

WHO WAS I?



Every soldier has a story.

Service Chevrons:

Right Sleeve: Pointing upwards.
Red chevron: Service on or before 31 December 1914.
Blue chevron: Each 12 month period after 1 January 1915.

Wound Stripe:

Lower left sleeve:
 A wound stripe is a gold braid bar.
 Each additional wound earned another stripe.

Unit
 The group a soldier went to war with.

Embarkation - Leaving New Zealand.

10/1039

Serial Number:
 Some soldiers had the same name so every soldier was given their own unique number.

Vessel: The name of the ship on which a soldier left New Zealand.

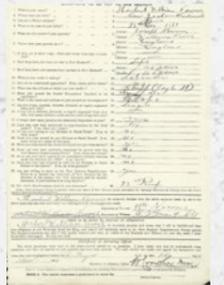
Record of Service

The Army had to keep track of every movement of every one of its 120,000 soldiers. This information was important for planning, fighting, feeding, medical care and even telling families where their sons had died.



Attestation Form

The Army needed to know the same information about every soldier; such as their history, their health and their family before they left New Zealand.



Certificate of Services

When the war was over every soldier received a record of services from the Governor General. It recorded where, how long and with whom they had fought, as well as any medals awarded.



Commonwealth War Graves

Archway

DigitalNZ

Cenotaph:
 An "empty tomb" or a monument erected in honour of a person or group of people whose remains are elsewhere.

nzhistory.net

Cenotaph

Dead Man's Penny

A bronze memorial plaque and scroll given to the next of kin of servicemen and women who died in the war.



Next of Kin

Your closest living family member. This was the person who was told if you were sick, injured or had been killed.



Dental Health

Was so poor that a separate Dental Corps was formed. The 1998 men of the 17th Reinforcements required 6335 fillings, 5236 extractions and 854 sets of false teeth before they departed in 1916.

Recruits had to be

162.5 cm tall

less than **77kgs**

and physically fit.

minimum age: 20

The medical rejection rate was 25%

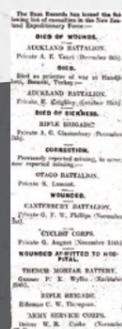
Casualty Form

With so many wounded and sick, the army needed a way of knowing where their injured soldiers were, whether they would be able to fight again and what had happened to them.



Casualty Lists

These were prominent in New Zealand newspapers from May 1915 to early 1919.



Field Postcard