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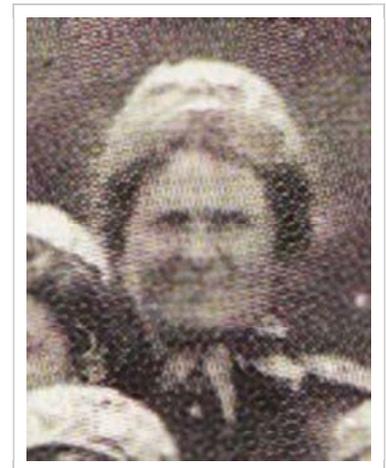
## **WORLD WAR ONE COMMEMORATION PROJECT**

### **NELSON NURSES of WORLD WAR ONE**

#### **Biography of Jean Grant Skinner INGRAM**

#### **NZ Army Nursing Service number 22/33**

**Full Name:** Jean Grant Skinner INGRAM  
**Birth:** 5 November 1885  
**Marriage:** Hugh Eric HAGGITT at Richmond, Nelson  
**Death:** 27 May 1966 in Nelson age 80  
**Buried:** Marsden Valley cemetery, Stoke, Nelson



**Jean Grant Skinner INGRAM**

Photo from Collection, F-70951-1/2  
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ

Prepared by: Cheryl Carnahan  
Date Completed 2013

## Chronology

1911	Nelson Hospital Certificate and State examination
1913-1915	Napier hospital
8 April 1915	left NZ by passenger ship ss <i>Rotorua</i>
May 1915	telegram advising that Ernest aged 23 years, was wounded and missing.
1915	<i>[Abassia] Cairo</i>
1915	mentioned by General Maxwell in his despatches
1916	No.1 New Zealand General Hospital Cairo
April 1916	promotion to Sister
9 June 1916	on the hospital ship <i>Marama</i> then to the No 1 NZ Stationary Hospital at Amiens, France
June 1916	Royal Red Cross medal
January 1918	Walton-on-Thames
March 1919	discharged from the army
27 June 1919	married
1920	1914-15 Star
1921	British War Medal & Victory Medal

## Origins

Jean Grant Skinner Ingram was born in Dunedin in 1885, the eldest child of John Bannerman and Annie Low Ingram nee Skinner. Both her parents were from Scotland before emigrating to NZ in 1883<sup>1</sup>. About 1886 the family moved to Nelson and lived in Richmond where Jean attended Richmond school from 24 August 1891 to 19 December 1899, leaving at the end of standard 6; her destination was recorded as home duties.

Jean's father was a police constable in Richmond as well as owning butcher shops, a blacksmith forge and workshop in Queen Street, Richmond as well as being a borough councilor, ranger for the Acclimatisation Society, manager of a Nelson copper mine and an agricultural contractor<sup>2</sup>.

## Nurse Training

About 1909 Jean commenced nursing training at Nelson Hospital passing her Nelson Hospital Certificate and State examination in 1911; from there she worked and passed her midwifery exams in St Helens Hospital, Dunedin in 1912. While there she was assistant to the acting matron<sup>3</sup>.

*Nurse Ingram, trained at the Nelson Hospital, who has been staff nurse at St. Helens' Hospital, Dunedin, for two years, has resigned her position and is going as Sister to the Napier Hospital. Nurse Ingram, was a great favourite at St. Helens and the matron gave an afternoon tea for her before her departure, to which as many as possible of the old pupils came. The pupils gave her a travelling suit case and the matron and Sisters a hat box to match<sup>4</sup>.*

Jean was charge nurse and sister at Napier hospital from 1913-1915 and from Napier she commenced her military nursing.

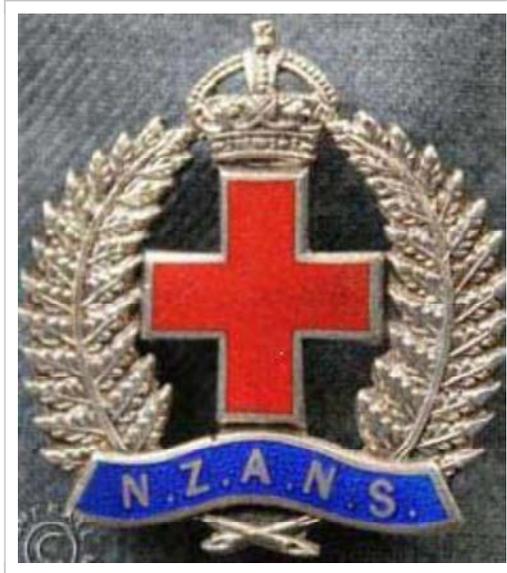
*Nurse Chalmer received a gift of books from the Dunedin nurses who served in South Africa, and an electric torch is also being sent to Nurse Ingram, "who leaves from Napier, but who formerly did much work for that Association in Dunedin"<sup>5</sup>*

*Sister Ingram, from Napier, on her departure from the Hospital for active service had some very nice presentations. A Bible from the sisters, home, sister -in-charge, and her ward patients, who needless to say were men, presented her with a silver brandy flask, presumably for use for her future patients. She had also many presents from her friends in Dunedin; case of instruments hypodermic, and tabloids, etc., and eiderdown cushion and thermos flask<sup>6</sup>.*

## War Service in Middle East

Jean's brother Earnest/Ernest Arthur Ingram was already in Alexandria, preparing to land at ANZAC cove on 25 April 1915. In early May 1915 the family in Richmond received a telegram advising Ernest aged 23 years, was wounded and missing. Jean would have still been on the ship *Rotorua* on her way to England and may not have received this news for some time. It was not until May 1916 that a Court of Inquiry in Alexandria deemed he was "believed dead."

Jean became one of the first 50 nurses, the War Office in London agreed to accept into the services from New Zealand for service in military hospitals.



Badges designed for the occasion. The emblem is a fretted medallion centred by a Geneva Cross, with a silver fern leaf on either side and the letters "N.Z.A.N.S."

It was reported in the Colonist newspaper April 1915:--

*Nurse Jean Ingram was farewelled by the local residents and the mayor Mr G Chisnall, presented her with a watch.*

*Jean Ingram was one of 50 nurses to go to the front in the steamer Rotorua for London 8 April 1915. Sir Joseph Ward Prime Minister addresses the nurses on Glasgow wharf, Wellington.*

*The nurses who left here to-day received a number of farewells, the principal being by members of the local branch of the Nurses' Association. Each received from the Association an electric torch, and the Mayoress (presented them with fountain pens). Badges designed for the occasion were presented by the Premier, and they will remain the permanent badge of this service in the Dominion. The emblem is a fretted medallion centred by a Geneva Cross, with a silver fern leaf on either side and the letters "N.Z.A.N.S."*



The first 50 NZANS nurses to leave NZ on the deck of the SS Rotorua. Jean back row far right<sup>7</sup>.

The voyage on the *Rotorua* was documented by another nurse – Edna Pengelly<sup>8</sup>.

8 April: Went to the boat by car, a large crowd and a band, which played It's a Long Way to Tipperary. At 12 the ship put into the stream, then spent 2 hours waiting for papers, then sailed out of the harbour. The weather was beautiful but the next day everybody was very miserable [sea sickness].

13 April: Extremely cold, snowing a little. The stewards scrub and clean all through the night. I have never lived such a dirty life, it seems impossible to keep clean, smuts and the smell of smoke everywhere.

14 April: Interested to watch the coaling, the men taking it in baskets from the coal-hold to the engine room. There are several children on the ship.

15 April: Very cold. Miss McLean and I did some French translation. In the evening we read Florence Nightingale and retired early.

16 April: Choir practice.

17 April: In the evening a dance on deck. They finished at 10.30 then there was a rush for the bathrooms. It is a good idea to bath overnight as there is such a crowd in the morning.

19 April: A game of tennis and bridge with Miss McLean and others.

23 April: First glimpse of land, Cape Horn. Several passengers sketched and others took photos.

26 April: In the estuary of River Plate. Everybody is excited about going ashore at Montevideo. I hear there are 80 more passengers coming aboard tomorrow.

28 April: Had breakfast then started by tender for Montevideo. We visited some of the famous buildings-all dirty. Most of the streets are cobblestone. A great many men came on here to go to the war.

2 May: Arrived Rio de Janeiro, took the cable car and ascended the Corcovado Mountain. The war news was that the Australians and New Zealanders were at the Dardanelles and had distinguished themselves. So hot we slept on deck, watched the flying fish and practised in life belts. And so to England.

During the next fortnight they visited many sights and went to parties arranged by the High Commissioner the Hon. Thomas McKenzie. After London onto Plymouth then to Egypt on the ship *Scotian*<sup>9</sup>. There were four hospitals to be staffed in Egypt.

*15 June: The matron in Chief Sister B.Nurse arrived about 11 a.m. and we have all been apportioned our places. Sister Price and nurses Ingram and Livesey all from Nelson went to the Egyptian Army Hospital at Cairo, other nurses were sent to the Citadel Hospital in Cairo, No.15 General Military Hospital in Alexandria, and the Deaconess Military Hospital. Edna mentions the 26 nurses going to Cairo, she doesn't envy them as the heat must be appalling. The matron from one of the hospitals came on board to take us off, we were in motor ambulances.*

No time was wasted as 6 of the nurses went on duty that night and the rest the next morning. Edna goes on to explain how they travel by ambulance from their accommodation to the hospital and who is in charge of what in the hospital. One nurse from NZ is in charge of the typhoid ward, another the x-rays, the German hospital is also catered for [presume prisoners of war] and the rest of the nurses are allocated to the surgical wards, all doing 12 hour shifts. She goes on to say that there is a great collection of nurses there, New Zealanders, Australians, English, Red Cross Workers, but by degrees they will be collected for their various units.

No 1 New Zealand Stationary Hospital, New Zealand's first hospital arrived in Port Said on 1 July 1915. In November 1915 Kai Tiaki said:--

*"Sister Jean Ingram, writing from [Abassia] Cairo last month, mentioned that the nurses had plenty of do with any spare cash in providing little luxuries for the wounded, who did not receive any pay while in hospital. The nurses also bought men leaving for the front packets of baking powder. The men are supplied with flour, but no baking powder, consequent, Sister Ingram also mentioned many face cloths sent from, school children in New Zealand, and they were much appreciated." <sup>10</sup>*

In January 1916 Kai Tiaki said:--

#### *New Staff of No. 1 Stationary Hospital*

*After the nurses who were wrecked in the Marquette returned to Alexandria and were refitted with necessary equipment, a new staff was formed to go out again. Jean was one of these nurses<sup>11</sup>.*

*All who were well at all were eager to go, but some were not considered fit, and others were drawn from the New Zealand nurses in Egypt. Of the original members Sisters roster, Gould, Anstey, Erwin, Grigor, Haste, Abbott, Wetherell (since ill at Mudros), Beswick, McKay and Sinclair (also since ill) were selected, and from the New Zealand General Hospital, Cairo, Sister Wilson, in charge, Sisters Willis, Ingram, Mitchell, Williams, Samson, McBeth, Smailes, Bennett, Porteous, James, Holmwood were chosen. The remainder of the staff we have not yet learnt. We have since heard that the sisters have not gone to Salonica. In connection with the disaster, one sister writes of the generosity of the Maheno nurses in Egypt, who all subscribed to a fund, out of which £10 was given to each of the surviving sisters. The matrons most generously wished to give a month's salary.<sup>12</sup>*

No 2 New Zealand Stationary Hospital, arrived at Suez on 22 July 1915. Renamed in 1916 No.1 New Zealand General Hospital<sup>13</sup>.

Jean was working at No 1 NZ Stationary Hospital Abassia, Cairo where she was promoted to Sister on 1 February 1916. Reported in the April 1916 edition of the nursing journal Kai Tiaki that J Ingram, a staff nurse had been promoted to a Sisters' position, she had been in charge of wards since arrival and should have been promoted before. Jean went out with the First Contingent and has been working at the NZ Hospital in Cairo.

#### **Transport Duty to NZ 1916**

Jean returned to NZ in March 1916 as matron, aboard the hospital ship *Tahiti* conveying injured soldiers back to New Zealand.

*The sisters returning all have as far as possible three weeks leave while the Transport is in port undergoing renovation, and have a railway pass for the time<sup>14</sup>.*

*On the Tahiti, in March, arrived Sisters Ingram, Stronach, Mitchell and Nicoll, the last being a survivor from the Marquette." These Sisters all looked remarkably well and the only invalided one was Sister Nicoll, who had quite recovered from her terrible experience and was eager to return to work. These Sisters, after about a fortnights leave, returned on duty on the "Tahiti" and "Maunganui." The sisters returning all have as far as possible three weeks leave while the Transport is in port undergoing renovation, and have a railway pass for the time. New regulations for all Sisters returning have been made and are published in another column.*

On 1st April 1916 the *Tahiti* again departed for Suez in Egypt, with 11th Reinforcements NZ Expeditionary Force, 5th Reinforcements 1st, 2nd Battalion New Zealand Rifle Brigade 2nd Reinforcements 3rd, 4th

Battalion New Zealand Rifle Brigade, a combined total of 2,222 troops. These Sisters, after about a fortnights leave, returned on duty on the "Tahiti" and "Maunganui."

*While back home in Nelson in April 1916 it is probable that she attended the official opening of the Nurses Home at Nelson Hospital by the Mayor Mr C. J. Harley. In his speech it was reported that he said 'in the present was thousands of women had come forward to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers. From the Nelson Hospital no fewer than ten nurses, who had been trained in the institution, had come forward, including Sister Ingram who had made a great name for herself in Egypt, and Sister Jacobson who had gone in the hospital ship Marama. These noble women deserved our grateful thanks, and he was sure they would have the grateful thanks of the sick and wounded soldiers' <sup>15</sup>*

### **To France**

Back in Alexandria, Egypt, Jean sailed for England 9 June 1916 on the hospital ship *Marama* and then proceeded to join the No 1 NZ Stationary Hospital at Amiens, France.

In October 1916 Jean wrote an interesting account on No.1 Stationary Hospital, from Amiens.

*There are two places one a school, the Lycee, where Sister Mitchell is the Senior Sister. Sister Willis is Theatre Sister at our place, which is half of a Convent. Sister Price is Matron, Sister McBeth has a large surgical ward, and I have two officers' wards, with Sister Blackie and Porteous, and can take 49 patients. The work here is very interesting. We get the very bad cases off the barges, who are too ill to go on, or else the cases who will be fit to return to duty in a fortnight. Some bad gas gangrene cases smell most fearfully but so far we have managed to save all the limbs. This is a very nice unit to work for, and we have numerous visitors to see over the hospital as we are the only British hospital in this town, and already we have had five generals in the fortnight I have been here. We are only 15 miles from the trenches of July 1st, and at night one can hear the bombing very plainly. It is very interesting to see the hospital barges come down the river. Oh I must tell you that this morning Sister Rees, Q.A.R.[Queen Alexandra's Reserve], of Wellington, and Sister of Miss Rees who was Matron at Blenheim, called on us. She is on barge duty, and the barge had stopped here for a few hours. She likes barge duty immensely.*

*Rules are very strict, and the Sisters are not allowed outside the town area but when first they arrived they had got out to see some of the old fighting trenches. <sup>16</sup>*

### **Walton-on-Thames**

Letters from Walton-on-Thames near London mention the difficulty of preparing for Christmas.

*'I little thought I would be again preparing for the feeding of 6100 men. Everything is so expensive and so difficult to get one hesitates before one purchases anything unnecessary in these days. Clothes, and in fact, everything is frantically dear in England just now. To-day eggs are quoted in the paper at 7d each We have paid 5d this Week, and even with the money in our hands they have been unobtainable, except in twos and threes. Tea and sugar are a great difficulty, neither can be bought.*

*The Weather had been so cold, the tents at Walton had to be taken down, and therefore the numbers reduced for the winter. The convalescent camp at Hornchurch had been quite full, and so prevented -many semi-convalescent patients being sent on, and convoys from France had to be refused for five weeks, but they were then beginning to admit again. Several members of the first fifty sisters had returned to Walton from France. Sisters Ingram, Mitchell, Sutherland, and Stewart. They enjoyed their Work in France very much, but were thankful to have the comforts of England again.'*

January 1918 Sister Ingram writes from Oatlands Park Section, Walton-on-Thames.

*She was recently transferred from France, and with Sisters Mitchell, Sutherland, Stewart, and Barclay, is stationed there. A goodly bunch of L Remnants from France," as the boys call them. They were revelling in the luxury of England, and the joy of not having to get out of bed two or three times a night because of bombs. Sister Ingram had done theatre work the whole of the year, and since coming she had helped to start a theatre where all the limbless work was done. Colonel Acland and Captain Fergus being the surgeons, and although not to be compared to the experience sister had in France, they get through a fair number of operations for a small theatre. <sup>17</sup>*



Walton-on-Thames Hospital

[http://www.walton-on-thames.org/?page\\_id=50](http://www.walton-on-thames.org/?page_id=50)

World War I saw the mutilation of men's bodies on an unprecedented scale: around 1,000 New Zealand servicemen had limbs amputated due to the horrendous effects of shellfire and 'gas gangrene'. Special rehabilitation facilities, such as Oatlands Park in Weybridge, England, were set up for the after-care of disabled New Zealand servicemen. This included limbless soldiers, who were known colloquially as 'limbies'. Oatlands Park was an auxiliary of nearby No. 2 New Zealand General Hospital in Walton-on-Thames. The facility was also near the Queen Mary Convalescent Hospital in Roehampton, where artificial limbs were fitted. At Oatlands Park, the army provided workshops and classes for amputees. Some of these men also worked in firms around England. Through these initiatives, limbies gained new vocational skills. The ultimate aim was to prepare the men for a productive role in civilian life.

### Life After the Army

Jean was discharged from the army in 31 March 1919.

*Sister Jean G. Ingram was welcomed home by the Richmond branch of the Red Cross on 25 February 1919. She had returned to NZ on the 'Ruapehu' the previous week. The function was held at the Anglican Church grounds and there was a large attendance of Red Cross workers and returned soldiers. A group from Nelson Hospital also attended. She had spent 4 years on active service in Egypt, France and England.*

*Mr W. E. Wilkes, Mayor of Richmond said that he was pleased to see patients whom Sister Ingram had nursed present from Nelson Hospital and said that they had added further to the splendid reports that he had heard of Sister Ingram's work. He said her good work and kindness had won her a reputation that was to be envied and that Richmond was very proud of the good name she had earned and of her great and noble work.*

*Mr T. A. H. Field, MP, expressed pleasure at his opportunity to participate in her welcome.*

*Mr W. W. Snodgrass, Mayor of Nelson, said that he had met many returned soldiers and they all spoke very highly of her. He noted that she had been trained at Nelson Hospital.*

*Mr John Ingram replied on behalf of his daughter.*

*The newspaper summarised her career: 'Sister Ingram has a fine record of war service; she left New Zealand with the first fifty nurses in April, 1915, and served for nearly a year in Egypt. She returned to New Zealand on transport duty in February,*

1916, and left again in March. After a short stay in England, she went to France, and was stationed at Amiens and Hazebrouck for a year. During the last 18 months she has been attached to Walton-on-Thames Hospital. For six months she was theatre sister at the Oatland Parks section, whence she was transferred to Mount Felix, where for the past year she has been sub-matron. In 1915 Sister Ingram was mentioned in General Maxwell's despatches for her work in Egypt during the Gallipoli campaign.<sup>18</sup>

Colonist 21 May 1919

*The Mayor and Mayoress, Mr and Mrs Wallace Snodgrass provided an afternoon tea at the Haeremai rooms in honour of Nelson nurses that had returned from war service. The guests of honour were Sisters Jean Ingram, Ella Child, Jessie Flower, Ina Coster and – Taylor. There was a good attendance of patriotic workers and a number of returned soldiers.*

Colonist 27 June 1919

**HAGGITT-INGRAM.**

*A military wedding of considerable interest took place in Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, on Wednesday afternoon, when Private Hugh Eric Haggitt, of Balclutha, Otago, was united in matrimony to Sister Jean Grant Ingram, of the New Zealand Red Cross Division, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Ingram, Richmond. The Rev. A. J. Carr was the officiating clergyman. Two Union Jacks were gracefully arranged above the bridal party at the altar. The bride wore the military nursing uniform, and carried a grey suede Prayer Book, with white ribbon tipped with orange blossoms. Miss Ivy Ingram, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore a grey georgette frock, hand-embroidered in self shades, with hat also of grey georgette and scarlet flowers. She carried a bouquet consisting, of scarlet anemones and carnations and maidenhair fern. The bridegroom and his brother, Lieutenant Norman Haggitt, were in military uniform. Miss Hunt officiated at the organ, and the service was fully choral. The street from the bride's home to the church, was beflagged, and the bridal party were conveyed to the church in a car belonging to the Mayor (Mr W. B. Wilkes). After the ceremony the bride's parents held a reception at Hawksworth's tea rooms, where the usual toasts were honoured. Messrs Croucher and Sons who are very old friends of the bride's parents, presented the extremely handsome wedding cake. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a beautiful gold brooch set with aquamarines and pearls, and to the bridesmaid he gave a gold pendant set with pearls. Among the many and costly presents was a silver teapot sent by the returned soldier in-patients and out-patients of the Nelson Hospital, the bride's going-away costume was of navy gabardine, and a smart postboy hat. The marriage ceremony was witnessed by a very large congregation. Mr and Mrs Haggitt who left for their home in Balclutha by the Nikau on Wednesday evening, have the best wishes of a host of well-wishers in almost every part of the Dominion*

## Investiture

An investiture was held at Government House on 9 June 1920, when a large number of officers and sisters were invested by His Excellency the Governor-General with their decorations. Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class: Sister E. Livesey, and Mrs. Haggett (nee Ingram), also from Nelson.

After the investiture Her Excellency Dame the Countess of Liverpool entertained the sisters at morning tea. Unfortunately, some of the sisters were unable to attend the investiture<sup>19</sup>.

It appears that Eva Livesey was present at the ceremony as the Evening Post says she was awarded the decoration but doesn't mention Jean Ingram who by this stage was on a farm in Balclutha with her husband and probably found it difficult to leave.

After their wedding Jean and husband Hugh moved to Balclutha where their only child, Donald, was born in 1922<sup>20</sup>.

*Mrs. Haggitt, A.R.R.C. (Sister Jean Ingram), the birth of whose son is announced in another page of the Kai Tiakai nurses journal, was engaged recently in giving a course of home-nursing lectures to a class of women near her home in Otago. The appreciation of her teaching was shown by the arrival at the nursing home at Balclutha, when she was laid up, [presume with the birth of her son] of the president and secretary of the nursing class, with a silver serviette ring, spoon and fork, in a case, and a Doulton feeding-plate. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Haggitt may be able to resume her classes later on<sup>21</sup>.*

By 1924 the family had moved to Blackrock Station Wairarapa where Hugh, her husband was appointed manager<sup>22</sup>. Eventually Hugh drew a soldier's settlement farm, Glenfalloch, north of Castlepoint on the East Coast of the North Island. Initially there was no road access except along the beach at low tide. Electricity was not connected probably until the late 1940's, with the family living in a two-roomed hut. Their son was 6 years old and home schooled for awhile before boarding with a Masterton family so he could attend school there. After his schooling he returned to the farm but he joined the army where he was wounded and eventually died in Italy in 1944.

After the second world war Jean and Hugh moved to a farmlet in Stoke, Nelson, with Jean on the Nelson electoral roll from 1946 onwards.

Jean was on the hospital board in Wairarapa and Nelson, and was also president of the Women's Division of Federated Farmers. She worked for the welfare of nurses, the Red Cross Society, Wairarapa College and other women's organisations.

Her husband Hugh Eric died in 1960 aged 68 and is buried at Marsden Valley cemetery<sup>23</sup> while Jean died 27 May 1966 aged 80 years, and was also buried in Marsden Valley cemetery.

### Honours and Awards

In total Jean spent nearly 4 years working overseas in Egypt, France and England and along with the ARRC [Associate Royal Red Cross] she also received British War Medal, Victory Medal, 1914-15 Star as well as being mentioned in despatches [Mid<sup>24</sup>].

Colonist, 23 June 1916,

*Among those mentioned by General Maxwell in his despatches in connection with work in Egypt was Sister Jean Ingram of Richmond.*

Jean received the Royal Red Cross 2nd class medal in recognition of valuable nursing services connected with the war.



Left to right Royal Red Cross, British War Medal, Victory Medal, WW1 1914 Star

### Summary

Sister Jean Ingram was one of the first contingent of fifty. She has served all the time with the New Zealand Hospitals, and was attached to the No. 1 N.Z. Stationary Hospital in France. She was on active service for four years, and shortly after her return to New Zealand was married to Mr. Haggitt, also a returned soldier, and is living in Central Otago. She was trained at Nelson Hospital, and St Helens, Dunedin. Reported in the Kai Tiaki Oct 1919.



Mrs Haggitt 1909 [presume starting date] from a photo of early Nelson Nurses.

From Nuuuurse by Hazel J Nicholls

Jean Haggitt nee Ingram died at Nelson 27 May 1966 and is buried at Wakapuaka



Medals presented to Jean Ingram.

L-R. General Nurses NZ Badge, Maternity NZ Badge, War Service Badge.

*Held by Jean's great niece.*



HAGGITT Jean Grant Skinner nee Ingram, Marsden Valley cemetery RSA Block 1D plot 044

photo Cheryl Carnahan

### Sources

Army records

Colonist newspaper and Kai Tiaki Nursing Journal

Family History book on the Ingram Family by Sir John Ingram

Appreciation to niece Heather BOLTON nee INGRAM whose gave much information

1918 Gazette

NZSG Kiwi Index

Electoral Rolls

NZSG WW1 CD.

Nelson City Council cemetery data base

[www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz](http://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz)

Nuuuurse by Hazel J Nicholls

### Further Reading:

The Ingram Story' vol.1 by Sir John Ingram

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Ingram Sir John. The Ingram Story vol.1 p.26

<sup>2</sup> Ingram Sir John. The Ingram Story vol.1 p.41

<sup>3</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume VI, Issue 3, July 1913, p. 127.

Sister Gow is acting matron at St. Helens, Dunedin, with Nurse Ingram as her assistant.

<sup>4</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume VII, Issue 4, October 1914, p. 187.

<sup>5</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume VIII, Issue 2, April 1915, Page 63

<sup>6</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume VIII, Issue 2, April 1915, p. 111.

<sup>7</sup> 'While You're Away NZ Nurses At War 1899-1948' Rogers Anna p.58. Alexander Turnbull Library.

<sup>8</sup> Nursing in Peace and War Pengelly Edna RRC, pub Wellington 1956

<sup>9</sup> Not very clean as had been used to transport German prisoners

<sup>10</sup> Colonist, 25 November 1915.

<sup>11</sup> Although not on the Marquette when is sank

<sup>12</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume IX, Issue 1, Jan 1916

<sup>13</sup> nzans.org web site

- <sup>14</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume IX, Issue 2, April 1916, p. 81.
- <sup>15</sup> Colonist 6/4/1916
- <sup>16</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume IX, Issue 4, October 1916, p. 189.
- <sup>17</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume XI, Issue 1, January 1918, p.9. Used for limbless and TB cases.
- <sup>18</sup> Colonist 26 February 1919.
- <sup>19</sup> Evening Post, Volume XCIX, Issue 136, 9 June 1920, Page 8
- <sup>20</sup> Kai Tiaki say 5 June 1921.
- <sup>21</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume XIV, Issue 3, July 1921, p. 122. A.R.R.C. [Associate Royal Red Cross
- <sup>22</sup> Kai Tiaki : the journal of the nurses of New Zealand, Volume XVII, Issue 1, January 1924, p. 51.
- <sup>23</sup> Block 5A plot 028,
- <sup>24</sup> The family as at 2013 have no record of where these might be nor her Royal Red Cross Medal.