

## **Private Joseph Frederick William Godfrey<sup>©</sup>**

**Regimental number: 10/4459**

**2nd Battalion, Wellington Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force**

**born: 19 September 1896–died: 22 July 1916**

Private Joseph Frederick William Godfrey was one of about 18,000 New Zealanders who died in or because of the First World War.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph was born on 19 September 1896 in Peel Forest,<sup>2</sup> a small community in the Canterbury region about 23 km from Geraldine on New Zealand's South Island. He was the youngest child of Frederick Godfrey (1849–1932)<sup>3</sup> and Frances Isabel (née Cowell) Godfrey (1859–1931).<sup>4</sup> Both his parents were assisted immigrants from England. Frederick was born in West Bromwich, Staffordshire, and on 10 February 1867 he immigrated to New Zealand on the *Himalaya*. Frances (a.k.a. Fanny) was born in Hatfield Peverel, Essex, and travelled to New Zealand on the *British Queen* in 1883.<sup>5</sup> Frederick and Frances married at St. Mary's Anglican Church in Addington, a suburb of Christchurch, on 16 December 1886.<sup>6</sup>

The couple had six children, of whom five survived to adulthood: Nellie Isabel Cowell (1887–1888),<sup>7</sup> Elizabeth Frances (1888–1970),<sup>8</sup> Richard (1890–1963),<sup>9</sup> Daisy Christabel (1891–1972),<sup>10</sup> Lilian Maud (1894–1927),<sup>11</sup> and finally Joseph Frederick William.

The family lived in Peel Forest, where Joseph's father Frederick was employed as a cook. Around 1906, Joseph, his mother and siblings relocated to Christchurch. His father remained in Peel Forest until 1910.<sup>12</sup> Joseph attended school and achieved the "fourth education standard" (and perhaps more). In November 1910, he was enrolled at the Richmond Primary School, Christchurch, where he won a Red Cross Society Life-saving Certificate.<sup>13</sup> His brother Richard was employed as a bootmaker and was very active in the Queen's Rifles Cadet Volunteers. In 1911, Richard was promoted to Lieutenant in the Territorial Force.<sup>14</sup> However, he started training for the Anglican ministry and resigned his military commission on 2 September 1914.<sup>15</sup>

At some point, Joseph left home. He was living in Kaikoura, a small coastal town on the east coast of the South Island about 180 km north of Christchurch, when he completed his compulsory military training.<sup>16</sup> In 1915, he was working as a sheep musterer<sup>17</sup> for Percy Acton-Adams on the Clarence Reserve Station, a 148,000-acre farm with over 63,000 sheep,<sup>18</sup> situated about 96 km inland from Kaikoura.

On 4 August 1914 (5 August in New Zealand), Britain declared war on Germany. As a dominion of the British Empire, New Zealand was automatically at war. The governor, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, Earl of Liverpool, announced the news at 3 p.m. from the steps of Parliament in Wellington to a crowd of over 12,000, stating that New Zealand was prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain her heritage and birthright.<sup>19</sup> A New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) was quickly assembled under the command of General Alexander Godley.<sup>20</sup> Based on the Territorial Force, created by the 1909 Defence Act, the NZEF was a voluntary force created for the duration of the war. (Conscription was introduced in 1916.)<sup>21</sup>

The NZEF trained its recruits in Egypt, where the British Expeditionary Force was already in action defending the Suez Canal. A New Zealand Base Depot was established at Zeitoun, near Cairo.<sup>22</sup> Lieutenant General William Riddell Birdwood commanded the New Zealand and Australian armies.

In early 1915, Birdwood and his staff coined the acronym ANZAC to describe the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.<sup>23</sup>

The unsuccessful Gallipoli campaign (25 April–31 December 1915) took the lives of 2,779 New Zealanders.<sup>24</sup> With such losses, the NZEF required a steady stream of men. Over the next four years, 42 drafts or reinforcements, each about 2,000 men strong, were sent from New Zealand.<sup>25</sup>

Joseph was a volunteer in the 11th Reinforcements. He passed the NZEF's medical requirement on 21 August 1915 at Kaikoura and on 13 November signed the attestation form at Trentham Military Camp near Wellington. He was 176 cm tall, had brown hair and eyes, a fair complexion and weighed 73 kg. He was posted as a private to the 2nd Reserve Company and received basic military training. On 17 January 1916, he was promoted to lance corporal. He maintained this rank when he transferred to "B" Company, 11th Reinforcements, on 11 March 1916.

On 29 March, his Excellency, the Governor, inspected the soldiers of the 11th Reinforcements and declared that they were the best trained men yet produced in New Zealand. The next day at 3 p.m., Joseph and the other men marched through Wellington. The public was encouraged to come out and cheer because "silence did not inspire men who were going to war."<sup>26</sup> After the parade, the men were given leave but were expected to return by 10 p.m. that evening.

On Sunday, 2 April, the 11th Reinforcements left Wellington for Egypt on two ships, HMNZ no. 49 (*Tahiti*) and HMNZ no. 50 (*Maunganui*). Joseph and "B" Company were on board the *Tahiti*. On Wednesday, 3 May, the *Tahiti* dropped anchor at Suez; the men disembarked the following day for the 113-km train trip to Zeitoun.

Joseph spent only seven days in Egypt. On 10 May 1916, he sailed from Alexandria on the SS *Caledonia* destined for Marseilles, France. By 18 May, he was at the NZEF Infantry Base at Étaples, France, where he spent a month in trench-warfare training. He was posted on 15 June as a private to the 2nd Battalion, Wellington Infantry Regiment.

The Wellington Infantry Regiment was one of four regional infantry groupings (along with Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago) raised for the First World War. It was drawn from four regiments of the Wellington Territorial Infantry Brigade (the West Coast, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki and Ruahine companies). It left New Zealand on 16 October 1914 and landed in Egypt on 30 November 1914. After serving at Gallipoli in 1915, it returned to Egypt, where it was divided into the 1st Wellington Infantry Battalion and 2nd Wellington Infantry Battalion in February 1916.

Both battalions trained at Moascar Camp near Ismailia, Egypt, and embarked for France in early April. The 1st Battalion landed in Marseilles, France, on 14 April 1916 and the 2nd on 18 April. Both battalions travelled the 1,020 km to Steenbecque, France, by train, where the troops received some "scrappy training."<sup>27</sup> In mid-May, the NZEF was assigned to the trenches at Armentières, France.<sup>28</sup>

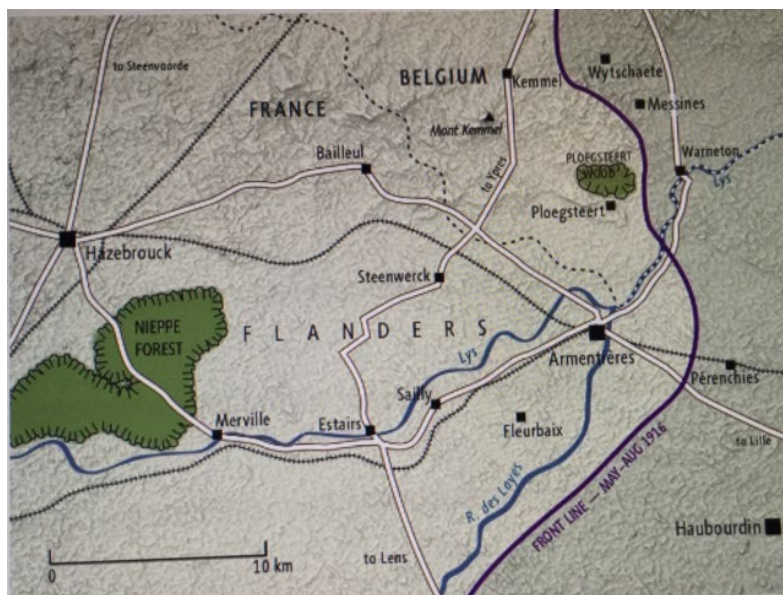
The 1st Wellington Infantry Battalion (as part of the NZEF) moved into the Armentières trenches on 12 May and the 2nd battalion on 14 May. The trenches stretched for miles but were mere breastworks in poor repair. The sandbags had disintegrated. Pools of filthy garbage-strewn water lay in front and behind them. Rats were everywhere. The enemy trenches were located less than 90 m away across No Man's Land.

While trying to repair these trenches, the troops quickly discovered that the enemy sniper was highly trained with superior equipment. On 1 June, they experienced intensive shell fire for the first

time. After Joseph joined the 2nd Wellington Infantry Battalion at Armentières around 16 June, he experienced day-to-day trench warfare: shelling, sniper fire, skirmishes, endless noise and a horrid stench, followed by rest periods behind the lines.

To distract the enemy from the Battle of the Somme, the 1st and 2nd Wellington Infantry battalions, along with other NZEF battalions, raided the enemy trenches on a nightly basis during the first two weeks of July. The enemy retaliated with artillery fire and raids. By mid-July, mounting casualties had depleted the battalions' ranks and the surviving men were exhausted. On 16 July, the 2nd Battalion was relieved and moved into a subsidiary line.

This was not a rest period. The men were assigned to nightly work parties.<sup>29</sup> From 15 May to 14 August 1916, the Wellington Infantry Regiment recorded 87 officers and other ranks killed and 240 wounded.<sup>30</sup>



Joseph was critically injured before or on 22 July; exactly where or when was not recorded. He most likely was part of a work party when he was shot in the chest. He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCCS) at Bailleul, France, about 14 km away from Armentières.

A casualty clearing station was a medical unit behind the front lines, usually located near transportation. Casualties who could not be adequately treated were stabilized before being transported to a military hospital.<sup>31</sup>

Armentières Sector 1916 Map *New Zealand History*  
(<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/armentieres-sector-1916-map>;  
accessed 14 August 2022)

Joseph might have been one of 284 casualties admitted on Friday, 21 July, or one of 40 admitted on

Saturday, 22 July, when he and eight others died.<sup>32</sup> His death was recorded by the No. 1 CCCS chaplain.<sup>33</sup>

Private Joseph Frederick William Godfrey was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord (Grave/Memorial Reference II. F. 48).<sup>34</sup> Bailleul is in France, close to the Belgian border. It was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including No. 1 CCCS, were quartered there. The earliest Commonwealth burials at Bailleul were made in April 1915. An extension was built and burials continued until April 1918; they occurred again in September and after the Armistice, when soldiers' remains were brought in from the neighbouring battlefields.

Joseph's parents were informed of his death. They had moved to Masterton, Greater Wellington Region, North Island, after Joseph enlisted. A brief notice of his death appeared in *The Wairarapa Age* on 2 August. Another notice on 7 August mentioned that Joseph was the brother of the curate,

Reverend Godfrey, at St. Matthew's Anglican Church, Masterton.<sup>35</sup> Joseph's death was reported in other newspapers' casualty lists and in the *New Zealand Expeditionary Force, Book V, List of Casualties and a Summary of Casualties in order of Units reported from 15 May to 14 August 1916*.<sup>36</sup>

Private Joseph Frederick William Godfrey was posthumously awarded the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre) and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918). His parents also received a parchment scroll and a memorial plaque.

In 1914, New Zealand had a population of a little more than a million people.<sup>37</sup> As a result, almost every family was affected to some degree by the war. The Godfrey family's world continued without Joseph. His brother Richard was ordained an Anglican priest in December 1916.<sup>38</sup> He joined the Anglican missionary effort in Melanesia, where he met Eileen Mary Sealy, and they were married at Raga by the Bishop of Melanesia in 1925.<sup>39</sup> Joseph's sister Elizabeth Frances (a.k.a. Bess) married John Thomas Heron in 1927. That same year, his sister Lillian Maud died in the Wellington Hospital after a long illness.<sup>40</sup>

New Zealand has over 500 memorials honouring its First World War dead. Joseph Frederick William Godfrey's sacrifice is remembered on a number of them: the Peel Forest War Memorial,<sup>41</sup> the Kaikoura Memorial Centre, the Kaikoura War Memorial,<sup>42</sup> and the Auckland War Museum Online Cenotaph.<sup>43</sup> His name was listed along with other members of the regiment who died while serving with the NZEF during the Great War in the regimental history book, *The Wellington Regiment (NZET) 1914–1919*.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "First World War—Overview," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/first-world-war-overview/introduction>: accessed 9 September 2022)

<sup>2</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 12 May 2022), entry for Joseph Frederick William Godfrey, Registration number: 1896/10200; "Godfrey, Joseph Frederick William, WWA 10/4459 – Army," *Archives New Zealand* ([https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE10920995](https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE10920995): accessed 9 June 2022), Item code: R116786805, Series code: 18805. Note: All information about Joseph Frederick William Godfrey's life and military career came from this source.

<sup>3</sup> "England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837–1915," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 18 May 2022), entry for Frederick Godfrey, Registration district: West Bromwich, Inferred county: Staffordshire, Volume: 18, Page: 578; "New Zealand Death Indexes," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 15 May 2022), entry for Frederick Godfrey, Registration number: 1932/9954; "Death," *Wairarapa Daily Times*, 25 July 1932, p. 4, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 15 May 2022)

<sup>4</sup> "Essex, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813–1929," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 16 May 2022), entry for Fanny Isabel Cowell, Baptism date: 5 May 1859, Baptism place: Hatfield Peverel, St. Andrew, Essex, Father: William, Mother: Martha; "New Zealand Death Indexes," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 15 May 2022), entry for Frances Isabel Godfrey, Registration number: 1931/9659; "Obituary," *Wairarapa Daily Times*, 6 October 1931, p. 4, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 15 May 2022)

<sup>5</sup> "New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839–1973," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FST6-HP2>: accessed 16 March 2022), entry for Frederick Godfrey, 10 February 1867, Ship: Himalaya; "New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839–

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1973," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FS1C-DX9>: accessed 16 May 2022), entry for Fanny Cowell, 1883, Ship: British Queen

<sup>6</sup> "New Zealand, Marriage Indexes," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 15 May 2022), entry for Frances Isabel Godfrey, Registration number: 1886/3114; "Silver Wedding," *Lyttelton Times*, 16 December 1911, p. 1, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 May 2022)

<sup>7</sup> "New Zealand Birth Indexes," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 14 May 2022), entry for Nellie Isabel Cowell Godfrey, Registration number: 1888/11545; "New Zealand Death Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Nellie Isabel Cowell Godfrey, Registration number: 1888/1018

<sup>8</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 14 May 2022), entry for Elizabeth Frances Godfrey, Registration number: 1888/9751; "New Zealand Marriage Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Elizabeth Frances Godfrey, Registration number: 1927/2741, Spouse: John Thomas Heron; "New Zealand Death Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Elizabeth Frances Heron, Registration number: 1970/42834; "Announcements Deaths," *The Press*, 7 July 1970, p. 27, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 May 2022)

<sup>9</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 14 May 2022), entry for Richard Godfrey, Registration number: 1890/7636; "New Zealand Death Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Richard Godfrey, Registration number: 1963/34118; "Deaths," *The Press*, 15 March 1963, p. 1, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 May 2022)

<sup>10</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 14 May 2022), entry for Daisy Chistobel [sic] Godfrey, Registration number: 1891/10819; "New Zealand Death Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Daisy Christabel Godfrey, Registration number: 1972/33212

<sup>11</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search>: accessed 14 May 2022), entry for Lily Maud Godfrey, Registration number: 1894/5724; "New Zealand Death Index," *Births, Deaths & Marriages Online*, entry for Lilian Maud Godfrey, Registration number: 1927/10302

<sup>12</sup> "New Zealand, Electoral Rolls, 1853–1981," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 9 June 2022), entry for Frederick Godfrey, Electoral year: 1896, 1905–1906, 1910, Residence place: New Zealand, District: Geraldine, Region or province: Canterbury; "New Zealand, City and Area Directories, 1866–1954," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 9 June 2022), entry for Fredk Godfrey, Year: 1910, Residence: Peel Forest, Canterbury, New Zealand; Year: 1913, Residence: Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand

<sup>13</sup> "Schools and the First World War," *New Zealand History* (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/children-and-first-world-war/education-in-1914>: accessed 9 June 2022); "Mr. Henry's Visit," *Lyttelton Times*, 23 November 1910, p. 11; "Prize Distribution," *Lyttelton Times*, 22 December 1910, p. 8, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 May 2022)

<sup>14</sup> "Territorial Force – Richard Godfrey – Lieutenant Unattached List B," *Archives New Zealand* ([https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE19146094](https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE19146094): accessed 12 July 2022), Year: 1907–1914, Item code: R22205200, Series code: 7291

<sup>15</sup> "Sorting Postal Orders by Machines," *New Zealand Herald*, 21 November 1913, p. 6; "Theological Students," *New Zealand Herald*, 14 November 1914 p. 8, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 22 July 2022); "Territorial Force – Richard Godfrey – Lieutenant unattached List B," *Archives New Zealand*

<sup>16</sup> "Godfrey, Joseph Frederick William, WWA 10/4459 – Army," *Archives New Zealand*; "Compulsory military training in New Zealand," *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compulsory\\_military\\_training\\_in\\_New\\_Zealand#:~:text=Compulsory%20military%20training%20\(CMT\)%2C,before%20then%20and%20ever%20since](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compulsory_military_training_in_New_Zealand#:~:text=Compulsory%20military%20training%20(CMT)%2C,before%20then%20and%20ever%20since): accessed 9 June 2022)

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- <sup>17</sup> "Muster (livestock)," *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muster\\_\(livestock\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muster_(livestock))): accessed 20 July 2022)
- <sup>18</sup> "Godfrey, Joseph Frederick William, WWA 10/4459 – Army," *Archives New Zealand*; "Clarence Reserve Station a Century Ago," *RNZ* (<https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/countrylife/audio/2018744800/clarence-reserve-station-a-century-ago>: accessed 22 July 2022); "Pastoral Lands Commission," *The Press*, 1 June 1920, p. 3, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 June 2022)
- <sup>19</sup> "First World War – Overview," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
- <sup>20</sup> "Alexander Godley," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/ajgodley>: accessed 14 September 2022)
- <sup>21</sup> "Recruiting and conscription," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/recruiting-and-conscription>: accessed 22 September 2022)
- <sup>22</sup> Ian McGibbon, "First World War–Initial Response," *Te Ara - The Encyclopedia of New Zealand* (<https://teara.govt.nz/en/first-world-war/page-2>: accessed 9 November 2022)
- <sup>23</sup> Charles E. W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918, Volume 1: The Story of ANZAC from the outbreak of war to the end of the first phase of the Gallipoli Campaign, May 4, 1915* (11th edition, 1941); *Australian War Memorial* (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1416975>: accessed 9 November 2022), p. 125
- <sup>24</sup> "New Zealand goes to war," *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/new-zealand-goes-to-war-first-world-war>: accessed 9 November 2022), p. 4
- <sup>25</sup> Ian McGibbon, "First World War–Initial Response," *Te Ara - The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*
- <sup>26</sup> "On Parade," *The Evening Post*, 30 March 1916, p. 8; "Final Leave," *The Evening Post*, 31 March 1916, p. 8, *Papers Past* (The National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 18 July 2022)
- <sup>27</sup> W. H. Cunningham, C.A.L. Treadwell, J. S. Hanna, *Wellington Regiment (NZEF) 1914–1919* (Wellington: Ferguson and Osborn, 1928); *New Zealand Electronic Text Collection* (<https://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-WH1-Well-t1-body-d54.html>: accessed 2 June 2022), p. 94
- <sup>28</sup> "Wellington Infantry Regiment – Infantry Units," *New Zealand History* (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/infantry-units/wellington-infantry-regiment>: accessed 20 July 2022); W. H. Cunningham, C.A.L. Treadwell, J. S. Hanna, op. cit., pp. 94–96; Claude Horace Weston, *Three Years with the New Zealanders* (London: Skeffington & Son Ltd., c1918) *The Online Books Page* (<https://net.lib.byu.edu/~rdh7/wwi/memoir/NZ/kiwiTC.htm>: accessed 14 August 2022), Chapter VI
- <sup>29</sup> W. H. Cunningham, C.A.L. Treadwell, J. S. Hanna, *Wellington Regiment (NZEF) 1914–1919*, p. 102–107; Claude Horace Weston, *Three Years with the New Zealanders*, Chapter VI
- <sup>30</sup> "New Zealand, World War 1 Army Casualty Lists 1914–1919," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 14 August 2022), entry for Book V: 15 May 1916–14 August 1916, p. 34
- <sup>31</sup> "Casualty Clearing Station," *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty\\_Clearing\\_Station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty_Clearing_Station): accessed 2 May 2022)
- <sup>32</sup> "War Diaries of the First World War: 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13–1919/03/31," *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/redirect?app=fonandcol&id=2005082&lang=eng>: accessed 11 August 2022), entries for 21 and 22 July 1916
- <sup>33</sup> "No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* ([www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca): accessed 14 August 2022), entry no. 239 for Pte. J. R. Godfrey, Service number: 10/4459  
**Note:** The chaplain's entry should have read: Pte. J.F.W. Godfrey.
- <sup>34</sup> *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/199578/joseph-frederick-william-godfrey>: accessed 14 August 2022), entry for Joseph Frederick William Godfrey, Service number: 10/4459
- <sup>35</sup> "Personal," *Wairarapa Age*, 2 August 1916, p. 5; "Personal," *Wairarapa Age*, 7 August 1916, p. 4, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 11 August 2022)

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- <sup>37</sup> “First World War—Overview,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
- <sup>38</sup> “Personal,” *Wairarapa Age*, 19 December 1916, p. 5; “Ordination Service at St. Paul,” *Dominion*, 18 December 1916, p. 6, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 11 August 2022)
- <sup>39</sup> “The Blain Biographical Directory of Anglican Clergy in the South Pacific,” *Project Canterbury: Bringing Anglican History Online* ([http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/blain\\_directory/directory.pdf](http://anglicanhistory.org/nz/blain_directory/directory.pdf): accessed 14 August 2022), entry for Godfrey, Richard, p. 769
- <sup>40</sup> “Personal,” *Wairarapa Age*, 25 November 1927, p. 5, *Papers Past* (National Library of New Zealand) (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 11 August 2022)
- <sup>41</sup> “Mt Peel war memorial,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Heritage and Culture) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/mt-peel-war-memorial>: accessed 8 September 2022)
- <sup>42</sup> “Kaikoura Memorial Centre,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Heritage and Culture) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/kaikoura-memorial-centre>: accessed 9 September 2022); “Kaikoura War Memorial,” *New Zealand History* (Ministry for Heritage and Culture) (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/kaikoura-war-memorial>: accessed 9 September 2022)
- <sup>43</sup> “Online Cenotaph,” *Auckland War Memorial Museum* (<https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/C5620?srt=relevance&w=World+War+I%2c+1914-1918&n=Joseph+Frederick+William+Godfrey&from=%2Fwar-memorial%2Fonline-cenotaph%2Fsearch&ordinal=0>: accessed 8 September 2022), entry for Joseph Frederick William Godfrey