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CHARLES AND HUBERT GOULD

BROTHERS IN ARMS

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The Churches of Christ in NSW will consider for publication short papers on historical and theological topics relevant to the development of Churches of Christ. The publication of a paper does not constitute an official endorsement of the views expressed therein.

Captain Charles Henry Gould, DSO, MM, M.B.E. (1884-1968)

Major Hubert Valentine Gould (1887-1918)

Whenever the word Gallipoli is mentioned most Australians think of the landings at Anzac Cove where soldiers of the Australian New Zealand Army Corps came ashore in the Dardanelles on 25 April 1915. The name Krithia means nothing, but it was here where Australian soldiers won their first battle honours. Krithia is a village in the south of the peninsula about six kilometres from Cape Helles. It was at Cape Helles where the main British and French Forces landed in the campaign against the Turks.

As at Anzac Cove, the Anglo-French landings met with mixed success and bogged down within a few days to trench warfare. Early in May 1915, Victorians of the 2nd Brigade and a New Zealand Brigade were withdrawn from Anzac Cove and sent in to assist the advance against the entrenched Turks. The New Zealand Brigade was sent in first but made little progress up the steep ridges. Then late on the afternoon of 8 May, as the soldiers of the Australian brigade were digging in and preparing a meal, they were ordered to attack over grassy scrub land. They had little time to form up.



Image: Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey. 9 May 1915. The Headquarters of Colonel Bennett of the 6th Battalion.ⁱ

Official war historian Charles Bean (below, left) describes the scene as follows:

Everyone was cramming his mess tin into his pack, harnessing up and falling in.... within a quarter of an hour, the first two battalions were moving out.... One has often read with wonder the feats of famous infantry which has gone into action as if it were drilling on a parade ground advancing carelessly under a hail of bullets as if it were an affair of everyday. But I have never read anything finer in history than the way in which this disciplined, seasoned, trained Australian infantry went out. They reckoned those bullets were no more than a summer shower. I have a distinct picture in my memory of one youngster walking steadily into that storm with his entrenching spade held in his left hand a little in front of his face.... whilst

he looked out from under the shelter of it exactly as man looks around his umbrella when walking in the rain down a city street.ⁱⁱ

The Australians advanced about 900 metres. But this glorious (and futile) charge came at a dreadful cost. The advance halted in front of the Turkish trenches about two kilometres from Krithia and a stalemate developed. Over 1000 soldiers were killed or wounded: about one third of the Brigade's strength. The two ANZAC brigades were returned to Anzac Cove where, reinforced, they supported the beachhead. Among the wounded at Cape Helles was Sergeant-Major Charles Henry Gould. Writing to his aunt in Bendigo in October 1915 he said:

Since it has been mentioned in the papers, I suppose I can tell you that it was my brigade that made the now famous charge at Cape Helles. That was where Cpl Howard and Sergeants Watson, Tiller and myself were wounded.ⁱⁱⁱ

Captain Charles Henry Gould, DSO, MM, M.B.E.

Charles Henry Gould was born in Bendigo in 1884, the elder son of Henry and Frances Amelia Gould^{iv}. Charles' father, Henry, had arrived in Victoria as an unassisted immigrant in 1871 and he may have moved to Western Australia try his luck on the gold fields of Kalgoorlie, before returning to Victoria to set up a drapery business in Bendigo.



Image: Captain Charles Gould, c 1917^v



Image: Gould's Drapery Store in Subiaco, Western Australia

Henry was interested in temperance issues and he and his wife, Frances (Charles' mother) were members of Bendigo Church of Christ.^{vi} The aunt with whom Charles corresponded during the war, Mrs. S.C. Hunter, was also a member. In 1887, Henry Gould sold the drapery business and the family returned to Western Australia where Henry opened another drapery business in Subiaco, then an outer suburb of Perth. It is known that in 1903 (and earlier) Henry was an officer at the Subiaco Church of Christ and according to accounts in *The Westralian*, other members of the family were also active in the church around that time.^{vii}

Growing up in the west, Charles undertook an apprenticeship as a sign writer. His name is not mentioned in *The Westralian* accounts, so he may have returned to Victoria where he had his fruitful encounter with Andrew McKenzie Meldrum. In 1906, with Meldrum (minister of Swanston Street, Melbourne, Church of Christ), Charles undertook an epic voyage of discovery to the South Pacific. Their small ketch, “La Ventura,” was wrecked off Borneo and the intrepid travellers continued by other means to Asia. Gould left Meldrum at that stage and may have gone to the United States, whilst Meldrum travelled onto Scotland. Charles used his artistic skills to make water colour paintings of scenes during the journey. Some of these water colour paintings survive. The story of their dangerous journey is told elsewhere.^{viii}



Image: The Gould family. Back: Hubert, May, Charles. Front: Gwen, Francis, Henry, Eileen (Source: Family photo)

Charles' father, Henry Gould's business prospered and in 1907 with Charles' mother, Frances and siblings, Victoria May ("May"), Esther Gwendoline ("Gwen") and younger brother Hubert; the family travelled to the United States. Charles may have joined them there after his adventures in the Pacific. May and Gwen Gould both married and remained in America. Hubert married an Australian girl, Beatrice Grace ("Gracie") Watts, in Cincinnati, in 1908 - initially making their home in Seattle, before returning to Sydney to live in Manly. Charles' parents, Henry and Frances returned to Melbourne around 1912, becoming associated with the Carnegie church. On his enlistment papers, Charles gave his address as Caulfield, listing his mother Frances as next of kin.

World War I Service

Charles Gould enlisted on 16 December 1914 and was appointed to the Australian 6th Battalion. The 6th Battalion was raised in Victoria and became part of the Second Brigade. Being a mature experienced man with upright bearing and previous service in the cadets, Charles was ideal NCO material. He was appointed to the rank of sergeant, later promoted to Sergeant-Major.



Image: Landing at Gallipoli, 1915-04-25. Anzac Cove 1915, Nelson, L.E., Tatton, Lyell Egerton.^{ix}

After minimal training, Charles and the 6th Battalion were shipped out to Egypt in February 1915 and onto Gallipoli. The battalion landed at Anzac Cove on April 25 and took casualties. As indicated, as part of the Second Brigade, it was then sent to Cape Helles in early May. The battalion returned to Anzac Cove and fought in some notable engagements including the action at Lone Pine. But, having been wounded at Cape Helles, Charles was not with them.



Image: 6th Battalion Officers, Ailly Le Haut Clocher, France, 5 November 1918 Charles Henry Gould (2nd row, 3rd from right)^x

Charles made light of his wounds, dismissing it as a piece of “metal in his leg.” But they were sufficiently bad for him to be sent to England to recuperate. In 1916, he re-joined his battalion in France where he soon distinguished himself. Later that year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and awarded the Military Medal. He subsequently served in Belgium.^{xi} During his service Charles regularly sent home letters to his aunt, Mrs. Hunter, in Bendigo. Some were published in local papers. The following letter describes in detail the conditions he saw in France in 1917:

A beautiful summer's day to-day, and it is about time we had a good one.... The villages and towns are all destroyed, churches, crossroads and buildings blown up, smaller buildings pulled down, and farm implements all destroyed.... There are no inhabitants here now, soldiers only, and line after line of barbed

wire which was intended by the enemy to hold us back. The push has commenced on another portion of the front, and Fritz has lost heavily. One of our Australian divisions made a fine advance but was not supported and lost heavily. We are living and eating in a stable that was partly destroyed. We got busy with some repairs, and it is quite comfortable now. To look at the village it seems as if every place is quite destroyed, but we have over 2000 men under cover now.^{xii}



Image: A group of unidentified men of the 6th Battalion in the front line, 10 August 1918.^{xiii}

Having been mentioned in despatches, Charles was promoted to Captain in May 1918. He was mentioned in despatches again in July 1919. While in France and Belgium, he produced cartoons and sketches of life around him. Most of the paintings were made after the Armistice on 11 November 1918, but possibly based on earlier sketches. The following provides an example of “Aussie humour.”



Image: Two Australian soldiers in a trench cooking two pigeons over a fire on the ends of their bayonets, drawn by Charles Gould.^{xiv}



Image: Sporting page 'Extra special editshun,' page 10 of 'Ce ne fait rien' (trans. No worries) news sheet.^{xv}

On the Western Front, Charles Gould co-edited with Frank Noonan the 6th Battalion's satirical newssheet "Ca ne fait rien" meaning no worries. Gould produced most of the artistic works with Noonan producing the text.^{xvi}



Image: Depicts eight German prisoners, their hands up in surrender, being led across a corn field by a member of the 6th Battalion.^{xvii}

In a tantalising glimpse of ordinary life in Pry, Belgium, Charles Gould wrote:

When troops are on the move certain towns and villages are allotted to them as halting places for the night. An Advance party goes ahead and notes all the available spaces in houses and farms, these places have the number of men and their company or section chalked on the door and when the moving battalion the tired troops are all in their various billets in a few minutes. The cooks get the fires going in the travelling kitchens and other men get water and very soon a hot meal is served. Some of the villages have very good billets, nice people and pleasant surroundings, others are quite the reverse. Pry belonged to the former class and although we only spent one night there, we will always remember it.^{xviii}



Image: Charles Gould (front, centre) with platoon members, c 1918 probably at Ypres.^{xix}

Back in Australia

Charles returned to Australia in November 1919, applying for an allotment under the Soldier Resettlement Scheme. He was allocated an irrigated block at Red Cliffs (north-west Victoria) and moved there with his parents Henry and Frances, in early 1922. The work of turning the mallee scrub into arable farmlands was a difficult one, but Charles' experience on the high seas and in the army had well equipped him for a pioneering role. The area became a centre for the growing of grapes and citrus fruits.

Among the new settlers moving into the area were Churches of Christ members. This led in 1923 to the formation of Red Cliffs Church of Christ. Henry and Charles Gould were elected to its first board of officers. Henry was appointed chairman of the Board in 1924 but was unwell and stood down and was replaced by Charles. Charles continued as chairman in 1925 and as an officer until 1928.^{xx}

Charles married May Wilson in 1926. They had no children. Charles wrote many letters to nephews some of which he illustrated with cartoons. These letters illustrate contemporary home and farm life. Extracts follow:

12 August 1923. More rain today and it was the day for the opening of the new church at Red Cliffs. The showers were very obliging as they remained in the sky while we drove to the church.... Quite a lot of people came, and the service was fine.

6 April 1924. We are having grand weather now and grandpa, grandma, and I all had a real nice time driving to church. Grandpa drove Teddy [the horse] all the way home. Teddy enjoyed it because he was able to stop and eat thistles by the road).

20 July 1924. Since grandpa and grandma have had a car to visit, they have been leading the gay life. Last week they went out three nights in succession.... Thursday to Mildura and the pumps and today out twice.

Charles' father, Henry Gould died in 1928 and his mother, Frances Gould in 1944.

Community Service

During the 1930s, Charles became more involved in local and community affairs and was correspondingly less involved with the church. During the Second World War he joined the Voluntary Defence Corps with his former rank of Captain, being discharged in October 1945. He maintained an involvement in military matters through participating in Legacy and the Returned Serviceman's League. He was a foundation member of the Red Cliffs Returned Serviceman's League, serving as its President on three occasions.



Image: Charles Gould to his nephew on the opening of the Red Cliffs Swimming Pool^{xxii}

From 1952 to 1964, Charles served on the Mildura Shire Council, including a term as Shire President (1955–1956). He was the founder of the Red Cliffs Senior Citizens' Club and its president (1964–1968). He was also a founder of the Red Cliffs Bowling and Golf Clubs and was awarded a life membership of the Red Cliffs Swimming Club for his “untiring efforts in establishing a pool” in the town.^{xxiii} Charles was an active member of the Mildura Art Gallery and represented fruit growers on the Australian Dried Fruit Association and the Victorian Central Citrus Association.

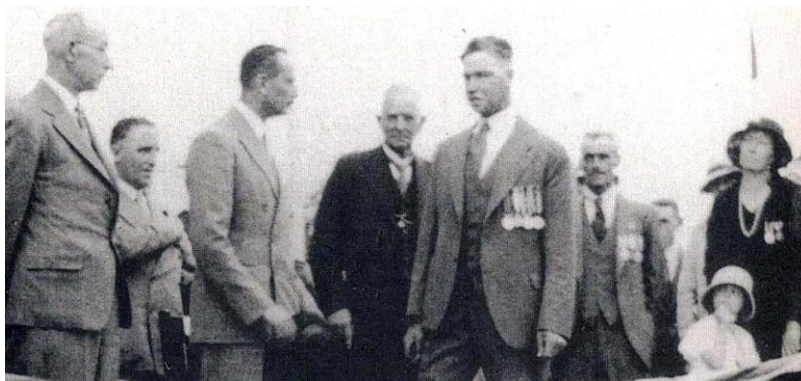


Image: Charles Gould meets the Duke of Gloucester, 1936. Gould was then-Chairman of No.24 District (Irrigation) Board.^{xxiv}

Community Recognition

In recognition of his community service, he was made an MBE (Member of the British Empire) in 1968. The award was announced in the New Year's honours, but the investiture was delayed. Now in his 85th year, Gould became seriously ill, and the investiture was made at his bedside in Red Cliffs hospital on 1 October 1968. He died ten days later. There was a massive turnout for Charles' funeral. *The Sunraysia Daily* reported a crowd of over 200 mourners at the service at Red Cliffs Church of Christ. The little chapel was overwhelmed. Pallbearers included representatives of the Mildura Shire Council, Red Cliffs Returned Serviceman's League, and the Mildura Legacy Club. Members of the Red Cliffs Senior Citizens' Club formed a guard of honour outside the chapel.^{xxv}

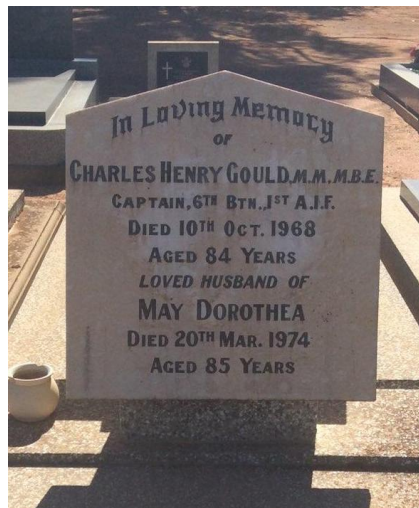


Image: Gravestone of Capt. Charles Henry Gould, MM., M.B.E., Red Cliffs (Victoria)^{xxvi}

Major Hubert Valentine Gould

Hubert Valentine Gould^{xxvii} was born on 15 February 1884 and was the second son to Henry and Frances Gould. Hubert enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) on 16 February 1915, assigned the rank of 2nd Lieutenant^{xxviii} and embarked on 17 March 1915^{xxix} at Sydney on HMAT A9 'Shropshire'^{xxx} and was sent as a reinforcement to the 4th Battalion.



Image: Lieut. Hubert Valentine Gould, 4th Reinforcements., 4th Batt. 1st Infantry Brigade, AIF.^{xxxi}

Hubert's address on his enlistment form was shown as "Cavagnon," Woodlands Street, Manly. His occupation is shown as "Engineer."^{xxxii} Hubert's background in engineering may have influenced his appointment as a commissioned officer (Second Lieutenant). Later, he was transferred to an engineering corps. The 4th Battalion, which was raised in New South Wales, participated in the Anzac landing on 25 April 1915. Hubert served at Gallipoli until the evacuation. Like his elder brother Charles, Hubert corresponded with his aunt in Bendigo. One such letter describes the desperate nature of the fighting:

I got the post of honour in one of our two advanced posts and held it for 36 hours, with the Turks about 40 yards away on both sides and in the front. We were cut off in daylight from our troops but had a very strong position. There were eleven of us fighting and working without sleep, and with very little food, for two nights.^{xxxiii}

Around this time, Hubert was slightly wounded by a grenade at Lone Pine but dismissed his wounds as "a few chunks of metal in my left arm muscle and one in the muscles of the back." He was promoted to Lieutenant on 28 November 1915, then to Captain on 1 April 1916.^{xxxiv}

In France

After the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the 4th Battalion returned to Egypt and was sent to France in March 1916. From then until 1918, it was deployed in heavy fighting in the Somme Valley and around

Ypres in Belgium. At the time of the relocation of the battalion to France, Hubert was appointed with the rank of major to the 2nd Field Company. This was part of the 1st Australian Divisional Engineers, a headquarters group to which the 4th Battalion and other battalions were attached through their relevant brigades. Such specialised groups emerged as warfare became more sophisticated.

The transfer to a specialised corps may have relieved Hubert from the tedium of defensive trench warfare, but the work was no less dangerous. Not long after his deployment to France (June 1916), Hubert sent the following letter to his aunt in Bendigo:

We spent Easter Sunday in France about 1000 yards from the firing line. We have a lovely billet that has escaped the general destruction that most of the farmhouses have had. Only one shell has landed on this billet, and that was last September, when the poor old lady of the farm was killed. The way people keep going about their places so near the firing line is amazing. Conditions of warfare in France are different to Gallipoli. Stray missiles come to earth in France.... Most of the fire is directed on an opponents' gun positions.... The French people are working in the fields despite the stray shells.... Gallipoli was a real campaign, but here in France it is a picnic.^{xxxv}

Hubert was wounded again on 25 July 1916. He was promoted to Major on 9 May 1917.^{xxxvi}



Image: Major Hubert Valentine Gould, c1917^{xxxvii}

Beware of Stray Missiles

This experience was the relative calm before the storm, as things were a little different in the front-line trenches. In 1918 the big German and Allied counter “make-or-break” offensives began. On May 6, 1918, Hubert and four other officers were standing outside their trench at Borre (Nord Pas de Calais, near to Dunkirk and the Belgian border) eating breakfast. The casualness of the situation suggests that the five officers had no sense of imminent danger. Suddenly, a shell burst among them. Three were killed on

the spot. Hubert and another officer were gravely injured and taken to the casualty clearing station in Hogdenden.^{xxxviii} The Chaplain, Theo. L. Kimber (15th C.C.S., B.E.F. 3-6-18) wrote that Gould:

... was admitted on 6-5-18, very severely wounded, - shell-wounds in back, left leg and compound fracture of the humerus [leg]. He was in a very low condition and never properly rallied, and died on 8-6-18. He was buried in our Cemetery, and a Cross has been placed at the head of the grave. As we have moved a long way from the place, I cannot now state definitely whether a Cross was sent from the unit to which the deceased belonged.^{xxxix}

Hubert died on 8 May and was buried in the Ebblinghem Military Cemetery, Ebblinghem, Nord Pas de Calais, France.^{xl} He was only 31 years of age. The attending matron, Doris Jekyll at Huddersfield War Hospital was a friend of Hubert's, writing: "Major Gould died, as he lived, as a brave man."^{xli}



Image: Major Hubert Valentine Gould, killed in France, 8 May 1918. (Source: Family photo, used with permission)

A response to an outstanding query about Hubert's death indicates that Charles was with his younger brother before he died. A slightly irritated Doris Jekyll (Matron of Huddersfield War Hospital) responded to a lady enquirer on 15 August as follows:

Dear Madam,

With reference to your enquiry for particulars of the death and burial of Major Hubert Valentine Gould, 2nd Field Coy Australian Engineers 1st Division, which I see is inserted again in this month's Enquiry List, and my letter to you, I should be grateful, if you would kindly inform me whether you have heard from his brother from France? I forwarded your enquiry to him about a fortnight ago, and cannot understand having had no reply, unless he has written direct to you. He was with his brother from the time he was wounded on 6th of May until his death on the 8th, and could give you all particulars, and would I am sure do so.^{xlii}

Matron Jekyll then added a note by hand "unless he has not had time to write recently or has himself been wounded." It is likely that "lack of time" was the answer. In July/August 1918, Charles' 6th Battalion was involved in heavy fighting around Hamel, Amiens and Villers-Bretonneux.

Meanwhile, back home

Word of Hubert's death reached Australia quite quickly. Two death notices for Hubert appeared in *The Bendigonian* on 30 May 1918: one from his parents and other from the aunt to whom he and Charles regularly wrote, Mrs. S.C. Hunter. The eulogistic verses on each notice indicate a Christian connection. A news item in the same newspaper on the same day reads as follows [quoted in full because of its poignancy and its summary qualities]:

Bro. and Sister Gould of the church at Carnegie have been notified (says "The Australian Christian," the official organ of the Church of Christ) that their younger son, Major H.V. Gould has died in his fourth years of service abroad. Enlisting in 1914 in Sydney (where he leaves a widow and three children) he rapidly gained promotion and has been on continuous service. His only brother Captain C.H. Gould MM is still on service. Major Gould was a native of Bendigo, passed through the Sunday school of the Bendigo Church of Christ and was a member of that church to the time of his departure from Bendigo. His name appears on the church's honour roll in the Temperance Hall, View Street. His brother Captain Gould has just been awarded the DSO and the news of this distinction was received by the family on the morning of the day on which the cable notifying Major Gould's death later came to hand. ^{xliii}



Image: Original gravesite of Major H.V. Gould, AIF – Died of wounds. 8 May 1918, France.



Image: Contemporary gravesite of Major H.V. Gould, AIF, France.

Sadly, Hubert's children William, born in 1909, Nora (1911) and Charles (1913), would have had almost no recollection of their father. Hubert's wife, Grace, died in 1968. One can only imagine the difficulties she had in raising infants in that situation and guiding them through the troubled times of the Depression.

William and Charles Gould (possibly named after his illustrious uncle) went on to serve in the Second World War.

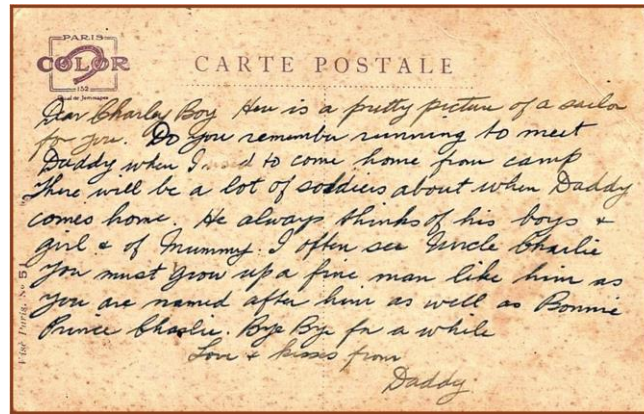


Image: Reverse of postcard from Major Hubert V. Gould to his son Charles Edward (sent from France)

Major Hubert Valentine Gould is listed on the Australian War Memorial's Roll of Honour (panel 23) in the Commemorative Area.^{xliv}

Concluding Observations

When Australians remember the First World War they inevitably think of Anzac Cove. They are generally unaware of the role of Australian soldiers at Cape Helles. Around 8,000 soldiers died in the Gallipoli campaigns. Many of the survivors of that campaign went to France in 1916. In the fighting at Fromelles later that year, around 2,000 died in one night. Over the course of the war the 6th Battalion (to which Charles was attached) lost 1,066 killed and 2,017 wounded. That level of casualties was about three times the nominal strength of the battalion. All told, in France and Belgium 46,000 young men were killed.^{xlv} And of those who survived, many had not seen their loved ones for three or four years. This is not the place to speculate on the fascination that Anzac Cove holds for many Australia; a fascination which owes more to its evacuation and the need to make sense out of a defeat. It is the place to recognise the contribution to the nation of two fine young men. Blest by survival and longevity, Charles went on to become notable community builder in the Sunraysia area of Victoria.

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Additional research added by Julia Gilchrist, Resourcing Administrator, Fresh Hope (20-21 April 2022).

ⁱ Australian War Memorial online collection. (G00967), Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, 9 May 1915. Depicts the headquarters of Colonel Bennett of the 6th Battalion, AIF.

ⁱⁱ C.E. Bean, "Australians at Cape Helles," in the *Morning Bulletin* 5 August 1915, 5.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Bendigonian* 14 October 1915, 31.

^{iv} Northern Beaches Council: Hubert Valentine Gould,
<https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/46866>

^v Australian War Memorial online collection: (H05562) Captain Charles Gould, c1917.

^{vi} A "Sister Gould of Western Australia" is mentioned in the *Jubilee Pictorial History* (1903) as an early surviving member of the Bendigo church.

^{vii} Henry Gould appears in a photo of the Subiaco church officers in Maston, A.B. (ed), *Jubilee Pictorial History of Churches of Christ in Australia*, Austral Publishing, 1903, 89. A report in the *Western Australian* of the Annual Conference of the Churches of Christ in Western Australia on 2 April 1904, indicates that H. Gould was appointed to the state Home Missionary Committee and a Miss E. Gould was appointed to the Foreign Missionary Committee. The latter was probably Henry's daughter Esther. A report of the Churches of Christ Scripture Examination in September 1905 records a mark of 96% for Miss M. Gould of Subiaco (Distinction) and a mark

of 74% for Mr H. Gould of Subiaco in the Teachers' and Officers' division. These would be Mary and Hubert respectively.

^{viii} H.E. Hayward and D.C. Nutt, *Enmore Incorporated* (Sydney: Freshhope, 2014), chapter 15; see also: Occasional Paper No. 19 Andrew McKenzie Meldrum.

^{ix} Australian War Memorial online collection: (P00196.001). Landing at Gallipoli, 1915-04-25 Anzac Cove, 1915. Nelson, L.E. Tatton, Lyell Egerton.

^x Australian War Memorial online collection: (J00519). Black and white glass original half-plate negative. 6th Battalion Officers taken at Ailly Le Haut Clocher, France. 5 November 1918. Captain Charles Henry Gould, MM, enlisted on 15 December 1914. As 1552 Regimental Quarter Master he was awarded the Military Medal on 10 June 1916 for his actions at Steele's Post in July 1915. As 2nd Lieutenant (Lt) Gould he was mentioned in dispatches on 4 March 1918 and 26 December 1918.

^{xi} *Australian Christian* 5 October 1916, 605.

^{xii} *Bendigonian* 12 July 1917.

^{xiii} Australian War Memorial online collection: (EO2867) 6th Battalion men in the frontline at about 1.00pm just after the area had been captured from the Germans, 10 August 1918.

^{xiv} Australian War Memorial online collection: (ART02555). This cartoon, reproduced in 'From the Australian Front', is accompanied by the caption 'Extract from Intelligence Report: - "Yesterday two of our pigeons failed to return". Illustrated by Charles Henry Gould.

^{xv} Australian War Memorial online collection: (AWM2018.785.46) Ce ne fait rien news sheet (trans, 'No worries') page 10, 'Sporting Extra Special editshun'. Produced by Gould and Frank Noonan of the 6th Battalion, AIF.

^{xvi} Australian War Memorial online collection: (P11032647) Charles Henry Gould, <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/P11032647>

^{xvii} Australian War Memorial online collection: (ART02562.018). Depicts eight German prisoners, their hands up in surrender, being led across a corn field by a member of the 6th Batt. Two other members of the Battalion poke out of the trench in the foreground. Illustrated by Charles Henry Gould, 25 February 1919.

^{xviii} Australian War Memorial online collection: (ART02562.008) - Pry, Belgium. Watercolour and ink on paper illustrated by Charles Henry Gould, 17 December 1918. Caption provided by AWM.

^{xix} Australian War Memorial online collection: Charles Henry Gould, AIF, c1918.

^{xx} H.E. Hayward, "Charles Gould Hero and Community Builder," Australian Churches of Christ Historical Society *Digest* March 2013.

^{xxi} From letters and cartoons held by the Red Cliffs Historical Society.

^{xxii} Private collection. Charles Gould illustrated postcard sent to his nephew on the opening of the Red Cliffs (Vic) swimming pool. Supplied by Gould family to Harold Hayward.

^{xxiii} "Mr. C. Gould to get MBE," in *Sunraysia Daily* 14 October 1968.

^{xxiv} Charles Gould meeting the Duke of Gloucester, 1936 in Australia. Photo supplied by Ken Wright, A Land Fit for Heroes.

^{xxv} "200 attend funeral of Mr. C.H. Gould," in *Sunraysia Daily* 14 October 1968.

^{xxvi} Photo courtesy of Liz Milne, Red Cliffs

^{xxvii} Name incorrectly recorded as "Herbert" on the Nominal Roll.

^{xxviii} Australian War Memorial online collection: Major Hubert Valentine Gould, Embarkation records.

^{xxix} Dates from the Australian War Memorial records for Major Hubert Valentine Gould (Conflict/Operation: First World War, 1914-1918).

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- ^{xxx} Australian War Memorial online collection: Major Hubert Valentine Gould, 4th Infantry Battalion, 4th Reinforcements – Nominal Roll.
- ^{xxxi} Australian War Memorial online collection. Lieutenant Hubert Valentine Gould, 4th Reinforcements, 4th Battalion, 1st Infantry Brigade, AIF.
- ^{xxxii} He was an employee of the Sydney Harbour Trust.
- ^{xxxiii} *Bendigo Advertiser* 7 October 1915, 8.
- ^{xxxiv} Northern Beaches Council History Hub: Hubert Valentine Gould, <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/46866>
- ^{xxxv} *Bendigonian* 29 June 1916, 2.
- ^{xxxvi} Northern Beaches Council History Hub: Hubert Valentine Gould, <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/46866>
- ^{xxxvii} Northern Beaches Council History Hub: Hubert Valentine Gould, <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/46866>
- ^{xxxviii} Australian War Memorial online collection. Australian Red Cross Society Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau files, 1914-18 War (1DRL/0428): Major Hubert Valentine Gould.
- ^{xxxix} *Ibid*
- ^{xl} Australian War Memorial online collection. Roll of Honour: Major Hubert Valentine Gould.
- ^{xli} Australian War Memorial online collection. Australian Red Cross Society Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau files, 1914-18 War (1DRL/0428): Letter concerning Major Hubert Valentine Gould, 26/7/1918 to Miss V. Deakin, Australian Red Cross Society, London.
- ^{xlii} It is not known who the enquirer was.
- ^{xliii} *Bendigonian* 30 May 1918, 21.
- ^{xliv} Australian War Memorial online collection. Commemorative Area records.
- ^{xlv} Les Carlyon, "The Worst of the Great War came after Gallipoli," in the *Weekend Australian* May 31-June 1, 2014.