

Timeline: Occupations and Contributions to Nursing and Health Care by Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole

For Nightingale the items are highlights only; throughout she advised young women considering becoming nurses; responded to requests from doctors and local leaders for nurses and midwives, held meetings with hospital matrons and heads of nursing schools, met with pupils after their first year of training and continued to mentor many for years

MARY SEACOLE

1805 Mary Grant (later Seacole) born in Kingston, Jamaica

2 visits to England, on 2nd sold Jamaican pickles and preserves

1836 married Edwin Seacole; together ran store in Black River; "nursed" him and patroness in dying days, no specifics given

1843 mother's boarding house destroyed by fire, rebuilt

1850 travels to Panama, supervises food/clothing production for sale at brother's hotel/store; opens own store/restaurant; cholera epidemic but no doctor--she treats patients, claims some cures, uses lead acetate

1853 in Jamaica sees yellow fever epidemic, no cures

1854 returns to Panama, invests in gold mine, prospects; in September leaves for London to attend to gold stocks, unsuccessful

late October 1854 starts applying in person to be "army assistant," does not submit application to be a nurse; reports rejection; forms plan with business partner to open "mess table and comfortable quarters" for convalescent officers

February 1855 departs for Crimea, arrives 8 March at Scutari, meets FN, brief conversation, gets bed for night

March 1855 arrives in Crimea; for 3-4 weeks provides tea and lemonade at wharf for soldiers awaiting transport; opens "Mrs Seacole's hut" at Kadikoi, for food, drink and catering for officers, with a "canteen for soldiery"

18 June 1855 sells 2 mule-loads of food and drink to spectators at Cathcart's Hill watching 1st Redan assault, assists with first aid post-battle

16 August 1855 sells food and drink at Battle of Tchernaya, assists with first aid post-battle

8 September 1855 sells food and drink at 2nd Redan assault; assists with first aid post-battle; takes souvenir loot from Russian bodies

9 September 1855 borrows mules for catering deserted Sebastopol, visits city; takes souvenir loot from Russian churches/soldiers

September 1855-April 1856 caters for excursions, expands business during peace negotiations

April 1856 troops/officers depart for England on signing of peace treaty

30 March; Seacole's business fails

July 1856 returns to England, feted: dinners, races, etc., briefly runs store at Aldershot

November 1856 first bankruptcy court hearing; Seacole wears medals; fund raising begins

17 January 1857 bankruptcy certificate granted for Seacole and Day

July 1857 Surrey Gardens festival for Seacole, but proceeds meagre

1859 Weekes does sculpture of Seacole wearing medals (now at Getty Centre, Los Angeles)

October 1859 Seacole departs for Jamaica

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

1820 Florence Nightingale born in Florence, Italy

1837 call to service, wanted to nurse, family did not allow

1840s visited workhouse infirmaries which "broke the visitor's heart"

1850 first visit to Kaiserswerth Deaconess Institution;

1851 nurses at Kaiserswerth

1853 nurses 3 months in Paris hospitals;

1853-54 nurses at and directs Establishment for Gentlewomen during illness, Harley St.

21 Oct 1854 FN leaves for Crimean War with 38 nurses

5 Nov 1854 arrives at Barrack Hospital; does hands-on work. supervises nursing at several hospitals; promotes soldiers' welfare/ nutrition; reports bad conditions to government "

May 1855 first trip to Crimean hospitals; falls ill of "Crimean fever," recovers; convalesces, returns to Scutari

Nov 1855 makes 2nd visit to establish nursing in Crimean hospitals; continues nursing and supervision; writes letters to families on behalf of soldiers; provides information on last care to families; continues to report on need for reforms

March-May 1856 makes 3rd visit to Crimea; establishes nursing at Land Transport hospital; in April official made superintendent of all Crimean hospital nursing

28 July 1856 FN leaves Scutari on departure of last soldiers; arrives back in London 7 August

Sept-Oct visits queen at Balmoral; meets Lord Panmure, secretary for war; agrees to write "confidential" account of war

Oct 1856 starts statistical work

1857 works on own reports and royal commission on the war; advises on nursing in navy; begins work to establish training school

1858 publishes Notes on the Health of the British Army, Subsidiary Notes [on] the Introduction of Female Nursing into Military Hospitals; writes "Notes on Hospitals"; gives evidence to Royal Commission on war

1859 publishes A Contribution to the Sanitary History of the British Army; publishes expanded Notes on Hospitals

January 1860 publishes Notes on Nursing: What It Is, and What It Is Not

	<p>June 1860 Nightingale School of Nursing opens at St Thomas' Hospital</p> <p>1861 Nightingale Ward and midwifery training open at King's College, London; FN starts work on trained army nursing at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; publishes Notes on Nursing for the Labouring Classes; sends advice on nursing/hospitals to U.S. for Civil War</p> <p>Census entry: "formerly hospital matron"</p> <p>1862 liaises on nursing in Baden; works on India royal commission; army hospitals</p> <p>1863 gives evidence to Royal Commission on India; publishes "How People May Live and Not Die in India"</p> <p>1864 starts work on workhouse infirmary reforms; advises on Geneva Convention</p> <p>1865 first trained nursing at a workhouse begins at Liverpool; publishes Introduction to Wm. Rathbone, Organization of District Nursing; "Suggestions for a System of Nursing for Hospitals in India"</p> <p>1866 starts work on nurses for Australia; on extending workhouse nursing to London; on trained nursing in India</p> <p>1867 writes brief "Suggestions on the Subject of Providing Training and Organizing Nurses for the Sick Poor in Workhouse Infirmaries" for Parliamentary committee on workhouses</p> <p>1868 Nightingale nurses begin work in Sydney, Australia; FN publishes "Una and the Lion" on death of Agnes Jones of Liverpool Workhouse Infirmary; first work on trained nurses for St Pancras Workhouse Infirmary</p> <p>1869 works on nurses' housing at Netley; works on Liverpool Workhouse nursing; analyzes maternal mortality at King's College</p> <p>1870 sends public letters to workhouse nurses; works on relief assistance for Franco-Prussian War; publishes letter in Lancet on cholera</p> <p>1871 FN Census entry: "director of Nightingale nurses"; move of Nightingale School to new St Thomas' Hospital; training school at St Pancras begins; publishes Introductory Notes on Lying-in Institutions</p> <p>1872 first "address" to nurses and probationers; improves lectures for nurses at St Thomas'; trained nurses begin at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary</p> <p>1873 works on St Thomas' curriculum and library for nurses; publishes "Life or Death in India"</p> <p>1874 begins work to send nurses to Montreal; works on establishing district nursing agency</p> <p>1875 works on army nursing, meets with nurses for Montreal; works on district nursing in Liverpool</p> <p>1876 begins mentoring matron of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Nightingale Fund begins supporting district nurse training</p> <p>1877 mentors matron at Addenbrooke's, Cambridge works on extending district nursing; publishes "The Indian Famine"</p> <p>1878 works on nurses for Lincoln and St Bart's, London; for Belfast, Kent, and Herbert (army) Hospital; publishes "The People of India"</p> <p>1879 gets inquiry started on abuses in nursing at Buxton Hospital; advises on nursing in Austria; works on sending nurses to Anglo-Zulu War; publishes "Woman Slavery in Natal," in Aborigines' Friend</p> <p>1880 mentors Manchester matron; advises on bad army nursing in Southern Africa; workhouse infirmary nursing and district nursing</p> <p>1881 Census entry: "director of Nightingale Fund for training hospital nurses"; advises on Metropolitan and National Nursing Association</p> <p>1882 works on nursing in India; at Westminster Hospital, London; organizes nurses for Egyptian Campaign</p> <p>1883 works on cholera in Egypt; nursing at Netley; plans for Nurses' Home, St Marylebone Workhouse</p> <p>1884 works on nursing for Berlin; assists matron under investigation at St Mary's; opening of Nurses' Home, St Marylebone Workhouse</p>
1863 Seacole visits Panama	
October 1865 Seacole returns to England from Jamaica	
August 1866 donates 100 bottles of anti-cholera medicine and 100 boxes of pills" to Lord Mayor's Fund (ingredients unknown)	
January 1867 fundraising begins, which supported Seacole for rest of her life	
1869 Challen paints portrait of Seacole wearing 3 medals (now at National Portrait Gallery)	
April 1871 Census entry, Seacole living in Paddington, London, occupation "annuitant"	
July 1871 Gleichen terracotta bust of Seacole wearing 4 medals (now at Institute of Jamaica)	
1873 carte de visite printed, with photograph of Seacole wearing medals, Maull & Co.	
April 1881 Census entry, Seacole living in St Marylebone, occupation "independent"	
14 May 1881 death of Mary Seacole	

1885 works on nursing for new Egyptian Campaign; and for Belfast Children's Hospital and Union Infirmary
1886 works on nursing for Northern Hospital, Liverpool; for India and Herbert Hospital; Jubilee Fund for District Nursing; publishes 2 articles in Quain, Dictionary of Medicine
1887 works on selection and mentoring of new matron at St Thomas', and at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; promotes nursing and health in home in India
1888 works on clinical lectures for probationers; district nursing for Scotland, midwifery nurse training; army nursing in India; nurses for Gordon Boys' Home; opposes proposal for state registration of nurses
1889 begins mentoring matrons of London Hospital and Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary; advises on nursing for London fever hospitals; assists matron and nurses going to Argentina
1890 appointment of new matron at St Thomas'; publishes Introduction to Wm. Rathbone, Sketch of the History and Progress of District Nursing; advises on nursing in Baden and New Zealand
1891 meets with Indian delegates to hygiene congress; publishes "Sanitation in India"
FN Census entry: "director of Nightingale Fund Training School for Nurses"
1892 works on district nursing in England and Scotland; mentors matron for Consumption Hospital; works on midwifery nursing; publishes "The Reform of Sick Nursing and the Late Mrs Wardroper" in British Medical Journal; publishes on hospitals in Chambers's Encyclopaedia
1893 meets with American nursing leaders Isabel Hampton and Louise Darche; assists matron Flora Masson under investigation
1894 begins work on nurse training for Italy; publishes revised articles in Quain, Dictionary of Medicine
1895 does fundraising letter for St Thomas' Hospital; works with new medical instructor at Training School; begins work on trained nursing in Boston; works on nursing for Bolton Workhouse Infirmary
1896 works on nurse training for Finland; circulates information on Finnish aseptic procedures; advises on telephones and bells at St Thomas'; works on trained nursing for Irish workhouses and Calcutta; mentors matron of City of Dublin Hospital; publishes letter on District Nursing
1897 works on nursing at London Hospital; assists matron at Edinburgh on investigation; advises departing nurses for Hong Kong and India
1898 tries to establish district nursing in Canada; does last work on health visitors; holds last meetings with St Thomas' nurses; makes last notes on antiseptic procedures
1899 mentors matron of a New York hospital; meets with nursing leaders from Canada, U.S. and New Zealand
1900 holds last meetings with matrons of St Marylebone Workhouse and London Hospital; advises on nursing for Boer War; sends last "address" (of 14) to nurses
1901 assists Amy Hughes with publication on nursing; sends public letter on District Nursing; FN Census entry: "living on own means"
1902 holds last meeting with matron of St Thomas'
1903 sends letter on District Nursing to Australia
1905 sends last letter to nurses at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary
1906 meets with midwife from Canada
1908 sends last greetings to nurses
13 August 1910 Nightingale dies at home in London