

Charles William Bullock

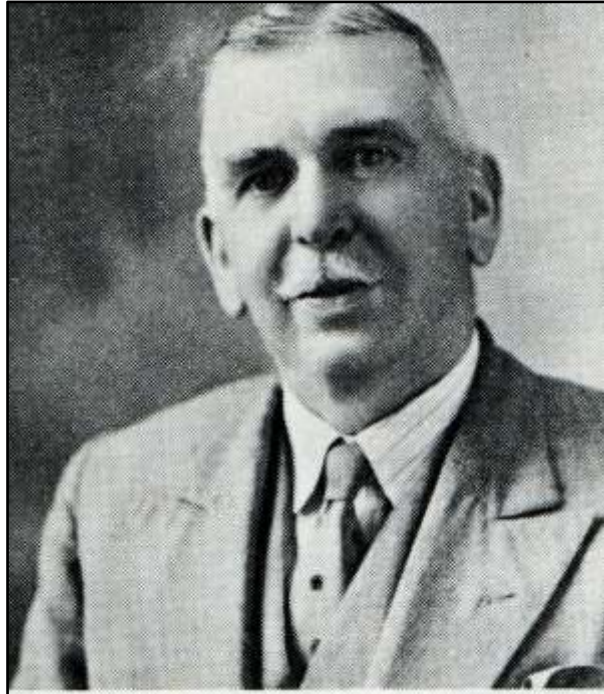
CMG



22 July 1880 – 1 November 1952

Gerry van Tonder

Fact File: Charles W. Bullock CMG



Surname: BULLOCK

First names: Charles William

Date of Birth: 22 July 1880

Place of Birth: Morpeth, Northumberland, England

Personal features: 5'7" in height

Nationality: British

Religion: Church of England

Status: Married to Margaret Theresa Bullock (née Sanders) b. 1885; two children, daughters Shirley and Elizabeth

Date of Death: 1 November 1952

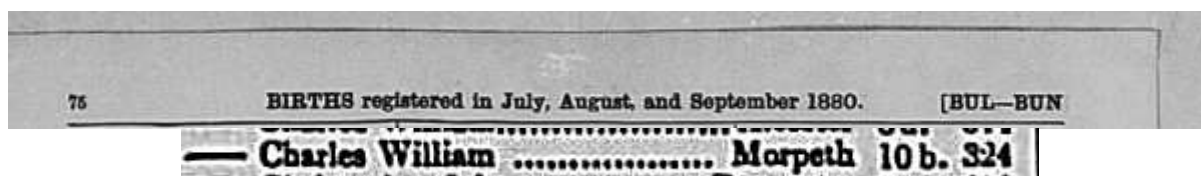
Place of Death: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Occupation at time of death: Retired civil servant (Secretary for Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia)

Buried: Salisbury Cemetery

The Early Years

Charles was born on 22 July 1880 at 'Spring Gardens', Bullers Green, Morpeth, Northumberland, the home of his parents, William and Isabella (a former Scottish school mistress). He was their fourth child.



Northumberland Birth Register entry under Bullock

CN 960583

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF BIRTH
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953

Registration District **MORPETH**

1880. Birth in the Sub-district of MORPETH in the COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND										
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
78	Twenty Second July 1880 Spring Gardens Bullers Green	Charles William	Boy	William Bullock	Isabella Bullock formerly Mutch	School master	Wm. Bullock Father Spring Gardens Bullers Green	Twenty Eighth August 1880	John Vetch	—

Registrar.

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody.

And. 2nd
Thirty first March 1919
Superintendent Registrar

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

Certified copy of Charles Bullock's birth certificate

Charles was first 'counted' in the 1881 census when he was eight months old. He had three siblings at that time: Eleanor (6), Herbert (4), and Elizabeth (2). At the time of the census, they were staying at Bolland School, Bullers Green Parish, where William, the father, was a teacher.

✓	Bolland School	1	William Bullock	Head	Man	37	
			Isabella D ^o	Wife	Man		34
			Eleanor A D ^o	Daughter			16
			Herbert W D ^o	Son		4	
			Elizabeth H D ^o	Daughter			2
			Charles W D ^o	Son		2 mo	
			Mary J. Leathard		Woman		19

1881 Census

It is interesting to note that they had a house servant, 19-year-old Mary Leathard, so William Bullock, as a headmaster, would have been relatively well off. He was certainly a very respected member of the community.



Built in 1860, the school was paid for by Mrs Bolland, the widow of a Morpeth curate. It was built as a day industrial school for the 'half- neglected children on the north side of Newgate Street'.

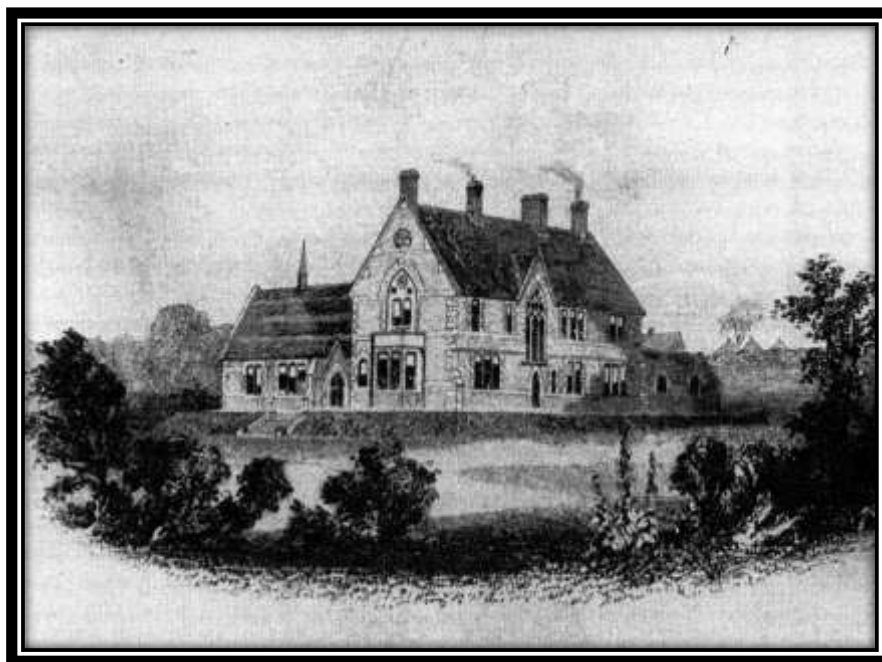
The 1891 Census reveals that the 10-year-old Charles now had a younger brother, Arthur (8). The oldest sibling, Eleanor, now 16, is listed as a trainee teacher. William is shown as a headmaster. The family now resides at 107 Newgate Street in Morpeth.

12	107 Newgate St	1	William Bullock	Head	M	47	
			Isabella . Do.	Wife	M		43
			Eleanor A . Do.	Daughter	S.		16
			Herbert W . Do.	Son		14	
			Elizabeth H . Do.	Daughter			12
			Charles W . Do.	Son		10	
			Arthur P. . Do	Son		8	

1891 Census

Education

Charles attended Edward VI Grammar School, Morpeth. The boys-only school admitted pupils who were seven to eight years old. In the absence of specific records (none could be found), it would be fairly accurate therefore, to assume that Charles was at the school from about 1887–8 to 1895, when he started working at the age of fifteen.



King Edward VI Grammar School Morpeth 1859

The King Edward VI Morpeth Grammar School traces its origins back to Chantry Chapel where, in c. 1310, arrangements were made by local citizens for the education of young boys by the Chantry priests. King Edward VI re-founded the school in 1552. The school remained at the Chapel until 1846, when it moved to the Conservative Club in Newgate Street. In 1859, twenty pupils occupied the new school buildings and grounds, pictured above.

Fees of £5.00 per annum were charged for the basic subjects of Latin, Greek and English Grammar. Extra charges were levied for additional subjects, which included English Literature, French, German, Geography, History, Drawing, Maths, Religious Knowledge, and Natural Philosophy (science). A drill sergeant was engaged to teach drill.

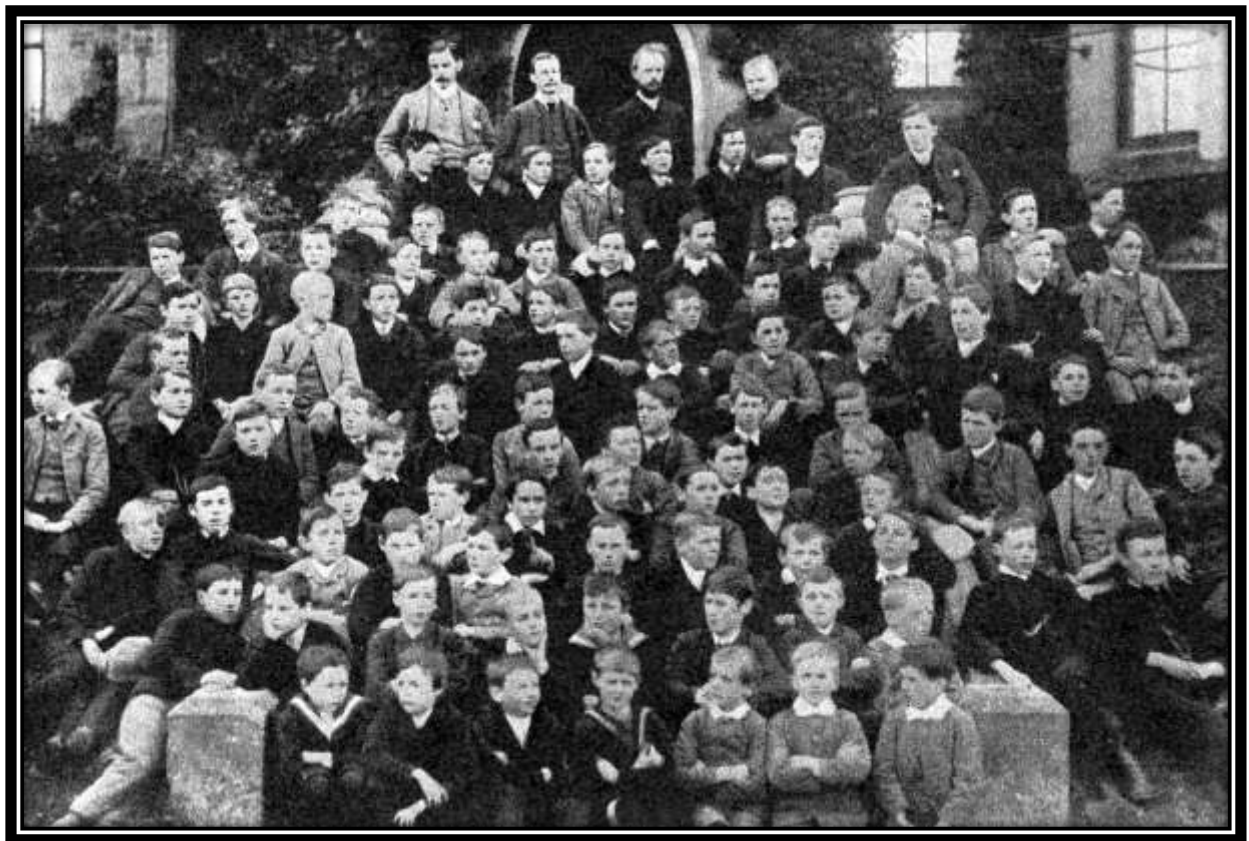
By 1888, the school's enrolment stood at 110 pupils. At this time, many pupils travelled to Morpeth by train. The Headmaster used his binoculars (so legend has it) to detect, from a high window in his house, those "creeping like snail unwillingly to school" from the station; they hoped no doubt to miss assembly – where there were lessons and prayers, but no hymn singing. From quite long distances, other pupils walked or cycled or rode ponies, which were mainly stabled at the Old Nag's Head in Newgate Street. Except for the boarders (ten in the 1881 census, with three servants in the Headmaster's house), there were, of course, no school dinners in those days; pupils brought their 'nose-bags' daily, and ate where convenient, frequently outdoors.

‘King of the Castle’, was the favourite game of smaller boys, one team standing at the top of a steep slope, while ‘Tiggy’ was the popular game at the back of the school when time was limited. The great hobby of the period was philately, swapping rather than buying stamps, such as exchanging apples or eatables for stamps. There were no prefects at this time, only form monitors – to be chosen for one was considered a great honour. One of the main tasks was to pour out the weekly ration of ink in the ‘ink cistern’.

School uniforms did not exist then, but Eton collars and sailor suits were much in vogue. As for school furniture, there were blackboards and slates, and heavy iron-framed four-seaters; virtually indestructible (some were still in use in the 1950s).

A regular feature of school life was the setting and writing of annual essays with such titles as ‘Modesty’, ‘Lying’, ‘True Politeness’ and ‘Family Affection’. A prize of one guinea was awarded for the best essay, and half that amount for the runner-up.

In 1888, the Inspectorate reported most highly on the general tone, work and discipline, the latter maintained without any apparent effort on the part of the school staff. There was, in fact, not much caning done: any that was done, was inflicted on the hands, while teacher Sandy Kenner often gave sharp reminders on the knuckles with his ruler. A few hundred ‘culpas’ or long-division sums were the usual effective punishment.



Staff and Pupils, Morpeth Grammar School, 1884
Charles's older brother, Herbert, is most likely in this photo

The following is an extract of the 1896 school prospectus found under the foundation stone of the west wing of the old building of Edward VI Grammar School in Morpeth. The Bullock mentioned would, in all likelihood, have been Charles's younger brother, Arthur:

The following Honours were gained in 1896 by boys in the School:-

Science & Art Department Examinations:

Physiography: Advanced Class II: Dickenson, Scott, Walker, Laws, Crake.

Elementary, Pass: Moor, Gillespie, Langdale.

Fair: Hall, Gerachty, Elliott, Fairbairn, Whittle, Swan.

*Mathematics: Stage I, Pass: **Bullock**, Walker, Scott.*

Fair: Langdale, Moor, Whittle, Dickenson.

Theoretical Chemistry: Elementary Pass: Scott.

*Fair: **Bullock**, Laws, Walker.*

Freehand Drawing: Results not yet received.

Durham University Examination of Proficiency in General Education: Scott.

Registration Examination of the General Medical Council: Scott.

*Shorthand: County Council Examinations: Stage I: Fairbairn, **Bullock**, Whittle, Gerachty.*



**Former Morpeth Grammar School buildings (1966),
where Charles received his schooling**

Working in Britain



Stables on Newgate Street, Morpeth 1900; the street where the Bullocks resided

Upon leaving school, and at the age of fifteen, in 1895 Charles got his first job, with a town solicitor, Charles Alderson. He remained here until the autumn of 1900, when he acquired a job as a clerk at the Northumberland County Asylum.

By the time of the 1901 Census, the family was still at the same address, and three more children had been added – Phillip (15), Leonard (13), and Constance (11) – making a total of eight. Arthur is no longer listed, but the reason for this is unknown. He would have been 18, so he would most likely have left home. Eleanor has also fledged. At 57, William continues as headmaster of the school. Herbert (24) is a solicitor's clerk; Elizabeth (22) also a teacher; and Phillip (15), a clerk with an ironmonger.

William Bullock	Head	M	57	X	Teacher
Isabella do	Wife	M	54	X	
Herbert Wilson do	Son	S	24	X	Solicitor's Clerk
Elizabeth Howard do	Daughter	S	22	X	Teacher
Charles William do	Son	S	20	X	Clerk County Asylum
Philip James do	Son	S	15	X	Clerk Ironmonger
Leonard do	Son	S	13	X	
Constance Mary do	Daughter	S	11	X	

1901 Census

Charles (20) is, by this time, working as a clerk at the county asylum.

The Northumberland County Pauper Lunatic Asylum opened on 16 March 1859. Situated in Cottingwood, the magnificent Victorian building was built in the Italian style of red brick with stone dressings. Designed by Henry Welsh, it was originally built to accommodate about 200 male and female patients. Drawn by the architect John Cresswell, this beautiful plan (below) gives a three dimensional view of the asylum and its grounds. The apartments on the west side were for female inmates, while males were situated on the east. Surrounding the buildings were pleasure and kitchen gardens as well as a stone chapel and brewery. In 1890, the asylum was renamed the County Mental Hospital, then in 1937 the name was changed to St. George's Hospital. In 2006 St Georges Park, a purpose-built mental health hospital was built on the old St. George's site.



Architect John Cresswell's drawing of the sprawling buildings of the asylum

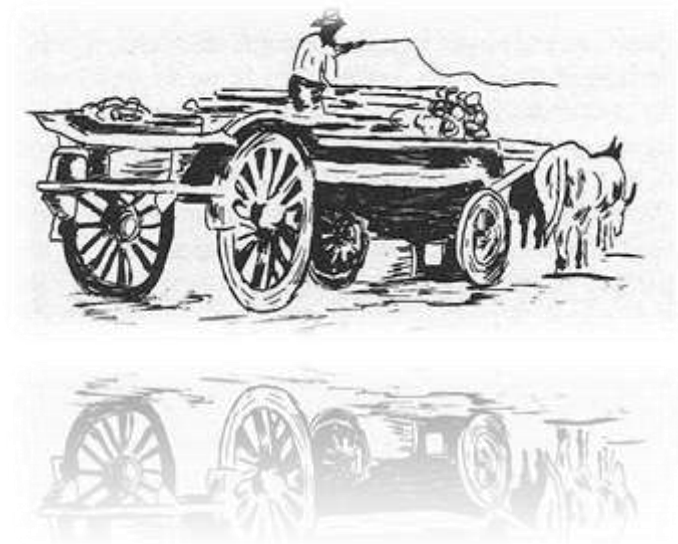


Morpeth County Asylum

During these first five foundation years of Charles's working life, he came to the attention of local county councillor and Liberal representative, Robert Nicholson. Nicholson was so taken with the young Charles, that he managed to get local peer, Charles Robert Grey, 5th Earl Grey, interested in him. This proved to be the first real step towards Charles's future success. After Charles carried out a special study of 'agricultural' cooperation in Ireland, under the then Secretary for Agriculture, Sir Horace Plunkett (also Blunkett), he was sent out to Rhodesia by Earl Grey to investigate and report on the feasibility of introducing similar measures in the colony. However, the young Charles was not impressed.

The farming industry in Rhodesia was still in a very 'raw state', so Charles reported that the time was not yet right to introduce a similar scheme to that operating in Britain.

Charles was, however, taken by the climate in Rhodesia, so he decided to stay.



Rhodesia

These are four newspapers and respective article headlines, from which much was gleaned about the life and times of Charles Bullock:

(7)—THE MORPETH HERALD AND REPORTER, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936.

NOTED MORPETHIAN

High Rhodesian Honour

MR. C. BULLOCK NEW CHIEF
NATIVE COMMISSIONER

(4)—THE MORPETH HERALD AND REPORTER, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1946.

ALD. SANDERSON
CONGRATULATED
FROM S. AFRICA

MORPETH HERALD AND REPORTER, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1950. — (7)

SOUTH AFRICA

Morpethian Publishes Standard
Work

10

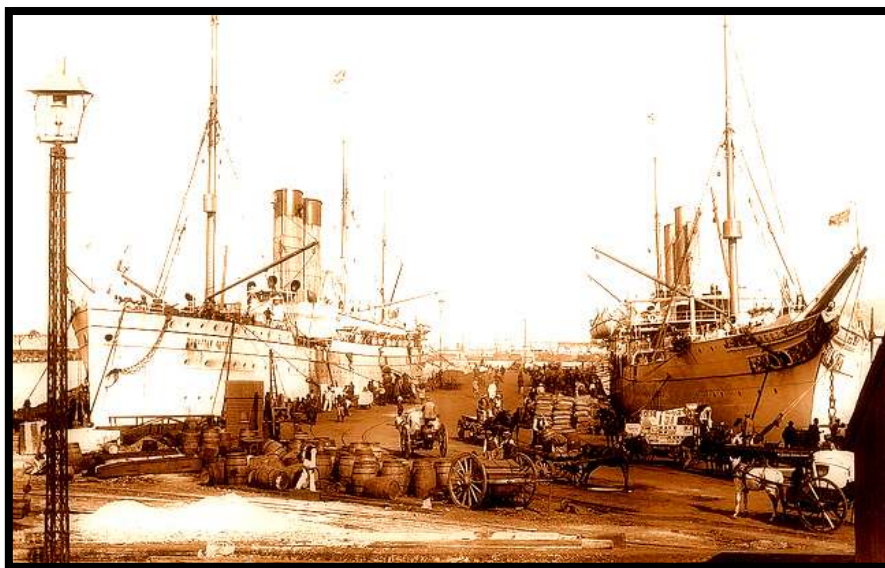
BECAME AUTHORITY ON 'AFRICANS'

Former Morpeth Man Studied Native Customs

On 19 August 1903, the twenty-three-year-old Charles left for South Africa, 'the climatic conditions being particularly beneficial to his health'. He sailed from London on the 2,089-ton *Hyades* – one of only four passengers, so it was most likely a cargo vessel (see passenger list below).



Union Castle liners in the East India Dock, London, 1903



Union Castle liners in Cape Town, 1903

17

Ship Name	Master's Name	Time per August	Aggregate number of experimental tests in the several compartments not equal for Pentagon, when from Oct. 1883.	Total number of trials - 10 trials, maximum of 10 trials. Every trial shall be repeated, when the ship is not fully built.	Where Built:
<i>Agassiz</i>	<i>Jos. Fisher</i>	<i>2089</i>			<i>Cape Town, Algors + San-London, Plata Delagoa Bay Sea W.</i>

for 4 Months Adialia for a Voyage of 30 Days

Date 19th August 1881 3

(Signature) Mr. Miller Master

N.B.—Cable Passengers must also be included in this Schedule, after the other Passengers. Sec. 3 of 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 51

[illegible]

He joined the Rhodesian Civil Service in 1903, entering the Law Department under Mr E.L. Brailsford. Being attracted by the indigenous habits and customs, he made a special study of this branch of government work, and in April 1904, he transferred to the Native Department. In a Rhodesian Civil Establishment register of the time, Charles is listed as having joined the civil service – presumably the Department of Native Affairs – in April 1904 as a clerk, a position he still held at 1 December 1907. His annual salary, with no allowances, was £300.00.

12

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name.	Dates of Appointment.			Salary.	Allowance.
		First.	Fixed.	Present.		
Ag. Asst. N.C., LoMagondi	A. H. Bowker	Jan 12, '03	..	Feb 27, '08	p.a. £7 10s pm.	Hr 60, Ag
Clerk	C. Bullock	April, '04	..	Dec 1, '07	300	INC 60
Ag. C. in C., Kanyemba	E. E. Melvill	Jan 6, '03	..	Feb 27, '08	300	Ag £5 pm,
N.C., Marondella	E. W. Morris	Mar '96	..	Oct 1, '96	240	Hr 60
N.C., South Mazoe	E. T. Kenny	Mar '95	Mar '95	Mar 1, '04	550	Hr 60, Q
					500	Hr 60, INC 60, Q

Rhodesian Civil Establishment register early 1900s



An early Native Affairs sub-office

The Native Department strongly appealed to Charles, and after several years of meticulous study and research, in 1912 he published *Mashona Law and Customs*, the first ethnographical work on the life of Rhodesia's main tribal group, the Mashona.

This work provided the foundation for all his subsequent investigations, and fifteen years later in 1927, Charles published *The Mashona: The Indigenous Natives of S. Rhodesia*, a seminal work that became prescribed reading for the University of South Africa, as well as universities overseas.

Always a student, Charles's knowledge of Rhodesia and its peoples became thoroughly comprehensive, as he served in eighteen different stations. He was called on to serve as acting Chief Native Commissioner on no fewer than five occasions.

It was at about the turn of the century that the 'bandits', known to all members of the Native Department, first made their appearance. They were convicts, and there were always a number on every station, held in custody from a variety of court cases. The jail was usually at the police camp and the convicted prisoners, all male adults, included persons found guilty of anything from theft to murder, serving sentences varying from a few weeks to several months. They were housed and fed at the police camp, and provided the labour for the station.

Many bandits thoroughly enjoyed their stay in jail where, in return for a certain amount of daily work, they slept and ate in comfort, which was in contrast to their normal circumstances. Gradually, the bandits became a part of the scene on any Native Department station, and they seemed to develop a special character.

One night, a banging on his door disturbed Charles Bullock. There had been a heavy storm, but it was over and in the ensuing silence, the knocking and the sounds of a shuffling crowd of people outside awakened him.

“Who is it?” he called.

“It is the bandits,” came the reply, “Please, *Inkosi*, where can we sleep? The wall of our jail has fallen in.”

“Sleep anywhere you like and where you can find shelter, but don't disturb me till the morning,” Charles called, knowing full well no-one would even attempt to run away. He was quite right. The bandits were all waiting patiently for him next morning, and helped rebuild the jail walls under his direction.



A 1927 group photographs of Nativer Commissioners.

Charles Bullock is stood third from the right in the back row, the only wearing a hat.

In Lynette Jackson's book, *Surfacing Up: Psychiatry and Social Order in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1908-1968*, in a chapter where she addresses high levels of African female migration into, amongst others, the city of Bulawayo, she writes that successive Chief Native Commissioners, in their annual reports, make reference to fears amongst urban males about females getting out of hand. In 1932, Charles Bullock reported that the subject of the "*new freedom of women*" was "*repeatedly brought up at meetings of the district native boards*". In one meeting, which Charles had attended that year, a delegation of Mfengu elders had complained, as reported by one Chief Native Commissioner, that, "*the results of the emancipation of native women under our laws are not all to the good*". They asked for "*government control or assistance to enable them to keep their women at home, alleging that modern conditions, especially motor transport facilities, are causing a serious increase in immorality.*"

In 1935, the CNC Charles Bullock informed Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister that:

"The cinematograph has immense potentialities as an instrument of instruction, as well as of wholesome entertainment, which may serve to stop undue drift to towns. Films may also have an important function in supersedence (sic) of certain superstitions which are inimical to healthy life and progress".

With his full-time appointment as Chief Native Commissioner in 1936, Charles was qualified and experienced to perform as Secretary for Native Affairs, President of the Native Appeal Court, and Director of Native Development, in addition to being Chief Native Commissioner. In 1941, Charles was president of his local Rotary Club.

The 'cattle-complex notion' was universally accepted in Africa, and for Rhodesia, the analysis by Charles, now former Chief Native Commissioner, who had served for a very long time in the Native Affairs Department, was typical:



“In the present state of world food supplies and especially of the shortage of the butcher’s meat which is our chief source of proteins, the religious and social significance attached to cattle by the Bantu tribes (diminishing as it may be) is yet a matter of material importance. It is not in accord with our view that cattle are kept simply to supply us with milk and meat, and to these ends, purchase and sale should be untrammelled by any clogs on trade.

In tribal life, these are quite alien conceptions. Cattle were not for sale — a foreign and reprehensible thought. They can leave the family in life only to bring to it a bride. In death, they should provide the sacrifices that the spirits demanded. This attitude may seem absurd to our commercialized world, but it should be realized that in all primitive social organizations the tribe, clan or other group does not distinguish the religious institution from that of the state; and where social evolution has reached the pasturage, cattle have almost invariably some part in the sacred cult.

It becomes natural, then, to look on cattle as something more than an adjunct of the family ... bound not to an individual as stock valued at so much per head, but to the group — past, present and future. The dead ancestors are linked with the living men of the family in the common wish that the clan may increase and multiply and cattle are the medium for mating with this all important end in view. There was even an inhibitory sentiment against using them in exchange for such secondary needs as hoes (although this did take place); and even in times of famine spiritual sanction was sought before they were bartered for grain.”



A remote Native Commissioner’s rest house

Shortly after WWII, in 1946 the sixty-six-year-old Charles wrote to an old friend of his, Alderman William Sanderson, in Morpeth:

“I am talking as if I might see the old town (and you) soon, but there is not much hope of that. I could not get a passage before 1948; and, in any case, I don’t think it would be playing game to visit England in her present state.”

Charles also writes in the letter that, in his leisure time, he learned Afrikaans, which he described as being easy, saying it was “very like” the Northumbrian dialect. He expressed a desire to establish an Afrikaans-English Society, in an attempt to, “... *improve the relationship between those who were opponents in the Boer War.*”

In 1950, *The Morpeth Herald and Reporter* carried an article about Charles’s latest book, *The Mashona and the Matabele*, in which it stated:

“After the Boer War, many from the ‘Old Country’ recognised the possibilities of South Africa and the part she was destined to play in the world history of the future. They not only read ‘the writing on the wall’, but were prepared to take their share in that work; and from town and country took passage into the somewhat little-known to try and lay the foundations for trades and industries, which were to make their presences felt in almost every part of the world. Among those early pioneers might be named Mr. Charles Bullock, son of the late Mr. William Bullock, that gifted schoolmaster of half a century ago.”

The book, which carried a foreword by former Southern Rhodesia Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley GCMG, was described as “*a handsome book with a gilt cover*”, and sold for 21/-.

In his later years, Charles was appointed Boy Scouts Chief Commissioner for the Salisbury District, and an Executive Member of the Scientific Association.

Charles went on retirement in 1940, having spent thirty-seven years in the Civil Service.



Military Service

On 3 April 1915, Charles sailed on board the SS *Saxon* from Cape Town to Plymouth, for purposes of enlisting in the British Army for the duration of WWI.

Inns of Court Officer Training Corps

Charles attested into the British Territorial Army for four years on 17 June 1915. He decided to go to war when he was almost 35-years old. His given service number was 4270. At the same time, he applied to the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps/Regiment (Lincoln Court), Berkhamsted, for a temporary commission in the regular army for the duration of the war.

On his application form, Charles gives his permanent address as Woodstock, King's Gate, Aberdeen. There are no properties named Woodstock or situated precisely on the site of Woodstock Road in first or second edition ordnance survey maps, but Woodstock Road does appear to be established by the time the 1921–30 one-inch series is mapped. It has not been ascertained why Charles was living in Aberdeen at the time, but he had Scottish connections through his mother, so may well have been living with a family member.

On the form, Charles gives Morpeth School and Cape University as where he was educated. It must be noted, however, his reference to Cape University is not mentioned at all anywhere else, and approaches to the University of Cape Town have gone unanswered. He also indicates that he served with the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers from 1903–8.

At Berkhamsted, Charles trained with No. 3 and No. 4 Companies.



Inns of Court Regiment badge



DATE OF BIRTH 22nd July 1886

RELIGION Ch. of E.

Army Form E. 501.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

4 years' Service in the United Kingdom.

ATTESTATION OF

No 4270 Name Charles Bullock Corps INNS OF COURT O.T.C.
Bullock Charles

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment

1. What is your Name and Address?..... 1. Charles Bullock
Road Lock
Kings Gate, Aberdeen
2. Are you willing to be attested for service in the Territorial Force for the term of 4 years (provided His Majesty should so long require your services) for the County of* LONDON to serve in the † INNS OF COURT O.T.C. ? 2. Yes
3. Have you received a notice stating the liabilities you are incurring by enlisting, and do you understand them? 3. Yes
4. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Volunteers, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, state which unit, and, if discharged, cause of discharge 4. Yes. Southern Rhodesia Volunteers
Discharged - own accord
5. Are you a British Subject? 5. Yes

Under the provisions of Sections 13 and 99 of the Army Act, if a person knowingly makes a false answer to any question contained in the attestation paper, he renders himself liable to punishment.

I, Charles Bullock do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Ch Bullock SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.
Frank H. H. H. H. Signature of Witness.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, Charles Bullock swear by Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, according to the conditions of my service.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

I, Spencer Brett do hereby certify, that, in my presence, all the foregoing Questions were put to the Recruit above named, that the Answers written opposite to them are those which he gave to me, and that he has made and signed the Declaration, and taken the oath at 10, STONE BUILDINGS, on this 17 day of

June 1915. Spencer Brett SIGNATURE OF Justice of the Peace, Officer, or other person authorized to attest Recruits.
INNS OF COURT O.T.C. LONDON, W.C.

If any alteration is required on this page of the Attestation, a Justice of the Peace should be requested to make it and initial the alteration under Section 80 (4), Army Act.
The Recruit should, if he require it, receive a copy of the Declaration on Army Form E. 501A.
* Here insert County. † Here insert Corps.

Charles Bullock's attestation into the British Territorial Force, p1

Description of Bullock C on Enlistment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION REPORT.

(Applicable to all Ranks.)

Name Bullock Charles

Apparent age 34 years 11 months.

Height 5 feet 7 inches.

*Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded 38 1/4 inches.
Range of expansion 2 1/2 inches.

Vision L = 6/6 - V.R = 6/6.

Physical development Good

* Chest measurement will be obtained by adjusting the tape so that its posterior upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples, while the arms hang loosely by the side.

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations. He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs; he does not suffer from hernia; and declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for the Territorial Force.

Date June 14th 1915.

Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, W.C.

G. H. P. O'By
CAPTAIN,
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (T).

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

NOTE.—Should Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing certificate only in the case of those who have been attested and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness.

Certificate of Primary Military Examination.

I hereby certify that the above-named Recruit was inspected by me, and I consider him fit for service in the INNS OF COURT O.T.C. and that due care has been exercised in his enlistment.

Date 14th June 1915.

Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, W.C.

G. H. P. O'By
INNS OF COURT O.T.C. Recruiting Officer.

† Insert the "Regiment" or "Corps."

* Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the INNS OF COURT O.T.C.

If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the original attestation.

Date June 23rd 1915.

Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, W.C.

J. A. Hay
MAJOR, } Approving Officer.
INNS OF COURT O.T.C.

* If the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit, it must be signed in the "Remarks" column for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

Charles Bullock's attestation into the British Territorial Force, p2

110354/1

Form M.T.
392

This form is only to be used for a cadet or ex-cadet of the Senior Division, Officers Training Corps, or a member of a University, who is not already serving in any branch of the forces). 30/8/15

Form M.T.
393 should be used for all other candidates.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO A TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN
THE REGULAR ARMY FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

*The Candidate will complete the following particulars and submit this form to the
Officers Training Corps or University Authorities.*

1. Name (in full)	Surname	BULLOCK
	Christian Names	CHARLES
2. Date of birth	22 nd July 1880	
3. Whether married	No	
4. Whether of pure European descent	Yes	
5. Whether a British born or a naturalised British subject	British born	
6. Permanent address	Woodstock Kings Gate Aberdeen	
7. Present address for correspondence	INNS OF COURT O.T.C. BERKHAMSTED.	
8. School or Schools at which educated	Horpeth Grammar School Cape University	
9. Whether able to ride	Yes	
10. Whether now serving, or previously served, in any branch of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Officers Training Corps. If so, state:—	(also Southern Rhodesia Volunteers 1903-1908)	
(a) Regiment, Corps, or Contingent	INNS OF COURT O.T.C.	
(b) Date of appointment	17 th June 1915	
(c) Rank	Private.	
(d) Date of retirement, resignation, or discharge	Still serving	
(e) Circumstances of retirement, resignation, or discharge		

(9.4.70) G. 5517 10,000 6/15 H.W.V.P. H.15/557

[P.T.O.]

Charles Bullock's application for officer training at the Inns of Court

Information was gleaned from a paper written by the Corps commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F.H.L. Errington, CB, VD, covering the period 28 March 1913 to 1 September 1916. Charles was undergoing officer training at the Corps during this period, so this provides a very good insight into his training.

On 1 August 1914, the Corps establishment was one squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry – in all 424 officers and men. Its actual strength, however, was only 268. On 22 September 1914, its infantry establishment was increased to eight companies of infantry, making four double companies; and in August 1915, to six double companies. Its actual strength on 1 March 1915, was 1,083, and by 1 January 1916, 4,008. By the end of the war, 13,800 men had passed through its ranks, of whom between 11,000 and 12,000 had received commissions. The total number of men killed was 2,100, and of wounded 5,000. The honours gained were about 2,800, including three Victoria Crosses.

Although no actual record was kept, it is calculated that some 130,000 candidates were interviewed by the Corps Selection Committees, with only about one in ten being accepted.

The cost of a three months' training on an officers' training course was:

- Three months' pay at 1/- per day
- Kit allowance at 2d per day
- Ration allowance at 1/9 per day

The cost of a three months' training after commission:

- Three months' pay at 7/6 per day
- Ration allowance at 1/9 per day

In addition, each officer received a £50.00 outfit allowance, which was, of course, a great deal more than the cost of providing a private soldier's uniform, and which was entirely lost to the country if the commissioned officer, who was, in any such cases where – not tested until he had received his commission – he proved to be unsuitable.



Inns of Court Badge

The history of the Depot at Lincoln's Inn began with the transfer of the Corps from London to Berkhamsted, in September 1914. The chief function of the Depot was the selection of candidates for admission to the Corps, but for a time, recruits were clothed and armed there, and received the first part of their training. During this period, the establishment at Lincoln's Inn carried on the work of an ordinary regimental depot. At a later stage, the recruits were sent down to Berkhamsted to join the Corps immediately after attestation.

Recruiting involved two problems: the attraction of candidates to the Depot, and the selection of suitable men from those who presented themselves. After filling in the appropriate forms, the applicant appeared for an interview before a committee consisting of two or three of the members of the Selection Committee. When recruiting was brisk, it was found necessary at times to have as many as five or six of these committees sitting at the same time. The committee, after conversation with the candidate, formed their opinion as to his suitability, deciding there and then whether to accept or reject.

If accepted, the candidate was passed on to the OC Depot. Rejection by a committee was treated as final, but acceptance required final confirmation by the OC Depot. If the OC Depot, when the accepted candidate came before him, felt any doubt as to his suitability, he either rejected the candidate, or referred the case for further consideration by a larger committee of at least four members, whose decision was final.



During a review of the Inns of Court Volunteers by King George III in Hyde Park in 1803, King George used his dislike for lawyers – particularly ones carrying arms – to name the massed ranks of the Law Association as "The Devil's Own". It is understood that the King was in high health and excellent spirits at the time. When the 'Temple companies' had defiled before him, His Majesty enquired of Lord David Erskine, who commanded them, as lieutenant-colonel, what was the composition of that corps? 'They are all lawyers, Sire,' said Erskine. 'What! What!' exclaimed the King, 'all lawyers? all lawyers? Call them the Devil's Own, call them the Devil's Own!' "And the Devil's Own they were called accordingly since. With Charles Bullock very much into the legal fraternity, the nickname was very apt during his time at Berkhamsted.

Company training at Berkhamsted was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the official manuals, and in the spirit infused into the Corps by its commanding officer. The object, always kept steadily in view, was to train men to be officers. This differentiated the training, not merely in the details of the curriculum, but still more in spirit, from the training of an ordinary battalion. The quality ultimately aimed at was leadership, to be built up on a solid foundation of drill and discipline, with a superstructure of knowledge and practice in command, and with full emphasis on the moral qualities needed in those who have to lead men in the field. The maxim of Napoleon (the truth of which has been so irrefutably established during the war), that the moral is to the material as three to one, lies at the basis of Company training as much as of the major operations of war.

Qualities needed for an officer or soldier were imbedded in training: in discipline, sanitation, musketry, march discipline, entrenchment, tactical principles, advance guards (also rear guards and flank guards), outposts, attack, defence, trench warfare, map-reading, scouting and reconnaissance, night operations, village and wood fighting, messages, wire entanglements, military law, and principles of strategy and tactics, historically illustrated.

In his service record, Charles is discharged from the Officers' Training Corps on 10 September 1915, and commissioned into the 9th (Reserve) Battalion, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.



Badge of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry

The London Gazette announced Charles's commission into the Shropshire Light Infantry:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1915. 9305

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants, dated 10th September, 1915:
Charles Bullock.

Total service towards engagement in the Territorial Force to <u>9 9 15</u> (date of discharge) <u>85</u> years <u>85</u> days.		CHARACTER <u>V.S.</u>
Discharged in consequence of <u>APPOINTMENT TO A COMMISSION.</u> <u>9th Shropshire L.I.</u> <u>in the</u>		
The discharge of the above-named man is hereby approved.		
Station <u>BERKHAMSTED.</u>	Signature <u>For CAPTAIN.</u> <u>ADJUTANT, INNS OF COURT C.T.C.</u>	
Date <u>10th Sept 1916.</u>		
<small>† In the case of Annual Training it will be sufficient to state if "Present," or "Absent" and the year.</small>		

Charles Bullock's discharge from the Inns of Court Corps

In January 1916, Charles was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and on 16 May, he left from Southampton for France, arriving at Le Havre the following day. At this time, he was with the 113th Company, Machine Gun Corps, serving in France and Belgium. The 113th Machine Gun Company joined 113th Brigade, 38th (Welsh) Division on the 19th of May 1916.



Badges of the Machine Gun Corps

110354

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regiment or Corps Machine Gun Corps

Regimental No. _____ Rank Lieut Name Bullock C.

Enlisted (a) _____ Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) _____

Date of promotion to present rank _____ Date of appointment to lance rank _____ Numerical position on roll of N.C.Os. _____

Extended _____ Re-engaged _____ Qualification (b) 115th Coy.

Date	Report From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, vacancies, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 103, Army Form A. 10, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 103, Army Form A. 10, or other official documents.
18.5.16	A.A.G. a	Embarked	Southampton	16.5.16	Landing Return 5508
	3rd Ech	Disembarked	Havre	7.5.16	
	1st Coy	To be 2. Lieut 5.7.16	Supplm	9.11.16	
	O.B. Coy	Leave, to United Kingdom		13.2.17	B213 24/17
	O.C. 1st Coy	Appointed 2nd in Command		22.11.16	Authy VIII Corps A. 259/145
	O.B. Coy	101st M.G. Coy.		B213 4/25.11.16	
	O.B. Coy	From leave	Field	24.4.17	B213 27.1.17
24.5.17		Transf to 1st Coy		19.3.17	B213
10.8.17	A.M.G. A.	Reverted from the roll of the M.G. Corps. (to S.A.M.L. Corps)		22.3.17	List of M.G. 129 4/31.3.17

P. Ray Lt Col.

USE IN MACHINE GUN CORPS SERVICE RECORD

17.7.16

Charles Bullock's Machine Gun Corps Service Record



WWI Vickers machine-gun post on the lookout for German aircraft

The Vickers machine gun, or Vickers gun, was the water-cooled .303 British machine gun produced by Vickers Limited, originally for the British Army. The machine gun typically required a six- to eight-man team to operate: one fired, one fed the ammunition, the rest helped to carry the weapon, its ammunition, and spare parts. The weapon had a reputation for great solidity and reliability. In August 1916, 100th Company of the Machine Gun Corps fired their ten Vickers guns continuously for twelve hours. Using 100 new barrels, they fired a million rounds without a single failure.

As part of the Battle of the Somme, the 38th (Welsh) Division, in which Charles and his machine-gun company found themselves, was detailed to attack and capture Mametz Wood, the largest wood on the whole Somme battlefield. Nearly a mile wide and over a mile deep, Mametz was made up of thick trees and dense undergrowth. The wood was heavily fortified with machine guns, trenches and mortars, and was defended by the well-trained and elite Lehr Regiment of Prussian Guards.

The men of the 38th were amateur soldiers, full of enthusiasm and courage but, like many of Kitchener's co-called New Army who fought on the Somme, they were poorly trained, ill-equipped, and badly hampered by the tactics of their commanders.

The Battle of Mametz Wood began six days after the launch of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916. The wood was intended to be taken in a matter of hours, but the battle lasted for five days as the Germans fiercely resisted the assaults of the Welsh Division. On the first day alone, over 400 casualties were sustained.

Over the five days that the battle raged, Mametz Wood was devastated as artillery shells fell continuously on the area. Fighting was furious, characterised by hand-to-hand combat, as men battled for every inch of ground.

Casualty figures for the Welsh Division amounted to forty-six officers and 556 other ranks killed. When the wounded and those listed as "missing" – men blown to pieces or buried alive by shell blasts – were counted, the total number of casualties was 3,993.



The Dragon of the 38th (Welsh) Division Memorial faces Mametz Wood, the scene of so much slaughter of Charles Bullock's brothers-in-arms during the Battle of the Somme

Yet despite achieving their objectives and driving the Germans back to their second line of defences, the Welsh Division was never given real recognition for its achievement. There was even an accusation that the division had failed to advance with enough spirit – in other words, the men were accused of cowardice.

Charles's next promotion was announced in the London Gazette:

10836 SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 9 NOVEMBER, 1916

MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY)

The undermentioned to be temporary lieutenants:

5 July 1916

Temp. 2nd Lt. C. Bullock.

On 22 November, Charles was appointed second-in-command of the 101st Machine Gun Company.

The 101st Machine Gun Company, Machine Gun Corps, joined 101st Brigade, 34th Division, on 27 April 1916. They were in action during the battles of the Somme, including the capture of Scots and Sausage Redoubts in the Battle of Albert, and the Battles of Bazentin Ridge and Pozieres Ridge. The order of battle of the 34th Division was:

101st Brigade

15th Bn, the Royal Scots

16th Bn, the Royal Scots

10th Bn, the Lincolnshire Regiment

11th Bn, the Suffolk Regiment

101st Machine Gun Company (joined 27 April 1916)

101st Trench Mortar Battery

2/4th Bn, the Queens

1/4th Bn, the Royal Sussex Regiment

2nd Bn, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment

The 34th Division lost 6,811 casualties from 1–5 July alone.



A rare contemporary image of the Battle of Mametz Wood raging

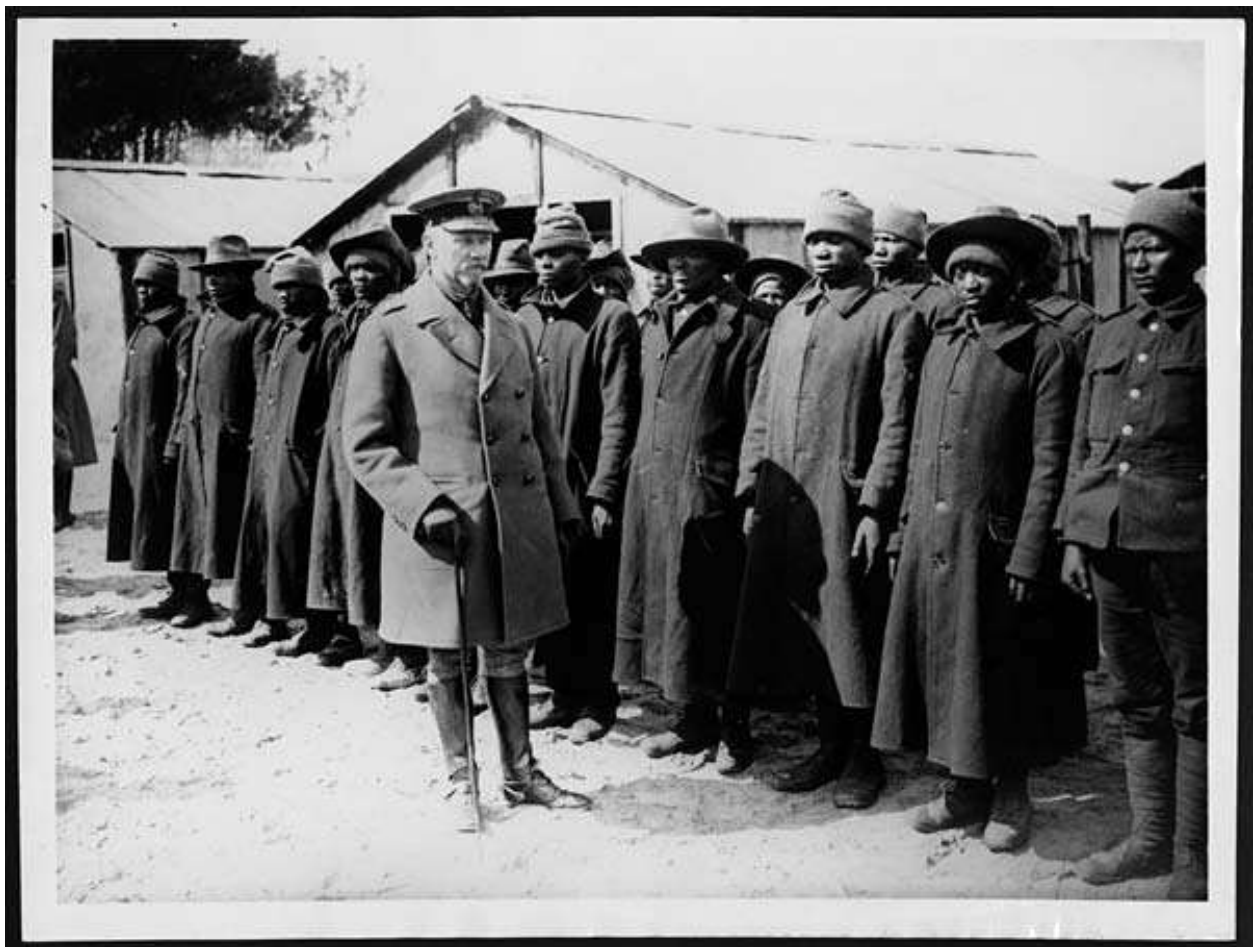
On 19 March 1917, Charles transferred to the South African Native Labour Corps (SANLC). He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Acting Captain, as appeared in the London Gazette:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 26 MARCH, 1918; 3737
OVERSEAS CONTINGENTS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Labour Corps.

Temp. Lt. C. Bullock to be acting Captain, while commanding a Company, 10 February 1918.

A total of 25,000 South Africans joined the SANLC, of which 21, 000 left South Africa for France. The SANLC was part of a general labour force consisting of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Egyptian, French, Canadian and British as well German prisoners-of-war. Their task was to construct and maintain the infrastructure necessary for military operations. They were employed in loading and unloading in French ports, building roads, working on railways, quarrying and forestry. The SANLC companies were employed in laying and repairing railway lines and roads. Some worked in stone quarries, but the majority were employed in different French harbours, where their work consisted of unloading food, ammunition and timber, and then transferring them onto trains.



General Jan Smuts inspects members of the South African Native Labour Corps in France

Those in charge of the SANLC units believed that the exceptional performance was due to the strict disciplinary regime that the African labourers were kept under. In particular, it was the provision that only South African officers were used, who were acquainted with the conditions under which the 'native' laboured in South Africa. It was believed that the labour output was considerably lower when members of the contingent were supervised by non-South African officers. Furthermore, steps were taken to prevent SANLC members from working alongside European workers, as it was believed these men were of a lower physique and could not match the output of SANLC units. This would encourage Africans to slacken their pace of work.

Particular care was taken in the selection of white officers who were to be in charge of the companies of the SANLC. A large proportion of them were chosen from the ranks of mine compound managers and officials from the Department of Native Affairs. These men, it was believed, were best acquainted with native labour in South Africa, as well as native customs and culture. It was said that they were more likely to be vigilant of any social contamination that would result if the native come into close contact with Europeans, especially European women.

The single most important disciplinary measure imposed on the SANLC contingent was the closed compound system. Men were effectively imprisoned in their living quarters once their working shift was over. Compared to other labourers, the living quarters of the SANLC was similar to that of prisoners-of-war. All the exits were guarded, and the men were not allowed to leave the compound.



Members of the South African Native Labour Corps in a very cold France

As trench warfare on the Western Front intensified, it became necessary to depart from the strict regulations governing the contingent. Officers in charge of the SANLC units were often transferred to fighting units of the British army at the front, and replaced by British soldiers who were not fit for battle, as well as South African officers who had very little experience in dealing with 'native labour'.

The South African government, facing increasing criticism for the concentration-like conditions that the black members of the SANLC were accommodated in, rather than considering abandoning the compound system, decided to disband the contingent in January 1918. Charles's service records do not show him transferring to any other unit afterwards, so it can only be assumed that he retained his position with the Corps until, for him, the war was over – and he had survived.



A mural at the South African Delville Memorial, The Somme, France, depicting South Africans during WWI, including members of the South African Native Labour Corps (left) when the SS *Mendi* sank off the Isle of Wight, claiming the lives of 607 black troops of the Corps.

Medals and Awards

Name	Corps	Rank	Regt. No.
BULLOCK CHARLES	x M G C	2 Lieut	
	S.A.N.L.C.	capt	

Medal	Roll	Page	Remarks
VICTORY	x M G C	OFF 227	} To be issued by S.A. Auth. M. G. no 5/33248.
BRITISH		41 ^e	
STAR			
Theatre of War first served in			
Date of entry therein			

K. 1380

no 5/33248

Copy completed at 24. 7. 4.

Correspondence

Address c/o Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd.
10. Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street.

(1475) Wt. WEEDARIPOLAS LONDON 1201 J.P.W. E 8281

EC

Charles Bullock's WWI Medal Index Card (MIC)

Note the East London South Africa address

However, it has not been ascertained why this was used,
as Charles was in full-time employment in Rhodesia at the time.

Charles Bullock's awards are, from left to right:

Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, 1914-18 War Medal, Victory Medal



SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 JANUARY 1941:

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, 1st January, 1941.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be Additional Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Charles Bullock, Esq.

Secretary for Native Affairs, Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Development, Southern Rhodesia.

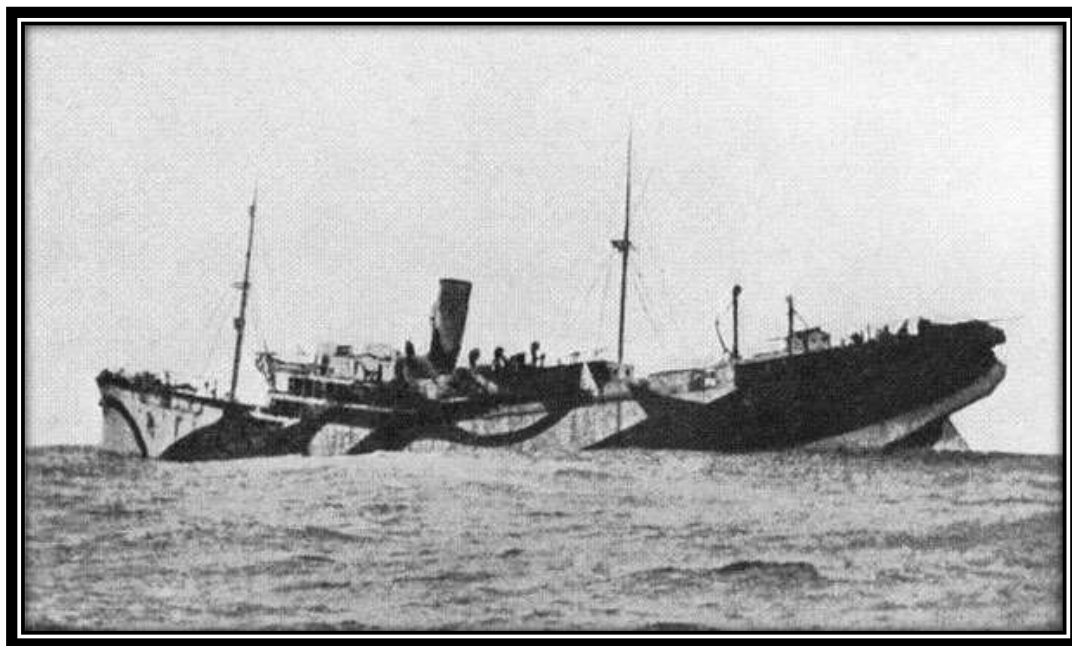


Torpedoed

On the morning of 10 September 1918, the thirty-eight-year-old Charles sailed on board the SS *Galway Castle* out of Plymouth, bound for Cape Town. A passenger steamer of the Union-Castle Mail SS. Co., Ltd., London, the 7,988-ton SS *Galway Castle* was built in 1911 by Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast (of Titanic fame). In August 1914, she had been requisitioned as a troopship for deployment in the German West Africa campaign.

Sailing in an armed convoy, the troopship went straight into a notorious danger zone at the entrance to the Channel, where the enemy submarines used to lay in wait. She carried a crew of 204 and some naval ratings, 346 civilian passengers (mostly third class), and almost 400 invalided South African troops, some of them blind, or otherwise partly helpless on account of their wounds – a total of about 1,000 souls.

At around 0700, on the morning of Thursday, 12 September 1918, and about 160 miles southwest of Fastnet Rock – 48° 50'N, 10° 40'W – U-Boat U-82, commanded by *Kapitänleutnant* Heinrich Middendorff, torpedoed the SS *Galway Castle* soon after she left the escort.



The doomed SS *Galway Castle*, her back broken by a German torpedo

Her back broken, the ship was taken in tow by Royal Navy tugs, *Woonda* and *Epic*, and later by the rescue tugs *Cynic* and *Cartmel*, while escorted by Ireland-based US Navy 'subchasers', USS *Allen*, USS *Caldwell*, and USS *Kimberley*. The survivors were returned to Devonport, Plymouth, at the time home of the Royal Navy's Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, on board the destroyers HMS *Oriana* and HMS *Spitfire*. Charles had spent 'an exhausting time on an open raft in a heavy sea', until he was eventually rescued.

So severe was the damage, that it was thought that she would sink immediately, and it was apparent that U-82 was lining up for another attack. In the rush to abandon ship, several lifeboats were swamped by the heavy seas, and many finished up in the sea.

However, the U-boat did not mount a further attack, and the *Galway Castle* continued to wallow for three days. She finally sank on 15 September, having lost 143 of those on board, including several children. Their names are listed on the CWGC Hollybrook Memorial, Plymouth.



CWGC Hollybrook Cemetery and Memorial, Plymouth

The *Aberdeen Journal* of Tuesday 17 September 1918, reported that mail lost on the *Galway Castle*, was destined for the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Mauritius, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, South West Africa, and letters and parcels for the East Africa Expeditionary Force.

The *Manchester Evening News* of the same date, published a statement from South Africa Premier General Louis Botha, in which he expresses his, "... abhorrence of the action of the Germans in torpedoing the *Galway Castle* and causing the deaths of so many peaceful citizens of South Africa".

A week after the tragedy, the ship's sixth engineer reported in the *Evening Express*, saying that most of the engineers and firemen were killed in the explosion. The crew had great difficulty in getting the lifeboats into the stormy, rough sea, and two of these snagged as they were being lowered, depositing sixty women, children and 'disabled soldiers' into the sea. He added, "nothing could be done to save them ... it was because of the stormy seas that the greatest loss of life took place".

An interesting footnote about the *SS Galway Castle*, is that it was one of the most active ships used in the Northern Force part of the German South West Africa campaign, led by General Louis Botha, and in which the 1st Rhodesia Regiment participated.

Included in the list below, which shows a total of 140 voyages carried out from Cape Town to Walvis Bay in the relatively short campaign, is the *SS Monarch*, the ship that conveyed the 1RR into war.

During the campaign the following ships transported troops or stores to Walvis:—

Name of Ship.	Number of Voyages.	Nature of Cargo, etc.
Galway Castle.....	14	Troops, guns, wagons, supplies, etc.
Gaika	6	Troops, guns, wagons, supplies, etc.
Glenorchy	8	Animals
Den of Glamis.....	3	Railway material and coal.
Rufidji	8	Railway material, troops, and animals.
Monarch	7	Animals, supplies, and engineers' stores.
Ingerid	7	Supplies.
Ebani	14	Sick and wounded and medical stores.
Clan MacFadyen	3	Railway material and coal.
Clan MacPhee.....	10	Animals, railway material, and troops.
City of Athens.....	9	Troops, animals, and supplies.
British Prince	10	Animals
Hyacinthus	4	Animals.
Clan McLaren.....	3	Animals and supplies.
Professor Woermann.....	8	Troops and supplies.
Shonga	4	Animals and supplies.
Erna Woermann.....	7	Animals, troops, and supplies.
Clan Macbeth.....	1	Supplies and coal.
Clan Ogilvy	1	Railway material.
Colonial	3	Railway and coal.
Umtata.....	1	Aviation stores and personnel.
Borda	1	Armoured motor cars and lorries.
Karatara	2	Coal and stores.
Clan MacMillan	3	Animals, coal, etc.
Umvoti.....	1	Aeroplanes and stores.
Havre	1	Petrol.
Jane Kilgour	1	Sleepers.
Total number of voyages	140	

In September 1918, Charles gave up his commission on the grounds of ill health. It seems very likely that he had suffered some form of trauma from when the ship he was on was torpedoed, thus preventing him from further active service. In one of his letters to the War Office, he states that he had been discharged, "In August or September, 1918 ... as medically unfit by a Medical Board at Richmond Hospital".

Upon his leaving the army, Charles was given the honorary rank of Lieutenant, as gazetted:

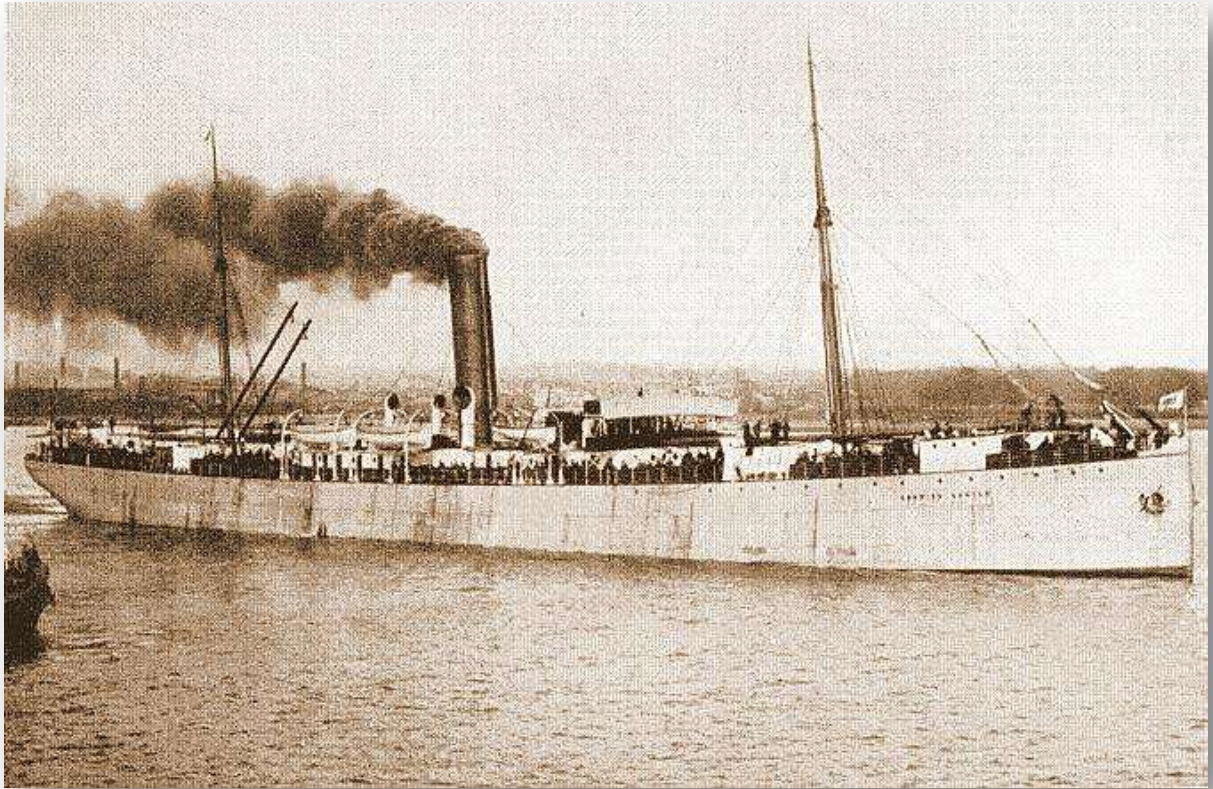
SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 30 NOVEMBER, 1918. 14197

OVERSEAS FORCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

S. Afrn. Lab. Corps.

Temp. Lt. C. Bullock relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health, and is granted the hon. rank of Lt., 29 Sept. 1918.

Charles was then given a period of leave in the UK, and on 30 September, he left for South Africa on board the SS *Berwick Castle*.



Union Castle Mail Steamship SS *Berwick*

Expenses Claim

110354
H0354
Perc. to
Qmgt

Native Commissioner's Office,
Belingwe,
(RHODESIA),
16th November 1917

Sir,

Refunds of passage money for ex-officers
and men of British Army

With reference to extension of Army Order 275 of 1918, I have the honour to apply for a refund of my passage money from Rhodesia to England i. e. first-class rail from Salisbury (Rhodesia) to Cape Town and 2nd class steamship fare Cape Town to Plymouth (S.S. Saxon sailed Cape Town April 3rd 1915. (Total amount £40).

I obtained leave for the purpose of enlisting and joined the Inns of Court O. T. C. on 10th June, 1915. On 15th September, 1915 I was gazetted 2nd Lieut. 9th Batt. (Kings Shropshire Light Infantry. About January, 1916 I was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and served from May, 1916 with the 113th Coy. of that Corps in France and Belgium being transferred to S. A. N. L. C. ^{August or} about April, 1917. In/September, 1918 I was discharged as medically unfit by a Medical Board at Richmond hospital.

The reason my figures are not more accurate

The Secretary to the War Office,
Whitehall.

Charles Bullock's claim for reimbursement from the War Office, page 1

accurate is that I lost my papers together with all
kit on the Galway Castle and I trust the fact that
I have received no compensation for this will be
taken into consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Charles Bullock

Charles Bullock's claim for reimbursement, page 2

On 16 November 1920, Charles wrote from the Native Commissioner's office in Belingwe to the Secretary to the War Office, Whitehall, London, claiming a reimbursement of expenses incurred by him when he journeyed from Salisbury, Rhodesia, to England to enlist in the army.

This claim precipitated a protracted string of communications between the War Office and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, with the former wanting to ascertain the exact circumstances of Charles's departure from the British Army. It is very clear right from the outset that the War Office was not going to entertain the claim, and continued to ostensibly seek re-affirmation of Charles's discharge from military service.

By March 1922, the War Office, on the basis that they had had no further correspondence from Charles, closed the file, and Charles never received any reimbursement.

The following are documents relating to the claim, ending in a hand-written draft of a letter – which was never typed and sent – quoting Army Orders, which do not allow for such a reimbursement.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:-
The Secretary,
War Office,
London, S.W.1.
and the following number quoted.

War Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

110354/3 Q.M.G.F.T.

Received	17 MAR 1921
Replied	
Initials	

16 March 1921

Gentlemen,

A claim having been received from *Mr C. Bullock* in respect of the cost of his passage from *S. Africa* to the United Kingdom in the *S.S. Lanon* which left *Cape Town* on *Apr 21st 1915* I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish the particulars specified below, in the spaces provided, and return this letter to this Department.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*The Union Castle Steamship Coy.,
344 Fenchurch St.,
E.C.*

for the Secretary (Finance.)

(a) Class of accommodation (specifying the grade, if more than one grade exists in the Class)....*Second*
.....*D.S.*.....

(b) Full cost of passage at Tariff rate

(c) Rebate (if any) granted to Officer at time of booking or subsequently.....

(d) Date of arrival.....*20/4/1915*.....

Net amount paid by Officer

£. s. d.		
28	4	-
2	16	8
26	10	6

Signature of Representative of Steamship Company.....*THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED*

21st March 1921

21st March 1921



ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED:-
THE SECRETARY.
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON.

Ref: No: S.35/2.



Sir,

With reference to your letter No.110354/3
(Q.M.G.F/T), of the 17th instant, I am directed
to inform you that Lieutenant C.Bullock was
serving with the South African Native Labour
Contingent Depot at Folkestone on the 1st September,
1918, until he embarked for South Africa per S.S.
"Galway Castle" on the 9th September, 1918. This
boat was torpedoed, and Lieut: Bullock reported
back to the Military Staff Officer in London on
16th idem for instructions. He then proceeded
on leave until 30th September, 1918, when he embarked
per S.S."Berwick Castle".

It is regretted that no further information is
available in this office as to his subsequent move-
ments. The matter has, however, to-day been referred
to South Africa in order to ascertain the date of his
release from service. Immediately a reply is received
a further communication will be addressed to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Secretary,
War Office,
London, S.W.1.

Hargrave
Secretary.

DV/LV.



-1 DEC 1921

- 5 JAN 1922

December, 1921.

LONDON

110354/3 (Q.M.G.F.T.).

THE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your communication of 28th November, 1921, No: s/35/2, regarding Lieutenant C. Bullock, late of the South African Native Labour Corps, and to request that you will be good enough to again confirm that this officer was released on 4th November, 1918, on demobilisation and not on medical grounds, as in a letter to this Department Lieutenant Bullock states :

"In August or September, 1918, I was discharged as medically unfit by a Medical Board at Richmond Hospital."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) J. H. RICHARDS.

for the Secretary (Finance).

The Secretary,
Office of the High Commissioner
for the Union of South Africa,
Trafalgar Square,
W.C.1.

London, S.W.1.



Telephone: REGENT 6760
Telegraphic Address:—
"OPPOSITELY, LONDON."

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO—
THE SECRETARY,
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
and the following Number quoted:

S.35/2.

W O:9-MAR1922-11	
REFERRED TO	2mg JT.
REGD.	110 354/3
PAPER	2mg JT 16/2/22
LAST	2mg JT 16/2/22
TRANSIT	2mg JT 16/2/22

TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

3rd March, 1922.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 5th January, No.110354/3 (Q.M.G.F.T), I am directed by the High Commissioner to quote hereunder the text of a communication which has been received from the Staff Officer for War Records, Pretoria, regarding ex-Lieut: C.Bullock, South African Native Labour Corps:-

"I have to re-affirm that the above-named Officer was released from service on the 4th November, 1918, on demobilization and not on medical grounds".

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. Maravians
Secretary.

The Secretary,
War Office,
London, S.W.1.

To The Secretary
War Office

Spoke to Richard

[P.T. OVER]

Agreed to PA. file
in view of the fact
that we have had
no further letter from
Bullock since 16/11/20

W.P.
Cm. 71.
17/3/22.

W. and J. M. Ltd. (ETG18) H. 4742

110354/3. Cong. F.T.

March 1922.

With reference to your letter of 16/11/20 regarding a refund of passage money paid by you when travelling from Rhodesia to the U.K. in 1915, I am directed to inform you that as your claim was not submitted prior to the 1st Sept 1919 in accordance with Army Order 275/1918 & further that your claim is not covered by the terms of A.O. 352/1920 it is regretted that a refund cannot be sanctioned. Copies of both A.O.'s are enclosed.

S. Bullock Esq.

I am

etc

Native Commissioners Office For Sec. (F)

Belingwe,

Rhodesia

London, S.W.1.

Marriage and Old Age

Known to his friends as ‘Charlie Ox’, the Tandavarai Bridge over the Nuanetsi River, Belingwe, was named after Charles. *Tandavarai* derives from the chiShona verb *tandavara*, which means to stretch (as in a limb or creeper). It would imply, that here was a man whose influence spread far and wide. However, one never knows with African names – they usually have a subtle and more penetrating meaning hidden to those not so well versed in the idiom of vernacular double entendre. It could mean that he was inquisitive and poking his nose into every nook and cranny in his quest for knowledge. Charles was, at one time, stationed at Belingwe.

Charles married late in life, and would have been forty-four or forty-five years old at the time.

The Morpeth Herald and Reporter, at the time wrote:

“Regarding the marriage of Mr Bullock, it was rather romantic that he should meet his future wife when returning to Rhodesia following a holiday in the ‘old country’. After their marriage, Mr and Mrs Bullock took up residence at Salisbury, where Mrs Bullock had built to her own ideas a block of flats, which are said to be the most up-to-date and best-managed in the Colony.”



Margaret Theresa and Charles William Bullock

Two passenger lists have been traced where Charles is sailing back to South Africa: one in 1911, and the other in 1924, when he was aged thirty-one and forty-four respectively (see below).

Form No. 448a, General Order 35

Name of Ship "DUNLUCE CASTLE" Date of Departure 14 JUL 1911 19 1911 Where bound: South Africa Port of Departure: Southampton

Steamship Line—The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

LONDON

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF **BRITISH** PASSENGERS

4

Contract Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Age	Sex	Profession, Occupation, or Calling	ENGLAND	Wales	SCOTLAND	IRELAND	Other Countries	Date at which Passenger last mentioned to sail
					Adults of 15 years and upwards		Children under 15 years		Adults of 15 years and upwards	
Contract Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Age	Sex	Profession, Occupation, or Calling	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years
					Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years

SS Dunluce Castle passenger list, 14 July 1911

It is known from his WWI records that Charles was still single when he enlisted in the UK for WWI service, so Charles's return trip that the Morpeth newspaper alludes to (above), that left London on 23 October 1924, on board the Union Castle Mail Steamship, SS *Goorkha*, was indeed the trip where Charles met Margaret Theresa Sanders. Margaret is listed as being a thirty-nine-year-old horticulturist (see below):

Form No. 448a, General Order 35

Name of Ship: *Goorkha* Date of Departure: *23rd October* 192 *4* P.M. *21*
 Steamship Line: *Union-Castle* Where bound: *Beira via Lourenço Marques, St Helena & Cape Town*
 Port of Departure: *LONDON*

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF **BRITISH** PASSENGERS EMBARKED AT THE PORT OF *LONDON*

(1) Contract Ticket No.	(2) NAME OF PASSENGER	(3) Last address in the United Kingdom	(4) CLASS (Whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd)	(5) Port at which Passenger has contracted to land	(6) Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passenger	(7) AGE OF PASSENGERS				(8) Country of last Permanent Residence*				(9) Country of Intended Future Permanent Residence*
						Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	Adults of 15 years and upwards	Children under 15 years	
	<i>Mr. C. Bullock</i>													
	<i>Sanders Mrs M. J.</i>	<i>29 Temple Street Rd. East Sheen S.W. 14</i>			<i>Horticulturist</i>									<i>39</i>

SS Goorkha passenger list, 23 October 1924

Margaret Theresa Sanders

Margaret was born in Richmond, London, sometime in April to June 1885; the actual entry is under the surname Sanders:

459	BIRTHS registered in April, May, and June 1885.	[SAL—SAN
—	Margaret Theresa..... Richmond, S. 2 a. 359	
	Greenwich 1 d. 944	

Margaret Sanders birth register entry

Thereafter, she is 'counted' in the 1891 Census, her mother, Theresa, and the family, now living in Paddington, London:

Theresa Sanders	Head	Wid	X	48	Living on her own means
James Sanders	Son	L	X	17	Scholar
Margaret Theresa	Daughter	L	X	15	Do
Mary Anne	Sister	L	X	40	Living on own means
Annie M. Chandler	Serv	L	X	23	General Domestic Serv

Sanders family, 1891 Census

It is noted from the census entry above, that Margaret's mother, Theresa, is now listed as widowed, with two children, James (7) (name not clear, but in the 1901, the nineteen-year-old James Gilbert is recorded, so this would most certainly have been him) and Margaret Theresa (5). The two siblings are scholars at a school in Richmond, Surrey. Theresa's younger sister and Margaret's aunt, Mary Anne, was there at the time of the census. Theresa, recorded as the 'head' of the family, is not working, but 'living on her own means', which would suggest that her late husband (name unknown), left her in a comfortable state. This family also had a domestic servant, twenty-three year old Annie Chandler, which supports the likelihood that they were not without financial security.

Margaret's next appearance is in the 1901 Census, where they are still residing in Paddington, London:

Theresa Sanders	Head	Wid.	X	48	On own means
James Gilbert	Son	S	19	17	
Margaret Theresa	Daughter	S	15	15	
Martha Walters	Servant	S	24	24	General Servant - Domestic

Sanders family, 1901 Census

Margaret (15) and her brother James (19) are still listed as scholars in Richmond, Surrey. Theresa continues to be self-sufficient, so much so that they still have a domestic servant, twenty-four-year-old Martha Walters.

Little else is known of Margaret from 1901, until when she met Charles on the SS Goorkha en route to South Africa.

Margaret received the 1953 Coronation Medal.



1953 Coronation Medal

Margaret passed away in St Anne's Hospital, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia on 30 January 1964, aged seventy-eight, having survived Charles by twelve years. She had been suffering from leukaemia. She was interred in Warren Hills Cemetery, Salisbury.

C.P. N.1. 11118-12400-23.8-62

E. 24
Form 1

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION (SOUTHERN RHODESIA) ACT, 1962

Notice of the Death of a Person

Warning—In terms of section 24 (2) of the Act, any person who wilfully gives any false information for the purposes of the registration of the death of a person or refuses or neglects to state any of the particulars in the form prescribed shall be guilty of an offence.

204

Part I

A—DECEASED

- Christian names MARGARET THEBESHA
(To be written in block letters)
- Surname BULLOCK
(To be written in block letters)
- Sex: FEMALE
(Delete as applicable)
- Usual place of residence 6 TALAMUTH ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK, SALISBURY
- Age SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS
(If under two years, state exact date of birth. Otherwise state age in completed years)
- Race EUROPEAN
(European, Asian, African, etc.)
- Country of birth ENGLAND
- Marital status: ~~Never married~~ ~~Married~~ ~~Widowed~~ ~~Divorced~~ ~~Separated~~
(Delete as applicable)
- Number of children deceased has had TWO
- Occupation RETIRED
- Date of death THIRTY-THREE DAY OF JANUARY 19 64
(To be written in words)
- Place of death ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, SALISBURY
(To be written in full)
- Intended place of burial NARRON HILLS CEMETERY SALISBURY
- Cause of death INTERCEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ACUTE LUNGEMIA
- Duration of last illness 6 WEEKS 1 MONTH
- Name and place of residence of medical practitioner DR. J.N. BLACKIE,
SALISBURY

B—PERSON GIVING NOTICE

- State whether a relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness, a relative dwelling within the district in which the deceased died, a person present at the death, the occupier or tenant of the house in which the death took place or the person who has buried or caused the body to be buried
NEEDHAM CHURCH REGISTRATION
- Usual residence of the person giving the notice
124, SCOTT'S STREET, SALISBURY
(To be written in full)

Date 31/1/64 Signature or mark A. J. HARRIS
NEEBST B
65

Margaret Bullock's Death Notice

End of a Full Life

Charles passed away of a heart failure on 1 November 1952, at his home, 6 Fairbridge Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He had been suffering from major heart conditions for the last eighteen months leading up to his death.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Births and Deaths Registration Act (Chapter 149) as Amended
INFORMATION OF A DEATH

WARNING.—The penalties for false statements wilfully made are the same as those for perjury.

DECEASED—

1. Christian Names CHARLES
(To be written in block capitals)
2. Surname BULLOCK.
(To be written in block capitals)
3. Sex MALE.
4. Usual place of residence 6 FAIRBRIDGE AVENUE, SALISBURY.
5. Age 71 YEARS.
6. Birthplace ENGLAND.
(Name of Country, State or Colony)
7. Race EUROPEAN.
(European, Asiatic, etc.)
8. Whether Single, Married, Divorced or Widowed MARRIED.
9. If Married, Divorced or widowed, state number of children deceased has had TWO.
10. Occupation RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT.
11. Date of Death FIRST NOVEMBER 1952.
(Day and month to be written in words)
12. Place of Death 6 FAIRBRIDGE AVENUE, SALISBURY.
13. Intended Place of Burial SALISBURY CEMETERY.
14. Causes of Death (1) LEFT VENTRICULAR FAILURE (2) CORONARY INFARCTION
15. Duration of Last Illness (1) 3 MONTHS (2) 18 MONTHS.
16. Name and Place of Residence of Medical Practitioner DR W. K. BLACKIE, SALISBURY.

INFORMANT—

17. Original Signature (or Mark) B. L. P. Morgan
18. Qualification FUNERAL DIRECTOR (CAUSING BURIAL).
(State whether "Relation" specifying precise relationship to deceased; "Occupier of House", etc.)
19. Residence 30 ARGYLE ROAD, AVONDALE, SALISBURY.
(This space is intended for Rural Area reports only.)

Signed in my presence on this _____ day of _____ 19____

Proper Officer.

(This space is reserved for the use of Assistants for Urban Areas, and of the Deputy Registrar.)

When Registered _____ 19____ Sub-District of _____

(Signature) _____ Assist. to Deputy Registrar (Urban Areas)

When Registered 5th November 1952 District of Salisbury

(Signature) for Deputy Registrar. No. of Entry 576

Charles Bullock's Death Notice

✓ BULLOCK, Adelene Rosa	C	D.R. 974/55	9709
✓ BULLOCK, Augustus Henry		D.R. 37/213	
✓ BULLOCK, Charles			
✓ BULLOCK, Frederick George		D.R. 88/94	12627
✓ BULLOCK, John Edward		D.R. 66/155	8320
BULLOCK, Margaret Shirley.		D.R. 17/250	
BULLOCK, Margaret Theresa		D.R. 1352/67	21018
BULLOCK, RITA MARY		D.R. 137/64	18930
✓ BULLOCK, Robert Stanley		D.R. 444/72	
✓ BULLOCK, William H.		D.R. 74/127	9709
		D.R. 7/123	

An extract from the Rhodesian Deaths Register,
showing the entries for both Charles and Margaret Bullock

DEATHS

BULLOCK, — Charles, C.M.G., beloved husband of Margaret and father of Shirley and Elizabeth, passed away at his residence, 6, Fairbridge Avenue, on 1st November.

DOBSON, — Thomas Andrew, late of Nirpara Tea Estate, Bengul, brother of Dr. H. D. Dobson, passed away on 2nd November, 1952. Deeply mourned. Funeral announcement Tuesday.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The Funeral of the late
CHARLES BULLOCK, C.M.G.
will leave the Anglican Cathedral this (Monday) afternoon after a service commencing at 3 o'clock. Friends kindly accept this intimation. — D. J. Morgan and Sons, Funeral Directors.

IN MEMORIAM

Rhodesia Herald 3 November 1952

Charles's funeral service was held at the Salisbury Anglican Cathedral, at which Prime Minister Sir Godfrey Huggins and other leading Rhodesian figures attended. The High Court of Southern Rhodesia adjourned for the whole afternoon of the funeral as a sign of respect.

Charles was interred in Salisbury Cemetery.

His wife, Margaret, and his two daughters, Shirley and Elizabeth, survived Charles.

NOTED AUTHORITY ON AFRICANS

Death Of Mr. Charles Bullock

MR. CHARLES BULLOCK, C.M.G., a former Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia and Secretary for Native Affairs, died at his home in Salisbury shortly before midnight on Saturday.

Mr. Bullock, who had been in the Colony since 1903, was an outstanding administrator. He retired from the Native Department in 1940 after 37 years in the Government service.

He is survived by Mrs. Bullock and two daughters, Miss Shirley Bullock and Miss Elizabeth Bullock.

The funeral will take place from the Anglican Cathedral at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The late Mr. Bullock had been recognised for many years as an authority, with a reputation extending far beyond the Colony, on African customs and language, and African affairs in general, and was the author of many articles, and a number of books on these subjects.

RHODESIA IN 1903

After studying agricultural co-operation under Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. Bullock was sent to Rhodesia by Earl Grey to report on the prospects of the introduction of similar organisations here. Farming was then in its infancy, and not ready for co-operative methods.

But Mr. Bullock liked the country and joined the Civil Service.

He served for a time in the Law Department and then transferred to the Native Department, where he found his true metier. His observation and studies enabled him to acquire unusually intimate knowledge of the indigenous people.

In 1912, he published "Mashona Laws and Customs" which was the first ethnological work dealing with these people, and one that furnished the key to subsequent investigations.

In 1927 he published "The Mashona," a more comprehensive work, since prescribed for study in University calendars in the Union and overseas.

criticisms did not hurt them or offend them because they came from "a sympathetic father."

Among the messages of goodwill and confidence Mr. Bullock received from Natives, was one in Braille from the Church School for the Blind.

In Native labour affairs, he showed a broad concern for the interests of both employees and employers; he tried always to find a just balance.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bullock found time, apart from his administrative work and special studies, to take an active interest in a number of other matters.

He was, for example, closely connected with the Boy Scout movement, of which he was for some time Chief Commissioner for the Salisbury District, and was also an executive member of the Scientific Association.

While serving in the districts, he was a leading figure in Defence matters.

STOP PRESS

THE RHODESIA HERALD
Telephone 35061

FIRST WORLD WAR

His work was interrupted by the First World War, when he served for nearly three and a half years on the Western Front. A few weeks before the close of hostilities he was in a ship that was torpedoed. He was rescued after an exhausting experience on an open raft in heavy seas.

Returning to Rhodesia, he resumed work in the Native Department. He served in no fewer than 18 Native Districts before his appointment as Chief Native Commissioner. His work drew many tributes, including "one from Lord Bledisloe, chairman of the Royal Commission which inquired into amalgamation, who said that Mr. Bullock's report for 1937 was one of the most eloquent and erudite documents he had ever met in the way of a Government or departmental report.

POET AND AUTHOR

A poet of repute, he published verse under the pen name of "Manomwa." More recently he wrote fiction, and his book, "Rina," was one with a purpose and aroused considerable discussion. It dealt with the question of miscegenation and advanced a case for scientific investigation into it, because the real answer could not be sought in politics.

Mr. Bullock had the complete confidence of the African people, though he was a frank critic of them when necessary. In an address presented to him in 1938, Africans said that his

The Morpeth Herald and Reporter, 30 January 1953:

“A former Morpeth man who became one of the foremost authorities upon the customs and habits of the Southern Rhodesian natives, died at his home in Salisbury just before Christmas. He was Mr. Charles Bullock C.M.G., the son of the late Mr. William Bullock, the gifted headmaster at St. James’ School, Wellway, Morpeth, half a century ago.

Taking medical advice, he went to South Africa in 1903 and as a young man, spent the greater part of his early days in the remote parts of the Colony [of Southern Rhodesia] where he made a close study of the natives in their own environments, as well as their habits, customs and reactions to the presence of the white man.

He became an authority upon the subject, with a reputation extending far beyond the Colony and was the author of several books upon the natives.

Mr. Bullock joined the Civil Service and served for a short time in the Law Department before transferring to the Native Department, where he found his true métier.

His book ‘Mashona Laws and Customs’ in 1912 was the first ethnological work dealing with these people, and one that furnished the key to subsequent investigation. A more comprehensive work ‘The Mashona’ followed in 1927 and has since become a standard work at many Universities.

He served on the Western Front for three years during the 1914-18 war. A few weeks before the end of the hostilities he was torpedoed while aboard a ship, but was rescued after an exhausting experience on an open raft.

Returning to Rhodesia, he resumed work in the Native Department and served in no fewer than 18 Native Districts before his appointment as Chief Native Commissioner. He was also Secretary for Native Affairs. While serving in the districts he was a leading figure in Defence Matters.

Mr. Bullock had the complete confidence of the natives though he was a frank critic of them when necessary. In an address presented to him in 1936, Africans said that his criticisms did not hurt them because they came from ‘a sympathetic father’.

He found time-apart from his administrative duties to take an active interest in a number of other spheres, including the Boy Scouts, of which he was Chief Commissioner of the Salisbury District. He was also a member of the Scientific Association.

He retired from the Native Department in 1940 after 37 years service in the Government Departments.

The funeral was preceded by a service in Salisbury Anglican Cathedral, which was attended by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and many other leading figures in Southern Rhodesia who had been his colleagues.

Upon hearing of his death, the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, in Salisbury, adjourned from shortly before lunch until next day as a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Bullock is survived by his wife and two daughters”.

Funeral Of Mr. Charles Bullock

THE funeral of Mr. Charles Bullock, C.M.G., a former Chief Native Commissioner and Secretary for Native Affairs, took place in Salisbury yesterday, preceded by a service at the Anglican Cathedral, conducted by the Dean, Father O. Victor.

The Governor was represented by Mr. J. E. T. Hamilton, Secretary, and the Acting Governor by Captain M. M. Wheaton.

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who was Minister of Native Affairs at the time of Mr. Bullock's service as Chief Native Commissioner, was present.

FORMER COLLEAGUES

Other mourners were Mr. P. B. Fletcher (Minister of Native Affairs), Mr. Justice W. E. Thomas, Mr. Justice R. J. Morton, the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. I. Chilchester, Lt.-Col. G. H. Hartley (Director of Native Administration, City of Salisbury), Mr. L. F. Bibra, Mr. E. Hudson Beck, and other former colleagues of Mr. Bullock.

About 20 Native messengers of the different branches of the Native Department were among those who gathered to pay tribute.

The pall bearers were Mr. J. N. Kerr (Assistant Chief Native Commissioner), Mr. H. F. T. Child (Assistant Secretary of the Native Economics Department), Mr. H. A. Cripwell (Provincial Native Commissioner of Salisbury), Mr. D. Wallis Jones and Mr. L. A. W. Beck (Native Commissioner of Goromonzi).

HIGH COURT TRIBUTE

The High Court of Southern Rhodesia, in Salisbury, adjourned from shortly before lunch yesterday until this morning as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Bullock.

Shortly before one o'clock, Mr. Justice W. E. Thomas rose and said: "The Court will adjourn now and will not sit this afternoon as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Charles Bullock."

"Mr. Bullock was for some time an assessor of this Court and he served as such with distinction, and we sitting here to-day would like to take this opportunity of offering our sympathy to Mrs. Bullock and her family. The Court will now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Name: BULLOCK CHARLES Grave No. 3497
 Age: 71 Sex: M Section: G / Adults
 Date of Death: 1. 11. 52 Date of Burial: 3. 11. 52
 Occupation: —
 Cause of Death: VENTRICULAR FAILURE
 Address: —
 Undertaker: DOVEN

Salisbury Cemetery grave index card

GENERAL.					
GRAVE No.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	
3526	MCCARTHY JOHN MARIAN	73	M	FERN VALLEY	
3510	DEN EDITH MARY	80	F	10 KENT AVE, P	
1530	SPRINGER HENRY JOHN.	46	M	20, MORTON ST	
154x	BARTY EDWARD LAWSON.	79	M	S. A. HENS.	
155x	Mc. MANUS THOMAS.	71	M	SALISBU	
156	*BULLOCK CHARLES.	71	M	NAZARET	
157	DOBSON THOMAS ANDREW.	54	M	6 FAIRB	
158	MARTIN			SALISBU	
159	CRIDLAND RUPERT.	28	M	22. NEW.	
160	LAWSON BESSIE	78	F	HOUSE. SA	
161	ETHEL			KARD	
162	HORACE			H. SELBOR	
163	SOUTHWELL ELLIOTT.	79	M	CRANBOR	
164	ARMISTEAD KENNETH	30	M	PHOT.	
165				MIDLA	

Entry in the cemetery register



Publications and Writings

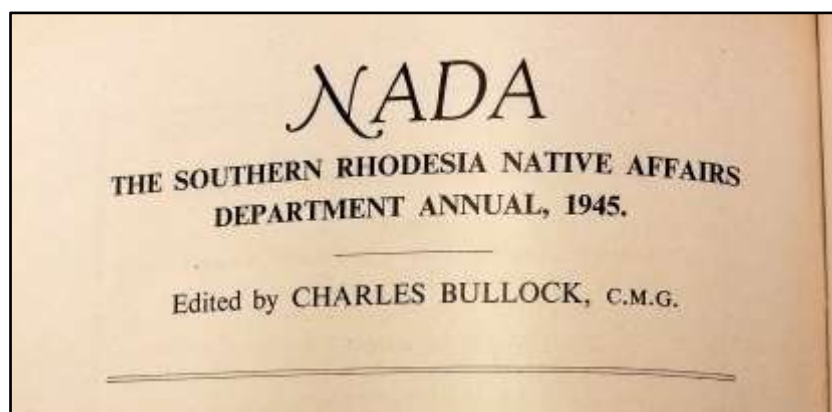
Learning as they went, Native Commissioners also made time to record their findings, and Charles Bullock may be taken as an outstanding example of this. His book *Mashona Laws and Customs*, published in 1912, was the first ethnological work dealing with these people. Other books followed:

- *Mashona Laws and Customs*, 1912 (three-page document)
- *The Mashona and the Matabele*, Juta 1950
- *The Mashona : The Indigenous Natives of S. Rhodesia*, Juta 1927
- *Rina: A Story of Africa*, Juta 1949 (novel)

Charles was listed in the International Directory of Anthropologists.

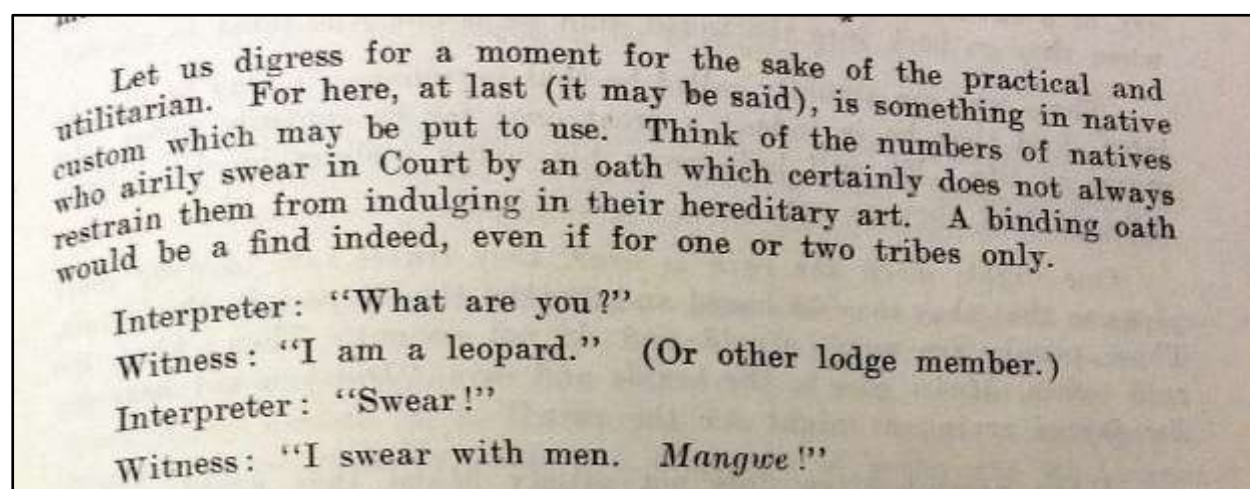
He also wrote poems in chiShona.

In addition to this, Charles frequently contributed to the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department Annual, NADA, including being the editor for the 1945 annual.



His contributions included:

- *Notes on the Ba-Venda*, 1926. Extract:



- *Thoughts on a Show*, 1929. Extract:

The Victoria show was, to me, the Native exhibit, for I am afraid that I never even saw the smallest cow in the world and hardly noticed the prize bulls. But in the Native pavilion there were things to open the eyes, as we say—to open the mouth, as the Mashona say.

Oysters and Zebras.—The Director of Native Development was the judge, and someone likened his job to comparing oysters and zebras, for all down one long trestle table the relics of barbarism, guarded by two life-size Shangaan statues, fiercely confronted the *objets d'art* and the industrial fruits of mission culture.

Someone more fitted than I should write of the mission exhibits. Of the exquisite lace d'oyleys from Driefontein and Gokomere, of the fine rugs made at Alheit from baobab and wild hibiscus fibre, of the mats made by the blind Natives at Chibi Mission, and of other craftwork useful and beautiful enough to show something of what can be done under European supervision.

- *Can a Native make a Will?* 1929. Extract:

I have shown that there is in the existing Native law of the Mashona merely an embryonic conception of testate succession. It is one that is quite insufficient to meet and cope with the changing conditions of life of the growing numbers of detribalised Natives, and it is we who are responsible for such changes.

- *On the Origin and Nature of Totenism*, 1931. Extract:

Ultimately, indeed, it may be implied that we must pull down all that brilliant fabric which sustains the theories of the first social grouping being held together by totemism considered as “the tangible image of the impersonal and abstract principle of *mana*, at once religious and social, the totem being the outward and visible form of what we have called the totemic principle or God.”

That structure cannot be said to have a sound foundation, if it be proved that totemism is of the nature indicated in this paper. It is not yet so demonstrated, and it is recognised that in other societies there are varying magical or ritualistic observances not found among the Mashona; and that on such data theories of the origin and nature of totemism may be founded.

- *The Birth of a Language*, 1931. Extract:

To some of us it may come as a surprise that the language field of the Shona dialects extends from the Indian Ocean, across Southern Rhodesia into Bechuanaland; that they are spoken by a million people and by six times as many Natives in Southern Rhodesia as there are speakers of the Ndebele vernacular of Zulu spoken by the "Matabele." But, after reading Dr. Doke's book, it is difficult to realise that, until recently, linguists here in Rhodesia furiously disputed the inherent unity of these dialects. Our experts were like people living in different parts of a wood, each having made a thoughtful study of his own trees, but unwilling to admit that they were the same sort of trees as the other man's, and that the wood was really one homogeneous forest with only a few individualities and fewer mutations.

- Foreword, 1938. Extract:

Here, until recently, the comparatively few but manifestly dominant Europeans were largely content to consider all that the comprehensive term "Native Affairs" connotes as almost sacrosanct to the Head of the Government and one Department. But that situation no longer obtains.

If we think of one force alone—the economic stress—it is obvious that "Native Affairs" must become very much the concern of Parliament in full—and if of the members of the institution representative of our "democracy," then desirably of those who elect them.

It is of course not pretended that *NADA*—the Native Affairs Department Annual—will supply to the intelligent elector full information, for example, of the results of research throughout the whole range of anthropological sociology. It will not even give him knowledge sufficient to enable him to form a definite opinion on, say, a question of economics with comprehension of its relation to other other aspects of Native life. But it will rouse his interest, leading him from what may be partly familiar towards a fuller study of a different people—of their social structure and traditions, and of how new environmental factors are changing *their* outlook and attitudes—group or individual. And the conscientious voter may come to recognise that in Southern Rhodesia, such a study has become his obligation.

- Review, *The Native Woman under the Natal Code of Native Law*, 1942
- Review, *The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint*, 1943
- Editorial, 1945. Extract:

answered.

And so in our own tiny sphere, we gratefully accept and publish the independent thoughts of those good individuals who purpose to use their minds to help in guiding the process of development of our Africans. Among them we include those who carry out the interesting and valuable work of recording the picturesque past as well as the ever-changing present; for a knowledge of both is needed by all interested in influencing or attempting to control African Natives and their future.

None of our contributors would lay any claim to the vision of a Cecil John Rhodes (or even, perhaps, to the planning ability of his great uncle Thomas). Nevertheless, the reader may find some food for thought in more than one article in this number of *NADA*; and so may join me in appreciation of the purely voluntary work of the contributors.

THE EDITOR.

- *Bushman Paintings, Zimbabwe and Romanticists*, 1949. Extract:

A final point. Is it not fair and right, as well as expedient, that we should give the Bantu race such credit as is due for the work of their forefathers? Zimbabwe is material evidence that the Bantu had once capable and forceful leaders able to inculcate what is so lacking to-day, that is continuity of purpose and effort. Such an acknowledgment might inspire them, not merely to emulate the attainments of their forefathers, but in co-operation with our own race, to rise to higher standards and a greater vision. And something like that was said to be one of our nobler aims, when we were granted leave to occupy the country of "Monomatapa."

- Review, *The Succession of Bemba Chiefs*, 1950
- *The Origin and Nature of Totemism Among the Mashona*, 1951. Extract:

In this connection it may be noted that totemism is indirectly recognised in Southern Rhodesian law in that it is laid down by the Native Law and Courts Act that Native law and custom as to the prohibition of marriage between persons on account of their relationship by "blood" or affinity shall, in regard to Natives, prevail over the law of the Colony. And the totem is recognised in practice as an indicator of Native ideas of relationship. Although a proviso reverses this legal situation in regard to marriages by civilised rites, we have here a reason for the survival of one feature at any rate of totemism.

Acknowledgements

Maclean, Joy, *The Guardians*, Books of Rhodesia, 1974.

A very big thank you to Andries van Tonder for tracking down the NADAs and the vitally important *Rhodesia Herald* cuttings. Considerable assistance was received from Alan Doyle, who spent a significant amount of time at the National Archives at Kew. Colin Riddell in Harare very kindly provided the photos of the former Salisbury Cemetery, including the records for Charles and his grave and headstone. Ralph McLean of the SAWGP and Craig Fourie assisted with information and photos. Some of Lewis Walter's photos have also been used. Other photos were sourced from the Internet.

Anne Jeffreys of the King Edward VI school, Morpeth, kindly provided accounts and photos of the early history of Charles's school, Morpeth Grammar School.

Gerry van Tonder
Derby, England
April 2015



G.R. van Tonder

Copy Editing, Proofreading and Research Services

47 Hollis Street, Alvaston, Derby, DE24 8QW, UK

e-mail g.van-tonder@sky.com

Website The Rhodesian Soldier: <http://www.rhodesiansoldier.com/home.html>