

An ornate, multi-layered decorative border surrounds the text. It features a wide outer frame with a repeating hatched pattern, and decorative corner pieces with scrollwork and floral motifs.

TRIMBLE

known as
TURNBULL

also known as
TRUMBLE

A History of the Texas Branch of the Turnbull Clan

by

James Egbert Trumble & Gail Trumble Rogers

To all descendants of John Ewing (Turnbull) Trumble:

Greetings:

We present to you an incomplete skeleton of our family history. Much more could, and should be written, but time and other considerations prevent it at this time. There is, however, more than enough information here for someone to develop into a complete account of the Trumble family.

There are very few insertions of personal opinion included here, and when it has been included, it is easily discernible. The vast majority of the information is taken from actual copies of the original documents, courthouse records, etc. Virtually all of the information provided by Samuel Parrish Turnbull has been verified.

It is to be hoped that an eager young Trumble who enjoys sitting for hours in courthouse basements reading deed records, in libraries reading old newspapers, and looking for headstones in old cemeteries will pick up on this work and tie it in with our distant relations going by the name of Trimble and Turnbull in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and elsewhere.

This document is given to you in loose-leaf form in order that you may insert information about your own particular branch of our family. You also easily can copy any part of it you might wish to for the youngsters coming along later.

We hope all of you find this history as informative and interesting as we have.

Sincerely and affectionately yours,

James Egbert + Gail

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SUBJUGATION OF THE CLANS

'In this world of change naught which comes stays, and naught which goes is lost.'
-- Madam Swetchine, (1782-1857) Russian Mystic.

After the pacification of the border area, two changes of immense magnitude were emerging which would greatly affect the Turnbells. The first change was the industrial revolution, and the second was the development of numerous opportunities across the seas. The industrial revolution tended to draw rural people into the cities for work in factories, and created a large market for the raw materials needed by the factories. Since the clans were now living under law and order and could no longer make raids into England for extra booty, excitement, and other amenities of life, they found themselves somewhat less affluent than they had been in the recent past. This was particularly true of the Turnbells because they had been forced to forfeit much of their land as a result of their unruly behavior. The landowners (lairds) among them also discovered that it was more profitable to grow livestock on the land for large city markets than it was to manage the multitude of small farms dotting the landscape.

Consequently, for the next two centuries many of the Turnbells emigrated to America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the world. Samuel Parish Turnbull of Tallahassee, Florida, lists some of the more prominent Turnbells' contributions to the United States in his unpublished manuscript of the history of his branch of the family (more about Mr. Turnbull later). His manuscript reads:

"... Turnbull is one of the oldest clans of Scotland. The Turnbull name appears in *Who's Who* in England. For several hundred years they had representatives in the English Parliament. Lord Percival Turnbull was one of the trustees of General James Edward Turnbull Oglethorpe in the founding of Georgia. Sir Walter Scott's mother was a Turnbull as reported by Dr. John R. Turnbull of Toronto, Canada. Dr. Turnbull also stated, 'Five Turnbull brothers left Aberdeen, Scotland, and moved to America. One settled in Canada, one settled in Virginia, and another in South Carolina'."

THE TURNBULL CLAN IN AMERICA

'America is a fortunate country; she grows by the follies of our European nations.'
-- Napoleon I, (1768-1821), Emperor of the French

Samuel Turnbull's manuscript continues:

"Dr. Andrew Turnbull, after England's acquisition of Florida under the terms of the Peace of Paris in 1763, was granted 100,000 acres from the British Board of Trade. The plantation grant was established by Governor James Grant eighteen miles south of what is now Daytona Beach, Florida, and was called 'New Smyrna Plantation'. Dr. Turnbull brought with him 1200 Greek, Italian, and Moroccan colonists. On August 18, 1768, the colonists revolted and by 1778 the New Smyrna saga ended. Dr. Turnbull and his wife, Gracia, then settled in Charleston, South Carolina, where he built a successful medical practice. ... John Turnbull came to America from London, England, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He married Catherine Rucker of Virginia, and settled on Catalpa Plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. ... One of their sons, Daniel H. Turnbull, married Martha Hilliard Barrow, also of West Feliciana Parish."

In 1835 Daniel built a Georgian style column mansion surrounded by beautiful gardens. It has been restored and presently is a showplace which attracts thousands of visitors. It is located near St. Francisville, Louisiana, and is called 'Rosedown.' It can be seen then that the descendents of Scotland's Turnbull clan made their mark in early America.

Let us now focus on the direct ancestors of John Ewing (Turnbull) Trumble. Most of the following information is taken from Samuel Parish Turnbull's manuscript. The information has been verified by the author of this work (James Egbert Trumble), and his assistant (Gail Trumble Rogers).

The first member of this branch of the Turnbull family to arrive in America was James Turnbull. the Court Records of Augusta County, Virginia, as documented by the Lyman Chalkey Chronicles, indicate that he was a surveyor, and list his name as James Trimble a.k.a. James Turnbull. He was born in Scotland about 1710 and arrived in America about 1734. His wife's name was Grace, but her background, including place and date of birth and place and time of death is, as yet, unknown. While living in Virginia, James served in Captain John Smith's Militia Company against the Indians. He bought 402 acres of land on Moffett's Creek on August 2, 1742 from Benjamin Borden. The land was sold to a Joseph Kennedy in 1754.

James and Grace then moved to what is now Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and applied for a grant of 192 acres of land on a branch of the Rocky River on August 12, 1755. James served in Captain Adam Alexander's Anson County Militia Company while living at this location, and farmed there until January, 1763.

James and his family then left North Carolina to move to what is now Abbeville County, South Carolina, arriving on February 1, 1763. He received a grant of 300 acres of land on the northwest fork of Long Cane Creek on August 27, 1764, but lived only a short time thereafter. He died there in 1766. Grace then received a grant of 100 acres on Great Rocky Creek on August 20, 1767, and deeded it to her son, Joseph, on December 1, 1770. James and Grace were parents of seven children:

ROBERT: (1736-1790) served with his father in Captain Adam Alexander's Militia in 1756, and with Col. Richardson in the Cherokee expedition of 1759-60. He received grants of 200 acres on February 5, 1765, and 100 acres on May 11, 1769 on a branch of the northwest fork of Long Creek. His marital status and the place of his death are unknown.

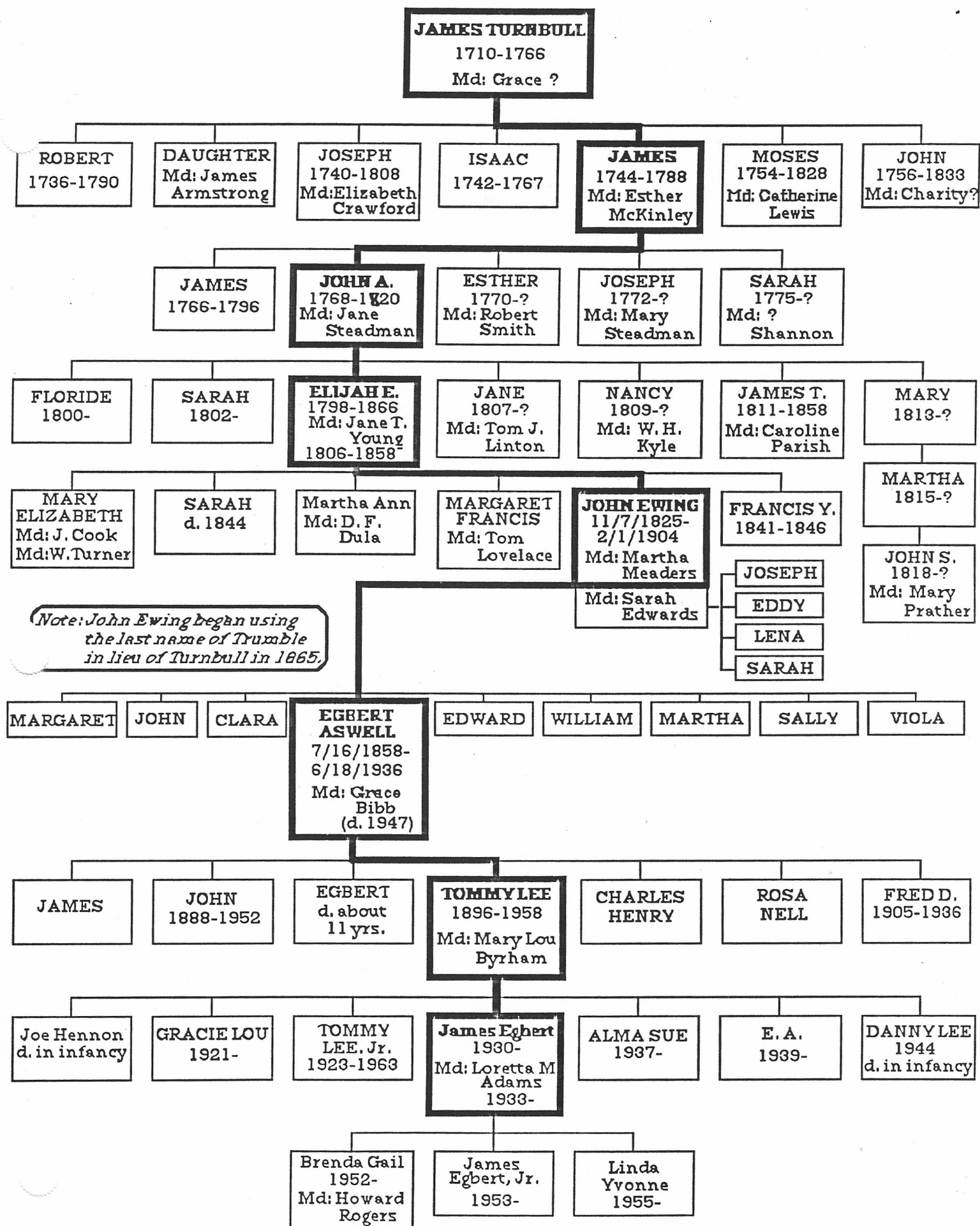
DAUGHTER: The only thing known about this daughter is that she married a James Armstrong.

JOSEPH: (1740-1808) was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Crawford, and his second wife was Martha Bowles. There were nine children from the first marriage, and two from the second marriage. Joseph died in Greene County, Georgia. He served in the South Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War.

ISAAC: (1742-1767) was unmarried. Nothing else is known about this son.

JAMES: is the great-grandfather of John Ewing. More about him in the next paragraph.

MOSES: (1754-1828) served as a private and as a lieutenant in the South Carolina Militia. He married Catherine Lewis. He sold 600 acres of land to a John Balingier on October 5, 1785. He died in Elbert County, Georgia.



JOHN: (1756-1833) married a girl named Charity (last name unknown). They parented six children, and died in Fulton County, Georgia. He served in the South Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War. He enlisted during February 1779, while residing in the Ninety Six District (Abbeville County), under Capt. Robert Anderson, Maj. Hamilton and General Williamson and was in the battle at Cherokee Ford on the Savannah River. He was taken prisoner in this battle and carried to Kettle Creek, where he was retaken in the battle fought there. He then joined a North Carolina unit and was in the battle at Long Cane. During 1780, he was under Capt. Joseph Calhoun, Maj. Hamilton, Col. Anderson and Gen. Pickens.

JAMES TURNBULL

James was the fifth child of James and Grace Turnbull. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1744, and moved with his parents to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1754 and then to Abbeville County, South Carolina, in 1763. He married Esther McKinley about 1765. He was a member of the South Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War in Col. Anderson's unit. For his duty South Carolina compensated him with the issue of an indent (note receivable) on June 6, 1785, which he later signed over to his older brother, Moses (probably in payment for a horse, land or some debt he owed to Moses). The following page is a copy of this indent.

James owned 100 acres of land on Great Rocky Creek and 100 acres on the northwest fork of Long Creek, and another 18 acres at the same location. Louis B. Wright, in *South Carolina: A Bicentennial History*, provides us with a flavor for life in the "Up Country", as the Abbeville area was known, at the time James and family lived there:

"By the decade before the Revolution, a few rough wagon roads connected with water transport on the Wateree or with a more central wagon road that led through the site of Columbia to Charleston. The journey was long and hard, but with difficulty the backwoods farmer could take to market wheat -- or flour after mills were built -- peas, corn, cured meats, butter in wooden tubs, cheese, and skins and furs obtained in winter hunting or trapping. Such products he exchanged for sugar, tea or coffee, powder and shot, cutlery, and utensils that he could not make for himself. He might also procure cloth and a few articles of clothing. Spinning and weaving, both of wool and flax, however, provided most households with needed apparel. Leisure, obviously, was not a problem for our ancestors in the Up Country as they struggled against the forces of nature for subsistence and a modicum of prosperity.

"The backwoods people had little time to devote to cultural improvement -- and few opportunities, if they had had the time. Some were religious and brought along a Bible and maybe a spelling book and a reader for the instruction of their children. Schools at first were nonexistent, and few itinerant teachers were available. Literate parents did their best to teach their children the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is a matter of wonder that the level of literacy remained relatively high." (pp. 95 & 96)

The Turnbull family was certainly among the literate families of the Up Country as one can see by the well-formed handwriting of James on the following page. During a time when schools were virtually absent and illiteracy was the norm, his ability stands out.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY
passed the 16th of March, 1783, We, the COMMISSIONERS of the
TREASURY, have this Day delivered to

Mr James Tremble
this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE, for the Sum of

*Three Pounds, seven Shillings, &
a penny, halfpenny, Atty. for Mi-
litia Duty as Private, since the
Reduction of Charleston, &c. Account
audited.*

the said Mr James Tremble
his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, will be entitled to receive from
this Office the Sum of *Four Shillings & eight
pence,*

on the *Demand.* for
one Year's Interest on the principal Sum of *Three Pounds,
seven Shillings, & a penny, halfpenny*
and the like Interest annually

The said *Mr James Tremble*, — his Executors, Ad-
ministrators or Assigns, will be entitled also to receive, and shall be paid, if
demanded, the principal Sum of *Three pounds, seven
Shillings, & a penny, halfpenny*
on the *sixth of June 1787,*

And the said *James Tremble*
his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, may make any Purchases at any
Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the
Legislature for special Purposes;) and this INDENT shall be received in
Payment.

-- Continuation of James's Indented Certificate--

For the true Performance of the several Payments in Manner above mentioned, the PUBLIC TREASURY is made liable, and the FAITH of the STATE pledged by the aforesaid ACT.

GIVEN under our Hands at the TREASURY OFFICE, in

CHARLESTON, the *sixth*

Day of *June* One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Eighty *five*

John B. Boquet } Commissioners
of the
Treasury.

£. *3..7..1¹/₂* Principal.

£. *..4..8* Annual Interest.

No. *94*

Book. *5*

I do hereby authorize and empower Moses Trimble to receive the Indent or Indents due to me with the interest due thereon, being Monies due to me for services to the Publick of this State, according to Returns made by Col. Robt Anderson into the Auditors Office—Given under my Hand this 21st Day of Feb: 1795

14c

I do hereby certify that the above named Jam^l Trimble did in my Presence sign the above Order —

John Harrison Esq. —

--This document assigns the Indented Certificate over to Moses (mis-spelled Mozes) who was apparently better-off financially than was James. Moses also out-ranked James in the Militia. Moses was a Lieutenant while James was a Private... Note James's almost elegant handwriting in his signature.

James died about 1788 and his wife, Esther, died in 1818. Esther's will reads, in part:

" . . . I give to my son John my tract of land containing 18 acres on the following conditions, viz; that he pay to my daughter, Esther Smith, five dollars for each acre of land, also ninety dollars for a horse he put to his own use, belonging to the estate. If he refuse to pay the above sum of money to my daughter, then I give to my daughter the above mentioned tract of land. I give to my daughters, Sarah Shannon and Esther Smith my cupboard and furniture, bed and bedding clothes to be equally divided between them. It is my will that my negro woman, Sukey, be sold and one hundred dollars of her price be given to my son Joseph. The residue of her price be given to my daughter, Sarah Shannon. My negro woman, Nancy, was given in deed of gift by my mother, to my son John and daughter Esther to be equally divided between them at my death. . .
26 April, 1819"

James and Esther parented five children:

JAMES: (1766-1796) died unmarried. Little else is known about him.

JOHN ALEXANDER: (1768-1820) is the grandfather of John Ewing. More about him in the next paragraph.

ESTHER: (1770 - ?) married Robert Smith.

JOSEPH: (1772 - ?) married Mary Steadman who was a niece to John C. Calhoun and sister to Jane Steadman who married John Alexander Turnbull, Joseph's brother. Joseph and Mary parented three children: Eliza, Robert, and James.

SARAH: (1775 - ?) married a man by the last name of Shannon.

JOHN ALEXANDER TURNBULL

John was the second child of James and Esther Turnbull and was born in 1768 and died in 1820. He married Jane Steadman whose uncle was John C. Calhoun. John C. Calhoun was Vice President of the United States, a United States Senator, and Secretary of War. Jane Steadman and Mary Steadman, sisters, married John Alexander Turnbull and Joseph Turnbull, brothers. Jane died in 1833. The Turnbulls' standing in the community is reflected in "A List of Grand Jury Men" in the Ninety-Six District (*The History of Newberry County*, p. 289). Joseph Turnbull served on the Grand Jury in 1779 along with many others, including Patrick Calhoun (father of John C.) and John Ewing Calhoun. On a list of Petit-Jury Men and Jurymen in Civil Causes (pp. 292 & 293), the names of Joseph Turnbull, John Turnbull, John Steadman (Jane's and Mary's father), and John Ewing Calhoun appear, among many others. John Alexander and Jane Steadman Turnbull were the parents of nine children:

FLORIDE: (1800 - ?) married Herbert Darracott in 1817 and was the mother of eleven children: John Francis, William, Mary, Sarah, Thomas, Andrew, Louisa, Eliza, Theodore, Joseph, and Martha.

SARAH: (1802 - ?) married a Dr. Johnson.

ELIJAHE: (1798-1865) is the father of John Ewing. More about him in the next paragraph.

JANE: (1807 - ?) married Thomas J. Linton.

NANCY: (1809 - ?) married W. H. Kyle.

JAMES THEODORE: (1811-1858) earned a doctorate of medicine from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1834, and moved to the Panhandle area of Florida shortly thereafter. In 1835 he married Caroline Parish. They later built a home on Sunrise Plantation six miles south of Monticello, Florida. He was the first physician to experiment with quinine in the treatment of malaria. Had he lived longer than his brief forty-seven years, it is almost certain that he could have added to his list of accomplishments in the medical field. There were twelve children from this marriage, and their descendents are numerous. One of their descendents is SAMUEL PARISH TURNBULL of Tallahassee, Florida who furnished the writer of this work with most of the foregoing information. All of the Trumbles of this branch of the family owe him a debt of gratitude for filling in the crucial gaps in our own knowledge of our family lineage. The writer of this work and the Trumbles who read it, also are indebted to Mrs. Marion Burnett of Monticello, Florida for answering a query and putting us in touch with Samuel P. Turnbull. Mrs. Burnett is a descendent of one of James Theodore's sisters. The writer of this work has the addresses of these generous and helpful individuals should any of the Trumbles wish to communicate with them (perhaps a Christmas card).

MARY: (1813 - ?) no information available.

MARTHA: (1815 - ?) no information available.

JOHN SHERIDAN: (1818 - ?) Married Mary Prather.

Note: Mary, Jane, and Sarah moved to Florida with their brother, James.

ELIJAH E. TURNBULL

Elijah was the third child of John Alexander and Jane Turnbull. He was born in 1798 in Abbeville County, South Carolina, and died in 1866 in Lafayette County, Mississippi. Elijah married Jane T. Young in South Carolina and they moved to Mississippi about 1840. The Abbeville County records show that Elijah and Jane received \$535.00 from the estate of Francis Young, who was Jane's father. The records also show that Elijah owed Mr. Young an amount (unlisted) of money at the time of Mr. Young's death. Elijah also is listed as one of the buyers of the estate of a Mr. Edward S. Prince in 1829. Elijah and his mother, Jane Steadman Turnbull, were the executors of his father's estate of which Jane received one third and the children received two thirds. The Lafayette County, Mississippi records show Elijah's will dated March 13, 1866, with three daughters: Nancy, Martha, and Frances, as executrices. "Elijah E., consort of Jane, died 23 July, 1866, in the 68th year of his age." His grave can be found in the family plot at St. Peters Cemetary, Section 4, in Oxford, Mississippi (his grave is near that of Capt. William Delay, John Ewing Turnbull's company commander in the Mexican war). Jane was born on November 26, 1806 and died on June 29, 1858. Elijah and Jane were parents of nine children:

MARY J.: (3/29/1836-7/16/1856)

MARY ELIZABETH: Married a J. Cook and later a W. Turner

SARAH: (7/22/1838-8/29/1851)

MARGARET R.: (5/18/?-6/29/1846) Her gravestone is broken and the year of birth is illegible.

MARTHA ANN: married a D. F. Dula.

MARGARET FRANCIS: married a Tom Lovelace.

JOHN EWING: is the father of the Trumble clan in Texas. More about him later.

SON: (7/16/1840-5/2/1844) information not available.

FRANCIS Y.: (1841-1844) information not available.

JOHN EWING (TURNBULL) TRUMBLE

John was born November 7, 1825, in Abbeville County, South Carolina, and died in Rains County, Texas, December 27, 1903. He was the only son of Elijah and Jane Turnbull who grew to adulthood. The family moved to Mississippi about 1840. John evidently received more education during his early days than his counterparts on the frontier. His scholarly abilities are evident in various written records and documents he left behind when a good many of his contemporaries were signing "X" for their names. This emphasis on education more than likely came from his grandmother, Jane Steadman. Her son, James Theodore (Elijah's younger brother) obtained an extensive education and was a medical practitioner and scholar. In fact, John Ewing owned several medical books himself and he treated his family and other people in the community where he lived in Rains County, Texas. He almost certainly acquired much of his medical knowledge during the U. S. - Mexican War, as a peace officer in Bexar County, Texas, and during several Indian skirmishes in which he participated while living on the Texas frontier. In addition to his book-learning, his early life on the Mississippi frontier evidently prepared him well to survive the hazards which he encountered in later life.

In 1846 the U. S. - Mexican War began. Undoubtedly caught up in the fervor of patriotism and adventure, John may have had a more personal reason, as well, for enlisting to fight in the war. In addition to several people known to the Turnbull family in South Carolina who died in the Texas Revolution, there was a James Turnbull who was a member of the ill-fated Mier Expedition in Mexico, and who was unlucky enough to draw a black bean during the infamous Black Bean Episode. The men of the expedition had been captured and ordered to draw a bean out of a jar while blindfolded. There was a bean for each man--173 in all. Seventeen (every tenth bean) were black and the rest were white. The men who drew the seventeen black beans were executed, James Turnbull being one of them.

Samuel Walker, for whom the Walker Colt Revolver is named, was a member of the expedition. He drew a white bean and lived to tell of the others' deaths:

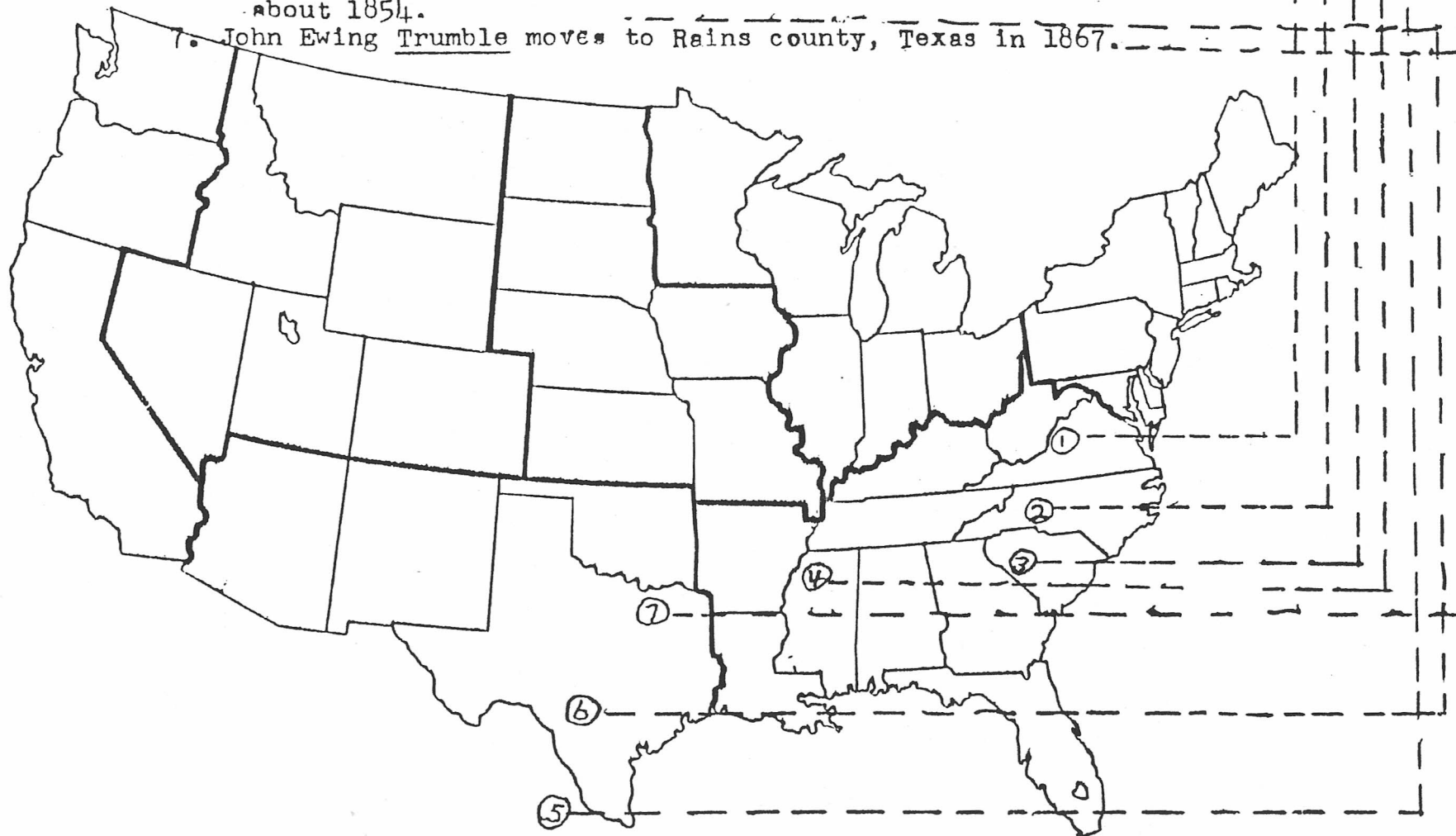
" . . . They all died with more than usual firmness, telling us in their farewell embraces that they desired their murders to be remembered and revenged by their countrymen. . . The deed was a dark one and needed the shades of night to execute it in. The victims, after writing a few hasty lines and making some requests of their friends, were blindfolded, their hands tied behind them, and led out just at dusk, divided in two parties. A wall of 10 or 12 feet in height obscured them from our view except those who were permitted to see it, and few had any desire to witness it. The firing commenced and lasted about five minutes. . ."

Little is known of James Turnbull except that he was born in Scotland and was living in Victoria County, Texas when he enlisted in the Texas Army. He was executed March 25, 1843.



JOHN EWING (TURNBULL) TRUMBLE

1. James Turnbull settles in Virginia in 1734. — — — — —
2. James Turnbull moves to North Carolina in 1755. — — — — —
3. James Turnbull moves to South Carolina in 1763. — — — — —
4. Elijah Turnbull moves to Mississippi about 1840. — — — — —
5. John Ewing Turnbull fights in the battle of Buena Vista during U.S.-Mexican War. — — — — —
6. John Ewing Turnbull moves to Bexar county, Texas about 1854. — — — — —
7. John Ewing Trumble moves to Rains county, Texas in 1867. — — — — —



THE TRIMBLES alias TURNBULLS alias TRUMBLES
FOLLOWING THE FRONTIER

Perhaps for the death of this kinsman, however distant, as well as other reasons, John Ewing joined the army. He enlisted on June 8, 1846 in Company "F", First Mississippi Rifles. The company was commanded by Captain William Delay and the regiment was commanded by Colonel Jefferson Davis who later became the President of the Confederate States of America. John was sent to New Orleans by way of Vicksburg and sailed from New Orleans on the steamship, Alabama, on July 26, for Brazos Island near Point Isabel, Texas. The rolls show him at the following locations between August 1846 and March 1847:

September 1, 1846	Camargo, Mexico
September 13, 1846	Cerralvo, Mexico
September 30, 1846	Near Monterrey, Mexico
October 31, 1846	Near Monterrey, Mexico
February 28, 1847	Saltillo, Mexico

He did not participate in the Battle of Monterrey since his company was on detached duty from the regiment. John's major combat experience came at the Battle of Buena Vista. *The Military History of Mississippi* gives the following account of the battle:

" . . . They turned back sadly from what seemed the path of glory, unaware that they were destined to serve their country with almost unparalleled prominence on a battlefield that should be immortal in song and story. The Rifles encamped at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles from Saltillo, and were joined by some new regiments from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas under General Wool. This was the composition of Taylor's army, no seasoned troops but the Mississippians and two batteries of artillery, when the ablest Mexican General, Santa Anna, advanced with nearly three times as many men for the purpose of crushing Taylor and thus defeating Scott's plan of invasion. Taylor fell back toward Saltillo, and prepared to fight at the pass of La Angostura, a little south of the ranch called Buena Vista. The famous battle of February 22-23, 1847 was for the possession of this pass and the fighting was in a mountain valley. . . The day seemed lost when Taylor arrived. He sent Davis with his eight companies to meet the enemy coming down the hillside. . . The Mississippians advanced through the demoralized commands that had yielded to the fierce attack, some of them practically destroyed, and on nearing the enemy formed in line of battle, advancing at double quick until in rifle range, then more slowly, firing as they advanced. . . The enemy in front fell back, but the Mexican cavalry circled to the rear of the Mississippians who found themselves alone in a perilous position. Colonel Davis then retired his regiment behind the ravine, where he was joined by Kilbourn's battery and Lane's Indiana regiment. With this aid, the battle swung back and forth. Davis was greatly embarrassed by the lack of cavalry to meet the enemy's horsemen, which all the time menaced the flank of his line. Finally, in one of the retiring movements, a more formidable attack of cavalry was seen rapidly advancing from the flank of the position he had just fortunately abandoned. 'The Mississippi regiment was filed to the right,' Colonel Davis wrote in his report, 'and fronted in line across the plain; the Indiana regiment was formed on the bank of the Ravine, in advance of our right flank, by which a re-entering angle was presented to the enemy. . . The enemy, who was now seen to be a body of richly caparisoned lancers, came forward rapidly and in beautiful order, the files and ranks so closed as to look like a mass of men and horses. Perfect silence and the greatest steadiness prevailed in both lines of our troops as they stood at shouldered arms awaiting an attack. Confident of success and anxious to obtain the full advantage of a cross fire at a short distance, I repeatedly called to the men not to shoot. As the enemy approached, his speed regularly diminished until when, within eighty or one hundred yards, he had drawn up to a walk and seemed about to halt. A few files fired without orders and both lines then instantly poured in a volley so destructive that the mass yielded to the blow and the survivors fled. . . The second battle was at the place where the Mexican reserves made the last assault. . . the Mississippians coming up in time to pour a destructive fire into the right flank of the Mexican line. The enemy fled in confusion and the battle ended. . . In this last contest of the day my regiment



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Know ye, That *John T. Squire*, a Private
of Captain *W. Delany's* Company (F), in the 1st
regiment of Miss foot (or) volunteers, who was enrolled at
- *Oxford Miss* -, on the 8th day of June 1846,
in the Company then commanded by Captain *W. Delany* -
and mustered into the service of the United States, at *Vicksburg* *Miss*
on the 15th day of June 1846, by *Genl J. M. Druffel*
to serve for the term of twelve months, from the 15th day of June 1846;
and having served, honestly and faithfully, to this present date, and the said
company having been, this day, mustered for discharge, is hereby **HONORABLY**
DISCHARGED from the said service, by reason of the expiration of the term for
which the company was mustered therein.

Given at *New Orleans* this 10th day of June 1847.

Signature of Commanding Officer.

W. Delany Capt.

Commanding Company.

A. Churchill

Insp. Gen. & Mustering Officer.

Record and Pension Office,

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Respectfully returned to the

Commissioner of Pensions.

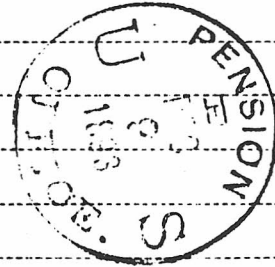
The rolls show that *J. E. Turnbull*
Capt. Delany's Co.
 (Co. *F*), 1 Reg't *Miss. Inf.*
Mexican War,
 was enrolled *June 8, 1846;*
 mustered in *June 15, 1846;*
 at *—*
 and *M. C. Smith Co.*
June 10, 1846,
 at *New Orleans, La.*
 and that the stations of the Company between
 muster-in and the last-named date were as
 follows:

Sept. 1, 1846, Camp app. Camargo.
Sept. 13, 1846, Saltillo, Mex.
Sept. 30, 1846, Near Monterrey.
Oct. 31, 1846, Near Monterrey.
Feb. 28, 1847, Saltillo, Mex.

Date Co. started for seat of war *July 12, 1846.*
 Date Co. left seat of war *—, 1846.*

The rolls do not show the soldier absent except as follows:—

Name is also borne
as John Turnbull.
John C. Turnbull.



BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

P. C. Minsworth
 Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Office.

Per *K*

Washington, D. C., **DEC 8 1893**

(COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.)

(512) *K*

equalled--it was not possible to exceed--my expectations,' Davis reported. 'Though worn down by many hours of fatigue and thirst, the ranks thinned by our heavy loss in the morning, they yet advanced upon the enemy with the alacrity and eagerness of men fresh to the combat.' . . . Companies A and F, on detached duty during the battle of Monterey, had the honor of first division in the battle of Buena Vista. . . The period of enlistment having expired, the First Regiment returned to the coast and sailed May 29, 1847 for New Orleans, where it arrived June 9. When the regiment went to the war, its numbers aggregated, officers and men, 926. It brought back to New Orleans but 376. . . The regiment was welcomed with great enthusiasm at New Orleans."

The records show John Ewing to be five feet, five inches in height, light complected, with dark blue eyes and dark brown hair. His occupation is listed as farmer. Upon discharge from the army he was awarded a certificate for 160 acres of land. He sold the land in 1848. *Early Settlers of Mississippi* records his ownership of 420 acres of land valued at \$2,000.00 in 1850. The same publication also indicates that John's mother, Jane owned 20 acres adjacent to John's, but does not show his father, Elijah, as a landowner. In December of 1848, John and Miss Martha Meaders were married in Oxford, Mississippi. They lived in Mississippi until 1851, at which time they moved to Bexar County, Texas.

THE TRUMBLES IN TEXAS

*'Life in the early days of Texas was great for men and dogs, but it was hell on women and horses.'
--An Old Texas Saying of Unknown Origin*

The deed records in the courthouse at San Antonio, Texas show John Ewing Turnbull's purchase of 149 acres of land located on the south bank of the Medina River about 18 miles southwest of the courthouse. He paid \$595.00 to a Mr. T. J. Devine for this tract of land and sold it in 1858 to a Mr. Zimmerman. It appears that during the early and middle 1850's John was more involved in trading livestock and fighting Indians and Mexican bandits than he was in farming. The courthouse records in San Antonio bear this out:

" . . . Know all men by these present that we, Thomas Stribling and John A. Wilcox. . . for and in consideration of one dollar to us in hand paid by Martha R. Turnbull the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby release and transfer to her, the said Martha R. Turnbull, all of our right, title, and interest in and to thirteen head of Spanish horses including mares and colts, one yoke of oxen and one wagon. Said stock of horses is branded B U S & U which were heretofore conveyed to us in trust on the 19 April, 1860 in trust by J. E. Turnbull to secure us in the payment of a debt. . . "

This transaction illustrates two prominent character traits of the Trumbles. First, it is more interesting to trade, swap, wheel and deal, than it is to farm. Second--let the wife attend to the paperwork.

Bigfoot Wallace, famous Texas Ranger, lived a few miles west of John's place on the Medina River. Mr. Wallace also was a member of the Meir Expedition, but drew a white bean and finally made it back to Texas. Apparently Wallace had known James Turnbull during the Expedition and he and John appear to have hit it off rather quickly when John came to Texas. They were in several Indian fights and other adventures together.

About 1861, John became a deputy sheriff for Bexar County. The Commissioners Court Records show that he was paid one dollar per day plus expenses for this work. At some time during this period, he was shot in the left shoulder during a gunfight with a Mexican. The details of the incident are unknown, but there is a statement in his own handwriting when he was age sixty-eight and applying for a pension for his service in the U. S. - Mexican War in which he refers to the old injury:

"... in consequence of old and enfeebled age and kidney disease, together with being a cripple from duelling in earlier life that I am unable to do ordinary labor for support."

He carried the bullet in the wound with him to his grave.

At the end of the Civil War during the transition from civil government to martial law administered by the U S. Army and the Carpetbaggers, Texas was in a state of almost complete anarchy. At this time, two men were imprisoned in the Bexar County Jail. The brothers, by the name of Frank, allegedly had murdered an entire family. A group of Vigilantes broke into the jail, took the two Frank brothers out, and hanged them. John Ewing, being a peace officer and partilally responsible for the prisoners, was blamed by the District Attorney (who was a Carpetbagger) for the episode. The District Attorney was in the process of filing charges against him when John changed his name from Turnbull to Trumble and left town. In 1872, after amnesty was declared, John returned to San Antonio to square things up and clear his name. He did a thorough job because absolutely no record of any charges against him are in evidence in the Federal, State, or any other courts in San Antonio. John and his friends in the courthouse certainly knew how to wipe out court records! However, by 1872, the family was accustomed to using the name Trumble and they were known as Trumble by the people in the community where they lived, so the name never was changed back to Turnbull.

The census of 1870 shows John and Martha living in Wood County, Texas. The part of Wood County in which they lived later became part of Rains County. They lived in Rains County the remainder of their lives. Their home was located about four miles downriver from the present-day Lake Tawakoni Dam. Joe Ben Trumble, a grandson of John Ewing still lives there. Martha died some time between 1870 and 1878. The location of her grave site is unknown. John Ewing is buried on the old home place about one hundred yards from Joe Ben Trumble's house. John Ewing and Martha's children were as follows:

MARGARET: born about 1851 after the family moved to Texas. Her date of death is unknown, but she was living at home at age 19 in 1870.

JOHN: born about 1854 in Bexar County, Texas. His date of death is unknown, but he is listed as a student living at home at age 16 in the 1870 census.

CLARA: born about 1856 in Bexar County, Texas and died some time after 1870. The 1870 census shows her at age 14 living at home and going to school.

EGBERT ASWELL: is the grandfather of the writer of this history and father of Tommy Lee. More about him later.

WILLIAM: born about 1863 and died about 1900. He was married and fathered one boy, but nothing is known of the son. William killed a man in a gunfight in Paducah, Texas, and served time in prison for the deed. His place of death and grave site are unknown.

EDWARD: born about 1866. Nothing else is known about him.

MARTHA: born about 1869. Nothing else is known about her. She possibly could be the Sally or Viola listed below. The 1870 census only shows the name Martha so there is no way of being certain.

SALLY: married a Bill Adams.

VIOLA: married a Mr. Melton and lived in Fort Worth, Texas.

Some time after the death of Martha, John Ewing married Sarah Edwards. They lived at the same place in Rains County and parented four children:

JOSEPH: born October 6, 1878 and died September 28, 1968. He lived on and farmed the same land most of his life (described above). He married Alpha Golden, and they were parents of four children: Joe Ben, John Ewing, Elva Gay, and Silvia Belle.

EDWARD: No information available.

LENA: never married, and lived most of her life with Joseph.

SARAH: No information available.

EGBERT ASWELL (TURNBULL) TRUMBLE

Egbert was born July 16, 1858, in Bexar County, Texas, and moved to Rains County, Texas, with his parents in 1867. His name also was changed to Trumble from Turnbull at the same time his parents changed theirs when they left San Antonio. He spent the better part of his life living and farming in the immediate area where his father settled near the present site of the Lake Tawakoni Dam, and managed to accumulate a sizeable farming and stock-raising operation in the Sabine River Bottom. Along with his sizeable farm, he also raised a large family of rather unruly boys. By the time World War I came along, Egbert's sons were in their late teens and early twenties. The boys, true to their heritage, had managed to create a name for themselves for being outspoken, hot-tempered, and unwilling to back away from a confrontation. Indeed, they tended to seek out controversy, and being talented in the arts of debate and fist-fighting, along with their tendency to insult people whom they disliked, they more or less had their way. They were not bullies by any means, but neither did they tolerate bullies. This intolerance put them at odds with many of the institutions of the day, including the local law, the local courts, and others. These institutions, when translated, spelled Ku Klux Klan at the time.

Unable to intimidate or bully the Trumbles, the Ku Klux Klan, under the guise of the federal government's Sedition Act, simply framed a charge of Conspiracy against Egbert, Joseph, and John, and railroaded them into jail. They served only six months of a year term, and were later pardoned by the President of the United States.

In order to discourage the boys from avenging themselves against the cowards who lied in order to frame them, Egbert sold all of his holdings in Rains County, and moved to Tom Green County, Texas. By the time the Great Depression arrived, agriculture in the country was already in a depressed state due to drought and other problems. When the Great Depression came along, the price of cattle was so low that their sale price would not cover the transportation cost from San Angelo, Texas to the market in Fort Worth, Texas. Consequently, Egbert lost his ranch and livestock, and moved into town. He died in San Angelo on June 18, 1936.

Egbert was named after his grandfather on his mother's side of the family, Egbert Aswel Meaders. He married Grace (Dodie) Bibb, and they parented eight children as follows:



Joseph Trumble



Lena, Joseph, and Sally Trumble



Edward, William, and Nita Trumble



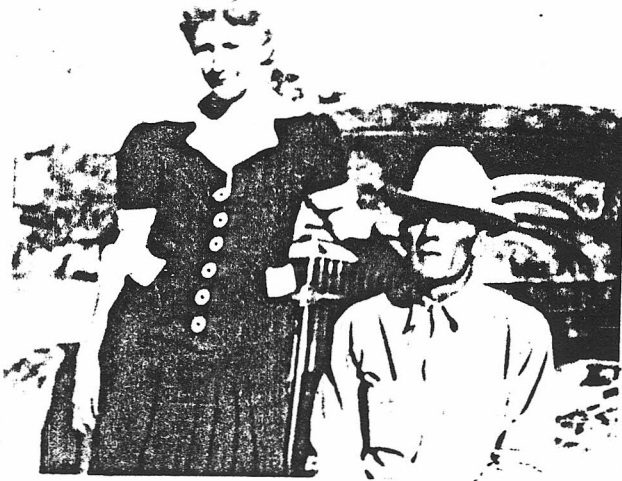
Roy C. Horton and Rosa Nell (Trumble)



Alpha and Joe Trumble



EGBERT ASWELL AND GRACE (DODIE) TRUMBLE



TOMMY LEE and MARY LOU TRUMBLE

JAMES: was the oldest and died in Las Vegas, Nevada.

JOHN: born in 1888 and died in 1952. He married Emma, and they raised a large family. They are buried at the Mt. Pleasant Church Cemetery located about seven miles east of Waldron, Arkansas.

EGBERT: died at about age eleven.

TOMMY LEE: born July 4, 1896 and died in July, 1958. He married Mary Lou Byrham, and they were parents of seven children. He is buried at the Smyrna Cemetery, about five miles from where he was born in Rains County, Texas.

CHARLES HENRY: married Ruth Seymour and they were parents of six children. He is buried in a cemetery near Boles Arkansas.

IONA: no information available except that she is the mother of Jesse and Narnie.

ROSA NELL (DUDE): married Roy C. Horton. They raised two sons. She married a second time and was the mother of a son who died in infancy. Aunt Dude and Uncle Roy are buried in the Fairmont Cemetery on Avenue N, in San Angelo, Texas. Their grave site is about fifty yards south-southeast of Egbert Aswel, Grace, and Fred's grave site.

FRED D.: born in 1905 and died in 1936 unmarried.

This point is a good stopping place for several reasons. First, I have delayed this work for years, and several members of the family regrettably have died before having the opportunity to read it. Secondly, there are so many children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; divorces and remarriages, etc. that it would require another major effort on my part to collect all of the information and record it. Finally, there are still enough living members of the seventh-generation American Trumbles (the writer's generation) living to provide the necessary information to some younger member of the family to carry the torch.

It is my hope that this history will add to the already considerable amount of pride we have in our family and that all the youngsters who come along in future years will grow up with a clearer picture of "who they are and where they are from."

Good fortune, health, and happiness to you all,


James Egbert Trumble
November, 1988