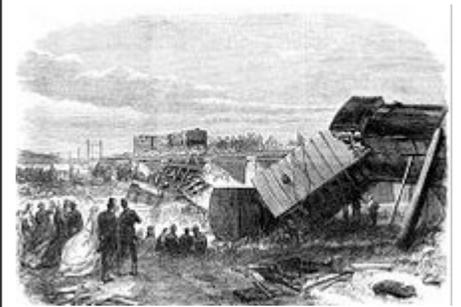


The first installment of Oliver Twist was written year 1837 by Charles Dickens



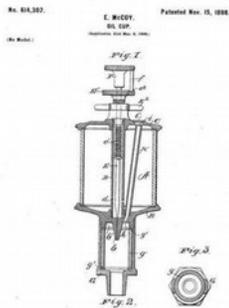
After Oliver Twist Dickens went undercover in Yorkshire to do research on Yorkshire schools for his next book, Nicholas Nickleby.

The first attempted train robbery hapened 1856. The track inspector stopped them from robbing the train. He was shot but recovered.



Charles Dickens was a passanger on the train during the Staplehurst rail crash when a bridge collapsed and a train went off the rails between Dover and London in June of 1865. He spent hours helping the injured travellers and from that time on detested travelling by train (though he still did travel by it).

In 1872 Elijah McCoy applied for a patent for his oil can.

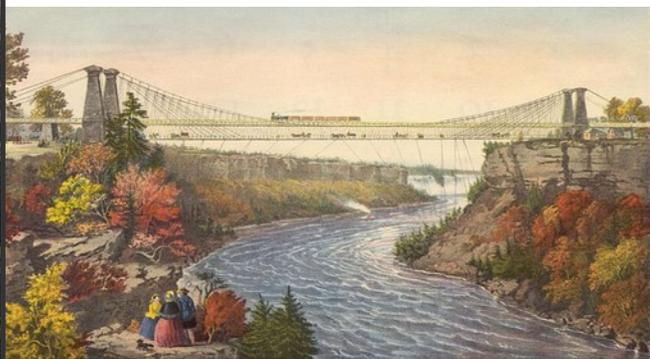


The first international submarine train tunnel was completed in 1891, connecting Sarnia, Ontario with Port Huron, Michigan.

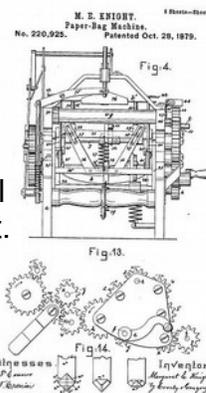
Poet Alfred Lord Tennyson was a friend of Charles Dickens.

After his offer of marriage was rejected by Maria Rossetti, Charles Allston Collins, the younger brother of Wilkie Collins, married Charles Dicken's daughter Kate.

In 1855 the Great Western Railway built the first railroad suspension bridge. It carried trains on the upper deck. The lower deck was for carts and pedestrians.



Margaret Knight invented a paper bag making machine, but Mr Annan stole the patent. After a trial she got the patent.





In 1794, when Jane Austen was 19, her cousin Eliza's husband, a French Count, was executed by guillotine. Eliza and a servant fled for their lives, and Eliza would eventually marry Jane's brother Henry.

1854 Florence Nightingale sets off for Turkey with a group of nurses. They work to clean up the hospitals and change the way soldiers are treated.



In 1803 two of Jane Austen's brothers, Charles and Frank, sailed with the Royal Navy preparing for a potential invasion from Napoleon that did not come.



Prince Albert died in 1861.

Jane Austen's brother, Henry, used the same physician that the prince regent, the eventual King George IV, used. Through this connection he learned that the prince regent kept copies of Jane Austen's work at each of his residences, and the prince regent offered that Jane could dedicate her next book to him. Jane was reluctant to do that because of the prince's vulgar habits but did so in 1815, dedicating Emma to him.



Florence Nightingale started her first job in 1853, at 33 years old, in a hospital on Harley Street, London. The job was unpaid.



In 1861 Florence Nightingale is asked to help with a work house infirmiary in London and sends nurses off to help re-organize it. Florence is inspired to start pushing for new laws to help improve workhouse conditions.

Jane Austen's book Northanger Abbey responded to gothic novels such as Ann Radcliff's Mysteries of Udolpho.

During the American civil war, Florence Nightingale is asked by the Secretary of War for the North, for advice on organizing army hospitals. Later in the year the British War office asks Florence for advice on keeping healthy the soldiers they have sent to Canada (to potentially join the war).



In 1864 Louis Pasteur proves that infections are spread by tiny organisms.

In 1868 during one of her times of illness Florence Nightingale read the novels of Jane Austen.

Beethoven's 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony is performed in 1824 in Vienna. Before the concert it was necessary for him to obtain permission from the police authorities to play three church hymns at the secular event. His initial requests for permission are futile until one of his patrons, a Count, intervenes on his behalf and permission is granted.



Napoleon is defeated at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.