

Portrait: Christchurch City Libraries Arch431-010

William Brown served with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, probably in Turkey. He was wounded in the hip and sent to a military hospital in Malta, and then on to England. Letters and postcards are addressed to Jeff Box, a child in Ashburton.

A small collection of material related to his First World War experience can be viewed on Christchurch City Library's website. Search the catalogue for William E. Brown.











Peace celebrations were held in Christchurch between 19-21 July 1919 to mark the end of the First World War. The celebrations included military, school and civilian processions, fireworks displays and a Peace Thanksgiving Service.

You can view the programme of events on Christchurch City Library's website. Search the catalogue for Peace Celebrations.











Gas mask and uniform, Pearce family. Private collection, Kete Christchurch

One of the Pearce family wearing a First World War gas mask and army uniform at the Pearce family home Aikmans Road, Merivale, Christchurch about 1919.

The gas mask is a Small Box Respirator type issued in late 1916. Poison Gas (Chorine) was first used in 1915 at the second battle of Ypres.











Aotearoa - Christmas Card, 1917.

Over 100,000 people left New Zealand to serve in the First World War, which was 10% of the population at that time.

More that 40,000 of these were wounded and around 18,500 lost their lives.









These three soldiers are from the 8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles Squadron. The squadron was part of the Canterbury Mounted Rifles Regiment (CMR).

The men either bought their own horses with them, or they were allocated a horse from the army stock, which were purchased at the start of the First World War.











Badges, 8th South Canterbury Mounted Rifles. Christchurch City Libraries, O'Sullivan Collection-2354-002

The cap and collar badges for the 8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles.

The cap badge shows the Earl of Ranfurly's Coat of Arms and Crest, with the collar badges just showing his Crest.

Motto: Moveo et Profitor - By my actions I am known.

'First World War census and conscription', URL: http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/war-censusand-conscription, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 29-Jul-2014









The iconic Kiwi 'lemon squeezer' hat was introduced by one of New Zealand's outstanding soldiers of the Gallipoli Campaign, William George Malone. Originally for his Taranaki Rifles Regiment, the hat was designed to mirror the outline of Mount Taranaki and also to allow 'run off' in the rain.

The hat went on to be adopted first by Malone's Wellington Regiment and later by the rest of the New Zealand Infantry Division on 1st January 1916. The badge on this hat is from the 1st Canterbury Regiment.

'Malone and the Kiwi Lemon Squeezer Hat', http://www.armymuseum.co.nz/kiwis-at-war/did-you-know/malone-and-the-kiwilemon-squeezer-hat/











Hold All, Hold all with objects. Christchurch City Libraries, O'Sullivan Collection-4085-004

A collection of personal items that a solider would have used.









Christchurch City Libraries, O'Sullivan Collection-0050-100

Map from a soldier's diary showing the Eastern area of the First World War.

The main countries of the Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

The main Allied Powers were Britain (and its empire), France and Russia.









Signature of Reservist : 0

First

DIVISION

74/116

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

[Form M.S.A. 3.

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DISTRICT No.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLMENT.

Name in full-	Surname:	Clutterbuck
	Christian name:	Herbert Walter
Occupation:	Driver	
Address:	28 Hutt	Road, Petone

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the above-named, whose signature appears in the margin, has been duly enrolled in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force Reserve created under the above Act. 3 DEC191 Malcolm Frase!

Government Statistician.

Certificate of Enrolment for Herbert Clutterbuck. When the First World War broke out in 1914, men flocked in their thousands to answer the call to arms. By the end of the first week of the war 14,000 had volunteered to enlist. Despite confident claims that it would be 'over by Christmas', by 1916 the war appeared no closer to a conclusion. Intensive campaigns to encourage enlistment failed to meet their targets, with only 30 percent of men eligible for military service volunteering.

In 1916, conscription for military service was introduced to maintain New Zealand's supply of reinforcements. More than 30,000 conscripts had joined the New Zealand Expeditionary Force by the end of the war.

'First World War census and conscription', http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/war-census-andconscription, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 29-Jul-2014







