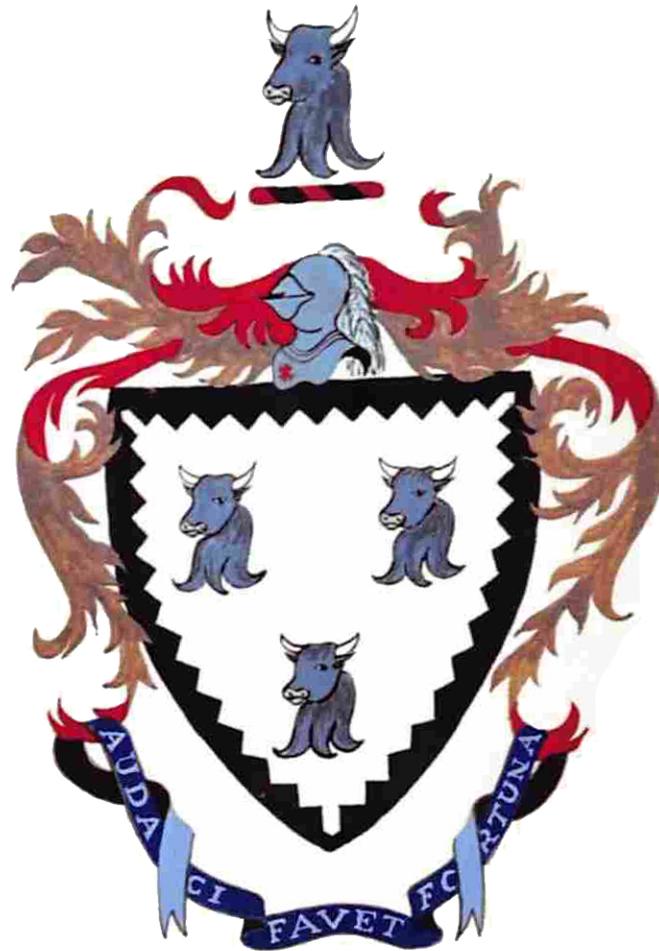


**A Maryland Family and Its Ancestor,
William Turnbull (1751-1822) of Stirling, Scotland**

by
**John Grason Turnbull of H
and
H Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III**



Turnbull

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PREFACE

THE AUTHORS

The principal author of this book, John Grason Turnbull of H (son of Henry), is a direct descendent of the William Turnbull who emigrated to America from Scotland. John, a retired businessman who is the second major genealogist of the family, conducted the research and wrote this book. Archibald Turnbull was the first (see below for information about him and his book about the family).

Rud was responsible for ensuring a consistent voice and style throughout the entire book; writing many of the profiles that describe family members of the fifth through eight generations; and, based on John's recommendations and his own judgment, writing Part III Chapter 9.

A GENEALOGY AND A HISTORY

There are two ways to characterize this book. One is to regard it as a *genealogy* of a man, William Turnbull, and his descendants, especially those who lived in and contributed greatly to the civic life of Baltimore City and Baltimore County. The other is to regard it as a *history* about that man, his descendants, and the places and times in which they lived. This book combines the two approaches.

As to genealogy, John relied on genealogical charts that he compiled in collaboration with a professional genealogist, Josh Jenkins. (For the full chart, please see Part IV. Within the main text, we have excerpted information from these charts and present it in family tree form, to help readers connect subjects with previous generations.)

As to history, John compiled some 600 pages of history about the Turnbull family. Included in that massive collection are documents about not just the family but also about the customs and culture of Scotland, especially Lowland Scotland, where the ancient Turnbells lived. Much of John's collection is excerpted or summarized in this book. One cannot appreciate John's nearly 20 years of research, however, without acknowledging material too extensive to include in this relatively short genealogy and history. Accordingly, we are donating all of John's original genealogy and family history to the Maryland Historical and Cultural Society. Below, we provide a partial list of John's impressive collection of Turnbull materials:

1. Copies of the records of the Sterling, Scotland Commissary (register of births, deaths, and deeds) regarding William Turnbull
2. Letters of William Turnbull, in his own hand
3. Photographs of the iron works that William Turnbull created and operated in Pennsylvania
4. Photograph and partial history of the military troop to which William belonged during the Revolutionary War
5. Photographs of the Turnbull Clan crest

6. Photographs of the three Turnbull tartans (dress, hunting, ancient)
7. Photographs of the Coffey Dam, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Col. William Turnbull (engineer-in-chief)
8. William Turnbull's protest of denial of advanced rank
9. Map of placements of artillery under command of Col. Turnbull at Gettysburg
10. "The Life of Helen Turnbull," by Marshall McDormand
11. "Turnbells in Education," listing by Johan Grason Turnbull of H
12. Precis about Bishop William Turnbull, founder, University of Glasgow, written by John Grason Turnbull of H
13. "Turnbells in the Military: A Remembrance of Lt. Col. John Iglehart Turnbull, USAA," by Major Robert Bruce Turnbull, his nephew
14. "History of Attorneys in the Grason and Turnbull Families" by John Grason Turnbull of H
15. "Researching the History of Lowland Scotland, Especially the Turnbells," prepared by John Grason Turnbull of H
16. "The Surnames of Scotland," by George F. Black, and notes about the book, prepared by John Grason Turnbull of H
17. Flags of the other Celtic nations, collected and assembled by John Grason Turnbull of H
18. "The Short History and Customs of the Scottish Culture of Lowland Scotland," by John Grason Turnbull of H

ORGANIZATION OF MATERIAL

This book is organized around lines of descent and generations. In Part I, we describe the original immigrant, William Turnbull I, and his five children with his second wife, Mary Nisbet. In Part II, we look at subsequent generations within those lines of descent, with a special focus on the two lines most closely affiliated with Maryland: those of William Turnbull II and Henry Chrystie Turnbull. In Part III, we describe prominent Turnbull traits that span many generations. Part IV contains Josh Jenkins' genealogical chart.

CHOICES AND LIMITATIONS

Emphasis. This is an unbalanced book in that the latter half favors those modern Turnbells in Baltimore City and County whom its coauthor, Rud, knew or knew about. Surely, the achievements and character of other Turnbells may be equally noteworthy. But Rud did not know them himself nor know about them by legend within the family. Rud makes no apologies for the imbalance. Indeed, he is honored to be able to write more deeply about some of his kin than about others. Knowledge demands disclosure.

Accuracy. There are limitations in almost all books about descendants of a particular person. Oral histories may be less than fully accurate. Public records may not exist or may be abbreviated so much that they reveal little. That is particularly so when the records are centuries

old. Another limitation is that the information on any one person does not always justify a firm conclusion about what that information means. Where that is the case, this book makes assumptions that the information itself seems to warrant.

The information in this book is, to the best of our knowledge, current as of 2022. Dates of birth and death may be incomplete or erroneous by a year, month, or date. By seeking headstones and consulting public records in Scotland and the United States and by relying in part on professional genealogist Josh Jenkins, John has strived for accuracy.

Omissions. Some omissions are inevitable. The amount of historical information about ancestry may be limited. Further, the cost of extensive research must be offset against the expected discovery of how much that information may produce.

For instance, research by professional genealogist Josh Jenkins and by John has identified a Henry Turnbull and a George Turnbull in tax records from Washington County, Pennsylvania in the late 1790s. William Turnbull spent a lot of time after the Revolutionary War in Pittsburgh (in Washington County), and these two Turnbolls may have been William's younger brothers. To prove or disapprove this would require research on the genealogy of both Henry and George. That endeavor is far removed from the initial purpose of this work, and the probability of being able to connect Henry and George to William would be very difficult and expensive, so we have omitted it here. If, however, another person wants to do independent research about the Turnbolls, whether or not they are the Maryland Turnbolls, I invite that person to contact me and share what they learn.

Other omissions are also intentional. Our general rule is to follow the male line of descent from William Turnbull. One might quarrel with this rule, especially since women descended from him were, themselves, significant within the family and within Maryland. So, we make exceptions to the rule, but we justify it because it is the male descendants who still bear the name Turnbull. The female descendants who have married usually took their husband's name. Those who did not marry retained the Turnbull name, and we identify and describe some of them. To follow the female line would be to create a genealogy that would be too formidable to be useful to persons interested mainly in the Turnbull surname in Maryland.

We make an exception to the general rule by profiling women of the family who have made particularly notable contributions to the family.

Spelling of Names. With regard to the Turnbolls of Maryland and their kin, the spellings of a surname may vary: Turnbull may become Trimble or Trumbull. Spellings of a given name also may vary: Christie may become Chrystie; Graham may become Graeme, Grason/Grayson, Ramsay/Ramsey, Katherine/Catherine, Marjorie/Margery, Steuart/Stuart, or Murdoch/Murdock. Still, readers will notice that names are repeated within and across generations, reflecting a strong sense of family identity and pride.

Generational Suffixes. This book focuses on generations more than on relationships within families. In the main text, we tend to use generational suffixes such as I, II, III, IV, etc. to distinguish among Turnbolls with the same names. Within families, however, these individuals

sometimes were better known by the suffixes “Junior” or “Senior” to distinguish between fathers and sons. Therefore, when we incorporate text written by immediate relatives of those individuals (especially in the modern generations), we retain their use of the less-formal suffixes. We hope that readers find this use of multiple identifiers realistic rather than inconsistent.

Dates of Birth and Death. This project has required flexibility rather than conformity in how we note the birth and death dates of family members. Our information is incomplete, so we cannot always provide the full month, day, and year—although sometimes we can. Rather than reducing the amount of information we provide to make all entries consistent, we opted to provide whatever information we have for each individual in the text and often but irregularly in the family trees, so that readers have as much knowledge as we possess. Our forms of citation for dates of birth or death are not entirely consistent, not on purpose but because we deemed strict consistency to be unwarranted. In this, we hope to avoid the rigid mentality that Emerson was referring to when he observed that “foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.”

JOHN’S REASON FOR WRITING

I, John, began to research the history of William Turnbull and his descendants after I retired in 2009. I had imagined that my research would take some concrete form, although I had no precise plan to write a book. I knew I wanted to write the genealogy that appears here, but I knew that I would be limited by considerations of space, relevance, and readability when adding supplemental information. The result is this history of William Turnbull and his descendants. In many respects, it is a continuation of the first history about him and his family, written in 1933 by Archibald Douglas Turnbull.

This book has taken a circuitous route. It began when I met David Sanchez, who was, like me, a member of St. Thomas Church, an Episcopal Church at 5th Avenue and 53^d Street, New York, New York. As we talked about our backgrounds, it became obvious to David that I might easily qualify for membership in Sons of the Revolution, a hereditary society founded in 1876 that maintains societies and chapters in the states. (There is a distinction between Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, a congressionally chartered organization founded in 1889. I am a member of the former.)

To be eligible for Sons of the Revolution, one must prove a direct line of descent from an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution on the Colonial (American) side. Both descent and allegiance must be satisfied. Moreover, one must also prove that the direct ancestor was a member of a unit that was engaged in combat. William Turnbull’s unit was The City of Philadelphia Light Horse Troop, which still exists as a unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard and has an allied auxiliary unit.

In May 2014, my application for membership in Sons of the Revolution was accepted. I am a member in good standing, and any Turnbull seeking similar admission to the Sons of the Revolution may request access to the information I used to document my eligibility. This same information can be used to qualify Turnbulls for membership in any historical organization that

requires genealogical proof as qualification for membership, including *The Daughters of The American Revolution* and *The Sons of the American Revolution*.

Having demonstrated my ancestor's lineage and allegiance, I decided to continue my research. This book is the fruition of all my research. I must note, however, that genealogical research into any family is an ongoing project. Consequently, this book records Turnbull family facts as known at the time of publication, but it cannot account for family members born or facts learned after I completed my research.

I have tried not to write anything offensive about any individual. Nonetheless, any reader who believes that I have diminished the importance of a particular Turnbull or have wrongly omitted some other Turnbull, or have mis-stated verifiable information, should let me know what amendments, deletions, or additions they desire, including reasons for the changes. To ensure accuracy, any request should set out the dates of birth and death of the Turnbull in question. I will be happy to receive such information and to incorporate it into any revisions of this book. My current email address is jturnbull@nyc.rr.com; my brother's is Rud@ku.edu.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS AND JOHN'S SOURCES

Archibald Douglas Turnbull's account. Much of my (John's) information, especially when I began my research, came from *William Turnbull 1751-1822 With Some Account of Those Coming After*, by Archibald Douglas Turnbull of Morristown, New Jersey. Archibald, whose book was published in 1933, wrote about William Turnbull, the first of the Maryland Turnbells, based primarily on family papers and bibles, church records, oral histories, and written histories in the hands of the senior line of William and Mary Turnbull who descended from Col. William Turnbull II and his wife, Jane Graham Ramsay. (Where those records are at this time is not known and constitutes a major loss of data and mementos.)

Without Archibald's book, it would have been difficult for any family member to have an accurate and full understanding of the heritage of the Turnbull family. However, Archibald, unlike me, does not appear to have consulted public records in Scotland or the United States.

Colonel White's account. Another information source was a book published by Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1972, the trustees of Dickinson College decided to trace the history of the college's first president, Charles Nisbet, (baptized Jan. 18, 1736 - died Jan. 18, 1804) of Montrose, Scotland and his ancestors. The eldest daughter of Charles Nisbet, Mary Nisbet, became the second wife of William Turnbull, and, from this line, the Turnbull family of Maryland began.

Dickinson's history project was under the direction of Colonel R. Wallace White, a retired United States Army Officer and an administrator at the college. The Turnbull family history can go back at least 10 generations to William's grandparents in Stirling, Scotland, and it took almost 10 years for Col. White to finish his work on this extensive undertaking. Like Archibald, Col. White relied on narratives provided to him by John and Douglas Turnbull (see Dedications) and on public records in Scotland and America. His research ended in the mid-1970s, and therefore his

history ends with the seventh and eighth generations of Turnbells in America. Descendants born after the mid-1930s, and their children and grandchildren, are not listed.

This account. Many of our ancestors contributed to Col. White's history have since passed. The information they could have provided about more recent generations, either through oral history or family papers, is being lost. This book represents an opportunity for subsequent generations of Turnbells to contribute to this family history with the information that they have.

Fortunately, since the end of the 1970s, the use of home computers and email communication has helped to spawn a surge in genealogical research both in North America and in Scotland. Various genealogical computer applications have been developed to store such information and to create computer-based genealogical charts. Therefore, it is a propitious time for the Turnbull family history to be updated.

This book is based on copies of Scottish and American public records, photographs of people and places from the 18th through 21st centuries, oral histories told to me and my brother, newspaper accounts, and internet sources. John secured all of the public records and took many of the photographs, especially those in Chapter 1.

The information in this book is, to the best of our knowledge, current as of 2022. However, this is a work in progress, and it should be corrected, updated, and added to when the occasion presents itself.

The Modern Turnbells. Archibald Turnbull published his book in 1933. The Turnbells, especially those in Maryland, have proliferated since then. Those are the "modern" Turnbells. We pay a great deal of attention to them, including by adding Rud's profiles and our relatives' photographs. Not to do so would be to abbreviate this book as a genealogy and history.

RUD'S REASON FOR WRITING

John has explained why he wrote this book. I must add a few more reasons.

First, we wanted our descendants and contemporaries to have a "go to" book about our Maryland family and especially about their contributions to Baltimore city and county and beyond. Those contributions were not insignificant.

We also wanted to bring up to date the first genealogy and history of our immediate family, the one written by Archibald Douglas Turnbull and published in 1933 (see reference 1 on next page). Next, we wanted to supplement other writings by Turnbells about themselves or their family, such as the books that Grace Hill Turnbull published (see reference 2) or that, two generations later, Rud published (references 3 and 4), and that Col. R. Wallace White published (reference 5).

Finally, we wanted to offer to our contemporaries and descendants a way to re-member their ancestors—a way to bring them back into being, into the heart of our family, if only virtually.

We are distributing this book to relatives and to archival entities, gratis. We give permission to any reader to cite or quote from this book, without any additional permission from us, our executors, or members of our family. We ask only for an exact reference to the book and its relevant text.

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- (2) Turnbull, Grace Hill (1953). *Chips from My Chisel*. Richard R. Smith Publishers, digitized November 17, 2016. ISBN number unknown.
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- (5) White, R. Wallace (1978). *A Family Chronicle: Charles Nisbet and His Descendants: Book II: The William Turnbull-Mary Nisbet Line*. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. No ISBN number.

DISCLAIMERS

Whatever errors of fact that may occur in the genealogies prepared by John, the principal author of this book, and Josh Jenkins, his hired consultant, are inadvertent. Likewise, all errors of fact or mischaracterizations of people and place arise from our reliance on the public record, oral histories, and memories. We have tried to enliven our ancestors—to highlight their characters and roles within the larger Turnbull family and in the times and places in which they played their roles on the Maryland stage.

DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER ACCESS

A hard copy of this book most likely will be available at the libraries of Johns Hopkins University; the Maryland Historical and Cultural Society, Baltimore; and most likely Turnbull Hall, Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland. The book is also available in digital format upon request to its authors—jturnbull@nyc.rr.com and rud@ku.edu/.

APPRECIATIONS

Appreciations by John. I am especially grateful for the unstinting support I received from my wife, **Silvia Garcia Turnbull**. She detected many errors and inconsistencies in early drafts. She was extraordinarily understanding when I disappeared into my office at home or travelled to sites in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or New York to ascertain a fact or secure a photograph.

My brother, **H. Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III** has published extensively in his academic career when he was first at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and later at The University of Kansas, in Lawrence, Kansas.

Josh Jenkins, founder of AncestryStalker.com, conducted an extensive search for information about William Turnbull and his descendants. I enthusiastically recommend him for genealogical research about the Turnbulls or other families.

Dana Barunas, a commercial artist in Pembroke, Massachusetts, worked with me to create an image for the Turnbull Bull's Head and Clan Cap Badge (below), a design that required many revisions because we were working from printed descriptions from early medieval times. I believe that the image Dana and I created is the standard, permanent design for our family. Dana had been a designer of the long-running and well-known magazine, *The Highlander*, which was sold to a Scottish company that now publishes *Scotland* magazine. She can be contacted at: dbarunas@comcast.net



Appreciations by Rud. We are especially grateful to our cousin, **John (“Jack”) Iglehart Turnbull II**, for his significant contributions to the portions of the book entitled “Henry Chrystie Turnbull Line – Children of Douglas Clayland Turnbull and Elizabeth Brogden Iglehart.”

We are glad that our cousins **Sandy Pindell Hansen** and **Nina New Cohen** contributed their own profiles of members of their immediate families.

My wife **Ann** patiently taught me to use technology necessary for the production process. She took many days away from her work as an advocate and expert witness in cases involving persons with disabilities, never once complaining about my inability to master the technology. Ann was patient and loving in this work, as in all of our 50 years together.

My daughter **Amy** contributed her expertise as a scholar and connected me to editorial support for the final stages of book production.

My daughter **Kate** provided emotional support and editorial judgment about content and the placement of certain content.

I could not have completed this book without **Leila Fiester**, who created the family genealogical charts, helped me compress and organize huge amounts of text, tracked constant amendments to the text, and was constantly encouraging.

There is no professional comfort so gratifying as having hyper-competent women support an old man (age 86) to do what he had not done before!

DEDICATIONS

We dedicate this book to Archibald Douglas Turnbull, Douglas Clayland Turnbull Jr., John Grason Turnbull I, and Ellen Lisle Turnbull Lynch.

Archibald Douglas Turnbull

By John Grason Turnbull of H

We dedicate this book to Archibald Douglas Turnbull for his service to the nation and for his commitment to preserving the family's history.



Archibald Douglas Turnbull

Source: Lucky Bag 2007 (United States Naval Academy yearbook)

Asked to describe himself for the census records of his home county in New Jersey, Archibald did so in a single word: “literary.” There can be no quarrel with how a man regards himself, and certainly Archibald’s life justifies his self-description. He was an author of books and articles for popular magazines, concerning various activities of the United States Navy. He wrote as a Naval officer and then as a retired officer. His books were published by privately owned publishing houses; some were commissioned by the Navy itself; and some were products of his desire to—well, simply to put words on paper.

None of those Navy-related publications means as much to the Turnbull family as Archibald’s biography of William Turnbull, the man whom we variously name “William I,” (William the First, for there were many descendants with that surname) or “our William” to designate him as the person whose descendants became the Turnbull family of Maryland.

Archibald’s book about William Turnbull affected me in two ways. First, it introduced me to my ancestors and gave me a sense of “place” in my family, not only my genealogical place but also my place as a person who, in some important ways, carried on the Turnbull DNA. I will return to that topic in the main text.

Second, Archibald’s book about William was the original source of my information about the Turnbuls of Maryland. Had it not been for Archibald and his book, it is most unlikely that I would have begun, much less concluded, this history.

Archibald had a choice when answering the census question. Instead of “literary,” he could have said “naval.” That, too, would have been accurate. He graduated from United States Naval Academy and served with distinction during World War I, receiving two medals for distinguished service, including bravery. In 1942, at the age of 57—long since separated from active duty in the Navy—he re-enlisted, with the rank of lieutenant commander. He continued to serve until 1949, having attained the rank of captain.

“Literary,” yes. “Patriot,” yes again. A man of two talents, neither naturally consistent with each other but also not mutually exclusive.

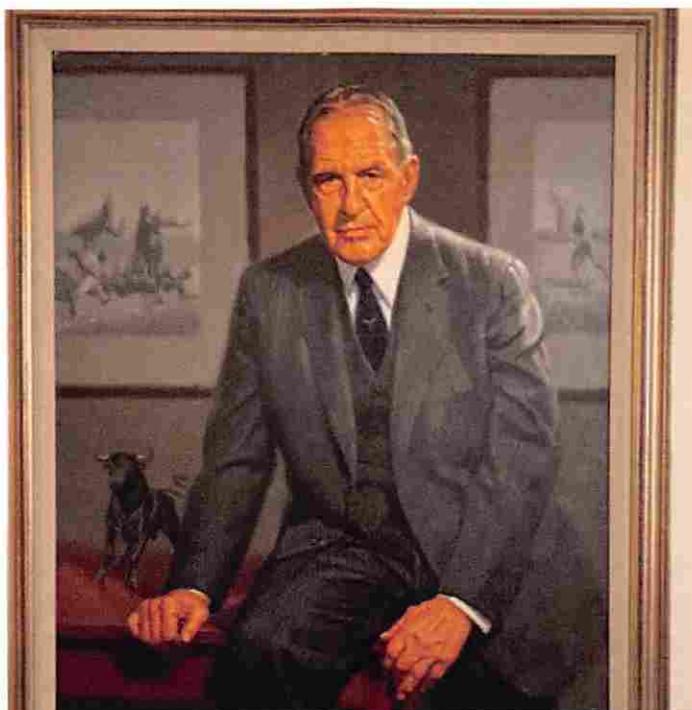
To read Archibald’s book about William Turnbull is to sense that he preferred his “literary” self to his “naval” self. Yet, so much of what he wrote concerned the Navy. He was not a man divisible into two parts: writer on the one hand, and Naval officer on the other. He was both simultaneously, and we who are members of his family are justifiably proud when we refer to him. I myself am more than proud. I am deeply indebted.



Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr.

By Rud Turnbull

We dedicate this book to Douglas Clayland "Doug" Turnbull, Jr. for his family leadership and loyal support, and for his contributions to Baltimore and Maryland.



Douglas Clayland "Doug" Turnbull, Jr.

"Give it to Doug!" That's what the editors of the Johns Hopkins University yearbook for the class of 1923 said about Doug Turnbull: When the game is tight, "Give it to Doug."

The editors never defined "it," but one can be sure it was either a pigskin or lacrosse ball, depending on the season. In the fall, Doug was the nation's premier place-kicker, earning All-American status in all four years of college. In the spring season, Doug was the first man ever to be selected to the first team of All-American lacrosse players for four consecutive years, playing as an attackman.

If the editors had possessed enough foresight to conjure Doug's professional career, "it" could well have referred to Doug's work as an engineer who did more than engineer how things work. Upon graduating from Hopkins, Doug worked for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, responsible for its public relations. He later became executive vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, directing its research and development operations. Doug was a central person in two of Baltimore's major corporations.

It is more likely, however, that "it" would have referred to Doug's contributions to Baltimore's civic vibrancy. In a city where lacrosse was important, Doug played for the Mount Washington Club for 13 years; he played every position except goalie. He later coached at Mount Washington and the Gilman School. He was a founding member of the Lacrosse Foundation, which administers the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, to which he was elected in 1963.

Doug was an active churchman. He was keen to advise fellow Episcopalians to “fall on your knees every night and thank the Good Lord for your life and ask for strength to carry on.” He was active in the St. Andrew’s Society of Maryland, a delegate to the association’s national convention, and eventually the president of the association.

That was never enough for Doug. “It” was ever-expansive. Doug was a Hopkins trustee. He also was a trustee of the Peabody Institute, the city’s (and now Hopkins’) music conservatory, and he served in a similar role as trustee of the Maryland Academy of Arts and Sciences.

No editor, however, could have foreseen Doug’s role within the Turnbull family. He was the *pater familias* of the Baltimore City Turnbolls—much as the chief of a clan in the Scottish Highlands would have been the spiritual, political, and business leader. And such a clan it was. Men who were architects, musicians, publishers, lecturers at Hopkins, and, yes, lacrosse players. Women who were translators of Spanish poetry, sculptors and painters, and world-travelled delegates of the Episcopal Church of the United States, representing it in international ecumenical convocations.

When I asked Doug how I would recognize him when we were to meet at the Episcopal cathedral of Baltimore during my first week at Hopkins, Doug replied, “I’m fat, fifty, and foolish.” Yes, he was stocky; yes, he was in his prime of life; but, no, Doug was never foolish.

“It” should have foreseen his deep loyalty to family, faith, and community, and his leadership in all roles he chose for himself or were chosen for him. The Turnbolls of Maryland owe Doug a simple but hearty word of appreciation: “Doug, you did it for all of us.”

John Grason Turnbull I

By Rud Turnbull

We dedicate this book to our uncle, John Grason Turnbull, in gratitude for his role, alongside his first cousin Douglas C. Turnbull, Jr., as an undisputed head of the family and chief of the Turnbull clan of Baltimore County.



John Grason Turnbull

“Maryland, my Maryland....” Those were the first words of John Turnbull’s favorite song. Encouraged by his family and spirited by a cocktail, John would stand nearly at attention, as he would as an Army lawyer in World War II addressing a Court Martial panel of judges or as a civilian trial lawyer attempting to intimidate a hostile witness, and begin to sing. He and his audience knew the tune: *Tannenbaum, Oh Tannenbaum*. But only John knew all the words of the state’s anthem.

Loyalty and memory hardly do justice in describing John. Publicly, he was the most effective attorney of his generation in Baltimore County, serving as its prosecutor. He served again as its representative in the Maryland House of Representatives, then in the Senate, and finally as a member of its circuit (trial) court.

Privately, John was our *pater familias*: head of family, chief of the Baltimore County Turnbull clan. He believed in nepotism—“My kin first because they are the best.” His sister Sally worked for the county; his sister Ellen worked for John as the manager of his law firm; his brother Mark, institutionalized because of mental disability, was especially well-cared for in a state facility; his son benefitted from having the same name as John and from John’s careful patronage in his career as lawyer, state representative, and judge; his brother’s wife had jobs within Maryland state government because of John; and I, his nephew, was like a son to him.

John’s memory was prodigious. Like Homer, he relied on the spoken word to transmit family, state, and national history. No one challenged his oral histories. And what a history it was. John’s middle name, Grason, came from his mother. She was a direct descendant of Maryland’s first

popularly elected governor. Grason was also the name of two judges who preceded John as members of the circuit court of Baltimore County.

One might assume that John benefitted from simply being a Turnbull in Maryland, but that would be wrong. John's remarkable career at law and in government were not the fruits of privilege; they were the results of his untiring effort. John was one of seven children. He attended county schools and then McDonough school in Baltimore County, but had to withdraw from Johns Hopkins after his sophomore year because the family could not afford its tuition. He attended law school at night and clerked during the day for a judge of the Baltimore City circuit court.

We Turnbuls who benefitted from John's loyalty to family dare not forget that simple fact of familial devotion. Nor that, for John, it was a matter of blood: the shared liquid of life, descended from centuries before him.

Ellen Lisle Turnbull Lynch

By Rud Turnbull

We dedicate this book to Ellen Lisle Turnbull Lynch for the generous emotional support she provided to family members and her commitment to keeping the Turnbulls of Maryland connected. Ellen's actions demonstrated that support to family members in the form of love is just as important as the practical support that William, Doug, and John provided.



“Our laughter tumbled with the mountain rills.” Who wrote that line? Of course, it was our aunt, Ellen Turnbull. Its first two words tell nearly all there is to tell in a dedication to this remarkable woman.

“Our” included each and every Turnbull—those born with the name and those who, like our mother, married into the family. It also included many more family friends and professionals abutting our clan.

“Laughter” was never absent in Ellen’s life. She primed each of us to unburden ourselves and to laugh—sometimes at ourselves, always with others, and never at another person. Ellen’s laughter was forever kind.

Ellen’s laughter, her joy in life, sometimes seemed to disguise Ellen’s gifts. And what gifts she had! As you read about them, bear in mind that Ellen never attended college. As she would have told us, “We were as poor as church mice, we Turnbulls in the county.”

Ellen was the manager of her brother's law firm, our uncle John's ever-expanding practice. When John's law partner Dan Brewster became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and then Senate, she managed his Washington, D.C. office.

Apparently, management came easily to her. She was, after all, the "gatherer" of our Baltimore County family, bringing us together for the usual planned events, such as holidays and birthdays, and also just for the fun of it.

Ellen's family roots were deep. She expressed them by creating a version of the Turnbull coat of arms that cannot be reproduced in this book. Of the many versions of this coat of arms, none is as tasteful, bold, and glorious as Ellen's. Embellished by a decorated shield, it captures the Turnbull motto: Fortune favors the brave. As if to emphasize this, Ellen's design features not one but three bulls.

As much as Ellen's brother John and cousin Doug had the role of *pater familias*, Ellen served as *mater familias*. When our family could no longer support Ellen's brother Mark, whose intellectual disability eventually caused him to reside in state facilities, Ellen was the one who visited him regularly, bringing him money from John, gifts from her sisters Sally and Virginia, and records by his favorite musicians. Laughter, of course; loyalty, of course.

It is perhaps jolting to know that Ellen was sensitive to the dark side of life, too, the side where grief nearly extinguishes joy and love. "A Poem of Peace," which Ellen wrote, illustrates this quality. A line in the poem, "The peace which passeth all understanding," reflects the author's profoundly deep Christian faith; it comes from a benediction. By itself, it seeks solace, an ease from life's troubles.

In Ellen's poem, death and birth are entwined: the miracle of birth leads to death and its deep tranquility. Laughter, loyalty, talent, and sensitivity: These are the essence of our Aunt Ellen.

A Poem of Peace, by Ellen Lisle Turnbull Lynch

All Yesterday we roamed the russet hills
And tramped the tawny swamplands by the sea;
Our laughter tumbled with the mountain rills
And shared the racing waves' high ecstasy,
As they gathered up their lacy frills
And fled exultant from a sensuous sea.
And Liltong was your voice and high your head,
Yet foolish folk have told me you are dead.

Late, when the vampire sun had sucked day's life away,
And lapped the spilt pools of blood;
Night wrapped the corpse in winding sheets of grays
And floated it on the outgoing flood of ghosted things;
And our rapturous blaze died too,
Blackened as a frost-blighted bud.

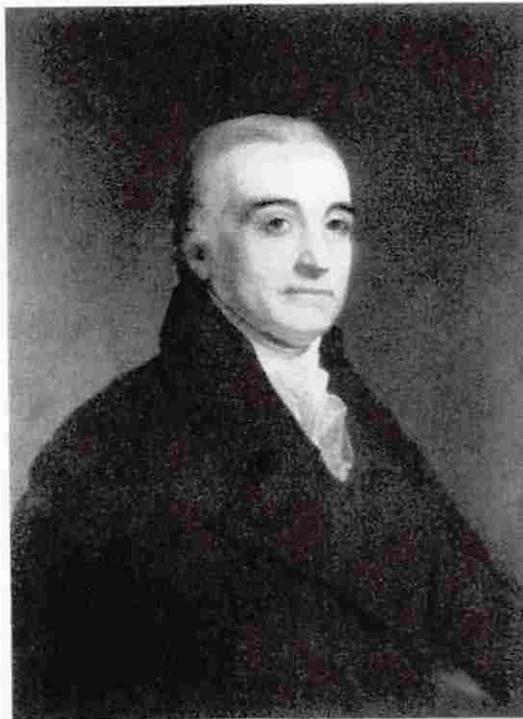
Then your warm hand in mine expelled my dread;
Yet foolish folk have told me you are dead.

The peace which passeth all understanding
Is here in this wood, here by the sea;
And here again where endless sands stretch out for eternity.
Here is the miracle of birth,
Whether it be child, or flower.
Here in the face of death and its deep tranquility
Here in the joy of comrades,
Is the sound of suffering.

PART I: THE IMMIGRANT, WILLIAM TURNBULL

Chapter 1

FIRST GENERATION: William Turnbull, With Brief Notes on His Parents and Grandparents

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W^m Turnbull" with the year "1822" written below it.

William Turnbull I (March 10, 1751-July 25, 1822)

THE GRANDPARENTS AND PARENTS OF WILLIAM TURNBULL – AND A MENTION OF YET ANOTHER, MORE ANCIENT, WILLIAM TURNBULL

William Turnbull was born in 1751 in Stirling, Scotland, in the east of the country and just above its current capital, Edinburgh. Archibald Douglas Turnbull notes that, in a family Bible that William brought to America from Scotland, there was written the date of William's birth (March 10, 1751) and baptism (March 24, 1751). These dates agree with a note in the Stirling (Scotland) *Register* of the same period.

William's grandparents

From prior research by Janet Turnbull Schwierking (former Membership Secretary of the Turnbull Clan Association) and from Archibald Turnbull's book (see Dedication), it appears that William's grandfather on the Turnbull side was **John Turnbull**, who may have been born around the year 1660 and was married to **Isobel Drummond** on November 16, 1683, in the community of Gargunnoch, Stirling. John and Isobel had three children:

Helen Turnbull	Christened	8th of November 1702
James Turnbull	Christened	2nd of July, 1704
Andrew Turnbull	Christened	approximately 1712-1715

William's parents. William's father, **Andrew Turnbull**, and his mother, **Jean Christie**, were married on November 30, 1742, in Stirling. To date, we do not have a birth record for Andrew Turnbull. In his book, Archibald Turnbull reported that William's father Andrew was a Presbyterian minister at St. Niniam Parish. Archibald emphasizes, however, that the records maintained by the various parishes are not complete for the time William was born.

In his research of the records in Scotland, genealogist Josh Jenkins came across a William Turnbull born July 18, 1752, in Larbert Stirling, Scotland—an identical name but not "our" William, which indicated how misleading these records of over 200 years ago can be.

We know from Andrew Turnbull's last will, entered into the public records on April 7, 1759, that his occupation at that time was that of a merchant tailor in the Burgess district of Stirling. The sole executrix of this will was Andrew's wife, Jean Christie, who filed for probate on September 11, 1759.

A birth record for Jean Christie was located. Her christening was on May 3, 1721 in Stirling. Her father was listed as **James Christie** and her mother was **Catherine Napier**. Jean Christie was the third of 10 children of James and Catherine Christie (six males and four females). The name Christie appears throughout the history of the descendants of William Turnbull, and has been spelled Chrystie, as well.

William's mother was christened in 1721, which would have made her 38 at the time she executed her husband's estate in 1759. If we assume that William's father, Andrew, was

approximately 35 when William was born, then Andrew could have been born around the year 1712-1715, making him about 6-8 years older than his wife.

William was the sixth child in a household of seven children. The table below, provided by consultant Josh Jenkins, lists their names and christening dates.

NAME	SEX	DATE CHRISTENED	PLACE CHRISTENED	FATHER	MOTHER	GS FILM NO.
Elizabeth Turnbull	Female	25 Sep 1743	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
Cathrine (sic) Turnbull	Female	10 Feb 1745	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
John Mayn Turnbull	Male	23 Nov 1746	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
Isobel Turnbull	Female	10 Jan 1748	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
Henry Turnbull	Male	30 Jul 1749	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
William Turnbull	Male	24 May 1751	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131
George Turnbull	Male	16 Dec 1753	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	Andrew Turnbull	Jean Christie	102131

William Turnbull's older brother, Henry, was an officer in the Royal Navy and was lost at sea while serving on the HMS Royal George in 1782.

A MORE ANCIENT WILLIAM TURNBULL

We would be remiss to allow a reader to think that “our” William Turnbull was the only man with the given name “William.” Indeed, there was a far more ancient William Turnbull: the Bishop of Glasgow, born around 1400, probably in the Turnbull family homesite in Bedrule, in the Lowlands. He studied at the University of St. Andrew’s, receiving his bachelor of arts degree in 1418 and his master’s degree in 1420.

This William Turnbull served parishes in Kelso and Hawick (both in the shire that included Bedrule), was held in high favor at the Papal Court during the middle of the 15th Century, and was appointed to be Bishop of Glasgow in 1447. Thereupon, he petitioned the Pope for permission to create a university in Glasgow. With the Papal Bull granting permission in 1451, Bishop Turnbull established the university that very same year, becoming its first chancellor (chief academic and administrative officer).

The iron gates that grant admission or bar entry to the main quadrangle of the university contain, at their very center, the Bishop’s name and his crest, the three bulls. A profile of Bishop Turnbull appeared in *The Innes Review*, a publication of the Roman Catholic Church of Scotland, in June 1951.

WILLIAM TURNBULL AND OTHER TURNBULLS IN EARLY AMERICA

William immigrated in 1770 at the age of 19. According to Archibald Douglas Turnbull's research, William was trained to be a "counting room clerk," which would be similar to a present-day accountant. Continuing with Archibald's account, "William was sent out to join his brother George, who was already in business in America." One believes that this is true, as there is a George Turnbull mentioned in the tax rolls of Philadelphia at a location close to the tax roll's description of property that belongs to William Turnbull. Therefore, this George Turnbull in Philadelphia is probably the older brother of William, but that is subject to confirmation. A history of the descendants of George Turnbull would be a very interesting story.

As pointed out earlier, there were other Turnbull families in America at the same time, including a George Turnbull who held 400 acres of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, which is about 40 miles southwest of Pittsburgh—a city in which William settled and lived for a while. Again, the question arises whether this is the same George Turnbull who was William's brother. Given that William definitely settled in Pittsburgh after the end of the Revolution War, the odds seem rather close that this is the same George Turnbull of Philadelphia and he and William were brothers.

Genealogist Josh Jenkins' Note Concerning William Turnbull I and His Family

Using information on potential locations in Scotland previously researched (including Col White's book), research was performed in Scotland surrounding probate and church records. From prior research, we knew that William Turnbull, who immigrated to the United States in 1770, was born in 1751 in Scotland. A William Turnbull was found to be christened 18 Jul 1752 in Larbert, Stirling, Scotland. His parents were John Turnbull and Lilius Davie. As background, Larbert is approximately 9 miles from Stirling the city. Although a likely relative, this is not the correct William due to different siblings.

After delving further into the records, the correct record for William Turnbull was found: William Turnbull, male, christened 24 May 1751 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland. Father Andrew Turnbul [sic], mother Jean Christie. Scotland-VR, GS Film 102131, ref id 2:17CWR2Q. This was proven true by sibling relationship, date and time of birth, and mother's maiden name. The following are the parents of William Turnbull: **Andrew Turnbull and Jean Christie.**

The couple were married 30 Nov 1742 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland. Film 1041977, 0102132, 1041977, 0102137.

Andrew Turnbull's birth record has yet to be found; however it may be available. His death is documented via will, which was procured. Here are excerpts: "Andrew Turnbull, Merchant Taylor Burgess of Sterling 7 April 1759 Sole Executrix: Jean Christie (his relict) 11 Sep 1759 Testify by William Christie Junior, Bascler? Witness John Robertson, writer Witness James Tower, writer David Stuart, Commry Robert Bowie, merch. Owes him 3...18.44 for tailorwork and furnishings from 1751-1754. mentions William Christie again, but looks like occupation Baker. Alexander Pollocks, Merchant Alexander Pollocks, weaver Jean and Agnes Pollocks Hugh Smith, weaver Alexander Pollocks d. Oct 1758. mentions William Turnbull owing \$."

A death record could not be found for Andrew. A christening record was discovered for the wife of Andrew: Jean Christie, female, christened 3 May 1721 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland. Father: James Chrystie. Mother: Catharine Napier. GS Film 102131.

In addition, there was a Henry Turnbull in Pennsylvania at the same time. It is unlikely that this is William's older brother, because Archibald's research indicates that William's brother Henry was an officer in the Royal Navy and was lost at sea in 1782 aboard the ship *HMS Royal George*. At that time, the British naval base was at Spithead, England, which was the location of a large mutiny in the British Navy in 1797. If this is true, then William would have been about 31 years old when Henry was drowned, placing Henry at an age greater than 31 years.

Archibald states that William was NOT "articled to any merchant," by which he means that William was not an indentured servant to some merchant for having paid his passage to America. William arrived without any financial obligation and with some capital funds.

WILLIAM TURNBULL'S BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS IN PHILADELPHIA

Business interests. One of the first records of William Turnbull in Pennsylvania appears in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 30, 1772 with an advertisement for the firm of Lennox & Turnbull, Merchants of Front Street, Philadelphia. Interestingly, there is a Hugh Lennox, also of Stirling, Scotland, who appears to be the family friend of Andrew Turnbull. Hugh was a witness to the baptisms of several of the children of Andrew and Jean Christie Turnbull. It seems possible that William Turnbull was sent out to America to join with a relative of the same Hugh Lennox to form the firm of Lennox and Turnbull. The partnership dissolved about six months prior to a notice appearing in the January 25, 1774 issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. The succeeding company became William Turnbull and Company.

Archibald Douglas Turnbull makes note that the firm was "desirous of hearing from its debtors," suggesting that Lennox and Turnbull wanted to get paid from those that owed them money and at the same time they wanted to settle their debts to the trade.

The company dealt in silk and silk/cotton cloth, which was popular at that time. The experience in this field, and the business contacts made, would later prove helpful to William in the years of the American Revolution, when he was a quartermaster to the American Forces.



195 Market Street

WILLIAM TURNBULL'S HOME
PHILADELPHIA, 1798

Social interests. William Turnbull seems to have had substantial social capital. Shortly after his arrival in America, he joined the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, which was the first of its kind in America. It usually met two times a week (Tuesday and Fridays), usually at Gloucester Point Ferry or at the Clubs Kennel on the banks of the Delaware River. Today the club is known as The Rose Tree Hunt. Some of the prominent Pennsylvania members at that time were: Cadwalador, Pemberton, Morris, Wharton, and Chew. Archibald Douglas Turnbull writes that such a selection of prominent people would probably have not included within their ranks someone of lesser social and economic status.

Support for the American Revolution. Why William chose the American side of the Revolution rather than remaining a loyal British subject is unknown. However, in *The History of Christianity - The First Three Thousand Years*, author Diarmaid MacCullugh quotes the British decision, through the Quebec Act of 1774, to allow French colonists to continue to govern Quebec after the end of the French and Indian Wars. This infuriated some Americans, who were used to the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland and felt that this act would also allow for expansion of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec, Canada and beyond. Therefore, they believed that a victory by the American colonists would prevent something similar from happening among non-British settlers and the Native population.

Secondly, the Scotch Irish protestant (mainly Presbyterian) clergy had their own traditions of resistance against the British government and the established Anglican Church. Indeed, John Witherspoon of Princeton University, as well as other members of the Presbyterian Churches, were preaching against "British misrule." Aside from the various religious differences, there were also cultural differences. Both factors contributed to William's support for Americans during the American Revolution.

Initial military service. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, almost all members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club joined an American Calvary unit known as the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which has been in existence from 1776. The main purpose of the First City Troop was to provide close quarter security to General Washington and his staff when the General was in the greater Philadelphia area.

William first followed his friend Sharp Delancy, a chemist and a fellow club member, into a unit known as the Philadelphia Associates, where Cadwalador, also a Hunt Club member, was the commander of the 3rd Battalion. Sharp Delancy was a Captain, and William Turnbull was a Lieutenant. At that time William would have been about 24 years old. Perhaps his friends from the Hunt Club were older, thus accounting for their greater rank.

Archibald Douglas Turnbull suggests the Philadelphia Associates' main duty and activity in the early part of the war (the summer of 1775) was to stand picket from Rahway River to Woodbridge Creek, an area in northern New Jersey with routes to New York City. The term of enlistment for this unit expired just about the same time the Battle of Long Island was fought (August 1775). This battle eventually resulted in pushing the American troops under Gen. Washington out of Long Island and Manhattan Island. In March 1777, William joined his old comrades from the Gloucester Hunt Club, as Private #41 of the First City Troop.

A military order was issued by Colonel Roberdeau, "President of the Governing Board," whose duties were to coordinate for the defense of Philadelphia, to The First Troop regarding the measures to be taken for the defense of the City. Later, Roberdeau's son, Isaac, was to become the First Chief of the Topographical Engineers, the same Corps within the Army Engineers that William's son, also named William, was to join and rise to the rank of Colonel. In 1792, William Turnbull I was elected to the Honorary Roll.

Battles in which William Turnbull I Participated with the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry

Battles Fought by This Unit (from Wikipedia):

1. Brandywine - September 11, 1777
2. Germantown - October 4, 1777
3. Trenton - December 26, 1777
4. Princeton - January 3, 1778

The Troop also served as the personal bodyguard to Gen. George Washington when he was in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

In History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, from its Organization November 17th 1774 to Its Centennial Anniversary (Philadelphia: Hallowell, 1875), William Turnbull is listed as being in the unit that fought in the following battles:

Page 3: William Turnbull is listed as an additional trooper who joined the First Troop between the time the unit was formed in 1774 and the date of 1777. He is listed as Private # 41 on the Roll, having joined in March 1777 and been made an Honorary Member on March 6, 1792. (See also pages 172 and 178). William joined along with other members of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia and also from the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Page 14: The Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. The book states that the First Troop and its active members served in the campaign from September – October 1777, a period that would include the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. William is listed as one of the 20 members; also listed are one Trumpeter and one Rough Rider.

Pages 16 and 17: The unit is detailed to search for spies along both sides of the Delaware river, near Trenton, and in a letter to Captain Morris, or the commanding officer in charge, the unit is involved in matters and marches to Princeton, NJ, and then disbanded. Pvt. William Turnbull is listed as one of the members of the unit.

Pages 17-18: There are riots in Philadelphia, which the unit helps to suppress. No list of the numbers involved.

Pages 24 and 25: The British advance into New Jersey and then retreat; the First Troop is ordered back to Philadelphia. On page 26, William Turnbull is listed as being in service with the First Troop.

Pages 29 and 30: The whole unit is discharged from active service on January 11, 1781, and William Turnbull is listed as one of the Privates.

Source: "History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, from its Organization November 17th 1774 to Its Centennial Anniversary." Philadelphia: Hallowell, 1875.

Quartermaster duties to the American Continental Armies. Due in part to his professional background trading in cloth, William soon found himself in the role of quartermaster, securing supplies as an agent for the Supreme Council of the State of Pennsylvania. Most states were responsible for equipping and supplying their own state units. This also explains why various state units had uniforms of different colors, especially in the coat, facing colors, and button lace.

We are not exactly certain when William began his quartermaster duties. However, we know from the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania that by May 1776 there was an order to a Mr. Trumbull (the misspelling of the last name has carried down to this day) for provisions of food stuffs, soaps, and candles.

Numerous records show that the Supreme Council issued William Turnbull an appropriation and reimbursed him for his own funds expended on behalf of the Army. At other times, it advanced William funds for procuring goods ordered. At this time, the United States Continental Government as well as various States issued their own "legal tender" which had little, if any, economic backing to support the currency. This gave rise to the term, "not worth a Continental." It would have been difficult for William to engage in trade, either in cash or a "Continental" or by credit. The merchants of the time often had to consider the additional economic risks of the instability of the currency, the political risks and consequences, and the practical risks involved in delivering goods.

While some merchants might have engaged in trade only for their own benefit, the majority seemed to have done it to support the revolution. In doing so, they had to advance their own funds to procure supplies and ordnance, and incurred debts for which they were personally liable. William seemed to have been among the latter, since records exist of his contacts with leading merchants, including well-known Robert Morris.

On December 3, 1777, William Turnbull, along with James Milligan, was elected to the post of Commissioner for Auditing Claims at the Board of Treasury by the Congress. This would indicate that William's reputation was reputable and trustworthy. While on the commission, William reported to Congress that he discovered forgeries in the accounts presented to the board for payment.

Privateering. The book *History of Philadelphia*, by Scharf and Westcott, lists William Turnbull as a leading member of the Whig Society. His first wife, **Mary Rhea Turnbull**, was also active with organizations for women supporting the American Revolution. William was elected to represent the "Dock" district, which extended from Third Street down Chestnut and Walnut Streets. This would be the downtown area of Philadelphia, presumably where his ships also docked.

From 1777 to about 1779, William apparently acted independently or in an informal partnership with others to purchase goods from privateers. In a letter to John Bradford dated February 7, 1777, Robert Morris indicates that Turnbull was engaged in the settlement of prices charged by "privateers" to the government. Apparently, Robert Morris was a partner with William Turnbull

in the firm of William Turnbull and Company, first listed in 1781 in Philadelphia for tax purposes.

In March 1779, a “Commission of Marques” was granted to Captain Samuel Smith for the brig *Kensington*, a 150-ton, 14-gun, 6-man vessel owned by William Turnbull and Company. (A picture of this ship supposedly exists and was passed first to Henry Chrystie Turnbull and then to his son, Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Jr. Where the picture is now we do not know.) Archibald Turnbull does not state who issued the Commission, but possibly it was the Supreme Council of the State of Pennsylvania. It seems that this vessel was to be used mainly in trade. The expense of putting it to sea was to be paid for by the Supreme Council, which would be reimbursed for its investment either by profit in trade or by “legalized piracy.”

Over the next several years, other vessels were commissioned for William Turnbull and Company, as follows:

1779	The Providence	Captain Young	12 Men	4 Guns
1781	The Lively	Captain Nath. Green		
1781	The Rose	Captain Thomas Mesnard		
1782	The Lettie	Captain Thomas Emerson		
1782	The Molly	Captain John Ashmead		

The whole fleet accounted for 60 guns and 200 men, averaging about 8 guns and 28 men. It would seem that the armament was to be used for protection only, as the Revolutionary War was ending in the later years during which most of the ships were commissioned. There would be no hostilities involved, except for possibly piracy.

Archibald Turnbull reports that these ships would be expected to do some trading as well as transporting goods for the American Army. Their operations would have a very considerable economic effect on the City of Philadelphia, as the city tax records of 1780 would indicate, and on the affairs of William Turnbull and Company. William was associating with some of the most influential people in Philadelphia and the nation, since Philadelphia at that time was one of the leading commercial cities in America. William was, at a young age, near the political and social elite of the country.

With the ship Molly, William partnered with the celebrated Robert Morris. According to Archibald, it had been a family oral tradition that the two worked together to raise funds for the American Revolution. Less clear is the story of Robert Morris being paid £100,000 as “his share of the capital.” At that time, £900 would only purchase about 4 yards of cloth.

During the late 1780s, the city of Philadelphia records shows a George Turnbull, listed in the same political ward as William Turnbull, being taxed about the same amounts as William Turnbull (and William Turnbull and Company). This raises again the possibility that William's older brother George was in America.

Currency dealing. There are reports in newspapers of the day and in written histories of William's efforts to try to stabilize the Continental currency. At that time, apparently local market

conditions affected the rate of exchange to hard currency. In Philadelphia the rate of exchange was 225 Continentals to \$1 hard currency, while in Boston the rate was 75 Continentals to \$1.

As the American Revolution wound down, William became interested in dealing with foreign bills of exchange. As a leading city in the United States, Philadelphia was a major trading center where foreign bills were exchanged. Also, there was a market for the exchange of Continental currency for hard currency. The rates of exchange were different in Boston than in Philadelphia. In mid-1779 Turnbull's name appears on a recommendation to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, regarding profiteering and attacking the setting of prices, "as an invasion of the law of property (price fixing)."

In May of 1781, William Turnbull was in Boston conducting currency swaps, and his name appears on a memo with a scheme to combat inflation. A local Boston newspaper stated, "it is believed by many in Boston that Mr. Rob. Morris was at the bottom of Mr. Turnbull coming here from Philada (sic) with such floods of money that he was concerned in the business and which tends to lessen Mr. Morris's character and prejudice gentlemen against him."

Morris went out of the way to refute allegations that the visit by Mr. Turnbull involved him (Morris) in any way, and he further said he had no connection with Turnbull's visit, stating that Turnbull was an agent for foreigners. However, it was at this time that Turnbull and Company was formed with Robert Morris and John Holker, the French Consul General in Philadelphia. Morris might have been trying to cover up his own activities

WILLIAM'S FIRST MARRIAGE: MARY RHEA

On September 21, 1778, at age 27, William Turnbull married **Mary Rhea**, the daughter of **John Rhea**, a successful Philadelphia merchant, whose family seat was Freehold, New Jersey (about 50 miles southwest of New York City and 50 miles east of Philadelphia). The Rhea family was prominent in that area of New Jersey.

William and Mary had three children:

John, born in 1778 but died in 1779

Jean, born around 1780, who later married Dr. James Arnott

Mary, born around 1781-82, who later married Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar, a native of Leipzig, Saxony and a formidable person within the Turnbull family.

Mary Rhea Turnbull died on July 1, 1783, less than five years after marrying William. When she died, William was 32, Jean was 3, and Mary was 2. Lewis Krumbhaar, a relative of Christian Ludwig, later reported that young Jean and Mary lived with their maternal grandmother either in Philadelphia or Freehold, New Jersey (Mary Rhea's family seat) until William's marriage to Mary Nisbet in 1791. However, a 1790 census in Pittsburgh lists William as the head of a household consisting of one free white male 16 years or older (William) and four free white females. In his history written for Dickinson College, Colonel White suggests that the four white females were William and Mary Rhea's two daughters, a nursemaid for the children, and either another servant or one of the children's maternal relatives.

POST-WAR ACTIVITIES

From about 1779 to 1781, William and his partners, including Peter Marmie, John Holker, and Robert Morris, began investing in various projects in the Pittsburgh area. (The majority of our information about this comes from Colonel White's history.) Exactly when the firm of William Turnbull and Company ended its corporate existence and the firm of Turnbull and Marmine (also spelled in both histories as Marmie) began is not stated, but it must have been sometime between 1780 and 1781.

Robert Morris. It appears that Robert Morris was either an investor or had directorial control in the new firm. Peter Marmie and John Holker, William's partners, had contacts with Robert Morris, as did William Turnbull himself. Personal contacts were very important in that historical period.

On July 14, 1781, Robert Morris noted in his diary that "Messers Turnbull and Company desire to ship flour in the Frigate Trumble" (note again the possible misspelling of the name Turnbull). Between September 1-5, 1781, Morris refers to Turnbull and Company having supplied rum to the regiment of Ephraim Blaine. The next year, Turnbull and Marmie are mentioned again regarding the purchase of 6-pound shot cannons, which had to be returned because the product did not meet the specifications of what was ordered. It appears that Robert Morris was definitely very closely connected with the firm of Turnbull and Marmie and may have been a partner.

Pierre (Peter) Marmine (Marmie). Pierre Marmie was a Frenchman who came to America in 1780 as private secretary to the Marquis de Lafayette on Lafayette's second trip to America. When Lafayette returned to France, Marmie decided to stay in America. Since Marmie was originally Lafayette's secretary, we can assume that he had a good education and social, economic, and/or political connections in French society.

Col. White states that Marmie was supposed to have some capabilities as an ironmaster. This would account for the creation of the firm Turnbull and Marmie to start an iron works in Pittsburgh.

John Holker. John Holker was the son of a naturalized French father of English origin, who had the same name. While still in France, he became interested in American business.

John Holker and his father were empowered by Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin to make contracts for soldiers' clothing, obtaining a sales commission in the process. Whether the operations were in France or in the American colonies is not clear, but the uniforms would have been for the American army.

John Holker, the son, was in America by 1771, where he was the purchasing agent for the French military and merchant marines, and by 1778 he was in contact with the first French Minister to the United States, Conrad Alexander Gerard de Rayneval.

As the purchasing agent for the French Marine, Holker was in a prime position to “privately” enter into business arrangements that could be personally profitable. This may be regarded as actions outside his scope of authority or an outright abuse of authority, but it was commonplace. Early on, Holker approached Robert Morris to have him handle certain procurements for the French Marine on a commission basis, which would be divided between Morris and Holker. This arrangement between Holker and Morris existed from July 1778 through spring 1780, when Morris terminated it because there was more money to be made as a privateer and in the high-risk trade to the West Indies.

By 1777, the younger Holker and some of his associates in France started to speculate in American money. This may explain William’s currency dealing in Boston in 1781. By 1779, Holker was in trouble with the Pennsylvania authorities over allegations involving manipulation of flour (prices or supply) and illegal shipments and purchases in violation of price regulation (price controls). William Turnbull was not accused, but he did report being an agent for Holker during these transactions.

In his capacity as an agent for Holker, William Turnbull appeared before Mr. Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In a letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. DeBerdt (date not given but circa 1779/1780, if not later), Mr. Reed said that Turnbull’s connection to the Reed family, in a partnership with Holker, had laid the foundation for Turnbull's wealth. This is the first mention of the Reed name, and it appears that Reed is reflecting on the past; therefore, we assume that by 1784, William Turnbull was a very wealthy individual.

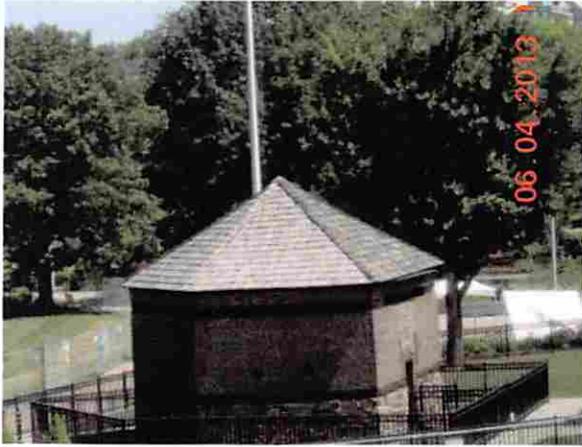
FURTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

On July 25, 1780, Holker was appointed French Consul General to the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. Holker then wrote to the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, requesting that William Turnbull be released from his military duties so he could concentrate on the demands of his duties as quartermaster to the American armies and on the added support needed for the French Navy.

Also in 1780, Robert Morris removed himself from the partnership with Holker. The next year, Holker resigned as French Consul General when he faced numerous complaints by the American authorities and others to French officials.

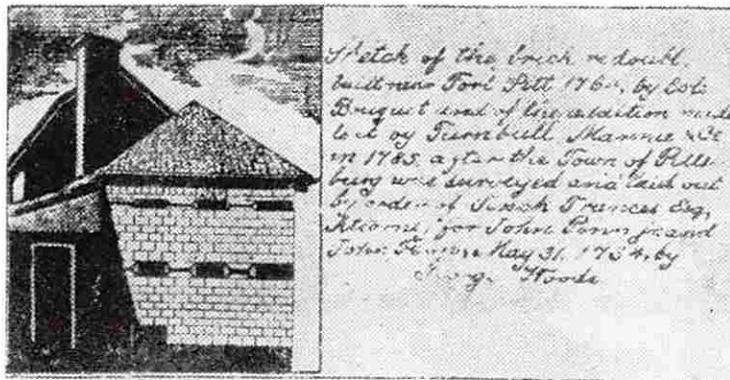
By July 1781, the firm of Turnbull and Marmie was formed. It would last until 1784. On August 8, 1781, and again on August 24, Robert Morris noted in his diary that he viewed William Turnbull (and the firm Turnbull and Marmie) as agents for Holker despite the fact that Morris, Turnbull, and Holker were either partners or close business associates, a rather fine distinction.

Robert Morris became Superintendent of Finance for Congress at about the same time. Based on his prior dealings with William Turnbull and Company, Morris enlisted Holker and William Turnbull and Company, as well as others, to engage in commercial activity that would lend support to the American Revolution. It was a combination of private enterprise and public policy for a common cause. In this regard, Morris was instrumental in establishing the Bank of



The only remaining original blockhouse out of the five block houses in Pittsburgh.

When William arrived in Pittsburgh in 1784, he found a town that contained 36 log houses, five small stores, and one framed house. There was a local newspaper, a race course, and a local school for girls. William soon built a stone house of his own. A description dated 1784 or 1785 places houses on Second Street west of Market Street as “Chambers, General Gibson's, and Turnbull's Stone House.” It seems that most houses in Pittsburgh at that time were set up as ancillary support for the garrison at Fort Pitt.



William Turnbull I's house in Pittsburgh, showing the stone fortifications



AS WILLIAM TURNBULL KNEW IT

Pittsburgh as William Turnbull I would have known it, 1795

Western Pennsylvania and the “Kentucky Lands.” William was involved in real estate in western Pennsylvania (Allegheny County) as well as in Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. These properties were known as the “Kentucky lands,” and most were valuable because they contained coal. The title to these lands was not always secure, because legal title(s) were never perfected, due to the lack of governmental authority to verify and record the deed.

In many instances, squatters took over lands to which William had made legal claim. (After William’s death, the costs of perfecting legal titles, ejecting squatters, and other necessary actions made protecting the properties an overwhelming task for William’s widow and descendants. Each of the next two generations designated one family member responsible for securing clear title to these disputed lands, but the struggle became a hopeless task.)

Purchase of Fort Pitt. William’s first major venture into the West, in 1784, was to purchase from the Continental Congress (not the United States) Fort Pitt and the land on which it stood. Fort Pitt is located at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. In May 1783, the Penn family had established lots in Pittsburgh, which was one of the few remaining manors left to the Penn family after the “Forfeitures of 1779.” The purchase of the Fort was buttressed by the later deed from the Penn family to Craig and Bayard, agents for Turnbull and Marmie.

On December 12, 1784, the Penn family conveyed to Craig and Bayard 32 lots “as laid out in Manson Map” between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, bounded by Marbury and East Streets. On January 4, 1785, Craig and Bayard drew up a deed stating that the purchase had been made for themselves and for Turnbull, Holker, and Marmie. Securing title to the fort and these lands proved to be quite difficult. The question of getting clear title to lands claimed by William Turnbull in his travels in Virginia, Kentucky, and other areas was to become a continuing problem for William and his descendants.

In 1784, William Turnbull constructed a residence outside Fort Pitt’s walls. The house was to be a strong point (fortified dwelling) to protect the moat, or ditch, that formed part of the fort's defense. At the same time, William Turnbull started building a stone house off the fort area, on the north side of Second Street between Chancery and Ferry streets.

Through the 1780s, many of William’s property disputes involved Fort Pitt. Mr. Craig, the fort’s quartermaster, wrote to the Secretary of War, Henry Knox, that Turnbull and Marmie were tearing down buildings in the fort and selling the materials. Knox replied that the partners had a valid claim to these “installations.” On three separate occasions in 1785 and 1786, Turnbull and Marmie presented “memorials” (memoranda) to Congress requesting that their legal claim to Fort Pitt be recognized. The first memorandum met with the response the Fort should remain in possession of the troops of the United States. There was no record of a reply to the other two memoranda, except that they were referred to a committee in the first instance and, in the second instance, to Secretary Knox. One member of the committee to which the memoranda were referred was Arthur St. Clair, who was also a claimant to the property at Fort Pitt.

The fact that Craig was the quartermaster of Fort Pitt and Colonel Bayard was in the Army give rise to the possibility there may have been a conflict between Craig's and Bayard's interests, and whether they acted in the best interests of Turnbull and Marmie. In May 1791, Craig wrote to

Secretary Knox that Turnbull and Marmie were in Pittsburgh and secured legal counsel to effect the “ejectments” (i.e., eviction orders) from the Supreme Court in Pittsburgh to have the local sheriff force the removal of the government’s occupancy. So, it appears that the question as to title and the actual possession of the Fort went on for a long time (1784-1791), or about seven years.

By September 1791, Knox wrote to Caig that he was informed by Turnbull and Marine that they have a “legal process” to take possession of the fort and, upon receiving full proof, Craig was to give up the stores and land to Turnbull and Marmie. However, Craig was still writing to Knox in October 1791 that Turnbull and Marmie were dismantling and selling the materials of the fort.

Turnbull and Marmie sued Major Craig for allowing a Captain Buel to encamp his troops on the land below the fort, between the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers. The practice of quartering troops on that spot of land had been followed previously, with no permanent damage done to the land. But Turnbull and Marmie sought restitution from their agent for damages. Clearly, the legal expenses in securing the possession of the fort must have been great, and Turnbull and Marmie were looking to recapture some of their legal expenses.

Eventually, Congress surrendered any interest in Fort Pitt, no doubt conceding the validity of the Penn family’s deeds. During this time, Turnbull and Marmie invested in additional real estate. They secured the Kings Orchard and the Artillery Gardens, which were just upstream from the fort along the Allegheny River. These acquisitions also brought additional litigation, which seems to have been settled in their favor.

Coal Hill. Turnbull and Marmie also attempted to secure possession of Coal Hill, now known as Washington Heights, across the Monongahela River from Fort Pitt. Here lay a deposit of bituminous coal first mined as early as 1760. This land was of interest because of coal deposits on the top of the hill, beneath which William believed there was clay that could be used to make bricks. The coal and clay would enable the company to establish a blast furnace on Jacob’s Creek, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh along the Monongahela River. The stone stack of this furnace was still standing as late as 1885.

The question of getting clear title to real property seems to have dogged William for a considerable amount of time in his early stages in Pittsburgh. An area known as King’s Orchard, a piece of land immediately adjoining the property of the Fort, was claimed by a Major Ward. There were other difficulties over the land on which the Coal Hill lots were located.

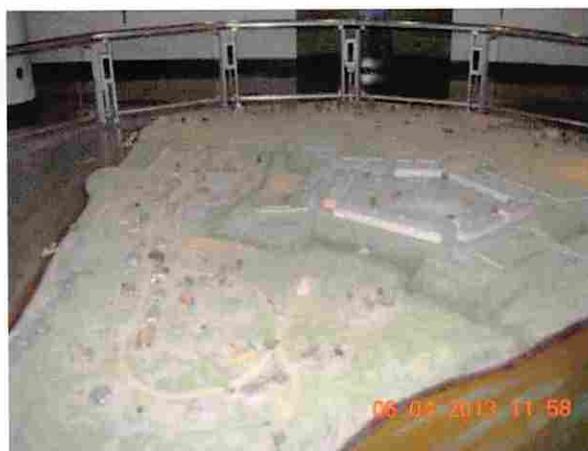
Distilleries. Additional ventures were to establish one or two distilleries. The first report from Craig to Turnbull and Marmie is dated July 25, 1784, regarding the difficulties of establishing a brewery about 45-50 miles up from Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River, at a location called Red Stone. There were other projects discussed, such as establishing a store (mostly intended for European settlers) at the Redstone Old Fort and erecting a windmill at Fort Pitt.

The Bank of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh in 1783 was a small town of about sixty (60) wooden cabins; however, by the end of 1784 The Bank of Pennsylvania’s Pittsburgh Branch had established its quarters in the stone house of William Turnbull.

Saw mill. Along with establishing a distillery and a coal blast furnace to make iron, William also was interested in establishing a saw mill. Archibald Turnbull points out that almost all of the correspondence by Turnbull and Marmie is in William's hand and he appears to be the partnership's managing director, with Marmie serving as a working partner and Holker as an investor with substantial input in the decision-making process.

Social conditions. Craig's letters from various locations, such as York, Pennsylvania, mention the social conditions in the area. He discusses the local Indian population; the arrival of surveying officers from Virginia; and the arrival of a party of Americans who had been captured by the British during the Revolution and either were forced or voluntarily joined Butler's Regiment of Rangers, a regiment Loyal to the Crown.

One gets the impression that Fort Pitt must have been a very isolated post, because Craig was trying to get regular postal service started to improve the flow of information between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The main road running from mid-Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh was the old Forbes Road used by General Braddock (1695-1755). Braddock was born in Perthshire, Scotland and began his career in the Coldstream Guards. He was killed near Fort Duquesne (the original name of Fort Pitt) during the French and Indian Wars (1754-1763).



Ft. Pitt and surrounding area at the time of the French and Indian Wars. 1754 -1763. Model located at the Ft. Pitt Museum in downtown Pittsburgh. Photographs by John Turnbull.

Boat building (river rafts). Turnbull and Marmie were involved in a boat-building business, lumber from the saw mill, and a salt works on the Big Beaver creek. All of these major enterprises were established to promote trade with the Indians and to speed the flow of traffic and trade down the Ohio River, which begins in Pittsburgh at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

The Alliance Iron Works. In addition to attempting to secure title to the land of Coal Hill, William Turnbull had learned that the hard, blue rock of western Pennsylvania contained iron. In 1786 he purchased 1,000 acres of land in an area known as Jacob's Creek, a tributary of the Youghiogheny River, located about two miles from where it flows into the Youghiogheny River, and a part of the boundary between Westmoreland County on the north and Fayette County on the south. It was at this location that Turnbull and Marmie established a foundry, with Pierre

(Peter) Marmie as the managing partner. It was located in South Huntington Township, Westmoreland County.

The area's natural resources were favorable for setting up a foundry, with considerable supplies of wood, charcoal, and limestone, which could be found nearby and limitless quantities. Workers also were easily available to power the furnace bellows.

Blast furnace and ammunition. By 1792, if not earlier, the blast furnace was producing six-pound shot for Major Craig, who commanded the local troops. William Turnbull indicated that he would be willing to provide all sorts of ammunition since his furnace could provide a better product at a cheaper price. The firm also was willing to supply the troops in the western areas with rations. Again, Major Craig appears to have been involved in these business deals.

Political conditions. Pittsburgh's political conditions were mostly peaceful, but from time to time there were incidents involving Seneca tribes stirred up by British or French agents. This bolstered arguments to maintain the strategically located Fort Pitt for military purposes, and caused the challenges over property ownership to continue throughout William's life.

Americans clashed with Native American and British forces during this period. In 1790, the American Gen. Harmer was defeated, resulting in many petitions for help; one of them was signed by Turnbull and a Mr. O'Hare. The result was that a Gen. St. Clair came to Pittsburgh to resolve the problems with Native Americans. Gen. St. Clair also engaged in commercial enterprises, and it is likely that the Arthur St. Clair who had property disputes with William Turnbull is probably the same person.

St. Clair went on to suffer a decisive loss near the Miami (Ohio) villages. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne then took control of American forces in the region. In those days, military tactics called for establishing permanent defense structures to rally around and use for defense in times of trouble. Using that policy of attack and defense, Gen. Wayne brought peace for Americans to the region. Again, this approach argued for maintaining military fortifications such as Fort Pitt, which has been preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM'S SECOND MARRIAGE: MARY NISBET

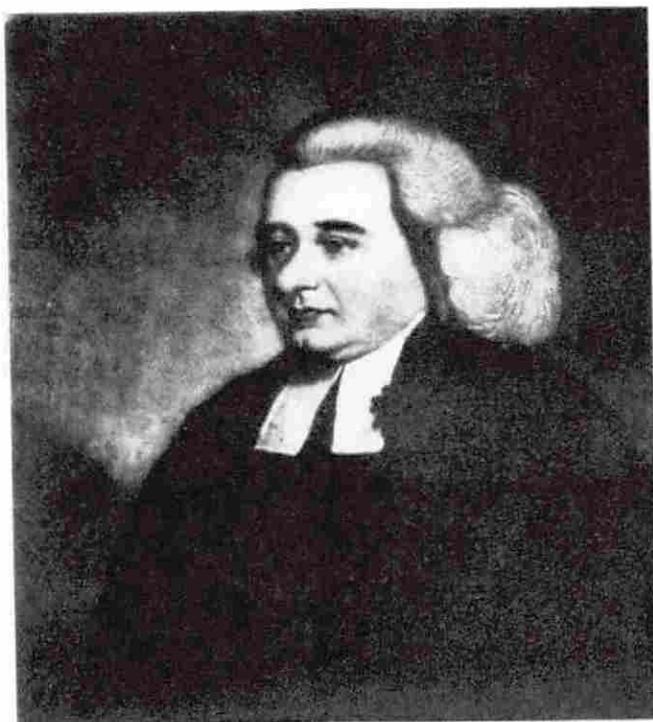
The census of 1790 for Jacob's Creek showed the following inhabitants of William Turnbull's Pittsburgh residence:

- 24 free white males, age 16 and over
- 21 free white females under the age of 16
- 20 white females (the census does not say "free," so some of these women may be married)
- 1 slave

During his travels, William stopped over in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There he met **Mary Nisbet**, the first daughter of **Rev. Charles Nisbet**, who was the first president of Dickinson College.

Kline's Carlisle Gazette, a weekly newspaper, reported that on Wednesday, October 12, 1791, William married Mari (Mary) Nisbet. An unpublished history of William Turnbull by his grandson, Lewis Krumbhaar, states that William and Mary first lived in Pittsburgh, where his business interests were, and later moved to Philadelphia.

William would have been 40 years and 7 months old when he married for a second time. His father-in-law, born in January 1736, would have been 55 years old. As for Mary's age, there is no American record because she was born in Scotland. We know that her older brother Thomas was born in 1766, and her younger sister was born in 1773. We could place her birth no sooner than 1769 and no later than 1772. If born in 1770, she would have been 28 or 29 years old at the time of her marriage to William.



THE REVEREND CHARLES NISBET

Rev. Charles Nisbet, first president of Dickinson College and William Turnbull's father-in-law

On October 11, 1792, William and Mary's daughter, **Anne Turnbull**, was born and Mary Nisbet Turnbull's sister, Allison Nisbet, joined the household. But Mary and her father became concerned about recent activity by the local Native Americans, and in January 1794 Mary and her daughter, Anne, left Pittsburgh for Carlisle, Pennsylvania. William and Mary's second daughter, Elizabeth, was born in May 1794, probably in Carlisle.

WILLIAM'S BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL STATUS, 1790 - 1797

The partnership of Craig and Bayard seems to have had no financial investment in orders and deliveries to customers, other than commissions. Craig remained active as an agent, but in about

1792 Turnbull and Marmie wrote to Craig that Craig and Bayard owed Turnbull and Marmie between £2600 and £2800. Part of this sum was attributed to Craig and Bayard having granted “unwarrantable credits” (i.e., easy credit), either to their customers with an implicit guarantee of fulfillment by Turnbull and Marmie, or directly to the customers of Turnbull and Marmie (acting as agents of the customers). Funds were immediately needed by Turnbull to operate the distillery in Pittsburgh and the iron works on Jacobs Creek.

At this point, it seems that Turnbull and Marmie were investing and trading on a capital base that was not large enough to support the following:

1. The blast furnace on Jacobs Creek
2. The purchase of Coal Hill to get coal for the furnace
3. Boat building in Pittsburgh
4. The salt works at Beaver Creek
5. The distillery at Pittsburgh
6. Maintaining the normal trading operations of Turnbull and Marmie
7. Legal expenses involving holdings of real property
8. Later travels in search of coal sites

The whole operation of the partnership was subject to many pressures and therefore reasons for failure: limited capital; slow turnover of assets, especially accounts receivable, when dealing with government contracts; and absentee management, as William’s permanent residence was in Philadelphia and he was often on the road in search of new coal locations.

From 1791 until 1797, William Turnbull generally lived in Pittsburgh. Archibald Turnbull writes that William was visited there in 1789 by relatives of his first wife, Mary Rhea Turnbull. The visitor was Ezekiel Forman, the brother of a Gen. Forman, and his nephew, Sam. Ezekiel and Sam were setting out to go down the Ohio River, and Sam Forman kept a diary. Given the difficulty of travel in those times, it took Ezekiel and Sam three weeks to get from Monmouth County, New Jersey, to Pittsburgh, a distance of a little over 300 miles.

In the diary, Sam refers to a “Colonel” Turnbull who gave them dinner before their departure on a Sunday down the Ohio River. It is not clear whether William got the title of Colonel due to service in some type of a reserve or militia organization or because of his standing in the Philadelphia community, which would mean that the title was an honorary one conveyed for his services during the Revolution.

Archibald indicates that William would have made trips down the Ohio River seeking land with suitable coal deposits and would have claimed ownership of lands that were unclaimed. Areas covered by William would be on the Allegheny River, the Big Sandy River, and near the town of Tazwel, Virginia (located in the lower western part of the state of Virginia).

Business troubles. There was business trouble ahead with the iron works, which resulted in William moving back to Philadelphia and eventually to Baltimore County, Maryland. The decline seems to have started in the beginning of 1794, when Mary Nisbet Turnbull and young Anne Turnbull moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

In Turnbull's absence, Peter Marmie managed the iron works. If Marmie had been more competent, the whole venture in Pittsburgh may have turned out quite differently, both for William and for the history of Turnbuls in Maryland. But in a letter of January 30, 1794 to his partner, John Holker, who was residing at Springberry (near Winchester), Virginia, William Turnbull wrote that his work kept him in the Pittsburgh area. William was replying to a letter from Holker that recommended Turnbull return to Philadelphia. Archibald surmised that Holker, and probably Turnbull himself, wanted to return to the normal trading activities that they once performed. However, William wrote to Holker that the iron works were not doing well, and this prevented his return to Philadelphia. Even if the operation was to be closed, William would have to remain in Pittsburgh to handle the affairs of closing the various business operations.

Archibald notes that, upon returning from a trip to Baltimore, William found that under the interim leadership of Marmie the iron works had ceased to be an ongoing operation. "All hands" had been discharged, everyone was complaining and disgusted with Mr. Marmie's treatment of personnel, there was no food stored for the winter, and there were legal claims for payment from all quarters (probably the suppliers). Additionally, there were three writs of execution against the property. While in Greensburg (near Pittsburgh) contesting these writs, Turnbull found that Marmie had instituted legal action (with no basis), and therefore had incurred legal costs for the partnership.

Colonel White writes that Marmie was probably beginning to show signs of mental illness, which later featured in a legend about his death. (A census report in 1810 records Marmie living near the Youghiogheny River. He apparently committed suicide by driving his hunting hounds into the furnace pit and jumping in after them.)

Due to the conditions of the iron works, William had no choice but to stay in Western Pennsylvania and re-establish normal operations at the foundry, which he did. Between January and mid-March or April 1794, William had the iron works up and running a production of 300 tons of iron ore, and was getting the bellows for the furnace ready.

Holker still wanted Turnbull to return to Philadelphia, and apparently Turnbull was ready to go if a competent replacement could be found to run the iron works. By this time, it appears that Marmie was out of the picture regarding any decisions, and he was no longer a partner although he remained on the site. Holker wanted to dispose of the operations in Pittsburgh by selling the various businesses, despite the great success of the brewery and the sale of land in Pittsburgh.

In a letter dated February 10, 1797, William Turnbull wrote to James Hamilton in Carlisle that he had recently sold his interest in the iron works (to Holker) and would sell his land west of the Allegheny mountains so he could return to his family in Philadelphia. William Turnbull was then 45 years old. By 1802, Alliance Iron Works was closed.

The termination of the partnership was a costly affair. Not only did William Turnbull and John Holker have expenses connected with Marmie's operation of the iron forge, the actions of their agents, Craig and Bayard, had resulted in financial loss and obligations for expenses incurred by Craig and Bayard.

William Turnbull and Litigation

Given the varied nature of William's business, it is not unexpected that he would have been involved in a variety of lawsuits. The following legal notices appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette from July 1786 February 1797. (Source: Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, obtained by John Grason Turnbull of H, April, 1985):

- P. 35 Saturday April 12, 1788: Firm of Turnbull and Marne dissolved and sale of land
- P. 40 Saturday July 26, 1788: Notice of Sale of Land
- P. 45 Saturday November 15, 1788: Disolution of Turnbull Marmie & Co. request of all debtors to pay up
- P. 68 Saturday December 26, 1789: "John Marie" of Pittsburgh to sell certain lotts – reasonable terms
- P. 87 Saturday August 16, 1794: List of Causes at June term of 1794 to be tried Sept 1794, William (Turnbull) vs Isaac Craig
- P. 105 List of causes to be tried at March term 1795: William Turnbull vs Isaac Craig
- P. 111-112 List of letters waiting to be picked up at Post Office in Greensburgh 04/01/1795
Letter for Neal McBride at M. Turnbull's Works
- P. 116 List of causes set for the March term 1795: William Turnbull vs. Isaac Craig
- P. 130 Saturday August 15, 1795 List of Causes for Allegheny County September term: William Turnbull vs, Isaac Craig
- P. 143 List of causes set down for the September Term Allegheny County: George Morgan vs William Turnbull
- P. 154 Saturday February 20, 1796: By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will expose to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on 8 Marcy next, a certain track of land containing 140 acres more or less, and joining the lands of Hugh Sterling, (South?) and Ephraim Burns, and Lot # 338 in Pittsburgh taken in execution as the property of John Holker and Willian Turnbull, Peter Marnie and Daniel Britt & Company. /s/ James Semple, Sheriff, Feb. 20, 1796
- P. 162 Saturday May 14, 1796 List of Causes set down at March to be tried June Term 1796 in Allegheny County William Turnbull vs. William Irwin.
- P. 169 Notice- "A bay horse broke into the enclosure of William COON living at Mr. Turnbull's Iron Works. Owner to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. June 4th
- P. 173 Saturday August 6, 1796: List of Causes set down for trial at September Term 1796, Allegheny County, Turnbull vs Isaac Craig
- P. 183-5 Saturday October 22, 1796: List of Letters in Post office in Pittsburgh; William Turnbull name is listed.
Saturday February 18, 1797, Advertisement: "To Be Sold. At Public vendue Monday 10 April 1797 at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, in Second St. betwixt "Redewit?) alley and Short Street."

WILLIAM RETURNS TO PHILADELPHIA

William had considerable real estate in the Philadelphia area, beginning with his own properties. Also, from his first marriage to Mary Rhea, he obtained other properties. Most of this property was in the downtown area of Philadelphia and in Germantown, which is now part of the City of Philadelphia.

When William returned to Philadelphia in 1797, he and Mary Nisbet Turnbull lived at 165 Walnut Street and later at 328 Pine Street, in Germantown. William was a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia.

William intended to re-enter into trading various products with Europe and, presumably, within the American states. In a letter to his wife, William wrote that he found the whole business more difficult due to the interference of trade on the open seas by France and Britain. This was during the period of the French Revolution and attempts by Britain to contain it, including impressments of American sailors by the British Navy. There must have been other factors, too, such as the lack of business credit on the part of trading partners in Europe.

Colonel White writes that the opportunities for profitable trade associated with the American Revolution were no longer available, and William Turnbull was no longer directly associated with Robert Morris and John Holker. The loss of these two connections would have been very important to William's efforts to re-establish himself.

WILLIAM MOVES TO BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

Due to the difficulty of restarting his trading business, not being able to secure access to the lands west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the turbulence caused by the War of 1812, William had to sell off his real estate in the greater Philadelphia area in order to support his family. After many hard years in Pittsburgh, at age 62 William had reached the end of his business career, and his health seemed to be suffering.

In a retrenchment of his life, in 1813 William and his family moved to *Montrose*, an estate in Cockeysville (Baltimore County), Maryland, owned by his brother-in-law Alexander Nisbet. William spent the remainder of his life living in a house located behind the main house.

Judge Alexander Nisbet: William Turnbull's Brother-in-Law

Mary Nisbet Turnbull's brother, Alexander Nisbet (July 26, 1777-1857), married Mary Owings in Baltimore County, where the Owings family had substantial holdings. The Owings gave Alexander and his bride 1,500 acres of land, which the couple named *Montrose* after the home city of Alexander's father, Rev. Charles Nisbet. (The present-day Hampden Estate, a national landmark in Baltimore County, represents how the estate of Alexander Nisbet would have looked and operated.)

Alexander and Mary Owings Nisbet had five children, one of whom died in early childhood.

Alexander eventually became a judge in Baltimore City. He was a founding member of the St. Andrew's Society of Maryland (1806) and served as its third president.

WILLIAM'S INCOMPETENCY AND DEATH

Approximately two to three years before his death, William clearly was of unsound mind. The archives of the State of Maryland for the year 1819 (Chapter 101) hold a report stating that William Turnbull is of unsound mind, along with a petition for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* (inquiry into the matter of legal competency) to be issued, "directed to three or more commissioners to be by the said court named." The commission was empowered to appoint a trustee to manage the person and estate of William Turnbull.

The trustee was invested with full power to lease or sell any part of the lands or estate to which William had title within the state of Kentucky or elsewhere, the proceeds then going to William (or his trustee) and his family. Consequently, the settlement of titles to William's claimed lands along the Ohio River from present-day West Virginia down into Kentucky would remain a priority for the family down to the time of Frank Turnbull, when he left the Navy after the Civil War.

William died on July 25, 1822, at the age of 71 years, 4 months, and 15 days old. He and Mary Nisbet Turnbull are buried in Green Mount Cemetery on North Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. After William died, Mary Nisbet Turnbull lived an active life in Baltimore City, corresponding with her children and relations.

Special Note Concerning Sources
By John Grason Turnbull of H, Genealogist and Principal Author of This Book

I have always been curious as to the sources of Archibald Turnbull and Col. White. For Archibald, I have believed that family records were a primary source. This may still be the case, but on a trip to Pittsburgh in the first week of June 2013, I discovered, at the Senator John Heinz Center of History, there is a portfolio of original letters between John Holker in Philadelphia and William Turnbull in Pittsburgh. In one letter, William's signature is distinctive, and an exact copy of the signature appears in Archibald's book. The chief archivist at the center, Mr. Max Strauss, also guided me to other information published by William in the then-weekly Pittsburgh Newspaper. This author gives Mr. Strauss a great deal of gratitude and thanks. Below are my notes on the letters.

1. A Pittsburgh letter dated **September 24, 1788** has William Turnbull's signature. This was the source for the signature reproduced in Archibald Douglas Turnbull's book, on the plate, with the picture of William.
2. Information on John Holker is from the John Holker File from 1788 – 1814 MFF, # 2249, Folder 1 of 1. The letters in this file are from William Turnbull in Pittsburgh to John Holker in Philadelphia.
3. The letter of **September 24, 1788** is in William's handwriting, which is very precise. Each line is quite straight, indicating that the letter was probably written with some type of instrument which forced William to write in a straight line and with even spaces between paragraphs, thus also indicating that William had a very good education.
4. The first letter from Pittsburgh, dated **Sept. 24, 1788**, is from William Turnbull reporting his findings at the "steel mill" at Jacob's Creek and the management of Mr. Marnie. The second part of the letter deals with a Maj. Doughty, who was inspecting the American Post Seenango (Schenango) along the Ohio and Wabash rivers. It refers to the Indians attached to the supply column, and William recounts the number of killed and wounded. William planned to go after the Indians and recover the supplies, which he thinks will take 12-15 days.
5. The second letter from Pittsburgh, dated **May 15, 1790**, is not addressed to anyone but presumably is to Holker. It deals with refurbishing steel mill and getting supplies from Harrisburg to the Ft. Pitt area.
6. The third letter, dated **Dec. 12, 1791**, deals with more difficulties involving various business interests in Pittsburgh, and also with the defeat of St. Claris Army, which results in Williams wife wishes to return to Carlisle Penna., apparently against the wishes of William, who engages a Major to take her to Carlisle.
7. The fourth letter, dated **June 29, 1792**, is to Holker in Philadelphia. Apparently, Turnbull has a house in Virginia which is rented to a Col. Presley Nevil, and Turnbull wants to part with his slaves in Virginia.
8. Charter of Accounts, dated **October 1, 1805**: A business letter with paragraphs on dealings with the US Government regarding real estate titles. Marnie was to give an account of the blast at the mill which William was not happy with, and also the deprivations of the Indians, which cause Mary Turnbull to return to Carlisle.
9. The fifth letter, dated **February 15th 1793**, was to Holker in Winchester, Va. It explains that he has not written in a long time due to business at the steel mill and with a Mr. Barclay, and that things seemed to be going well.
10. A letter dated **July 20, 1806** to John Holker in Shippensburg (VA), signed by S. Hughey(?). A note says he is John Holker's son-in-law, apparently sent from France. There is discussion of selling the works, moving the family goods down the river, and moving to Illinois.
11. Statement of the Situation of the Alliance Iron Works, **July 1, 1807**. This list of accounts specifies approximately £213 in receivables, £69 payable, and assets of £963.

Chapter 2

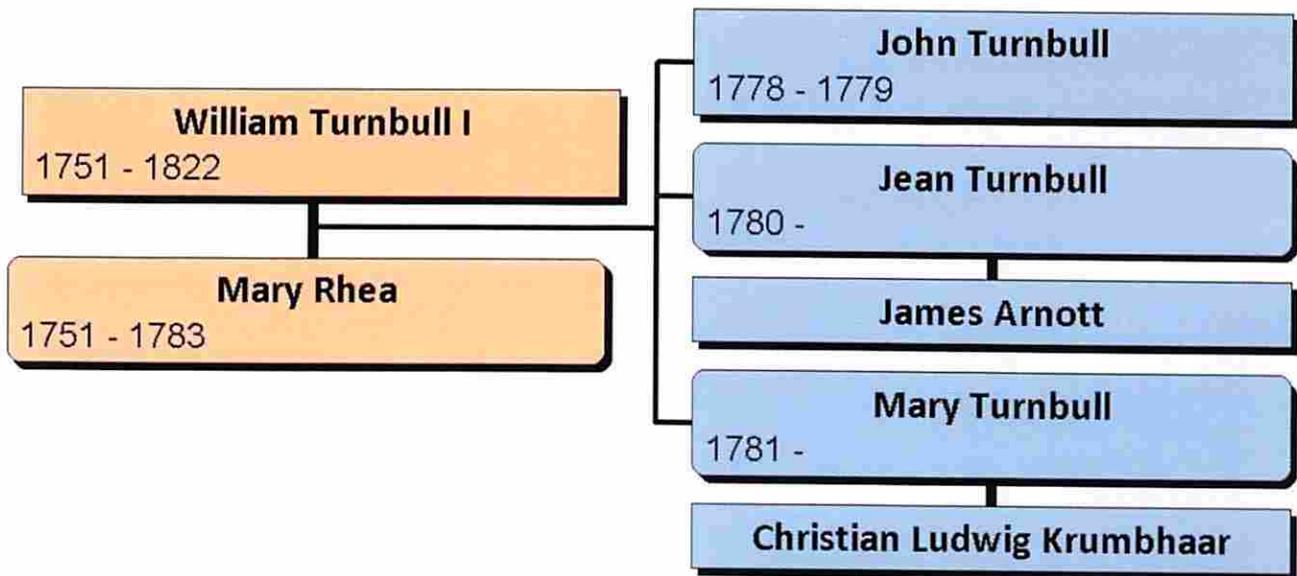
SECOND GENERATION: Children of William Turnbull I

As we know from Chapter 1, William was a bold entrepreneur who had more than one type of business, worked in numerous areas of Pennsylvania, and first succeeded and then failed to accumulate wealth and a legacy as a capitalist. Given that history, it is perhaps not surprising that he would be as adventurous in his personal life, too. William had two wives and several children from each marriage (more from his second wife than his first). Some of these children from William's second marriage, to Mary Nisbet, were the "founders" of the Turnbells of Maryland.

With William's two families a tradition begins of naming children after their male and female predecessors. Preserving a name—not just the Turnbull name, but given names as well—signifies an important trait of the Turnbells of Maryland: loyalty to their predecessors.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM'S MARRIAGE TO MARY RHEA

Children of WILLIAM TURNBULL I AND MARY RHEA



William Turnbull and Mary Rhea (1751-1783) had three children. Their first, **John**, died as an infant. However, the given name "John" would be carried down through every subsequent generation. Their other children, daughters **Jean** and **Mary**, were born around 1780 and 1781-2, respectively.

As noted in Chapter 1, Mary Rhea Turnbull died when Jean and Mary were 3 and 2 years old, and they lived with their maternal grandmother until William remarried in 1791. As also noted in Chapter 1, William Turnbull I and his blended family returned to Philadelphia in 1797.

Jean Turnbull and James Arnott. Jean Turnbull married a physician, **James Arnott**, and had a son, **Colin Arnott**. Dr. Arnott had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine under his wife's cousin, Dr. John Rhea Barton. He subsequently studied medicine in France, before the American and French revolutions, and then in Scotland, whose medical schools (especially at Edinburgh University) were considered the best in Europe.

Mary Turnbull and Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar. Mary Turnbull married **Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar** on March 17, 1803 (St. Patrick's Day) when she was about 21 and Ludwig was 26. Ludwig was born in 1777 in Leipzig, Saxony and was educated in England; Archibald states that his uncle, with the surname Von Frege, was the Chancellor of the Exchequer of an unnamed state or principality in Germany, presumably Saxony. Ludwig arrived in Philadelphia with letters of introduction to Robert Morris and established a company, Buch and Krumbhaar, on Front Street. The firm engaged in trade with the West Indies, China, and Central and South America. The economic and social connections between Krumbhaar and Morris established the economic and trading relation between Morris and William Turnbull.

Mary and Ludwig had six children:

- **William**, who married Jane Butler McCutcheon of New Orleans
- **Lewis**, who married Sophia Ramsey
- **Mary**, who died as an infant
- **Alexander**, who married Helen Ledyard
- **Mary**, who did not marry
- **Emma**, who did not marry
- **Caroline**, who married John Church Martin

According to Archibald, Mary Turnbull Krumbhaar exchanged numerous letters with her half-brothers and sisters from William I's second marriage, which Mary Rhea Turnbull and her children saved. Presumably, some of these can be found in the [Krumbhaar family papers](#) archived at the Historical Society of Philadelphia. An index to the archives states that it contains:

Christian Ludwig Lewis Krumbhaar letter book, 1816-1820, on his Philadelphia mercantile business conducted from Hamburg, where Krumbhaar lived for the duration of the War of 1812, and from Philadelphia to which he returned in 1816, and on family business including lands in Kentucky and New York; William W. Stone letters, 1855-1861 on his business problems and Maryland's resistance to the passage of Northern troops through to Washington, D.C., at the start of the Civil War; Charles Hermann Krumbhaar scrapbooks, 1876-1893, on his political activities as city councilman, county commissioner, sheriff, and Pennsylvania superintendent of banking. Related families represented in the papers are Ramsay, Turnbull, and Bell. Christian Ludwig Lewis Krumbhaar letter book in German.

Ludwig died in 1836 at age 59 or 60. Mary Turnbull Krumbhaar lived until 1865.



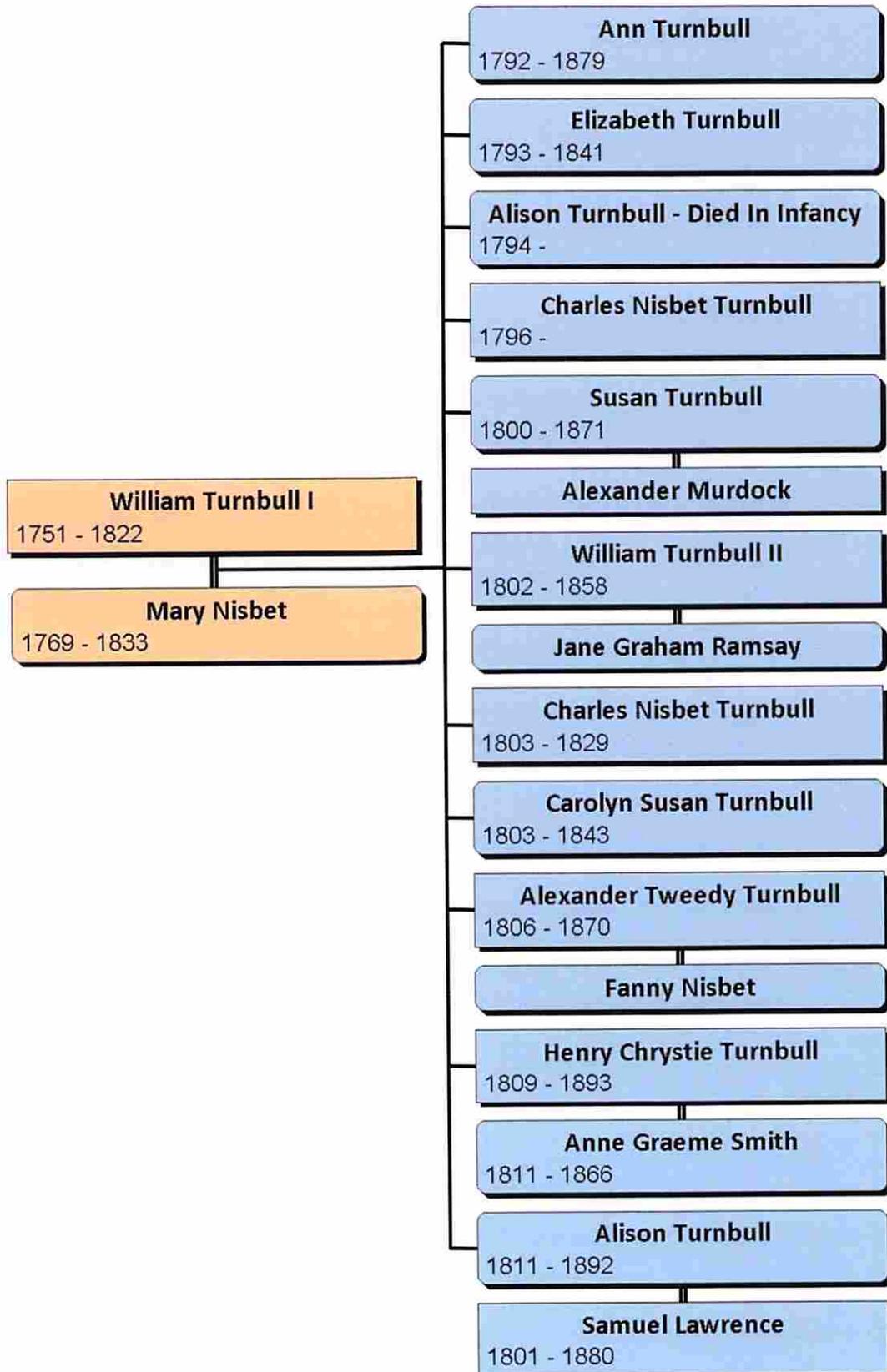
MARY
TURNBULL
KRUMBHAAR



CHRISTIAN
LUDWIG
KRUMBHAAR

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM'S MARRIAGE TO MARY NISBET

Children of WILLIAM TURNBULL I AND MARY NISBET



William Turnbull I and Mary Nisbet had six daughters: **Ann**, **Elizabeth**, **Alison** (who died as an infant), **Susan**, **Caroline**, and another **Alison**. They also had four sons: **Charles**, who died as an infant; **William II**; another **Charles**, who survived infancy but was lost at sea; **Alexander Tweedy**; and **Henry Chrystie**. The names Ann or Anne, Elizabeth, William, Charles, and Henry continue to reappear in later Turnbull generations.

The ties between William Turnbull I's two families remained close, as we can see in a letter dated December 10, 1831, from Christian Krumbhaar (the husband of William Turnbull I's daughter Mary) to one of his sons, Alexander. Christian wrote about the upcoming marriage of another son, Lewis Krumbhaar, to Sophia Ramsey—whose sister, Jane Graeme Ramsey, married William Turnbull II, the step-brother of Christian Krumbhaar's wife. This letter is a strong indication that the children of William Turnbull I's first wife, Mary Rhea, remained close to the families of William I's second wife, Mary Nisbet, even after 20-plus years.

In the same letter, Christian mentions that the wedding was performed by a Mr. Mathews, “a Catholic” (presumably a Roman Catholic priest) and that another guest was a Mr. Hawley, a friend of the family (most likely the Ramseys), who was Episcopalian. Christian was glad to report that the two men got along “despite their differences.”

William Turnbull II and Jane Graham

Ramsay. William Turnbull II entered West Point on September 14, 1814, at age 14. He graduated on July 1, 1818, ranking ninth in a class of 29 members, and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery Branch of the Army. Archibald Turnbull reports that in this branch William II was noticed as a promising officer by Gen. Winfield Scott who, according to Archibald, became William's good friend.

On January 15, 1823 William II was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He served in the Artillery branch of the Army until 1831, when he was promoted to Brevet Rank of Captain and transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. This was a relatively new branch of the military, under the direction of a Major Kearny and lodged within the War Department, not the Army (as it is now). William II's duties were to survey harbors, boundaries, shore lines, and proposed railway routes.



COLONEL WILLIAM TURNBULL

William II married **Jane Graham Ramsay** (whose middle name is spelled in some records as “Graeme” and last name is sometimes spelled “Ramsey”). Jane's father was an Army general, and her family members were very prominent in Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia during the Civil War, rising to high status in the Union forces. They also had social connections to the first president of the United States, Gen. George Washington.

Between 1828 and the late part of the 19th Century, William II and Jane lived at 2017 F. Street in Washington, DC, in a house that Jane's mother built for them as a wedding gift. Between 1828 and 1846, they had 10 children: six sons and four daughters:

- **William Turnbull III** (1828) married Helen Stone
- **Henry (Penny) Turnbull** (1830) married and divorced Grace Smith
- **Katherine Turnbull** (1832) married George P. Frick
- **Charles N. Turnbull** (1834) married Mary Dale
- **Mary N. Turnbull** (1836) died unmarried
- **Jeannie Turnbull** (1837) died unmarried
- **George D. Turnbull** (1838) died as an infant
- **Alice D. Turnbull** (1840) died as an infant
- **John Graham Turnbull** (1842) died unmarried
- **Frank Turnbull** (1846 - 1903) married Marion B. Lord



Two of William II's sons, Charles and John Graham, also served in the military, including by fighting in the Battle of Gettysburg. For more on the children of William Turnbull II and their families, see Chapter 3.

Overseeing development of the Potomac Aqueduct on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

In 1832, William Turnbull II was named engineer in charge of an engineering project that became world-famous: extending the C&O Canal from its terminus on the northern side of the Potomac River at Georgetown to Alexandria, Virginia, so that river traffic could flow from Georgetown into the very active shipping port Alexandria and on to the Chesapeake Bay and out to sea. This required the construction of an aqueduct at Georgetown. Congressional approval of the project required that a US officer be placed in charge. Despite some protests that William II was too young and inexperienced to complete the project successfully, President Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) appointed him on the basis of his previous good work.

The project had to overcome many challenges, including the construction of "coffer" (temporary) dams to hold back the water while permanent stone dams were built. The depth and speed of the current, and the thickness of mud, were also factors. In the end, the aqueduct ran 1,500 feet long, spanned a width of 30 feet, and a depth of five (5) feet. It stood on five stone piers and two stone abutments, each 30 feet above the river at high tide. According to Archibald Turnbull, two private contractors had previously attempted and failed to complete the project. The final cost was \$1.25 million, a very considerable sum at that time. But when it was completed in 1843, the C&O Aqueduct stood as one of greatest feats in American engineering history up to that time. William II's official reports were in demand throughout the world, and his plans were later used to construct the Croton Aqueduct across the Harlem River in New York City.

Service in the Mexican War and in New Orleans. For the next several years, William II's duties were mainly in the Great Lakes region. He improved harbor installations in Buffalo, New York and constructed public works in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Joseph, Missouri. From 1846-1848, he was the chief topographical engineer for Gen. Winfield Scott's staff in the Mexican War, and his maps were critical for the march on Mexico City. Scott wrote of William Turnbull II that he "was the most elegant gentleman and the bravest soldier" he ever knew.

After the Mexican War, the US Treasury Department decided to construct a customs house in New Orleans, and in 1847 Treasury Secretary Robert Walker wrote to War Secretary William March requesting that Maj. William Turnbull II direct the construction of that building. William II was transferred from Mexico to New Orleans, where he contracted a disease (probably malaria or yellow fever), from which he never fully recovered. He suffered a second attack in 1857, and he died suddenly on December 9, 1857, in Wilmington, North Carolina while supervising efforts to improve navigation on the Cape Fear River.

William Turnbull II's Promotions

In 1841, Col. J.J. Abert recommended promoting William II, for meritorious services, from Brevet Major to Brevet Lt. Colonel. Such promotions were purely honorary, and carried more responsibility without additional compensation. William did not receive that promotion, but in 1837 he became a Brevet Major and in 1838 he achieved the permanent rank of Major.

On September 13, 1847, William II, along with Captain Pierre G.T. Beauregard and Captain Robert E. Lee—both of whom were to become famous Confederate generals in the Civil War—were brevetted to the rank of Colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec." According to Col. White's history, William Turnbull wrote to Adj. Gen. Jones in Washington, DC on September 20, 1848 to complain that he was only promoted by one rank while Beauregard and promoted two grades. Years later, Gen. Winfield Scott compensated for this shortfall by recommending one of William II's sons, John Graham Turnbull, for a direct commission in the Army at the start of the Civil War.

Henry Chrystie Turnbull (November 1, 1809 – September 15, 1893) and Anne Graeme Smith (January 18, 1811 – May 15, 1866). Here begins the great line of the Turnbulls of Maryland! While the ancestors of William II dispersed themselves throughout the United States, notably in Washington D.C. and Massachusetts, and then in the metropolitan area of New York City and northern New Jersey, Henry Chrystie Turnbull's line mostly remained in the Baltimore city/county area until the end of World War I, at which time it began to spread out. Because of this geographical cohesiveness, it has been easier to track later generations of this part of the Turnbull family.

Henry's middle name, Chrystie, was the surname of William Turnbull I's mother. Henry was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania and Henry entered Princeton University in 1826 or 1827, intending to become a Presbyterian Minister. He had to disenroll, however, because of poor health, a condition that followed him all of his life. Given that Henry lived to be 84 years old, and medical knowledge was not as advanced then as it is now, It is quite remarkable that he lived as long as he did.

To boost his health, Henry went to sea. He signed up as a US Navy captain's clerk in 1834, serving under Commodore Nicholson on the frigate USS *Potomac*. Upon returning to Baltimore in 1835 or 1836, Henry became a merchant.

In 1838, Henry married **Ann Graeme Smith** of Philadelphia. They had nine children:

- **Samuel Graeme** (1839 – 1863)
- **Elizabeth** (1840 – 1843)
- **Alexander Nisbet**, Elizabeth's twin (1840 – 1909)
- **Lawrence D.** (1843 – 1919)
- **Ellen Mark** (1844 – 1918)
- **John Lisle** (1847 – 1889)
- **Henry Chrystie, Jr.** (Henry II, 1848 - 1917)
- **Lennox Birkhead** (1850 – 1946)
- **Chester Backies** (1852 – 1919)

Henry was reportedly a stern disciplinarian to his children, but Archibald writes that Ann ruled Henry.

Auburn House. At the time of their marriage, Henry and Ann moved into *Auburn House* in the Rogers Forge section of Baltimore County. The house was built just after the Revolution in 1790, and for generations it became a favorite place for Turnbulls to gather (as was Judge Nisbet's estate, *Montrose*). Auburn completely burned down in 1849 during a storm, but Henry immediately rebuilt the house in its original form.

In 1885, Henry's son, Lawrence, built a 15-room Victorian cottage called *La Paix* on the estate. In 1915, to years before her death, Henry's daughter Ellen sold *Auburn House*. The house is on the National Register of Historic Places and is leased by the State of Maryland to Towson University, for which it serves as a location for presidential fund-raising events, senior leadership events, and college deans. For almost a century, two huge English elms planted in 1789, known as the Bride and Groom, sheltered the front entry of Auburn House until they succumbed to disease in 1985.

The Smith Family

When Henry married Ann, he strengthened connections that already existed between their families. According to Archibald Turnbull, Ann's father, Samuel Ferguson Smith, was a nephew of Mary Smith Rhea and a cousin of the Mary Rhea who was William Turnbull I's first wife. Ann Graeme Smith's great-great-grandfather was Dr. Thomas Graeme, a wealthy Philadelphian from Graeme Park near Hatboro, just north of the city. Ann's mother was Ellen Mark, daughter of an Irish family that had settled in Maryland.

Ann Graeme Smith's father had for many years been a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, now referred to as the Pennsylvania Company. He was also on the board of the Insurance Company of North America. He had been a director of The Philadelphia Bank, renamed Philadelphia National Bank in 1807, and served as its president from 1841-1852. At the time of his death, Samuel owned considerable real estate in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Graeme and Graham

The family name of Graeme (not Graham, as in Clan Graham) can be traced back to Thomas Graeme, a native of Balgowan, Perthshire, Scotland.

In the late 1950s, some of the Turnbulls of Maryland believed that the Turnbulls were part of Clan Graham, probably because at that time the clan and tartans did not exist. However, the marriage of Henry Chrystie Turnbull to Ann Graeme Smith does not entitle any Turnbull to claim that they are part of Clan Graham.

Although *Auburn House* was sold, Turnbolls retained ownership of *La Paix*, and in 1925, Lawrence Turnbull's son, Bayard, who was an architect, designed and built a new home, *Trimbush*, on the estate.

With the exception of William Turnbull (the first of that name), who owned mines, shipping, and other enterprises in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and a few other early family members who traded in wool, the Turnbull family in Maryland has had no industrialists in the usual meaning of that word: creators and managers of goods that are widely and successfully merchandised. That fact is regrettable in light of the family's ownership of the Auburn property.

From an industrial perspective, the property was bordered by the two major routes from Baltimore City to Baltimore County, and it had the benefit of high ground, offering sumptuous vistas, and flat or gently rolling fertile fields. An industrialist would have foreseen Auburn as a site for residential, commercial, or mixed development. Of course, it could have accommodated the hospitals that now occupy or border it (Sheppard Pratt psychiatric hospital and Baltimore County General Hospital), or the university there now (formerly, Towson State Teachers' College, now Towson University), but it could easily have been a producer of handsome income for its Turnbull owners.

That was not to be, unfortunately. Given the Turnbolls' inclination to pursue other professions, the family's wealth—which at one time was rather considerate—diminished. Those family members who earned well did so without the benefit of income from Auburn, which was once a large portion of the growing metropolis. For more on the children of Henry Chrystie Turnbull and Anne Graeme Smith and their families, see Chapter 3.

Financial interests. There is no record of Henry engaging in business after his marriage, other than managing the farm at Auburn. There is no doubt that Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull was a wealthy

Gift to Princeton Seminary

In 1837, Henry Chrystie Turnbull I joined his first cousin, Samuel A. McCoskry, Jr. (the son of Alison Nisbet McCoskry), in donating 1,500 volumes belonging to their grandfather Charles Nisbet to the Seminary Department of Princeton University.

The volumes had originally belonged to Ashbel Green and John Mitchell Mason, both famous Presbyterian preachers. John Mitchell Mason (1770-1829) was at one time the president of Dickinson College, starting in 1821.

However, the gift encountered some legal difficulties. The Reformed Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to which John Mitchell Mason belonged at the time of his death, argued that Henry was not the rightful owner of Mason's library, and the challenge was sustained. The seminary was obliged to relinquish the portion of the volumes that had belonged to Mason.

Col. White speculates that the volumes were not offered to Dickinson College because at the time of Dr. Charles Nisbet's death, in 1807, the college owed him about \$6,000 and had failed to satisfy the debt until a court judgment forced payment. The college was experiencing financial instability, which made it an unreliable recipient for the Mason library. In addition, Henry and Samuel A. McCorsky knew that Dickinson, a Presbyterian college, had been forced by financial difficulties to close in 1833, and to rent its buildings to Methodists.

Clearly, Charles Nisbet's grandchildren did not want his library to be given to an institution that might not exist within a few years. They also did not want the books to be used by Methodists; in fact, the gift to Princeton Seminary was made on condition that the books would remain in the seminary's control and would not be used in a manner contrary to Charles Nisbet's religious views. According to Col. White, Charles Nisbet often expressed contempt for the Methodists and their activities, some of which he considered to be licentious.

person, due to the financial status of her father and maternal grandfather. When Ann's father died, sometime after 1852, his will released Ann and Henry from two bonds for the sums of \$6,000 and \$8,000, secured by the Auburn property, and two mortgages on the Auburn estate. The total relief from the bonds and mortgages would have been about \$14,000, and probably substantially more.

When Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull died in January 1866, she left a considerable estate, both real and personal property, including \$992.75 in cash and \$153,268.56 in personal effects and securities (i.e., the companies in which her father was an officer or a member of the board of directors, and the municipal bonds of various cities). This does not include her real estate holdings in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull's Last Will and Testament provided:

- A trust fund for each child, to cover clothing, board, schooling, and incidental expenses until they turned 21;
- A \$10,000 trust fund for Henry to use if any of the children required additional assistance;
- For her daughter Ellen, a share of the residue of the original estate, plus two trusts that would pay out when Ellen turned 31. The trusts contained income from the property of 100 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; and income from a \$10,000 fund;
- For Henry Chrystie I, income of \$1,200 per year for life, all of the personal property at Auburn, and \$6,000 to use for a charitable or benevolent gift at his discretion;
- For each son, a \$5,000 bequest to exist until after the death of their father, Henry. Ann also provided that upon attaining age 25, the sons should be entitled to receive the income from their bequests.

The rest of Ann's estate was divided equally among her eight children, with deferment of the right to possess the principal of their shares.

On the assumption that Wills generally reflect the thinking of the person who makes the will, Col. White speculates that Ann's Will—which gave more to the daughter, Ellen, and placed restrictions on the sons—reveals some concern about the couple's boys. Indeed, a codicil to Ann's will stated that her intent to restrict the son's access to their legacies sought "to throw as far as possible the influence of parental control over my sons' maturing minds and characters."

Politics. During the Civil War, Henry and his son, Samuel Graeme, were sympathetic to the Southern Cause. Another son, Lennox, settled in Virginia and became a minister. Ann's mother, Ann Morrow, was a Virginian whose sister, Ellen Morrow Smith, married the Rev. Peyton Randolph Harrison, a scion of at least two of Virginia's "first families." These family connections to the State of Virginia must have influenced Ann and, through her, the rest of her family, though she was born in Philadelphia.

Maryland was a border state at the beginning of the American Civil War, and many of the leading families of Maryland inclined toward or had sympathy for the South. One who favored the North was Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, Henry Chrystie's brother; and two sons of another of Henry's brothers, Col. William II, served in the Union Army and fought at Gettysburg (William III and John Graham Turnbull).

Religious interests. Henry Chrystie I was interested in religion and devoted to various church activities. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, where in later life he became an elder. In 1844, he became an elder in the old Govan Chapel at Govanstown, Maryland, which is south of Auburn House on The Old York Road in Baltimore County. Still later, Henry was the main contributor of funds to restore the Govan Chapel.

Henry was interested in Sunday School education, particularly for Black Americans. Slavery was still legal in Maryland until 1864, but Henry's work with a Black Sunday School resulted in formation of the First Colored Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Henry also was interested in domestic and foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church. After the Civil War, he became a member of the Mount Washington (Maryland) Southern Presbyterian Church, where he served many years as an elder. The use of "Southern" in the title highlights a division in the Presbyterian Church at that time. During the Civil War, Southern Presbyterian churches split from the national church because they refused to affirm allegiance to the federal government.

Col. White's history notes that Henry Chrystie I continued to show sympathy toward men who had fought for the Southern cause during the Civil War, working with his son Alexander Nisbet Turnbull to find work for Confederate veterans. For example, the Historical Archives of Pennsylvania contain a letter written from Henry Chrystie I to Rev. Dr. (John) Leyburn on April 6, 1866, expressing hope that Leyburn would accept the post as pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (sometimes called Independent Presbyterian Church) in Baltimore, then under the leadership of Pastor John Mason Duncan. Leyburn, who had been serving at a Southern Presbyterian church in Virginia during the Civil War, accepted the job. Later, Rev. Leyburn helped to persuade Henry Chrystie I's son, John Lisle, to resume good religious "habits."

In 1853, Henry Chrystie Turnbull I and Joseph W. Patterson, Frederick Harrison, and John H. Jerome took title to two parcels of land in Govanstown for the purpose of establishing a public school. They formed a corporation called "The Govanstown Public School of Baltimore County," and for the sum of \$5 title was passed from the three partners to the corporation.

Henry Chrystie I's death. According to family lore, Henry spent the last 20 years of his life living on the second floor of Auburn House, where his daughter Ellen cared for him. Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull died on January 9, 1866, while in her mid-60s, leaving a considerable estate consisting of real property and securities in companies for which her father had been an officer.

Henry Chrystie I was survived by all of his children except Samuel Graeme Turnbull, who died in the service of the Confederate Army. Two Presbyterian ministers (one the pastor of Govanstown Presbyterian Church) and Henry's son, Lennox, officiated at the funeral. Henry and Ann are buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In his will, Henry deeded to his sons Chester Backies and Lawrence those portions of the family estate that bounded on the left and the right the land that contained the Auburn manor house and adjacent barns. The central portion of estate, namely the manor house, was deeded to Ellen, the

daughter who took care of Henry. The balance of the land went to his other sons, Nisbet, John Lisle, Henry, Jr. (called Harry), and Lennox, the Presbyterian Minister who moved to Virginia.

Personal items, such as family silver and portraits, including a copy by Thomas Sully of a portrait Rembrandt Peale painted of Henry Chrystie Turnbull I, became the property of Ellen Mark and then assorted grandchildren of Henry and Ann.

Alison Turnbull (October 12 or November 2, 1811 – September 30, 1892) and Samuel Lawrence (January 15, 1801 – March 15, 1880). Allison married **Samuel Lawrence** of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1822. Along with his two brothers, Lowell owned extensive manufacturing interests in this burgeoning industrial complex for the textile trade, and he was a partner in forming the Merrimac Water Power Association that made the manufacturing possible. The Lawrences also owned the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, which had developed methods for weaving woolen material and, ultimately, cashmere shawls. Perhaps Alison Turnbull met Samuel Lawrence through her brother, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, whose activities in the cotton trade may have taken him to area.

A letter dated December 10, 1831, from Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar to his son, Alexander, confirms that Alison was engaged by that date. Allison Turnbull and Samuel Lawrence were married on April 2, 1833, in Washington D.C. They had eight children, all of whom settled in New England. Of all of these children, however, only two survived their mother.

Samuel and Alison lived at first in Lowell and later moved to Boston. Sometime during their marriage, a fire at their home damaged the five copies by Thomas Sully of the Rembrandt Peale painting of William Turnbull I.

In 1857, a national economic panic ruined the Lawrence's business and the businesses of many others. Samuel was forced to abandon the textile business. His wife and children moved to Baltimore, where they probably lived with Alison's brother, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, while Samuel went to Europe until 1860. What Samuel did there is not recorded; he may have visited several of the companies with which he had done business and established new contacts with other businesses.

When Samuel Lawrence returned to the United States in 1860, he established his family residence on Staten Island, New York, and worked in New York City. After a few years in Staten Island, Samuel and Alison moved back to Massachusetts and established residence at Stockbridge. Samuel died on May 18, 1880 at age 79, and Alison died on September 30, 1892.

Alexander Tweedy Turnbull (1806 – 1870) and Fanny Nisbet. Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, born on March 8, 1806, was named for his uncle Alexander Nisbet. His middle name—another Lowland Scots surname—was the maiden name of his maternal grandmother, the wife of Rev. Charles Nisbet.

Alexander began work for Henry Payson and Company on October 14, 1823, at the age of 17. He also became a member of the St. Andrews Society and joined the 39th Regiment Maryland Militia.

Alexander later went into business for himself and employed his nephew, William Turnbull III, a son of William Turnbull II. For a long time, the import-export business, Turnbull and Company, was quite successful. At the beginning of the Civil War it represented investments of \$2 million - \$3 million, a very considerable sum at that time. But the wartime curtailment of shipping, the unavailability of cotton for export, and the consequent shortage of cotton goods, whether manufactured in New England or England, had a disastrous effect on Alexander Tweedy Turnbull's firm. He suffered \$1 million in losses, and although he paid his debts the war left Alexander bankrupt.

Alexander married his first cousin, **Fanny Nisbet**, who was the daughter of Judge Alexander Nisbet and the grand-daughter of Rev. Charles Nisbet and Mary Owings. Col. White writes that one of the bridesmaids at their marriage was Mary Frick, a member of the Frick family of the Baltimore area. George Peter Frick later married Alexander Nisbet's niece, Katherine Turnbull, forming another branch of the Turnbull-Frick family.

Alexander and Fanny had eight children, six boys and two girls (most birth dates unknown):

- **Alexander Turnbull, Jr.** (born 1833)
- **William Turnbull**
- **Charles Turnbull**
- **Nisbet Turnbull**
- **John Turnbull**
- **Mary Nisbet Turnbull**
- **Fanny Turnbull**
- **Rice Turnbull**

Only one of the sons and one of the daughters ever married. For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 3.

Alexander and Fanny were strong supporters of the Union cause. In 1861, he was included in a "confidential list" drawn up by Maryland Gov. Augustus Bradford as loyal Union citizens and community leaders. President Abraham Lincoln also wrote a letter to Fanny Nesbit Turnbull thanking her for her support. To family historian Archibald Turnbull, this letter was a treasured family relic.

Alexander owned a selection of silver serving pieces, some of which depict the Turnbull bulls-head. The family China also had a similar design. Alexander also commissioned portraits by Thomas Sully and Thomas Waterman Wood. Unfortunately, none of these heirlooms is now traceable.

Alexander died and was buried in Southampton, England, sometime in 1870. His gravestone is inscribed with the words, "Died of a broken heart." Although the date of his death is not known, the archives of Dickinson College contain a catalog of paintings and wines to be sold as the property of the "late Mr. Alexander Turnbull," dated November 2, 1870, which gives us a close approximation of his date of death.

Fanny and her family continued to live at 1602 Park Ave, Baltimore, until her death in 1881. This location is not far from the home of Lawrence and Frances Turnbull, the parents of Grace, Eleanor, Bayard, Percy, and Edwin Turnbull in the city's Bolton Hill area. At that time, Bolton Hill was the location of choice for many in-city residents. However, many Bolton Hill residents also had summer homes, and the Turnbells were among those with summer residences in Baltimore County.

At this point, a few words about family proximity are in order. It was customary of the Turnbells to live near each other—sometimes in Bolton Hill, sometimes (years later) in Roland Park or Guilford, residential neighborhoods “of choice” near Johns Hopkins University's Homewood Campus in north Baltimore, sometimes in Towson, the center of Baltimore County, and sometimes in Sparks, in northern Baltimore county.

Charles Nisbet Turnbull (1803 – ?). Charles, born in 1803, was probably named for a brother who died in infancy. He decided on a career in the mercantile navy rather than follow his brother into the army.

In a very important letter dated June 26, 1826, Mary Nisbet Turnbull wrote from Carlisle, Pennsylvania to her younger son Alexander Tweedy Turnbull about many issues related to the Turnbull family. Alexander was starting to establish himself as a merchant in Baltimore. Mary wrote that “poor Charles” was unable to secure a “berth” or employment as an officer on any merchant ship. However, in a letter to Samuel Miller, a biographer of Charles Nisbet, dated October 18, 1839, Judge Alexander Nisbet wrote that Charles Nisbet Turnbull had completed five or six voyages to China, South America, and England and was appointed to command a ship of war that was built in Philadelphia for the Greek government or a company. Since the ship was not paid for, Charles was dispatched to the Mediterranean in a schooner, the *Genius*, to find a buyer for the warship.

Charles arrived in Gibraltar and then sailed for Alexandria, Egypt. He was never heard from again and was presumed lost at sea. Archibald Turnbull has conflicting information on the year and destination of the schooner, so we are not quite sure of the exact dates. The tale that Charles wound up a castaway in Australia and established a family there is almost totally discredited by the Judge's letter. There is a very slight possibility that this claim could be true, however, so it should not be totally discounted.

Susan Turnbull (1800 – 1871) and Alexander Murdoch. Susan Turnbull was born in Philadelphia on January 30, 1800. She married **Alexander Murdoch** at her sister Ann Turnbull's house in Baltimore in December 1826.

Susan lived to be 71 and passed away on July 6, 1871. Her portrait was painted by Thomas Sully, an English-born artist considered to be the finest portraitist in Philadelphia and one of the best in the nation.

Alexander Murdoch was a nephew of Alexander Frid, a Scot who came to America in 1784. Frid initially taught school near Philadelphia and engaged in other occupations until 1812, when he returned to Scotland, searching for his family. He was only able to find one sister and her children, one of whom was Alexander Murdoch. Alexander, who was then 20 years old, accompanied his uncle back to America, probably after the War of 1812, which ended in 1814. This timeline means that Alexander Murdoch probably was older than Susan Turnbull when they married, as was the custom of the day.

Some of Alexander Murdoch's brothers emigrated from Scotland at a later date, and they started many firms of merchants in the Baltimore area. Alexander Frid set up his nephew in the dry goods business and was probably a financial partner, if not a managing partner. Frid was a character in Baltimore, becoming one of the founders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; one of the owners, possibly with Alexander Murdoch, of the horse that raced against the railroad engine, *The Tom Thumb*; and secretary of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore.



SUSAN
TURNBULL
MURDOCH



ALEXANDER
MURDOCH

PART II: Turnbull Lines of Descent in Maryland

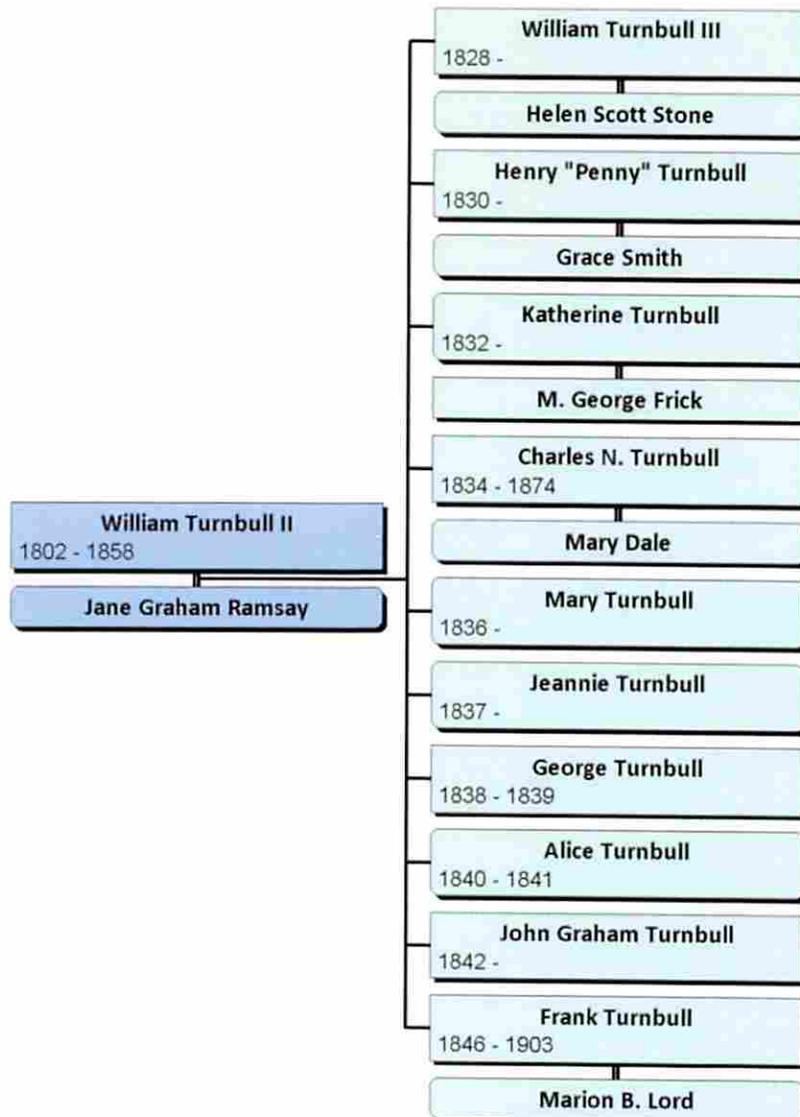
Chapter 3

THIRD GENERATION: Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

The rest of this book focuses on two lines of descent from William Turnbull I: the descendants of **William Turnbull II** and of **Henry Chrystie Turnbull**, all of whom had deep roots in Maryland. (Although a third sibling, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, also lived in Baltimore, Maryland, we have minimal information on his descendants and it is hard to determine what interaction, if any, they had with the families of other Turnbull descendants.) In this chapter, we describe the children of William Turnbull I's children—i.e., his grandchildren.

WILLIAM TURNBULL II LINE

Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by WILLIAM TURNBULL II



William Turnbull III (1828 - ?) and Helen Scott Stone. William Turnbull III was born around 1828 and grew up in Washington, DC. In 1843, when he was about 15, William III moved to Baltimore to work for his uncle, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull. According to Col. White's history, they were in the wool trade.

In Baltimore, William met and married **Helen Scott Stone** of New York City. The date of marriage is not given, but if William was about 22 at the time he married, the date would have been 1850. A few years later, William and Helen moved to New York City, settling first in Staten Island and then at 5 West 16th Street (just off 5th Ave.), north of Union Square (which marks the end of the iconic area known as Greenwich Village).

For many years, William III was a wool merchant and a city leader, serving as governor of the New York Hospital. Archibald recounts that when the family had diphtheria, the whole hospital staff volunteered to care for William's family. Archibald also states that, when William died, a group of workmen (probably construction workers) sent a wreath to the family in sympathy, only because he used to say good morning to them and tip his hat.

William and Helen had eight children, and they named many of them using well-established Turnbull names:

- **Helen**
- **Douglas**, who died in infancy
- **Jean**
- **William IV**, who died unmarried
- **Alice**
- **Ramsey**, who married Martha Benedict
- **Arthur**, who married Alice W. Post and served as president of the Union Club in New York City
- **Margaret**

Katherine Turnbull and M. George Frick. Katherine, known in the family as Aunt Kate, married **M. George Frick**, who belonged to a family well-known in the Baltimore and Pittsburgh regions and may be related to the builders of the Frick Museum in New York City, on 5th Ave and 70 St. George Frick was interested in the development of Baltimore's local transportation system, which may have been tied to the development of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system.

Kate had two brothers in the Union army, Charles and John Graham. A first cousin, Samuel Graham Turnbull (son of Henry Chrystie Turnbull), joined a Maryland regiment of the Confederate army and died of disease, probably consumption.

Kate was totally unflappable. Archibald and Colonel White relate the same story about a situation in Baltimore—a city whose loyalties were divided between the federal government and the Confederate states—in which Aunt Kate had her brother John Graham Turnbull, an officer in the Union Artillery, recuperating from wounds received in the Battle of Gettysburg on the second floor of her Charles Street house while on the first floor was a Confederate officer recovering

from his wounds. The Confederate officer is not identified in the story, but most likely he was from the Baltimore area and may even have been a family acquaintance.

Katherine Turnbull and George Frick had seven children:

- **William**, who married Susan Field
- **Anne**
- **Elizabeth**
- **George**
- **Charlie**, who married Mary Carroll Denison
- **Oliver**, who married Winifred Austin
- **Katherine or Kathlein**, who married Ellicott Worthington

Charles Nisbet Turnbull (1834 – 1874) and Mary Dale. On September 1, 1850, Charles Nisbet Turnbull entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a member of the class of 1854. He would have been about 15 years old at the time. Charles had previously attended Benjamin Hallowell's Alexandria Boarding School, likely in Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated first out of a class of 57. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy after US President Zachary Taylor (1849-1850) received two letters of recommendation, which means that Charles probably received a presidential appointment; since the appointment came in 1850, it may have been made by Taylor's successor, Millard Fillmore (1850-1853).

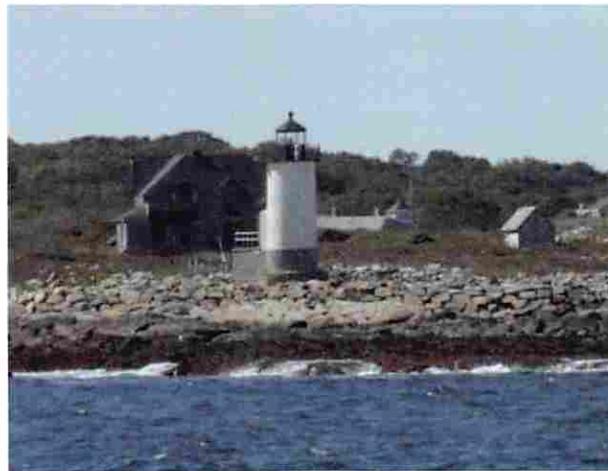
Charles Nisbet Turnbull graduated sixth in a class of 46, and on July 1, 1854, was commissioned a "Brevet Second Lieutenant" in the Topographical Engineers, the same bureau to which his father was transferred exactly 35 years previously after also graduating from West Point.

Colonel White writes that the class of 1854 lost more men on the battlefields of the Civil War than any other West Point class, including the Confederate Calvary General J.E.B. Stuart and W. Dorsey Pender, who died at Gettysburg.

Charles Nisbet Turnbull and his father, William Turnbull II, did not serve in the army together. Initially, Charles' duties were to survey and map areas, and Archibald Turnbull identifies "the Lakes" as one of his first assignments. That presumably meant the army's Great Lakes Group. Later, Charles went to West Point as an instructor for a couple of years.

His next assignment, in 1859, sent him to Boston to serve as light house engineer for the First and Second Districts. Charles and another officer were in charge of refurbishing light houses on Thacher's Island that had been built just after the American Revolution and overseeing construction of a new lighthouse on Straightsmouth Island. The website www.lighthousefriends.com gives a history of the island and the lighthouses, which are now part of a national wildlife sanctuary.

By October 5, 1861, the lighthouse work was apparently finished. Archibald refers to an article on the project in the *Boston Post*, which named Captain Turnbull of the U.S. Topographical Engineers as one of two officers in charge of the project.



The Straightsmouth Island light houses; photos by the author, John Turnbull.

Charles met his wife, **Mary Dale**, in Boston. Her family, which owned mills, was well known in the area. According to Archibald, Mary Dale would row out to the Island every night and pick up Charles and row him back to Rockport, Massachusetts. The distance would have been about 1/8th of a mile, or 600-700 feet. We do not know when Charles married, but the marriage would have been in Mary's hometown of Boston.

According to Archibald, Charles and Mary Dale had two children, and Col. White shows them on his genealogical charts. They are:

- **Charles A. Turnbull**
- **Caroline "Lina" Turnbull**

Unfortunately, the history of these two Turnbolls is blank.

When the Civil War broke out, Capt. Charles N. Turnbull served with the Engineers Corps, with distinction according to Col. White. Charles was at the Battle of Gettysburg, as was his brother, John Graham Turnbull. By the end of the war, Charles held the rank of Brevet Colonel. The website *Turnbull Hall of Fame* states that Charles was first on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and in the Department of the Gulf, after which (in 1863-64) he was with the Army of the

Potomac, after being transferred from the Topographical Engineers in 1862 to the Corps of Engineers in 1863. Charles was promoted to Brevet Major, then Lt. Colonel, and finally to Colonel.

Charles' father, William Turnbull II, was a full colonel in the Army Engineers Corps when he died in 1858. If William II had lived and served and survived the Civil War, then William would have probably achieved a much higher rank, such as Major General, by the end of the war.

After approximately 11 to 12 years of service, Charles had had enough of the Army (most likely due to his experiences in the Civil War), and he resigned his commission. He moved to Boston and joined the firm of Braggiotti, Turnbull Company, located at 34 Central Wharf (he resided at 11 Beacon Street in Boston). The company engaged in the "Smyrna" trade, which meant that it imported figs, dried raisins, and other products from Turkey, which came through the port city of Smyrna, located on the Aegean Coast of present-day Turkey. After a few years, Charles left that company and became associated with the firm of Wayman and Arklay. He worked there for about three years until his death in Boston, on December 2, 1874, at the age of about 50.

Charles' death was reported in the *Boston Advertiser*, which stated that the funeral was held at 11 Beacon Street in Boston. This is the same address that had been the residence of his aunt Alison Lawrence and her husband, Samuel Lawrence. According to Archibald, Mary Dale Turnbull was living until a couple of years before his book was published (1933), which would mean she died around 1930-1931. If she was born around 1840, she would have been approximately 89-90 years old when she died.

John Graham "Uncle Jim" Turnbull (1843/44 – 1898). John Graham Turnbull was not christened after his birth in 1843, and the matter started to become a problem for his parents, William Turnbull II and Jane Graeme Ramsey; apparently some of the Ramseys were Roman Catholic or Episcopalian. John's maternal grandfather, Gen. Ramsey, suggested that if the child was not going to be Christened he should be called "James K. Polk," after the President. This earned the child the nickname "Jim." (He was finally to take to a Roman Catholic Church for christening but could not be baptized as a Roman Catholic because he did not have a saint's first or middle name.)

Uncle Jim was 17 when the Civil War began, and he wrote to Gen. Winfield Scott requesting a direct commission in the Union Infantry. The letter, dated June 3, 1861, says:

"Being the son of your old friend Col. Turnbull, by name John Graham Turnbull -age 18 years, about 6 ft. in stature and of good health, I desire an appointment as a 2nd Lt. in the infantry. Mother thinks that she can rely upon your kind offices trusting of these, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,"

This was a chance for Gen. Scott to repay William Turnbull II for the too-slight promotion her received after the Mexican War. Gen. Scott forwarded the request to the appropriate authorities, and young John Graham Turnbull wound up in the Artillery, rather than the Infantry. According

to Col. White, John made a name for himself by serving with distinction in many campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where he was wounded.

The website of the Gettysburg battlefields, virtualgettysburg.com, states that at the Battle of Gettysburg, John Graham Turnbull was commander of Batteries F and K, First Regular Brigade, 3rd US Army, Army Reserve, Army of the Potomac. On July 1, 1863, Turnbull's unit took position on the crest of a hill near General Meade's headquarters. The next day, they moved to a position at the right of a log house on Emmitsburg Road with Brig. Gen. A.A. Humphrey's Division Third Corps. The unit engaged in battle at this position on July 2 and 3.

A monument to these units is located in Gettysburg, east of Hancock Avenue on the old Meade Avenue. The plaque does not mention of Lt. John G. Turnbull by name, but it states that the casualties included one man killed, one officer and seven men wounded, and one man missing.

By 1865 or 1866, John had attained the rank of Captain. After the end of the Civil War, he went to an officers' school held at Fortress Monroe, hoping to obtain a regular officer's commission in the regular army. Some of the officers on the review board felt that John's lack of West Point training would disqualify him, however. Their report and recommendation reached then-Gen. Ulysses S Grant, who was not yet president. He remarked that John's service at the Battle of Gettysburg might obviate the requirement for such training, and a subsequent review led to John's acceptance into the regular army.

An incident before his arrival at Fortress Monroe nearly derailed John's military career, however. At a party where he had "drunk too well," John Graham Turnbull struck a young Black member of the mess staff. The prosecuting officer at John's court-martial also served on John's promotion review board, and his own promotion in the regiment had been blocked by John.

John Graham stayed in the army until retiring in 1898 at the age of 55 or 56, when the Spanish American War was declared. He attained the rank of Major, never married, and lived after retirement with his sister and brother, Henry, at the family home on F Street in Washington, DC. John died in 1898, shortly after he retired.

Henry "Penny" Turnbull (1830 - ?). According to the genealogical chart of Dickinson College, Henry is older than John Graham Turnbull, whose birth year we know, and his sister Jeannie. Through deduction, however, I find that Henry, also known as Penny, should be one of the oldest brothers and sisters.

Archibald quotes a letter from George Mifflin Dallas, then the U.S. Vice President under President Polk (1845-1849), dated March 13, 1847, in which Dallas writes that his daughter Charlotte's "young beau, Henry Turnbull, came to see me and desires me to convey his compliments to her." I suspect that Henry may have been 17 at the time. This would make Henry's birth around the year 1830.

Later, Henry married **Grace Smith**, of whom nothing has been written. The marriage ended in divorce, which was a very unusual occurrence at that time. Their only son, **Austin Turnbull**, discarded his Turnbull name and adopted his step-father's name, becoming known as Austin

Grey. This change of the last name may also indicate that Austin was the biological son of Mr. Grey.

Henry Turnbull worked in the banking house of John Monroe and Company in Paris. After the divorce, he returned to Washington, D.C. and worked at the U.S. State Department. He lived with his sister Jeannie and brother John Graham at the F Street address formerly owned by their parents.

Frank Turnbull (1846 – 1903). Frank was William II and Jane Graham Ramsey's tenth child. According to Archibald Turnbull, he was almost named Benjamin, after the tenth tribe of Israel, but cooler heads prevailed.

By all accounts, Frank was a very spirited youngster. On September 20, 1861, at about age 13, Frank entered the United States Naval Academy—then located in Newport, Rhode Island—as an “Acting Midshipman.” He was listed as coming from Albuquerque, New Mexico, which was not yet an American state. Frank's appointment may indicate a presidential appointment by Abraham Lincoln, reflecting the political influence of the Ramseys and Turnbells.

The upper three classes of the Naval Academy were detached to the fleet, while the new fourth class was quartered in either *Atlantic* house or on board the frigates *Constellation* and/or *Santee*. Frank was very sociable and helped to establish the “hops,” or dances, that are now standard at the Naval Academy. In so doing, he picked up the nickname “Apollo.”

In 1863, at the age of 15, Frank stowed away in a boxcar and traveled south from either the Naval Academy or its fleet to learn whether either of his two brothers had been killed or wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg. Frank reported back to his mother that both brothers had escaped unscratched, which we know was erroneous: John Graham was wounded and recuperating at his Aunt Kate's house along with the Confederate officer, who was on a different floor of the house.

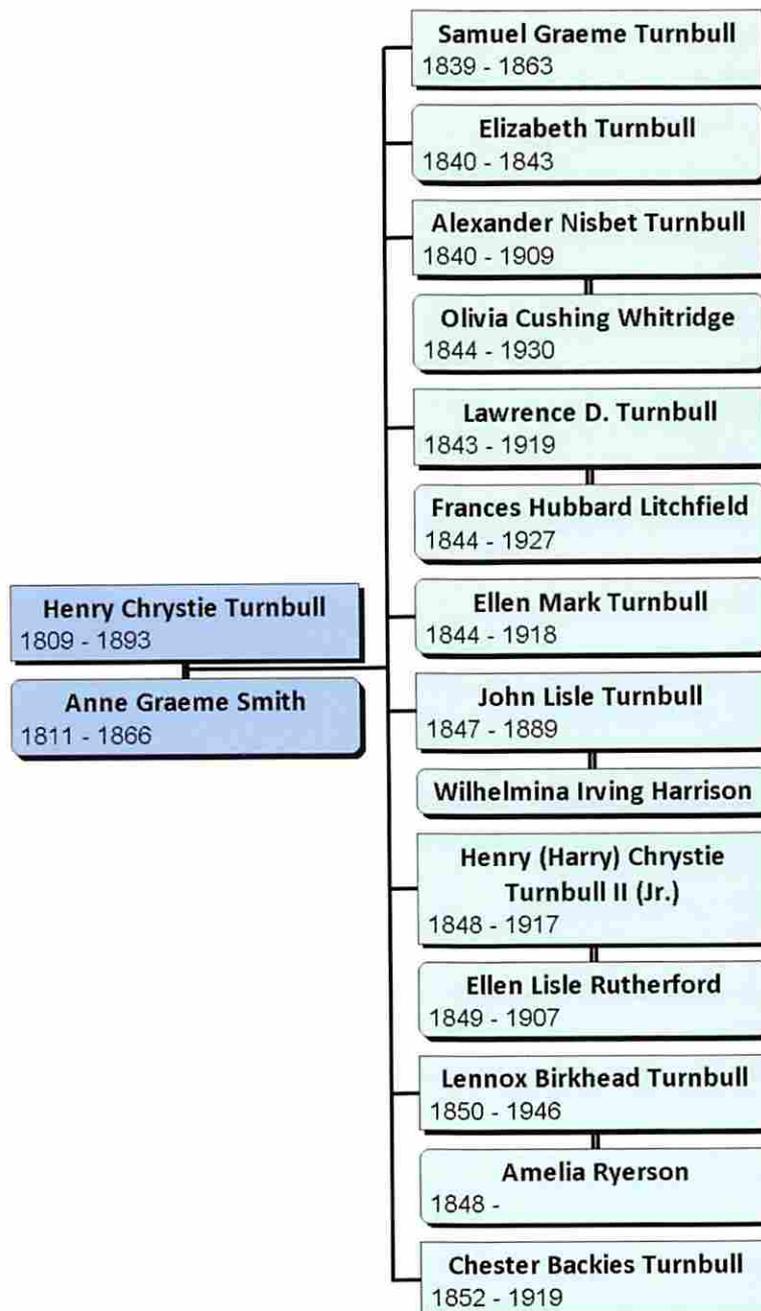
The next year, Frank was posted to the Washington Navy Yard and, from there, to duty in the Potomac Flotilla. He completed his coursework at the Naval Academy in 1865 and was commissioned an officer in 1866. Frank served in the Navy for 11 years, from 1866 until he resigned in 1877. He was recalled” for the Spanish American War in 1898, but here the dates become confusing. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, Frank returned to duty at the New York Naval Yard. But it was not a smooth career path, and one incident illustrates why.

Sometime in the 1870s, Frank was “watch officer” on the sloop *The Brooklyn*. The ship was part of an American squadron that was being reviewed by the Russian Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich who, in 1871, was conducting a tour of European and American naval affairs. Part of a review entails having each ship of the line fire a cannon in salute. As the royal yacht passed by *The Brooklyn*, Frank ordered the salute. But when the cannon fired, the rope holding the powder shot through the air, probably in flames, and hit the mast under which the Grand Duke stood. Fortunately for Frank, and the United States, the captain of *The Brooklyn* was able to pacify the Grand duke's representative, and the visitor went on his merry way.

Sometime after the Civil War, probably in the late 1860s or early 1870s, Frank married **Marion Bates Lord**, a young widow from New York, whom he had met when she was finishing a grand tour of Europe. Frank went into the real estate business, and because of that choice the family pushed on him the problem of recovering the “Kentucky lands” to which William Turnbull I had laid claim approximately 80 to 90 years previously. They had a son who died in infancy; a daughter, **Alison** (1880 – 1951), a supporter of women’s suffrage; a daughter, **Marjorie** (1883 – 1952); and a son, **Archibald** (1885 – 1958), to whom we have dedicated this book. For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 4.

HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL I LINE

Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL I



Samuel Graeme Turnbull (1839 – 1863). Samuel Graeme was Henry Chrystie and Anne Graeme Smith Turnbull's first child. He never married and died of diphtheria while in the Confederate Army.

Elizabeth Turnbull (1840 – 1843). Not much is known of Elizabeth, who died as a very young child.

Alexander Nisbet Turnbull (1840 – 1909) and Olivia Whitridge. Alexander Nisbet Turnbull, Elizabeth's twin, grew up and went into business as a merchant on commission, possibly in the firm of his uncle Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, Turnbull and Company. (Colonel White noted that this hiring might have been unusual, because Alexander Tweedy was pro-Union, while Alexander Nisbet's father, Henry Chrystie I, was pro-Confederate. For more on Alexander and Olivia's children, see Chapter 4.

Lawrence D. Turnbull (1845 – 1919) and Frances Hubbard Litchfield (1844 – 1927). Lawrence was born approximately 17 months after his brother Alexander Nisbet Turnbull, which would place his birth around 1845.

Lawrence was educated at Govanstown Academy, which lay to the south of the Auburn Estate along the Old York Road in Baltimore County. He continued his education at Newill and Rippards, then a well-known private school in Baltimore. He spent his senior year at Polytechnic College in Philadelphia, and then entered Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1863. He received his Master of Arts the next year from Princeton; given Lawrence's subsequent pursuits in the literary arena, the degree was probably in literature.

Lawrence went on to read law at the law office of S. Teache Wallis, continuing his studies at the University of Maryland Law School. He became a member of the Maryland Bar, and his practice concentrated on real estate.

Lawrence married **Frances Hubbard Litchfield**, who was born in 1844 in New York City. She came from a very old New England family, probably from the town of Litchfield, Connecticut. Frances was an accomplished musician and the author of several books. Together, Lawrence and Frances became the center of a literary group in Baltimore society. He was also a member of the Delphian Club of Baltimore, which was founded in 1816 and included such members as Francis Scott Key.

With support from his brother, Henry Chrystie Turnbull II, Lawrence founded the firm of Turnbull Brothers, Publishers. The company was located at 8 North Charles Street in Baltimore. Two of William Turnbull II's daughters, Anne and Alice, ran a "finishing school" on Charles Street after their father died, possibly at the same address.

One of the magazines that Lawrence published was *The New Eclectic*, which had a large subscription base at the time. This magazine published many first-time authors, often from the Southern United States, who reflected an interest in the Southern culture; some had served in the Confederate Army. These authors included Gen. Jubal Early; Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, who had been a classmate of Charles Turnbull at West Point; Henry Timrod;

and Sidney Lanier of Georgia, a Confederate soldier who became a prisoner of war and is buried at the Turnbull family plot in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore.

Lawrence and Frances Turnbull's home was located on Park Avenue in Baltimore City's Bolton Hill area. They also had a summer home, La Paix, located just south of Towson, Maryland on the Auburn Estate.

Lawrence and Frances Turnbull had five children:

- **Edwin Litchfield Turnbull** (1872 – 1936), who married Rebecca Truewitt
- **Eleanor Litchfield Turnbull** (1875 – 1964), who did not marry and was well-known for translating Spanish poetry
- **Percy Graeme Turnbull** (1878 – 1887), who died at age 9. In his honor, Lawrence and Frances Turnbull endowed the Percy Turnbull Lectures at Johns Hopkins University
- **Bayard Turnbull** (1878/9 – 1954), an architect
- **Grace Hill Turnbull** (1880 – 1976), an accomplished painter and sculptor

Lawrence died in 1919, and Frances in 1927. For more on their children, see Chapter 4.

Ellen Mark Turnbull (1844 – ?). Ellen was a spinster known by her nieces and nephews as Aunt Ellie. She remained at Auburn House to care for her mother and father. Their wills provided generously for her, mainly because she remained unmarried and took care of her parents into their old age.

Ellen hosted many family meetings at Auburn. It was likely that the old home at Auburn would have been a natural place for her brothers and sisters to come back to, where they had grown up. Ellen was known as a strict Presbyterian. She would not allow any cooking on Sunday, or the reading of newspapers. Consumption of alcohol was strictly out of the question. There is a story that Aunt Ellie was required to make a "hot toddy" for her father which was prescribed by a doctor, much against her principles. However, Henry seemed to get better and (knowing a good thing) may have asked for more than just one round.

John Lisle Turnbull (1846 – 1889) and Wilhelmina Irving Harrison. John Lisle was known to his family as Lisle. He was born in 1846 and died in 1889 at age 43. Lisle was educated at Princeton, like his father Henry Chrystie Turnbull and brother Lawrence Turnbull. After schooling, he began work at Howard Cole and Company in Baltimore. Later, he worked for Turnbull and Company, the firm created by his uncle, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull. This firm was later known as Turnbull Tongue and Company. Eventually, Lisle worked at Manufacturers National Bank, where he was a Vice President at the time of his death

Lisle's wife, **Wilhelmina Irving Harrison**, was the daughter of Rev. Peyton Randolph Harrison and his first wife, Jane Carr Harrison. Rev. Randolph's second wife was Ellen Marrow Smith, the sister of Ann Graeme Smith, who was Lisle's mother.

Apparently, Lisle was a vibrant fellow. In his family history, Archibald Turnbull mentions that Lisle and his cousin Lewis Krumbhaar (from William's Turnbull I's first marriage to Mary Rhea)

had a good time in Baltimore when Lewis visited. Lisle's daughter Janet Graeme Turnbull remembers him as adoring.

Lisle and Wilhelmina had four children:

- **Janet Graeme Turnbull**, who never married
- **Samuel Graeme Turnbull**, who married twice
- **Peyton Harrison Turnbull**, who died in infancy
- **Rosalie Randolph Turnbull**, who married Alexander Winchester Carroll

Henry Chrystie (Harry) Turnbull II (1848 – 1917) and Ellen Lisle Rutherford (1849 – 1907). Henry Chrystie II, known in the family as Harry, was not successful as a student or in business. He attended Hampden Sidney College and the University of Virginia but did not graduate from either college. He joined the publishing company founded by his brother, Lawrence, and also was active in the real estate business, helped no doubt by his brother's connections. Harry's name also appears as the secretary-treasurer of the Montgomery Palace Stock Car Company, which presumably built stock cars for the railroads.

Harry inherited a substantial amount of money from his mother and, to a lesser extent, from his father. This uneven distribution among heirs is hard to understand, but it may be because Harry shared his father's name. Harry also inherited the family Bible and a painting of the sloop *Kensington*, a vessel that his grandfather William Turnbull I purchased to use for privateering during the American Revolution. The whereabouts of these heirlooms is unknown.

Harry married **Ellen Lisle Rutherford** of Louisville, Kentucky, and they had three children:

- **Henry Rutherford Turnbull**, the first with that name (1872 – 1921)
- **Douglas Clayland Turnbull**, also the first with that name (1874 – 1941)
- **John Turnbull** (1900), who died in infancy

For more on the surviving sons, see Chapter 4.

Ellen was the daughter of John M. and Charlotte Clayland Rutherford. The Rutherford name is of Lowland Scottish origin, coming from the southeast of the Turnbull lands near Hawick, Scotland. The name Rutherford appears frequently in the next several generations of Turnbells, as a first name for sons and a middle name for daughters. Ellen's reported middle name of Lisle is the same as her brother-in-law, which may be a prior research mistake. At any rate, Ellen carried on her mother's maiden name, Clayland, when she named her second son.

Although Harry was raised a Presbyterian, through Ellen his branch of the family became Episcopalian. It is reported that Harry accepted the conversion with full commitment, due to his subsequent support of the Episcopal Church. Harry and Ellen were initially associated with Trinity Episcopal Church in Towson, Maryland. Apparently, Harry had problems with some of the people at that church and he changed membership to St. John's Episcopal Church Waverly, located in the 3000 block of Greenmount Avenue in Baltimore.

Harry became interested in church affairs and was a very active member of The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a group of lay people who conduct charitable acts, prayers, and lay services on an outreach basis. The Brotherhood is “an organization which views the Saint as a buttress of the Church.” This organization should not be confused with the St. Andrew’s Society of Baltimore or similar St. Andrew Societies in various American cities. The Brotherhood is a lay group of Episcopalians not connected with any particular church organization, while the St. Andrew’s Society of Baltimore is an association of people of Scottish ancestry.

Harry’s interest in the Brotherhood for 23 years led him to become the representative from the State of Maryland to the national council.

Lennox Birkhead Turnbull (1850 – 1946) and Amelia Ryerson (1848 – ?). The Birkhead name did not appear in the Turnbull or Nisbet family histories before Henry Chrystie Turnbull and Ann Graeme Smith named their son. *A Dictionary of Graduates of Dickinson College* lists a man by the name of Lennox Birchhead (note the difference in spelling) in the class of 1813, who became a physician in Baltimore. We can speculate that Lennox Birchhead was either a family friend or a physician to Henry Chrystie Turnbull and/or Ann Graeme Smith.

Lennox was born at the Turnbull estate Auburn in 1850 and received his early education in Baltimore. Like his brother Harry, he attended Hampden Sidney College, graduating in 1868. He then spent two years at the University of Virginia; his discipline of study is not known. Subsequently, Lennox attended Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian Church South), most likely the one located in Richmond, Virginia. He received a bachelor’s degree in divinity in 1874.

The year he graduated, Lennox married **Amelia Ogden Ryerson**, the daughter of Judge Martin Ryerson of New Jersey. The Ryerson name is a re-spelling of the old Dutch name, Reyerszen. We surmise that Amelia came from a very old Dutch family that presumably was among the earliest colonials in New York.

In 1878, Lennox was licensed to preach by the Chesapeake Presbytery. He served in three churches in Virginia and one in Raleigh, North Carolina. In 1902, while serving in the Raleigh church, Lennox became ill and was forced to retire at the age of 52. He spent the rest of his life as an invalid at his home in Lexington, Virginia and later at a private hospital in Richmond. Yet he lived another 44 years before dying in 1946 at the age of 96, having survived his wife. There is a story that two insurance companies that issued insurance policies to Lennox were planning to hold a ceremony on his 97th birthday and present him with the face amount of the policies. However, he passed away one month before his 97th birthday.

Lennox and Amelia had five children:

- **Anne Turnbull** (1877 - ?), who married Howard C. Wise but had no children
- **Elizabeth Turnbull** (1880 - ?), who married David Meade Bernard
- **Lennox Turnbull Jr.** (1882 - ?), who never married
- **Stockton Graeme Turnbull** (1885 – 1960)
- **Martin Ryerson Turnbull** (1886 - ?)

For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 4. A southern branch of the Turnbull family may have been established by the Lennox line, mainly in Virginia, but additional research would be required to confirm this.

Chester Backies Turnbull and Anne Norris. Chester Backies Turnbull, named for a cousin on his mother's side, was of Henry Chrystie and Ann Graeme Smith's children. We are not certain about his birth and death dates.

Chester worked as a cotton broker and possibly a partner in a company with his uncle's brother, A. Nisbet Turnbull. Otherwise, not much is known about Chester, in part because he was not in the best of health. We do know that he was well-educated in biblical and religious studies. He served for 40 years as pastoral assistant to the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and was reportedly a noted theologian, but we find no reference to any published works by him.

Chester married **Anne Norris**, who was known in the family as "Auntie Norris." We do not know much about Anne, and the couple had no children.

Chapter 4

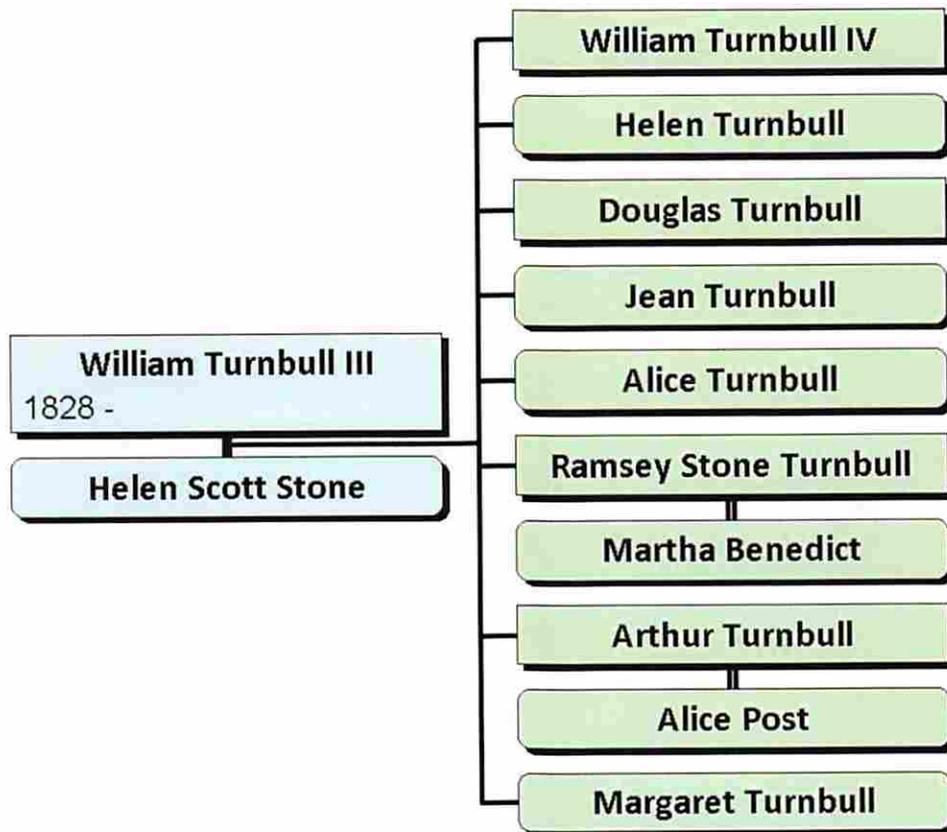
FOURTH GENERATION: Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

WILLIAM TURNBULL II LINE

The great-grandchildren in Maryland who are descended from William Turnbull I's son, William Turnbull II, belonged to William Turnbull III and Helen Stone; Katherine Turnbull and M. George Frick; Charles Turnbull and Mary Dale; Henry (Penny) Turnbull and Grace Smith; and Frank Turnbull and Marion B. Lord.

Children of William Turnbull III and Helen Stone

Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by WILLIAM TURNBULL III



We have no information on Helen, Jean, or Alice Turnbull, who apparently never married, or on Douglas Turnbull, who died in infancy.

William Turnbull IV. Known as “Uncle Billy,” William was the oldest of eight brothers and sisters, and he was a lifelong bachelor. According to Archibald Turnbull, William IV was considered the “Head of the Clan,” with a stronger claim than descendants from the Henry Chrystie Turnbull line. William IV worked as a commercial banker in New York City, and upon retirement settled on a farm in South Ashfield (near Springfield), Massachusetts with his two unmarried sisters, Alice and Helen.

Ramsey Stone Turnbull. Ramsey was a sportsman and hunter who maintained the family farm in northern New Jersey. He and his wife, **Mary Benedict**, had two daughters: Helen Turnbull, who married Philip Gardner but had no children; and Katherine Turnbull, who married Chalmers Wood and had one son, Chalmers Benedict Wood, who married twice—first to Barbara Linder and then to Patricia Haughton. Here, the Turnbull line of Ramsey Stone Turnbull can be considered to end.

Arthur Turnbull. Arthur, born in New York city in 1865, graduated from St. Mark’s School in Massachusetts and then Columbia University, graduating in 1886. He entered business with the Erie Railroad as secretary to the president and as an officer of several subsidiary companies. In 1893, he changed to the banking business with the U.S. Mortgage & Trust Company, becoming a vice president and subsequently acting president. He then became a partner in the brokerage firm of Post & Flagg and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, beginning in 1903. Arthur was governor of the exchange for 20 years.

Arthur Turnbull married his first cousin, **Alice W. Post**, and they had two sons, **William V** (named after his uncle William IV, who had no children) and **Arthur Turnbull, Jr.** For more on these children, see Chapter 5.

The photo at right is of the author of this book, John Grason Turnbull of H, standing in front of a portrait of Arthur Turnbull, the 18th president of the Union Club in New York City. Arthur’s presidency ended in 1873, and presumably that is the date the portrait was painted in accordance with club tradition. John is wearing the Turnbull tartan “dress” tie.

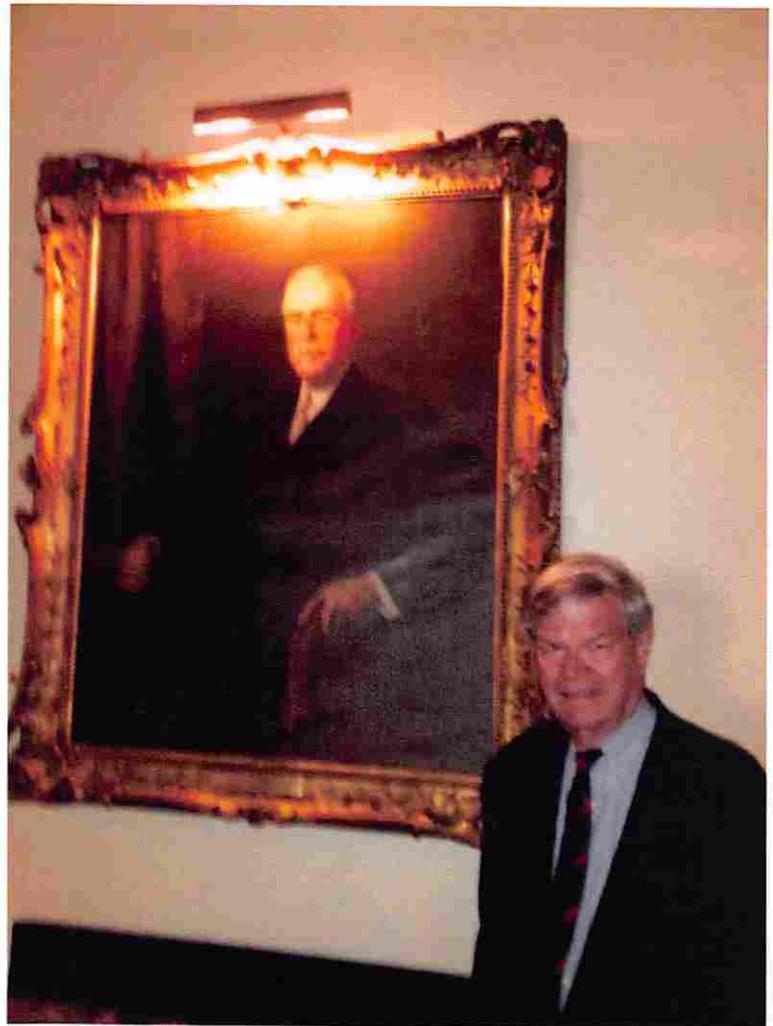


Photo by Douglas Warwick of St. Thomas Church, who is a member of the Union Club.

Children of Charles N. Turnbull and Mary Dale

Charles N. Turnbull II. Charles N. Turnbull and Mary Dale's son, Charles N. Turnbull II, married a woman named **Mary** whose last name is unknown. There appears to be some confusion as to whether the couple had any children. Col. White's history fails to mention a child, yet a chart prepared for him shows a daughter named **Lina**. Obituary records for Charles Nisbet Turnbull in Boston and New York newspapers fail to mention any children or grandchildren, or even his wife.

Caroline Turnbull. Charles Nisbet Turnbull and Mary Dale's daughter, **Caroline**, was known to the family as Lina. She was reportedly very beautiful, but unfortunately died at a relatively young age, leaving no family of her own.

We have no further information on the descendants of Charles Nisbet Turnbull and Mary Dale.

Child of Henry (Penny) Turnbull and Grace Smith

Austin Grey. Upon his parents' divorce, Henry Turnbull and Grace Smith's son, Austin, took the last name of his stepfather, Grey.

Children of Frank Turnbull and Marion B. Lord

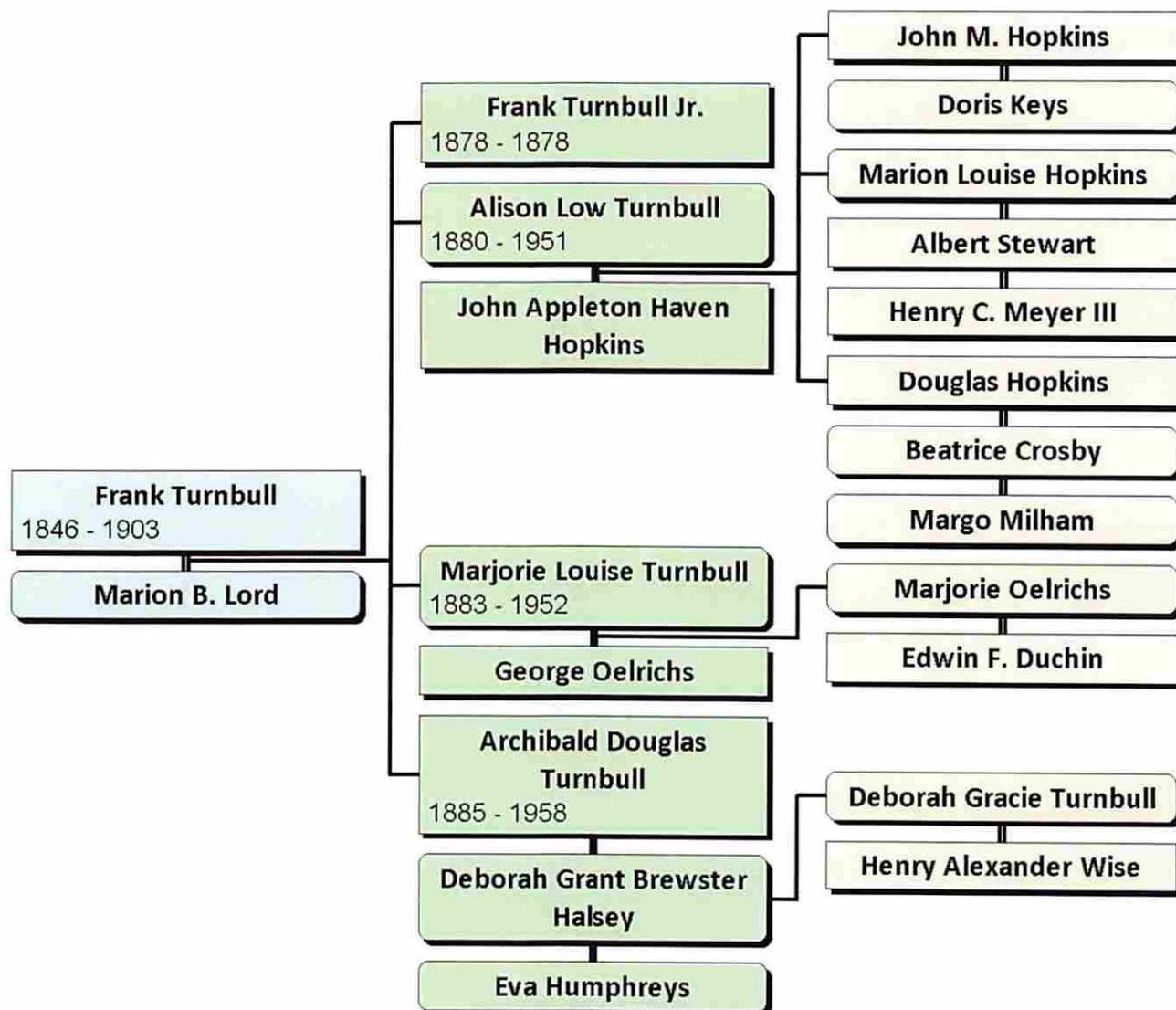
Frank Turnbull, Jr. (1878) died in infancy.

Alison Turnbull (1880 – 1951). Alison was an ardent activist in the cause of women's suffrage in the early 1900s. She was so active in her cause that she, along with others, was sentenced to the workhouse. Alison also ran her own business, and her hobby was mountain climbing.

Alison Turnbull married **John Appleton Haven (JAH) Hopkins** and had three children:

- **John Milton Hopkins**, who married Doris Keys or Keyes. They had four children: Richard, Deborah, James, and Jeffrey Hopkins.
- **Marion Hopkins**, who married and divorced Henry C. Meyer III and then married Albert Steward, a well-known Anglo-American sculptor. Marion and Henry Meyer III had three children: Henry C. Meyer IV, born in 1927; Alison Meyer, born in 1928; and Anthony Haven Meyer, born in 1930.
- **Douglas Turnbull Hopkins**, who married and divorced Margo Milham and then married Beatrice Crosby.

Alison divorced JAH Hopkins in 1926. She died in 1951 at the age of 70.



Marjorie Turnbull (1883 – 1952). Marjorie married **Charles Oelrich** and had a daughter, also named **Marjorie**, who married the famous band leader Edwin (Eddie) Duchin. Marjorie Turnbull Oelrich was prominent as an interior decorator for high-society households in New York, Newport, Washington, and Palm Beach, according to Archibald's history. Marjorie died in childbirth and her only son, Peter, whose godparents were Averill Harriman and his wife, followed his father's footsteps into the music industry. Peter Duchin received part of his education in Paris, where one of his schoolmates was Alison Bishop (now Dr. Allison Jolly of Leeds, England), a descendant of Dr. Charles Nisbet through Alison Nisbet, the younger sister of Mary Nisbet Turnbull (who married Dr. Samuel A. McCoskey).

Archibald Douglas Turnbull (June 15, 1885 - January 2, 1958). Like his father, Frank Turnbull, Archibald attended the United States Naval Academy. He was admitted on September 2, 1902, which would have put him at just over 17 years old. Archibald's appointment was "at large," not from any particular state. He was a member of the class of 1907.

Upon graduation, Archibald was appointed an ensign. During World War I, he served in what was known as the “Brest Patrol,” which was a combined ship and airship (balloons) naval patrol along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, protecting convoys preparing for the crossing to Europe. Later, Archibald served on the staff of Admiral William Snowden Sims, in London. After the war and with 18 years of service (i.e., around 1924-1925), Archibald retired with the rank of Commander, USN.

While in the Navy, Archibald commanded the following ships:

USS Hancock (troop transport), July 1917 – Aug. 1918;

USS Kanawha II, a yacht acquired by the Navy to escort Allied convoys, 1918;

USS Aphrodite, May 1918 – September 1918; and

USS Overton, a ship commissioned June 30, 1920. Archibald commanded it until his resignation from the Navy later that year.

Photo # NH 85847 USS Aphrodite at sea, during World War I

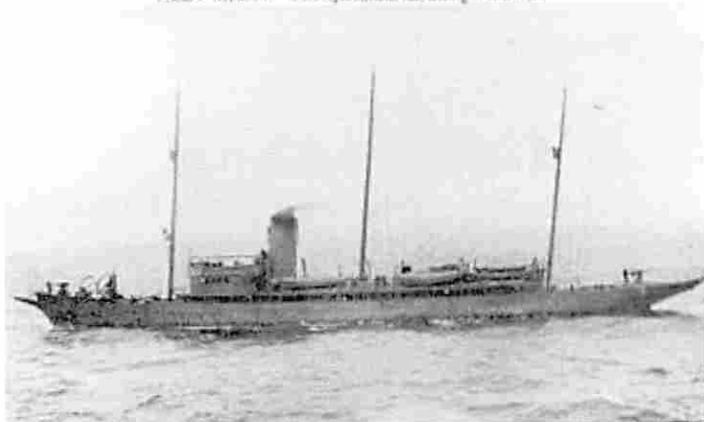
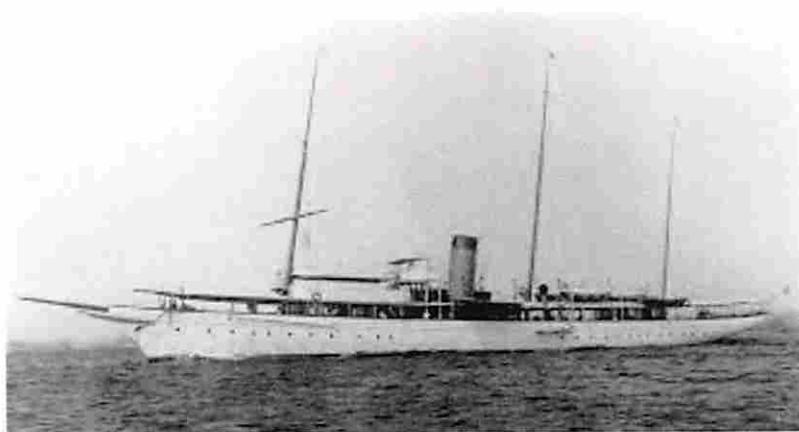


Photo # NH 42427 USS Piqua on 4 July 1918, as flagship of the U.S. District Commander at Le Havre, France



Ships commanded by Archibald Douglas Turnbull

The Kanawha II was later renamed the Piqua, to avoid confusion with another ship named Kanawha II

Archibald earned two distinguish medals during his career: the French Legion of Honor and the U.S. Navy Cross (pictured on next page). Both are usually given for bravery and service.

In retirement, Archibald entered into the writing profession. Turnbull family members are all familiar with his privately printed book, *William Turnbull, with Some Account of Those Coming*

After, published in 1933. In 1928, Archibald published *The History of Naval Aviation* with Clifford Lord. His other major work was *John Stevens: An American Record, The Biography of a Pioneer in American Transportation*.

At the outbreak of WWII, Archibald returned to the Naval Reserve and was designated Port Captain of Woods Hole, Massachusetts. It is now a well-known port because of its oceanic research facilities. Then, Woods Hole was one of the assembly points for convoys that were crossing the Atlantic. Archibald also was attached to the Bureau of Naval History, no doubt due to the books that he published. He had achieved the rank of Captain in the Naval Reserve when he retired for the second time.

Archibald married twice. His first wife was **Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey**, the daughter of Captain William Halsey and the sister of Admiral William “Bull” Halsey of World War II fame in the Pacific. They had one daughter, **Deborah Grant Halsey Turnbull**, who married Henry Alexander Wise and had a son, Anderson Wise. Anderson married Jo Ann H. Smith; they had four children and lived in Watertown, New York, where he practiced general law.

Archibald’s second wife, **Eve Humphries**, was the daughter of noted civil engineer Dr. Alexander Humphries. Archibald and Eve lived in Morristown, New Jersey. Archibald died in Provincetown, Massachusetts, on January 2, 1958 at age 73.



HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL LINE

The great-grandchildren in Maryland who are descended from William Turnbull I’s son, Henry Chrystie Turnbull I, belonged to Alexander Nisbet Turnbull, Lawrence D. Turnbull, John Lisle Turnbull, Henry Chrystie (Harry) Turnbull II, and Lennox Birkhead Turnbull. Many of them became prominent in various professions and established the Turnbulls as contributors to the civic, arts, religious, and political domains of both Baltimore City and Baltimore County, as will become apparent from the text associated with each of them.

Children of Alexander Nisbet Turnbull and Olivia Whitridge

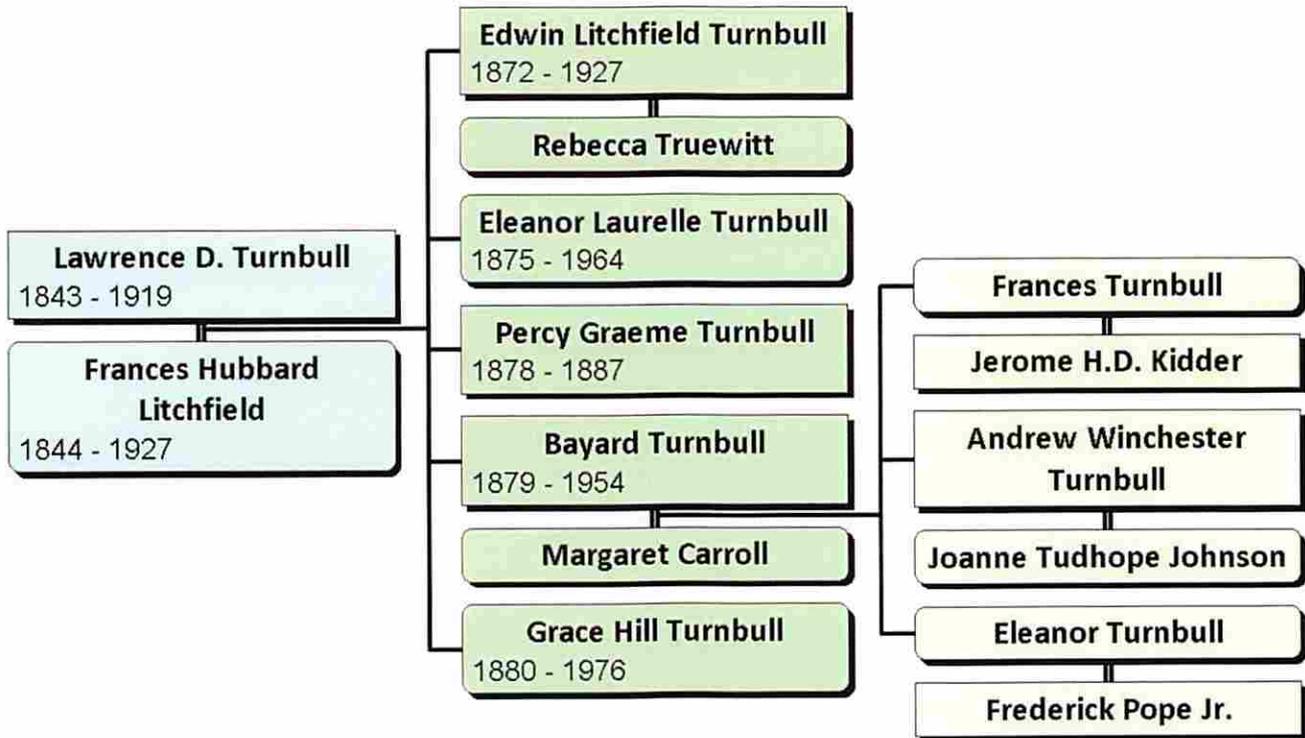
We do not have birth or death dates, or any other information, for the children of Alexander and Olivia, who included:

- **Anne Graeme Turnbull**
- **Elizabeth Turnbull** (1871 - ?), who married Edward Shoemaker
- **Olivia Whitridge Turnbull**
- **Lawrence Cushing Turnbull**
- **Alexander Nisbet Turnbull, Jr.**
- **Horatio Whitridge Turnbull**

Most of Alexander Nisbet Turnbull's children apparently never married, except for Elizabeth, who did not have any children. Therefore, this branch of the Henry Chrystie Turnbull line has apparently died out.

Children of Lawrence D. Turnbull and Frances Hubbard Litchfield

Great-Grandchildren and Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by LAWRENCE D. TURNBULL



The children of Lawrence D. Turnbull and Frances Hubbard Litchfield were born at the family home at 1530 Park Avenue, Bolton Hill, Baltimore. Most of the children went on to be highly accomplished in their chosen professions. Because of the family's social standing and the accomplishments of Lawrence's children, it is fair to say that, with the Lawrence and Henry Christie lines, the family began to be recognized and appreciated for its contributions to the city and county.

Edwin Litchfield Turnbull (1872 - 1936). Edwin was musically inclined and became a violinist and a composer of music. He studied in Baltimore, presumably at the Peabody Conservatory of Music (now a division of Johns Hopkins University), and in London, France, and Germany. However, economic opportunities for a sustainable music career must have been difficult. Edwin entered into the real estate business, probably with much encouragement from his father, whose law practice had specialized in real estate.

Edwin married Rebecca Trueheart of Texas, who outlived her husband by 40 years and died in 1976. There were no children of this marriage.

Eleanor Turnbull (1875 - 1964). Eleanor Litchfield Turnbull exemplified the term “late bloomer,” and she defied the expectations of her times—namely, that a woman would marry, bear children, maintain a home for them and her husband, and then, her duties completed, pass away. Educated by a series of tutors and surrounded by art, literature, and music, largely but not exclusively within her family, Eleanor seemed to absorb one of those aesthetics, namely, literature.

Eleanor may not have been as widely appreciated within the city intelligentsia as her sister Grace, but that was because she came into her full self at the late age of 62, when she heard the noted Spanish poet Pedro Salinas present a lecture at Johns Hopkins. Eleanor decided to immerse herself in Spanish literature, and what an immersion it was! Eleanor studied Spanish at the world-class language program at Middlebury College, in Vermont. With further study on her own and perhaps with tutors, she received Salinas’ approval to translate his poetry, and thereafter accomplished the unexpected.

Eleanor likely would not have been so diligent had it not been for Dr. Salinas. She showed her first translations to him and, in her words, found him to be “very pleased”—so pleased that Eleanor began work on her first significant contribution, *Ten Centuries of Spanish Poetry: Anthology in Spanish Verse with Original Texts*. The book was well received as a “triumphant realization of the laws that a poem translated must be a successful poem in its own right.” Her seven subsequent translations confirmed her status as a faithful translator and an interpreter in her own right of the Spanish authors’ intent, so much so that Middlebury College awarded her an honorary doctorate.

Unlike Grace, Eleanor could not put her work on display; translated poetry does not take the form of statues carved in ivory or wood, prominently sited in such public places as a pool in the garden at Mt. Vernon Place or at a public school, as Grace’s work was. Nor could Eleanor have attained the public attention—it is safe to say the notoriety—that Grace earned by reason of her public crusades against alcohol. No, Eleanor was not a public-facing person at all.

Quiet almost to the point of being silent, demure and not wanting a crusade, and working wholly by pen and pencil rather than hammer and chisel, Eleanor made her mark within a small but grateful community of Spanish poets and authors and their translators and interpreters. Her soft smile and gentle voice were so unlike Grace’s that she seemed destined for obscurity, but that status would have been indefensible. Eleanor was fully a Turnbull—accomplished at that which she understood and valued.

Eleanor never married. She died at age 89 in Baltimore.

Percy Graeme Turnbull (1878-1887) was regarded by his family as a gifted and talented child, but he died when he was only 9 years old. To memorialize him, his parents established and endowed the Percy Turnbull lectures at Johns Hopkins University (see box on next page).

Bayard Turnbull (1879-1954). Bayard met and married **Margaret Carroll Sparhawk Jones** (1887-1981) in Paris, while he was a student there. She was the daughter of Rev. John Sparhawk

The Percy Graeme Turnbull Memorial Lectures, T.S. Eliot, and F. Scott Fitzgerald

The Percy Graeme Turnbull Memorial Lectures at Johns Hopkins University were endowed in 1889 by Lawrence Turnbull (1843-1919) and his wife, Frances Litchfield Turnbull (1844-1927), to memorialize and commemorate their son, Percy, who died in his ninth year, in 1887. Lawrence himself was a lawyer whose interests in literature caused him to edit two magazines, *The Land We Love* (1866-1869) and *The New Eclectic* (1868-1875).

The website of the Writing Seminars at Johns Hopkins University contains a full description of the Turnbull lectures and lists the persons who delivered the lectures. Among them were T.S. Eliot and Randal Jarrell, and academics from England and various American universities. Another history of the lectures can be found in the book *T.S. Eliot - The Varieties of Metaphysical Poetry*, edited and introduced by Ronald Schuchard (Harcourt Brace & Co. New York, San Diego, London, c. 1993).

While in Baltimore for the Percy Graeme Turnbull lecture, T.S. Eliot stayed at *Auburn House*, the 28-acre estate at Rodgers Forge, Towson. At the time, the Turnbull family was renting out the cottage on the Auburn estate, *La Paix*, to F. Scott Fitzgerald, and the two authors met for several discussions. Fitzgerald was in Baltimore because his wife was a patient at the Sheppard Pratt Institute, a psychiatric hospital in Baltimore County. During his time at *La Paix*, Fitzgerald wrote at least the early and perhaps the final drafts of *Tender in the Night* (published in 1934).

While at *La Paix*, Fitzgerald became a close friend of Bayard and Margaret Turnbull's son, Andrew, who later wrote a biography of Fitzgerald and edited Fitzgerald's letters.

Jones and Harriet Winchester. Bayard and Margaret lived on a section of the Auburn estate in a house called *Trimbush*, which Bayard designed in his capacity as an architect.

Bayard specialized in early American-style architecture and he restored many homes in the Baltimore area. He also designed many public buildings, including the restoration of the Old Govan (Presbyterian) Church, which Bayard's grandfather had established. He also designed a home for his sister Grace at 223 Chancery Road, in Baltimore, which she bequeathed to the Maryland Historical Society.

Bayard's wife, Margaret collected many portraits of her ancestors, including portraits by Thomas Sully, Charles Wilson Peale and Rembrandt Peale. Many of these paintings are listed in the Frick Art Reference Library in New York City, under the title "Mrs. Bayard Turnbull's Collection."

Bayard and Margaret had two children.

Grace Hill Turnbull (1880-1976). Grace was the youngest child of Lawrence and Frances. She was a well-known and accomplished artist and sculptor (shown at work in the photo on next page). A great deal can be learned from her autobiography, *Chips From My Chisel*. Her paintings and sculptures were exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City; the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, DC; Musée des Beaux-Arts in Paris; and The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art in Philadelphia.

Grace's earliest education came from guardians and private tutors, until age 13, when she insisted on being sent to a regular school with other children her age. She then attended a private school operated by a Mme. Lefevre.

Grace noticed her artistic ability early in life, as she and her older brother, Percy, collaborated on paintings. In 1893, Lawrence and Frances Turnbull took their family abroad for a year, and when they returned Grace and her brother Bayard (the budding architect) built a miniature stone church at *La Paix*. While Bayard designed the plans, Grace mixed the mortar and chiseled stones into blocks. It took more than a year to build but was still standing in 1953.

Grace was remarkably self-reliant and strong-minded, the evidence of which is that she refused to attend family prayer meetings. She also drove an old car (a 1937 Ford Model T or a Packard) into her early 90s. Family lore holds that Grace was often asked by “hot rodders” to sell them the car so they could “soup it up” with modern engines, or by car collectors who wanted a very old car in pristine condition. Grace declined those offers, because she had a perfectly good and working car that was “only” 30 years old.

Grace was a “prohibitionist” who spent considerable amounts of time campaigning against things that she thought were “instruments of the Devil” or things that would harm one’s physical and/or moral health. She was a very early advocate of not smoking and not drinking any kind of alcoholic beverage, coffee, tea, or cola drinks. During WWII, she offered \$2,000 to the USO of Baltimore on the condition that they stop serving these drinks and ban smoking. The offer was declined.

At Grace’s funeral, a relative reportedly said that “It was best she was cremated, for if she was embalmed the fluid containing alcohol would have permeated her system and Grace would have objected to that, even in death.”

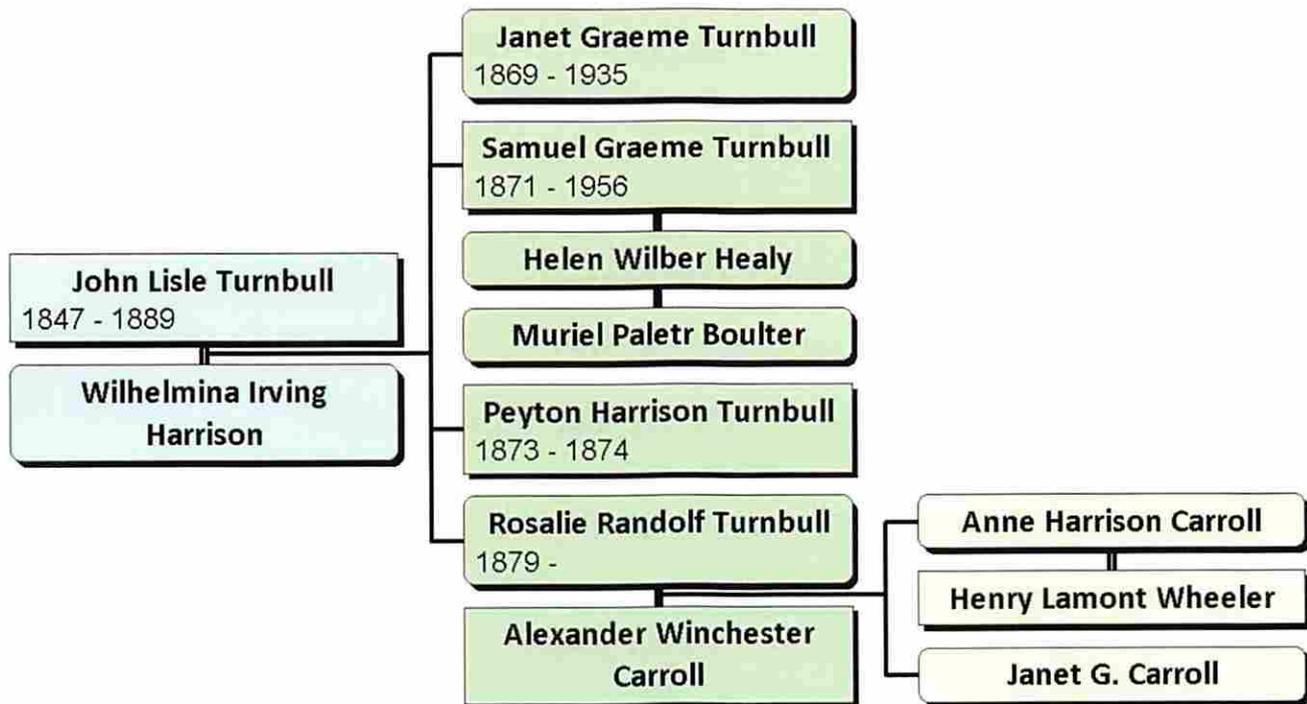
How might one characterize these several children of Lawrence and Frances? “Artistic” fits each of them: an architect, Bayard; a sculptor and painter, Grace; and an academically honored translator, Eleanor. Together, they inherited their father’s literary interests; individually, and because the family had financial resources, they were independent and individualistic. They easily could have lived lives of leisure; the family’s financial resources certainly proved to be sufficient for them to do just that. But they were discontented with lives of leisure. They were bold enough to proclaim, “Here is who I am,” and to proceed to flourish. More than that, together and in part because of their association with the scholars and poets who delivered the Percy Turnbull Lectures, they enriched the cultural life of Baltimore.



30 The Author at work on Christ Touching a Dead Soul to Life. 1936

Children of John Lisle Turnbull (1846 – 1918) and Wilhelmina Irving Harrison

Great-Grandchildren and Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by JOHN LISLE TURNBULL



Janet Graeme Turnbull (1869-1935). Janet never married and was most interested in “church work.” She helped establish the Girls Friendly Society of Baltimore, an Episcopal Society founded in England in 1875 and dedicated to helping young women. It is somewhat similar to the St. Andrew’s Brotherhood.

Janet derived her income from ground rents. (In Baltimore City, the actual land on which a building sits can have a separate owner than that of the building, who can derive rents from the owner of any building on the property,) Janet personally collected the rents rather than entrusting the task to a bank.

Samuel Graeme Turnbull (1871-1956). Samuel Graeme was married twice, first to **Helen Wilber Healy** and then to **Muriel Boulter**. There were no children from either marriage. Samuel was named after his uncle who died in the Confederate Army. He was a stockbroker who worked for the New York offices of Laidlaw and Company, an investment company that was founded in England in 1842. Samuel must have lived in New York City, which in the past and in the present has drawn members of our family for various reasons.

Samuel also was an officer with the Consolidated Coal Company, which was founded in 1864 and headquartered in Cumberland, Maryland. It was the largest bituminous coal company in the eastern United States. In Chapter 1, we noted that William Turnbull I spent a great deal of his later life searching for coal along the Ohio River, in West Virginia and Kentucky lands. Similarly,

the reason for building the C&O Canal and the Potomac Aqueduct designed by William Turnbull II was to facilitate the transportation of coal.

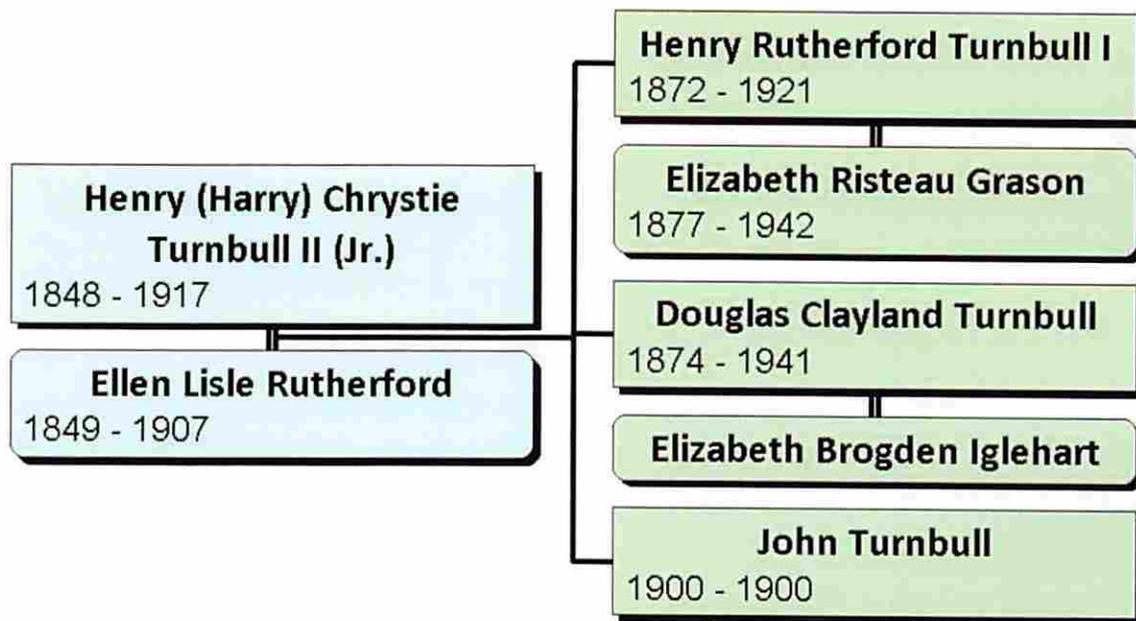
Samuel spent most of his retired life in Rutland, Vermont, but he was in Baltimore when he died at the age of 75. It is interesting to note that Rutland is about 75 miles north-northwest from Ashfield, Massachusetts, where Samuel's cousin, Frank Turnbull, had retired on a farm with his two unmarried sisters.

Peyton Harrison Turnbull (1873) died in infancy.

Rosalie Randolph Turnbull (1879 - ?). Rosalie married **Alexander Winchester Carroll** and lived in Elizabeth, New Jersey. She was a homemaker with three children: Ann Harrison, Janet G., and Henry Hill Carroll. We could not find evidence of their contributions to Baltimore, since they lived in New Jersey.

Children of Henry (Harry) Chrystie Turnbull II (Jr.)

Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by HENRY (HARRY) CHRYSTIE TURNBULL II (JR.)



Having described briefly the contributions that Lawrence Turnbull's three children made to the cultural life of Baltimore, it is now timely to give an account of another set of Turnbulls of Maryland, namely, those descended from Henry Chrystie Turnbull II.

It also is appropriate to make a distinction between the "city" and "county" Turnbulls. The boundary between the city and county was meaningless to the Turnbulls; some lived in the city but had "summer" homes in the county, and some lived full-time in the county. From birthplaces and residences in the Bolton Hill area of the city to Rodgers Forge and the Auburn and Montrose

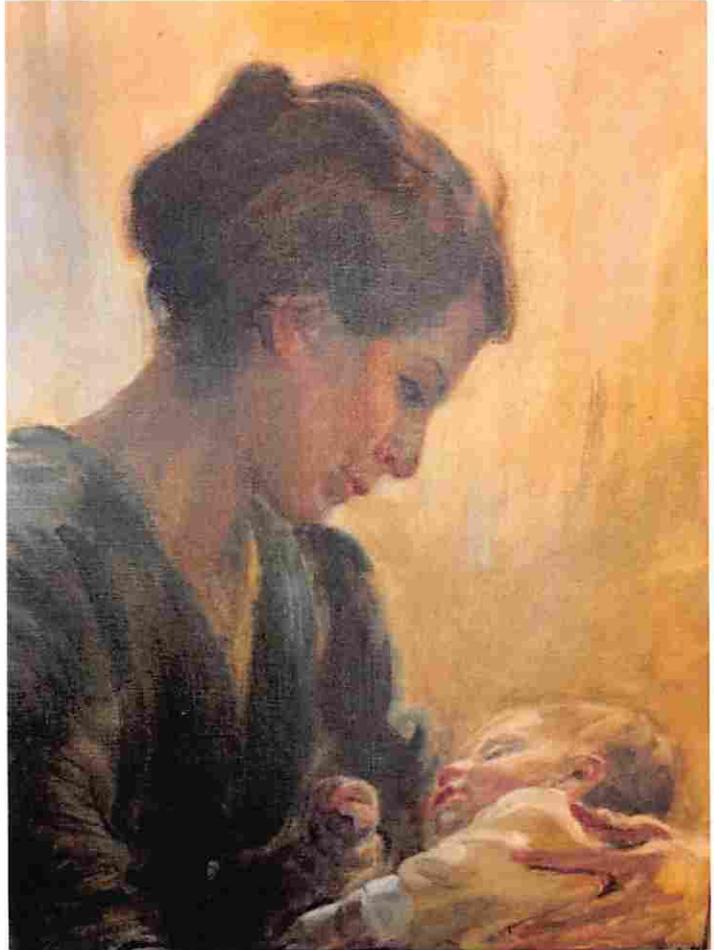
estates in the county, Turnbuls were equally at home and somewhat equally distributed in both environments.

Yet, a distinction between city and county Turnbuls did arise, arguably when Henry Chrystie Turnbull II married Elle Lisle Turnbull. It should not pass note that the two co-authors of this book are members of this line of Turnbuls.

Henry Rutherford Turnbull I (August 9, 1872 – January 11, 1921). Henry married **Elizabeth Risteau Grason** (January 29, 1877 – February 15, 1942), known within the family as Bessie. Two people could hardly have been more different from each other.

Henry was not a robust person (unlike his brother Douglas, whom we will discuss shortly). Henry was book-bound, an accountant (but, it seems, not a Certified Public Accountant) who spent most of his life in clerical and accounting positions, mainly in Baltimore but also, for a short time, in Philadelphia and at some point in the employment of the United States government. He was a long-time member of Trinity Episcopal Church in Towson, Maryland.

Henry's wife, **Elizabeth Risteau Grason**, was a hearty and beautiful woman and, as of 1935, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her beauty is apparent in the photograph (at right) of a portrait by Grace Turnbull of Bessie holding her first-born child, our father, Henry Rutherford Turnbull II.



Henry and Elizabeth had three sons and four daughters:

- **Henry Rutherford Turnbull II** (1905 – 1976)
- **Virginia Risteau Turnbull** (1908 - ?)
- **John Grason Turnbull I** (1909 – 1984)
- **Ellen Lisle Turnbull** (1910 – 2008)
- **Ida Mae Turnbull** (1913 – 1982)
- **Sally Ridgely Turnbull** (1915 – 1977)
- **Mark Turnbull** (1917 – 1989)

For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 5.

Douglas Clayland Turnbull (1874 – 1941). Douglas was very much the opposite of his brother Henry, at least physically. He was a man of vigor, not at all a man absorbed by numbers and accounts. Our cousin, John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull II, contributed the text on Doug that follows.

Douglas C. Turnbull was born in Baltimore on July 23, 1874. He attended the old Marston University School and Johns Hopkins University. At Hopkins, he starred in football and baseball, choosing the latter sport in preference to lacrosse, in which his sons excelled. He remained at Johns Hopkins for only three years and was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

After taking on various jobs after leaving college, including traveling out west twice, his son, Doug, Jr., described his father's jobs as "punching cattle, building railroads, mining for gold, and evading warring Indians."

Doug, Sr. settled back in Baltimore and married **Elizabeth Brogden Iglehart** (1875 – 1957) on June 25, 1901, at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Towson, MD. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Wilson and Helen Brogden Iglehart, Jr., who lived at Cottage Farm, near Davidsonville, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Elizabeth was a mother, homemaker, and a contributor to the Episcopal Church. She and Douglas Clayland Turnbull had six children:

- **John Turnbull** (1900 – died in infancy)
- **Elizabeth Clayland Turnbull** (1902 - ?)
- **Douglas Clayland (Doug) Turnbull, Jr.** (1904 – 1996)
- **Helen Brogden Turnbull** (1907 – 1995)
- **John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull** (1911 – 1944)
- **Anne Graeme Turnbull** (1915 - ?)

For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 5.

Doug, Sr. operated limestone quarries and kilns in Texas, Maryland before becoming executive secretary for the Baltimore Country Club.

In his younger years, Doug, Sr. became a prominent amateur baseball player. He was a shortstop and first played on the old Evergreen team, then with the Towson Nine, and finally with the L'Hirondelle Nine. He continued playing until he was 40 years old.

When he played on the Towson Nine, the team boasted about beating the Baltimore Orioles several times; but when they defeated the Washington Nationals when he was 17 or 18, he was offered a professional contract and accepted it. He said at the time, "I had no idea anyone would pay somebody to do anything that was so much fun." He was ready to play for nothing. After playing in a few games, his father put an abrupt stop to his professional baseball career when he was tipped off. He forcibly terminated the contract. Doug's contemporaries said he was "unquestionably in his day, the best amateur baseball player in the state."

His all-around athletic ability made him proficient at any sport he tried. He was a crack shot, a good tennis player, even in his later years, far above average at squash, rackets, and gymnastics. Year after year he was in the Baltimore Country Club's "first sixteen" golfers.

Once when an English cricket club was touring the United States, Mr. Turnbull, still a young man, heard it was coming to Baltimore and he organized a local team. To everyone's astonishment, it defeated the English club. Doug's batting played no small part in the victory.

Although Doug, Sr. had been manager of the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Club, and the Merchants Club, he put his interest in athletics above business affairs. One of his close personal friends who played end beside him in football was quoted as saying; "He might have gone into business and made a success of it, but he was more sincerely interested in athletics. His desire was to be out-of-doors. Most of us work like the dickens and regard that as side play. We are not at all sure he was not right."

In 1937, James A. Latanac, Chairman of the Maryland Racing Commission, appointed Doug, Sr. to be Chief Inspector for the commission. His duties were to see that the racing venues were properly policed, that the crowds were properly behaved, and that the mutual betting departments were conducted in a manner that gives the bettors the utmost protection.

Doug, Sr. was a close friend of Maryland Gov. Albert C. Ritchie and was regarded affectionately by practically all as one of the absolute best type of sportsmen in the state.

For many years, he was an active member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a church laymen's organization.

In World War I, he was in the American Intelligence Service.

He died in his home in Mount Washington on March 1, 1941, after having suffered a heart ailment for about two years. The following, written by Russell Oakes, appeared on the editorial page of the *Baltimore Sun* papers on March 2, 1941:

Douglas C. Turnbull

Nature distributes her endowments in her own way, bestowing on the artist creative ability, on the industrialist the power to manage enterprise and direct others' activity, on the trader a superior alertness by which he amasses a fortune. When one of these commercial tycoons drops from life the neighborhood regrets his loss and misses him for a time, until his place is occupied by a satisfactory substitute and affairs are seen to move much as they did before.

Death comes also to the happier spirit who knows nothing of commerce or machinery and cares nothing for profits, but who is the better aware of the simpler and sunnier things which are spread generously about us – the fields and brooks and forests and hills which belonged to man long before he enslaved himself to coal and steel and the time-clock – and knows that they were given to man for his pleasure as well as his profit. In companionship, and in friendliness, and in unpremeditated kindness to fellow man, that sort of spirit finds the chief end of man.

Douglas C. Turnbull was that sort of spirit. Everyone knew of him – this physical prodigy who was, for most of his active lifetime, the outstanding amateur athlete of Maryland, really great in baseball and football and lacrosse, very good at golf, better than average

at tennis, cricket, swimming, boxing, and wrestling, with time for hunting and fishing and racing in season, and enjoying life prodigiously. Those who knew him, as well as knowing of him, saw more than that; they noted that, in every sport and in every act, he played fair, gave the advantage to his opponent (and generally beat him anyway), won a point as gracefully as he lost one, found pleasure to all whom this happy man encountered.

Life is not all toil and sorrow, fortunately, and Doug Turnbull was one of those who lighten it for the rest of us. He was no cog in industry. He was no cog of any sort. He was a free and gallant spirit whose days among us made his fellow men aware of how sunny life can be, if we let it. More than most men, he will be missed.

Doug, Sr. enjoyed life, was a good father, and a faithful husband. There were 28 pallbearers at Douglas' funeral, including six from his family: Henry R. Turnbull II, John Pindell, J.F.C. Offutt, John Grason Turnbull I, A. Lee Tillman, and Henry McC. Brogden.

As we will note later, three of Douglas Clayland Turnbull I's children—Douglas, Jack, and Helen—were themselves distinguished athletes, and two, Douglas and Helen, were devoted to activities of the Episcopal Church. The talents and instincts of the children mirror those of their parents. That is true not only with respect to this branch of the family but also with respect to other branches, as we will note later in Chapter 9. In a word, there is a family "DNA."

Children of Lennox Birkhead Turnbull

Anne Turnbull. Anne married **H.C. Wise**, but had no children.

Elizabeth Turnbull. Elizabeth married **David Meade Bernard III** and had four children (see Chapter 5).

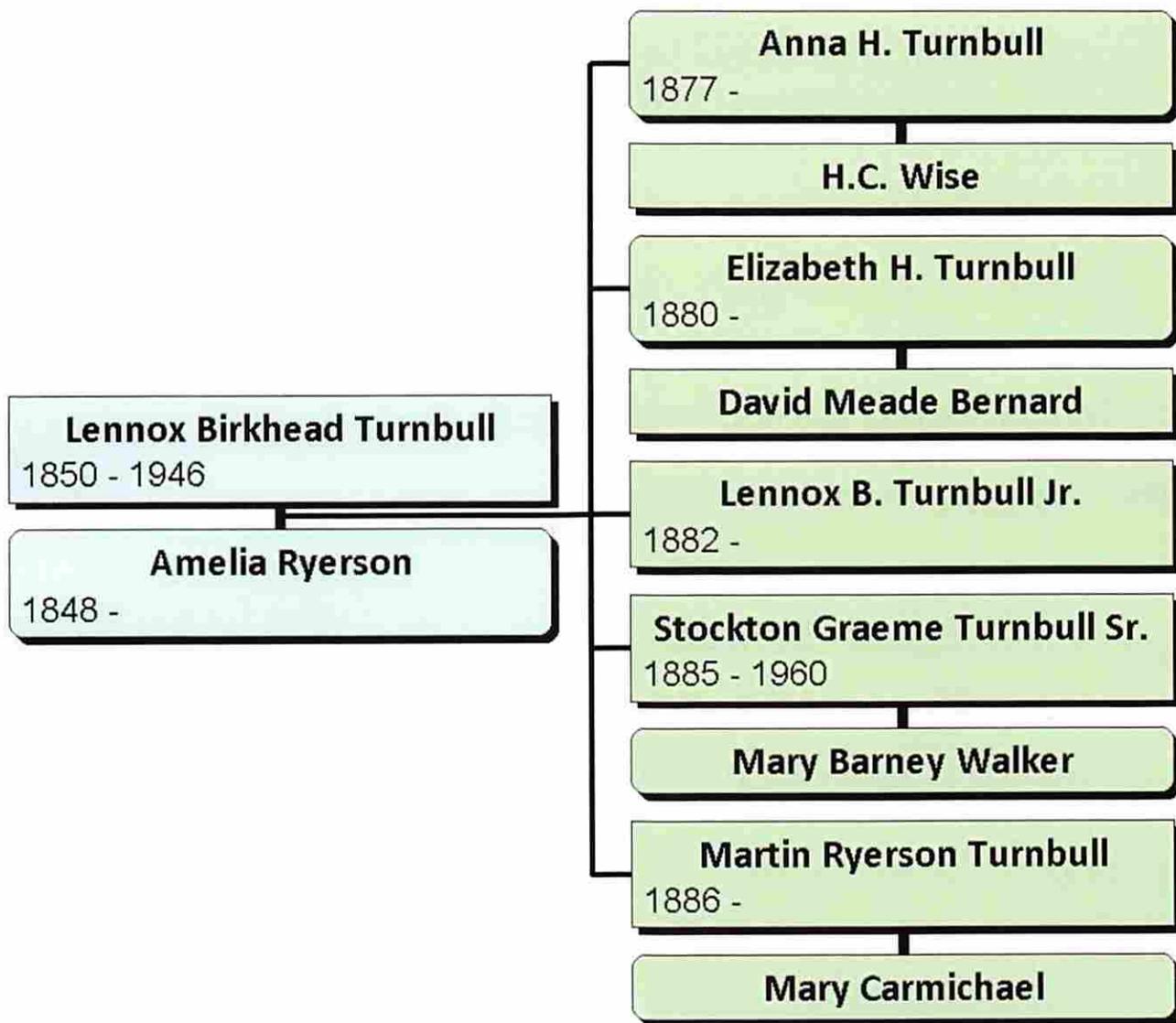
:

Lennox Birkhead (Knox) Turnbull II. Knox did not marry or have children.

Stockton Graham Turnbull (April 28, 1885 - 1960). Stockton was born in the town of Waterford in Loudoun County, Virginia. He died in Delaware and is buried there. Stockton married **Mary Barney Walker** on April 16, 1910, and they had four children: **Mary Amelia, Stockton Graeme Jr., Anne Wise, and Lennox (Knox) Turnbull** (see Chapter 5).

Martin Ryerson Turnbull. Martin married **Mary Carmichael** and had two children: **Lucy Turnbull**; and **Lennox Birkhead Turnbull III**, who married Marjorie Skyes and had a son, Lennox Birkhead Turnbull IV.

Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by LENNOX BIRKHEAD TURNBULL



Chapter 5

FIFTH GENERATION: Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

WILLIAM TURNBULL II LINE

The great-great-grandchildren in Maryland in the William Turnbull II line belonged to Arthur Turnbull.

Children of Arthur Turnbull and Alice W. Post

William Turnbull V was named after his childless uncle, William Turnbull IV. William V married **Elizabeth Howe** and had four children: **William VI, Thomas, Ellen, and Margaret.**

Arthur Turnbull II never married. He operated *Teviot*, the family farm in Fair Hills, New Jersey. The name of the farm refers to the area in Scotland from which the Turnbulls originated.

William IV and Arthur II were very supportive financially of Archibald Turnbull's family history book. In addition, Arthur II inherited the known copies of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of William I and William II, which had been held by William III, with the provision that they be passed on to the next William Turnbull.

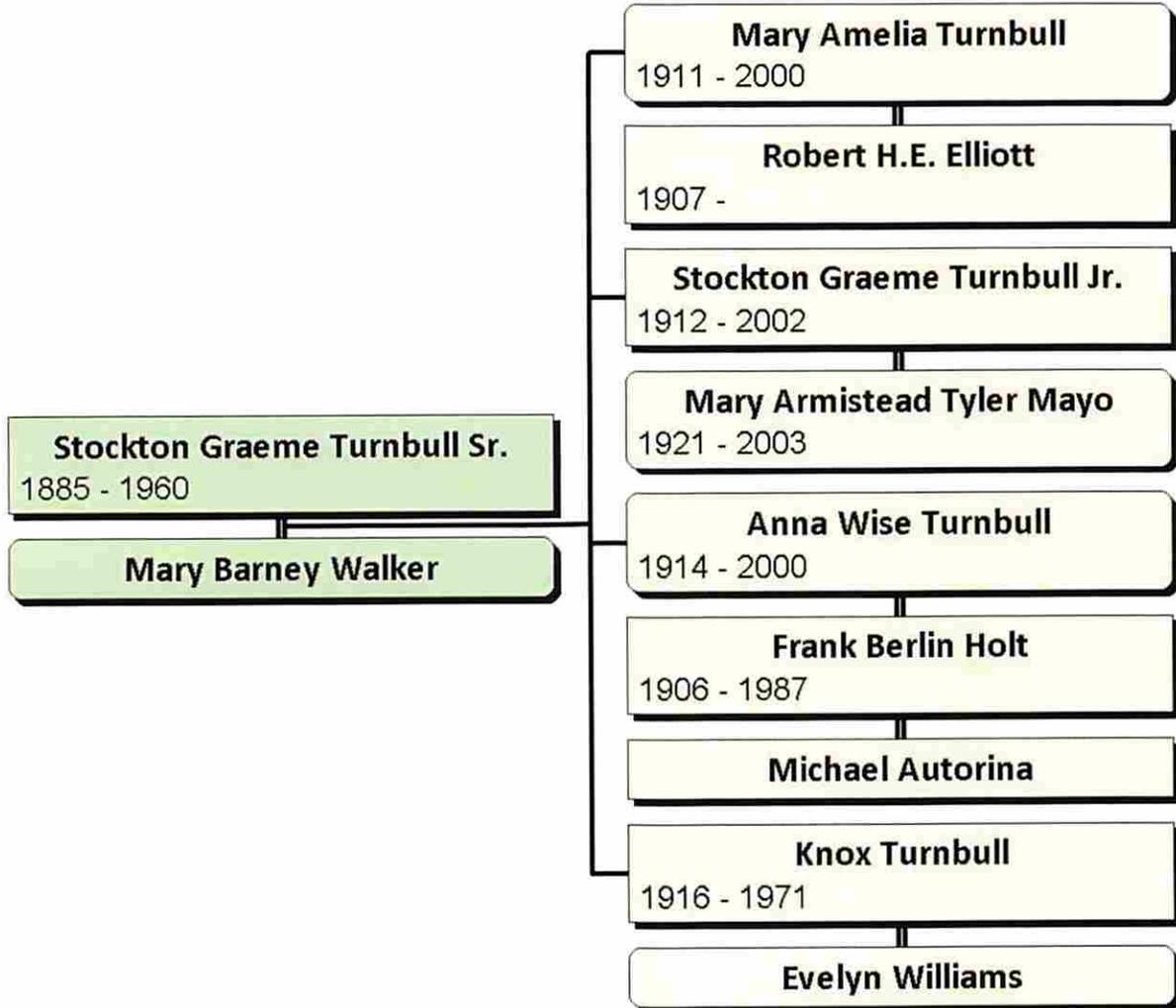
In large part because William IV and Arthur II did not live in Baltimore city or county, they cannot be fairly included as among the Turnbulls of Maryland, a fact that explains why this account of the Turnbulls of Maryland does not take them more fully into account.

HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL LINE

The great-great-grandchildren in Maryland in the Henry Chrystie Turnbull I line belonged to Stockton Graeme Turnbull I, Bayard Turnbull, Lennox Turnbull, Henry Rutherford Turnbull I, and Douglas Clayland Turnbull.

Children of Stockton Graeme Turnbull I and Mary Barney Walker

Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by STOCKTON GRAEME TURNBULL SR.



Mary Amelia Turnbull (1911-2000) was born in Bristol, Virginia, and died on November 18, 2000, in New York. In 1938, she married **Dr. Richard Hare Egerton Elliott**, who was born in approximately 1907. He was a renowned physician who died in 1977. They lived in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, New York City.

It should be noted that the family name Elliott is of Lowland Scottish origin. There was substantial contact between Turnbulls and Elliotts during the time of the Border Reivers; various histories of the Lowland Scots give accounts of these families. We do not cite any of the accounts here. We note only that the daughter of John F. Turnbull, founder of the Turnbull Family Clan Association, in 1977 married an Elliott who has resurrected the Turnbull Whiskey label.

Mary Amelia Turnbull Elliott had four children: **Elizabeth Stuart, Mary Stuart, Robert III, and Susan Anthony Elliott.**

Stockton Graeme Turnbull, Jr. (December 5, 1912 – April 1, 2002). Stockton, Jr. formally signed his name as “S. Graeme Turnbull” and was known in the family as Graeme. He was born in Bristol County, Virginia, and is buried in Hockessin, New Castle County, Delaware.

Graeme graduated from the University of Virginia, where he received a PhD in chemistry in 1939. The 1933 yearbook of the University of Virginia (Charlottesville) lists G. Stockton as living in Arlington, New Jersey. The 1937 yearbook mentions Stockton and Knox, his brother. For the next 37 years, Graeme conducted chemical research for the DuPont Company, including some in connection with the Manhattan Project, which built the two atomic bombs that were detonated over Japan in 1945.

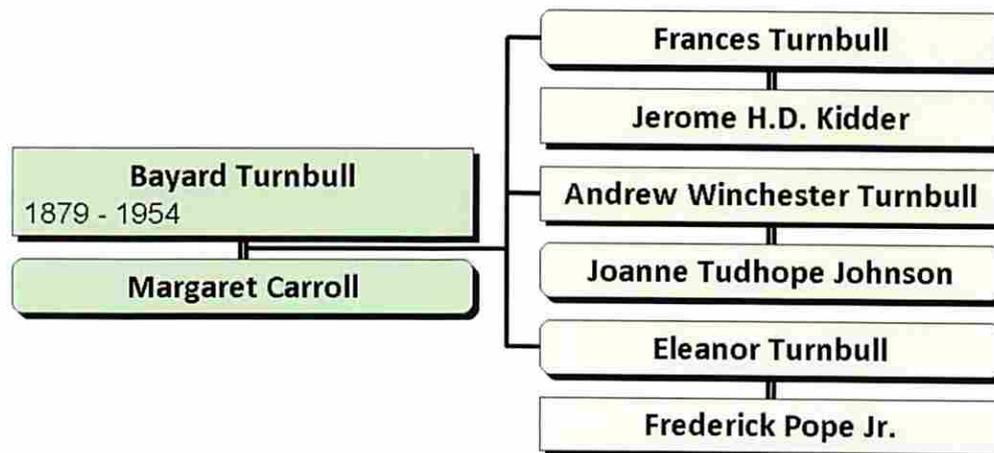
The January 4, 1939, *Richmond Times Dispatch* announced the engagement of Graeme and **Mary Armistead Tyler Mayo** (January 3, 1921 – August 1, 2003) of Bristol, Virginia, whose ancestors included U.S. President John Tyler and Confederate Gen. Lewis Armistead. Mary graduated from Tappahannock High School and was attending Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia, at the time of her engagement. Graeme and Mary had four children: **Katherine Ann, Jane Blake, John Graeme, and Marya Tyler Turnbull**. Mary lived to be 81 years and 9 months old.

Anne Wise Turnbull (1914 – 2000) married **Michael Anterino** and lived in Montclair New Jersey, a suburb of the New York City metropolitan area, where he was superintendent for the public school system. There are no children listed for this marriage.

Lennox “Knox” Turnbull, Sr. (July 9, 1916 – September 8, 1971), named after his father’s unmarried brother Lennox, was born in Tampa, Florida. As an adult, he lived near Charlottesville, Virginia and worked as director of Peoples National Bank of Charlottesville. He was also director of the Sterling Hardware Company. Knox married **Evelyn Williams** and they had two children. He died at age 65 in Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia.

Children of Bayard Turnbull and Margaret Carroll

Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by BAYARD TURNBULL



Frances Turnbull married **Jerome H.D. Kidder** and had two children, **Margaret** and **Frances Kidder**. These Turnbuls lived on the border between Baltimore City and Baltimore County but were more of the city family simply because their parents were of the city branch of the family. Information about the daughters is available in the form of their obituaries in the *Baltimore Sun*.

Andrew Winchester Turnbull married **Joanne Tudhope Johnson** and had two children, **Joanne Tudhope Turnbull** and **Frances Litchfield Turnbull**. Andrew attended Gilman School in Baltimore and graduated from St. Andrew's School in Delaware. He then earned his undergraduate degree from Princeton University. After service in the Navy and in Paris with the Economic Cooperation Administration, and after earning his doctorate in European history at Harvard, Andrew was an instructor at both the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brown University.

Andrew (photo at right) was the biographer of F. Scott Fitzgerald (and the editor of Fitzgerald's letters) and of Thomas Wolfe. His biography of Fitzgerald—his boyhood idol, whom Andrew met while Fitzgerald rented the family home *La Paix*—received highly favorable reviews. At his death by suicide in January, 1970, Andrew was working on a biography of the third of three great American writers published by Charles Scribner: Ernst Hemingway. Andrew had experienced "marked depression," according to his family. His obituary is in *The New York Times* of January 11, 1970.



Children of Elizabeth Turnbull and David Meade Bernard III

Meade Bernard IV married **Louis Mulheim**. Both died in an apartment fire in Washington, DC in 1976. They had no children.

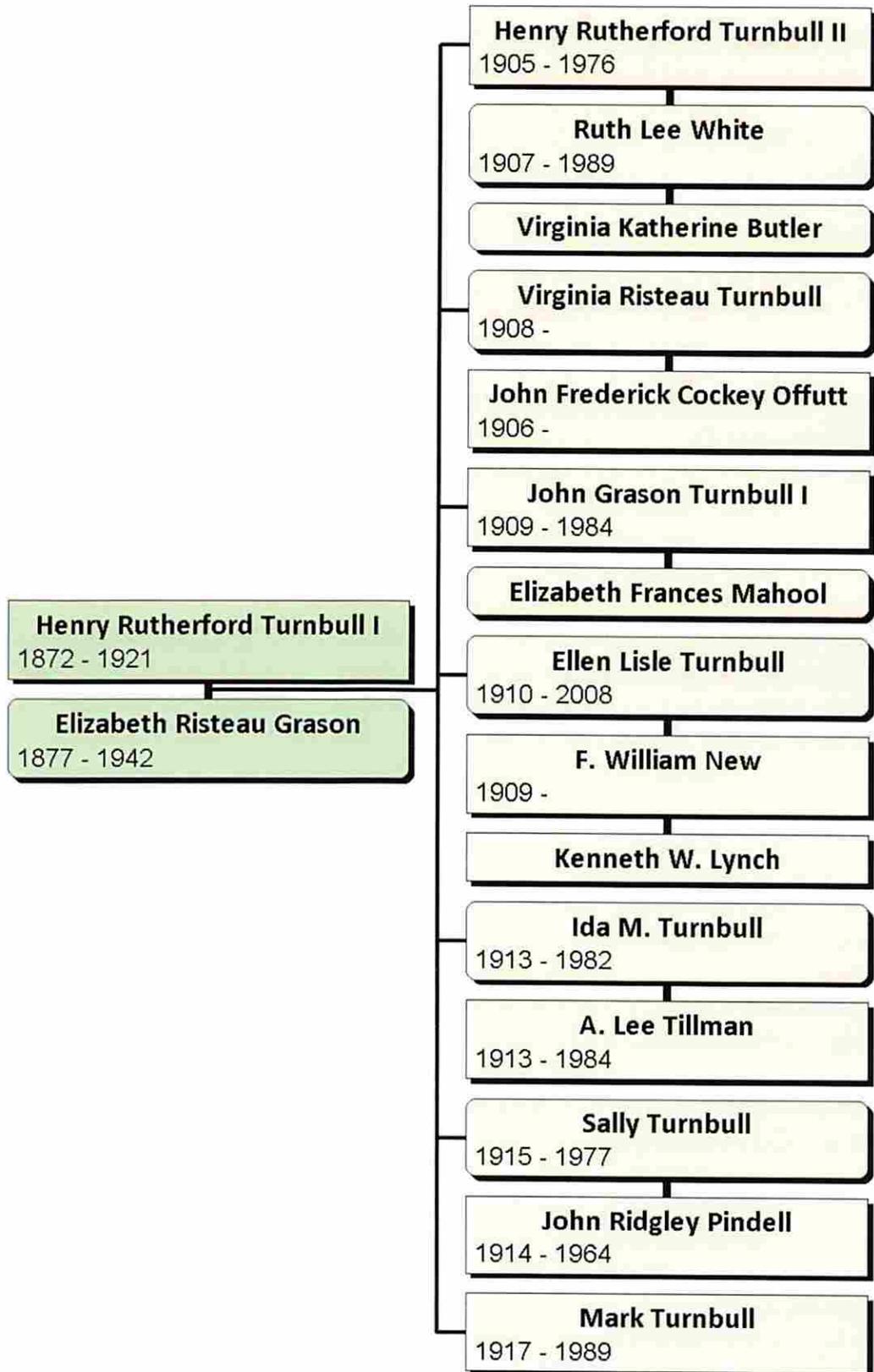
Elizabeth Bernard married **Joseph McConnell** and had three daughters: **Catherine R., Elizabeth,** and **Mary McConnell**. These sisters all married and had children.

Turnbull Bernard, born in 1915, married **Eleanor Baehr**. They had two children: **David M. Bernard** and **Carl W. Bernard**.

Richard Ryerson Bernard married **Martha Key Brewer**. Richard obtained a PhD in mathematics from the University of Virginia in 1949 and became a professor and department chairman at Davidson College, founded (as was Dickinson College and Princeton University) as a Presbyterian institution. Richard and Martha had three children: **Sally Field Ryerson Bernard;** **Richard Ryerson Bernard, Jr.;** and **Edward Cage Brewer Ryerson Bernard**.

Children of Henry Rutherford Turnbull I

Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by HENRY RUTHERFORD TURNBULL I



Henry Rutherford Turnbull II (August 19, 1905 – January 16, 1976) attended St. Paul's School for Boys and sang in the Choir of St. Paul's Church in Baltimore. He graduated from City College (a public high school) and then, in 1926, from Johns Hopkins University. Henry majored in political economy and edited the school newspaper, *The Newsletter*, in 1926—the same post that his son, Rud, would hold in 1959. Henry also was on the board of *The Black and Blue Jay*, and was the editor of the university's yearbook, *The Hullabaloo*.

Henry Rutherford Turnbull II's Reverence

Henry's son, John Grason Turnbull of H, owns a crucifix that Henry received in 1919 from a Mr. Smith at St. Paul's Church. The cross was a reward for "reverence," which Henry believed he had earned because when he kneeled in prayer his knees hurt, and he used to wince. The cross bears a toothmark where Henry tested to see if it was solid or hollow. It is hollow.

Henry's bio in the Hopkins yearbook for the class of 1926 notes that he entered Hopkins as a "meek and passive soul" who developed into a "man of vituperation and scathing satire, a man dreaded by his opponents in politics, and a man feared by the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps). The old adage that the pen is mightier than the sword has been proved again in his case." He won prizes as a debater, was the manager of the undergraduate band, and was vice-president of the senior class.

After graduating from Johns Hopkins, Henry worked for VanSant Dugdale, a local advertising agency in Baltimore. In 1934 he moved to the nation's advertising center, New York City, and spent the rest of his career as an advertising executive of some of the nation's largest advertising agencies.

He married **Ruth Lee White** (April 24, 1907 – February 5, 1989) in 1933, in Baltimore. Ruth's family was originally from West Virginia and her mother's maiden name was McLean. Nothing else is known about Ruth's parents except that they divorced. Ruth grew up in Baltimore and was a classmate of Helen Turnbull (Douglas Turnbull's sister) at Western High School, then a school for girls only.

Ruth and Henry had two sons, **Henry Rutherford ("Rud") Turnbull III** and **John Grason Turnbull of H**, referred to as John and sometimes by close friends as "Bullwinkle." For more on these children and their families, see Chapter 6.

Ruth remained a housewife and mother until 1944, when she and Henry divorced. In 1945, Henry married **Virginia Katherine Butler**. They had a daughter, **Virginia Butler (Ginny) Turnbull**, in 1947.



Henry Rutherford Turnbull II

As a member of the Republican party (he never was a member of any other party, although his brother John was a prominent member of the Maryland Democratic Party), Henry managed the advertising campaigns of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his presidential race against Harry S. Truman in 1948. The advertising campaign of 1948 was the first presidential campaign in which television played a part.

Henry was typical of many advertising men of his era in New York: a person who moved from one agency to another. Among the many accounts he handled were The Wall Street Journal (“We cover the world”) and Toyota (“Get your hands on a Toyota, you’ll never let go”).

Rud’s Appreciation of His Father

Perhaps it was because his father, Henry Rutherford Turnbull I, was not as popular as his brother Douglas. Or because his immediate family was as “poor as church mice,” as he once put it. Or because his cousin Doug, just a few years older than Dad, was All-America in football and lacrosse. Or because he felt insecure in a family and university where lectures carried the family name, portraits of the members of the first faculty were painted by his cousin Grace, or because he was refused membership in national social fraternities to which he was a “legacy” and to the faculty-student literary society, the Tudor and Stuart Club.

Whatever the cause, my father came to Johns Hopkins University with ambition to be not just noted but notable. And how he succeeded! He was a prize-winning debater, editor-in-chief of the yearbook, co-editor of the student newspaper, and vice-president of the senior class.

Dad’s ambition carried him to the heights of the advertising world in New York, then the “capital” of advertising; to significant roles within the national Republican party; and to expensive apartments on Fifth Avenue and an expensive house in Bronxville. It was a perverse trait, however, for in the advertising world alcohol and alcoholism were rampant. Dad became a victim: divorced, denied access to his sons, out of work, deep in debt, and self-shamed. Still ambitious, however, Dad joined Alcoholics Anonymous and was a faithful member. He returned to the Episcopal Church. He rehabilitated himself.

When Dad and I took the old Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from New York to Baltimore so I could attend freshman orientation at Hopkins, he gave me no advice. Instead, he stated his ambition for me: Join Alpha Delta Phi, be the editor of the newspaper, and join the Tudor and Stuart Club. I did each, not aware at the time that I was proving to Dad’s contemporaries in Baltimore that they made a mistake when they dismissed him so lightly.

An incident that occurred when I was a sophomore or junior at Hopkins reflected Dad’s ambition and his self-respect more than any other. “Rud, take a look at this,” he said, pulling a blue-bound legal-size document from his coat’s breast pocket. It was a promissory note, signed by Dad, promising that he would pay the full tuition for my education at Kent School. Across the front page, in large red capital letters, were three words: “Paid in Full.”

Ambitious? Yes. Proud? Yes. Self-respecting? Yes. A good father? I could have had none as good. Witty, flirtatious, well-read, faithful to God, and careful of himself and his family at the last.

My wife Ann has been my most effective partner in all of life’s dimensions. My son Jay was my best professor. My mother introduced me to the delights of the theatre and classical music; she taught me about fashion and style; and she insisted on good manners and gentlemanly behavior at all times. And my father was my best model for how to be strong enough, and ambitious enough, to be the best one can be.

In 1962, Henry founded the advertising firm Turnbull and Alum, Inc., which in 1970 merged with the Chicago-based firm Clinton E. Frank, Inc. The firm handled many national accounts.

Henry also was a member of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and served on its board of governors from 1967-1969. From 1954-1958, he served on the alumni advisory committee for Johns Hopkins University, recruiting students from the greater New York area. Henry also belonged to the Johns Hopkins Club of New York.

Henry Rutherford Turnbull II's Words of Wisdom to His Granddaughter, Amy

Rud Turnbull recalls that just after his daughter, Amy, was born, Henry was in Taiwan, teaching the Chinese how to sell televisions. He received the news about Amy's birth from me and Ann by telegram, and then responded with a hand-written letter to Amy, dated May 17, 1975, a few months before he died, in December. Having expressed his delight and promised his love, Dad then revealed much about how he thought about his life and himself:

In your life there are certain to be periods of personal trouble, times when the state of the world will make you wonder whether mankind will survive; days when you resent the injustices of fate; and as these thoughts and events enter your life, pause and remember some thoughts from a grandparent you are unlikely to know late enough in your life to remember, but who now writes you from far-off China with pride and love for you just after your birth.

In my nearly 70 years, I have lived through two world wars, major wars in Korea and Vietnam, the first atom bombs, man's first trips to outer space and to the moon, a deep economic depression in which 25% of the labor force had no jobs, and the dissolution of world powers like the British Empire—and mankind survives, and the free world grows more prosperous. Even the spiritual life, I believe, has deepened and become more meaningful: I believe that the historian Toynbee is right: give man a challenge and he responds with the effort that leads to new developments and further challenges.

Apply that to your own life when trouble comes. In my case, I have been without money—in trouble with my first wife, who divorced me—seen your father and uncle alienated from me—suffered from alcoholism, and because God or my genes gave me the power to respond to the challenges, I have received money in sufficient supply, married happily a second time to Virginia, found the love and I hope the respect of your father and uncle, recovered from alcoholism, and at my advanced age am busy in China healing another nation. ...

This someday may sound dated and almost like Polonius in dotage-tinged advice, (but) from the 70-year view of life I can only advise you that the Book of Common Prayer sums up a happy life philosophy when it says, "Love Thy God with all thy heart, mind, and strength. This is the first and great commandment and the second is like unto it: Love thy neighbor as thyself."

It's too much to expect that we can do this always. But even faulty humans can try.

*My deepest love...
Grandfather Henry R. Turnbull*

After retiring from Clinton E. Frank, Inc., Henry and Virginia spent six months in Taiwan, teaching marketing and advertising at the Yangmingshan Management Training Center in Taipei, specializing in courses in marketing, advertising, management consulting, and case study services. Henry's daughter, Ginny, recalls that Henry and Virginia toured Asia on the *Queen Elizabeth II*, but Virginia developed beriberi (a vitamin deficiency) and they had to return early to New York City.

Henry died in Boca Raton, Florida, where he and Virginia owned a condominium at the Boca Raton Club. He is buried at Prospect Hill Cemetery in Towson, next to his parents and not far from his childhood home. The grounds of the old home are now where the Baltimore County jail is located. Both of Henry's wives are also buried there—Ruth with the consent of Henry's sons, and Virginia, without their knowledge at the time of burial.

Virginia Risteau Turnbull (1908-?) married **J. Frederick Cockey Offutt** of Cockeysville. Fred's middle name illustrates his link to this family with an extensive history in Baltimore County as well as Cockeysville itself. Virginia lived as a housewife on a farm with Fred. Fred's family was significant in Baltimore County, largely because its members practiced law; one was a member of the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals.

John Grason Turnbull I (January 23, 1909 – March 31, 1984)—one of four persons to whom we dedicated this book—attended the McDonough School in Baltimore County, the same school that his son would attend, and went to Johns Hopkins University. John did not graduate, however, because, John's family could not afford the tuition. Instead, he worked as a law clerk/bailiff for Judge Dennis of the Baltimore City Supreme Bench (equivalent to a county circuit/trial court) and attended the University of Maryland Law School at night.

John was admitted to the Bar of the State of Maryland in 1932, and became a successful trial lawyer, a leading politician in the Democratic Party of Maryland, and ultimately a Baltimore County judge. As a trial lawyer, he represented high-profile defendants in criminal cases but his major clients were insurance companies; John represented them against claimants for damages. John was the fifth member of the Grason family to serve as a judge in Towson, Maryland. His son, John Grason Turnbull II, also a judge in Baltimore County, carried on the family tradition. So, too, did his grandson, John Grason Turnbull III.

Our dedication to the first of these three identically named men characterizes his character and loyalty to family and to Maryland more than his career as a lawyer. That loyalty is apparent in the way he dealt with his nephew, Rud Turnbull, giving him an allowance during his first year at Hopkins and securing a job for him that summer on the county road-repair crew. John's loyalty, appreciation of family history, and sense of humor are evident in the sidebar (next page) about Rud's night in jail, reprising John's similar undergraduate run-in with "the law."

John married **Elizabeth Mahool**, whom he divorced in 1943, and then married **Ester E. (Eddie) DeArman** (July 13, 1904 – March 17, 1974). Eddie's family was from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and she was a graduate of the Peabody Institute of Music. John and Eddie had a son, **John Grason Turnbull II**. After Eddie died, John married **Mary Catherine Lawrence**, a longtime friend.

After returning from World War II, where he served in the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps, John purchased a 100-plus acre farm in Sparks, Maryland, and named it *Blackacre*. He lived there until his death, and his son built a house nearby on the same land, naming it *Whiteacre*.

John had great loyalty toward his brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews and provided support to them over the long years of his life. To wit: he provided an allowance for his brother Mark, jobs for his sisters Ellen and Sally, and, as noted, support for his nephew Rud.

John's funeral service was held at Immanuel Episcopal Church in Glencoe, Maryland, where he was a longtime vestryman. John, Eddie, and their son are buried in its graveyard.

Rud's Remembrance of Two Turnbulls and Their Nights in Jails: Genes and Forgiveness

In a family whose members' lives often reprise each other, it is not surprising that Uncle John and I had remarkably similar escapades as college students. (So too did my father and John's brother, Henry, but that is another story.)

Buoyed by beer and the warmth of an April night in Baltimore, 1957, two of my fraternity brothers and I decided to "borrow" some signs from the University of Maryland campus in retribution for the theft of our fraternity's door sign by a Maryland coed who was dating one of the fraternity brothers.

Our plan was in the final stages of perfect completion when a Maryland State Trooper caught us red-handed and proceeded to lock us into a nearby county jail. Allowed one phone call, I called his Aunt Ellen: "Please tell Uncle John when he wakes up that I am in jail. Here's what happened."

John arranged for me and my friends to be bailed out and then, upon command by Aunt Ellen, I fearfully reported to Uncle John, fully expecting the strongest of strong reprimands.

Instead, he said: "It's damn well time you lived up to the family tradition of being jailed! Your father had a few incidents with the Baltimore police and I had one with the Annapolis police and Maryland National Guard when I was a freshman at Hopkins in 1927, 30 years ago." For proof, he showed me a copy of the *Baltimore Sun* reporting that John and some of his freshman-year classmates had indeed been in a large brawl with students at St. John's College, in Annapolis.

"Good for you, Rud," he said, laughing. Slapping his hand on the *Sun* copy and pointing at me, John repeated: "Good for you, Turnbull. Damn good." And then, using his influence as the majority leader of the Maryland Senate, John arranged for all charges against me and my friends to be dismissed.

Within our family, there are strands of repeated behavior and replicated careers. Surely, there must be hundreds upon hundreds of incidents of mischief and mistakes, of negligence or poor judgments. Was discipline always meted out? Who knows. Was forgiveness always answered? Again, who knows. But one thing is for sure: Forgiveness, with pride in the miscreant's behavior, never was more quickly and laughingly tendered. John was always the loyalist, the generous, the proud. And Rud, the abashed, was never again a finger-printed jailbird.

A Remembrance of John Grason Turnbull
By Sandra Ridgely Pindell Hansen, His Neice and Sally Turnbull's Daughter

I was blessed to have my Uncle John (Judge John Grason Turnbull, the first of that name) involved in my life. One of my favorite pictures is of John standing under the Arc de Triumph while stationed in France toward the end of WW II. The photograph was prelude to parts of my life in which John had an important role.

There was a wonderful trip to Rehoboth Beach in Delaware, John having organized and, most likely, paid for most if not all of the costs of the trip. This trip was shortly after the war, and of course many people had done little traveling while gasoline was rationed. A mental picture remains of John holding hands with four kids at once, teaching them to jump waves! It was my first view of the ocean, but far from my last.

John was a conscientious Godfather if ever there was one of those rare creatures. One year, probably 1949, he undertook my religious education and enrolled me in confirmation classes at Glencoe Episcopal Church in Glencoe, MD. He got me into the choir as well. Since my mother did not drive, John sentenced himself to being my chauffeur for choir practice and confirmation classes. As word got around, more moms asked if he could take their daughters as well. Some of his tougher clients surely would have done a double-take at the sight of their tough-as-nails lawyer driving six or seven 12-year-old giggling, talkative girls all over northern Baltimore County. He viewed it as his duty and did it.

John continued to help where needed. When his sister Sally was widowed at the age of 49, John made sure she got a job, advised her on reorganizing her life, and, most importantly, invited her to spend time at his home, which went a long way toward helping her heal—just being a big brother. He also called upon her to create some favorite dishes from their childhood. Kidney stew, pigs' feet, and sauerbraten were among his cravings. Those cravings were not appealing to most of the family!

I eventually married a young law student named Chris Hansen. As luck would have it, John was appointed to the bench about the same time Chris started law school, and he invited Chris to be his bailiff. Chris of course agreed, spending three years with John and becoming a very successful trial lawyer. The knowledge he gained with John helped him through a 50-year career in the practice of law. In addition, it enabled him to interact with many people that he would work with and depend upon in his future. Those contacts were invaluable. Chris also noticed that it was not unusual for other judges to ask John to take an especially difficult case because of his abilities.

One of the last things John asked of Chris was to choose an apple tree for him. Chris grew up in Yakima, Washington, and had considerable orchard experience as well as a degree from Cornell. He happily chose a tree for John and planted it at *Blackacre*, where it flourished for a number of years.

There were so many sides to John. He was not an easy man to read but he had as strong a sense of loyalty to family and friends as you would ever see. He is missed.

The Turnbull Family and the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore

Many Turnbull men who lived in Baltimore joined the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore (SASB), a civic organization of descendants of Scots named for the patron saint of Scotland. The Turnbull connection with the SASB begins with Judge Alexander Nisbet, the first William Turnbull's brother-in-law. Alexander Nisbet was one of the founding members, and to date the longest-serving president (1830 to 1857, when he died from an accident). Whether or not William Turnbull was also a member is not known.

The following Turnbells are known to have been members:

- Alexander Nisbet – Founder and third president
- Alexander Tweedy Turnbull – Joined 1828
- John Turnbull, Jr. – Joined 1846 or 1853; president, 1902-04
- Lawrence Turnbull – Joined 1873
- Edwin Litchfield Turnbull – Joined 1914
- John Grason Turnbull I – Date unknown
- Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr. – Date unknown
- John Grason Turnbull of H – Joined 1965
- John Grason Turnbull II – Joined 1979
- Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull – Joined 1997
- John Grason Turnbull III – Joined 2008

In 2006, the SASB published a book celebrating their bicentennial. On pp. 145-6 there is a section on "The Turnbells and the Arts," which focuses on Lawrence Turnbull and his association with the arts and cultural scene in Baltimore.

A great deal of attention could be devoted to John Turnbull, Jr., who was a longtime SASB member and served in various capacities, mainly in finance and accounting. He was likely elected president in 1902 as a reward for his long service. John's death was mentioned in the SASB notes and in the Maryland State Archives. His eulogy reads:

Now that the Great Creator in his wisdom has called to his reward John Turnbull, Jr., a loyal and kindly Scot, who for 64 years has been an active and earnest member of the St. Andrew's Society and for 44 years one of its office bearers;

Be it resolved that in his departure from our midst, even in the fullness of his years, our society sustains the loss of the best beloved of its members and Scotland one of her most devoted sons;

May the memory of his kindly nature and wide charity never depart from among us and that our society may continue to grow in usefulness along the lines he so ably guided for so many years.

Farewell, kind and generous soul, until we meet again at the final gathering of the Clans, when parting will be no more.

No more with kindly smile he'll greet his brothers of the Heather;

Or drink a health to Scotland yet when yearly we foregather;

But long his memory will remain among the Scottish name

Who gloried in his worth.

Ellen Lisle Turnbull Lynch (October 9, 1910 – March 22, 2008) was known in the family as Aunt “Elwell,” a nickname given to her by her brother John because of her sunny disposition. Ellen was known for never having anything bad to say about anybody. The dedication to her at the front of this book recognizes her positive disposition, loyalty to family, and creative talents.

Ellen married **F. William New**, an engineer whose job took him around the world. They spent several years in Latin America, where their daughter **Elizabeth Grason New** was born on December 23, 1942. Elizabeth acquired the nickname “Nina,” which has remained with her to this day.

After divorcing Bill, Ellen returned to Baltimore and for many years worked as manager of John’s law firm. When he became a judge, she followed him to the courthouse as his secretary, succeeding her sister Sally in the same position.

Aunt Ellen had artistic talent, which she probably never fully developed. Her rendition of the Turnbull coat of arms was probably painted in the early 1930s—perhaps for Archibald Turnbull to use in his family history. The bulls head on the front of Archibald's book and Ellen’s coat of arms are remarkably similar. Several years ago, a book binder told her nephew, John (principal author of this book), that the paper on which the coat of arms was painted had to be about 90 years old. We do not know where Ellen’s version is.

In April 1959, Ellen married a widower, **Kenneth Lynch**. They purchased a house in Glencoe, Maryland (just north of Sparks, Maryland and not far from her brother's farm, *Blackacre*), where Ken grew grapes and made wine until his death in April 1986.



Ellen Turnbull, surrounded by family and friends at her home in Baltimore County, at a celebration of her 95th birthday.

Aunt Ellen was always one to help others, and in line with that trait she willed her body to science for medical research. In time, her ashes were returned to Baltimore County and a memorial service was held at Immanuel Episcopal Church. Ellen's long-admired friend and priest, Father Carl Edwards (then retired), traveled from North Carolina to lead the service.

Included in the service was Ellen's poem that appears in the Dedications at the beginning of this book. Ellen's remains were buried along with those of her parents, her brother Henry, and his wives in the family plot at Prospect Hill Cemetery in Towson, Maryland.

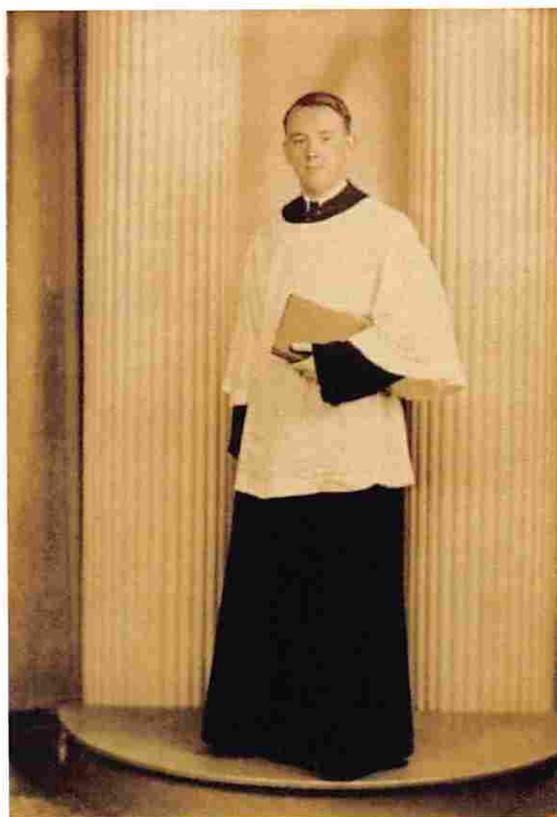
Ida Mae Turnbull (June 13, 1913 – August 27, 1982) attended Baltimore County public schools and then Towson State School, which later became Towson University and is located on the old family estate of Auburn. She married **A. Lee Tillman** (April 4, 1913 - Oct. 27, 1984), an engineer, and lived in Montclair, New Jersey, where she was a homemaker and raised two children, **Roger** and **Frances**. In the late 1940s or early 1950s, when Ida's brother Henry was having difficult times personally and professionally, Ida and Lee provided him and his family with much-needed shelter and assistance. As an adult, Roger chose to live in Australia; Francie remained in Baltimore County, supporting Ellen in her old age.

Sally Turnbull (1915 - 1977) married **John Ridgely Pindell** and had two children, **Sandra (Sandy) R. Pindell** and **John R. Pindell, Jr.** After John Ridgely died in 1964, Sally worked for the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. When her brother, John Turnbull, became a judge, Sally became his secretary. She later left that position and became the Circuit Court's assignment commissioner, a job she held until her death in 1977. Sally was like Ellen in this respect: She was high-spirited, possessed of a quick wit and prone to laughter, and deeply embedded in and loyal to her brothers Henry, John, and Mark and to her sisters Ellen, Virginia, and Ida.

Mark Turnbull (1917 – 1989). Mark was born on June 13, 1917, at his parents' home in Baltimore County. Unlike his siblings, Mark had no middle name. Mark sustained an injury to his brain during birth, and consequently had a lifetime mild intellectual disability.

The photograph (at right) shows Mark in his early 20s, dressed in choir robe and surplice. It was likely taken at St. Paul's Church (in downtown Baltimore), where Mark sang in the choir. Music was the first love of Mark's life, and the Episcopal church was the second (if not equally important).

Mark's musical aptitude and love of music demonstrated itself early in his life. By age four or five, he had memorized words and music to the opera *Aida*, and he often sang (to the tune of *Aida's* Triumphant March) an admonition to himself: "Mark, you must treat Ida nice, you must treat her



nice, you must treat her nice, treat her nice.” There was hardly a time when Mark wasn’t listening to his favorite classical music or hymns.

Mark’s life reflects both his potential talents and the frustrations. It also reflects the pivotal role of his siblings in attempting to provide for his care and needs, within the parameters of their own complicated lives and the exigencies of dealing with government and organizations at a time when of little knowledge and limited support for individuals or families with special needs.

Mark lived at home at 202 Baltimore Ave. in Towson, MD, with his mother and siblings, and then with his mother until her death in March 1942. Mark had little formal schooling, although as an adult he was able to write somewhat cogent letters in clearly readable cursive script. The source of his education is unknown but may have been his mother and siblings.

After his mother died, his siblings collaborated to provide Mark a home. Virginia, Ida, and possibly Sally welcomed him into their families. Sadly, the effects of Mark’s disabilities often thwarted their hospitality. Mark stayed very briefly with Virginia, her husband, and three children in her small house in Cockeysville, and spent a similar period with Sally. Subsequently, he went to live with his sister Ida and her husband Lee Tillman in Mt. Holly and then in Cedar Grove, NJ.

Other family arrangements proving impractical, Mark returned to Towson, where he lived with Dick Royston and his wife, who were tenants in Mark’s childhood home, until Mark’s siblings and doctors decided it would be best if he was placed at the Springfield State Center in Sykesville, Maryland, which housed people with intellectual disabilities. Mark moved there in 1945.

Correspondence among the Turnbull siblings from the time of Mark’s transfer to Springfield highlights the role of each in providing for their youngest brother. His brother John assumed responsibility for admitting Mark and coordinating his financial care, a fact that Mark forever resented. Although Mark’s room, board, and major routine medical needs were provided by the State of Maryland, his clothing, glasses, and all personal supplies became the responsibility of family members. Ellen and Ida and their spouses and daughters seem to have been most active in sending personal supplies, radios, and other objects in response to requests from Springfield or Mark himself, as well as visiting their brother. Virginia’s and Sally’s personal participation was probably limited by the former’s acute long-term medical conditions and Sally’s lack of a driver’s license for many years.

Mark resided at Springfield until sometime in the 1970s, when he moved to Lincoln Convalescent Center in Baltimore. While there, Mark developed a tumor, apparently on his nose, observed growing over the course of a year and subsequently diagnosed as a cancerous growth requiring surgery. About the same time, he required eye surgery. There were several hospitalizations due to different causes. Apparently, the cancer was not completely destroyed and was the ultimate cause of his death in 1989.

Mark is buried along with his brother Henry and his sisters Ellen and Ida and just below (eastward) of his parents at Prospect Hill Cemetery in Towson, Maryland, among graves of other

Grason and Turnbull relatives. In visiting the grave site, if one hears some pleasing music, it is probably from Mark.

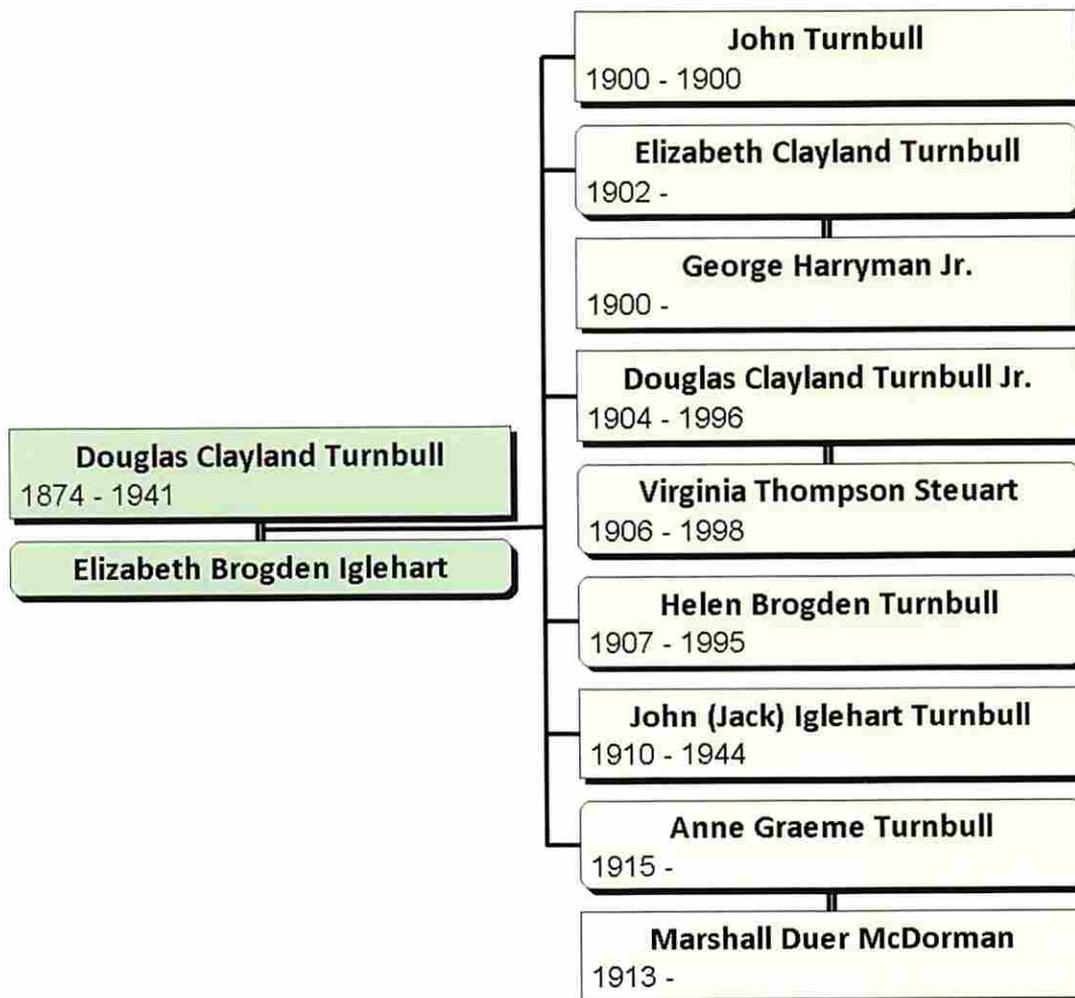
Children of Martin Ryerson Turnbull

Lucy Carmichael Turnbull never married. She spent many years as a librarian at Union Theological Seminary in New York City and then with the City of Richmond Library System.

Lennox Birkhead Turnbull III, like his cousin Stockton Turnbull II, was also a research chemist but was based in Richmond, Virginia. He married **Marjorie Skyes** and they had two **Lennox Birkhead Turnbull IV** and **Elizabeth Ryerson Birkhead Turnbull**.

Children of Douglas Clayland Turnbull and Elizabeth Brogden Iglehart

Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by DOUGLAS CLAYLAND TURNBULL



Our cousin, John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull II, contributed the following text, pp.90-96, related to his family, the Douglas Clayland and Elizabeth Brogden Iglehart family.



(L-R): Anne, Helen, Doug, Jr., and Elizabeth (Libby) Turnbull

Elizabeth (Libby) Clayland Turnbull (1902 - ?) married **George Harryman, Jr.** (1900 - ?), a member of an old and distinguished family in Maryland. They settled initially on the family farm run by his father. Later, George was involved in the sale of spices and extracts (probably with the McCormack Company of Baltimore). He ended his career with the Glen L. Martin Company, an aircraft manufacturer in Baltimore County. At the time Col. White wrote his history, Elizabeth and George had six children, 23 grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Douglas Clayland (Doug) Turnbull, Jr. (July 23, 1903 – April 12, 1996) was to become, like his cousin John Grason Turnbull I, a loyal supporter of the greater Turnbull family. He also lived a very distinguished and fruitful life. We dedicated this book to him, among other worthy family members.

Douglas Clayton Turnbull, Jr.'s Athletic Honors

Doug was the first college lacrosse player to be named to the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse All American First Team four years in a row, from 1922-25. His record stood for over 50 years, until Ed Urso of the University of Maryland repeated the feat from 1972-75.

Doug was captain of the All America Lacrosse Players for 1922-25. While at Johns Hopkins, Doug played all positions except goalie. At his graduation, the *Baltimore Sun* stated that "Doug Turnbull was one of the greatest athletes Johns Hopkins ever turned out."

After his death, Doug was remembered by some experts as "an important part of the Hopkins Lacrosse tradition and truly a legend." And, when the *Baltimore Sun* celebrated 175 years of publication by listing the 175 greatest Maryland athletes, Doug was named number 110.

Doug grew up in the Mt. Washington section of Baltimore, where St. Paul's School for Boys was located until the early 1950s. At that time, St. Paul's School was renowned for its lacrosse teams, and this may have influenced Doug and his brother, John (Jack) Iglehart, to choose lacrosse as their sport of choice. (Their sister, Helen, was also an accomplished athlete.)

Doug attended Baltimore Polytechnic High School in Baltimore and then Johns Hopkins University, where he majored in electrical engineering. He graduated in 1924, but stayed for a year of graduate studies in the same discipline. From 1925-1943, Doug was an engineer and later became responsible for public relations for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company. He then served as executive vice president for research and development at The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and also as chairman of the locomotive development committee. Doug worked as a consultant for several years after retiring from the railroad company.

Doug became interested in athletics at a very young age; of course, he had his father (Douglas Clayland Turnbull I) to thank for this. When Doug was about 10 years old, he picked up a lacrosse stick and never put it down, physically or mentally, for the rest of his life. He excelled in football in high school, leading the nation in place kicking from 1920-1924. At Johns Hopkins, Doug excelled not only in football but also lacrosse, for which he is better remembered. In fact, Doug and his younger brother Jack were both instrumental in establishing the lacrosse tradition at Johns Hopkins, one of the most prominent teams.

From 1925 to 1938, Doug was a member of the Mt. Washington Lacrosse Club for 13 years. From 1939-1940, he was a coach at the same club. Later, he became the coach at The Gilman School in Baltimore. In 1955, Doug was one of the founding members of the Lacrosse Foundation, which administers the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, located just outside Homewood Field at Johns Hopkins University. He was made a member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame in 1963 and served as one of its directors.

Doug was actively engaged in civic affairs. He was on the board of many schools, institutions, and charities, and was a trustee of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore and the Maryland Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also was an active churchman in the Episcopal Church. Shortly before he died, The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Diocese of Maryland was renamed the Douglas Turnbull Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in honor of Doug's father, Douglas Clayland Turnbull I, who organized the Brotherhood in 1883 served it for 78 years. Doug was a delegate to the Brotherhood's national convention from 1940-46, and in the last year was its national president.

Doug married Virginia Taylor Stuart on June 4, 1927. They had five children: Robert Bruce, Edwin Stuart, Virginia Stuart, Douglas Clayland III, and John Iglehart Turnbull III.

On September 15, 1973, Doug represented the Turnbull family at Dickinson College; part of the college campus was dedicated to its first president

Steuart, Stewart, and Stuart

Douglas Clayland Turnbull's wife, Virginia Taylor Steuart, spelled her surname differently from other versions of that name. But it is the same name as that of the Royal House of Scotland, which is spelled Stewart.

A Gen. Steuart led the defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812, and Virginia Steuart's family may have been connected to him. The name is also spelled Stuart.

and our ancestor, Rev. Charles Nisbet. Doug, along with John Grason Turnbull I, also contributed information about the Turnbulls of Maryland to Col. William White's history of Charles Nesbit's ancestors.

Doug's son, John (Jack), offers the following remembrance of his father:

Religious education and practicing Christian values were important to Dad. He regularly attended church services at the Cathedral Church of the Incarnation, followed by a noonday meal at the Hopkins Club so that Mom would not have to cook. His favorite meal was a hearts of lettuce salad with Russian dressing, fried chicken, and mashed potatoes, topped off with a hot fudge sundae for dessert. He was active with the Brotherhood of St. Andrews and the Churchmen's Club. Dad volunteered on behalf of the Diocese to conduct morning prayer services at other churches when their rectors were on vacation.

It was important to Dad to communicate and stay in touch with his adult children by writing a letter of what was going on at home and then xeroxing it to send to everyone. He did this at least once a month. This letter writing continued after Bruce, Ned, and Ginny were married. He and Mom always remembered birthdays and anniversaries, and when grandchildren came along, they were included too. Birthday and Christmas cards always had a check or cash included, and the grandkids loved it.

Dad and Mom loved entertaining family, cousins, in-laws, and close friends, especially when celebrating holidays, birthdays, anniversaries, and other special occasions. When a meal was included, the *doxology* would be sung by all with hands clasped—a tradition still carried on by family today. Dad would always light up the room when he was present, leading us in song.

Dad did not have to mow the lawn or wash cars because of having sons around the house, but when he did, you would remember the occasion. He would dress up in a coat and tie and look as if he were headed to a meeting. What a sight, watching him push a lawn mower! Once, while living at Fairhaven, he washed and waxed the car. Unfortunately, he applied floor polish to the car. Mom, Doug, and I howled with laughter.

Dad was strongly associated with many social and civic associations. He was a member of the South River Club, one of the oldest continuously active men's organizations of its type in America. When he periodically hosted meetings, he would invite his sons, son-in-law, and other close friends to join him. Bawdy stories, dirty jokes, and limericks would be exchanged among the members, who crammed in a small clubhouse while having a meal and drinking the famous secret "South River punch" that was prepared a month in advance. Dad would always offer his sons "jokes" he kept on index cards that could be used to enhance their presentations. Everyone spoke and had a fun time after warming up on horseshoes prior to the meal.

Dad and Mom were known to be the last of their generation to know how to make terrapin soup. They were featured in a *Sun* newspaper article describing the preparations

for this special meal. Once cooked, certain inners of the turtle had to be avoided, like picking steamed crabs. The only other restaurants that offered this delicacy were the Maryland Club and Hutzler's Cafeteria.

Dad's and Mom's 50th wedding anniversary was special and began with a wedding service for family and members of the original wedding party at the Cathedral Church of the Incarnation, Dean Peabody presiding. A reception followed at the church, and they welcomed over 100 family members and friends for a festive occasion. It was quite an honor to celebrate this milestone with family and dear friends.

When they moved to the Fairhaven Retirement Community in Sykesville, weeks would go by before my family would see them. They were busy "social butterflies." Dad was just what that community needed. He established a speakers' bureau, authored short stories and poetry for the publication, the *Inkling*, and knew about everyone. We could tell when we entered their dining area that he livened up the place. Other residents would come up to him and make conversation.

The opportunity to learn well beyond the classroom was significant. With my siblings' age differences, Dad was able to be a mentor who provided many opportunities and adventures to offer a unique education. When I was attending Calvert School. Dad arranged a train trip for business purposes to Tulsa, Oklahoma. This was my first trip on a train, and seeing buffalo herds and other Native American museums with Mom was fascinating. To Dad, this was the best education one could experience. Dad had worked for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for about 10 years, and getting around on trains was preferable to airlines at the time.

Dad was able to arrange another business trip, an ore boat excursion on the Great Lakes, from Duluth, Minnesota, to Cleveland, Ohio, for my next adventure. Having never been to this part of the United States, seeing these great bodies of water with locks to lower or raise the boat from one to another intrigued me. It was great fun being with my parents and interacting with other guests. Surprisingly, there was minimal commercial boat traffic.

The grand finale for adventure trips with my parents was sailing the ocean liner, the SS *United States*, to visit France and Germany in 1960. The events offered on the ocean liner were overwhelming: seeing the family name on the guest list, getting dressed up for meals, watching taped horse races, listening to the orchestra, watching current movies, swimming, etc. What more could one expect! We also visited my brother, Bruce, his wife, Jerri, and their daughter, Susan, in Germany and attended the Passion Play in Oberammergau. A once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Dad treated me to my only major league baseball all-star game when it was held in the old Memorial Stadium in July 1958. This game was a first for Baltimore, and to see Ted Williams, Hank Aaron, Willie Mays, Stan Musial, Mickey Mantle, Gus Triandos playing a close game was fantastic. The stadium was sold out and the American League won, 4-3!

Christian values repeated in our family include the importance of adoption. It allows couples to share their life with a child and enjoy the unique experience of parenthood. Adoption provides loving, stable homes to children who need them. It was important to Dad and Mom to adopt Bruce and Ned when they did not know if they could start a family in the early years of their marriage. Bruce and Ned were incredibly grateful to my parents for this gift of love and life.

Doug Turnbull III continued this practice when adopting the children that Billie brought to their marriage (Lee, Mike, and Kathy), and Bruce and Jerri followed when they adopted their son, Bobby. All have grown up successful and consider themselves part of the Turnbull Clan.

The grandchildren continue to adopt other children while experiencing the joys of parenthood firsthand. Ginny's children, Mike and Doug, and their spouses have adopted children. Doug's stepson, Michael Leonard, and his wife also adopted a child. Dad and Mom laid this foundation for three generations.

John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull (June 30, 1910 – October 18, 1944). Jack's life can be divided into two major parts: his early athletic accomplishments, and his wartime military service. Our cousin, John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull II, provided this profile of Jack Turnbull I, excerpted from "Born to Glory: A Biography of John Iglehart Turnbull" (1989) by Major Robert Bruce Turnbull USA (Ret.). We are donating a copy to the Maryland Historical and Cultural Society in Baltimore.

Lt. Col. Jack I. Turnbull USAAF



Lacrosse was where, along with his brother Douglas, Jack help establish Johns Hopkins University as the leading school in the sport of Lacrosse. Jack was on the 1928 Olympic lacrosse team. He performed in the playoffs for the Olympics. In 1932, he played on the team at Johns Hopkins. He was named All American for each of his three years at Johns Hopkins. He also played on JHU's football team and helped establish an ice hockey team there. He was Captain of the U.S. Lacrosse Team during the 1932 Summer Olympics, but the lacrosse event was cancelled that year, due mainly to the Depression.

Jack maintained his membership in the Mount Washington Lacrosse Club and participated in the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, as a member of the field hockey team. He personally met Adolf Hitler.

Like his father, grandfather, and brother, Jack was a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Jack was also interested in flying airplanes, so he joined the local Thunderbird Flying Club. With WW II already in its initial stages in 1940, Jack enlisted in the Maryland Army National Guard and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Maryland National Guard on June 24, 1940. In February 1941, the Maryland National Guard was mobilized and nationalized.

His military career was confined to Bomber Command of the U.S Army Air Force, which sustained high casualty rates. The result of the high casualty rates was quick promotions for those who survived. By October 1944, Jack was a Lt. Colonel.

A paper written in 1989 by Jack's nephew, Major Robert Bruce Turnbull, (USA-Retired) reported that Jack and most of the members of his crew were killed because another B-17 bomber crashed into his aircraft, on a return from a bombing mission over Germany. An accident of this nature was not at all uncommon in close formation flying. Initially, Jack was reported missing in action, before his death was confirmed.

At the time of his death, Jack held the Distinguish Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Two Oak Leaf Clusters; the latter was awarded for meritorious achievements on anti-submarine patrol flights. Jack was initially buried in Belgium, where his plane went down. Subsequently his remains were transferred to Henri Chappelle Cemetery, Belgium. On December 17, 1947, his remains were moved to the family plot at All Hallows Parish, in Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near the graves of his father and mother.

In Germany, Turnbull Field was named after Jack, by Major J. Ives, (who went to school with Jack at Polytechnic and later became Commander of Turnbull Field). The field lies outside Mannheim, on the left bank of the Necker River as it flows to the small town of Feudenheim. This field was initially a commercial airport, which now no longer exists. A picture of the field was published in the *Baltimore Sun* on December 29, 1945.

When Jack's body was returned from France in 1947, 12 P-47 fighter planes flew over St. John's Episcopal Church in Mt. Washington. All of the planes were from the 104th Fighter Squadron of the Maryland National Guard. The 104th Observation Squadron was the unit that Jack joined before the war, was the predecessor of the unit that flew the salute.

At every lacrosse game played by Johns Hopkins University, a small square pennant is tied to the rear netting of each goal. The netting design is based on the design of the banner given to mothers who lost a child in World War II. On this pennant are stars that represent the members of the Johns Hopkins lacrosse teams who were killed in WW II.

In 1965, Jack was inducted into the National Lacrosse Hall of Fame.

The Turnbull Lacrosse Awards

The **Lt. Col. J.I. Turnbull Award**, better known as the Jack Turnbull Award, is awarded annually to the outstanding attack player on a Maryland team or one of its opponents who played on Maryland soil. The award has been given every year since 1946. The winners have come from the lacrosse powerhouses including Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, U.S. Naval Academy, University of Maryland, Duke, Cornell, University of Virginia, U.S. Military Academy, and Princeton.

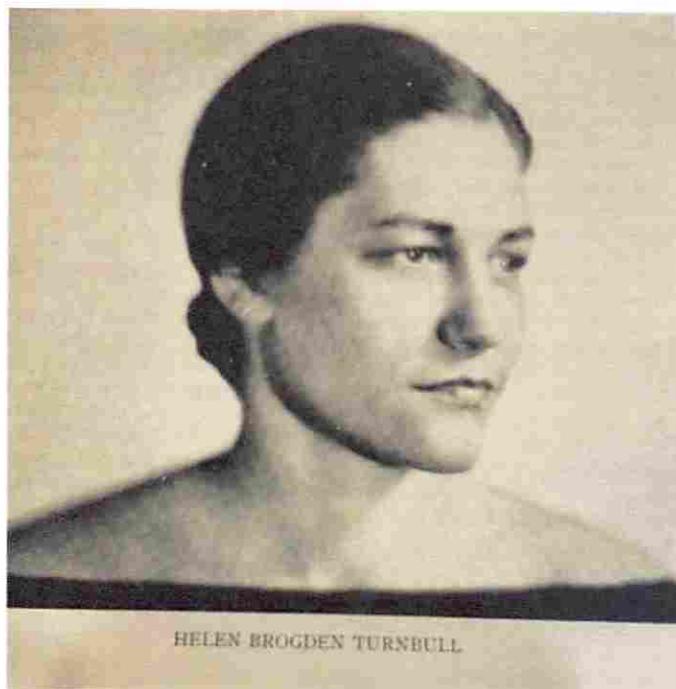
The **Turnbull-Reynolds Trophy** was established in early May 1946 by the members of the 1932 Johns Hopkins Olympic Team to honor the Johns Hopkins lacrosse player who shows outstanding leadership and sportsmanship in each year. The trophy is named in honor of John Iglehart Turnbull and Peter Reynolds, a teammate of Jack's who lost his life in Bataan, presumably between January 7 and April 9, 1942.

The **Turnbull Lacrosse Trophy** is connected not to Turnbull family of Maryland but to our very distant relatives in Australia. Laurie Turnbull was an outstanding athlete who devoted his life to lacrosse in Australia, becoming an administrator on a national level. He managed the Australian Squad tour of the United Kingdom and, in 1962, became president of the Australian Lacrosse Council. He also served as president of the International Lacrosse Federation from 1967-1974.

In 1974, Laurie Turnbull established this award to honor winners of the World Championship. It was first presented to the United States that year.

Helen Brogden Turnbull (June 23, 1907 – July 23, 2001) grew up in the Episcopal Church, first at St. David's in Roland Park, Baltimore, and then at St. John's in Mt. Washington. She graduated from Western High School for Girls in 1925 along with Ruth Lee White, who would later marry Helen's cousin Henry Rutherford Turnbull II. Helen's athleticism was as outstanding as that of her brothers, Doug and Jack, and, like them, she was All America in lacrosse.

Helen graduated from Goucher College in 1929, with honors. Soon after graduation and most likely because, as a social worker, she regularly was in parts of Baltimore where public hygiene was scant, she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and had to spend a year and a half recovering in Saranac, New York. The illness may account for why Helen never married.



In 1940, Helen received an M.A. from Union Theological Seminary and Teachers College of Columbia University, in New York. She then went on to work in New England as a lecturer and recruiter for full-time church workers and for the development of church-affiliated laity groups. From 1944-54, Helen was the director of Windham House, an Episcopal Center for women

preparing for church work. Windham House was located on West 108th Street, near Columbia University and the Cathedral of St. John The Divine.

By 1959, Helen was director of ecumenical relations for Christian Women United of the National Council of Churches, USA. This group provided leadership and ecumenical training for women of all denominations. On her sabbatical, Helen traveled around the world studying Christian orthodoxy. Later, she joined the staff of the World Council of Churches in Switzerland. Due to her connections with the church, Helen was mainly responsible for Rud Turnbull attending Kent School (class of 1955) in Connecticut, then a leading private Episcopal Church school.

In 1973, in recognition of her life's work in the Episcopal Church, Helen received an honorary Doctor of Sacred Theology from the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in New York. Helen also was, at one time, companion in charge of the Society of Companions of the Holy Cross, an international Anglican society of women who work in intercessory prayer.

Helen distinguished herself simply by doing that which she believed, namely that she was called to do God's work. Nothing else explains the many roles she undertook, always in God's service and, significantly, as a feminist: head of Hannah Harrison School (1969-1973), a school for girls sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association; director of leadership training and field outreach for the United Churchwomen of the National Council of Churches, in New York city; recruiter of women missionaries; and director of Windham House, New York, where she taught young church workers.

Helen's eulogist, Rev. Lance Gifford of St. John's Episcopal Church, Mt. Washington, Baltimore, captured Helen's essence: "Full of piss and vinegar, quick to criticize but swift to forgive... something to be reckoned with...a force...a tough and inquiring woman...a persistent pilgrim [who] has been pursuing [God] almost as much as He pursues each of us daily...a woman who [stood] up for the weak and disenfranchised...a dreamer who also was a doer for special work and special grace...a woman who had that missionary fervor not to be denied. Her witness remains. Right before she died, she said that her beloved brother Jack had come to take her with him....It sounds like a merciful God didn't have to chase Helen at all but beckoned her through the brother she loved so dearly...Her life is changed but not ended...Her witness remains."

Helen's cousin Marshall McDorman has written a detailed profile of Helen. We are donating a copy of it to the Maryland Historical and Cultural Society in Baltimore. Rud Turnbull also contributed to the remembrances of Helen in this book, with his letter of July 25, 2001, recalling the profound spiritual effect that Helen had on him and his mother.

Chapter 6

SIXTH GENERATION: Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

WILLIAM TURNBULL II LINE

In Maryland, the great-great-great-grandchildren in the Henry Chrystie Turnbull I line of descent from William Turnbull I belong to William Turnbull V.

Children of William Turnbull V and Elizabeth Howe

William VI graduated from Princeton with a M.F.A. degree, and shortly thereafter became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He settled in Sausalito, California and founded Turnbull Wine Cellars in Rutherford, California. He and his wife, **Wendy Wilson Woods**, had two children, **Ramsey** and **Conor Turnbull**.

Thomas Turnbull married **Rosamund Perry** and operated a farm in Carbondale, Colorado. They had four children: **Catherine**, **Mathew**, **Amie**, and **Timothy Turnbull**.

Ellen Turnbull married **Robert Edwards**, who was the president of Carleton College in Northfield Minnesota, in the 1970s. They had three children: **Elizabeth**, **Daphne**, and **Nicholas Edwards**.

Margaret Turnbull married **Robert Semon** and lived in San Francisco, California,

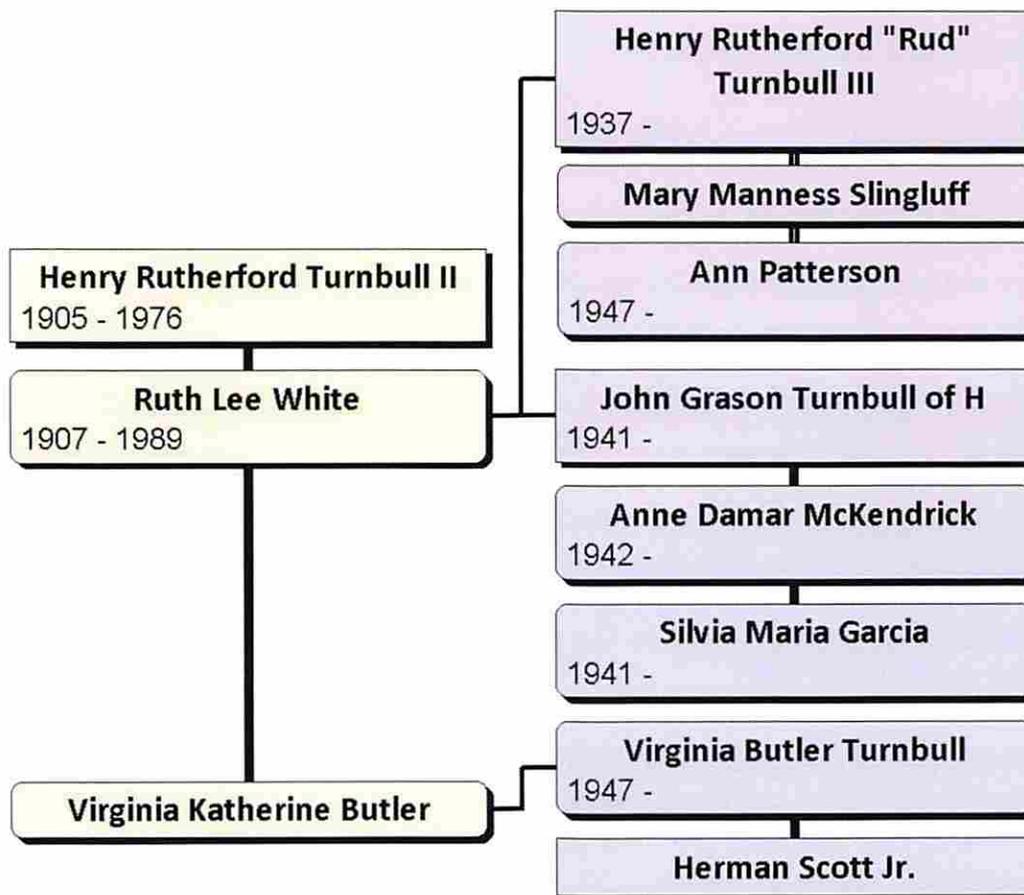
HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL LINE

In Maryland, the great-great-great-grandchildren in the Henry Chrystie Turnbull I line of descent from William Turnbull I are associated with Henry Rutherford Turnbull II, Mary Amelia Turnbull Elliott, Stockton Graeme Turnbull II, Lennox Turnbull I, Virginia Risteau Turnbull, and Ida Mae Turnbull.

Children of Henry Rutherford Turnbull II

Henry Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III was born in New York City on September 22, 1937, to Henry Rutherford Turnbull II and his first wife, Ruth Lee White. He is known in the family as Rud, and as an adult changed his legal name to H Rutherford Turnbull III, the better to distinguish himself from his father but certainly not out of disrespect for him.

Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by HENRY RUTHERFORD TURNBULL II



Rud graduated from Kent School, a boys' Episcopal boarding school in Kent, Connecticut, in 1955. His entry into Kent was greatly facilitated by his father's first cousin, Helen B. Turnbull, who worked for various entities of the Episcopal Church and was a friend of the school's chancellor/spiritual leader, Rt. Rev. Lawrence Rose, the retired Bishop of New York.

Bucking the trend of his classmates, all of whom were admitted to various Ivy League or other "elite" colleges and universities, Rud followed his father's urging and chose Johns Hopkins University. He had applied to and been accepted at Yale and Cornell, but his father frankly admitted that he could not pay the tuition at those universities, as he was then recovering from alcoholism and struggling to meet his current obligations.

Knowing that Rud was likely to attend Hopkins, his mother Ruth, not wanting Rud to be close to his father's family, sought and obtained Rud's admission to Columbia and New York University. Rud, however, elected to attend the "family" university. Rud's father and his father's first cousins, Doug and John (Jack) Turnbull, were all graduates of JHU (classes of 1926, 1923, and 1933, respectively), and the Turnbull family had made various contributions to the school, such as endowing the Percy Turnbull Lectures.

Rud majored in political science. In 1958-1959 he was co-editor of the school newspaper, a position held in 1926 by his father. Rud also was on the yearbook staff, as his father had been,

and was an officer of the Tudor and Stuart Club, a faculty-student literary society. When Rud graduated in 1959, he was named to the National Leadership Society (Omicron Delta Kappa). He also was a member of the social fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, and later served on the fraternity's national governing body.

As noted in Rud's appreciation of his father, in being an officer of the literary club, editor of the student newspaper, and member of the leadership fraternity, Rud fulfilled his father's wishes, for his father had been denied membership in those organizations, no doubt because he was caustic as the editor of the student newspaper and not of the same social standing as his cousins Doug and Jack, nor indeed of any of the Turnbulls who had attended Hopkins.

After graduating from Hopkins and being admitted to the law schools of The University of Pennsylvania and University of Michigan, Rud again encountered the "funding" issue. His father was still unburdening himself of debt he had accumulated while an alcoholic, so Rud matriculated at the University of Maryland Law School, enrolling in the night school after having secured a day job as the law clerk for Chief Judge Emory H. Niles. Significantly, Rud's Uncle John helped Rud obtain that job by calling Judge Niles, himself a Hopkins and Maryland Law School graduate and a member of Rud's college fraternity. Equally significant is the fact that Rud's Uncle John was a graduate of Maryland Law School and had been a clerk to a judge on the same court as Judge Niles.

The connections—family, university, law school, fraternity—were deep. So, too, was family loyalty. Without Uncle John and Cousin Douglas' connections at Hopkins and Maryland Law, Rud may well have had a much different trajectory in his education. Privilege was a hallmark of Rud's early career.

During his last year at law school, Rud married **Mary Manness Slingluff**, whose father, Jesse Slingluff, belonged to Hopkins' Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and had attended high school and college with Rud's father, Henry.

The family and social connections did not end with Rud's graduation from law school. He accepted an offer from one of Baltimore's white shoe law firms, Piper and Marbury. The firm, deeply Caucasian and tightly connected to Baltimore society, was headed by William Marbury, a cousin of Rud's father-in-law. Mr. Slingluff was a partner in the firm. In a real and ultimately uncomfortable sense, Rud was entering the "family" firm.

That was a poor choice. Rud had no interest in the firm's work, and after two and a half years there he resigned, having failed to have satisfied his sense of what he wanted to do with his life. He then worked for a solo practitioner in Towson for a year before resigning to attend and complete a master's degree in law from Harvard Law School.

Upon graduation, Rud became a professor of public law and government at the Institute (now, School) of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH). There, beginning in 1969 and continuing through most of 1980, he advised committees of the General Assembly, state, and county/municipal officers about election laws; was the principal draftsman of the state's special education and limited guardianship laws; was responsible for a rewrite of

the state's mental health/developmental disabilities code; and was a member of human rights committees at two of the state's four institutions for persons with developmental disabilities. He also was the informal faculty advisor for the varsity lacrosse team.

While in Chapel Hill, Rud divorced Mary Slingluff, with whom he had one child, son **Jesse Lawrence Turnbull**, known simply as **Jay** (1967-2009). On March 23, 1974, Rud married Ann Patterson (b. Oct. 19, 1947), a native of Georgia and professor of special education at UNC-CH. Ann is a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, the legendary frontiersman.

Ann earned her doctorate in education from the University of Alabama at the age of 24, having earned her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Georgia and Auburn University, respectively. When she and Rud married, she was a professor of special education and member of the staff of a developmental disabilities clinic at the university's medical center.

As is customary for young academicians, Rud and Ann (photo at right) remained at UNC-CH until fall, 1980, leaving UNC-CH to become professors in the department of special education and senior research scientists at an international research center at The University of Kansas, in Lawrence, Kansas (KU).

Their departure from UNC-CH to KU surprised many at KU, but it should not have done so. The KU department was peer-ranked first or second in doctoral education (often switching rank with Peabody College, Vanderbilt University). Moreover, their appointment to the international research institute relieved them of some teaching duties while creating opportunities for them to do their own research and, indeed, creating a national and international institute of their own for research, training, and consultation about families affected by developmental disabilities.



That center, the Ross and Marianna Beach Center, was federally funded but Rud and Ann augmented that funding by creating an endowment named for their son, Jay, and securing four other endowments.

Even as he taught in the doctoral program in special education, with enrollment by doctoral students from other disciplines, Rud also taught at the KU law school for 26 years, raising new generations of advocates for persons and families affected by disabilities.

Ann and Rud felt it was fate that their careers would be combined. Indeed, they conceived their first jointly authored, peer-reviewed article while returning from their honeymoon on North Carolina's outer banks. The article was about bringing home those people who had been

institutionalized by their parents. Both Ann and Rud knew about institutions, having been on human rights committees (Rud) or the staff of those institutions (Ann).

Over the course of their careers, they have written just slightly more than 300 peer-reviewed books, chapters, articles, and technical reports; they have jointly presented scholarly papers and consulted in approximately 20 other countries. Of greatest significance to them, however, is that they conceived of the term “enviable life” as a goal for persons with developmental disabilities and then demonstrated how family and friends of a person with one or more of those disabilities can attain an enviable life—the life the person and family and friends want for the person.

Rud’s two privately published memoirs give details about his and Ann’s children—Jay, Amy, and Kate (*The Exceptional Life of Jay Turnbull: Disability and Dignity in America*, 2011) and his career (*Strands*, 2021). The memoirs are in the archives of Johns Hopkins University and The Maryland Historical and Cultural Society.

John Grason Turnbull of H was the second son of Henry Rutherford Turnbull II and his first wife, Ruth Lee White—not his second wife, Virginia Katherine Butler, as incorrectly recorded in Col. White’s history. John was named after his Uncle John Turnbull, who at the time was married to a woman who could not have children. However, Uncle John subsequently had a son with a second wife, Ester DeArman, whom they named John Grason Turnbull II.

Henry Rutherford Turnbull II’s son John was referred to in family records as “John Grason Turnbull of H” (meaning “of Henry”—an Old English naming convention). John has a silver baby cup with the full name engraved on it, including “of H,” which must have been given to him soon after his birth. There are currently four John Grason Turnbolls, so the name seems to be well secured.

John was born in Mineola on Long Island, New York, on February 2, 1941—the same day, but not year, of his parents’ wedding. He grew up with his brother Rud in Bronxville, New York, until 1956 when their family moved to a succession of homes in Baltimore, Maryland.

John attended St. Paul’s School for Boys in Brooklandville, Maryland, from 1956 until his graduation in 1959. In this he was part of a long line of Turnbolls attending the school, including his father, Henry Rutherford Turnbull II, John Grason Turnbull III, and John Grason Turnbull IV.

After St. Paul’s, John attended Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pennsylvania (about 30 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, a city that figured heavily in the history of William Turnbull I). John graduated in 1964 with a degree in political science. He attended the University of Maryland Law School but dropped out after one year because he felt ill-suited for the law. While in law school, however, John met **Anne Damer McKenrick**, a fellow student. They were married in August 1965 at Baltimore’s Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. Anne and John had one son, **Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull** (note the avoidance of family first names), who was born on February 13, 1969. The marriage lasted about seven years, its end coinciding with John’s last drill date with Company C, 175th Infantry Regiment, 29th Div. Maryland National Guard. In 1971, John moved to New York City intending to pursue a business career, while Anne continued her legal career, eventually specializing in family and divorce law.

Whatever intent John had for professional success was quickly replaced by his interest in Scottish culture, which began with his learning to play the bagpipes. The Celtic culture in New York City is dominated by the Irish, so John's learning greatly expanded beyond Scotland. In 1974, he joined a Revolutionary War re-enactment group, the Black Watch Regiment, and soon after 1976 he joined a bagpipe band.

When the band disbanded, he joined the Emerald Pipe Band of the Department of Corrections, New York City, which was a competition band, and he competed one year at the World Bagpipe Championships in Glasgow, Scotland. John's close friend, Frank J. Timoney, whom he met through the reenactment group, expanded John's exposure to Celtic history, as did Frank's mother, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland.

For 10 years, John lived a lifestyle that was not concerned with the business environment. That changed with he met **Silvia Maria Garcia** in 1982 (photo of John and Silvia at right).



Silvia and her family were refugees from Castro's Communist Cuba and were one of the first groups of refugees to reach America in 1961. She and John were married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Queens County, New York, on July 16, 1983. Because John was divorced, they could not be married in a Roman Catholic Church until 2003, when John's former wife converted to Roman Catholicism and the first marriage could be annulled. John and Sylvia's second marriage ceremony was on April 26, 2003, at St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, Elmhurst, NY.

Silvia completed an M.B.A. program at Pace University in New York City and encouraged John to enter the same program. He graduated in 1988 with a degree in corporate finance, specializing in credit. John worked as a credit manager at Bulova Corporation, the well-known watch and timepiece company (which was at that time a subsidiary of the Fortune 200 company, Loew's Corporation) until retiring in September 2008. John was the only Gentile at Bulova. Silvia worked as an accounting officer in several publishing houses, including Macmillan Publishers, USA.

John spent most of his free time on family history and taking courses in religion and theology at St. Francis Monastery (Franciscan Order) and St. Thomas Church (Episcopal).

John Grason Turnbull of H and The Turnbull Clan Association

The Turnbull Clan Association (TCA) was founded in Hawick, Scotland, in 1977 by John F. Turnbull. In 1978, Dorothy Turnbull Berk brought the association to America. John Grason Turnbull of H became one of the first American members joining the TCA on July 11, 1979. The Clan remained a small enterprise, with Dorothy managing everything, until 1999, when some members located in the southeastern United States decided to establish their own organization. A committee was formed with TCA members from the breakaway states with John Grason Turnbull of H and Mark A. Turnbull of Manchester, New Hampshire representing the rest of the membership. The committee reorganized TCA to become a bigger and more effective organization.

John served as secretary and editor of the new TCA's newsletter. In 1999, when formal elections were held for the first time, John was elected president. Again, the southern group split off. During this reorganization process, John was given the email nickname "Bullwinkle" and Mark was given the name "Rocky," due to their many battles with the group's southern faction.

After three years as president, John asked Wallace Rutherford Turnbull (originally a missionary in Haiti and then Baron of Bedrule) to become president while John took over as treasurer. In that role, he finalized the process of making TCA a 501(C)(3) tax-exempt corporation in strong and stable financial condition. A year later, John was made a TCA honorary life member—the first person to receive this award from the new organization. About a year later, his friend Mark Turnbull received the same award, along with long-serving membership secretary Janet Turnbull Schwierking.

John has retired from TCA and is updating the Turnbull history with information from his many years of studying Scottish and Celtic history and culture.

Virginia "Ginny" Butler Turnbull is the only child of Henry Rutherford Turnbull II and his second wife, Virginia Butler Turnbull, and she was named after her mother. Henry met Virginia during the 1944 presidential campaign of Gov. Dewey of New York, for which Henry was then communications/advertising director. We do not know much about Virginia Butler Turnbull's background.

Ginny was born on August 27, 1947 in New York City and baptized at the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, located on 90th Street and Fifth Avenue. She graduated from the Mary Burnham School (now known as Stoneleigh Burnham) in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1965. She graduated from Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia, with majors in English and psychology.

Ginny met her first husband, **Herman Weldon (Scotty) Scott, Jr.** (born in 1945), in Roanoke. Herman came from a long line of Scotts that had settled in the western part of Virginia. They were married in 1968 and had a daughter, **Catherine (Kathy) Gatewood Scott**, on March 13, 1970. The marriage ended in 1971, and Ginny returned to New York City where she lived initially with her father and step-brother John, who had just moved there from Baltimore. Kathy was raised by Scottie, who remarried.

Ginny worked for her father in the Henry R. Turnbull Advertising Agency (which eventually merged with the Chicago advertising agency, Clinton E. Frank). She then moved to the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), where she was director of new audience research.

Around 1984-1985, Henry Rutherford Turnbull II became ill and Ginny moved to Boca Raton, Florida, to help Virginia care for him. When Virginia became ill soon thereafter, Ginny attended to her, too. In Boca Raton, Ginny created and owned an advertising agency, National Directory Research, while also conducting contractual paralegal work with law firms in the West Palm Beach area.

Ginny's life was inexorably altered in 1992, when she was involved in an automobile accident that left her disabled. She continued to do paralegal work, when she could, but her second marriage, to **James J. Bertino**, ended in divorce. There are no children from the second marriage.

Ginny now resides in Jupiter, Florida with her partner, Robert K. Watkins, Jr.; however, the saying that “you can take a New Yorker out of New York, but you can’t take New York out of a New Yorker” still applies to her.

Child of John Grason Turnbull I and Ester E. “Eddie” DeArman

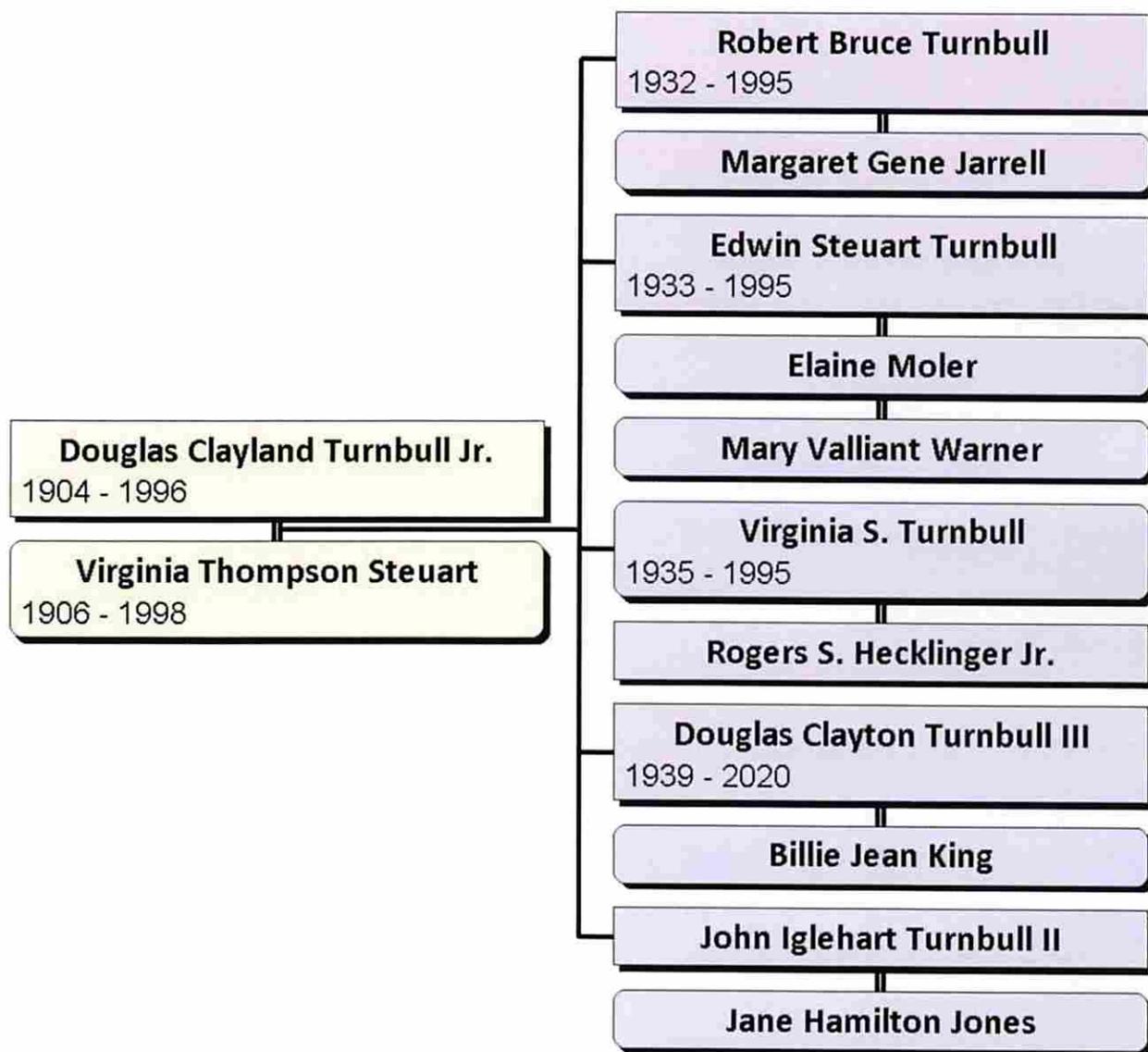
John Grason Turnbull II was the only child of the John Grason Turnbull to whom we have dedicated this book. John II followed his father in several respects: graduate of McDonough School in Baltimore County and—more importantly by far—a member of the Maryland Bar, a practicing lawyer in Towson, a member of the House of Delegates, and then a judge on the same court that his father served.

The affinity of father and son occurred in more than name and professional career. The “first” John Grason Turnbull purchased a farm on Belfast Road in Sparks, Maryland and named it “Blackacre,” using a name that common law often applied to a disputed parcel of land. His son purchased land immediately adjacent to *Blackacre* but named it *Whiteacre*, the common-law name for land whose title was not disputed.

Children of Douglas Clayland “Doug” Turnbull, Jr. and Virginia Steuart Turnbull

(Text pp. 105-109 contributed by John Iglehart Turnbull, Jr.)

Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by DOUGLAS CLAYLAND TURNBULL JR.



Edwin “Ned” Steuart Turnbull was born in West Chester, PA, on April 13, 1933. He graduated from the Gilman School and Johns Hopkins University.

Ned married **Mary Valliant Warner** in February, 1954 and joined the U.S. Army. His assignment took him to Stuttgart, Germany, where his eldest son, Thomas Clayland, was born on March 11, 1955. Upon completing his service tour of duty, Ned returned to Baltimore, where he completed his college degree, working part-time jobs. Upon graduation, he worked as a branch

officer for the Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Another son, Edwin (Ted) Steuart Jr., and a daughter, Donna Valliant, were born in July 9, 1957, and June 10, 1961, respectively. Ned switched jobs and began working as a loan officer for the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore. His marriage eventually ended in divorce.

Ned married Elaine Boswell Mohler in September 22, 1971, and moved to Littleton, CO. He worked in several banks in branch operations in the Denver area before retiring and moving back to the East Coast.

Ned was instrumental in helping and guiding others through various addictions and enjoyed his church communities, often offering to assist where necessary. He enjoyed going to automobile and air shows and fishing with his son, Ted. Ned and Elaine enjoyed shopping at estate and yard sales and were thrilled when they found something “special.”

Ned lived in a retirement community in Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania until his death on August 14, 2016.



(L-R): Jack II, Edwin (Ned) Litchfield, Virginia, Robert Bruce, and Douglas III.

Virginia “Ginny” Steuart Turnbull Hecklinger was born in Baltimore on September 11, 1934. She attended Roland Park Country School and Hood College. She married **Roger Smith Hecklinger, Jr.** at Baltimore’s Cathedral Church of the Incarnation on June 30, 1956. Roger was a mechanical engineer who specialized in solutions for waste management.

While living and raising her children in Ridgefield, Connecticut, Ginny became Director of St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church’s Nursery School. She was an excellent administrator and mentor. Three of her four children are involved in elementary school education currently.

Ginny enjoyed visiting her adult children and grandchildren, participating in many of their activities. Roger passed away in December 1999, and Ginny moved into a retirement community in Frederick, Maryland. She regularly swims and walks and volunteers in providing services to the other seniors in her community. She remains an active alumna of Hood College, serving on different projects, and is a devout Episcopalian who volunteers as a teacher/teacher's aide for Sunday School at All Saints Episcopal Church in Frederick, MD.

Ginny has four children, **Linda Steuart Hecklinger Procter**, born October 15, 1958 (Frederick – deceased), **Michael Paul Hecklinger**, born April 13, 1960 (Nikole), **Martha Jane Hecklinger Crawford**, born January 21, 1964 (Bruce), and **Roger Douglas Hecklinger**, born November 22, 1971 (Kyle Kimball), and a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Douglas Clayland Turnbull III was born in Baltimore, MD on August 30, 1939. He grew up in Baltimore and graduated from the Boys Latin School and the University of Baltimore. He played defense on the lacrosse teams and was a member of the Maryland National Guard. His unit was activated during the riots in Baltimore City in 1968.

Doug worked for Equitable Life Insurance after graduating from college and worked his way into management by accepting promotions that took him from Baltimore to New York City, Washington, DC, and Atlanta, Georgia. Each promotion meant more responsibility for the company's assets and staff. His superiors respected his leadership and negotiating skills as they came naturally to him. He was "a chip off of the old block." Doug was a great mentor. He had the opportunity to attend the Harvard University Executive Management Program as well.

He married Billie Jean King, a widow, on June 29, 1969, and they lived in various states (MD, VA, NY, GA) while working in managerial positions for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Doug adopted Billie Jean's three children: LeRoy E. Leonard, born May 27, 1961 (Sue); Thomas Michael Leonard, born December 1, 1962 (Kelly); and Kathryn Lynn Leonard Moore, born April 6, 1964 (Jeff). Doug and Billie had one child together: Suzanne Bokee Turnbull Smith, born August 26, 1970 (Bob).

After retiring as Chief Administrative Officer of Equitable Life Insurance, Doug and Billie moved to Fripp Island and Beaufort, SC, where he enjoyed a second career in commercial and residential real estate. Billie was a successful residential realtor and preceded him in death in February 2006. Doug married again to Cynthia Starson on May 26, 2007, in Beaufort, SC, and added her children from her earlier marriage to the Turnbull clan: Elizabeth and Becca.

Doug was a devoted family person and enjoyed hosting crab feasts and picnics for family and friends. He attended The Parish Church of St. Helena, serving on the Vestry, healing ministry, and in other capacities. He served area nursing homes and wherever he saw a need in the community.

Doug died February 18, 2020, in Beaufort, SC, and was survived by six children and twelve grandchildren.

John "Jack" Iglehart Turnbull II was the youngest child of Douglas and Virginia Turnbull, born in Baltimore City on May 5, 1947. He was named after his Uncle Jack. He attended Calvert School and the Gilman School in Baltimore and graduated from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio.

Jack played lacrosse in high school and college and achieved 2nd Team All-Midwest Conference attack in his freshman year at Kenyon. He was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, the same fraternity his paternal grandfather belonged to, but a different chapter.

His passion was music, however, and he enjoyed singing in church choirs, the Gilman School Glee Club, and small singing groups (The Gilman Traveling Men and Kenyon Chasers). The highlights of these groups culminated in singing at Expo 67 in Montreal, which was Canada's centennial year, and a two-week European Tour to England, France, Netherlands, and Switzerland while attending Kenyon.

After graduating from Kenyon College, Jack began his career working in the first Federal Reserve System's Regional Check Processing Center until 1980 and then became an executive in Baltimore's Public Services and Business Development Departments. These departments were responsible for marketing priced and non-priced Federal Reserve services to over 500 commercial banks, savings and loans, and credit unions in the Baltimore territory (Maryland, DC, and parts of Virginia and West Virginia). Jack retired as Assistant Vice President in March 2008, after spending almost 40 years in various supervisory and management positions.

Some of the highlights of his service years are as follows:

- Assisted 5th District financial institutions with implementing the requirements of the Monetary Control Act of 1980, offering Federal Reserve services to all.
- Assisted 5th District executives and examiners in managing the Maryland Savings and Loan crisis in the Spring of 1985. 78 of 153 S&Ls survived, costing taxpayers greater than \$130 million.
- Offered advice to the financial and business communities for Y2K preparations, because there was uncertainty about what might happen from computer errors related to the formatting and storage of calendar data when the clock advanced to the year 2000.

Jack graduated from the Maryland Banking School and later qualified to become a Certified Financial Professional Associate. This acquired knowledge provided insight into the financial services companies requested from commercial banks in their operations. The Fed could assist the commercial banks with services that could help meet the companies' needs.

Jack was appointed as the local Federal Reserve's Advisory Board member for the Mid-Atlantic Automated Clearinghouse and appointed as a Board Member of the Mid-Atlantic Association for Financial Professionals. When he retired, he was appointed an Advisory Board member for the Maryland Financial Bank.

Jack married the former **Jane Hamilton Jones** on December 27, 1975, at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Towson, MD. This was the same church in which his paternal great-grandparents were married. Jack and Jane raised two young men who request anonymity for personal reasons.

Jack is a former Maryland Club member along with his dad, and a former Johns Hopkins Club member with Jane, who received her master's degree from Hopkins. Jane was a college English

professor who represented state community colleges on the Maryland Commission of Higher Learning.

Jane and Jack are regular communicants of the Sherwood Episcopal Church in Cockeysville, Maryland, where he was baptized. He has served as Senior Warden on the Vestry, and continues as a choir member, lay reader, acolyte, and member of the church's Cemetery Perpetual Care Committee.

Children of Mary Amelia Turnbull and Richard Hare Egerton Elliott

Mary Stuart Elliott (born March 5, 1939 in New York City) married **Edwin T. Fogarty** and had four children: **Ann Catherine, Mora F., Elizabeth Elliott, and Edward A. Fogarty.**

Robert Elliott III (born April 28, 1941 in Manhattan New York) married **Angela Renella.** They had two children: **Robert Turnbull Elliott** and **Mary Elizabeth Elliott.**

Susan Anthony Elliott (born about 1947) married **Richard Eric Beard.**

Children of Stockton Graeme Turnbull II and Mary Armistead Tyler Mayo

Katherine Ann Turnbull married **Henry Bainbridge.** She died in 2010.

Jane Blake Turnbull was born about 1947. She married **Kevin O'Connell.** And had two children: **Julia Powers O'Connell,** born about 1975; and **Kevin Tyler O'Connell,** born about 1978.

John Graeme Turnbull served in the U.S. Navy. Colonel White's history does not have much more information on him, and although the genealogical charts by Col. White show that he was married to **Cynthia Flake** and had two children: a son, **Douglas Graeme Turnbull,** and a daughter, **Tricia Turnbull.**

Marya Tyler Turnbull is listed as deceased; presumably, she died in infancy.

Children of Lennox Turnbull I and Evelyn Williams

Lennox "Knox" Turnbull II (December 7, 1954 - January 22, 1997). Lennox II, known as Knox, worked as a game warden for the State of Virginia before going into the real estate business. In the early 1960s Knox became manager of Keswick Hall Estate in Keswick, Virginia, located northwest of Charlottesville. Keswick Hall was built by the Robert Crawford family (another Lowlander Scottish name) as a working farm. After many changes, the estate was sold in 1947 to a group of investors who created a country club. When Knox assumed management, he built an 18-hole golf course, 10 tennis courts, a pool, and a skating rink on the estate. Presumably, he also lived for a time on the estate with his wife, **Donna** (last name unknown).

Donna Turnbull died around 1996, and the next year Knox died by suicide. An obituary notice dated January 26, 1994 stated that he was 42 years old and, at the time of his death, lived in Tappahannock in Essex County, a small town on the Rappahannock River southeast of Fredericksburg and Richmond, Virginia.

Sally Williams Turnbull. We have no information on Sally.

Children of Virginia Risteau Turnbull

Note: It is likely that the Maryland State Archives have genealogical information on the Offutt family, as they do for the Grason family.

Virginia Risteau Offutt (January 11, 1928) married **Charles Morris Shaneybrook** (December 11, 1920-September 30, 1990) on April 27, 1946, in the (Episcopal) Westminster Chapel in Carroll County, Maryland. They had two children: **Virginia Lorraine Shaneybrook** (born June 27, 1947) and **Charles Michael Shaneybrook** (born October 8, 1951).

Noah Edward Offutt was the assistant president and managing editor of *The Jefferson Newspaper* in Towson, Maryland, which published many articles about the Turnbull family and is an important source of research material. According to Col. White, Noah was mainly responsible for the gathering of Turnbuls at Auburn House in May 1976.

Noah married **Cecile Scott**, who was born in Baltimore on May 27, 1930. They had two children: **Gary Scott** and **Bruce Edward Offutt**.

Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt, Jr. (January 15, 1933 – March 16, 1995) was a civil engineer for the James Keelty Company Inc. On September 3, 1953 he married **Marian Roberta Ensor** (born January 31, 1932). They had four children: **Joshua Frederick Cockey III, Laura Anne, Barry Craig,** and **Jeffrey Blair Offutt**.

Children of Sally Turnbull and John Ridgely Pindell

Sandy Pindell is one of only two family members to enter the medical field or science in general. She graduated first in her class from the nursing school at Union Memorial Hospital (on 33rd St) in Baltimore. She worked to develop an intensive care unit, the first the East Coast. Sally was awarded a partial scholarship to Johns Hopkins University and earned a Bachelor's degree from St. Joseph College in Maine. She married **Christopher Hansen**, who attended law school at the University of Maryland with Sandy's first cousin, Henry Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III, and then clerked for Sandy's uncle, Judge John Turnbull. Christopher also worked for a time with Rud at the law firm Piper and Marbury, which at that time was a leading law firm in Maryland.

After raising three children—**Anne, Christopher II,** and **Eric Bruce Hansen**—in 1974 Sandy became a manager for International Rehabilitation Associates, covering 17 states with more than 200 employees for 23 years.

Rud's Remembrance of Sandy Pindell and Chris Hansen: Lives of Laughter and Professional Excellence

I hear once more, many times more than I can count, their laughter; I see yet another time their smiles; and I long still for them to be part of my life—the alive and active part, not the part where I bring them back to me virtually, re-membling them into my family.

I had only heard about Sandy when I arrived at Uncle John's farm, *Blackacre*, to spend the summer of 1946 or '47, the summer after my mother and father divorced each other. I was unprepared for being "Sandy-ized." By creating that word, I mean to convey that, within my family and its peers of my age, I had no greater influence that summer or for years afterward than Sandy.

She taught me how to ride a horse. It was not a full-grown horse, but still it was not part of a merry-go-round. The pony, named (of course) "Turnbull" by its owner, my Uncle John, was not at all shy about having Sandy on its back. It was compliant with her commands to walk, trot, or run, and even to jump over bales of hay that did not exceed two feet in height. "Come on, Ruddy, you can ride him!" That was more than an invitation from Sandy—it was a challenge. I met it, but in an amateurish way. Sandy laughed and clapped as I, a city boy, became acquainted with the horse and the Baltimore County way of spending a summer.

"Let's go up in the Ferris wheel," she said at the County Fair that summer. Grabbing me by the wrist—for I, a city boy, was reluctant to be lifted up by any mechanism other than an office elevator—she plopped me into a bench on the wheel, sat beside me, buckled herself and me into our seat, held my hand as we alternately rose and descended for a frightening 10 minutes, and found her way into my heart, forever.

Years later—some 80 or so—I saw Sandy and Chris at the funeral for my Aunt Ellen, the sister of Sandy's mother Sally. Our time together was brief, all too so. It did not allow for more than a promise to re-establish our friendship. But we kept that promise, especially during the nearly five years when Chris was declining in mental capacity. The topic of conversation was always the same: the Turnbulls, especially those of Baltimore County.

We were kind as we recalled them, but we never failed to be candid in our judgments about them. We often laughed at their foibles, their endearing characteristics, and their innate and laudable character. That was Sandy: laughing, candid, unafraid to make a judgment, quick to understand, as eager to praise as to regret some action or trait of our relatives, and responding hilariously (and authentically) to my jokes and often risqué humor.

Chris was a perfect match for her. Always buoyant, and professionally successful to boot. They met at a mixer for enlisted men in the Army intelligence service stationed at Fort Holabird, Maryland, and the nurses at Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore. Chris offered Sandy a ride back to her dorm at the hospital. She accepted and, to make sure he would contact her again, kept one of his gloves. In recovering that glove, Chris came into the Turnbull family. I know of no acts of devious behavior by any of us Turnbulls; we were (with some notable exceptions) rather law-abiding Presbyterians or Episcopalians.

Chris was an excellent trial lawyer, representing manufacturers of asbestos against claims of injury on its account. I once asked, "Did you ever lose a case?" He declined to answer but told a story that provided the answer. "A lawyer who represented persons claiming to be injured by asbestos once asked me, 'What do I have to do to win a case?'" Chris said. "I answered, 'Get better clients.'"

I do not know Sandy's three children, Anne, Chris, Jr., and Eric. I regret that; distance and generational placements impeded us.

In *Look Homeward, Angel*, Thomas Wolfe closes his remembrance of his life within his family, loudly calling for his own life and his brother to return. "Oh, lost," he bemoans, "come home." *Angel* was an autobiography set in the form of fiction, but I am like Wolfe's protagonist. I ache with sorrow that Sandy and Chris have died. The "once again" phenomenon is with me: "Come back," my heart says. And, echoing Thomas Wolfe: "Oh lost, and by the wind grieved, ghost, come back again."

John R. Pindell, Jr., married **Valerie Martin** and lived in her native country of Tasmania, Australia. They had two children: **Allison Jane** and **John Ridgely Pindell III**.

Children of Ida Mae Turnbull and Roger Tillman

Henry Rogers Tillman (February 21, 1945 – June 17, 2003) was married several times. He moved to Florida and apparently removed himself from his family, especially from his sister.

Frances Nelson Tillman (born January 8, 1947) changed her last name to a new spelling in 1986. She spent most of her later years living with and taking care of her Aunt Ellen Turnbull.

Chapter 7

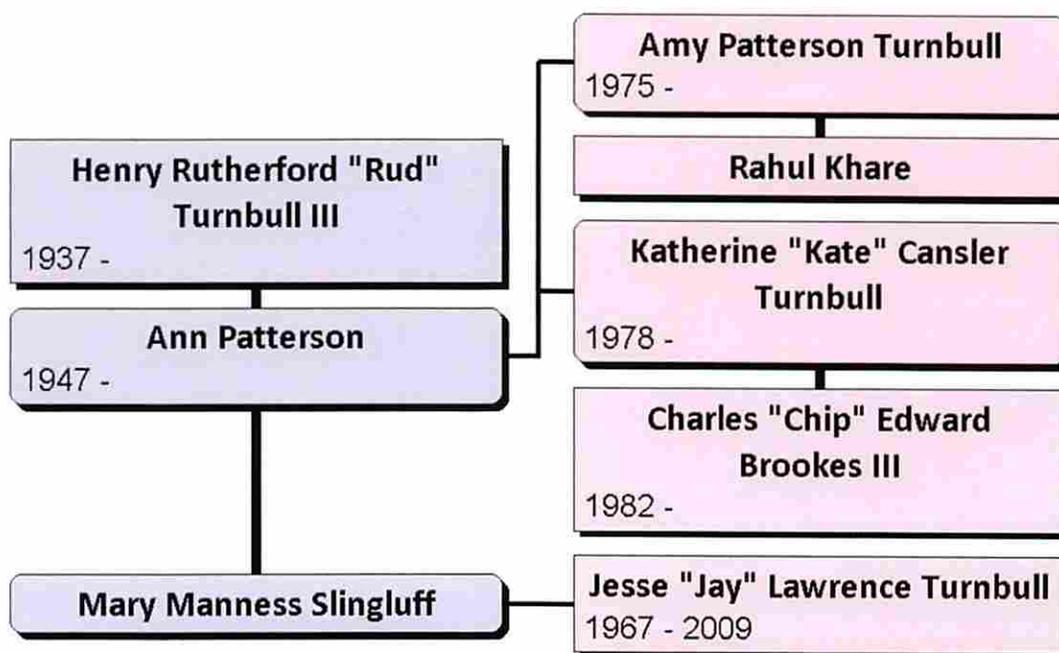
SEVENTH GENERATION: Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

HENRY CHRYSTIE LINE

In Maryland, the great-great-great-great-grandchildren in the Henry Chrystie Turnbull I line belonged to H Rutherford Turnbull III, John Grason Turnbull of H, Virginia (Ginny) Butler Turnbull, Robert Elliott III, John Graeme Turnbull, Virginia Lorraine Shaneybrook, Charles Michael Shaneybrook, Noah Edward Offutt, and Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt, Jr..

Children of H Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III

Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by HENRY RUTHERFORD "RUD" TURNBULL III



Jesse (Jay) Lawrence Turnbull (June 24, 1967- January 7, 2009), the son of Rud Turnbull and his first wife Mary Slingluff, was diagnosed at birth as having a developmental disability. Because of Mary's various incapacities to care for Jay, whose disabilities created special challenges to her and Rud, when Jay was three Rud was obliged to "place" him outside the family's home. Rud found a place for Jay in the western part of Rhode Island at a facility operated by an order of Roman Catholic nuns. When that facility closed, Jay moved to a facility in Massachusetts.

When Rud asked Ann to marry, she agreed but had one condition: “I will marry you so long as we agree to bring Jay home to live with us. He cannot stay in that program in New England. We cannot be a family without him.”

Rud agreed, and at the age of seven Jay (photo at right) began his life as the son of Ann and Rud. Ann never legally adopted him, but in all respects she was Jay’s mother. Parenthood exists at law by reason of birth or adoption; in our family, as in many other families, parenthood is the consequence of how one person acts on behalf of another. Ann was Jay’s mother in every way. No one ever doubted that, nor did Jay’s birth-mother’s family ever challenge Ann and her role.



Jay attended special education programs in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Lawrence, Kansas, and Bethesda, Maryland, where his family lived while Rud and Ann were on sabbatical. Jay proved that, despite his limitations (intellectual disability, autism, and rapid-cycling bipolar condition), he could be a full citizen of his school. In many respects, he was as much a teacher as any faculty member. At Bethesda’s Walt Whitman High School, Jay was responsible for collecting the daily class rosters from each of some 100 teachers and delivering them to the school’s principal. He also earned his varsity football letter as assistant manager of the team and was awarded the “player of the week” cup.

Jay received overwhelming applause when he was awarded his varsity letter at the banquet at the end of the season. As the banquet was closing, three women approached Jay, his teacher, and Ann and Rud. They said, “We are the mothers of the tri-captains of the team. Our sons drew lots to determine which of them would give Jay his varsity letter jacket. He earned one but will not have it to wear until April. Our sons want him to have one to wear to school every day, just as they will do.” Jay wore his varsity letter jacket until he graduated with his high school degree in June.

In Lawrence, Jay lived in homes that Rud and Ann bought, supported by graduate students and by empty-nest couples. He worked for 20 years as a clerical aide at the Beach Center on Disability, the KU research center that Rud and Ann created; attended Plymouth Congregational Church; and had a full, enviable life in Lawrence.

When Jay died, unexpectedly and painlessly from a massive ventricular failure, in January 2009, his memorial services were held at Plymouth Church. The church was built just after the Civil War to accommodate 700 people, and it was full for Jay’s service. Mourners came from across the country and from all sectors of Lawrence; the Chancellor and Provost of the university sat next to the Black women who had supported Ann’s father when he lived in Kansas. Friends from California, Maine, Colorado, Maryland, Washington D.C., Texas, and Florida came to pay their respects to Jay and to Ann, Rud, and his sisters, Amy and Kate.

Jay is buried at the University of Kansas graveyard, among the remains of faculty members. The tombstone bearing his, Ann's, and Rud's names proclaims, under Jay's name, three simple words: "Our Best Teacher." As noted before, Rud's memoir of Jay's life, *The Exceptional Life of Jay Turnbull: Disability and Dignity in America*, is in the libraries of The Maryland Historical and Cultural Society and of Johns Hopkins University.

Kate Turnbull's Eulogy for Her Brother Jay

Jay Turnbull died on Tuesday, January 9, 2009. His memorial service was held at Plymouth Congregational Church, Lawrence, Kansas, on Friday, January 11. His sister Kate delivered a eulogy on behalf of Jay's family – his mother Ann, father Rud, and sister Amy. Excerpts from her eulogy follow.

The last time I saw Jay was over Thanksgiving break (2008). He and I drove out to Wendy Parent's house to visit the animals. He pet the cats. He gave Wendy a soft-five and we were off. But the party really started when we got in the car. I was blasting the soundtrack to *Hair*, which was always one of Jay's favorites, and we were singing—shouting more like it. He was doing his bounce and flapping his fingers and his eyes were crossing a little like they did when he was really having a good time. But I looked over at one point (it's hard to keep your eyes on the road when you are jamming out with Jay Turnbull) and he looked at me right in the eyes and he had this little smile of joy, of contentment, of love. And I thought, "There is God." There *is* God. *There is* God.

Jay had a rather special relationship with the divine. I always imagined that angels talked to him throughout the day. You have all seen him, sitting quietly in his chair, when he would suddenly, and without any outside prompting, giggle. "What's so funny, Jay Turnbull?" "Smiling," he would say. Who was he talking to? And what plans were they shaping up together for the rest of us?

He talked to God every night. These prayer sessions would vary in length and many of you were often included along with a few other special mentions. "God bless Mom and Dad. God bless Tom and Laura. God bless Aunt T and Uncle Will. God bless pancakes. God bless Grandma Dot and Mr. Jim. God bless Muncher's Bakery. God bless Brandon and Sarah. God bless cereal. And milk."

Cereal and milk. This is what mattered to him....

My parents always said he was their greatest teacher but they just wished that sometimes he had given them the course before the final exam....

He was embraced by the Lawrence community in ways I know my parents did not dream possible when they first moved here in 1980. (Chip, my husband, was saying that it seems so eerily perfect that they landed here, of all places. Jay's middle name was Lawrence. Our university mascot is the *Jayhawk*.) But how could we not embrace him?

How could we not strive to reach our highest potential as human beings when he was around? He was the best of the best. He knew no judgment, no race, no class, no sexual orientation. None of the things that we mortals see in one another, that we size up about each other....

I remember the phase when Jay Turnbull started, as my parents called it, getting a life. When he moved into his own home. It was never, ever, a house! It was always a home! How could somebody who didn't even know how to read understand that distinction?!...

He never really belonged to us. He was here on borrowed time. He was an angel walking the streets of Lawrence, Kansas. And what in the world do we do now that he is gone?

He had many songs in his life, my brother did. But one that was always a favorite was "This little light of mine." This little of mine, I'm gonna let it shine. Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine.

(Continued on next page)

Kate Turnbull's Eulogy for Her Brother Jay (continued)

His light shone on you. His light changed you. Indeed, after the incredible outpouring to my family these last couple of days and seeing you all here today, I cannot help but wonder if he was in fact closer to the divine than we all thought. Let it shine, those angels whispered in his ear. Let it shine.

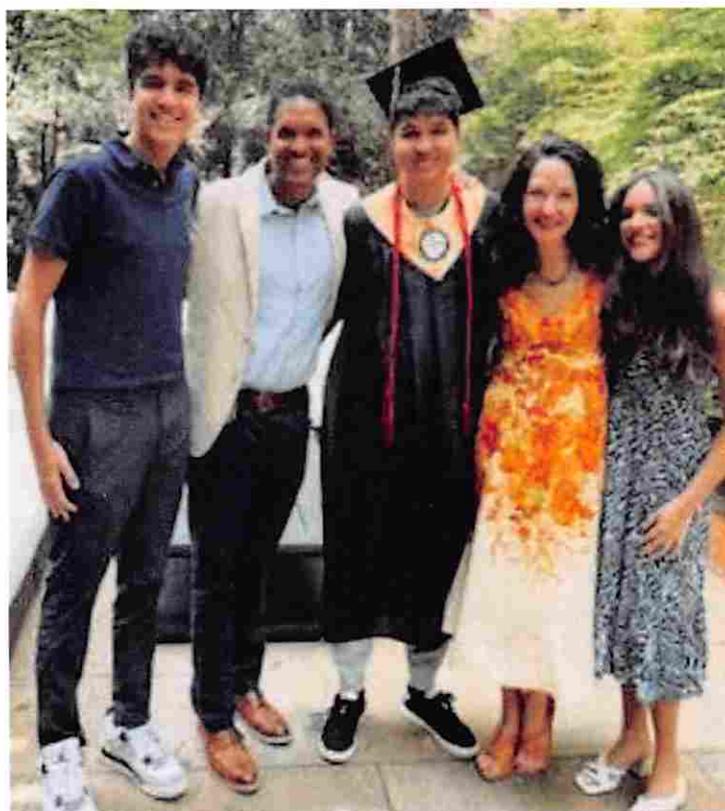
And, today, this song means something even more to me. Since Jay truly knew no judgment, since he truly saw the brightest and most glorious lights in all of us, what will it take for us to live up to his example? To love ourselves with his encompassing love. To walk through life as he did, blissfully unafraid of death. To give a soft-five of friendship to everyone we meet. *This is the final exam.* Are we willing to be the people that Jay Turnbull had the faith that we were? Are we willing to let our own lights shine?

I was not done having Jay in my life. I can see him now as I did so many times over the years as I dropped him off at Haworth Hall (at The University of Kansas) or his home (across the street from Haworth Hall), walking away from the car, the slowest walk in the history of mankind with his feet splayed out to the sides, his shirt tucked in and, possibly, the bright, white rim of his underwear out for all to see (for what in the world did he care?). He would walk away from me and, without ever looking back, he would raise a hand in the air and do a backwards wave. As if to say, "I've got it from here." I would often drive away at that point, knowing that as a man, and not a boy, JT didn't like his little sister watching over him. But sometimes I would watch him and just sit in gratitude, profound gratitude for the blessing he was in my life....

He would close his marathon prayer sessions each night by saying "God bless all the good people." God bless you, Jay Turnbull, for showing us the way. For gracing us with your presence. For shedding your light on us....

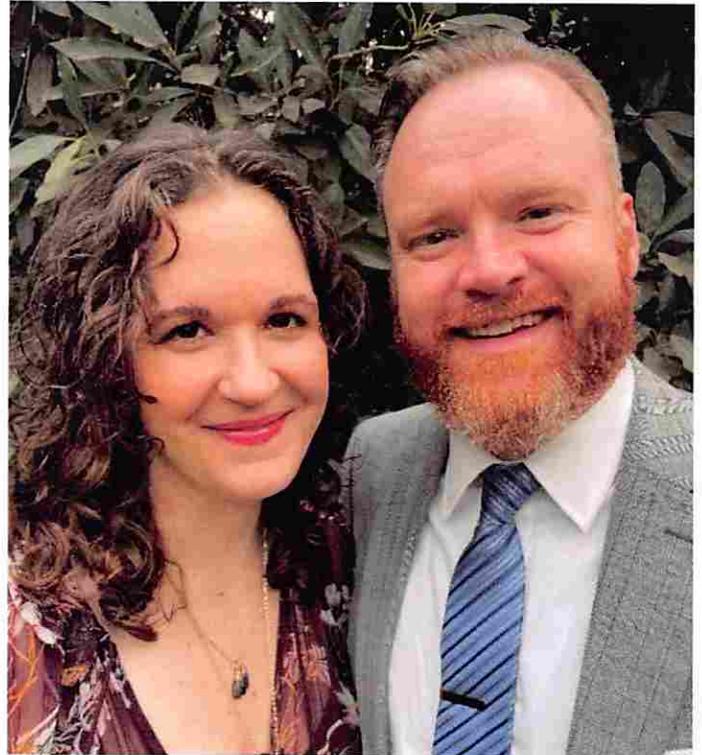
Amy Patterson Rutherford Turnbull (May 13, 1974) was born in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. She graduated with honors from The Barstow School in Kansas City, Missouri in 1993; with honors from the University of Kansas' program in social welfare (B.A., 1997 and M.A., 1999); and from the University of Chicago's School of Social Welfare Administration (Ph.D., 2016). She has been a program administrator of low-income housing organizations in Cleveland, Ohio and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is assistant research professor and director of research at the National Initiative on Mixed-Income Communities at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University.

Amy married **Rahul Kumar Khare, M.D.**, in 2000. He is the owner and chief medical officer of a variety of clinics. They have three children, **Dylan Kumar Khare** (Jan. 8, 2005) and twins **Cameron Turnbull Khare** and **Maya Annika Khare** (June 20, 2007). They live in Chicago.



Cameron, Rahul, Dylan, Amy, Maya Khare

Katherine “Kate” Cansler Turnbull (**March 30, 1978**) was born in Durham, North Carolina. Like her sister, she graduated with honors from The Barstow School; with honors (Phi Beta Kappa, double majoring in theatre and American studies) from the University of Kansas, (2000); from the joint program of University of San Diego and Old Globe Theatre (2007); and from the California Institute of Integral Studies. She married **Charles (“Chip”) Edward Brookes III** (February 18, 1982) in 2014.



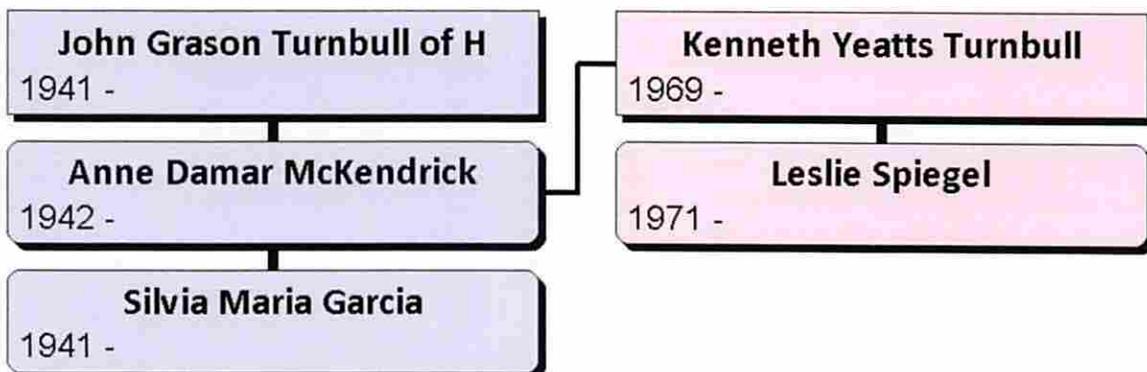
Kate and Chip (photo at right) met when they were taking graduate degrees in theatre at the Old Globe Theatre and University of San Diego. Both had been actors previously, and both returned to acting careers after completing their degrees, working in New York, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

Finding that work less than satisfying, they changed careers. Kate earned a graduate degree and has a license as a marriage and family therapist. She specializes in working with teens and adults who have trauma and developmental challenges.

Chip has an undergraduate degree from the University of Alaska, where his father was stationed while in military service. He earned his law degree at Loyola University of Los Angeles and won honors in national moot-trial competitions. Like Kate and her parents, he chose the “social justice” route for his life’s work and is a public defender in Orange County, California. They live in Los Angeles.

Child of John Grason Turnbull of H

Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandchild of William Turnbull I by JOHN GRASON TURNBULL OF H



Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull was born in Baltimore County on February 13, 1969. He grew up in Baltimore, and after his mother remarried Joe Wase, he was joined by Joe's children Aaron and Robyn, and later by a half-sister, Candace.

Ken attended the Gilman School in Roland Park, Baltimore, and then St. John's College in the Annapolis, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1990. He then entered the PhD program in philosophy at Pennsylvania State University, where he studied with Stanley Rosen, an internationally recognized authority on Plato, and received his doctorate in 1995. Ken's intent was to teach at the college level, but jobs in that discipline were scarce, so he went to the University of Maryland School of Law. He was the executive articles editor of the *Maryland Law Review*, and upon graduation in 1999 was elected to the Order of the Coif.

From 1999-2000, Ken clerked for Judge Lawrence F. Rodowsky on the Maryland Court of Appeals (Maryland's highest court). He then worked at Piper and Marbury (now known as DLA Piper), a firm with old roots in Baltimore. He transferred to the Washington, D.C. offices of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (2002-2010) and then to King & Spalding LLP, a firm headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia (2010-2023). Ken was a partner in the firm and represented major accounting firms in civil litigation and regulatory proceedings. He then worked for approximately one year at the U.S. Department of Justice, in the Federal Programs Branch of the Civil Division from which he retired.

Ken was briefly married from 1996-1998, before marrying his present wife, **Leslie Harriette Spiegel** (born June 19, 1971). Leslie is from Chattanooga, Tennessee, where her father is retired from the practice of law and her mother is an administrator at the University of Tennessee-Martin. Leslie was an Echols Scholar at the University of Virginia, graduating in 1993 with a bachelor's degree in liberal arts. After living in New York City and New Orleans, Leslie entered the University of Maryland School of Law, where she met Ken on the *Maryland Law Review*. Leslie graduated in 2000 and was elected to the Order of the Coif. Leslie is a senior risk and compliance attorney for Blank Rome LLP, a law practice headquartered in Philadelphia.



Ken with Fiona, Leslie, and Zoe

Ken and Leslie live in the American University Park section of Washington, D.C. with their two daughters: **Fiona Corinne Turnbull**, born July 14, 2004 (now a student at the University of Virginia), and **Zoe Yeatts Turnbull**, born March 29, 2007 (now a senior at the Stone Ridge School of the Sacred Heart).

Child of Virginia “Ginny” Butler Turnbull

Catherine “Kathy” Gatewood Scott Love was born on March 13, 1970 in Roanoke, Virginia. She attended the public school system and then Roanoke College, from which she received a bachelor’s of business administration degree in 1992. In 1998, she received a master’s degree in health administration from Virginia Commonwealth University’s Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

In 2000, Kathy became chief executive officer of Bluegrass Community Hospital, and in 2010 she became CEO of Clark Regional Medical Center in Winchester, Kentucky. She also served on the board of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Winchester-Clark Chamber of Commerce, Kentucky Community and Technical College System Foundation, Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program, Woodford County Chamber of Commerce, and United Way of the Bluegrass Tomorrow. Since 2013, Kathy has been outreach director for KentuckyOne Health, a health system with more than 200 hospitals, physician groups, clinics, primary care centers, specialty institutes, and home health agencies in Kentucky and southern Indiana.

Kathy married **William Allen Love** (born May 23, 1959) on October 22, 2005. William is a retired State of Kentucky police trooper and now works for as a law enforcement coordinator for the U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District of Kentucky. Kathy and William had two daughters: **Virginia Katherine Love**, born on November 28, 2006, and **Crosby Elizabeth Love**, born March 23, 2009.

Child of John Grason Turnbull II

John Grason Turnbull III (photo at right), not surprisingly adhered to the professional path that his father and grandfather had paved. He is the co-principal partner, with his wife Adele, in the Towson law firm Turnbull and Brockmeyer. They specialize in criminal law defense and in personal injury, workman’s compensation, and domestic-relations law.



Known as “Jack,” he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Gettysburg College and then with a J.D. (juris doctor – a law degree) from the University of Baltimore in 1998. He has served as the president of the Baltimore County Bar Association. He has been recognized by lawyer-ranking associations as a “rising star” (2009-2010) and then as a “super lawyer” (2011-2024). His firm has its office in Towson, where his father and grandfather also practiced.

Jack and Adele have two children, **John Grason Turnbull IV** (2003) and **Lorraine Valentine Turnbull** (2005).

Children of Robert Elliott III and Angela Renella

Robert Turnbull Elliott, born about 1977, is a psychiatrist on the staff at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mary Elizabeth Elliott graduated from Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and became a music critic for the *New York Post*. She married **Richard Eric Beard** in Darien, Connecticut.

Child of John Graeme Turnbull and Cynthia Flake

Douglas Graeme Turnbull (born September 19, 1980) married **Khara Lynn Pence** and had two children, **Ian Graeme Turnbull** (born July 2, 2011) and **Murray Howard Turnbull** (December 1, 2014).

Children of Virginia Lorraine Shaneybrook

Adam Miles Howard (January 18, 1969) married **Kristin Brockwell**. They had one child, **Brook Anne Howard** (July 6, 2002).

Jason Wayne Howard (January 31, 1973) married **Theresa Pittinger**. They had one child, **Gracie Ray Howard** (January 19, 2008).

Children of Charles Michael Shaneybrook

Raven Elizabeth Shaneybrook was born December 29, 1985.

Sommer Elias Shaneybrook was born October 24, 1989.

Children of Noah Edward Offutt

Gary Scott Offutt was born on October 8, 1953, in Baltimore. He married **Lum Lee**, who was born on September 2, 1955 in Penang, Malaysia. They had two children: **Olivia Lee Offutt**, who was born on 11/28/1988 in Towson, Maryland, and **Cameron Lee Offutt**, who was born on July 16, 1980, also in Towson.

Bruce Edward Offutt was born on April 1, 1957 in Baltimore. He married **Anne Bishop Fauntleroy** (April 4, 1958 - May 23, 2008). They lived in Cockeysville, Maryland, and had two children: **Cassandra Owings Offutt**, born April 23, 1982 in Towson, Maryland; and **Sara Bishop Offutt**, born June 9, 1983, in Towson. Sara married and divorced a man with the last name of Turek; they had one child, **Makenzie Grace Turek**, who was born on Oct. 28, 2007, in Towson.

Children of Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt, Jr.

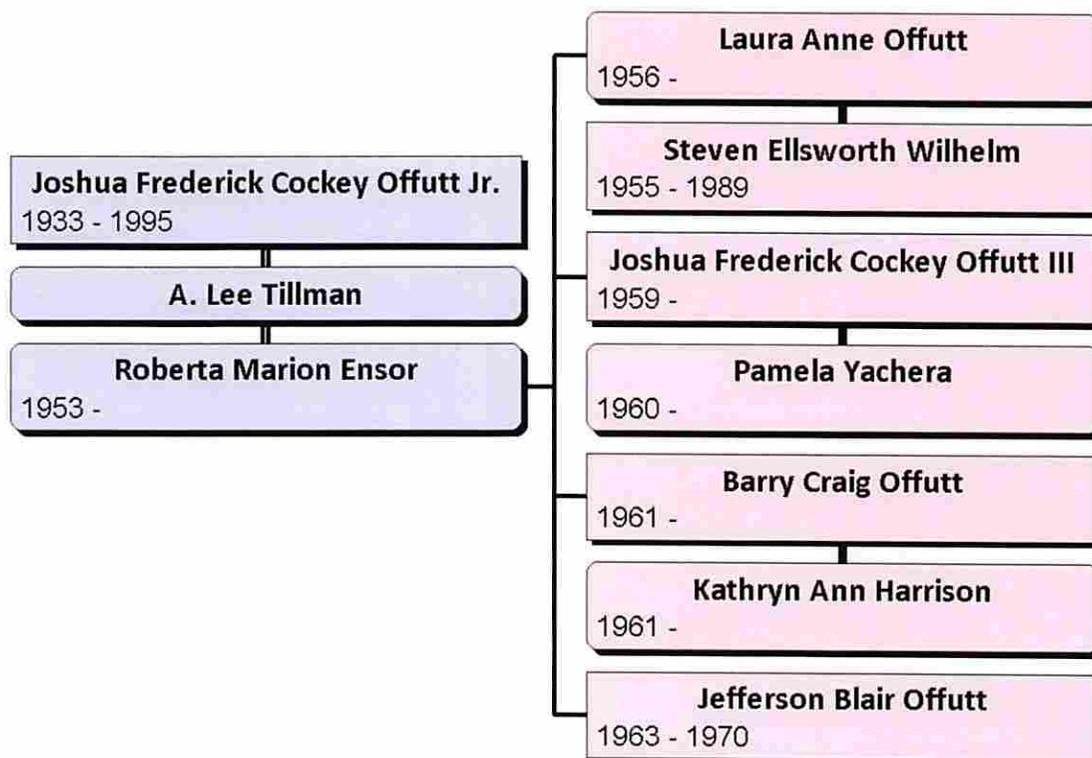
Laura Anne Offutt was born on July 3, 1956. She graduated from Hereford High School in 1974 and from Towson University in 1986, with a B.S. in computer science. On May 28, 1977, she married **Steven Ellsworth Wilhelm** (January 28, 1955 – January 5, 1989) and they had two sons: **Luke Asher** and **Justin Ryan Wilhelm**. After the death of her first husband, on April 11, 1992 Laura married **Donald Lee Harting** (born November 14, 1945). Donald had a son from a previous marriage, Jeremy Adam Harting, who born on February 2, 1979.

Barry Craig Offutt was born on October 16, 1961. He graduated from the University of Delaware and became an accountant. On June 15, 1986, he married **Kathryn Ann Harrison** (born July 11, 1961) and they had three children: **Craig Harrison**, **Bryan Tyler**, and **Kelly Elizabeth Offutt**.

Joshua Frederick Cockey III was born on May 29, 1959. He received a B.S. degree in computer science from the University Of Maryland-Baltimore County (UMBC) in 1982 and a master's in engineering science at Loyola College-Baltimore in 1986. On April 20, 1985 he married **Pamela Yachera** (born May 10, 1960), who also has a B.S. degree from UMBC, granted in 1982. Joshua III and Pamela had two children: **Samantha Renee Offutt** and **Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt IV**.

Jefferson Blair Offutt (December 1, 1963 – April 29, 1970) died at the age of six years and four months from leukemia.

Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I by JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY OFFUTT JR.



Chapter 8

EIGHTH GENERATION: Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandchildren of William Turnbull I

HENRY CHRYSTIE TURNBULL LINE

In Maryland, the great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren in the Henry Chrystie Turnbull I line belonged to Amy Patterson Rutherford Turnbull Khare, Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt III, Barry Craig Offutt, and Laura Ann Offutt.

Children of Amy Patterson Rutherford Turnbull Khare

Dylan Kumar Khare was born on January 8, 2005. Following his graduation from Lincoln Park High School in Chicago, he enjoyed a gap year working and studying in Stockholm, Sweden. He is a student at the University of Arizona.

Cameron Turnbull Khare (twin brother to Maya) was born on June 6, 2008. He attends the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago.

Maya Annika Khare (twin sister to Cameron) was born on June 6, 2008. She also attends the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago.

Children of Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt III

Samantha Renee Offutt was born on December 6, 1989. She graduated in 2011 from the College of William and Mary with a double major in history and political science and attended the University of Richmond School of Law.

Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt IV was born on August 10, 1992 and studied computer science at the University of Maryland.

Children of Barry Craig Offutt

Craig Harrison Offutt was born on August 8, 1988. He attended the University of Delaware and became an electrical/computer engineer.

Bryan Tyler Offutt was born on January 10, 1992 and attended Samford University, in Homewood, Virginia.

Kelly Elizabeth Offutt was born on May 2, 1993 and attended the University of Virginia.

Children of Laura Ann Offutt

Luke Asher Wilhelm, a son of Laura and Steven Ellsworth Wilhelm, was born on August 12, 1978. He attended Hereford High School, graduating in 1996, and then the University of Maryland. Luke graduated in 2000 with a B.S. in mechanical engineering.

Justin Ryan Wilhelm, also a son of Laura and Steven, was born on July 22, 1980. He graduated from Hereford High School in 1988. On October 16, 2010, Justin married **Shannon Wadkins** (born March 28, 1980).

Jeremy Adam Harting, a son of Laura's second husband, Donald Lee Harting, married **Melissa McGiny** (born November 23, 1973) on October 17, 2009. They had one daughter, **Hadley Jean Harting**, born May 17, 2011.

PART III: THE TURNBULL FAMILY DNA

Chapter 9

TURNBULLS OF NOTE: THE FAMILY DNA

The essential nature of this book is genealogical: an account of the births, marriages, families, and deaths of Turnbells descended from William, the young Scotsman who came to the American colonies in the middle of the 18th century. However, it is not accidental that this book also describes some Turnbells' achievements and personalities, particularly for the "modern" Turnbells—those of the 20th and 21st centuries. (We cannot focus on all the modern Turnbells, because there are far too many of us. So, we focus on a few, with apologies to the descendants of those not noted here.)

If we are to give a fair account of these Turnbells, it is by no means sufficient to simply tell what they did. Instead, we try to characterize them, based on the public record and family lore—to give readers a sense of why they did what they did and what it meant to them to "be a Turnbell." In short, we try to answer the question, *Who were these people and what were their traits, their noteworthy characteristics, that constitute a sort of inherited "family DNA"?*

FAMILY TRAITS AS AN INHERITANCE

For the Turnbells of the 18th and 19th centuries, the concept of inheritance most likely referred to the acquisition of property from a close member of the family, usually a parent or grandparent. For a Turnbell of the 20th and 21st centuries, the concept could have acquired an additional meaning.

For example, Lawrence Turnbell, editor of two magazines, might well have told us, "Of course I wanted my children to pursue the arts. And they did, in music, architecture, literature, painting and sculpting, and translation." Douglas Turnbell (the first), a noted amateur athlete, could affirm that his sons Doug and Jack, the great lacrosse players, were bound to be All-America players. He could say the same about his daughter Helen, All-America in women's lacrosse. And John Grason Turnbell (the first), the Towson lawyer, could have said, "Well, my ancestors the Grasons were lawyers and politicians, and my son and grandson are lawyers, too."

Many other Turnbells might well point out their resemblance to members of the family, including but not limited to those of their own generation. Were they to do so, they would be describing a set of inherited traits that form the essence of a person and persons. It seems fair to conclude that there is a Turnbell DNA that can be traced from William Turnbell I, who came to America from Scotland, down to the current generation of Turnbells.

Relying on research conducted by this book's principal author, John Grason Turnbell of H, here are 14 Turnbell traits that form the Turnbell DNA, listed alphabetically:

- A strong sense of autonomy
- Attainment of post-graduate education

- Artistic expression
- Athletic prowess
- Bravery and boldness
- Education
- Entrepreneurialism
- Faith
- Health care
- Internationalism
- Law practice
- Literary skills
- Loyalty to family and country
- Public-sector leadership

A Strong Sense of Autonomy

Many Turnbulls have followed a strong personal drive to achieve the things that matter to them, even if those things might have seemed unconventional to others.

Grace Hill Turnbull, a great-grandchild of William I, did so by becoming a world-renowned artist and by serving as an ambulance driver during World War I. Her sister, **Eleanor Turnbull**, did the same by becoming a prolific translator of Spanish poetry in the 1920s, rather than following the norm of marrying and having a family. **Helen Brogden Turnbull**, a great-great-grandchild of William I, charted her own path as a world-traveling social activist in the Episcopal church.

Jay Turnbull, a great-great-great-great-grandchild of William I, was challenged by three significant disabilities but nonetheless achieved the life he wanted, a home of his own, a job in service to a university, welcoming acceptance at his church, and international recognition as the man who inspired families affected by disability to carve out their own lives of choice. Jay's father, **Rud Turnbull**, similarly followed his heart rather than professional expectations when he abandoned the practice of law for professorships and became a disability rights advocate.

Attainment of Post-Graduate Education

Driven by a hunger for knowledge and greater skills, many Turnbulls have pursued higher education in a variety of disciplines,

These include **Eleanor Turnbull**, who received an honorary Ph.D from Middlebury College for her translations of Spanish poetry; **Stockton Graeme Turnbull, Jr.**, who obtained a Ph.D in chemistry from University of Virginia; **John Grason Turnbull of H**, who earned an MBA from Pace University in New York; **Rud Turnbull**, who received his post-graduate law degree from Harvard Law School; **Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull**, who obtained a Ph.D in philosophy from Pennsylvania State University; **Amy Patterson Turnbull Khare**, who earned her Ph.D in social welfare administration from The University of Chicago; **Katherine Turnbull**, who earned one MA in theatre and another in family and child therapy; and **Elizabeth (Nina) Lisle New Cohen**,

who had nearly completed a dissertation in Russian Studies at Georgetown University when her advisor returned to Russia.

Artistic Expression

Many Turnbells have cultivated skills in the arts as a way to express their faith, their sense of an aesthetic, or their soulful enjoyment of one of the performing arts.

Examples include **Grace Hill Turnbull**, the painter and sculptor; **Edwin Litchfield Turnbull**, a great-grandchild of William I who was a gifted violinist and music composer in his youth; and Edwin's brother, the architect **Bayard Turnbull**.

Athletic Prowess

Blessed with natural talents, two generations of Turnbells expressed their love of the vigorous life through sports.

Douglas Clayland Turnbull I, a great-grandchild of William I, excelled at university and amateur sports and as a sports administrator. His sons, **Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr.** and **John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull**, and his daughter, **Helen Brogden Turnbull**, were All-America lacrosse players.

Bravery and Boldness

Turnbells' choices and actions have reflected the family motto throughout the generations, in many ways.

No better example of boldness exists than William I, who left his native country and became a pioneer of industry in a new one. Others who exhibited bravery include those who fought in the Civil War (**Charles Nisbet Turnbull**, **Samuel Graeme Turnbull**, and **John Graham Turnbull**); who fought and died in World War II (**Jack Turnbull**); who advanced religious art while also depicting motherhood and female nudity (**Grace Hill Turnbull**); and who created new concepts (e.g., family quality of life) and pursued and achieved policy reform on behalf of persons with disabilities (**Rud Turnbull** and **Ann Patterson Turnbull**).

Education

Turnbells have long been concerned about raising the next generation through education.

Henry Chrystie Turnbull (the first of that name) founded a school for students of color in Govans, Maryland, in the mid-1850s. **Eleanor Turnbull's** nine books of translated Spanish poetry brought the genre to many readers of English. **Graeme Turnbull** was a lecturer in French at Johns Hopkins University. **Doug Turnbull**, the great athlete, was a trustee of Johns Hopkins University. **Rud Turnbull** co-authored this book, two memoirs, and, with his wife Ann, approximately 300 books, articles, chapters, and other peer-reviewed scholarly works. **Amy**

Patterson Rutherford Turnbull Khare served as research director of the National Initiative on Mixed-Income Communities at Case Western Reserve University.

Entrepreneurialism

Many Turnbells have harnessed their skills and interests in business to create commercial enterprises that benefit their communities and themselves.

William I founded William Turnbull and Company, conducting business in the silk and cotton trades. His son **Alexander Tweedy Turnbull** later went into business for himself and employed his nephew, **William Turnbull III**, in an import-export business (mostly in the wool trade) called Turnbull and Company.

Henry Chrystie Turnbull II and **Lawrence Turnbull**, grandchildren of William I, founded the firm of Turnbull Brothers, Publishers. **Arthur Turnbull**, a great-grandchild of William I, was a businessman in New York and president of the Union Club of New York. **Stockton Turnbull**, another great-grandchild, was a senior-level chemist at E. I. DuPont Company and a participant in some early work that contributed to the development of the atomic bomb.

In the 20th Century, **Douglas Clayland Turnbull I** excelled as a manager of racing and of various men's clubs. His son, **Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr.**, was an executive of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. **Douglas Clayland Turnbull III** was a vice president of Equitable Life Insurance Company; **John Iglehart II** was communications director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Baltimore; and **Henry Rutherford Turnbull II** was account executive and vice president of major New York advertising agencies and communications director for the National Republican Party.

Faith

Faith and active religious involvement have been central to many generations of Turnbells.

William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, founded Glasgow University in 1451. His coat of arms is the centerpiece of the steel gates to the center of the university. Although he clearly is not a "modern" Turnbull, he is surely a root of the tree of Turnbells committed to faith and education.

More modern examples include: **Lennox Backies Turnbull** and **Lawrence Birkhead Turnbull**, who graduated from seminaries; **Douglas Clayland Turnbull I and II**, both of whom were lifetime members of the Society of St. Andrews and, in that role, leaders of the Episcopal church in Maryland; **Helen Turnbull**, who represented the Episcopal Church of the United States in world conferences and received an honorary doctorate from General Theological Seminary; and **John Grason Turnbull of H**, a lifetime member of the St. Andrews Society of Maryland and an active member of the laity of St. Thomas Church in New York City.

Health Care

Turnbulls commit themselves to the physical and mental well-being of others.

Examples include William I's great-great-great-grandchild **Sandy Pindell Hansen**, who worked in nursing, nursing administration, and health care insurance administration; and his great-great-great-great-grandchild **Katherine Turnbull**, a psychotherapist.

Internationalism

Turnbulls export their talents for the benefit of people in other countries.

Examples include **Helen Turnbull**, who worked in Geneva at the international conference of churches; Eleanor Turnbull, whose trip to Spain led to a career making Spanish poetry accessible to readers of English; and **Rud Turnbull**, who, with his wife Ann, presented invited lectures in more than 20 countries.

Law Practice

Numerous Turnbulls have practiced law because they believe that well-ordered communities are places where everyone can prosper.

Examples include **Lawrence D. Turnbull**, a grandchild of William I who became a lawyer, and **John Grason Turnbull I**, a great-great-grandchild who became a lawyer and later a judge. John Grason Turnbull's son, **John Grason Turnbull II**, also became a lawyer and a judge, as did his grandson, **John Grason Turnbull III**. **Rud Turnbull** was a practicing lawyer before applying his law-training as a disability rights advocate and author/principal draftsman of federal and state laws. **Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull**, a great-great-great-great-grandchild of William I, has been a partner in several international law firms in Washington, D.C.

Literary Skills

Turnbulls find meaning in the written word and recognize its power to bring joy and knowledge to others while shaping the world in which we live.

Lawrence D. Turnbull was publisher of a literary magazine in Baltimore and donor of funds to create the Percy Turnbull lecture series in English department at Johns Hopkins University. His daughter, **Eleanor Turnbull**, translated Spanish poetry and embraced literature as a universal mode of communication. **Archibald Douglas Turnbull**, a great-grandchild of William I, published at least five books between 1928 and 1949, including one about William Turnbull, and was the first of two genealogists of the family.

Andrew Winchester Turnbull, a great-great grandchild of William I, was a biographer, scholar, and essayist who wrote acclaimed biographies of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Thomas Wolfe and edited Fitzgerald's letters.

More recently, examples of highly literary Turnbells include **Henry Rutherford Turnbull II**, a wordsmith in the advertising industry; his sister, **Ellen Lisle Turnbull**, a poet; and his son, **John Grason Turnbull of H**, a genealogist, biographer, and author of this book.

Loyalty to Family and Country

Turnbells are deeply committed to the welfare of their own kin and the wellbeing of local, national, and international communities.

The four individuals to whom we have dedicated this book—**Archibald, Doug, John, and Ellen**—were known throughout the family as people who never hesitated to help out a relative in need and who cared about the history and success of all Turnbells. Like Archibald, **John Grason Turnbull of H**, the first author of this book, has devoted much of his life to preserving the Turnbull history for this and future generations.

Turnbells' loyalty to their country is demonstrated by a record of military service stretching back 250 years. The roster includes:

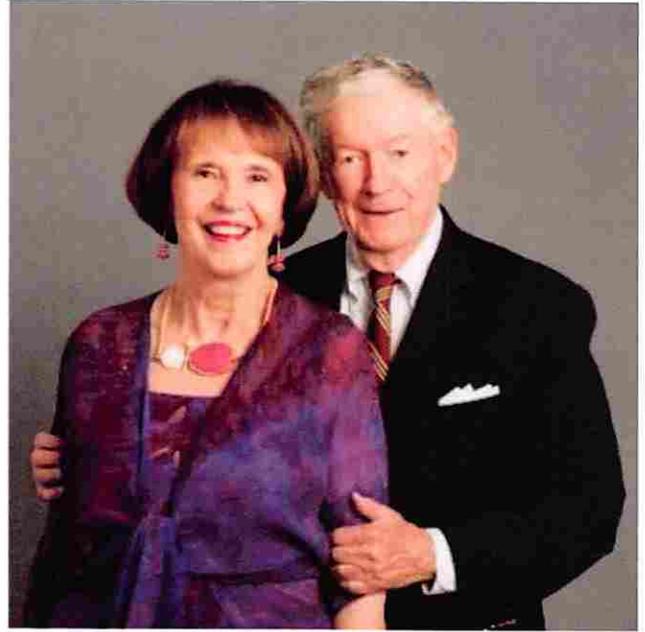
- **William Turnbull II**, who served in the City of Philadelphia Light Cavalry and as a colonel during the American Revolution;
- **John Graeme Turnbull**, an officer of the United States (“Union”) Army during the Civil War;
- **Charles Nisbet Turnbull**, a colonel in the U.S. Army;
- **Samuel Graeme Turnbull**, an officer for the Confederate States of America during the Civil War;
- **Douglas Clayland Turnbull I**, who served in the U.S. Army;
- **Archibald Douglas Turnbull**, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy and performed active duty in the U.S. Navy;
- **John (Jack) Iglehart Turnbull**, who was an airman in the U.S. Army during World War II;
- **John Grason Turnbull I**, who served in the U.S. Army;
- **R. Bruce Turnbull**, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point who became a major in the U.S. Army and later associate director of admissions at West Point; and
- **John Grason Turnbull II, John Grason Turnbull of H, and H Rutherford Turnbull III**, all of whom elected to join the active National Guard or Army Reserves.

Public-Sector Leadership

Turnbells often exhibit a strong sense of civic commitment that takes the form of leadership in public policy and politics.

John Grason Turnbull (the first of three with the same name) was a Baltimore County prosecutor, a representative in the Maryland House of Delegates, and a Maryland state senator during the 1950s and 60s.

Rud Turnbull was the principal advocate for and draftsman of wholesale revisions of disability law in North Carolina and of federal laws relating to the treatment of newborns with disabilities, family support, assistive technology, and special education. His wife, **Ann Turnbull**, was the originator of international lines of research on the quality of life of families affected by disability. Rud and Ann were recognized by a consortium of seven national professional and parent associations in the United States, organized as the National Historic Preservation in Developmental Disabilities, as two of 36 individuals who “changed the course of history for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the 20th Century.” Also recognized were President John F. Kennedy and his sister Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of Special Olympics; John Down, the physician who identified Down syndrome; and Harvard professor of psychology B. F. Skinner, who pioneered the discipline of applied behavior analysis.



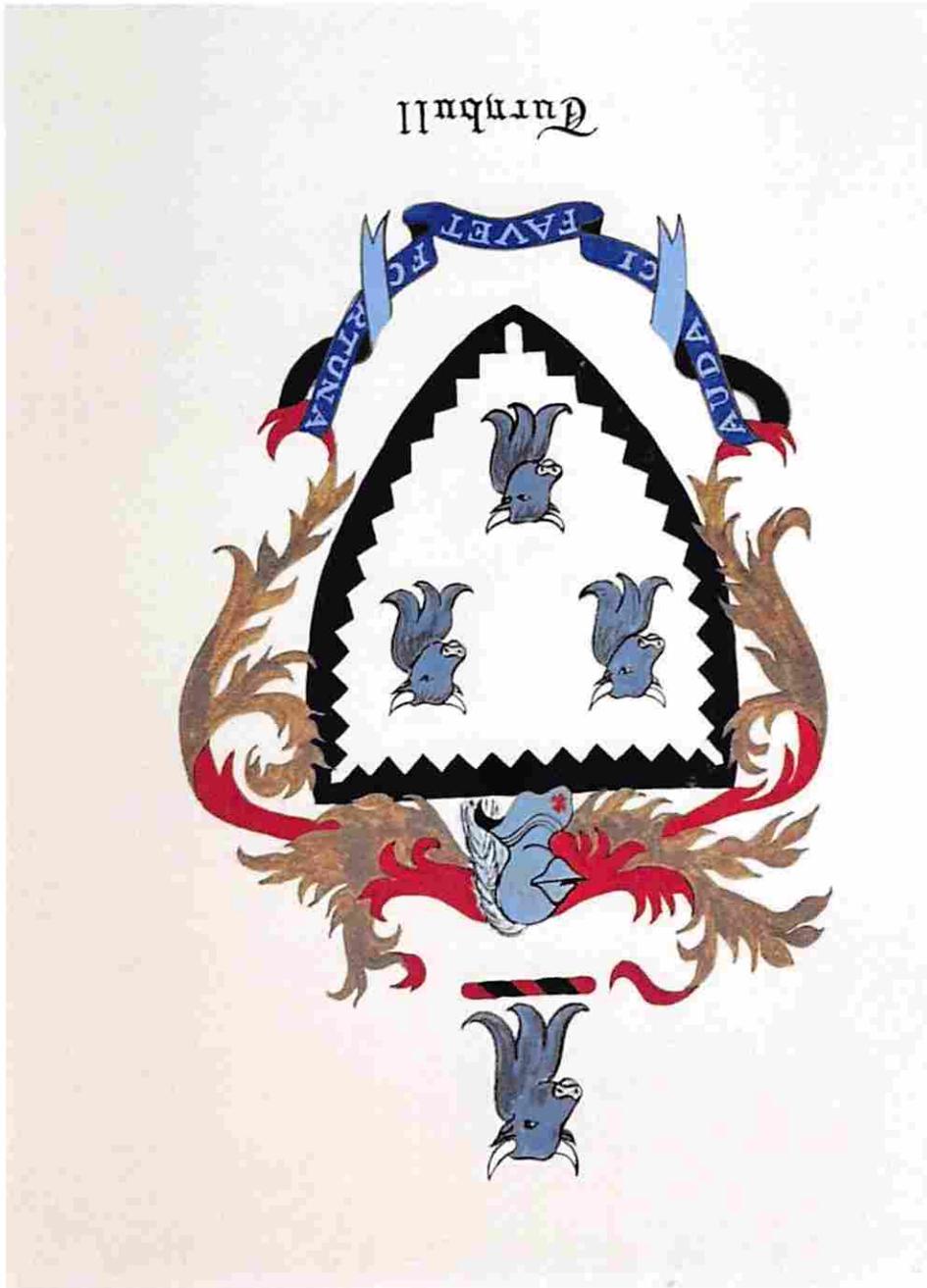
Ann and Rud Turnbull

Dear Reader:

You are at the end of this book about the Turnbolls of Maryland.

Whether you are one of us or not, we hope you will live as many of the Turnbolls lived: a brave and bold life that you choose, one based on your sense of your own essential self, and one that displays empathy, compassion, and respect for others and a sense of all people's inner dignity.

JGT of H, and Rud



PART IV: GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

NOTES BY JOSH JENKINS, GENEALOGIST

At this time there is little known about the parents and grandparents of William Turnbull except what is written by Archibald Turnbull. As an introduction in the line of William Turnbull, they are:

The Grandparents and Parents of children of William Turnbull I Generation # 1 and # 2

John Turnbull (born circa 1660) married Isobel Drummond on November 16, 1683 –

Williams Grandparents

Andrew Turnbull (1712 – 1715) Jean Napier Chrystie – William Parents

William Turnbull I (1751-1822) → Mary Rhea (1751-1783)

John Turnbull (died Infant)

Jean Turnbull (circa 1750) married Dr. James Arnot

Mary Turnbull (1781) married Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar

2ND Marriage

William Turnbull I married Mary Nisbet (1770?) - Eldest Daughter of Charles Nisbet

Anne Turnbull (10/11/1792-1879)

Elizabeth Turnbull (1794 -1841)

Allison Turnbull (1796-died infant)

Charles Nisbet Turnbull (1797/8 died infant)

Susan Turnbull (1800-7/7/1871) → Alexander Murdock

William Turnbull II (1801-December 9, 1857) married Jane Graham Ramsey

Charles Nisbet Turnbull (Second use of name) (1803-1826) Lost at Sea

Alexander Tweedy Turnbull (03/8/1806-1865) - Fanny Nisbet (First Cousins)

Caroline Susan Turnbull (1804(?) - 1845)

Henry Chrystie Turnbull (11/17/1809-09/15/1893) married Anne Graeme Smith

Allison Turnbull married Samuel Lawrence of Massachusetts

With this generation, there develops two major family groups, that of William Turnbull II and that of Henry Chrystie Turnbull.

The ancestors of William Turnbull II first moved to the District of Columbia area, and then into the State of Virginia. Thereafter, the Children of William and Jane were to be found in the greater New York Metropolitan area and New Jersey. One child settled in Boston after the Civil War. After WW II, members of this family moved to California and Colorado.

The junior side of the family, started by Henry Chrystie Turnbull, remained in the greater Baltimore County area until the end of World War II. Generally, with some exceptions, this family remained located in the Baltimore City/County area until after WW II, at which time some members moved to the Metropolitan New York City area and into the Midwest and South Carolina.

Genealogical List of the Descendants of William Turnbull By Josh Jenkins, Genealogist

Descendants of Andrew Turnbull

09 May 2018

Editor's Note: The numbering of generations used in this genealogical list differs from that used by the authors of this book. Jenkins puts Andrew Turnbull, the father of the William Turnbull who emigrated from Scotland, in the first generation and William Turnbull in the second generation. However, the authors of this book consider the immigrant William Turnbull, whom we call "William Turnbull I," to constitute the first generation, as he was the first Turnbull of this line to live in America. Therefore, entries in this list will be one numeral higher than the corresponding entry in the text of this book.

1. Andrew Turnbull (b.circ. 1720-Scotland d.7 Apr 1759-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland) sp: Jean Chrystie (b.1721-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland m.30 Nov 1742)

|-2. William Turnbull (b.10 Mar 1751-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland d.25 Jul 1822-Baltimore County, Maryland) | sp: Mary Nisbet (b.2 Apr 1769-Scotland m.13 Oct 1791 d.7 Apr 1833-Baltimore County,Maryland)

||-3. Ann Turnbull (b.1792 d.1879)

||-3. Elizabeth Turnbull (b.Ab 1793 d.1841)

||-3. Alison Turnbull (b.Ab 1794)

||-3. Charles Turnbull (b.Ab 1796)

||-3. Susan Turnbull (b.1800 d.1871) ||

sp:
Alexander Murdock

|| |-4. John Murdock

|| | sp: Mary Howard Lawrence

|| | |-5. Susan Turnbull Murdock

| | | |-5. Sallie Howard Murdock
 | | | | sp: Robert Clinton Wright
 | | | |-5. Alison Lawrence Murdock
 | | | |-5. Margorie Russell Murdock
 | | | | sp: Charles Sharpless Starr
 | | | | |-6. Mary Law Starr
 | | | | | sp: Shepley Edward Evans
 | | | | +-6. Marjorie Starr
 | | | | | sp: John W. Frazier III
 | | | +-5. Mildred Law Murdock
 | | |-4. Mary Murdock (d.>1932)
 | | |-4. William Turnbull Murdock
 | | | sp: Louisa Tucker
 | | | |-5. Louisa Murdock
 | | | |-5. Anna Turnbull Murdock
 | | | |-5. Henrietta Turnbull Murdock
 | | | +-5. John Tucker Murdock
 | | |-4. Anna A. Murdock
 | | |-4. Alexander Murdock
 | | |-4. Caroline Murdock
 | | |-4. Thomas Murdock
 | | +-4. Charles Nisbet Murdock
 | |-3. Col. William Turnbull II (b.1802 d.1858)
 | | sp: Jane Graham Ramsey
 | | |-4. William Turnbull III
 | | | sp: Helen Stone
 | | | |-5. Helen Turnbull
 | | | |-5. Douglas Turnbull
 | | | |-5. Jean Turnbull
 | | | |-5. William Turnbull IV
 | | | |-5. Alice Turnbull
 | | | |-5. Ramsey Stone Turnbull
 | | | | sp: Martha Benedict
 | | | | |-6. Helen Turnbull
 | | | | | sp: Philip Gardiner
 | | | | +-6. Katherine Turnbull
 | | | | | sp: Chalmers Wood
 | | | | +-7. Charles Benedict Wood
 | | | | | sp: Barbara A. Linder
 | | | | | sp: Patricia Houghton
 | | | |-5. Arthur Turnbull
 | | | | sp: Alice W. Post
 | | | | |-6. William Turnbull V?
 | | | | | sp: Elizabeth T. Howe
 | | | | +-6. Arthur Turnbull, Jr.
 | | | +-5. Margaret Turnbull
 | | |-4. Katherine Turnbull

| | sp: M. George Frick
| | |-5. William Frick
| | | sp: Sue Field
| | | +-6. George Flick
| | | sp: Alice Scholfield
| | | |-7. George Flick
| | | +-7. Laurie Flick
| | |-5. George Frick
| | |-5. Charles Frick
| | | sp: Mary Carroll Denisen
| | | |-6. Denison Frick
| | | | sp: Catherine Field Usher
| | | |-6. Susan C. Frick
| | | |-6. Mary Carroll Frick
| | | | sp: John C. Montgomery
| | | |-6. Dorothy Frick
| | | +-6. Blake Frick
| | | sp: T. Courtney Jenkins
| | |-5. Oliver Frick
| | | sp: Winifred Austin
| | |-5. Anne Frick
| | |-5. Elizabeth Frick
| | +-5. Kathlein Frick
| |-4. Charles Turnbull
| | sp: Mary Dale
| | |-5. Charles A. Turnbull
| | | sp: May
| | | |-6. Lina Turnbull
| | | +-6. Mary Turnbull
| | +-5. Caroline Turnbull
| |-4. George Turnbull
| |-4. Alice Turnbull

| |-4. John Graham Turnbull
| |-4. Jeannie Turnbull
| |-4. Henry Turnbull
| | sp: Grace Smith (m.(div))
| | +-5. Austin Grey
| | +-4. Frank Turnbull
| | sp: Marion B. Lord
| | |-5. Alison Turnbull
| | | sp: J. A. H. Hopkins
| | | |-6. John M. Hopkins
| | | | sp: Doris Keys
| | | |-6. Marion Hopkins

| | | sp: Henry C. Meyer III (m.(div))
 | | | sp: Albert Stewart
 | | | +-6. Douglas Hopkins
 | | | sp: Margo Milham (m.(div))
 | | | sp: Beatrice Crosby
 | | |-5. Marjorie Turnbull
 | | | sp: Charles Oelrichs (m.(div))
 | | | +-6. Marjorie Oelrichs
 | | | sp: Edwin F. Duchin
 | | | +-7. Peter Duchin
 | | +-5. Archibald Douglas Turnbull
 | | sp: Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey
 | | |-6. Deborah Gracie Turnbull
 | | | sp: Henry Alexander Wise (m.(div))
 | | | +-7. Anderson Wise
 | | | sp: Joanne H. Smith
 | | sp: Eva Humphreys
 | |-3. Charles Turnbull (b.1803 d.1829)
 | |-3. Carolyn Turnbull (b.1803 d.1843)
 | |-3. Alexander Tweedy Turnbull (b.1806 d.>1865)
 | | sp: Fanny Nisbet
 | | |-4. Alexander Turnbull
 | | |-4. William Turnbull
 | | |-4. Charles Turnbull
 | | |-4. Nisbet Turnbull
 | | | sp: Agnes Criss
 | | | |-5. Turnbull
 | | | |-5. Turnbull
 | | | +-5. Alethia Turnbull
 | | | sp: Ed Chase
 | | | +-6. Louise Chase
 | | | sp: Albert Chapin Winslow (m.(div))
 | | | sp: Harry Sisk
 | | |-4. John Turnbull
 | | |-4. Mary Nisbet Turnbull
 | | | sp: Clinton Wright
 | | |-4. Fanny Turnbull
 | | +-4. Rice Turnbull
 | |-3. Henry Chrystie Turnbull Sr. (b.17 Nov 1809-Philadelphia,Pennsylvania d.15 Sep 1893-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland)
 | | sp: Ann Graham Smith (b.18 Jan 1811-Pennsylvania m.15 May 1838 d.9 Jan 1866-Baltimore County,Maryland)
 | | |-4. Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Jr. (b.10 Jul 1848-Maryland d.16 Jun 1917-Baltimore,Maryland)
 | | | sp: Ellen Lisle Rutherford (b.12 Jul 1849-Kentucky m.6 Jun 1871 d.19 Dec 1907-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland)
 | | | |-5. Henry Rutherford Turnbull I (b.9 Aug 1872-Baltimore County,Maryland d.11 Jan 1921-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland)

| | | | sp: Elizabeth Risteau Grason (b.29 Jan 1877-Baltimore County,Maryland m.22 Oct 1904 d.15 Feb 1942-Towson, Baltimore County,Maryland)

| | | |-6. Henry Rutherford Turnbull (b.9 Aug 1905-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland d.16 Jan 1976-Boca Raton, Palm Beach County,Florida)

| | | | sp: Ruth Lee White (b.24 Apr 1907-Baltimore,Maryland m.2 Feb 1933(div) d.5 Feb 1989-Lawrence,Douglas County, Kansas)

| | | |-7. John Grason Turnbull Of H. (b.2 Feb 1941-Mineola,Nassau County, New York)

| | | | sp: Silvia Maria Garcia (b.10 Sep 1941-Havanna,Cuba)

| | | | sp: Anne Damer McKendrick (b.7 Jan 1942-Baltimore,Maryland m.28 Aug 1964(div))

| | | | +-8. Kenneth Yeatts Turnbull (b.13 Feb 1969)

| | | | sp: Leslie Spiegel (b.9 Jun 1971)

| | | | |-9. Fiona Corinne Turnbull (b.14 Jul 2004)

| | | | +-9. Zoe Yeatts Turnbull (b.29 Mar 2007)

| | | |-7. Henry Rutherford Turnbull III (b.22 Sep 1937)

| | | | sp: Mary Slingluff (m.(div))

| | | | |-8. Jesse Lawrence Turnbull (b.24 Jun 1967 d.9 Jan 2009)

| | | | sp: Anne Patterson (b.19 Oct 1947)

| | | | |-8. Amy Patterson Turnbull (b.13 May 1975)

| | | | | sp: Rahoul Khare

| | | | | |-9. Dylan Khare

| | | | | |-9. Cameron Khare

| | | | | +-9. Maya Khare

| | | | | +-8. Katherine Cansler Turnbull (b.30 Mar 1978)

| | | | | sp: Virginia Katherine Butler

| | | | | +-7. Virginia Butler Turnbull (b.29 Aug 1947)

| | | | | sp: Herman Scott, Jr. (m.(div))

| | | | | +-8. Katherine G. Scott

| | | | | sp: Allen Love

| | | | | |-9. Virginia Love

| | | | | +-9. Crosby Love

| | | |-6. Virginia Risteau Turnbull (b.Ab. 1908-Baltimore County,Maryland)

| | | | sp: Josh Frederick Cockey Offutt (b.Ab. 1906-Maryland m.Ab. 1925)

| | | | |-7. Virginia Risteau Offutt (b.11 Jan 1928-Maryland)

| | | | | sp: Charles M Shaneybrook (b.11 Dec 1920 m.(div) d.30 Sep 1999)

| | | | | |-8. Virginia Lorraine Shaneybrook (b.27 Jun 1947)

| | | | | | sp: Leonard Wage Howard (b.3 May 1944)

| | | | | | |-9. Adam Miles Howard (b.18 Jan 1969)

| | | | | | | sp: Kristin Brockwell

| | | | | | | +-10. Brooke Anne Howard (b.6 Jul 2002)

| | | | | | | +-9. Jason Wayne Howard (b.31 Jan 1973)

| | | | | | | sp: Theresa Pittinger

| | | | | | | +-10. Gracie Ray Howard (b.19 Jan 2008)

| | | | | | |-8. Charles Michael Shaneybrook (b.8 Oct 1951)

| | | | | | | sp: Nancy Irene Reisenweber

| | | | | | | |-9. Raven Elizabeth Shaneybrook (b.29 Dec 1985)

| | | | | | | +-9. Sommer Elian Shaneybrook (b.24 Oct 1989)

| | | | | | | sp: Ellwood E. Lyon

| | | | |-7. Noah Edward Offutt (b.1 Jul 1930)
 | | | | |sp: Cecile Scott (b.27 May 1930)
 | | | | | |-8. Gary Scott Offutt (b.8 Oct 1953)
 | | | | | |sp: Lum Lee (b.2 Sep 1955-Penang,Malaysia)
 | | | | | | |-9. Olivia Lee Offutt (b.28 Nov 1988)
 | | | | | | +9. Cameron Lee Offutt (b.16 Jul 1990)
 | | | | | | +8. Edward Bruce Offutt (b.1 Apr 1957)
 | | | | | | |sp: Anne Bishop FauntLeRoy (b.4 Apr 1958 d.23 May 2008)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Cassandra Owings Offutt (b.23 Apr 1982)
 | | | | | | | |-9. AE Bishop Offutt (b.9 Jun 1983)
 | | | | | | | |sp: Turek
 | | | | | | | | +10. MacKenzie Grace Turek (b.28 Oct 2007)
 | | | | | | | +9. Cecile Scott Offutt (b.14 Nov 1985)
 | | | | | +7. Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt, Jr. (b.15 Jan 1933 d.16 Mar 1995)
 | | | | | |sp: Roberta Marion Ensor (b.3 Sep 1953)
 | | | | | | |-8. Laura Anne Offutt (b.3 Jul 1956)
 | | | | | | |sp: Steven Ellsworth Wilhelm (b.28 Jan 1955 d.5 Jan 1989)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Luke Asher Wilhelm (b.12 Aug 1978)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Justin Ryan Wilhelm (b.22 Jul 1980)
 | | | | | | | |sp: Shannon Wadkins (m.28 Mar 1980)
 | | | | | | | +9. Laura Ann Wilhelm (b.14 Nov 1945)
 | | | | | | | |sp: Donald Lee Harting (m.11 Apr 1992)
 | | | | | | |-8. Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt III (b.29 May 1959)
 | | | | | | |sp: Pamela Yachera (b.10 May 1960)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Samantha Renee Offutt (b.6 Dec 1989)
 | | | | | | | +9. Joshua Frederick Cockey Offutt (b.10 Aug 1992)
 | | | | | | |-8. Barry Craig Offutt (b.16 Oct 1961)
 | | | | | | |sp: Kathryn Ann Harrison (b.11 Jul 1961 m.15 Jun 1986)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Craig Harrison Offutt (b.8 Aug 1988)
 | | | | | | | |-9. Bryan Tyler Offutt (b.10 Jan 1992)
 | | | | | | | +9. Kelly Elizabeth Offutt (b.2 May 1993)
 | | | | | | +8. Jefferson Blair Offutt (b.1 Dec 1963 d.29 Apr 1970)
 | | | | |-6. John Grason Turnbull I (b.23 Jan 1909-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland d.31 Mar 1984)
 | | | | |sp: Elizabeth Frances Mahool (m.19 May 1935(div))
 | | | | | |-7. John Grason Turnbull II (b.28 Aug 1943-Baltimore,Maryland)
 | | | | | |sp: Mary Ellen Price (m.Jun 1964)
 | | | | | |sp: Anne Hottle
 | | | | | |sp: Esther DeArman
 | | | | | |sp: Mary Katherine Hance (m.1977)
 | | | | | | |-8. John Grason Turnbull III
 | | | | | | |sp: Adrell L. Brockmeyer
 | | | | | | | |-9. John Grason Turnbull IV
 | | | | | | | +9. Rainey Turnbull
 | | | | | | +8. Katherine DeArman Turnbull
 | | | | | | |sp: Adam Sampson
 | | | | | | | |-9. Sampson
 | | | | | | | +9. Sampson

| | | |-6. Ellen Lisle Turnbull (b.9 Oct 1910-Maryland d.22 Mar 2008)
 | | | | sp: F William New (b.Ab. 1909-Maryland m.(div))
 | | | |-7. Elizabeth Grason New (b.>1939)
 | | | | sp: Martin Cohen
 | | | | sp: Kenneth W Lynch
 | | | |-6. Ida M Turnbull (b.13 Jun 1913-Pennsylvania d.27 Aug 1982)
 | | | | sp: A Lee Tillman (b.4 Apr 1913 d.27 Oct 1984)
 | | | |-7. Henry Rogers Tillman (b.21 Feb 1945 d.17 Jun 2003)
 | | | | +-7. Frances Nelson Tilghman (b.8 Jan 1947)
 | | | |-6. Sally Ridgeley Turnbull (b.1914/1915-Maryland d.1977)
 | | | | sp: John R. Pindell (b.Ab. 1914-Maryland)
 | | | |-7. Sandra R. Pindell (b.Ab. 1938-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: Chris A. Hansen
 | | | | |-8. Anne R. Hansen
 | | | | |-8. Christopher Hansen, Jr.
 | | | | +-8. Eric B. Hansen
 | | | | +-7. John R. Pindell
 | | | | sp: Valerie Martin
 | | | | |-8. Alison Jane Pindell
 | | | | +-8. John R. Pindell III
 | | | +-6. Mark Turnbull (b.Ab. 1917-Maryland)
 | | |-5. Douglas Clayland Turnbull (b.Jul 1874-Towson,Baltimore County,Maryland d.>1940)
 | | | sp: Elizabeth Brogden Inghart (b.Ab. 1875-Maryland m.25 Jun 1901 d.>1940)
 | | | |-6. Elizabeth Clayland Turnbull (b.Ab. 1902-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: George H. Harryman, Jr. (b.Ab. 1900-Maryland m.Apr 1922)
 | | | | |-7. George Harryman III (b.Ab. 1923-Maryland)
 | | | | | sp: Gloria M. Raynes
 | | | | | |-8. Susan Elizabeth Harryman
 | | | | | |-8. Patricia Harryman
 | | | | | | sp: John Graziano
 | | | | | | sp: Ronald Wilson
 | | | | | | +-9. Teresa Maria Gratziano Wilson
 | | | | | | +-8. Roberta Lee Harryman
 | | | | | | | sp: William D. Brennan
 | | | | | | | |-9. Timothy Patrick Brennan
 | | | | | | | +-9. Kelly Ann Brennan
 | | | | | |-7. Margaret Sellman Harryman (b.1924-Maryland)
 | | | | | | sp: James Murray Prigel
 | | | | | | |-8. Margaret Jean Prigel
 | | | | | | | sp: Edward M. Miller
 | | | | | | | |-8. James M. Prigel
 | | | | | | | sp: Bambi B. Lynn
 | | | | | | | |-8. Rebecca Anne Prigel
 | | | | | | | | sp: Charles Hunter
 | | | | | | | | |-9. Kristin Mace Hunter
 | | | | | | | | +-9. Charles Prigel Hunter
 | | | | | | | | |-8. Allen H. Prigel

| | | | +-8. Brian Turnbull Prigel
 | | | | |-7. Douglas T. Harryman (b.1925-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: Edna Mae Wonder (m.(div))
 | | | | |-8. Victoria Harryman
 | | | | sp: Scott Gillespie (m.(div))
 | | | | |-8. Lisa Brooks Harryman
 | | | | sp: Patricia Jean Cook
 | | | | |-8. George Harryman IV
 | | | | |-8. Patricia Harryman
 | | | | +-8. Mary Elizabeth Harryman
 | | | | |-7. Ethel E. Harryman (b.1927-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: William R. Forlifer
 | | | | |-8. Richard Forlifer
 | | | | sp: Belinda Wanken
 | | | | |-9. Michele Lee Forlifer
 | | | | |-9. Christinia Marie Forlifer
 | | | | |-9. Richard James Forlifer
 | | | | +-9. Jessica Elizabeth Forlifer
 | | | | |-8. Linda Forlifer
 | | | | sp: Roberta W. Cook (m.(div))
 | | | | |-9. Adam Benjamin Cook
 | | | | +-9. Justin Alexander Cook
 | | | | |-8. William Forlifer
 | | | | |-8. George Forlifer
 | | | | +-8. John Forlifer
 | | | | |-7. Richard Hood Harryman (b.1928-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: Betty Jean Harper
 | | | | |-8. Deborah Jo Harryman
 | | | | +-8. Dianne Harryman
 | | | | sp: Stephen R. Wilkins
 | | | | +-7. Mary Anne Harryman (b.Ab. 1933-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: Ernest Fairclough Van Vlaanderen
 | | | | |-8. Anne Graeme Van Vlaanderen
 | | | | sp: James W. Laws
 | | | | |-8. Andrew Van Vlaanderen
 | | | | |-8. Carol Van Vlaanderen
 | | | | +-8. David Van Vlaanderen
 | | | |-6. Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr. (b.23 Jul 1904-Maryland d.12 Apr 1996-Sykesville,Carroll County,Maryland
 (Fairhaven Retirement Center)
 | | | | sp: Virginia Thompson Steuart (b.Ab. 1906-Maryland m.Ab. 1927 d.>1996)
 | | | | |-7. Robert Bruce Turnbull (b.Ab. 1932-Maryland d.>1995)
 | | | | sp: Margaret Gene Jarrell
 | | | | |-8. Susan E. Turnbull
 | | | | sp: Hoa Generazio
 | | | | |-8. Barbara Jean Turnbull
 | | | | +-8. Robert Bruce Turnbull Jr.
 | | | | |-7. Edwin Steuart Turnbull (b.Ab. 1933-Maryland d.>1995)

| | | | sp: Mary Valliant Warner (m.(div))
 | | | | |-8. Thomas Clayland Turnbull
 | | | | |-8. Edwin Steuart Turnbull III
 | | | | sp: Tracy M. Lewis
 | | | | |+9. Edwin Steuart Turnbull IV
 | | | | |-8. Donna Valliant Turnbull
 | | | | sp: Earl J. McCabe
 | | | | sp: Elaine Moler
 | | | | |-7. Virginia S. Turnbull (b.Ab 1935-Maryland d.>1995)
 | | | | sp: Rogers S. Hecklinger, Jr.
 | | | | |-8. Linda Steuart Hecklinger
 | | | | |-8. Michael Paul Hecklinger, Jr.
 | | | | |-8. Martha Jane Hecklinger
 | | | | +8. Roger Douglas Hecklinger
 | | | | |-7. Douglas Clayton Turnbull III (b.Ab 1939-Maryland d.>1995)
 | | | | sp: Billie Jean King
 | | | | +-7. John Iglehart Turnbull II (d.>1995)
 | | | | sp: Jane Hamilton Jones (m.27 Dec 1975)
 | | | | |-8. Christopher Turnbull
 | | | | +8. John Iglehart Turnbull III
 | | | | |-6. Helen Brogden Turnbull (b.Ab 1907-Maryland d.>1995)
 | | | | |-6. John Iglhart Turnbull (b.Ab 1911-Maryland d.18 Oct 1944)
 | | | | +-6. Anne Graeme Turnbull (b.Ab 1915-Maryland)
 | | | | sp: Marshall Duer McDorman (b.Ab 1913-Maryland m.18 Jul 1936)
 | | | | |-7. Marshall D. McDorman, Jr. (b.>1939)
 | | | | +-7. Anne Graeme McDorman (b.>1939)
 | | | | sp: David Fell (m.(div))
 | | | | |-8. Alison Fell
 | | | | +8. Johnathan Fell
 | | | |-5. John Turnbull (b.<1900 d.<1900)
 | | | +-5. Turnbull (d.<1900)
 | | |-4. Samuel Graeme Turnbull (b.1839 d.29 May 1863)
 | | |-4. Elizabeth Turnbull (b.Ab 1840-Baltimore County,Maryland d.19 Jun 1843-Philadelphia,Pennsylvania)
 | | |-4. Ellen Mark Turnbull (b.Sep 1844)
 | | |-4. Rev. Lennox Birkhead Turnbull (b.19 Feb 1850-Baltimore County,Maryland d.20 Jan 1946-Lexington,Rockbridge County,Virginia)
 | | | sp: Amelia Ryerson (b.Nov 1848-New Jersey m.Ab 1875)
 | | | |-5. Anna H. Turnbull (b.May 1877-California)
 | | | sp: H. C. Wise
 | | | |-5. Elizabeth H. Turnbull (b.Mar 1880-Virginia)
 | | | sp: David Meade Bernard
 | | | |-6. Dr. Meade Bernard IV
 | | | sp: Ruth Louis Mulhein
 | | | |-6. Elizabeth Bernard
 | | | sp: Joseph H. McConnell
 | | | |-7. Ezliabeth McConnell
 | | | sp: Samuel Ellis, Jr.

| | | | | -8. Samuel Ellis III
 | | | | | -8. Elizabeth B. Ellis
 | | | | | +-8. Catherine Nisbet Ellis
 | | | | | -7. Mary McConnell
 | | | | | sp: David C. Lowance
 | | | | | -8. Catherine Meade Lowance
 | | | | | -8. Jennifer Bowden Lowance
 | | | | | +-8. David C. Lowance, Jr.
 | | | | | +-7. Catherine R. McConnell
 | | | | | sp: Tory C. Peterson (m.(div))
 | | | | | +-8. Ashley Howard Peterson
 | | | | -6. Turnbull Bernard
 | | | | sp: Eleanor Babny
 | | | | -7. David M. Bernard
 | | | | | sp: Elizabeth Girlinghouse
 | | | | +-7. Carl W. Bernard
 | | | +-6. Richard Ryerson Bernard
 | | | | sp: Martha Key Brewer
 | | | | -7. Sally Field Ryerson Bernard
 | | | | -7. Richard Ryerson Bernard, Jr.
 | | | | +-7. Edward Cage Brewer Ryerson Bernard
 | | | -5. Lennox B. Turnbull, Jr. (b.1882-Virginia)
 | | | -5. Stockton Graeme Turnbull Sr. (b.28 Apr 1885-Waterford,Loudoun County,Virginia d.>1960-Delaware?)
 | | | | sp: Mary Barney Walker (b.29 Jul 1886-Bedford City,Virginia m.16 Apr 1910 d.>1960-Delaware?)
 | | | | -6. Mary A. Turnbull (b.Ab. 1911-Bristol,Bristol County,Virginia d.18 Nov 2000-New York)
 | | | | | sp: Robert H. E. Elliott MD (b.Ab. 1907-New York m.Ab. 1938)
 | | | | | -7. Mary Stuart Elliott (b.5 Mar 1939-New York)
 | | | | | | sp: Edwin T. Fogarty
 | | | | | | -8. Ann Catherine Fogarty
 | | | | | | -8. Mora F. Fogarty
 | | | | | | -8. *Elizabeth Elliott Fogarty
 | | | | | | | sp: Foote
 | | | | | | +-8. Edward A. Fogarty
 | | | | | -7. Robert H. Elliott III (b.28 Apr 1941-Manhattan,New York)
 | | | | | | sp: Angela Renella
 | | | | | | -8. *Robert Turnbull Elliott (b.Ab. 1977)
 | | | | | | +-8. Mary Elizabeth Elliott
 | | | | | +-7. *Susan Anthony Elliott (b.Ab. 1947)
 | | | | | | sp: Richard Eric Beard (b.Ab. 1947 m.11 Jul 1992)
 | | | | -6. Dr. Stockton Graeme Turnbull, Jr. (b.5 Dec 1912-Bristol,Bristol County,Virginia d.1 Apr 2002-Hockessin,New Castle County,Delaware)
 | | | | | sp: Mary Armistead Tyler Mayo (b.3 Jan 1921 m.15 Jul 1939 d.3 Aug 2003-Hockessin,New Castle County,Delaware)
 | | | | | -7. Katherine Anne Turnbull
 | | | | | | sp: Henry Bainbridge III
 | | | | | | -8. Henry Bainbridge IV
 | | | | | | -8. Andrew Stewart Bainbridge

| | | | +-8. Elizabeth Willoughby Bainbridge
 | | | | |-7. Jane Blake Turnbull (b.Ab. 1947)
 | | | | sp: Kevin O'Connell
 | | | | |-8. Julia Powers O'Connell (b.Ab. 1975)
 | | | | |-8. *Kevin Tyler O'Connell (b.Ab. 1978)
 | | | | sp: Benjamin P Detwiler (b.Ab. 1942)
 | | | | |-8. Hollace W Detwiler (b.Ab. 1974)
 | | | | +-8. Haley E Detwiler (b.Ab. 1976)
 | | | | |-7. *John Graeme Turnbull (b.1949)
 | | | | sp: Cynthia Flake (b.1945/1954)
 | | | | |-8. *Douglas Graeme Turnbull
 | | | | |-8. *Tricia Turnbull
 | | | | +-8. Jamie Turnbull
 | | | | +-7. Mary A. Tyler Turnbull
 | | | |-6. Anna Wise Turnbull (b.Ab. 1914-Florida d.>26 Nov 2000)
 | | | | sp: Michael Autorino
 | | | | sp: Frank Berlin Holt (b.26 Oct 1906-Virginia m.27 Mar 1943 d.23 Sep 1987-Staunton, Augusta
 County, Virginia)
 | | | +-6. Knox Turnbull (b.9 Jul 1916-Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida d.8 Sep 1971-Shadwell, Albemarle
 County, Virginia)
 | | | sp: Evelyn Williams (d.>1971)
 | | | |-7. Knox Turnbull, Jr. (b.7 Dec 1954 d.22 Jan 1997)
 | | | | sp: *Donna (b.1957 d.>1996)
 | | | | +-8. *Jasmin Turnbull
 | | | | sp: Deal
 | | | +-7. Sally Williams Turnbull
 | | +-5. Martin Ryerson Turnbull (b.Jul 1886-Virginia)
 | | sp: Mary Carmichael
 | | |-6. Lucy Turnbull
 | | +-6. Lennox Birkhead Turnbull III
 | | sp: Marjorie Skyes
 | | |-7. Lennox Birkhead Turnbull IV
 | | +-7. Elizabeth Ryerson Birkhead Turnbull
 | |-4. Chester Backies Turnbull
 | | sp: Anne Morris
 | |-4. John Lisle Turnbull (d.5 Dec 1889)
 | | sp: Wilhelmina Irving Ilie Harrison
 | | |-5. Janet Graeme Turnbull
 | | |-5. Samuel Graeme Turnbull
 | | sp: Helen Wilber Healy
 | | sp: Muriel Paetr Boulter
 | | |-5. Reyton Harrison Turnbull
 | | +-5. Rosalie Randolph Turnbull
 | | sp: Alexander Winchester Carroll
 | | |-6. Anne Harrison Carroll
 | | | sp: Henry Lamont Wheeler
 | | | |-7. Anne Harrison Wheeler

|| | | sp: William Edward Buchanan
 || | | |-7. Henry Lamont Wheeler III
 || | | +-7. Elizabeth Cromwell Wheeler
 || | | sp: Paige B. Hommedieu
 || | |-6. Janet G. Carroll
 || | | sp: Frederick K. Halsey
 || | | |-7. Rosalie Randolph Halsey
 || | | | sp: A. Corwin Frost
 || | | sp: Willard C. Asbury
 || | +-6. Henry Hill Carroll
 || |-4. Lawrence D. Turnbull
 || | sp: Frances Hubbard Litchfield
 || | |-5. Edwin Litchfield Turnbull (d.1936)
 || | | sp: Rebecca Truewitt
 || | |-5. Eleanor L Turnbull
 || | |-5. Percy Graeme Turnbull
 || | |-5. Bayard Turnbull
 || | | sp: Margaret Carroll
 || | | |-6. Frances Turnbull
 || | | | sp: Jerome H. D. Kidder
 || | | | |-7. Margaret Carroll Kidder
 || | | | | sp: Edward Harwood (m.(div))
 || | | | +-7. Frances Key Kidder
 || | | |-6. Andrew Winchester Turnbull (b.1921 d.1970)
 || | | | sp: Joanne Tudhope Johnson
 || | | | |-7. Joanne Tudhope Turnbull
 || | | | +-7. Frances Litchfield Turnbull
 || | | +-6. Elenor Turnbull
 || | | | sp: Frederick Pope, Jr. (m.(div))
 || | | | |-7. Frederick Pope III
 || | | | sp: Karen Ennis
 || | | +-7. Sterrett Pope
 || | +-5. Grace Hill Turnbull
 || |-4. Alexander Nisbet Turnbull
 || | sp: Olivia Cushing Whitridge
 || | |-5. Anne Graeme Turnbull
 || | |-5. Elizabeth Turnbull (b.9 Jun 1871-Baltimore,Maryland)
 || | | sp: Edward Shoemaker (m.1 Jun 1893)
 || | |-5. Olivia Whitridge Turnbull (d.Princeton,New Jersey?)
 || | |-5. Lawrence Cushing Turnbull
 || | |-5. Alexander Nisbet Turnbull
 || | +-5. Horatio Whitridge Turnbull (d.Princeton,New Jersey?)
 || | +-4. Lisle Turnbull
 || |-3. Alison Turnbull (b.1811 d.1892)
 || | sp: Samuel Lawrence
 || | |-4. Charles Lawrence
 || | |-4. Henry Lawrence

|| |-4. George Lawrence
 || |-4. Mary Nisbet Lawrence
 || |sp: Malcolm Haighton
 || | |-5. M. Graeme Haighton
 || | |-5. Lawrence Haighton
 || | |-5. Alan Randolph Haighton
 || | |-5. Alison Haighton
 || | +-5. Percy Duncan Haighton
 || |-4. Alison Lawrence
 || |sp: Arthur Lawrence
 || | |-5. William D. Lawrence
 || | +-5. Susan D. Lawrence
 || |-4. Nisbet Lawrence
 || |-4. Samuel Lawrence
 || +-4. Caroline Turnbull Lawrence
 |sp: Mary Rhea (d.Abt 1786)
 | |-3. Mary Turnbull (b.1781/1782)
 | |sp: Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar (d.1836)
 | | |-4. William Krumbhaar
 | | |-4. Lewis Krumbhaar
 | | |sp: Sophia Ramsey (m.1830s)
 | | |-4. Mary Krumbhaar
 | | |-4. Alexander Krumbhaar
 | | |-4. Mary Krumbhaar
 | | |-4. Emma Krumbhaar
 | | +-4. Caroline Krumbhaar
 | |-3. John Turnbull (b.1778/1779)
 | +-3. Jean Turnbull
 | sp: Dr. James Arrott
 | +-4. Colin Arrott
 |-2. Elizabeth Turnbull (b.1743-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)
 |-2. Catharine Turnbull (b.1745-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)
 |-2. John Mayn Turnbull (b.21 Nov 1746-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)
 |-2. Isobel Turnbull (b.1748-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)
 |-2. Henry Turnbull (b.1749-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)
 +-2. George Turnbull (b.1753-Stirling,Stirling,Scotland)

Turnbull

