

# Florence Nightingale Timeline

1788		Birth of Frances (Fanny) Nightingale -mother of Florence.
1794		Birth of William Edward Shore, father of Florence Nightingale (W.E.N.) (Surname changed to Nightingale in accordance with stipulations of Uncle Peter Nightingale's bequeath of property).
1818		Fanny & W.E.N. married –three year honeymoon.
1819		Frances Parthenope ("Pop") Nightingale born in Naples, Italy -sister to Florence Nightingale.
1820		(May 12)Florence Nightingale ("Flo") born in Florence, Italy.
1821		Nightingales return to Derbyshire in England –Lea Hurst home built Embley Park mansion built in Hampshire –winter home.
1827-1831		Sara Christie employed as governess to Nightingale children.
1831		W.E.N. begins homeschooling Pop and Flo for seven years.
1837		Florence hears the voice of God calling her but to what purpose is unclear.
1838		Family takes trip to continent (Europe) during which time Embley Park is renovated adding more kitchen space and bedrooms.
1846		Learns about Kaiserswerth from an annual report given to her.
1847		Florence travels to Egypt, Greece and Italy with Charles and Selina Bracebridge. She spends two weeks at Kaiserswerth. In Rome, Nightingale meets Madre Colomba who becomes her spiritual advisor.
1849		Richard Moncton Milnes proposes marriage after several years of courtship and Nightingale refuses but not without personal turmoil.
1850		Makes a personal commitment to work in the service of God desiring to turn away from her life as she knew it.
1851		Trains with deaconesses for three months at Kaiserswerth in Germany.
1852		Florence hears the voice a God again calling her to serve.
1853		Cares for dying grandmother; Father begins providing an annual allowance of 500 pounds (greater than \$25,000). Becomes superintendent of Institution for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London.
1854	(fall)	Nurses prostitutes during Cholera epidemic; Athena (pet owl) dies on eve of Nightingale's departure to Crimea; Goes to the Crimea with 38 women to nurse the soldiers. William Howard Russell reports on conditions for soldiers in Crimea; Nightingale Fund started.
	October 27 <sup>th</sup>	Sails on Vectis to Crimea.
	December	46 more women sent to nurse against Nightingale's wishes.
1855		Gold & Diamond brooch given to Nightingale by Queen Victoria (Designed by Prince Albert).
	March	Sanitary Commission sent to the Crimea to report and take immediate action; Alexis Soyer (famous chef) arrives in Crimea.
	May	Nightingale becomes very ill with Crimean fever.

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	October	Colonel John Lefroy sent to Crimea to confidentially evaluate situation and he sides with Nightingale, which strengthens her position.
1856	Summer	Death rate among soldiers from 40 to 2.2%.
	August	Returns to England as "Miss Smith" (incognito).
	November	Royal Commission appointed and Herbert accepts chairmanship.
1857	February	Threatened to go public with her report on Crimea because of delay in Royal Commission.
1859		Completes Suggestions for Thought, an expose on religion, which included Cassandra, an essay on the abhorrent position of women in society. <u>Notes on Hospitals</u> published.
1860		<u>Note on Nursing</u> published in January. First edition published in 1859.
1861		Death of Sidney Herbert, who propelled her into fame and worked with her for sanitation reform. Indian sanitary reform initiated.
1862		Nightingale meets Benjamin Jowett who becomes confident and advisor.
1863		Involved in Indian sanitation resulting in a report on sanitation.
1865		Claims another call from God.
1867		Declines invitation to serve on board for National Society for Women's Suffrage; she joined the next year.
1871		Published Notes on Lying-in Institution.
1872		Given the Prussian Cross of Merit for having been an advisor in Franco-Prussian War.
1874		Was granted honorary membership in the American Statistical Association
1877		Works for district nursing in England.
1880		Mother dies.
1885		Death of Richard Moncton Milnes (proposed marriage) .
1882		Visits Nightingale Training School for the first time.
1887		Opposes registration for nurses.
1889		Death of Aunt Mai to whom she was very close.
1890		Parthenope (sister) dies on Nightingale's birthday (May, 12 <sup>th</sup> ); Considers establishing a chair at Oxford for statistics with Jowett but does not follow through.
1891-2		In opposition to British Nurses Association plan for nurse registration.
1893		Benjamin Jowett dies; Cousin Shore dies.
1894		Sir Harry Verney (Brother-in-law) dies.
1896		Makes Henry Bonham Carter (cousin) executor of her estate.
1901		Nightingale loses her vision completely.
1907		First woman to receive Order of Merit.
1910		Dies on August 13 <sup>th</sup> ; buried at St Margaret at East Wellow, Hampshire.