863

Narva Castle is removed from the list of Russian fortifications. A park is planned on some of its bastions

1870

Pope Pius IX elevates **the Church of Notre Dame** in Luxembourg to **the Cathedral of Notre-Dame**

1872-1879

Deeply inspired by Château Chambord, architect Hendrik Beyaert builds **the National Bank of Belgium** on the site of the former Antwerpen city walls

1881

Banca Giuratale in Mdina is taken over by the education department to become a secondary School

1883

The Tampella factory loses one floor to a fire

Galician poet Rosalia de Castro moves in to **Casa da Matanza** in Galicia, Spain

1885

Rosalía de Castro dies in **Casa da Matanza**

The roof of **Jas de Bouffon** is redone and a studio for Paul Cezanne added

The new main building of **the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens** is completed. Designed by the Danish neoclassicist architect Theophil Hansen, it's called the Propylaea, located only 1200m from the original Propylaea of the Acropolis

1886

Two more sections; the East and West wing of the **Mater Misericordiae University Hospital** are completed

1895

The bell tower of **the Ursuline Church** in Ljubljana is destroyed by the Easter Earthquake, but is later rebuilt

1897

The Tampella factory is expanded with a locomotive factory

1899

After the death of his mother Paul Cezanne sells **Jas de Bouffan**

1910

The Royal Palace of Sintra becomes a National Monument

1916

August Sandsund designs a new electric power plant for **Tampella**, with a large arched window facing the rapids

1918

Ivangorod Fortress is captured by the Germans during World War I

1919

Following the collapse of the Habsburg Empire, **Palais Taroucca** is passed from the Habsburg family to the newly established Republic of Austria

1921

Palais Taroucca is renamed **Albertina** in honor of Prince Albert

1927

The Tempio Voltano – a memorial building and museum dedicated to Alessandro Volta – is completed by architect Federico Frigerio

1930

Jože Plečnik designs a new staircase for the front of **the Ursuline Church** in Ljubljana

1935-1938

The Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Luxembourg is enlarged by architect Hubert Schumacher

1939

A semi-independent Slovak Republic is recognized as a client state of Nazi Germany

The Tampella power station's arched window is

dismantled and shut at the outset of the Winter War

1940

The Royal Palace of Sintra is restored by architect Raul Lino

Having belonged to Estonia for 21 years **Ivangorod**

Fortress is annexed by the Soviet Union

1941

Nazi Germany take over **Narva Castle** and **Ivangorod Fortress** and establish POW camps within the latter

1944

Parts of **Narva Castle** are severely damaged or demolished under Soviet air raids

1945

Albertina is heavily damaged by Allied bomb attacks

The Slovak Republic is captured by the Red Army and its existence nullified as it was once more made part of Czechoslovakia.

Brandenburg Gate is damaged, but still standing after WWII

1960

Cyprus becomes independent

1961

The wall to separate West and East Berlin is built. The checkpoint at **Brandenburg Gate** is immediately closed to suppress demonstrations at the site

1963

Large red banners are hung across **the Brandenburg Gate** opening to prevent the visiting John F. Kennedy to look through it into East Germany

1966

An etching of the interior of the old **Schouzburg of Van Campen** is used as the basis for the design on Netherlands' 5 gulden banknote

1967

Banca Giuratale – now the home of the National Archives - is featured on Malta's first 2 liri banknote

1968

A 1507 drawing of **the Royal Palace of Sintra** is featured on the last Portuguese 50 escudos banknote

1969

Saint Ursula is removed from the Catholic calendar of saints on the grounds that 'nothing, not even their names, is known about the virgin saints who were killed at Cologne at some uncertain time'

1971

Casa da Matanza is renovated, to preserve its late 19th century atmosphere

1972

Casa da Matanza is turned into a museum; Museo Rosalía de Castro

1978

The National Bank of Belgium's facade is depicted together with Hendrik Beyaert on Belgium's 100 francs banknote

The Propylaea of **the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens** is depicted in the lower right corner of the Greek 100 drachma banknote

1979

Casa da Matanza is featured on Spain's 500 pesetas banknote

1981

The Luxembourgian **Cathedral of Notre-Dame** is featured on Luxembourg's 100 francs banknote

1982

The Bellapais Monastery is depicted on the Cypriot 1 pound note

1984

Restoration work on the Acropolis Propylaea is commenced

The Tempio Voltano is featured on Italy's 10000 lire banknote

1986

Albertina is featured on the Austrian 20 schilling banknote

1989

Helmut Kohl walks through **the Brandenburg gate** to signal its reopening

1990

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Victoria quadriga is once again removed from **the Brandenburg Gate**; this time for renovation purposes

Estonia is once more made independent and **Ivangorod Fortress** is turned into a museum

1991

The Brandenburg Gate is featured on Germany's 5 mark banknote

Slovenia becomes independent and launches its own currency, with **the Ursuline Church** in Ljubljana on its first 10 tolar banknote

Narva Castle and **Ivangorod Fortress** are depicted on Estonia's first set of 5 krooni banknotes

Château Chambord also inspires the castle in the Disney film Beauty and the Beast

1993

Slovakia regains independence and features **Nitra Castle** on its first 20 korun banknote

The Tampella factory and powerplant is featured on Finland's 20 markkaa banknote

1994

The Mater Misericordiae University Hospital is featured together with a portrait of Catherine McAuley on the Irish 5 punt banknote

The Town of Aix-de-Provence buys **Jas de Bouffan**

1995

The Royal Palace of Sintra is designated part of the Sintra World Heritage Site by UNESCO

1998

Jas de Bouffan is featured in a corner of the French 100 francs banknote, dedicated to Paul Cezanne

The Building of the Old & Poor People's Office in Amsterdam is renovated and turned into a luxury hotel; the Dylan

1998 - 2003

Albertina is refurbished and modernized

2000

The machines at **Tampella** officially stop operating. Part of the Tampella factory halls are converted into Vapriiki Museum Centre

2000 - 2002

The Brandenburg gate is finally fully restored from its WWII-scars

2002

Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Greece, Finland and the Netherlands adopt the euro as official currency

2006

Jas de Bouffan is opened to the public

2007

Slovenia adopts the euro as official currency

2008

A roof by Hans Hollein is added to **Albertina** and the graphics collection reopens

Malta and Cyprus adopt the Euro as national currency

2009

Slovakia adopts the euro as official currency

2011

Estonia adopts the euro as official currency