

GARBH
1987-1988
The Garvies of Southern Africa Newsletter

I trust that GARBH will become a welcome feature in the years to come. "GARBH" is a Gaelic word meaning "large, harsh" from which "Garvie" is said to be derived. I will be more than delighted to receive your suggestions and corrections. Let me have your family myths and achievements, your moments of success and struggle. Tell us where you are now and what you are doing. I was fascinated recently to hear the stories of a cousin's recent visit to China. Any other Garvies been to see the Great Wall of China?

Unfortunately I have not been able to trace the addresses of some members of the family. Share "GARBH" with them and send us their addresses.

For my part I can always provide you with our most recent computer listings together with your Pedigree Chart insofar as it is complete. The computer can also tell us what your relationship is to any other member on the Garvie family tree. Just let me know.

Somewhere there might just be an old forgotten suitcase or shoebox, some faded letters, a journal or photograph or two. Dare I tempt you to delve a little deeper into your memories and invite you to share your recollections with us? Let me know of any old memorabilia preserved by the family. Tell us of your births, marriages and deaths.

This modest issue of GARBH will share the scant but intriguing snippets of information concerning our progenitors in South Africa. Forthcoming Newsletters, DV, will try and unravel the Perthshire roots, relate stories from Kenya, describe the house that Lawrance built and "much, much more munch!" Keep your bouquets and onions rolling in.

May I wish you all a very happy Christmas and a blessed 1988!

COLIN GEORGE GARVIE

-oOo-

"From the loving example of one family a whole state becomes loving."

THE GARVIE PROGENITORS

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Genealogy literally means "knowledge of family." Interest in genealogy is usually first awakened by the question: "Where do I come from?"

Initially one's aim is to trace one's descent in the male line back to the founding father - the male ancestor of one's own name who first came to South Africa. The founding father is the progenitor. The descendants are known as progeny.

A. THE SEARCH FOR THE GARVIE ROOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Research is neither easy nor cheap. It is frequently rewarding and sometimes disappointing.

Consultation with the Genealogical Branch of the Human Sciences Research Council and the Genealogical Society of South Africa drew a blank. So it was a matter of starting from scratch. This was facilitated by a computer and tremendous family support and co-operation.

Initially, with the aid of telephone directories, circulars were addressed to all the Garvies listed in the main centres. This proved fruitful. Resources such as those in the possession of Owen Garvie and Eleanor Garvie yielded invaluable data.

A faded annotation on the back of an old photograph took me to Kensington where I was quickly able to locate the Kensington residence of Lawrance Garvie. The present owner suggested that I obtain copies of the original plans which I did with little difficulty.

Further information came to light rummaging the indexes and files of old archives in Pretoria, Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg. Surprising what you do find, even about unobtrusive lives! A helpful librarian located entries in old directories which were clues to yet others. The most interesting source has always been the reservoir of family tradition.

Occasionally promising leads run to a frustrating end. Eleanor Garvie has been one of our most prolific correspondents. She had discovered that one of the sons of Lawrance Garvie had provided the late Eric Rosenthal with details of crucial family history. After locating his widow we received this delightful letter:

"Dear Mr. Garvie,

I am so sorry to fail you. My husband died 4 years ago and his library of books and papers have all been disposed of. He had intended to write on East Africa but, as you suggest, he was not able to do so. I have no ideas about the material sent to him by Mr John Garvie. There are quite a few questions I need to ask Eric, but I suppose by the time we meet, his mind will be full of other matters!

Yours regretfully,
Jenny M. Rosenthal"

That's the agony and the ecstasy of research! Cross

your fingers that we may still locate this material and also soon receive a reply from a Garvie genealogist in Australia who has already done extensive work on the Garvies of Perthshire.

B. THE GARVIE FOUNDING FATHERS IN SA

1. Lawrance and Johanna Garvie

Most of the South African Garvies descend from Lawrance and Johanna Garvie. The descendants of Lawrance and Garvie are included elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Unfortunately we know too little. What is known invites further investigation.

Lawrance was born the 12th July, 1845 at "Westlodge", Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, Scotland. He married Johanna Sutherland who was born the 18th July, 1843 in Caithness, Scotland.

We deduce that Lawrance and Johanna arrived in South Africa about 1885 with their sons John, Donald, Lawrance, James and William. The family seemed to have settled at Knysna where Charles, George and, perhaps the only daughter, Louis was born.

In 1897 we find Lawrance Garvie in Johannesburg registered as a cab proprietor resident at 18 Gold Street. By the following year the family were established as blacksmiths and wagonmakers at 23 Gold Street. In 1899 the family moved to 185 President Street and are registered as "Garvie & Co. Drapers" at 11 Commercial Road, Fordsburg.

With the outbreak of the SA War the eldest sons joined various British regiments while Lawrance and Johanna with their two youngest moved to Newcastle in Natal where they remained until the end of the war. Rare correspondence from Lawrance Garvie arising from losses incurred during the war have been preserved.

Undeterred Lawrance and Johanna returned to Johannesburg and the family re-established themselves as "Family Grocers and Provision Merchants". This business was located on the corner of Doran and Berg Streets, Jeppe Extension.

The well-known Garvie's Bakery and Residence was built in 1906. The buildings still stand and are situated at 4 Argyll St, Kensington near to the present day Marymount Maternity Hospital. It would be interesting to know how many Garvie babies have been delivered within a "baby's cry" of the old bakery!

Evidently the Kensington residence was a family rallying point. Sons were married here and grandchildren born and raised. So many memories are locked up within its walls but so few preserved for us. Surely there are still those left who were then the patter of little feet through its spacious rooms. There must still be some who recall the aroma of baking bread and the stables in the yard.

Lawrance passed away at the age of 73, a seriously ill man, on the 5th July, 1918. He lies buried in an unmarked grave in the Brixton Cemetery, Johannesburg (Plot 4598).

Johanna was laid to rest at the age of 85 years on the 10th February, 1928. She is buried in the Stellawood Cemetery, Durban.

2. Peter and William Garvie

In the Africana Library in Johannesburg is a rare reference, Tullibardine's A MILITARY HISTORY OF PERTHSHIRE 1899-1902. Among the many Perthshire men who did service during the SA Boer War were Ptes. Peter and William Garvie of Perth, Scotland.

Peter enlisted with the Royal Scots in 1898 and served in the South African War between 1900 and 1902. He received the Queen's medal with clasps "Cape Colony," "Orange Free State," and "Belfast"; and the King's medal with clasps "South Africa, 1901," and "South Africa, 1902."

William, Peter's brother, enlisted the same time but served in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). He served in the South African War from 1899 to 1902. William received the Queen's medal with clasps "Cape Colony," "Paardeberg," "Driefontein," and "Wittenberg"; and the King's medal and clasps "South Africa, 1901" and "South Africa, 1902."

It seems likely that Peter and William were related to Lawrence Garvie but this has not been established. If so, did they ever meet in South Africa? Family historians may be able to provide more information for us. It would be equally interesting to receive particulars of the various campaigns Peter and William were engaged in. We assume that the two Garvie brothers returned with their units to Scotland after the war.

3. Thomas Bonnar Garvie

The only known entry of a Garvie in the SA WHO'S WHO is that of Thomas Bonnar Garvie for the years 1909 to 1918.

According to the WHO'S WHO Thomas Bonnar Garvie was a medical practitioner at Moorreesburg in the Cape. Moorreesburg is a tiny little hamlet situated not far from Cape Town on the N11. T.V. Bulpin says that the community claims the densest sheep population in the world! He describes it as an "island in a sea of wheat."

Thomas Garvie seems to have been the local physician from the inception of the town as a municipality in 1909. He held Bachelor degrees in Medicine and Surgery and was apparently a Railway Medical Officer on the Malmesbury - Erndekuil section.

Thomas was born the 25th April, 1875 at Glasgow, Scotland, the son of a certain John Garvie. He went to school at the Garnet Hill Public School and graduated at Glasgow University.

The record states that he came to the Cape Colony in 1889. He would have been fourteen years old! Did he come on his own? Was he accompanied by parents? Or is the record incorrect?

Before settling in the Cape, Thomas Garvie also sailed to India, Canada, and South Africa as Ship's Surgeon.

He served for nearly two years as Civil Surgeon in the S.A. Boer War.

Among his interests were gardening, freemasonry,

psychological research and the study of human nature.

We do not know what became of Thomas Garvie after 1918. Did he return home? Had he a family? Should you ever have the high honour to pass by Moorreesburg why not stop by and make a few discreet enquiries among the locals. Who knows, there might be a fascinating story to be told.

4. David Flett Garvie

David Flett Garvie was one of those rare "serendipity" discoveries that keeps the genealogists interest alive.

David F. Garvie was born 20th July, 1904, in Ealing, London, the son of James and Elizabeth Garvie. What brought David to the Cape and when he arrived remains to be told.

On the 9th March, 1929 he married Lily Edith, a 23 year old Woodstock girl in Claremont. June Cynthia Garvie was born the 17th June, 1930.

Today June is a retired Bank Accountant and lives in Fish Hoek. June writes, "My father's two brothers stayed in England. Both are now deceased. The only Garvie relatives known to me are the two widowed aunts and a cousin, Ian Garvie of Hampton, UK. He has a son and daughter."

What is intriguing is that David Flett Garvie was in the drapery business. Lawrance Garvie of Kensington was also a draper. So was John Garvie of Kimberley who apparently was in business with John Orr. Psychologists call this strange coincidence, "synchronicity." There are other examples of happy coincidences. The Garvies of Warsaw and Johannesburg were bakers. The names James and John keep cropping up in different branches of the family. We say "it runs in the family."

We would be interested were June to fill us in on more background information. Ian of Hampton might be able to trace the English branches back to common roots for us. This assistance will be invaluable.

5. Unidentified Garvies

There are a few Garvies recorded in the files of the Supreme Court whom we have not been able to identify. Can you assist us with the family details of Joseph Henry and Iris Janie Garvie and Maria Catherina Garvie (nee Haack)?

C. OUR GARVIE RECORDS ARE DISMALLY INCOMPLETE!

Our most fruitful discoveries have come from otherwise inconsequential information. No data is irrelevant. A chance remark, some forgotten document, the old family album, a Bible, even tombstones have all contributed to uncovering something important about the Garvie saga. Send us your births, marriages and death notices, newspaper cuttings and funeral obituaries. Complete and return the enclosed family charts. Add to them your own recollections. Help us compensate in this way for the diminishing sense of belonging in an unfriendly world.

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"In the Gotterdammerung which over-wise science and over-foolish statesmen are preparing for us, last man will spend his last hours searching for his wife and child."

-Ralph Linton

I. "GOT WAGON UP ESCARPMENT"

In the National Archives of Kenya is a remarkable reference to John Garvie (1870-1952) having "got wagon up escarpment on new road Uasin Gishu Nandi District." Historians confirm that this was an incredible "Great Rift Valley Achievement"! What can we learn from it?

1. JOHN GARVIE HAD AN ESCARPMENT
2. JOHN GARVIE HAD A WAGON
3. JOHN GARVIE GOT HIS WAGON UP HIS ESCARPMENT!

Garvies tend to be modest, unassuming people. Like most of the peoples of the world we have come from very humble origins. We don't parade our medals. This does not mean there are no medals. Some may even be tarnished and soiled.

1. YOU'VE GOT AN ESCARPMENT
2. YOU'VE GOT A WAGON
3. YOU CAN GET YOUR WAGON UP YOUR ESCARPMENT!

Life has been a "wagon" for most of us. It might not matter much to me personally that I once worked at the Goldstone Deep Space Tracking Facility in California but it might matter very much one day to a little boy that HIS great-grandfather was once one of a team that helped get "a wagon up an escarpment" - man into space!

Have you "got a wagon up an escarpment"? Like John are you forging new roads through inaccessible places? May I invite, no, compel you to record it for us? To help you I am including "Suggestions and Items to consider in writing your Personal History." You need not be an accomplished author. Your unassuming contributions can help haul the wagon up life's escarpment and burn a new trail into the future for our children!

Thank you for all the kind contributions and comments.

God bless you all!

COLIN GEORGE GARVIE

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"Poets have said the reason to have children is to give yourself immortality. I must admit I did ask God to give me a son because I wanted someone to carry on the family name. Well, God did just that and I now confess there have been times when I've told my son, 'You make up a name. Just don't tell anybody who you are.'"

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

I. SUGGESTIONS AND ITEMS TO CONSIDER IN WRITING YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY

- A. Your birth: when, where, parents, surrounding circumstances and conditions.
- B. Your childhood: health, diseases, accidents, playmates,

trips, associations with your brothers and sisters, unusual happenings, visitors in your home, visits to grandparents, relatives you remember, religion in your home, financial condition of parents.

- C. Your brothers and sisters: names, date of birth, place of birth, accomplishments, names of spouses, date and place of marriage, their children.
- D. Your school days: schools attended, teachers, courses studied, special activities, associates, achievements, socials, report cards, humorous situations, who or what influenced you to take certain courses or do things you might not otherwise have done.
- E. Your activities before, after and between school sessions: vacations, jobs, attendance at church, other church functions, scouting, sports, tasks at home, fun and funny situations, friendships, other races.
- F. Your courtship and marriage: meeting your spouse, special dates, how the question was popped, marriage plans, the wedding, parties and receptions, gifts, honeymoon, meeting your in-laws, what influenced you most in your choice of spouse.
- G. Settling down to married life: your new home, starting housekeeping, bride's biscuits, spats and adjustments, a growing love, making ends meet, joys and sorrows, your mother-in-law, other in-laws.
- H. Your vocation: training for your job, promotions, companies you worked for, salaries, associates, achievements, your own business.
- I. Your children: names, dates and places of birth, health of mother before and after, how father fared, characteristics, habits, smart sayings and doings, growing up, accomplishments, schooling, marriage, vocations, sicknesses, accidents, operations.
- J. Your civic and political activities: positions held, services rendered, clubs, fraternities and lodges you have joined.
- K. Your church activities: as a young person, through adolescence, churches attended, church positions, church associates, church certificates, answers to prayers, significant religious experiences, necessity and power of love.
- L. Your avocations: sports, home hobbies, dramatic and musical activities, reading habits, genealogy, travels, favourite songs, movies, books, writers, poems, etc.
- M. Special celebrations or holidays you remembers: Easter, Christmas, national and local holidays, vacations.
- N. Your plans and hopes for the future. The main world historic events during your life.
- O. Your ancestors: your impressions of those you knew personally; a general sketch of those you did not know; father, mother, grandparents, great grandparents, other relatives.
- P. Your encouragement and counsel to your descendants: carrying on family traditions and activities; their obligations to their country, church and family; your suggestions to your progeny and others on honesty, humility, health, diligence, perseverance, thrift, loyalty, kindness, reverence, the

Bible and other religious and edifying books; service to fellowmen; your belief regarding God, etc.

Never underestimate the effect you may have on unborn generations in helping them through the trials and tribulations of life by the written word of advice you leave your children, grandchildren, etc. If you would like them to live upright, honest lives; give them the benefit of your experiences. Job, of the Old Testament, lamented the fact that his words were not written when he said, "Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever!" (Job 19:23). But they were written, and he then gave his beautiful testimony of the Redeemer which has been used countless times as the text of sermons in both Jewish and the Christian worlds. Your communications to your descendants must be written. They will also appreciate your life story as a precious treasure, and bless you all their days for it.

- Q. Hints on writing your life story: tell your story plainly and with directness; write truthfully of uplifting, refined and honourable occurrences and experiences. Be honest about your failures. Humour helps to make for easier reading. If you can give the whys of your decisions and changes in activities it may help others. Illustrate with as many pictures as possible. Make several copies, or better still, mimeograph or print and give one to each of your children and grandchildren. Place copies in local and national libraries and/or historical societies. Send a copy to Rev. Colin Garvie, PO Box 329, NIGEL 1490.
[Acknowledgement: CJCLDS]

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"I guess the real reason that my wife and I had children is the same one that Napoleon had for invading Russia: it just seemed like a good idea at the time. Since then, however, I've had some doubts, primarily about my intelligence."

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

II.

RESEARCH PROGRESS TO DATE

Useful information is coming in from several quarters. Our Garvie Newsletters will report this information.

The "Garvies of Scotland" computer database which we are busy compiling records nearly 350 entries between the years 1633 and 1875. Another 300 still needs to be collated and sorted from the International Genealogical Index. We have obtained some informative marriage and birth information from Scotland which has taken our local family tree one generation back to the early 1800s. It has also been a "peephole" into our past. More about this in the "Scotland of the Garvies" feature.

The Garvies at Knysna (c1880-1888) are as shy as its notorious elephants! Like "Fiela se Kind" we can't find any Knysna reference to them. Can somebody fill us in on the years 1880 to 1895? About 1888 the family moved to Kimberley. A few years later the family trekked with their cattle to a farm called Leeukop (today a prison!). After the "rinderpes" destroyed their stock they started a business in

Johannesburg. This useful information comes from L.Woods (son of Louis Garvie) in East London in response to an advertisement placed in "Woman's Value". We are looking forward to more details.

We have obtained information about the Garvies of Kensington. We have acquired the plan of the house that Laurance built and a few documents relating to property losses during the Anglo-Boer War. Many thanks to the Africana Library, the Johannesburg Municipality and the Master of the Supreme Court for their assistance. We are told that Garvie's Bakery was renowned for its pastry. The SA Garvies were master bakers - send us your baking stories. Somebody has suggested a "Garvie Recipe Book". Anybody got the recipe for Garvie's Pastry?

The Kenya file is growing. The more we learn the more fascinating it becomes. Joan Cole-Edwardes, the daughter of John Garvie, has been a most remarkable contributor! Elrida MacDonald, responding to an advertisement in Durban newspapers placed by Eleanor Garvie, has added some very useful information. Eleanor Garvie continues to share her own discoveries with amazing grace and generosity. Charlie Brunner has given us the Heuer point of view. Jan Hemsing, authoress and historian, has just notified me that she has located Donald Garvie's grave in the Old Nairobi Cemetery. Donald introduced bioscope to Kenya. Wendy Garvie (nee Delamere), wife of Owen Garvie, tells me that she too has Kenyan connections. Wendy is related to the Delameres of "Out of Africa" fame. Did the Garvies and Delameres ever meet in Kenya? Perhaps on an occasion when Jack and Lillie Garvie sang in an old Nairobi hotel? Whatever, try and see the video "Out of Africa". It will give you a feel for the Kenya of the Garvies which we will feature soon. Hopefully you also saw the recent television documentary, "Kitum - the Elephant Cave" of Mt Elgon not far from the Garvie Estates in Kenya.

Many thanks to Joyce and Royce Mew of 8 Brooks St, Broken Hill 2880, NS Wales, Australia for writing. Joyce (nee Spangler) is descendant of John Garvie and Margaret Clark of Perth. Their connections with the South African branch still needs to be established.

Please, if YOU can contribute ANY information, no matter how slight, it will be appreciated. We need portraits of the Garvie brothers, John, Donald, Lawrance, James, William, Charles, George and sister Louis. Can anyone oblige? Originals will be copied and returned. What about any military histories? Five of the Garvie brothers served in British Regiments during the Anglo-Boer War. Others served during WWI and WWII. Let us have their service records. Keep us upto date with recent births and deaths! Send us newspaper cuttings of reports about Garvies in local newspapers. May I remind you to submit a Family Sheet if you have not done so as yet. Blank forms are available from the above address.

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"Whenever your children are out of control, take comfort from the thought that even God's omnipotence did not extend

to His kids. After creating heaven and earth, God created Adam and Eve. And the first thing he said to them was 'Don't' "

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

III. SCOTLAND OF THE GARVIES

We will regularly feature some of the counties, parishes, cities and hamlets in Scotland associated with various Garvie families. In this edition we visit the birth and marriage places of Laurance Garvie and Joanna Sutherland: Dupplin Castle, Latheron and Edinburgh. They were the progenitors of the Garvies of Africa. We will meet their parents for the first time.

A. THE BIRTHPLACE OF LAURANCE GARVIE

An old family Bible in the possession of Owen Garvie of Johannesburg records the birthplace of Laurance (also spelt Lawrence, Lawrence) Garvie as "West Lodge", Dupplin Castle, Perthshire on the 12th July, 1845.

Dupplin Castle is a noble mansion in the Parish of Aberdalgie, a few miles SW of Perth. It is a splendid Tudor structure rebuilt in 1827 amidst a large and finely-wooded park. It houses a famous library of rare classics. Three years before the birth of Laurance Dupplin Castle was honoured by a passing visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

We are not certain to what "West Lodge" refers. "West Lodge" is probably far less romantic and far more humble than imagination would suggest. Perhaps Garvie friends travelling to Scotland would care to investigate and let us know.

Unfortunately the General Register Office for Scotland was not able to find a birth or baptism entry for Laurance Garvie. Compulsory registrations only came into force in 1855.

Nevertheless we have identified the parents of Laurance! They were John Garvie, a sawmiller (journeyman), and Janet Luke of the Parish of Forteviot, Perthshire. We also know two of Laurance's brothers: James (c.6th February, 1840) and John (c.11th June, 1843). Laurance was born 12th July, 1845. He might have had a sister, Jane. Forteviot is a village a few miles south of Dupplin Castle on the bank of May Water. A mill is situated between Forteviot and Dupplin Castle.

B. THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOANNA SUTHERLAND

Owen Garvie's Family Bible records that Joanna (also spelt Johanna, Joan) Sutherland was born at Lethern (sic.), Caithness Shire on 18th July, 1843. This should be Latheron.

Latheron is a small coastal village of Caithness along a coastline indented by a few tiny inlets and lofty cave ridden cliffs haunted by seals.

Several Joan or Joanna Sutherlands lived in this area. It was difficult identifying the right Joan. Who were Joan's parents? Were they fisherfolk? Was she related to "Luckie" Sutherland (1768-1880) of Latheron? What was his

claim to fame? Where did Laurance and Joan meet? Again the General Register Office for Scotland was unable to locate a birth or baptism entry for Joanna. But our computer did!

We can now confirm that Joan's parents were Donald Sutherland and Margaret Cormack. No, they were not fishermen but farmers. Joan Sutherland was baptized on the 1st August, 1843

C. THE MARRIAGE PLACE OF LAURANCE AND JOANNA

The Garvie Family Bible did not record any marriage particulars. This made our research difficult. However with the aid of the Garvie Genealogical Index for Scotland and the assistance of the General Register Office we obtained a copy of the marriage registration.

Laurance Garvie married Joan Sutherland on the 17th December, 1869. Laurance was 23 years old and Joan 25.

Laurance was working as a mason (journeyman) and Joan a domestic worker. They lived at 12 Union Street, Edinburgh. It was here that John Garvie was born at 1.30pm on the 21st May, 1870.

Five of their sons were born in Scotland: John (1870, Donald Sutherland (1873), Lawrance (1875), James (1877), William (1879). About 1880 the family sailed for the Cape Colony. Charles (1884) and George (1886) were born in Knysna. Louis (1889), the only daughter, was born in Kimberley. In 1895 the family "trekked" to the Transvaal. Laurance passed away a year short of their "Golden Wedding Anniversary". Ordinary beginnings with extra-ordinary endings!

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"God's punishment was that Adam and Eve should have children of their own. Thus the pattern was set and it has never changed. But there is re-assurance in this story. If you have lovingly and persistently tried to give them wisdom and they've haven't taken it, don't be hard on yourself. If God had trouble handling children, why should it be a piece of cake for you?

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

IV. THE EBENZER GEORGE GARVIE FAMILY BIBLE

The "Ebenezer George Garvie Family Bible" seems to be one of the few really old Garvie Family Bibles. It is now in the possession of Owen Garvie of Johannesburg.

The Bible is an 1885 revision of the KJV. The date might suggest that it was originally the Bible of Laurance and Joanna Garvie purchased shortly after the birth of George. It was then passed on to George, Percy and Owen Garvie respectively. The flyleaf contains family annotations entered apparently by Percy Garvie. It also has the death notices of Johanna Garvie and Louisa Garvie - George's mother and daughter.

Marginal dates indicates that Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, portions of Isaiah and the entire New Testament was systematically read during family devotions.

A cryptic note in shorthand in the margin of Song of Songs 5:2-7 draws attention to an intimate and personal moment in the reader's life.

Thought you'd be curious! Now that you have looked up the reference won't you also check your own Family Bible for interesting details? Tell us about other Bibles handed down. We believe there might be an older Bible passed down John Garvie's family line or even Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" which was read during the family's isolated stay in hostile Nandi territory, Kenya.

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"Having five children has taught me a cosmic truth: there are no absolutes in bringing up children."

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

V. SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE DESCENDANTS AND FRIENDS OF JOHN AND LILLIE GARVIE

John Garvie (1870-1952) married Sarah Elizabeth Skea (1873-1952) on the 3rd June, 1892 - affectionately known as Jack and Lillie. They were a most colourful, adventurous and unforgettable couple. But alas, we know so little of them.

As reported elsewhere, the chronicles of their Kenya adventures from c1900 to 1911 have been lost. Can we reconstruct their story? A recent letter from the Chief Archivist in Nairobi has expressed interest in our research. So also the compilers of the "Dictionary of East African Biography" of the Royal Commonwealth Society, London.

Their children were: Francis May, Lawrance, Johanna (Joan), John James, Margaret (Trixie), Charles William and Stuart. Joan has patiently racked her childhood memories and provided us with many delightful details which we will feature in due course.

We are corresponding with historians and newspaper editors in South Africa, Kenya and Britain in an attempt to uncover more. Letters to the Rosenthalls, John Orrs, Lodges and Churches have all drawn blanks to date. So we must rely on family recollections.

This is how you can help:

1. Any incident or related story, even the impression of a grand-child, can open a whole new line of investigation. Assume that we know nothing and communicate every bit of information however inconsequential it might appear.
2. Tell us what you know about John Garvie who arrived in South Africa as a 11 year old boy and apparently moved up to Kenya at the age of 30. Where did he go to school? Where did he work? Who taught him the violin?
3. Let us know of the Churches and Lodges John Garvie attended.
4. Check your Family Bibles and attics for old annotations and letters. Photo albums and snapshot titles often yield useful clues. We suspect that there is a collection of old

Knysna, Kensington and Kenya family photographs - perhaps dispersed among the many descendants. For instance Owen Garvie has a faded photograph of the Garvie's home in Perth. Eleanor Garvie has let me have a negative of a lovely portrait of Jack and Lilly Garvie. There must be others! We can easily copy them and return the originals to their owners by registered post.

5. Funeral obituaries, newspaper cuttings and church magazine articles add to our knowledge. Please send us copies of these. Copies of old Notices of Death and Wills can fill in the picture.

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"I have found that children remember only what they want to."

-BILL COSBY ON KIDS

VI. WHAT OF THE OTHER BROTHERS AND SISTER?

Laurance and Johanna Garvie had eight children: John (21-5-1870), Donald Sutherland (3-6-1873), Lawrance (19-6-1875), James (17-6-1877), William Hughbilsland (5-1-1879), Charles Nangle Botha (7-2-1884), Ebenezer George (18-1-1886) and Louis (21-7-1889).

We desperately need character sketches of each of the above. We know virtually nothing about Donald and William. Stories of Lawrance, James, Charles, George and Louis are very sketchy. Why was Charles named Nangle Botha Fordyth?

How come did two Garvie brothers marry two stunningly beautiful Heuer sisters? However insignificant, your contribution can flesh out the Garvie history in Africa. A recent development has drawn our attention to the rich but little known contribution of the Garvie mothers and daughters. Can you add to this? If your grandparents or parents did not leave a resume of their life why not write one, using the outline above?

Many of the second generation children were born at Kensington. Strange as it may seem we are now discovering that a number of third and even fourth generation Garvies were delivered only a block away from the old Kensington residence quite oblivious of the proximity to the "Garviefont"! Serendipity? If you were born at the Marymount Maternity Home or within that vicinity write to us about it.

Alwyn Jones in his book SCOTTISH ROOTS urges us to make a serious search for the people who have gone into the manufacture of that most unique product - YOU!

VII. MORE LIGHT ON THOMAS BONNAR GARVIE OF MOORREESBURG

The Town Clerk of Moorreesburg was not able to supply us with much more information about Dr T.B.Garvie. Dr.Garvie was apparently married to the daughter of a Dr Steyn of Moorreesburg. He was also one of the people closely connected to the coming into being of the Carnegie Library in Moorreesburg.

However, Mrs Iris Garvie of Glasgow has done some sterling detective work for us. According to the entry in SA

WHOS WHO Thomas Bonnar Garvie arrived in South Africa in 1889. This must be incorrect as he would then only have been 14 and not therefore have graduated from Glasgow University. Perhaps this is a misprint and he arrived in 1899.

Thomas Bonnar Garvie was born 25th April, 1875. He graduated from Glasgow University M.B. Ch.B. 1897. He was the son of John Garvie, a manufacturer's agent. He had a brother, John Garvie Jnr. They lived at:

1892-96: 42 Hill St, Glasgow

1896-97: Newlandsfield House, East Pollokshields

Their business address was 85 Queen St, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow. Hill Street is in the centre of Glasgow. Pollokshield is a suburb on the southside of the Clyde.

Our appreciation to Iris for this background information. What happened to Dr Garvie after 1915? Can anybody in the Western Cape do some research for us in and about Moorreesburg? The Cape Town archives or South African Railways (Dr Garvie worked for the Railways) may be able to come up with more information.

-oOo-

CHANGE OF, AND NEW ADDRESSES

Please advise us of any change, incorrect, or new address we should be sending the "Garvie Newsletter" to. Tell us about changes or suggestions you would like to see. Advise us should you no longer wish to receive news of the Garvies! We are not including a "Change of Address Form" because we would rather receive a homely letter from you.

I. "ITS PRESENCE HAVING RENDERED THE HUGE UNDERTAKING
PRACTICABLE"

Frances Lynch's A DANGEROUS MAGIC makes reference to "the rocky islet of Inch Garvie" in Scotland.

Inchgarvie is a rocky island of Fife, in the firth of Forth. A fort was built there during the reign of James IV. From 1519 to 1671 it served as a prison. It was then refortified against Cromwell and later again against Paul Bridge.

With the erection of the great cantilever Forth Bridge across the firth here, Inchgarvie came into world-wide prominence, "its presence having rendered the huge undertaking practicable. The rock forms the central support of the two great spans of the gigantic work" (ORDNANCE GAZETTEER - SCOTLAND).

I would like to think of Garvies as those who make bridge building possible! Certainly you have rendered my "huge undertaking practicable". Your response to our Easter Newsletter was such that I must now hasten with an update.

No, I haven't forgotten our "Kenya Issue" - there is still time to submit information.

Insignificant as it may seem, like Inchgarvie, you ARE the central support of the great span of this gigantic work.

Kind regards!

COLIN GEORGE GARVIE

II. "FOUR SMALL BOYS IN KILTS!"

Lawrance Garvie Woods (b.16-1-1916) has written telling us more about Lawrance and Johanna Garvie.

"Lawrance Garvie was a stonemason in Edinburgh. He developed chest trouble and was told he would die if he stayed in cold wet Edinburgh. Somebody was recruiting for workers in the Knysna Forest (a nice warm sunny climate I expect). He got a job but had no idea of what they were going to.

"They came out on a sailing ship and went into Knysna via the Heads (a very dangerous approach). We were told they arrived with four small boys in kilts and a baby in arms.

"They were taken into the forest, given a tent and an axe and told to get on with the job. Johanna told us that after two days being in a tent with snakes and scorpions and surrounded by wild animals she decided this was not for them. (She was no doubt the driving force in the set up.) She said she left the four older children in the care of the Lord and her husband and took the baby (Willie) and walked to Knysna. She may have known something about nursing as she saw the local doctor and got a job in the Knysna "Hospital". She walked back to the family and they all moved into Knysna (1880/1881). She got a job for her husband - I guess in a

bakery." [For a fascinating account of Knysna of the 1880s read Winifred Tapson's TIMBER AND TIDES, Juta 1961.]

"I do not know when they moved to Kimberley. [It would have been about 1887/1888.] The diamond diggings were going full blast. They must have farmed. Loll and Jim used to tell us children hair raising stories of what went on in Kimberley - how they washed their milk bottles with gravel from the diggings and if they found a small diamond they threw it as far as they could as they were afraid of I.D.B.!

"They must have built up a big herd of cattle as they talked of the months they spent trekking to Johannesburg [1895] and how kind the Afrikaans farmers were. I do not know how they landed at Leeuwkop but I well remember the stories of going out each morning and finding dead cattle. They died so fast they could not bury them. The rinderpest killed almost the entire herd so they lost everything.

"They moved into Johannesburg [c1897]. Jim worked on the mines. I have an idea that Loll was a blacksmith - I am not certain of this. Charlie and Willie were bakers.

"All the boys were in the British army during the Boer War. The old folk went to Durban with the two young ones [George and Louisa]. George was a school boy but he rode dispatches for the British. My mother [Louisa] went to school in Durban. The old man and a friend used to sit on a bench in the park next to Durban Bay and play chess. They carved their initials on the trees. Uncle Loll showed them to us several times. Possibly it is still there.

"I cannot remember Grandpa Garvie. I was two when he died but I remember the old lady. She stayed with us for some time. I remember her as a very old lady who was religious and used to sit with a shawl over her shoulders singing hymns. 'I was washed in the blood of the Lamb', was her favourite."

Lawrance Garvie Woods has also kindly supplied new family details which we did not have. He also wondered whether a certain retired Dr. Garvie in East London was not perhaps the same Thomas Bonnar Garvie of Moorreesburg? The answer to this question comes all the way from Glasgow! See below.

III.

"FIELA'S CHILDREN"?

Knysna seems to invite genealogical interest. Most of us know the story of George Rex. Will anybody ever know the truth about him? Then, if you have not seen the film, treat yourself to "FIELA SE KIND". The story unfolds in the Knysna forest of the 1880s.

Believe it or not but Knysna has thrown up a hitherto unknown Garvie family! Daniel Jacobus Garvie was born 5th December, 1900 to Johannes and Martha Garvie of Belvidere. Other children in the family were Martha Eliza (1909), Helena Magdalena (1913) and Johannes Petrus (1919).

Do you know anything about this family? We have a hunch that Johannes was a labourer of the Garvies of Knysna who had adopted the name. Are there still hill-billy Garvies hiding in the Knysna forests? Let us know what you think.

[Dalene Mathee's FIELA'S CHILD is available in English published by Penguin Books, 1987.]

IV. MOORREESBURG TO GLASGOW

Alec and Iris Garvie of Glasgow have literally gone out of their way to do a great deal of research on our behalf. At this stage we do not even know what the connections are between Glasgow, Perth, Knysna and Moorreesburg. This makes Alec and Iris's contributions all the more appreciated!

Iris says in her most recent letter that their several visits to the library in Glasgow proved "more successful than the Town Clerk in Moorreesburg". Iris sends us the following references from THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY and THE MEDICAL REGISTER:

THOMAS BONNAR GARVIE b.Glasgow 25th April, 1875
Graduated M.B.Ch.B Glasgow University 1897

A. THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY

Yearly volumes printed on Bible thin paper in very small print! Its usefulness is that it gives the professional post currently held and the address.

- 1915: No listing found.
- 1917: Kroonstad, OFS.
- 1918: Address not communicated.
- 1919: Military Hospital, Wynberg, Cape Province.
Captain in S.A.Medical Corps.
- 1920: Touws River, Cape Province
Captain in S.A.Medical Corps.
- 1928: Touws River, Cape Province
Resident Medical Officer.
- 1930: East London, Western Cape Province.
Resident Medical Officer.
- 1940: As above.

B. THE MEDICAL REGISTER

Yearly volumes listing address, date of Registration and Qualifications all in much clearer print than the DIRECTORY.

- 1915: Mooreesburg, via Malmesbury
Date of Registration: Sept.7th, 1897
Qualifications: M.B.Ch.B.Glas.Un.1897
- 1916: Mooreesburg, via Malmesbury
- 1917: Mooreesburg, via Malmesbury (but see DIRECTORY!)
- 1918: Mooreesburg, via Malmesbury (but see DIRECTORY!)
- 1919: Mooreesburg, via Malmesbury (but see DIRECTORY!)
- 1925: Touws River, Cape Province.

According to the DIRECTORY TBG moved to East London in 1930 but the REGISTER records this from 1933. He is listed as being in East London till 1961. The 1962 volume is missing from the library. There is no entry from 1962 on.

We can assume that TBG died late 1961 or 1962. By then he would have been 87.

Iris Garvie adds, "I should certainly be interested to learn more of him. We have enjoyed our search and trust in retrospect that he had a happy and prosperous life in South Africa." Can local Garvies help locate more information? Lawrance Garvie Woods's intuition proved correct.

V. LOUIS OR LOUISA?

The correspondence from Lawrance Woods and Iris Garvie raises an interesting question. Louis or Louisa Garvie was the only daughter of Lawrance and Johanna Garvie. Our genealogical records show that her name was spelt and pronounced "Louis". Her son, Lawrance Garvie Woods, has corrected our record giving her name as Louisa Margaret Jeanette Garvie.

In her letter, Iris Garvie of Glasgow says: "It was of interest reading of the only daughter of Lawrance Garvie. Is she the Louis Garvie whose son is L.Woods'? The Christian name is a surprising one for a girl but my husband has a cousin called 'Louis' whose mother was a Garvie. Her mother recently died at 98 - this proves the point that one should ask one's older relatives more. Louis has a brother who is interested in family history and perhaps he can shed some light on whether Louis as a girl's name has any traditional relevance."

Indeed this will be interesting to establish. Louisa is probably the correct form. Contracting the name seems to have been common, for instance, Johanna Garvie became Joan Garvie.

VI. SEVEN OR EIGHT SONS?

We thought that Lawrance and Joan Garvie had seven sons and one daughter: John (Jack), Donald, Lawrance (Loll), James (Jim), William (Willie), Charles (Charlie), George and Louisa (Louis). Was there an eighth son?

The librarian of the Africana Library in Kimberley has no historical record of the Garvies arriving in Kimberley. Even their "John Orr File" seems to be silent on this matter. The only mute testimony to the Garvies in Kimberley is a tiny little grave in old Kimberley.

Baby Albert Garvie died in November 1888 at the age of five months and is buried in Gladstone, Kimberley. Albert would have been born June/July 1888. It is probable that Albert was the eighth son of Lawrance and Joan Garvie. If so he would have been born two years after George the youngest and one year before Louis the long awaited daughter.

Can you remember anything about Albert's forgotten little grave?

VII. MORE LETTERS FROM SCOTLAND

Jim Garvie of Perth writes concerning Peter and William Garvie who served in the Anglo-Boer War:-

"My great grandfather was James Garvie who had four or five sons. Peter, William and George by first marriage and

Francis by second marriage. There was a fifth son David.

"I have contacted the factor at Dupplin Castle and hope it will be possible to gain some information from records there."

William Macgregor Garvie of Chester writes:-

"My great-grandfather was James Garvie, a crofter from Tullybelton, which is a district close to Bankfoot, some ten miles north of Perth. He married Beatrice Macgregor and they had two sons, John and William, and one daughter, Elizabeth. We believe James' father was John Garvie (1775-1840) whose grave is in the churchyard in Bankfoot.

"According to a letter that appeared in the Oban Times, written by J.C.Garvie MacLeod, the Garvies were originally MacLeans in the island of Coll. One of them, John Garbh MacLean left the area and, as often happened when Highlanders came down to the Lowlands, dropped the clan name and in this case retained the nickname of Garbh, later corrupted to Garvie. Some of his descendants settled in Scone, just outside Perth, and farmed there. There is still a farm named Balgarvie in the area."

MANY THANKS TO JIM AND WILLIAM FOR THIS INFORMATION! BALGARVIE IS AN ESTATE WITH A HANDSOME MANSION IN MONIMAIL PARISH, FIFE, AS WILLIAM INDICATES. PERHAPS OUR PERTHSHIRE READERS COULD OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION FOR US.

VIII.

LATEST NEWS FROM KENYA

Kenyan historian Mrs Jan Hemsing has most generously let us have a photograph of Donald Garvie's grave in Nairobi. The inscription on the grave says: "In loving memory of D.S.Garvie. Landed in Kenya 1902. Died 22.10.1912".

We still need to accurately establish:-

- A. The Garvie's date of arrival in Kenya. Clearly Donald Garvie arrived in 1902. Joan (Garvie) Cole-Edwardes also arrived in Kenya in 1902 as a two year old child. Joan believes that her father John might have been in Kenya as early as 1895. If you can confirm Joan's information we would desperately like to hear from you.
- B. The full Garvie party to Kenya. Joan relates that the party included her parents, John and Elizabeth Garvie and children (May, Lawrance Joan, James, Trixie, Charles and Stuart), Donald and Nell Garvie, James and Maud Garvie, George and Rosa Garvie and, Oupa and Ouma Heuer and Otto Heuer. It is thought that Charles and Lawrance Garvie may also have gone to Kenya. Lawrance Garvie Wood tells us that Donald and Nell Garvie had three children: Dolly, Louise and Donald. Donald Garvie Jnr went to Australia. Can YOU confirm any of this information? Were there other members in the Garvie party. It is vital for historical objectivity that we get these details as accurately as possible.

.oOo.

IX.

SUMMARY DESCENDANTS CHART

GARVIE,John (????) m.1839 LUKE,Janet (b.1808 Forteviot to
LUKE,Robert and ROSS,Janet) Forteviot
GARVIE,James (1840) Forteviot
GARVIE,John (1843) Forteviot
GARVIE,Lawrance (1845) Dupplin Castle, Aberdalgie
GARVIE,John (1870) Edinburgh
GARVIE,Donald Sutherland (1873) Edinburgh
GARVIE,Lawrance (1875)
GARVIE,James (1877)
GARVIE,William Hughbilsland (1879)
GARVIE,Charles Nangle Botha (1884) Knysna
GARVIE,Ebenezer George (1886) Knysna
?GARVIE,Albert (1888) Kimberley
GARVIE,Louis (1889) Kimberley
GARVIE,Jessie (1856) Forteviot
GARVIE,Mary Ann (1858) Forteviot

=====
For a full copy of the current family tree write to the Rev.
Colin Garvie, PO Box 329, NIGEL 1490. Advise us of any
births, marriages, deaths, change of addresses, etc.
=====

"I HAD A FARM IN AFRICA..."

Karen Blixen starts her famous love story, OUT OF AFRICA with the haunting words, "I had a farm in Africa, at the foot of the Ngong Hills..."

Garvie family tradition romantically claims, "We had an Estate in Africa..." It too was a "love story", the story of a family falling in love with a dark mysterious continent.

To verify the early Garvie presence in Kenya was not difficult. They had left their marks. But it was not easy tracing authoritative sources and references.

It seems strange that the Garvies who were relatively early in Kenya, who were pioneers, entertainers, farmers, stationmasters, hotel owners, teachers, innovators, are hardly mentioned in the history books of the time. The only monument to the Garvies in Kenya is Donald Garvie's lonely grave in Nairobi and one or two cryptic allusions....

The Garvie impact on the history of Kenya must have been modest. Did they make any significant impact worth remembering? Indeed!

The impact of Kenya upon the Garvie spirit, as it was for every Kenya pioneer, was profound and indelible. For them it was no local, momentary incident to be forgotten. It had a cosmic significance. A journey to the Equator involves a shift in one's perspective of the universe. Kenya is a land of stark symbolism. The wilderness, the primordial forests, the lion, the savage, the lake, the mountain, the valley are all archetypes of the soul. Though they left Kenya disappointed and disillusioned the experience forged a lasting sense of belonging and identification with Central Africa. Was this the reason why my own father enjoyed visiting the "East African" so much whenever in Johannesburg?

This edition of "GARVIE" shares the little we know of this undocumented story. We are indebted to Joan ColeEdwardes, the daughter of John Garvie and grand-daughter of Lawrance Garvie. Joan is one of the few living "Pioneer Children of Kenya". Joan turned 88 earlier this year. Her account is from the unique perspective of a child untrammelled by the anxieties of adulthood. She has patiently remembered, insisted and corrected. She says with a disarming graciousness, "I was there!" We owe Joan a tremendous debt for her painstaking recall of a forgotten chapter. They are essentially the memories of a little girl brought up in an awesome savage continent.

I trust that Joan's contribution will inspire others to record their recollections and adventures for our archives.

In this issue we have collated the many letters from Joan into a cohesive story. I am certain that her account will jog the memories of others and unleash a flood of new information. The story is obviously far from complete. Part of the story has been lost. A great deal more research and verification still needs to be done.

To supplement Joan's own notes I have included information from other historical sources such as

Meinertzhagen, Hemsing and Trzebinski. I wish to record my appreciation to Jan Hemsing, Errol Trzebinski, the National Archives of Kenya, Edward Rodwell of the East Africa Standard and the Royal Commonwealth Society for their generous support and assistance. Edward Rodwell of Mombassa was kind enough to include in the March 4-10 edition of COASTWEEK a letter which will hopefully cull material from Kenya itself.

Kind regards,

COLIN GEORGE GARVIE

**THE KENYA NOTES OF JOAN GARVIE COLE-EDWARDES
TOMORROW IS STILL TO COME**

I was born on the 14th January, 1900 in Durban. My father, John Garvie, or "Jack" as everybody affectionately called him, had already settled in British East Africa. I believe he must have gone as early as 1895 or 1896. Mother, Elizabeth or "Lilly" Garvie, returned to Durban for my birth. She stayed with a member of the family in a house opposite Albert Park where Grandpa Lawrance Garvie loved to play chess. Today my birthplace is marked by a block of flats, "Parkgate Mansion", on the corner of the Esplanade and Park Streets, Durban.

This was during the Anglo-Boer War. Grandpa and Grandma Garvie had left the Transvaal and went into exile spending their time in Durban and Newcastle. Most of their sons had joined British Regiments.

Ofcourse much of what I can recall is what my parents told me. To be honest, I must say that the lives of my grandparents and parents were humble. We were not really interested in the past, that is behind us, tomorrow is still to come.

We lived each present day accepting whatever God willed for us. No doubt we disappointed Him often. As a family, we realized we were all sinners. However, we knew that irrespective of race or creed, rich or poor, we were God's children. I was taught and grew up with the conviction that God loves us all.

When the War was over Britain decided to open her colony known as British East Africa to settlers. Land was available at a few pence per acre provided that certain improvements were brought about within a year. It was then that my father, Jack, together with his brothers Donald, James and George each bought 3000 acres in Kenya.

I. **KENYA: THE GARVIE PARTY**

I cannot clearly recall all the names and dates. The Garvies that I knew to be in British East Africa were:-

- A. My father and mother JOHN AND ELIZABETH GARVIE. My brothers and sisters were: May, Laurance, James (Jim), Margaret, Charles and Stuart. Margaret and Stuart were born in Nairobi.
- B. My uncle and aunt DONALD AND NELL GARVIE and their children Dorothy (Dolly) and Louise. They were tinies and probably born in Nairobi.

- C. My uncle and aunt JAMES AND MAUD GARVIE who had no children.
- D. My uncle and aunt GEORGE AND ROSE GARVIE together with Reggie and, I think, Arthur and Rose's parents, Oupa and Ouma Heuer and their children Otto and Gertie.

II. **KILINDINI: THE WORST PLACE IMAGINABLE**

When I arrived in Kenya with Mom (c.1902) I was only two years old. We landed at Kilindini which was the port at that time. We were taken from the ship to port in rowing boats. Kilindini is about the worst place imaginable.

Nearby Mombassa was a hot, uninteresting place. There were no cars or trams in those days. The wealthy had "gharris" with tramlines to each house as we have a car and garage today. The local people, dressed in white calico gowns with red fez, pushed them.

We didn't stay long in Mombassa. It was far too hot. We soon moved to Nairobi.

III. **NAIROBI: THE CORPSE WAS SITTING ON A TROLLEY**

We travelled to Nairobi by train. All our journeys in B.E.A. were along the spectacular rail route. We didn't travel much beyond that.

Nairobi was a growing town with a suburb called Parklands. May, my eldest sister, took part in operas and Mom was a concert pianist. Dad used to play the violin. Dad and May took part in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" staged in early Nairobi.

I remember seeing the funeral of an Indian man in Nairobi once. The funeral procession passed down Government Road. The corpse was arranged sitting on a trolley, his body bound in banana leaves. His faced was exposed. The trolley was drawn by men only and they chanted as they passed on their way to the crematorium or bier. Women funerals were for women only. My inquisitive brothers, Laurance and Jim, went to see the burning. They had such terrible nightmares that night!

IV. **NANDI: TRIBES WERE VERY HOSTILE**

Soon after arriving in Nairobi my father John together with his brothers Donald and James went to investigate the situation regarding their land in a region called Nandi. The Nandi tribes were very hostile and so they returned to their families. Uncle Donald settled in Nairobi. Dad eventually took over one of the farms and uncle George the other. Uncle James returned to South Africa. He either bought or rented a tearoom for Aunt Maud on the Bluff, Durban which is still known as "Garvie's Beach". It was many years before Britain gave the "all clear" for the farmers to move on to their land.

V. **NAKURU: PINK FLAMINGOS AND STAMPEDING ZEBRA**

My father found work as a gaurd on the railways and later became Station Master at Nakuru.

Our homes were like those in any other town only in Nakuru they were built on pillars and trellised all around because of the wild animals.

Nakuru was a lovely little town with a beautiful lake. At dusk the sky was pink with flamingos going to roost. Often at night we would hear the zebra stampeding past our home, fleeing from marauding lions.

Mom always used to say how miraculous it was that we were cared for by our Heavenly Father. Every night, before going to bed, we sat at Mom and Dad's knees. I remember Dad reading from "Pilgrim's Progress", then a chat and family prayers.

What wonderful Christians they were. Mom was really a missionary. I remember her travelling through lion country with no gun (I don't think she knew how to use one) accompanied by a servant with a lantern to deliver the magistrate's baby three miles outside the town of Nakuru.

My brother Stuart was born during our stay at Nakuru. Mother had to go to Nairobi for the birth.

VI.

NANDI: CALICO AND BOTTOMS

After three years uncle George and his family joined us and we all moved to our Nandi farms. May got a post as a school teacher and Laurance remained on the railways so they didn't join us.

We lived in lovely big tents until more suitable homes were built. The centre tent was the living room and bedrooms were pitched on either side. I remember a small room which served as a kitchen with coal stove. Outside was a "Dutch Oven" in which Mom baked delicious bread. This was a built up oven. A fire was made to heat it to the required temperature. The coals were removed and then the bread baked in the hot oven.

I was too young to know exactly what we farmed other than that we had cattle, pigs and poultry. We probably traded with the local tribes.

There must have been great sacrifices for my father and mother but I can't recall any. Nor did they complain of any. We were young, free and happy! We had no food problems. That was off the land! Clothing though had to be obtained from Nairobi. Mom was a very clever seamstress. Often Mom would call me in to help her do a little sewing job.

The tribes were very hostile. After a few years the authorities resettled the Nandis. The Nandis wore only a string of little beads. For those who worked for us Dad supplied a length of unbleached calico. We could all speak Swahili as fluently as the local people did except for Mother who spoke a kind of "Kitchen Swahili!"

The native people used to come and stare at us "white people". We were quite a curiosity. Mother used to send them away. I have always loved dolls. I had one that if you pulled a string it said "ma-ma". On one of these occasions I happened to come out with my doll. I thought I would show her off by pulling the string and they could hear it "talk". I don't know what they thought it was, maybe a "god", but Mom said, "All we saw was little black bottoms!" After that, we had no trouble. Mom had just to have me show our inquisitive visitors my doll!

We played with home-made toys. We had a small cart drawn by two goats "Billy and Daisy". We had hoped for a

young zebra but that was too wild!

As far as schooling was concerned Nairobi was our nearest. Charles and I spent a year with May in Nairobi who was teaching in the Government School. Sometimes we would ride in the "ghariss" from school. This was great fun. Otherwise I didn't have any other formal schooling until I returned to South Africa at the age of ten!

May was a teacher in Nairobi. She came to the farm for the first school holiday - and it was the last! She was too afraid to come again. While she was with us, she suggested one day that, she, Margaret (Trix) and I go for a walk down to the river which was a low lying one. We went down a path, through bush, ferns and everything beautiful. Our much loved little dog "Spottie", a white fox terrier, was in the lead with Marge. Marge was only three years old. Suddenly a leopard leaped out of the bush and took Spottie, who gave a little yelp and we saw him no more. To make matters worse, May fainted! I know now, and give thanks to our Loving God for caring for us. It was a miracle!

It was a happy free life. We were too young to think of dangers. We were together. We were with each other as a family. Nandi was for me the prettiest place I can recall then came Nakuru.

James my brother was the bravest lad ever! Once as a teenager of about 12 or 14 years, he travelled by sledge built from trees and "riempies" to Londiani Station, a two weeks trip through lion infested country, with only a servant accompanying him, to get supplies from Nairobi. This was the only way, as we were on the top of the escarpment. There were no roads, only paths. He was an amazing brave boy.

Uncle George and Aunt Rose's home was 26 miles from us and we often spent time together. They came to be very special to me.

VII.

KIBOGORI: MALARIA!

Dad unfortunately fell ill with malaria fever. Up in Nandi where we were there were no malaria mosquitoes. The mosquitoes were down below the escarpment in the marshes of the Kibogori Flats where the nearest station was and where Dad probably made a trip and became ill. There were no medical services in Nandi. There was a doctor in Nakuru and others in Nairobi. But that was all.

Then I too caught malaria! Mom had asked Jim to get a buck for food and warned him not to go down to the Lowland. I went with him. We rode donkeys. But we went too low down and I got this awful sickness. It was so bad that it was decided that I must be taken to Nairobi Hospital. Jim and Otto Heuer made a stretcher for me to be carried to Kibogori Station. The servants would not carry me so Jim and Otto did. We left home at the crack of dawn - "on safari" - Mom on a donkey, with my youngest brother, Stuart, seated in front of her. At dusk we camped until the rise of the moon and then on to the station arriving an hour before the train was due which would take me to Nairobi.

I'm amazed to hear of the many malaria deaths today. Only now do I realize how God looked after us through all

those dangers - not only disease but savages and wild animals too. How wonderfully strong was the faith of my parents and those early pioneers!

With my malaria, Uncle George and his family had had enough and so sold his ground to my Dad and decided to return with the Heuers. Mom and Dad must have been anxious about our schooling. So it was arranged for Charles and I to return to South Africa with my uncle and aunt in 1910.

We then stayed with our Grandparents in Kensington, Johannesburg until my parents also returned a few years later. I loved Grandpa Garvie. He was so kind to Charles and I while we lived with them. Grandma was very strict with us. After school we were confined to home and our own company. One can now realize the responsibility they had. I remember Grandma Garvie wearing a lovely small silk shawl to church with silk mittens and a lovely small hat. Sometimes after dinner at night during prayers she would sing a hymn while Aunt Louis played the small organ.

Dad carried on in Kenya for not very much longer. He sold his 9000 acres and returned to South Africa on the Carnarvon Castle.

Uncle Donald who had settled in Nairobi and started a hotel and bioscope died in 1912. May had stayed on in Nairobi with Uncle Donald and Aunt Nell. When Uncle Donald passed away Dad returned to Nairobi for about six weeks to fetch May and to help finalise the estate of Donald.

VIII.

KENYA: LOST MEMOIRES

I was later married. My husband, Neville Cole-Edwardes was in business with Alexander Bros. Solicitors. Eric Rosenthal, the popular South African author, served his articles under my husband. Eric was in those days a tall, thin lad. He had a black-white cheesecutter, never on his head when walking, but always under his left arm. After Eric qualified, he lived in Fish Hoek where we regularly visited him. Eric became interested in our life in Kenya and decided to write a book about it. He contacted my Dad who was then living in Durban and got the whole history from him. At that time my husband had just passed away and I was no longer able to visit Eric and we unfortunately lost contact. Eric later told Rod, my son, that he could not find Dad's papers. Rod made a few more enquiries but always the same answer. We heard no more. Then Eric's death, so that was the end of that chapter. May be one day they might be found. Amazing! Eric was so keen!

Today the Garvie lands - Eldoret - is a large farming and trading area with a railway line. What wonderful memories Kenya brings back to me.

THE MEINERTZHAGEN DIARY

Col. Richard Meinertzhagen's KENYA DIARY 1902-1906 is one of the most important source documents for Garvie studies in Kenya. Through its descriptive pages we are transported back to the harsh realities of an unforgiving land. Meinertzhagen exercised a policing responsibility in

British East Africa during the Garvie's stay in Kenya. The British were anxious to settle their colony. Land was promised at "halfpenny an acre plus survey fees". The Garvie brothers found the offer too tempting to refuse.

His diary is prophetic and classic. Writing in 1902 when land was being "parcelled out" to settlers he says, "Eliot thinks there is a great future for East Africa, transforming it into a huge white farming and stock area. Perhaps that is correct, but sooner or later it must lead to a clash between black and white...blood will be spilled, and I have little doubt about the outcome." Already there were ominous signs.

During April, 1904 Meienertzhagen received news of trouble brewing among the Nandi. An American missionary was reported missing. Meinertzhagen was immediately despatched to the area. The Quaker missionary had been found dead severely speared and mutilated by the Nandi who had acted under severe provocation. The area was hostile and savage.

In 1905 Meinertzhagen returned to Nandi. On the 13th April, 1905 he records: "The only European settlers in the whole of the Nandi country are two Boer families called Garvie and Steyn. They have recently come from the Transvaal and are related to the ex-President of the Orange Free State. They all seem terrified of the Nandi and have been applying for a guard of my men." It is not clear why he should have confused the Scots Garvie with the Boer Steyn.

The British Officer was not very partial toward the South African Boers. Many had come to Kenya looking for a new homeland in exchange for the one they had lost in the War. Anti-Boer prejudice was still indelibly entrenched in the mind of the soldier. Elsewhere he states that the Boer women were so "notoriously ugly that no self-respecting Englishman would touch one with the end of a barge pole"!

In Nandi however, a lone Scot and Boer were thrust together, compatriots in the heart of Africa. Where once they were enemies now they were being forged together. Their children and grandchildren would one day fall in love and marry. The young English Officer from India embodied all the bitter prejudice of the world. The South Africans had outgrown some of theirs.

Unfortunately we are not told which of the Garvie brothers this was. Nor does it matter. The story is archetypal. The farmers were living, according to Meinertzhagen, in extremely atrocious conditions, "living in filthy grass huts without any attempt to make them either comfortable, sanitary or weatherproof...It is simply the Boer standard of life." Though he describes them as a family he later says there were no wives nor children.

But insult was to follow injury. Meinertzhagen decided to supply the families with ten of his men. Soon after which Garvie reported that the men could not have the rooms initially promised. The guards returned to say that they had been put up with the pigs! The guard was promptly withdrawn. "These Boers are indeed slippery customers," wrote Meinertzhagen in his diary.

This may sound harsh today. However conditions in Kenya then were as primitive as the stark naked savage. Even "the

medical officer's house was a broken-down shanty and not fit for a pig," says Meinertzhagen. This was not only the conditions which then prevailed but was also Meinertzhagen's style.

Whatever, as far as Meinertzhagen could assess Garvie and Steyn were in Nandi territory "without permission...squatting on Nandi owned land for which they pay no rent". The matter was promptly reported to the authorities in Nairobi. Mayes, the local authority, confirmed that the Boers had no right to be there. But Mayes was none too slippery himself!

On the 4th May the "Boer squatters" returned to the officer "complaining bitterly about thefts of stock by Nandi". He told them they were lucky to be allowed to stay without having to pay rent. To Meinertzhagen's embarrassment they reported that they paid Mayes Rs.60 rent a month. In return for that they expected protection.

The frustrated soldier confronted Mayes. The Boers had informed him that they had paid rent contrary to what he had told him. "You bloody well mind your own business!" said Mayes. Meinertzhagen was not a man to be trifled with. Mayes broke down and confessed. He was eventually reported to his superiors and the official was recalled. Relationships with Garvie seems to have been more cordial from then on.

By July unrest had broken out in Nandi. Murders, raids and troubles were being reported all over the region. Meinertzhagen considered a punitive expedition against the hostile tribes.

In September Meinertzhagen records that another settler by the name of Bishop had bought pigs and poultry from Garvie. Meinertzhagen merely volunteers to see Garvie and fetch the stock for Bishop. The matter is not mentioned again.

On October the 8th martial law was proclaimed in Nandi. "I also sent an order to the two Boers insisting that they come into Nandi Fort with all their stock and belongings. They have 47 head of cattle but their personal belongings amount to nothing, and they have no women or children with them." The soldier's hospitality was undoubtedly accepted and the Boers were accommodated in hopefully more generous quarters than they had first offered the police.

The Nandi hostilities were quelled. Meinertzhagen was no longer needed in Nandi and with him disappears any further reference to the lone Garvie of Nandi.

The privation can hardly be minimised. Equatorial Kenya was harsh, animal and lonely. In Meinertzhagen's own blunt language: "Local conditions in Nandi...accentuate these feelings. Living isolated in a savage country...lowers one's own plane to that of the savage...It is hard to resist the savagery of Africa when one falls under its spell. One soon reverts to one's ancestral character, both mind and temperament becoming brutalised." Kenya forged the Garvie families. Dreams might have been shattered but a spirit was born!

In the end, disillusion. "It must be disheartening", says Meinertzhagen, "settlers...wait months and months, eating up all their capital during their idleness and not

even getting a word of encouragement from the Administration. MANY SETTLERS, UNABLE TO GET SATISFACTION, HAVE GONE HOME DISGUSTED..." Eventually the Garvies left.

THE UASIN GISHU FARMER

Meinertzhagen's Nandi Garvie is probably the same person referred to in certain papers Errol Trzebinski came across in the National Archives of Kenya referring to theft of cattle on his Nandi farm in April 1905. Possibly Meinertzhagen's report.

Mrs Trzebinski also found a 1910 reference to Garvie having "got wagon up escarpment on new road Uasin Gishu Nandi District."

There could be other references. The National Archives are interested in assisting provided we can help them identify the particular document or give more specific

references as to date and place.

We are grateful to Errol Trzebinski for drawing our attention to this source of information.

--= DONALD GARVIE OF NAIROBI ==--

Donald Sutherland Garvie was the second child of Lawrance Garvie and Johanna Sutherland born in Edinburgh on the 3rd June, 1873. At the age of about eight Donald arrived with his parents and five brothers in Knysna, Cape Colony. The Knysna Forests obviously left lasting impressions upon the young boys' minds. It gave them a peculiar love for the wilds of Africa.

In Knysna, Donald's mother, ran a boarding establishment. An advertisement in the George and Knysna Herald of 1st September, 1886 read:

MRS GARVIE

Begs to inform Gentlemen working Knysna and the Gold Fields, that they will find Comfortable Accommodation, combined with reasonable charges, at the Boarding House, which is splendidly situated in Main Street, Knysna.

Donald might have acquired his knowledge of "hotels" from her. Lawrance his father, was the baker, builder and general candlestick maker.

We are not sure when Donald met and married Nell Steyn. Could the Steyns in Nandi have been related and so explain the Garvie - Steyn "Boers" in Uasin Gishu? Three children were born to Donald and Nell: Dorothy, Louise, and Donald.

Donald had grown up in Edinburgh, Knysna and the diamond fields of Kimberley. Sea, veldt and wild forest were in his blood. Always voyaging and trekking the Garvie boys grew up with African adventure. They were pioneers at heart. In 1895 the family trekked to Johannesburg. John the eldest brother was already married and probably also Donald. While the family sought their fortunes on the goldfields John seems to have moved to East Africa. Donald and the other brothers were to follow later.

In 1897, Henry M. Stanley, the celebrated African explorer visited Johannesburg. It is likely Donald heard him speak of his explorations. Stanley might have kindled the longing for Central Africa.

However the war broke out. During the Anglo-Boer War the Garvie brothers served in various British Regiments such as Robert's Horse and Reynold's Scouts.

The end of the war brought the brothers to the crossroads of decision and destiny. Britain had the problem of employing her many new Transvaal and Free State subjects. The Colonial Office sought settlers for its territories in British East Africa. Time had come for the Garvie brothers to leave home.

In June 1902 a significant event took place in Johannesburg which was to change people's lives and no doubt that of Donald too. The first biograph or bioscope was shown in the Golden City. Did Donald leave Johannesburg with this last impression of the City of Gold?

Donald Garvie landed in Kenya in 1902 at the age of thirty. Evidently Donald's destiny was not to be in farming. He sold his portion to his brother John. He then sought employment with the Uganda Railways. Joan, his niece, believes that Donald was the first to open a hotel in Nairobi. Can this be verified?

While we have not been able to confirm Meinertzhagen's references to the only hotel in Nairobi in 1902 as that belonging to Donald Garvie it might nevertheless be of interest: "The only hotel here is a wood and tin shanty sometimes known as Wood's Hotel and sometimes as the Victoria Hotel; it stands in the only 'street', known as Victoria Street" (27/5/1902). A year later he was to have lunch at Wood's. "Lunched at the Victoria Hotel, a miserable dirty place - tinned salmon, rancid butter, high meat and maggoty cheese, the whole garbage costing me 8 rupees" (13/5/1903). Meinertzhagen was never too generous with praise! "Garbage", Garvie?

Donald Garvie introduced bioscope to Kenya. In her well researched book THE KENYA PIONEERS, Errol Trzebinski says, "celluloid had made its debut thanks to J.Garvie...many paid to sit on wooden forms at Garvie's Rooms to watch them. When the quality was very bad, the performance was interspersed by jeers as disapproving members of the Travellers' Club nearby threw empty bottles and more vulgar things on to the tin roof of the little theatre" (p.168). Her reference is Johansen's unpublished memoirs THE KENYA I KNEW, 1904-1963, p.43.

The reference to J.Garvie is perplexing. John Garvie was apparently back in South Africa by 1912. Donald had remained. Joan Garvie ColeEdwardes is probably correct. It was her uncle who had started the bioscope. The error possibly arose when John Garvie returned to Kenya to wind up his deceased brother's business interests and estate.

Like Errol Trzebinski, Jan Hemsing has been invaluable and generous in supplying us with information and seeking confirmation of facts. Jan Hemsing, in her, unfortunately, out of print OLD NAIROBI AND THE NEW STANLEY HOTEL says: "These were the years of Nairobi's great entertainment boom.

Garvie's Bioscope and Tea-room was opened in 1912 where 'a select cinematograph entertainment' was shown every evening at 9.00p.m. with a matinee on Wednesdays for children. The programme was changed twice a week and the price of a chair (chair, note you, not a seat) was Shs 3/- or half-price in the gallery. Mr. Garvie was an ex-Railways employee."

This was 1912. Donald Garvie died later that year. The circumstances of his death are not known. Jan Hemsing was kind enough to visit Donald's grave and send us photographs. She writes:

"The photographs are not as good as I would have hoped, you see since mid-April we have been deluged with very heavy 'long rains' - not the best time of the year for photography. Also the 'old' cemetery - although adjacent to a main highway, is rather deserted within its boundary, and not regarded as safe, muggings and worse having been reported, so that it was necessary to find someone to accompany me. This arrangement, plus the necessity for a dry day did not always coincide. My two efforts to get a good picture were, in fact, quite trouble free, and, as always, interesting...because of erosion of the stone the lettering even to the eye is not very clear...it is 'IN LOVING MEMORY OF D.S.GARVIE. LANDED IN KENYA 1902. DIED 22.10.1912'"

OTHER GARVIE BROTHERS IN KENYA?

Who all did go to Kenya? Where precisely were their farms located? When did they arrive and leave? It is said that early maps of Kenya indicate the "Garvie Estates". Is there such a map or is it just a figment of our imagination?

Charles Garvie is not included in Joan ColeEdwardes's list. Charlie Brunner believes that Charles Garvie went with George Garvie sponsored by members of the Heuer family. George and Charles were married to Heuer sisters.

E.J.MacDonald believes that Lawrance "Loll" Garvie might also have been in Kenya. He referred to six adjoining coffee plantations each owned by one of the Garvie brothers. These were, it is said, near Lake Naivasha still called by old settlers, "Garvie's Estates".

AN ATTEMPT AT A CHRONOLOGY OF GARVIE KENYA

1895	Construction of the Uganda Railway
1896?	John and Lilly Garvie arrive in B.E.Africa
1899	Lilly Garvie returns to South Africa
1902	Donald and Nell Garvie arrive in Nairobi James and Maud Garvie arrive in Kenya Lilly Garvie returns to Kenya with daughter Joan
1903	James and Maud Garvie return to South Africa
1905	Garvie farming in Nandi according to Meinertzhagen Theft of cattle on Nandi farm
1907	George and Rose Garvie and Heuers arrive in Kenya Charles and Emilie Garvie arrive?
1910	George and Rose Garvie return with Joan Garvie Garvie "got wagon up escarpment on new road"
1911	John and Lilly Garvie return to South Africa
1912	Donald Garvie opens Garvie's Rooms and Bioscope

Donald Garvie dies in Nairobi

The only certain dates are 1902, 1905 and 1912. The rest is supposition. George and Charles Garvie married Heuer sisters in Johannesburg 1907. We assume therefore that they were not in Kenya before this date. Or was it in Kenya that the Garvies and Heuers first met - the untold love story? Should any of our readers be able to confirm or amend these dates we would be delighted.

ADDRESS TO WHICH TO SEND GARVIE BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Readers, family members and friends are encouraged to send genealogical and biographical information relating to the Garvie family name to:

Rev. Colin G. Garvie,
PO Box 329,
1490 NIGEL,
South Africa

Useful information includes personal notes, family trees and sheets, photographs, birth-marriage-death notices, newspaper cuttings, inscriptions from graves, citations and awards, maps, copies of title deeds, medals, military service records, journals and diaries. Originals where desired will be returned to their owners. Irreplaceable items should be sent by registered post.

Cuttings and references to the following are also welcome: Island of Coll, Perthshire, Perth, Balgarvie, Caithness, Forteviot, Aberdalgie, Dupplin Castle, Edinburgh, Knysna, Kimberley, Leeuwkop, Kensington, Kenya, Piet Retief, Vryheid, Ladysmith, etc.

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MORE NEWS FROM SCOTLAND

Correspondents from Scotland have been very helpful. Going out of one's way seems to be a Garvie trait! Thank you for the following information:-

I. \2FROM JENNY KITTLES OF PERTH...\1

Firstly I must introduce myself. I am Jenny Kittles, sister of John Garvie - JANET LOGAN GARVIE, born PERTH 28-5-07. The letter you sent to my brother, who died 2nd November, 1987 was passed on to me. And I may say I was happy to get it. And I am greatly interested. I now realise I have done very little about the Garvie side of my family. At one time I only knew of James Garvie, cousin of my Grandfather. He was the original Garvie of GARVIE & SYME, IRONMONGERS, PERTH. But now there seems to be Garvies popping up all over.

I know Aberdalgie well. It was our favourite hunting ground when we were children. We went to Dupplin Castle, owned by Lord Forteviot, to pick snowdrops. And as we grew older it was a favourite Sunday walk. Only five miles away.

We have no car now, so I "have my limits", and come to think of it my time could be "limited". However, come the summer I will make a point of going to the Church at Aberdalgie and see what I can glean there. I will do something. I promise... [Letter 23rd May, 1988].

II. \2TRUE TO HER WORD, JENNY KITTLES DID GO BACK TO ABERDALGIE AND THIS TIME FOUND MORE THAN JUST SNOWDROPS IN THE CEMETRY!\1

I was happy to hear from you and delighted with the Newsletter of the Garvies. I find it very interesting. I may tell you, I am really getting into this Garvie business with great interest. I have contacted a Mrs Niven who lives at Aberdalgie. She thinks the picture of your Great Grandfather's house could be what is the West Lodge of Dupplin Castle at this time [\2Lawrance Garvie was born at West Lodge.Ed.\1].

I have been to Aberdalgie Cemetery. And this might help. Also I would like to visit Forteviot Cemetery. And I am told there are Garvies buried at Bankfoot in Auchterguven Churchyard. So - as we say here, "The plot thickens!"

JENNY KITTLES COPIED THE FOLLOWING FROM TWO GRAVESTONES AT
ABERDALGIE

-- FIRST STONE --

\3IN LOVING MEMORY OF
JOHN GARVIE
DIED 21ST AUGUST 1898 AGED 79
INTERRED AT BALGAY CEMETRY, DUNDEE
AND JANET LUKE HIS WIFE
WHO DIED 15TH MAY, 1884 AGED 66
ALSO THEIR CHILDREN
MARGARET WHO DIED 16TH JULY
1875 AGED 21
ELIZABETH WHO DIED 26TH APRIL
1881 AGED 33
AND
CHARLES, JESSIE & MARY ANN
WHO DIED IN INFANCY
JANE GARVIE DIED 29TH JULY
1928 AGED 83 YEARS

ERECTED BY HER DAUGHTER JANE
PEACE PERFECT PEACE

\1

-- SECOND STONE --

\31859
IN MEMORY OF LAURENCE GARVIE
WHO DIED 9TH JANUARY, 1858
ALSO HIS CHILDREN
HELEN DIED 10TH OCTOBER 1818
AGED 2 YEARS
ROBERT DIED 31ST OCTOBER 1818
AGED 10 YEARS
MARY DIED 28TH OCTOBER 1821
AGED 9 YEARS
AND HIS WIFE HELEN MELDRUM
DIED 13TH JUNE 1864
AGED 86 YEARS\1
.oOo.

[Letter: 20th June,1988]

[\2Editor's Note: Jenny Kittles, who is 81 years of age, has located the graves of Laurance Garvie's parents, John and Janet Garvie. Laurance's sister Jane signed the marriage register of Laurance and Johanna Garvie as a witness on the 17th December, 1869. Not only this, but it is almost certain that the second grave of Laurence and Helen Garvie is that of the parents of John Garvie. Laurance Garvie of South Africa would have been named after his Grandfather. Elsewhere in this Newsletter we have pieced together the Family Sheets of these two families from other sources of information such as the International Genealogical Index. From this it will be noticed that John Garvie was indeed a son of Laurence Garvie and Helen Meldrum. And we have identified other members of the family which will help tie up other branches of the Perthshire Garvies. Perth Garvies may recognise some of the "brothers and sisters" on the

Family Sheets. For instance, ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND GARVIE of Perth, mentions in her letter that her father James had brothers David, John and William and three sisters Maggie, Nellie and Jane. Is there a connection? Tremendous bit of detective work Jenny! Thank you very much. We look forward to what you can discover in Forteviot. This also illustrates how one little lead can unravel a string of new information. May I encourage all our readers to send us what detail they can no matter how unimportant it might seem! NOW WE NEED FIND THE JANE WHO ERECTED THE MEMORIAL. IT IS LIKELY SHE IS STILL ALIVE. PERHAPS THE LOCAL PARISH REGISTERS WILL HAVE THIS INFORMATION. JANE COULD STILL BE IN ABERDALGIE!\1]

III. SEVERAL OF OUR READERS, INCLUDING JENNY KITTLES, SENT US A COPY OF THE FOLLOWING LETTER WHICH WAS SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBAN TIMES, SPENTHORN, WEST PARK LEEDS:

\I" In a recent issue, a correspondent asks about the MacGarva or Macgarvie Clan. Presumably they are the same as the Perthshire family of Garvie. According to family tradition, confirmed by the Rev George Henderson of Glasgow University, a great authority on Highland pedigrees, the Garvies are descended from John Garbh, seventh MacLean of Coll, through one of his sons, probably John of Totaranald. This son was wounded at the battle of Inverkeithing, and did not return to Coll. His 3 sons (or grandsons) rented Upper Balgarvie, Lower Balgarvie, and Mill of Balgarvie in the parish of Scone, from the Earl of Mansfield. Their descendants were tenants of Muirtown, Haggis Hall and several other farms near Perth. Some of them settled at Anstruther, others emigrated to America where there is a Garvie's Point near New York, and to Poland. As often happened in the 17th and 18th Centuries, when Highlanders came down to the Lowlands, they dropped their Clan name and retained their grandfather's nickname of Garbh. It is so written in the records of Scone Parish about 1690. Later spellings are Garve and Garvy. There are some Garvies who are descended from Ian Garbh of Raasay. These are chiefly to be found in the north west corner of Scotland.

signed: J C Garvie Macleod

of the Kings Arms Hotel Girvan Ayrshire\i\2

[Readers in Scotland may wish to try and locate both the Rev George Henderson of Glasgow and J C Garvie Macleod for us. Ed.]\1

IV. \3THE WILLINGNESS AND GENEROSITY OF THE GARVIES OF SCOTLAND IS FURTHER ILLUSTRATED BY THIS RECENT LETTER FROM IRIS GARVIE OF GLASGOW WHO HAS ALREADY DONE SO MUCH TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF DR THOMAS BONNAR GARVIE OF SOUTH AFRICA. TOGETHER WITH HER HUSBAND IRIS TRAVELLED ALL THE WAY TO ABERDALGIE FOR US! IRIS WRITES....\1

We intended to spend a few hours finding West Lodge and we did indeed identify it but unfortunately we had a minor problem arise back home.... This shortened our leisure time and the journey and was a disappointment but nevertheless we made significant progress and would have been entirely successful if we had remained on the Perth road and NOT aimed first for Aberdalgie. By the way with your interesting

oral history of Aberdalgie do you know it's pronounced Aberdagie without the "l" and the second "a" as in "age" - I didn't know this until our minister who has Perth connections told me a few weeks ago.

To continue: We found Dupplin Castle Estate owned by Lord Forteviot (Dewars of Perth). It is in the usual Scottish way bounded by stone walls, has very wooded policies and is on the side of the valley in lovely countryside with little twisting country roads once one is off the main road to Perth.

We found South Lodge. There was no one at home in this very pretty lodge with mullioned, leaded and arched windows so we continued and found East Lodge, bigger and standing beside rather splendid entrance gates and with an upper storey. Again no one at home so we continued along the hillside and found ourselves in Aberdalgie which is on a hillock with a view over Strathearn. It has the manse which is square and solid and I think is built of sandstone, Aberdalgie Church in same stone and another pretty lodge - North Lodge. Same leaded windows and fairy tale look. We found a man working in the garden but he didn't know the location of West Lodge. Aberdalgie House is also nearby and it may be that North Lodge is its gatehouse.

We decided to go through Dunning near Forteviot which is a busier small village with a post office and here we were lucky - the postmistress knew of West Lodge but was unsure of its whereabouts but she took me next door to her husband's grocery shop and he told me what by this time I had begun to realise - that West Lodge is on the main Perth road and we obviously went past it while making for the Forteviot/Aberdalgie road. It's strange but for many years we have driven past and admired West Lodge with its leaded arched windows and indeed my father would always point it out as a favourite of his architecturally.

Next time we get an opportunity and some lengthier time we will stop and hopefully find someone at home and take a photograph for you of your great grandparents' home. I don't imagine it has changed much outwardly....[Letter: 31st July,1988].\2

[Editor's Note: I can picture it. Alec and Iris travelling to Perth all the way from Glasgow. Now Alec is from those parts. It takes an extra-ordinary graciousness to go off the beaten track for strangers. Be assured of our heartfelt appreciation. Indeed we would look forward to a photograph and if possible a negative of "West Lodge". God bless you.]

\1

NEW INFORMATION FROM KNYSNA

Laurance and Johanna Garvie sailed through the dangerous Knysna Heads in c1881. There they settled for a few years. I first assumed that the family was Presbyterian. But the Presbyterian Church had no record of Garvies in Knysna. So I tried the Anglicans. Yes there was a Garvie family living at Belvidere but they were apparently

labourers who had adopted the Garvie name: Johannes and Martha Garvie. Eventually sheer frustration led me to make enquiries at the archives of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Cape Town. To my astonishment and perhaps to your surprise the following entries appear in the registers of the Dutch Reformed Church of Knysna:

\2Membership Register:-

"Garvie Laurance met attest uit Schotland Vrye Kerk" [no date].

Baptism Register:-

"Charles Nangle Botha Fordyce Garvie b.07-02-1884. Ouers: Lawrence Garvie & Johanna Sutherland. Getuies: Michiel Christian Botha & Elizabeth Mary Botha. Datum 20-04-1884."

"Ebenezer George Garvie b.18-01-1886. Ouers: Lawrence Garvie & Joan Sutherland." \1

[Local historians suggest that Nangle was a doctor in Knysna. Who was Fordyce? Michiel Christian Botha was the DRC "dominee" at Knysna and later Cape Town. Who can help us with the name Ebenezer? Ed.]

RESPONSE TO KENYA NEWSLETTER

As was to be expected the story of the Garvies in Kenya provoked a great deal of interest:-

I. SON AND DAUGHTER OF DONALD GARVIE NOW LIVING IN AUSTRALIA

Dr Lawrence Garvie Woods sent us the addresses of the son and daughter of Donald Garvie. Dorothy "Dolly" Riddell lives in Wembley, Western Australia and Donald Garvie Jnr in New South Wales, Australia. We trust to hear from them shortly.

II. KENYA HISTORIANS WRITES...

Mrs Errol Trzebinski of Mombasa and author of THE KENYA PIONEERS writes, "I am most grateful to you for sending me the Garvie family data, Kenya 1902-1912. Be assured that it will have a safe resting place for future students and if I come across anything new, I shall let you have this" [24th August, 1988].

Mrs Jan Hemsing of Nairobi writes, "Thank you so very much indeed for your letter and its precious enclosure. What a fine job you have made of the 'history' and what fascinating reading it makes. I have now had the chance of reading it for the second time, and am as thrilled on second reading - if not more so - as I was the first time. The past is in

much peril of being lost these days... Once again my many thanks and don't fail to thank Joan Garvie Cole-Edwardes for her very graphic accounts of her Kenya memories at the turn of the century" [Letter 9-9-1988].

III. EDWARD RODWELL OF "COASTWEEK" MOMBASA WRITES...

"Thank you very much for letting me have the Garvie

papers which are of great interest to me. I have made another search through my archives and have found that in the East African Red Book 1930/1931 under the heading "Resident of Kenya", there is one mention of the family which might interest you. I quote: 'D.S.Garvie, Kakamega.'

"It might also appear that D.S.Garvie had joined the gold rush to Kakamega which started during the end of the 1920s. A great many of the prospectors left their town jobs at the time to take a chance in the gold fields, but what is puzzling is that D.S.Garvie took out a post box number as most of the prospectors used poste restante for their mail. It would therefore seem that he was fairly well established in the district. I can find no other reference to him. The gold fields petered out by the end of the 1930s except for the better established mines and a few years later they, too, had closed.

"Sorry I cannot help you further, but as I now have Garvie on the brain, I will not be happy until I can find more about the family" [26th August, 1988].

[D.S.Garvie of Kakamega was evidently Donald Garvie Jnr. It would be good to receive a personal account of the gold rush from Donald himself. Ed.]

IV. GEORGE AND ROSA GARVIE RETURNED 1912?

Girlie (Rose) Schultz, daughter of George and Rosa Garvie says, "My Dad and Mom came back from Kenya when Arthur was a baby of 2 years because he got an eye infection and the doctor told Mom she must go back to South Africa otherwise Arthur would lose his sight." [Letter 9-9-1988. This would mean that George and Rosa together with their two eldest Reg and Arthur left Kenya about 1912. Arthur was born in Kensington in November 1910. Did Rosa return to South Africa for his birth? When then did George and Rosa go to Kenya? Who can help us?]

V. STOP PRESS - DOLLY RIDDELL (DAUGHTER OF DONALD SUTHERLAND GARVIE) WRITES FROM AUSTRALIA!

Dorothea (Dolly) Riddell sent fascinating information concerning her father who passed away in Nairobi at the age of 39 in 1912. Her letter has helped to identify the Garvie and Steyn of Meinertzhagen's Nandi. A copy of a published letter of Donald Garvie tells of a safari into central Africa sometime prior to 1899. We will need to devote another Newsletter to tell the story! Sorry to keep you all in suspense! THANKS DOLLY! Also more news from Edward Rodwell of "COASTWEEK". Read it in our Christmas Letter.

ADDRESS TO WHICH TO SEND GARVIE BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Readers, family members and friends are encouraged to send genealogical and biographical information relating to the Garvie family name to:

Rev.Colin G. Garvie,
PO Box 329,
1490 NIGEL,
South Africa

This edition of our Newsletter illustrates the extent to which a small contribution can lead to new insights which

otherwise would have been lost. Useful information includes personal notes, family trees and sheets, photographs, birth-marriage-death notices, newspaper cuttings, inscriptions from graves, citations and awards, maps, copies of title deeds, medals, military service records, journals and diaries. Originals where desired will be returned to their owners. Irreplaceable items should be sent by registered post.

Cuttings and references to the following are also welcome: Island of Coll, Perthshire, Perth, Balgarvie, Caithness, Forteviot, Aberdalgie, Dupplin Castle, Edinburgh, Knysna, Kimberley, Leeuwkop, Kensington, Kenya, Piet Retief, Vryheid, Ladysmith, etc.

PLEASE ADVISE US OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
HASTEN TO DO IT NOW!\1

\2FAMILY SHEET: LAURENCE AND HELEN GARVIE

HUSBAND: Garvie, Laurence WIFE: Meldrum, Helen
BIRTH: ? BIRTH: ??-??-1778
MARRIAGE:12-03-1802 Aberdalgie
DEATH: 09-01-1858 Aberdalgie DEATH: 13-06-1864
CHILDREN: John b.01-05-1800 Aberdalgie
 David b.18-11-1804 Aberdalgie
 Robert b.??-??-1808 d.31-10-1818
 Anne b.13-05-1810 Aberdalgie
 Mary b.??-??-1812 d.28-10-1821
 Helen b.??-??-1816 d.10-10-1818

[Who were the parents of Laurence Garvie?]

FAMILY SHEET: JOHN AND JANET GARVIE

HUSBAND: Garvie, John WIFE: Luke, Janet
BIRTH: 01-05-1800 BIRTH: 28-08-1808
MARRIAGE:20-10-1839 Forteviot
DEATH: 21-08-1898 Dundee DEATH: 15-05-1884
CHILDREN: John b.11-06-1843 Forteviot d.?
 Lawrance b.12-07-1845 Aberdalgie d.05-07-1918
 Jane b.??-??-1845 d.29-07-1928
 Elizabeth b.??-??-1848 d.26-04-1881
 Margaret b.??-??-1854 d.16-07-1875
 Jessie b.21-08-1856 Forteviot d.Infancy
 Mary Ann b.07-07-1858 Forteviot d.Infancy
 Charles b.??-??-???? d.Infancy

[Are we correct in assuming that John Garvies parents were Lawrence and Helen Garvie? Janet Luke was the daughter of Robert Luke and Janet Ross of Forteviot. WERE LAWRENCE AND JANE TWINS? Can anybody help us with these questions?]

FAMILY SHEET: LAWRENCE AND JOHANNA GARVIE OF SOUTH AFRICA

HUSBAND: Garvie, Lawrance WIFE: Sutherland, Johanna
BIRTH: 12-07-1845 BIRTH: 18-07-1843
MARRIAGE:17-12-1869 Edinburgh
DEATH: 05-07-1918 Johannesburg DEATH: 10-02-1928
CHILDREN: John b.21-05-1870 Edinburgh? d.23-01-1952
 Donald b.03-06-1873 Edinburgh d.22-10-1912
 Lawrance b.19-06-1875 d.14-12-1968
 James b.17-06-1877 d.01-03-1959

William	b.05-01-1879	d.27-08-1930
Charles	b.07-02-1884 Knysna	d.26-01-1967
George	b.18-01-1886 Knysna	d.27-02-1962
Albert	b.??-??-1888 Kimberley	d.??-11-1888
Louisa	b.21-07-1889 Kimberley	d.16-12-1973

[Lawrance and Johanna Garvie arrived in Knysna c.1881. By 1888 they were in Kimberley. Can anybody add more information on baby Albert buried in the Gladstone Cemetry aged 5 months?]

ADDENDUM: MORE FROM ABERDALGIE

We had not anticipated Iris Garvie to return so soon to West Lodge to follow up on her investigations. But such has been the wonderful assistance from Scotland. Our Newsletter was hardly hot off the press when another letter was received from Iris Garvie with additional information which belongs with this Newsletter. So I have included it as an addendum.

In an information packed letter of eight pages with photographs Iris has given us a lovely description of "West Lodge". Lawrance Garvie was born here in 1845:

"On a sunny September Saturday on our way home from Perth we stopped the car at the West Gate of Dupplin Castle and unannounced knocked at the door of West Lodge and met Mrs Whelan, whose husband is an estate forester, and her two young daughters. Mrs Whelan was most kind and asked me in and I told her of Lawrance Garvie being born in West Lodge. She gave me what information she had of alterations to the Lodge, allowed me to take photographs and telephoned Mr Williamson at the Manse and arranged for us to call on him.

"Firstly this being undoubtedly West Lodge...I will try to tell you a little of its interior. Leaving aside the extension the Lodge has four rooms leading from a narrow right-angled hallway. The room I sat in on the left has, as at the back of the house, a large mullioned window with a view over the estate driveway beyond the front garden hedge and then over fields beyond. The room is square but low ceilinged and had as it must always have had a wood fire burning.

"It's tempting to say this may have been a parlour kept for 'best' in Victorian times as was often the case but it would be part of the lodge keeper's wife's duties in those times (or the children as they grew) to open and close the gates to the family's carriage on homecoming or on their departure which would necessitate also windows an the East wall of the cottage (which there were two originally I understand) to see the carriage approach and not keep the coachman waiting....

"The Lodge has a good sized garden behind the house now in rough grass but in Victorian times it would have been well tended and productive for the family in vegetables and fruit. Altogether West Lodge is a well built country cottage and in its heydey must have been an attraction to those working in the Estate...

"At Mrs Whelan's invitation we drove through part of the policies to reach the Manse...We were given a friendly

welcome by the minister, Mr Colin Williamson. He has some of the Kirk Session Ledgers with Minutes of Meetings...One could spend weeks going through these journals with relish but in the time available and with Colin Williamson's help we found a little material which I have listed for you. We went downstairs to the kitchen where Colin Williamson made tea and we had a pleasant chat. We thanked him on your behalf for the help he could give us." [Letter 19-10-1988]

Generosity and hospitality has once more contributed to our meagre knowledge. Our gratitude and appreciation to Iris Garvie, Mrs Whelan and the Rev. Colin Williamson. Special thanks to Iris for the photographs and negatives she sent. From the Kirk Session Records of Mr Williamson the names of the following communicants are recorded: Lawrence Garvie (labourer, Cotton Farm) and David Garvie (Labourer, Mid-Lamberton Farm b.1834). Time and the sheer mass of material unfortunately did not permit finding other occurrences of the name. We trust that one day, someone, will go in search of and record the Garvie ancestry in Scotland.
