

The Bull's Eye

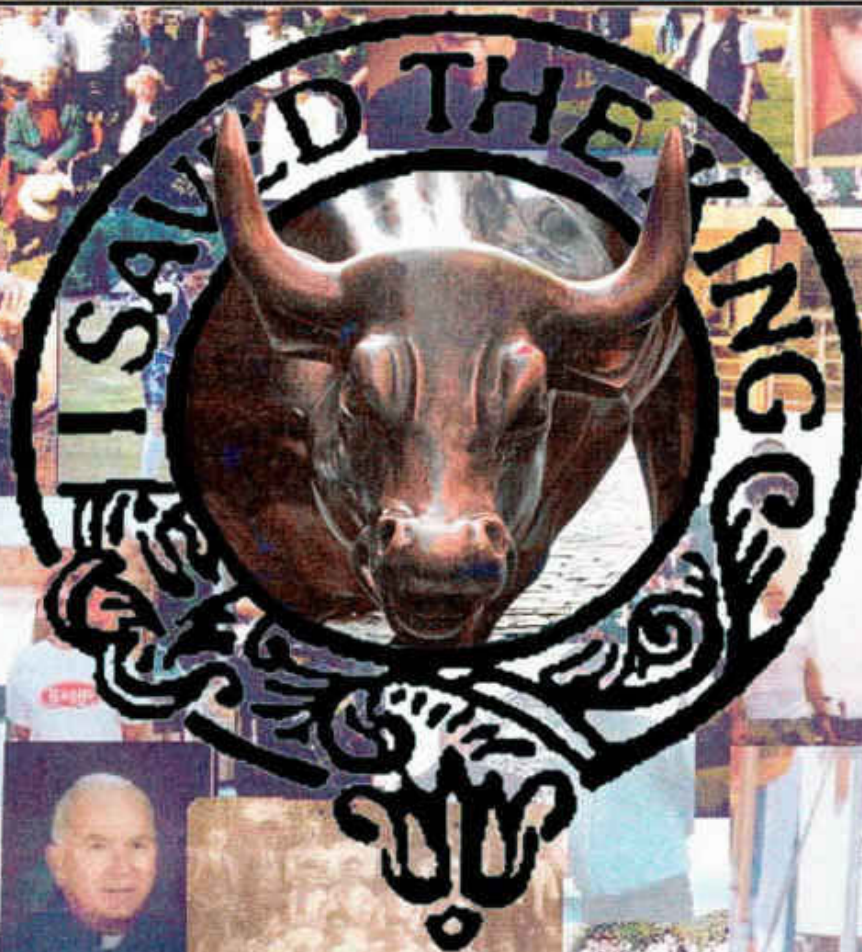
The Official Newsletter
of
Clan Turnbull

Founded by John F. Turnbull
Scotland, 1977

Dorothy Turnbull Berk, *Convenor Emeritus, USA*

Volume I, Number 4

Spring 2000



TURNBULLS 2000



*His arms robust the hardy hunter flung
Around his bending horns and upward rung,
With writhing force his neck retorted round,
And roll'd the panting monster on the ground,
Crush'd with enormous strength his bony skull;
And courtiers hail'd the man who turned the bull.*

John Leydon

Painting by Boris Vallejo

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LIST OF MEMBERSHIP OF CLAN TURNBULL

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

**New
England** **MARK A. TURNBULL**
P.O. Box 241
Auburn N.H. 03032

**Southeast
USA** **TERRY TRIMBLE**
6565 Briddle Way
Arrington, TN 37014

**Western
USA** **WILLIAM TURNBULL**
P.O. Box 418
Laytonville, Cal. 95454
Email: tka@cruzio.com
Clan@saber.net

Legal Counsel **Michael S. Felmar**
& Co-Editor **708 West 192nd St**
New York, NY 10040

THE OFFICERS OF TURNBULL CLAN ASSOCIATION OF N.A.

President **JOHN TURNBULL**
5811 Beckett Ct.
Charlotte, N. C. 28211
704-364-1251 (Phone and Fax)
Email : johnnct@yahoo.com
82222@charweb.org

**Vice
President**

Treasurer **JAMES E. TRUMBLE, Jr. CPA**
619 Arbor Lake Drive
Hermitage, TN 37076
615-391-4802
Email: clanturnb@aol.com

Secretary **JOHN G. TURNBULL**
&co-Editor C/O Garcia
Membership Apt # 5G
Sec. 42-26 81st Street
Elmhurst, NY 11373-3117
718-446-9636
Fax: 877- 204-3340
Email: jturnbull@bulova.com

Vice **COREY TURNBULL**
President - 31 ½ Winnifred St. North
Canada Smith Falls
& Webmaster Ontario K7A 2NS Canada
613-283-2684

Webmaster: **ANDREW H. TURNBULL**
16 Lake Village Drive
Durham, N.C.
919-572-2712

THE BULLS PEN

This is the 4th Issue of the Bulls Eye for The Turnbull Clan Association for the year 1999 however, we are late in publishing it.

In a continuing effort to be responsive to the input of our members the content of the Bulls Eye has been expanded to cover various subjects that are of interest to the majority of the membership.

In this issue, I have gone back in history to Bishop Turnbull who founded Glasgow University, and from that theme I have devoted this issue to THE ECCLESIASTICAL TURNBULLS, or those who have devoted their lives to the ministry. Contributing to this issue is Father William Turnbull with his article on Bishop Turnbull. Then Elizabeth Turnbull, who is the sister of our Website administrator, Andrew Turnbull, has three articles starting with her great grandfather and his missionary work which took him all over the world, but finally settling in Haiti. Elizabeth finishes up with an article on her trip back to Scotland, where "it all began".

Rud Turnbull of Lawrence Kansas, who is my brother, contributed the information about Turnbells and Trimbles that are listed in Who's Who in America. Those of you with a sharp eye will note that our Treasurer, James Trumble, has contributed an article which is a reprint from a previous newsletter. James and I have found a similar interest in the History of Scotland and in particular how that History has affected The Lowlands and the Turnbull Clan. We hope to make this a regular feature.

This is the beginning of a mutual effort with James and myself in that we hope to be able to contribute regularly articles on Scotland's History and in particular the history of the Turnbells.

Plans for future articles include an article on John Turnbull the Indian trader from the 1720's. For this article, I will be relying substantially on the book by Harley Anders, who was most kind in sending me a presentation copy. Following that will be an article on Dr. Andrew Turnbull, of the New Smyrna Fla. Settlement, which Sarah Turnbull Snow has agreed to assist me in publishing.

In the future, I would like to have a small biographical sketch of each individual and my plan would be to concentrate these articles on members who are in a specific occupation, such as education, medicine and law. This of course follows on the theme of this issue.

We plan to have one and maybe two issues which will be similar to this one per year, however, other issues will be very small, and will serve as a newsletter on current events and topics of TCA and not on the historical research. Our president, John Turnbull has made the point that we have to control costs, so that that TCA will be able to fund various activities, and not just the BULLS EYE. In this regard, I am totally in agreement with John's decision, and James' financial expertise will enable us to budget our expenses with greater precision in the future.



JOHN TURNBULL-President



**James Trumble, Jr. John Turnbull and John G. Turnbull
Lock Norman Games, April 1999
Charlotte NC**

FROM THE PRESIDENT

March 2000

Dear Members:

We now have a record membership. Progress has been made in communications between members in the Northeast and Southeast regions and I believe that there is greater acceptance that we are truly a national organization. We still have the vast untapped market of the Internet and I expect our membership will grow to 200 in 2000. However, we do need to get to know the members we have and I would request that you make a special effort to get to know the TCA members in your region and visit one of the Games in another region.

The main thrust of TCA this year has been the publication of our four newsletters and the use of the Newsletter, to solicit new members. Our expenses have been quite high in publishing the Newsletters but expenses next year will return to a more typically lower amount.

We have hosted Turnbull tents at several major Games in 1999 and tent hosts have graciously paid the tent fees out of their pockets. I have asked our Treasurer to determine if we could budget financial support for tents next year at major games.

We have a 17 page website under www.turnbullclan.com thanks to Andy Turnbull. We would like to set up an international membership using the Internet but at present this still is at the idea stage.

Canada is where we have high hopes of getting more members and also hosting a tent. Corey Turnbull continues his excellent job of running his Turnbull website in Canada www.turnbulls.org.

With the growth of membership I look forward to the time when the principal officers of TCA will have major duties of international responsibilities, and each region becoming self autonomous with strong regional leadership and supporting staff. In the future, I will make a detailed proposal for such an organizational structure.

May you have a prosperous and healthy 2000

S/John Turnbull -President

Turnbull Clan Association N.A.
Treasurer's Report
For The Ten Months Ended October 31, 1999

		2000 Budget
Revenue:		
Dues	\$ 2,640.00	\$ 2,800.00
Contributions - Note 1	<u>1,353.67</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total Revenue	<u>3,993.67</u>	<u>3,800.00</u>
Expenditures:		
Game Tents: - Note 2		
Loch Norman Highland Games - Charlotte, NC	165.00	165.00
Glasgow Highland Games - Glasgow, KY	95.00	95.00
Grandfather Mt. Highland Games - Linnville, NC	225.00	225.00
Heart of Tennessee Scottish Celebration - Murfreesboro, TN	65.00	65.00
Stone Mt. Highland Games - Stone Mt., GA	151.00	151.00
Newsletter Expense:		
Copies	652.14	600.00
Postage	682.63	600.00
Stationary	151.68	125.00
Advertising - The Highlander	100.00	
Bank Charges	121.00	132.00
Copies	54.74	25.00
Dues - Council of Scottish Clans	25.00	25.00
Incorporation/Tax-Exempt Application Fees	350.00	
Postage	120.55	100.00
Web Site	<u>70.00</u>	<u>70.00</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,028.74</u>	<u>2,378.00</u>
Ending Cash November 30, 1999 - Note 3	<u>\$ 964.93</u>	<u>\$ 1,422.00</u>

Note 1 - This report reflects only the financial information received as of the date of the report. The contributions reported are understated by the personal expenditures of various individuals sponsoring tents across the United States where no financial information was reported. This understatement of contributions may be material.

Note 2 - There were numerous other clan tents sponsored by members throughout the year. However, this cost was not reported to the Treasurer.

Note 3 - This report is prepared on the cash basis of accounting. It does not reflect accrued items of income and expense. A majority of the remaining funds in the Treasury are reserved for the November newsletter costs.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY

Membership

Attached you will find a copy of the membership, which was prepared by my wife, Silvia. It is the first time, in my 22 years of membership in TCA that a list of the members was distributed to the whole membership and the intent of this distribution is to encourage contacts between members especially in local areas.

Previous issues of the Bulls Eye were sent to the old membership who had not rejoined TCA in 1999. In addition a list of potential interested parties was received from Lee Turnbull for the Turnbolls of Rossee NY group. Another list of potential members was supplied by Turnbull Wine Cellars. There were approximately 150 members in each of the last two groups and approximately 100 old members who had not renewed their membership.

The results of those mailings were:

Old Members	1
Turnbull Wine Cellars	7
Rossee of NY group	6
Total	13

Another source for recruiting new members is Tents at Highland Games.

We had tents at 4 games in the Southeast. Bill Turnbull on the West Coast, has informed me that he had a tent at three games, which is a number that has decreased greatly from his old agenda due to his moving up to Northern California.

In the Northeast Fred Turnbull usually has a tent at the Altamont Games, near Albany. We were well established at Loon Mt. Games where Mark Turnbull, assisted by Lee Turnbull, has maintained a tent for TCA over the years. From all reports that I have, we were able to sign up 7 members at Loon Mt. and get two renewals for the year 2000. No new members were signed up at any other games.

WEB SITE MEMBERS

John Turnbull has proposed the idea that TCA have a specified membership Category of WEBSITE members. This membership would be of special interest to prospective individuals not living within the North American Continent.

It has not yet been decided if the fees should be devoted to our two websites, or to the general fund of TCA and also, what would be the membership fee.

In addition, it would have to be decided if this category of member would have the same voting rights as regular members.

These members would not be mailed the Bulls Eye, but would have access to it from the websites.

SOME NOTE ON THE FINANCIAL REPORTS

For the first time in TCA history, we have published the financial statement. Members now have an idea how funds are received and disbursed. It should be noted that the area of contributions consist of funds expended by members where they have received no or only partial reimbursement. In the future these expenses should be accounted for in greater detail. However it does point out that based upon our performance this year we spent more that we brought in, and the difference was covered by some of us who made these contributions.

THE BYLAWS AND THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

When the old TCA was disbanded in 1998 there were discussion with various individuals, including the present officers that the new TCA should have BYLAWS and election of officers on a periodic basis.

In fact the By Laws that were filed in Tenn. were adopted from other Clans Bylaws. Recently, suggestions have been offered to change the existing By Laws so that they would fit the needs of our organization better. The review has not been finalized, however once the officers agree on a suitable version, it will be put to the membership for a vote. Also, election of the major officers should be held within the next month or two.

The election of officers was another area where those of us who held discussion as to the future of TCA felt that an elected leadership by the membership is essential.

Another area of importance is the need for regional leaders, and others who would help in local TCA events, mainly hosting tents at various games. All of the officers feel that it is critical that members get to know each other at local gatherings.

QUARTERMASTER AND ACCOUTERMENTS

The ability of members to locate and purchase TCA Tartans and Accouterments, an area where smaller Clans such as ours, have some difficulty in securing reliable and reasonable suppliers, has to be resolved this year.

THE WORLD OF BISHOP TURNBULL

It is hard to understand The World of Bishop Turnbull without first understanding something about the political, cultural, and religious developments which had occurred in the past, which went into shaping the society he lived in.

The Roman Empire had by 500AD collapsed, leaving Western Europe in a political and military vacuum. While Charlemagne had unified France and Germany in the 800's, the division of the empire led to the establishment of the nations of France and Germany. In Great Britain, the country was ruled by various tribal leaders, who defended their territory from outside forces, and from each other. The first strong leader was William the Norman, who conquered England in 1066 and established the Feudal system of government. Many of the Norman knights found their way into southern and central Scotland.

During this time, the major unifying force in maintaining the Western Civilization was the Roman Catholic Church, providing not only a uniform religious belief, but an effective international diplomatic system for the exchange of ideas, and resolving the various conflicts as best it could. By 1095 the Roman Catholic Church had grown in power and influence, and it was able to call upon the heads of the various European nations to support a Crusade to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Arabs. It also started the process of opening Western Europe to the ideas of the Eastern Orthodox and Arab countries, which eventually led to the Renaissance.

Politically the various nation states were in internal conflict between the local powerful lords and the King for the ultimate control of the country. While King Edward I of England claimed Scotland as a feudal division, the Scots and the Norman Barons were not so willing to let him have control. Patriots such as William Wallace and later Robert the Bruce resisted the English incursions, and 1314 recognized Scotland as a separate nation by the English after the Battle of Bannockburn.

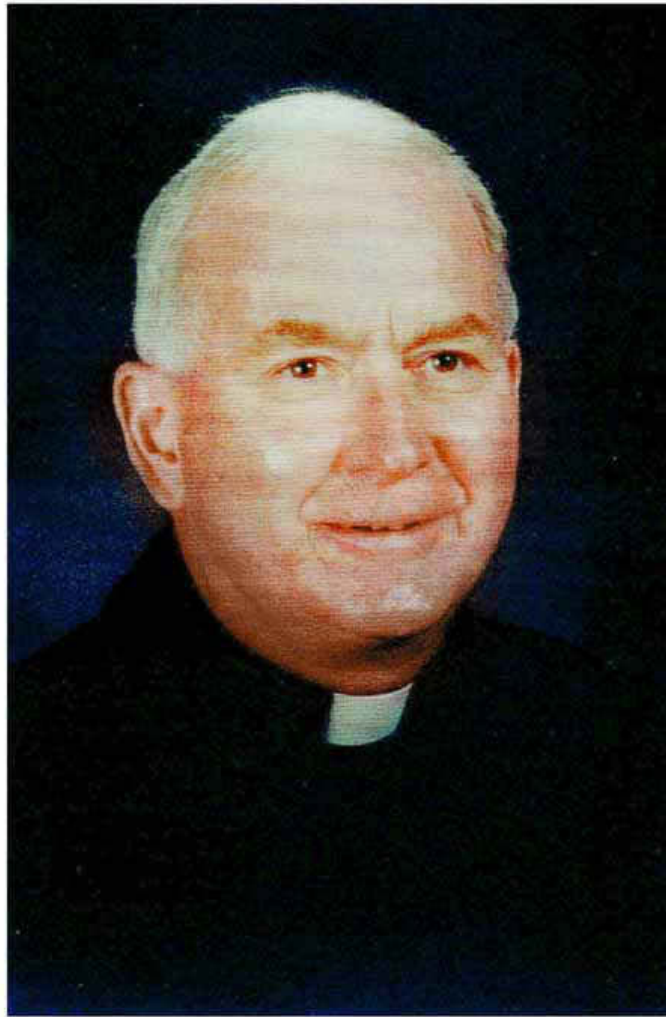
In the south of Scotland the great houses, especially the Douglas', and in the Western Isles, the MacDonalds, were very strong families, who effectively opposed the King. Helping the local lords was the fact that either very old or very young individuals, who did not have long reigns, occupied the Scottish Crown. Scotland was a devastated power in the 1200-1300's, especially in the lowlands, who were once again defending the country from English incursions (see Battle of Halidon Hill 1330 where the founder of Clan Turnbull lost his life in a single combat). Scotland avoided a lot more trouble, because the English were engaged against the French in the 100 years war which lasted from 1337 AD to 1453 AD. Another reason why incursions were not greater was the Black Plague of which there several epidemics which depleted the population especially among the peasants, who revolted in England in 1381, thereby reducing the manpower to wage war.

THE WORLD OF BISHOP TURNBULL

By the time of King David I (1124-1153) The Diocesan See of Glasgow was established and though originally it was subject to the Archbishop of York, it became a separate Papal See by 1359. In 1415 The University of St. Andrew's was established, and in 1451 Bishop Turnbull, who was a graduate of St. Andrew's, established the University of Glasgow. The universities were about 200 years younger than their counterparts in Europe and England.

The Church was weakened in 1378 with the Great Western Schism starting with the election of Pope Urban VI. The Schism continued until 1417 when the Council of Constance elected Pope Martin (1417-1430). After him came Pope Eugene (1417-1447). The Papacy returned to Rome, where the Popes had temporal authority. They rebuilt the City, and by the time of Pope Julius (1503-1513) the Renaissance was in full force with the building of the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's Basilica. All this cost money, and the old practices arose once again. In 1517 Martin Luther had nailed his thesis to the doors of Wittenburg Cathedral.

It would appear that Bishop Turnbull was living during a time where the old Medieval World was ending and the Renaissance was becoming established. It was time, when the Kings were in ascendancy and the Nation State was becoming firmly established. Bishop Turnbull was straddling both worlds.



FATHER WILLIAM TURNBULL

A WORTHY FORBEAR

BY: FATHER WILLIAM TURNBULL

A life of the great bishop and statesman who founded Glasgow University has never been written. This was probably less a lack of piety on the part of our ancestors than an awareness that even when the scattered facts about Bishop Turnbull were brought together much still remained uncertain and obscure. Death came very quickly to him after he had completed his crowning work, and in the disturbed Scotland of his day his memory rapidly faded. . . We have no portrait of him . . . Perhaps, however, by setting him quite deliberately against the background of his times we may begin to glimpse something of the vision that animated this great teacher, patriot, administrator and churchman. . . in him too we can see, in the very decline of the Middle Ages, something of the pattern of medieval man, a perfect blend of the sacred and secular virtues, equally at home in Church and State.*

Our William Turnbull was born around 1400, probably in the family of Bedrule. He was described by James II as a blood relation, perhaps through William's mother. Despite the well-documented tendency of the early Turnbells to raiding and war, William, from an early age was more drawn to the large religious houses in the area: the Cistercians at Melrose, Benedictines at Kelso, and the Augustinians at Jedburgh, from whom he received his early schooling. Sometime before 1416 he was at the University at St. Andrews (where there was an Augustinian house), to whose founder (Henry Wardlaw) he may also have been related through marriage.

At this time the educational environment in Western Europe was in a period of ferment: some two hundred years earlier, Albert the Great had brought the study of nature, through recently re-discovered Arabic Aristotelian thought, into the Christian universities. He introduced his own notion of "experiment" and insisted on the value of observation as a source of knowledge, believing reason and faith of necessity to be in harmony. Thomas Aquinas, his pupil, attempted to reconcile the rationalism of Aristotelian thought with the revealed faith of Christianity. He constructed an entire cosmology that was to be the dominant conception of the world for nearly half

a millenium. A somewhat different approach was the more "idealistic" – less "naturalistic" route to the discovery of ultimate truth exemplified in the nominalism of William of Ockham. During Turnbull's time, the faculty at St. Andrews had opted for the Ockhamist approach. Besides, St. Thomas' approach was under some suspicion as having been capable of misinterpretation by Wyclif and Hus, early reformers. William however opted for this "Albertist" approach with its greater interest in physical questions; he studied "physics" (cosmology), "psychology" (the structure of human thought) and astronomy, giving birth to his idea of a university, which was finally established some thirty years later, espousing this approach. In all of this, he was a pioneer in education for his time, anticipating the rise of what is called the enlightenment by more than two centuries.

William received the Bachelor of Arts in 1418 and Master of Arts in 1420.

Around this time he apparently also became a cleric, perhaps remaining on the University staff while receiving clerical appointments at East Calder near Kelso and later at Hawick. In 1430 he was elected dean of the faculty of arts, but in 1431 he left Scotland for the relatively new University at Louvain, perhaps as a result of plague at home. At Louvain he found himself in a more agreeable "Albertist" educational environment. Here he studied canon law, receiving a Bachelor of Canon Law in 1434.

In order to better understand the direction his life took for the next 15 years, it might help to outline very briefly some of what was happening in the Church in Western Europe at this time: The "Great Western Schism," when for a period of time there were two – then three – factions in the church each claiming to have elected a legitimate Pope, had recently been settled with the election of Martin V by the

Council of Constance. However the Council had also declared that the General Council was the supreme authority in the Universal Church and that the Pope must obey its decisions. Thus, pro-conciliarist and pro-papal factions were poised for struggle. The Council of Constance had also decreed that another council be called in five years, a further one seven years after that, and subsequently every ten years. Despite obvious reasons for personal misgivings, Martin dutifully called a Council at Pavia in 1423 which accomplished little other than to lay plans for the next council seven years later at Basle.

In the meantime, Martin died early in 1431 and was succeeded by Eugenius IV, a personally austere and pious man, but more emboldened to assert papal prerogative. When few delegates showed up for the early stages of the Council at Basle, Eugenius, suspicious of conciliar radicals, and disturbed that Hussite representatives had been invited without his knowledge, dissolved the Council and called for a new one to be presided over by himself at Bologna. This caused a storm of controversy throughout Western Europe. Secular rulers were "choosing sides" and among them, James I had decided to send the Scottish representatives to Basle, regardless. (Through the not un-self-serving intervention of the German emperor, Pope Eugenius was eventually persuaded to drop his plans for the Council at Bologna.)

William, who for reasons unknown seems to have been held in high favor at the papal court at this time, perhaps through his connections at Louvain, was sent in 1433 as a personal representative of Pope Eugenius to James I to try to persuade him not to send representatives to the Council at Basle. Over a period of several months James seems to have been persuaded, but by that time the Council at Bologna had been cancelled. Meanwhile, William was appointed by James as royal representative in Rome.

By 1435 however, he appears to have incurred the displeasure of James I. Perhaps This came as a result of James' opposition to money flowing from Scotland to Europe, and especially Italy, in part because of the number of men like William who were living and studying there; perhaps it came also as a result of James' opposition to papal reservation of church appointments; William was always a strong supporter of the papacy and its prerogatives, for theological reasons undoubtedly, but in part also because he was keenly interested in European unity (again, he was several centuries ahead of his time) and as a loyal churchman would have presumed the Church to be the means to that objective. At any rate, in 1435 William decided to continue his legal studies at Pavia in Italy, receiving a Doctorate in Canon Law in 1439. Here he was once again in an environment of humanist ideas and this excited him and must have brought him to the opinion that education was the way to national unity in Scotland; once again, he would have thought of "his" university to be founded to promote this "fresh approach to the past."

Meanwhile events at home were producing something akin to turmoil. In 1437 James I was murdered and in a minority reign the nobles were engaged in self-serving struggle for influence and power. William returned to Scotland in late 1439 and by 1441 had become Keeper of the Privy Seal and King's Secretary. Over the next three years he seems to have become a person of consequence in the royal council and a promoter of harmony between the government and Rome (an anti-Pope, Felix V, had been elected by the Council of Basle meanwhile). William was probably instrumental in keeping the young James II loyal to the legitimate papacy and respectful of the Church's rights at home.

In 1447, Eugenius IV died and was succeeded by Nicholas V – in the judgement of some, the first true "Renaissance Pope." He was a great patron of education and a great supporter of William Turnbull. Thus, in the same year, William was appointed

Bishop of Glasgow. There was a delay in his actual consecration, but his good standing with James II safeguarded the church finances there until he took over in April 1448. [the nobility were prone to appropriate church finances during the vacancy of a bishopric].

In 1450 at a Parliament at Edinburgh, William was instrumental in bishops being granted protection from interference in their dioceses during vacancies, and in the strengthening of authority of sheriffs over local barons. His extensive study of law was making him very useful to the King! This was also a period of relative "peace" in the country, and left William time for special projects, including the completion of the vestry of the Glasgow cathedral, where his arms were carved in the west wall.

Both James II and Bishop Turnbull were now interested in establishing a university at Glasgow. James' interest was two-fold: first, he was concerned about the inadequacy of the baron courts in comparison with the ecclesiastical courts which drew the best-educated men; therefore he was seeking to provide the nobility with the education to act as competent legal officers. And, second, he apparently had a genuinely religious concern for the spread of the true Catholic faith; much of the success of Wyclif and Hus had been among the poorly-educated. William, on the other hand, probably had three – not unrelated – objectives: first, his life-long ambition had been to establish a university governed by collegial principles and dedicated to promoting the "scientific" approach to seeking truth exemplified in the philosophy of Albert the Great and Thomas Aquinas. Second, as a canon lawyer, clear thinker and reconciler, he was also eager to promote the teaching of law. And third, he seems to have had an interest in education as the vehicle to reform of the life of the clergy – a concern of any bishop in any age!

With such unanimity of purpose, it was no surprise when the Papal Bull establishing

the University of Glasgow arrived in 1451. And, its initial financial security had been provided for in the previous year – a Jubilee Year. Nicholas V had granted Holy Year privileges (equal to visiting Rome) for visiting the Glasgow cathedral: a donation of $\frac{1}{4}$ the expense of a trip to Rome was to be divided: $\frac{1}{3}$ to be sent to Rome; $\frac{1}{3}$ for church rebuilding in Scotland; and $\frac{1}{3}$ for the “generality of Catholicism,” i.e., for the soon-to-be university.

With the establishing of the University, the Bishop’s life-goal was underway. He continued to be active as the King’s Secretary at least through July of 1454. These were times of turmoil in the realm between the King and nobility, but the Bishop acted mostly as a reconciler. In mid-1454 he journeyed to Rome, most likely on a routine report to the Holy See (as bishops still must do regularly), and was at a parliament in mid-July. After that, no more is heard of him. He almost certainly died of plague, but even when is a matter of dispute. However it was likely on 3 September 1454, and he was probably buried in the church at Cambuslang, not in his cathedral as would be expected. He may have left the city in an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the plague, which struck the country again that year.

What was Bishop Turnbull like? The scanty facts of his life don’t say much explicitly, but leave room for an educated guess. He strode through a very tumultuous time in both Church and Kingdom, apparently with such a degree of serenity that he was well-recognized as a healer and reconciler. He was not only respected (and used) by both James II (the young King relied heavily on his judgement and ability) and the Popes Eugenius IV and Nicholas V – both great men in their own right and supposedly inclined to see and make use of greatness in others. And the Bishop literally “spent” his life – wore out prematurely [even for these days, early 50’s was still the “prime of life”] working tirelessly trying to bring about harmony in both Church and Kingdom, all the while pressing steadily on towards the fulfillment of his

cherished personal goal: the university.

The bishop's generosity to the King in the dark early days, his ability to work with other men . . . are factors in the rise of prosperity and the establishment of peace in James II's reign. . . His espousal of reform at the same time as his unswerving loyalty to the Holy See, his international standing, all are imponderables in the history not only of Scotland but of Europe. . . The answer to many of the problems of the next century and ours is to combine the old wisdom and the new learning, remembering that both come from "the fountain of all truth and grace." To gain that wisdom for his generation was the aim of Bishop Turnbull, for, as the preamble to the Glasgow [University] statutes goes on to say, "to know it is truth, to love it is virtue and to embrace it the highest goal of man."

*Much of the biographical information, and the opening and closing quotations, are from an article, "William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow" by Mr. John Durkan, in the Innes Review of June 1951.

THE LIVING LEGACY OF BISHOP TURNBULL

The Turnbull Catholic Society at the University of Glasgow.

The first item, is Turnbull Hall, part of the University of Glasgow. Like all type of religious societies connected with an educational institution, it has a Chapel and Canteen, as well as a Ministry and social events.

TURNBULL HIGH SCHOOL

St. Mary's Road, Bishopbrigs, Glasgow

Judging from the postal codes, I do not think that these two groups are near each other. This school is a comprehensive secondary school serving the surrounding community, and has approximately 700 pupils with 48 teachers.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL



THE HIGHLANDER

The Magazine of Scottish Heritage

Glasgow University Through Five Centuries

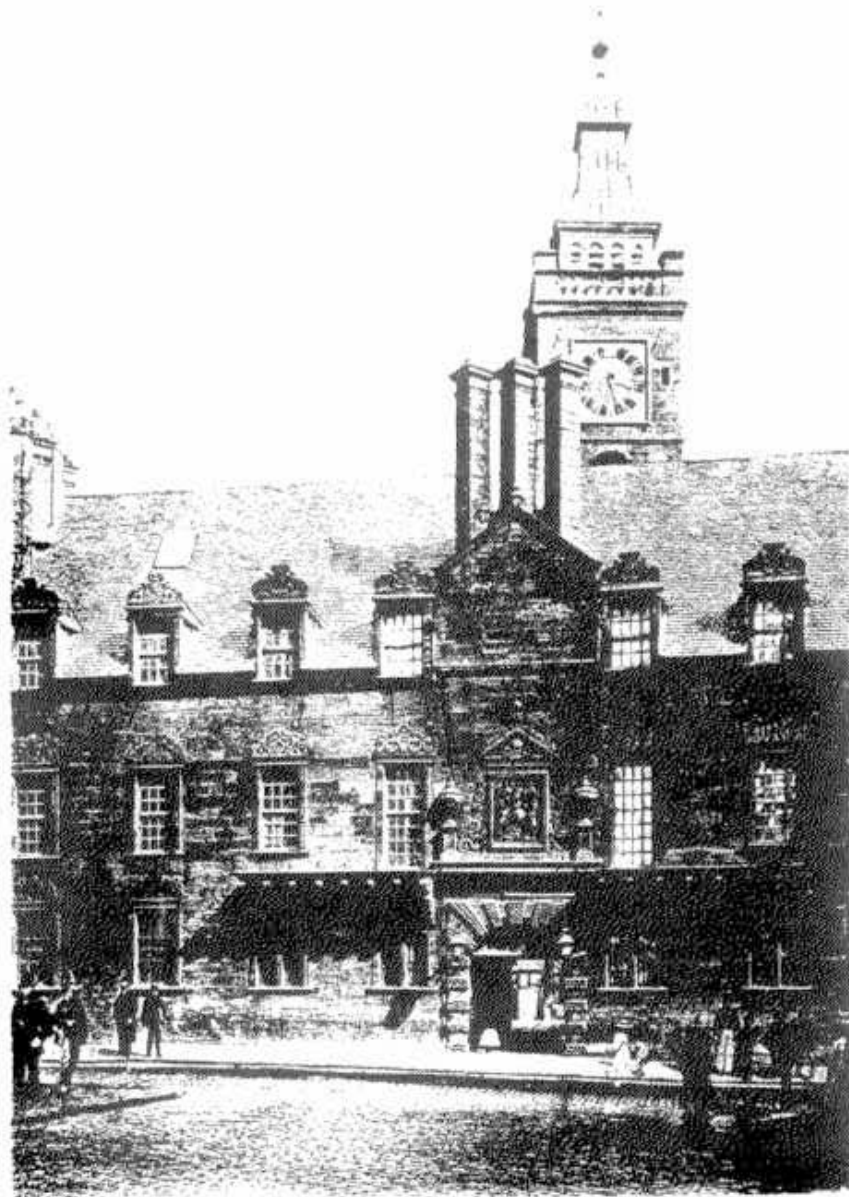
By Janet McCall

"Meal Monday" used to mean legging it back the long miles to the croft to collect your sack of meal. Without it to sustain them, poor students would not have survived the second half of the term. Now, in the half-term holiday, students are more likely to hold protest marches because their grants are insufficient to finance an adequate social life!

The history of the University is inextricably mixed with the history of religion in Glasgow. It is due to the efforts and influence of William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, that King James II was persuaded to approach Pope Nicholas V for permission to found a University. The Bull was granted in 1450 and two years later King James bestowed several important privileges on the University.

In the fifteenth century Glasgow was a small village - the entire country of Scotland boasted only half a million souls. Without its importance as an ecclesiastic center and without the influence of Bishop Turnbull, Glasgow would never have become the home of Scotland's second University.

The original Bull is no longer in existence (although in 1690 the Principal, James Fall claimed to have seen it in the Scots College in Paris) but a transcript made in 1490 is now in the possession of the University archives. James Beaton, (nephew of Cardinal David Beaton), Archbishop of Glasgow and the last Catholic Chancellor of the University, is charged with removing the original to Paris along with the University mace and important records when he fled there at the time of the Reformation in 1560. Fortunately, the mace, (made in 1465) with its silver shaft and gold and enamel hexagonal head, was recovered thirty years later. Many of the other relics were returned by Abbé Macpherson who feared for their safety during the French Revolution.



The Old College in the High Street - the frontage now preserved in Pearce Lodge.

The Bull arrived in Glasgow in 1451 and was read at Glasgow Cross. In

honor of such an important event the
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University

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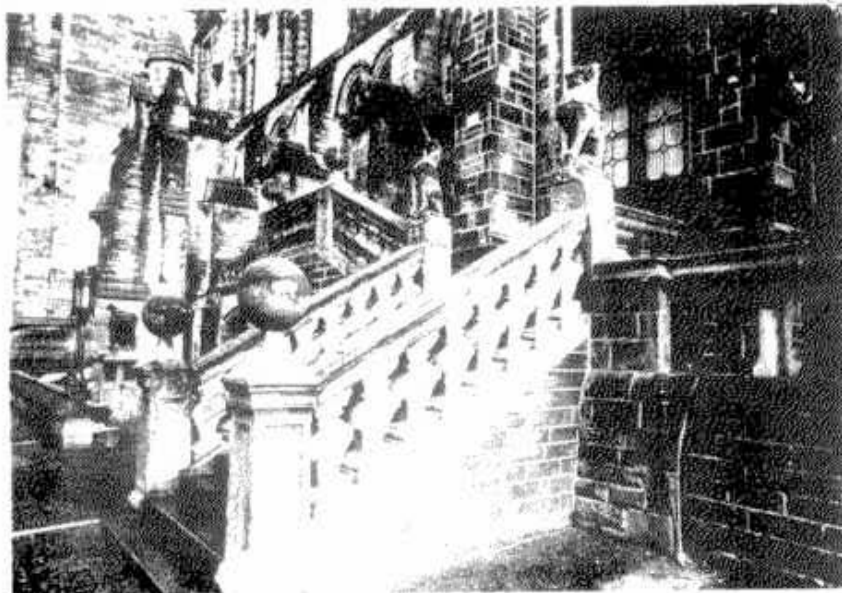
Pope granted "a great indulgence" which lasted for four months. One can well imagine the celebrations for the Glasgow soul was not yet burdened with Calvinist inhibitions.

However, in spite of royal approval the University was poorly endowed. It had status but few merks. Relying almost entirely on the church, it held its inaugural meetings wherever it could, in the Chapter House of the Black Friars Kirk in the High Street or in the Cathedral. The first organized faculty was the Faculty of Arts and the cold Cathedral crypt or the Black Friars Chapter House became the cradles of learning.

The first University property was a tenement close by in Rotten Row. Here, in what was to be known as the "Auld Pedagogy" (although in ruins, the building was still standing in the nineteenth century), "teaching, lodging and a common table" were provided. However within a couple of years the facilities proved inadequate. New premises were rented in a tenement in the High Street adjacent to the Black Friars Convent.

Not until 1460 did the University have a home of its own. Lord Hamilton gifted a tenement (thought to include the one previously rented) with four acres of land stretching to the Molendinar Burn. Further property and land were gifted by Thomas Arthurlie in 1467 and almost a century later Queen Mary gifted a further 13 acres. These lands allowed the development of the Old College. The original tenement was called "The Pedagogy" and those gifted by Arthurlie carried his name. In both chambers were accommodation for students and teachers. The Principal, quite properly, had a separate dwelling with a thatched roof.

The purpose built clock towered University was built on the same site some two hundred years later. A public subscription was opened in 1631 and building started the following year. The Civil War interrupted its progress but it was completed in about 1661. In the list of voluntary subscribers is to be seen the signature of King Charles who entered his name for two hundred pounds. Alas, he failed to come up with the money, but at the time, one imagines, he did have a lot on his mind. Oliver Cromwell honored the debt in 1654, five years after the execution of



The Lion and Unicorn Staircase in Gilmorehill.

Charles I. However, it appears the Glaswegians had to chase him up for this as the agent who succeeded in obtaining the money received a commission of 2½%. Cromwell had cause to remember the University; in 1660 he made a formal procession to the Cathedral where Zachary Boyd, a staunch Covenanter, and the great benefactor of the Old College, "railed at him to his face". Cromwell listened impassively but got his own back by inviting Zachary to dinner and subjecting him to prayers which lasted until three in the morning.

Zachary left his huge fortune to the University on condition his poetry was published. The University accepted the money but so far has not printed his appalling verse.

For many years Glasgow was noted for its liberality, welcoming non-conformist students which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge refused admission. Its history however is not untarnished. With the Reformation came the Witchcraft Act of 1563 which heralded a century of blind terror - especially to women of the lower classes. In 1697, fifteen years after the end of the hunt, Sir John Maxwell, Rector of Glasgow University, was directly involved in the notorious Bargarran case when 26 people were accused of witchcraft, six of them being strangled and burned at the Gallow Green in Paisley. Not until 1735 was the Act repealed, in spite of strong opposition from both church and universities.

The University buildings were to remain the "chief ornament of the City"

until they were vandalised to make way for the expanding railways in 1890. The buildings were praised as the finest specimens of Scottish architecture. The College Arms with the date of erection, 1658, were placed above the entrance in the High Street. After the Restoration these were replaced by the Royal Arms, the Lion and the Unicorn and the initials, C.R.2. At the end of the nineteenth century when the buildings were demolished this entrance and part of the facade were saved by a shipping magnate called Pearce and rebuilt as a lodge at Gilmorehill, the site of the new University.

The tower and the steeple, 140 feet high, was to become a landmark in Glasgow. The great clock was added in 1686, and was built by a Glaswegian, Walter Corbett. A later clock (1750), made by Andrew Dickie of Edinburgh was also saved at the time of demolition. The fine wood panelling in the University Court Room is from the Old College. The Little, or Class Bell, which hung in the tower in the High Street is now at Gilmorehill as is the Lion and Unicorn staircase.

Relying heavily on the Church for funds, the early Masters (usually clerics) received no salary, their income coming from their parochial duties. At one time many professors were not legally required to teach; some never taught, and some did not even bother to live in Glasgow. When eventually they became paid, the Professors were required to collect their fees directly from the students. The process took three days, then, their takings secure in a strong leather pouch and armed

with a stout stick, they headed for the bank. This procedure was discontinued in 1889, no doubt due in part to pressure from the long-suffering banks.

Latin Aristotle was the main course of study and the method of teaching was dictation, the students laboriously writing their notes which then served as their text books; question and debate followed the dictation. When books became more readily available, the use of dictation gradually decreased. Some sixteenth century master and student's textbooks survive to this day.

The first students were few in number. Until about 1550 the average number enrolled was twelve each year. Their ages ranged from twelve to fifteen - High School children from our standpoint. The length of the course seems to have changed little through the centuries; the Bachelor's degree was taken after three years and in the fourth year the student presented himself for a Mastership. The Church claimed most of the graduates into its fold.

According to place of birth, masters and students were allocated to four "nations" - Clydesdale, Teviotdale, Rothesay, and Albany. This was established by the first constitution, a practice continued to the present day. The Rector, who has full jurisdiction over University affairs, is elected by the nations, the first to be appointed being David Cadzow, precentor of the church of Glasgow. Traditionally, the elections take place on St. Crispin's day.

From medieval times until the nineteenth century, examinations were oral. The student sat on the Blackstone, a polished boulder made of dolerite which is the University's oldest possession. The stone is now incorporated into a richly carved chair. Fitted to the top of the chair is a time-glass surrounded by laurel leaves. It was the responsibility of the Bedellus, mace in hand, to set the time-glass and to inform the examiners when all the sand had run through. "Fluxit", he intoned, then turning to the Professors, said, "Ad alium Domine" (On to the next one, sir.) Contenders for the Gold Medal in Latin Literature still sit on the Blackstone Chair for their oral examination. Only the first part is in Latin, and perhaps in recognition of our finer clothing and softer living, a soft cushion protects the student from the cold dolerite.

Originally, students were residential. Rooms were small and basic, and unless you were wealthy you had to share your bed, let alone your room.



Exodus of the Professors down the Lion and Unicorn Staircase in 1870. The Staircase is now sited at Gilmorehill.
Mitchell Library Print

with others. Hooded, grey-blue full length coarse woollen cloaks were worn, tied at the waist with a girdle. The Arts Students sported red Hoods. From the beginning of the seventeenth century all students wore red gowns. A typical student in the mid-nineteenth century wore a red cloak and black top-hat, and indeed up to the Second World War many of the students strutted down University Avenue, their red cloaks billowing behind them.

Staff and students ate together in the Common Hall but it is clear from records that some ate better than others. If you were a poor student then oat bread and "an auld hen" was considered adequate fare. Rich students had the luxury of wheat bread. The

variety of food in the sixteenth century College included beef and mutton, various birds such as hens and partridges (and even larks), and apples and plums plucked in the autumn from the local orchards. Kale was the main vegetable. Milk and butter were freely available, as of course were ale and beer. (Some things don't change!)

Although none of the old table-ware has survived, from the inventories of the time it is known that the seventeenth century table was set with linen napkins, pewter jugs and tankards, salt cellars, wooden plates, and even silver. The Loving Cup, made by Thomas Fairburn of Edinburgh in 1659, and replacing an earlier one of similar size,

Continued on next page

University

Continued from preceding page

was passed round during College dinner as a token of collegiate life. A quaid, from the same period is also still in existence.

It seems that from its first days the University has never stopped expanding, although times have been troublesome. Troublesome Highlanders, troublesome English, troublesome mutinous colonies; lack of money, civil war and the Reformation. The Reformation depleted the University of all its Catholic officials and its meager source of finance. By the time Mary, Queen of Scots, visited Glasgow in 1563, the College was in sad disrepair. The substantial lands of the Black Frairs (disbanded at the Reformation) were gifted to the University. But, as they say, there is no such thing as a free lunch. Conditions imposed on the University by the Town Council included the maintenance of twelve poor students and requirements relating to teaching and discipline. Sceptics, always suspicious of local government, suspected the Town Council's motive was to gain some control of University affairs.

In 1577 the Charter of Nova Erectio of James I referred to the University as "pinning in poverty and well-nigh ruined". In return for the revenue from the parish of Govan, the Principal, (among other things), was bound to seek approval before absenting himself from the College for more than three days; truancy by the Principal meant dismissal. The Charter, perceiving the craftiness of Satan everywhere, admonishes students "to be diligent, apply themselves to their Christian duty, to live peaceably, injure none of the citizens by word or deed, be sedulous in pursuit of learning and thus be a credit to their parents, useful to the church and an ornament to the common-wealth."

Alas, Satan often seems to have had the upper hand, both before and after such admonitions. In 1476, a student game results in Robert Ross becoming partially blind as a result of being hit by a cabbage. He applied to the Pope for dispensation as strangely, his disability made him ineligible for the priesthood. In 1865 the Glasgow Herald's headlines blared "Disgraceful Snowball Riot at the College". Ten students, pelting the innocent passers-by, were charged with breach of the



The Blackstone Chair. The chair in which the 15th century stone is set is early 18th century. The Royal Arms of Scotland and England are carved on the back.

peace. When the police intervened they were set upon by both sides of the snowball fight. Anatomy students came down from their classrooms and belaboured the constables with the bones they had been studying. It seems however that Satan's horns have been blunted for today's students are altogether a milder breed. Perhaps the civilising influence of women who were eventually allowed through the holy portals has had something to do with that. Not that the men submitted willingly. In 1912 at the installation of the Rector, a polite pro-suffrage gesture resulted in the students utterly destroying a Suffrage Shop. The vandalism, in the center of the city, was blatant and noisy; there were no witnesses and no arrests!

Famous names have studied and taught at this ancient University; Adam Smith, James Watt, Joseph Black - one of the founders of modern chemistry, Lord Kelvin, Joseph Lister - who introduced antiseptic surgery, Joseph Hooker - botanist, collaborator with Darwin, William Hunter, the eminent anatomist whose anatomical and scientific collections are housed in the Hunterian Museum in the University.

From the time the first few students huddled in their thick woollen cloaks within the crypt of the Cathedral till the present day, the University has never stopped expanding. It has long since burst through its encompassing railings and a vast area surrounding the Gil-

morehill building has been annexed. The University may have had its ups and downs, but seen in the context of nearly five hundred and fifty years of its history, the downs have been few.

The first turf was cut on Gilmorehill in 1886 - Joseph Lister and other professors being in attendance. The foundation stones were laid in 1868 by the Prince and Princess of Wales (later to become King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra), and in a great rush to vacate the Old College to the Union Railway, the new premises were opened in 1870. But the destruction of the Old College buildings was not achieved without bitter controversy. But of course, it was far too late for the citizens of Glasgow to become enraged and suddenly aware of the great historic importance of the fine Gothic architecture they were losing. That the steam engine, created by Watt, should destroy the seat of learning which gave it birth, was seen as bitterly ironic.

Forgotten were the righteous denunciations by these same citizens of the meanness of the High Street, the drunkenness and lewd behavior of the slum dwellers to which the innocent students were subjected daily. The High Street was no longer the fine main street of Glasgow leading from the Cathedral through Glasgow Cross down to the Clyde. Highlanders forced out by the Clearances, and the impoverished Irish who flooded into Glasgow as cheap labor for the hungry iron foundries, greatly exceeded the housing stock. Overcrowding, poverty and appalling sanitation created slums. In the interests of the purity of the students, the Old College would have to be removed from the whisky shops, the pawn shops and houses of disrepute. John Smart, the Superintendent of Police, stated that "from the character of the district altogether, where crimes and disorders are a daily occurrence, it appears to me an unfit place for a great institution such as a University." The Principal of the University himself bemoaned that "such exhibitions as the students must witness and the language which must meet their ears almost continuously in passing along the site, are extremely injurious to their feelings, their tastes and their morals." And the great irony? - the University was no sooner out than the slums themselves were demolished!

In July 1870, the Senate left the College by the Lion and Unicorn staircase. All of them looked depressed, but the reason most likely is that the Victorians considered such a demeanour to be a

mark of dignity, for they had dined and wined well, singing Auld Lang Syne with gusto. Soon afterwards the old gateway bore the sign "Entrance to Passenger Station."

But the professors and students took with them centuries of history and of learning. The University had weathered many changes; poverty, civil and world war, religious and political turbulence, plague, momentous social change and even Union with the English. *

No doubt in the next five hundred odd years it will weather many more.

TURNBULLS IN CHRISTIAN SERVICE

Father William Turnbull
Nativity/St. Mary's Parish

Stuyvesant, NY

Father Turnbull, Bill, has been a long time member of The Turnbull Clan, having joined the original clan organization in the 1970's. His great grandfather Robert Cook Turnbull came to Troy NY, in the early 1880's. There was an influenza outbreak in the later part of the decade, which killed Robert's wife and two children. Robert sent his only surviving son, Father Turnbull's grandfather, back to Scotland to be raised by relatives. He returned to the Troy area, late in the 1880's.

Father Bill was born in 1937. After graduating from NY State College for Teachers in Albany (now SUNY Albany) he started to teach in the public school system. In 1959 he went into a Catholic Seminary and spent the next eight years training for the priesthood. He was assigned to the Diocese of Albany, as a teacher in the Catholic School system, and later as the pastor for the Nativity / St. Mary's Parish. He is hoping to retire soon, and teach in the local school systems, leaving the weekends open for a part time ministry.

It was because of his religious and historical backgrounds that I asked Father Turnbull to write an article on Bishop William Turnbull. He has responded beyond all expectations.

The Rev. Steven W. Trimble
St. Johns United Church of Christ

Holgate, Ohio

Reverend Steven W. Trimble is the first and only satisfied customer of The Bull's Eye Classified Section, being able to sell a Turnbull Kilt. He has been a member of the Clan Turnbull Association off and on over a period of years, and the off years reflects the need of the Clan to devote more attention to the Trimbles, who compose a significant group of the total membership.

Steve was born in 1941, in Ohio, after his grandfather (like a great many of the "Scotch Irish" of Pennsylvania) moved west. He enlisted in the Air Force in 1961 and after his "four year hitch", joined the Chicago Police Academy in 1966. His high school sweetheart, had other plans, so Steve moved back to Akron, where he became a Deputy Sheriff in Portage County, Ohio.

A family tragedy caused Reverend Trimble to re-examine his life, and decide to devote his life to the ministry. He was ordained in the United Church of Christ and has served three churches in Ohio and Pennsylvania. When not preaching from the pulpit, Steve can be heard on his short wave radio, and is the Emergency Coordinator for Henry County, Ohio. He is looking forward to retirement, and plans to become a full time traveler.



THE REVEREND STEVEN W. TRIMBLE

Rev. Dr. Valerie Ann Turnbull
Oakdale, Long Island NY.

Doctor Valerie Turnbull was born in Pittsburgh to Guy and Sylvia Turnbull, and is part of the Turnbuls of Rossee, NY group, some of whom have joined our Clan or were drafted by Mark Turnbull at Loon. Mt. NH games. Valerie joined due to her interest in the newsletter.

After completing her undergraduate degree at the University of Pittsburgh, she entered the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and while she is a Baptist, the school is basically a Presbyterian school. She was subsequently ordained by the Pittsburgh Baptist Association and started her ministry in that area of Pennsylvania. She realized at some point the need for more education, and completed a Master in Education from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. She recently (1997) obtained her PhD in Human Resources at Capella University in Minneapolis, Mn.

Early in her ministry, Dr Turnbull came to Long Island, NY and started a mission church, which unfortunately did not grow enough to sustain itself. Due to her ties with Long Island, she has stayed in that area of the country. She now works at Madonna Heights Services, a residential treatment community for emotionally disturbed adolescent girls, specializing in addition to drugs, alcohol, and eating disorders. Valerie also continues to work in the ministry through active participation in her church's programs and by providing pulpit substitute preaching when called to do so by local congregations.

MARY REGINA TURNBULL

Broomall Pa.

THE REV. ROBERT ARTHUR TURNBULL Villanova Monastery
Penna.

Mary and Robert are brother and sister. Their paternal grandparents were Albert Turnbull and Margaret B. Delaney and their maternal grandparents were Thomas Shaughnessy and Ellen E. Egan who came from Ireland in 1884. Their parents were Thomas L. and Mary Turnbull who had three children, Mary Regina (Jean), Thomas, who married and has four sons and two daughters, and Robert A. Turnbull who is a priest of the Order of St. Augustine.

Sister "Jean" entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in Merion, Pa on September 8, 1953 and took her vows in 1956. She took on teaching assignments in various elementary schools in the Philadelphia area, while completing her BA degree at Villanova University. From 1960-1969 she had secondary school assignments while completing her MA degree from La Salle University in Philadelphia. Her father died at her commencement ceremony from Villanova University on June 7, 1965.

MARY REGINA TURNBULL

Nun and Safety Patrol Pupils Cited by Springfield Chief

Chief of Police Lester Forrester entertained all the elementary school safety patrols in Springfield Township public and parochial schools at a party Friday night at Springfield High School.

An overflow audience saw "Oscars" awarded to the boy and girl elected "outstanding safeties" for the year.

The coveted plaques went to Janet Baxter, of Sabold Elementary School, and Joseph Reed, St. Francis of Assisi School.

All the safety patrolmen nominated for the award by their schools were awarded pen and pencil sets.

They included Robert Rakitis and Pat Spallone, St. Kevin's School; Jeff McBrearty, Sabold; Jim Fisher and Pat Broughton, Scenic Hills; Barbara Campbell, St. Francis of Assisi; Jack Henderson and Joan Tinslev, Cen-

tral, and Edward Laut, Mary Katherine Dougherty and Anne Potte, Holy Cross.

A silver plate was presented to crossing guard Charles Worral for his "devotion to duty and willingness to serve the youth of Springfield."

A silver plate was presented Saturday to Sister Immaculate Mary, of Holy Cross School, for her "exceptional vigilance" in saving school children from the path of a swerving car near the school last November.

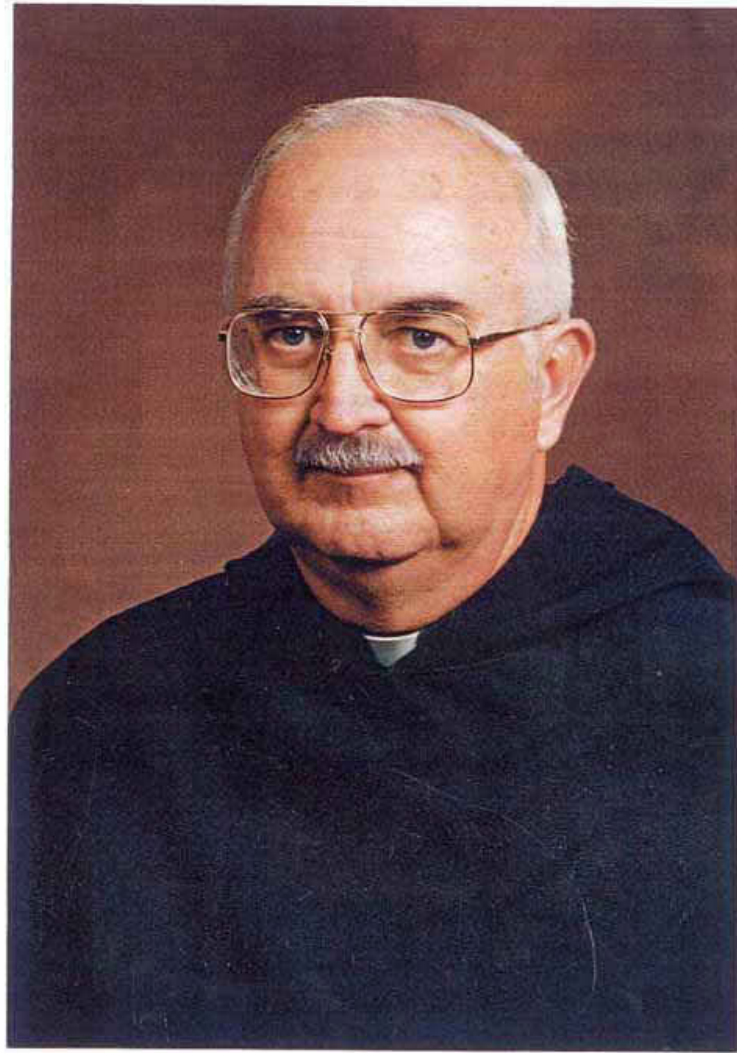
Forrester also presented silver dishes to two safety patrolmen at Holy Cross who assisted the teacher in herding the children to safety. They were Edward Laut and William Kenney.

The state police presented a demonstration by their trained dogs.



Top teacher

Mary Regina Turnbull, a teacher at Monsignor Bonner High School in Drexel Hill, has been included in the second edition of "Who's Who Among America's Teachers." The selection is made from the nominations submitted by the students. She is a resident of Broomall.



FATHER ROBERT A. TURNBULL

To fulfill the needs of her widowed mother, Jean returned to her home. She has never left the education field and her service to her Church. From 1975-1980 she taught at Mercy Vocational High School and while there she started an alternate program for dropouts and academically poor students. In 1980, she changed schools to be even closer to her ailing mother, and is now at Monsignor Bonner School, an all boys school, where she teaches theology. She still remains very close to her sister nuns, and in 1995 she rejoined the Sisters of Mercy as an Associate in their works and charisma.

It is not often that a single family will produce two children who commit their lives to the service of the Lord, but the family of Thomas and Mary Turnbull of Philadelphia did. Robert A. Turnbull was born on 4/18/39 in Bryn Mawr PA and attended Monsignor Bonner High School, graduating in 1957. Monsignor is also Jean's present assignment. This school is also the Alma Mater of Jean's four nephews, sons of Thomas now deceased.

Bob entered the order of St. Augustine on September 8, 1957. He completed 12 years of preparation graduating from Villanova University and Washington Theological College with degrees in BA- Humanities, and MA in Secondary School Science, and another MA in Nuclear Physics. In 1965 he was ordained a priest just six months after his father had died.

Following ordination, Bob was assigned to parish duties in the Philadelphia area, until he began teaching in Reading Mass. Later he was sent to Golden Gate, Fla to open a new high school. He was on the mission board assigned to the primitive areas of St. Lucia in the Caribbean Islands. (one wonders if he ever heard of or came across the "missionary Turnbolls").

Strokes and diabetes have debilitated his health, but he continued to minister to the sick and elderly at St. Joseph's Villa in Flourtown until recently. After suffering a stroke, he now resides at the health care facility at Villanova Monastery.

THE MISSIONARY TURNBULLS

The following three articles are by Elizabeth Turnbull, sister of Andrew Turnbull, who is in charge of our website out of Durham NC. It is also I hope the start of a new trend for THE BULLS EYE , in that other members will contribute articles which will be of interest to the general membership. Added to the articles was information from an e-mail I received from Wally, father of Andrew and Elizabeth.

The articles comprise the story of John Rutherford Turnbull who was a Missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. This organization was originally founded in part by John C. Turnbull, great grandfather of Elizabeth and Andy.

Shown below is a chart to help sort out who is who and what the dates are:

The time frame of John Rutherford Turnbull is as follows:

1900	Born
1900-1925	John and his brothers, Louis and Walter serve as missionaries in India for 7.5 years
1925-1926	John is the First President of the Canadian Bible Institute
1926-1929	John is in Jerusalem where he is the pastor of the English language Church. During this time he explores the Arabian Desert and rediscovers the city of Jowf.
1928-1929	John is teaching at the C&MA institute located at Nyack NY
1929-1939	John travels the USA raising funds to support mission in the world. Louis is accidentally killed
1930-1939	John settles in Upper Darby, Pa and establishes two churches. Tours the Orient and makes the first moving pictures of missionary work
1939-1940	Moves to Florida and establishes a new Church in Knoxville TN
1943-	The Mission in Haiti is started.

Ecclesiastical Turnbells: A Legacy in Missions

I was born and raised in the rural mountains of Haiti. Missions have been a part of my life from day one. Turnbells around the world have been active in missions, and my family is one of them.

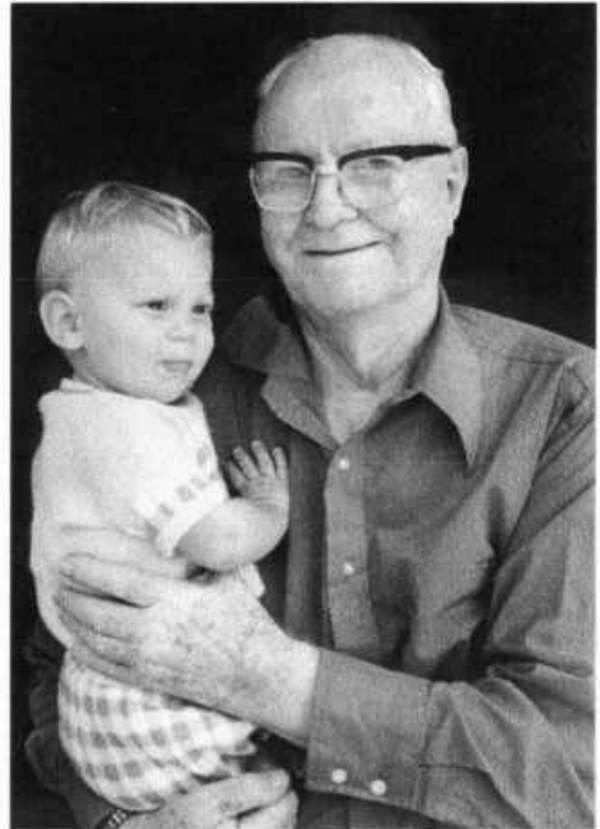
A distant relative, William Turnbull, has had for years a beach-preaching ministry in the Hawaiian Islands. Another John Turnbull moved from Canada to Oregon where he wrote books and pastored until his death in the 70's.

My great-great-grandfather, John C. Turnbull, was a prosperous businessman in Peterborough, Ontario. He started the first general store in town. It eventually grew into a large department store and was sold for a considerable amount. He used some of the money to help finance the founding of Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA).

John had five sons, and he gave them each two choices: A college education, or a large farm. Two chose the farm, and three chose the college education. Each of the three that went to college was later involved in missions: Louis, Walter, and John R. Turnbull.

All three served in India, and were active in church founding, education, and social efforts. Louis went on to pastor a large Assemblies church in Bethel Temple, Los Angeles. Walter later moved on to Ceylon, Africa, and South America, scouting for church starting points. He then taught missionary candidates at the C&MA Institute in Nyack NY. He later served as president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance until his death in 1929.

The legacy doesn't stop there though. My great-grandfather, John R. Turnbull, was perhaps the most active of the three brothers. After serving in India, he was elected president of Canada's first Bible Institute in Toronto. When he was suddenly asked to pastor the English-language American Church in Jerusalem, he jumped at the opportunity. He received permission from Prince Faisal of Transjordan, and was the first to use an automobile to explore the North Arabian Desert. During his exploration, he discovered Jowf, the town founded by Job.



John R. Turnbull holding great-grandson Wallace III, 1974

John's wife died while they were in Jerusalem. He returned to North America and joined his brother in teaching missionary candidates at C&MA.

During the Great Depression, John was asked to stop teaching and travel around the United States, raising support for C&MA missionaries in over 50 countries. He traveled with his 3 young sons, John, Wallace, and David.

They later settled in Upper Darby PA, where John founded a church. He founded a second church in Flourtown PA, and then began touring the Orient, making the first missionary motion pictures, until 1939 when WWII made it impossible to continue. After exploring the mountains of New Guinea and spending some time touring and preaching in the US, he was introduced to Haiti. In 1943, he founded what is now the Baptist Haiti Mission (www.bhm.org).

My great-grandfather's heart was in the founding and planting of missions. He traveled the world doing this, leaving each mission and church in the hands of a willing missionary. After coming to Haiti, he continued to travel the world. He went to Saint Thomas, Beirut, and eventually back to India. He continued to travel to India until the last. He returned to Haiti for a year, and is buried there at the mission he founded.

My grandfather, Wallace, joined his father in 1946 and has served in Haiti ever since. Together, he and his wife, Eleanor, raised three sons: Wallace Jr. (Wally), Walter, and David. In 1972, Wally, my father, returned from graduate school with his wife Betty. They raised three children: Wallace III (Rhet), Andrew, and myself. They continue to serve as missionaries to Haiti.

The Baptist Haiti Mission has grown to include over 320 churches, each with an accompanying school. There are currently over 60,000 children in mission schools.



Wallace and Eleanor Turnbull, Haiti 1999

The Turnbolls have long been an ecclesiastical group, and have a rich history in missions. They have been dissatisfied with the world and have endeavored to change it the only way possible, by changing the hearts of men.

Elizabeth Turnbull

A Mountaintop Experience

In life, we all have our ups and downs. Life is never clearer than when we are at a "mountaintop," and it's never darker than in the valley. But through it all, the Lord is there, guiding us step by step, giving us not an all-seeing spotlight, but a small "lamp unto our feet," just brighter enough to guide our every step and keep us from stumbling.

John R. Turnbull spent his life travelling the world planting churches and missions. He had his mountaintops and his valleys, travelling to India, Haiti, Jamaica, and countless other destinations. His three boys John Louis, Wallace, and David tagged along, following in their father's footsteps.

When Wallace was just four years old, he knew he was going to be a missionary. He did not know where how, but he knew that God was going to use him to serve others in a foreign land.

John R. came to the little country of Haiti, an island nation 800 miles south of Miami. In 1943 he went to the President of Haiti and asked where mission help was needed most. He was sent to a rural mountaintop about an hour south of the capital. There, amongst a strong voodoo following, primitive conditions, and disease, he started what is now the Baptist Haiti Mission.

August 18, 1946, Wallace joined his father in Haiti. God had finally showed him where to serve. Soon after, Bertha Holdeman, later known as Granny, left her life in the United States and began to fulfill her lifelong dream, to serve as a missionary. She was already 60 years old, but didn't seem to know that she was a day over 35.

Granny's daughter, Eleanor, was one of the first woman aviators. She was planning on serving as bush pilot for in Africa. Knowing that she might not see her mother again, Eleanor came down to Haiti to spend the summer and say goodbye. While there, she met Wallace. They courted and were married in 1948. Together, they raised their 3 sons, Wallace Jr. (Wally), Walter, and David.

Soon after Wallace and Eleanor's marriage, John Turnbull again began travelling and church planting, leaving the mission to them. They have been serving in the mountains and valleys of Haiti ever since. This year marks their 51st anniversary of missionary work.



Wallace, Eleanor, Granny, and Wally 1950

With not much more to work with than determination and adaptability, Wallace, Eleanor, and Granny began working among the people. They ventured to remote places in Haiti, steeping in Voodoo, to introduce people to Jesus Christ, sometimes staying months to establish and develop the beginnings of a Church. At informal literacy schools, children and adults learned to read so that they could study the Word of God.

For years, Granny sat on her steps with a box of medical supplies to minister to the people's medical needs as well as she could. Eleanor taught women to embroider. She sold their good out of a trunk in her living room to mission visitors. At every turn, they recognized the desperate needs of the people and designed creative ways to help them meet those needs.

Over the years, the Lord has blessed the early efforts and the mission has grown with multifaceted ministries, reaching remote destinations all over the country. The informal literacy schools have evolved into over 320 schools, serving over 60,000 school children. With each school is a church, serving the spiritual needs of the people.

The doorstep medical box is now a fully functional subsidized 100-bed hospital. And Eleanor's embroidery lessons? They are now a Self Help Program that directly benefits over 1300 families. The Self Help Program of the Baptist Haiti Mission's goals are income generation, and the development of the skill and discipline necessary to take full responsibility for every phase of one's work and life.



Early medical efforts, 1950



Present day Baptist Haiti Mission Hospital facilities.

In 1970, Wally Turnbull returned from graduate school with his wife Betty. Their 3 children Wallace III (Rhet), Andrew, and Elizabeth were born and raised in Haiti. Today, Wally and Betty have served as missionaries for over 27 years, heading self help program of the Baptist Haiti Mission.

The Mountain Maid Self Help Project is an apprenticeship program in which persons are taught how to make various handcrafts and then how to market them. Members sell their

products directly to stores in Port-au-Prince area or through the project outlet in Ferme de la.

The embroidered linens are among the most popular items, but other crafts include beautifully shaped wooden platters, salad bowl sets and trays, woodcarvings, pottery, candles, toys, cheerful painted useful and decorative objects, woven placemats, and many other special handmade items.

The majority of mountain families earn their living by scraping out a few crops from the rough, steep mountain terrain. Farming the steep inclines is difficult and the poor soil makes his efforts even more unproductive. Year after year, the source of food and income for his family becomes less and less dependable.

At the heart of the problem for the Haitian farmer is the rapid deforestation of the mountainsides. Because wood is the only cooking fuel available the rural population of Haiti, millions of trees are chopped down each year to burn as wood or charcoal, while few are replaced.

To help reverse the deforestation and erosion processes, the mission has developed a reforestation program. A half a million wood and fruit trees and seedlings are germinated and nurtured yearly at the mission. When they reach the proper height to be out-planted, the trees are distributed to individual farmers and to community associations.

The Turnbolls and the Baptist Haiti Mission have worked together to reach all aspects of the people's needs. The reforestation project feeds the land and the land sustains the people. The Self Help program feeds the economy, and the economy supports the churches. The schools feed the minds of the youth, and the youth are the tomorrow. The churches feed the soul, and the soul is forever. God has blessed these efforts and through them, the lives of countless people.

On their mountain, the Turnbolls know service as a lifestyle, not an act. Through commitment and obedience to their calling they are making each day a mountaintop experience

Elizabeth Turnbull

Going Home to Bedrule

As a combination 18th birthday and high school graduation present, my father took me on a long anticipated trip to Scotland. One of the highlights was our stay on the borders in Jedburgh.



The Bedrule kirk

June 21, 1999, my father, mother, and I, along with George, our guide, set out from the little town of Jedburgh, Scotland to "go home." King Robert the Bruce gave the lands of Bedrule to William Roule (a.k.a. William Turnbull) and his descendants. Bedrule has long been an estate, not a town or village, and it's not much different now, having only one row of half a dozen modest houses. It's farmed by far fewer people; only four men work the land and care for the sheep now, but it's still a large farm. There hasn't been much there in years, and there isn't much there now.

At least, that's the way Bedrule appears at first glance. But a closer look soon reveals that Bedrule is rich with Turnbull history. It is home to the Turnbells, and it is where we came from. A little church (kirk) still stands, and it has services one Sunday every month. Unfortunately, most of the Turnbull history lies underground. The graveyard is almost overflowing with Turnbells.

The first stone we stumbled upon said "Elizabeth Turnbull, Aged 65." At first I was a bit taken aback; it's not everyday that you see your name plastered across a gravestone. But then I thought, "Hey, cool. Let's get my picture taken." And so we did. From William, John,

and Robert to Elizabeth, Andrew, and Thomas, we found just about every good Turnbull name in the book. Each stone held several lifetimes etched into its face.

From the little graveyard, we looked out over the valley towards Ruberslaw mountain, and Dad told me the story of how it was once said that if you could see Ruberslaw, then you were in Turnbull land. We weren't a royal clan, but I know we were a great one.

Stretching in the distance lay rolling fields of green. I turned around, and again, I saw green fields scattered with little white bundles of sheep. And I thought to myself, if we hadn't been such good troublemakers, if we hadn't been killed off or shipped out, then I might still be living here. I know, it's silly, but when surrounded by one's ancestors, and when looking out across what were once family lands, one can't help but succumb to such thoughts.



Bull's head on a grave marker
in the Bedrule cemetery



Wally and Elizabeth inside the Bedrule church.

We left the graveyard temporarily and moved inside the church. It's not a grand, magnificent Cathedral, but it has its charm. It feels safe, warm, and inviting. I noticed the Turnbull Coat of Arms hanging on the wall. Towards the front of the church, are two plaques. One in memory of the descendants of the "ancient baronial family of Turnbull of Bedrule," and one to William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow and founder of Glasgow University. A stained glass window at the front of the church completed the effect. For a moment, I felt as if I had skipped back in time to another era.

I felt proud to be a Turnbull, and I felt proud to be from Bedrule. I chuckled at my mental images of Turnbolls raiding on the borders and causing such havoc for the English. What a legacy; how can one help but be moved, if not proud?

I hear so many older people complaining about "the youngsters these days." We don't take any pride in our heritage. We don't care about anything except movies and rock 'n' roll. But I am a "youngster of these days." And I have a great deal of pride in my heritage. I have a zealous interest in anything having to do with Turnbolls and my past. It is who I am. Our history makes up my present. Perhaps it's not really the youngsters' fault. Maybe nobody has ever taken the time to ingrain into them the importance of their history. Maybe it is the elders who have not cared or tried hard enough?

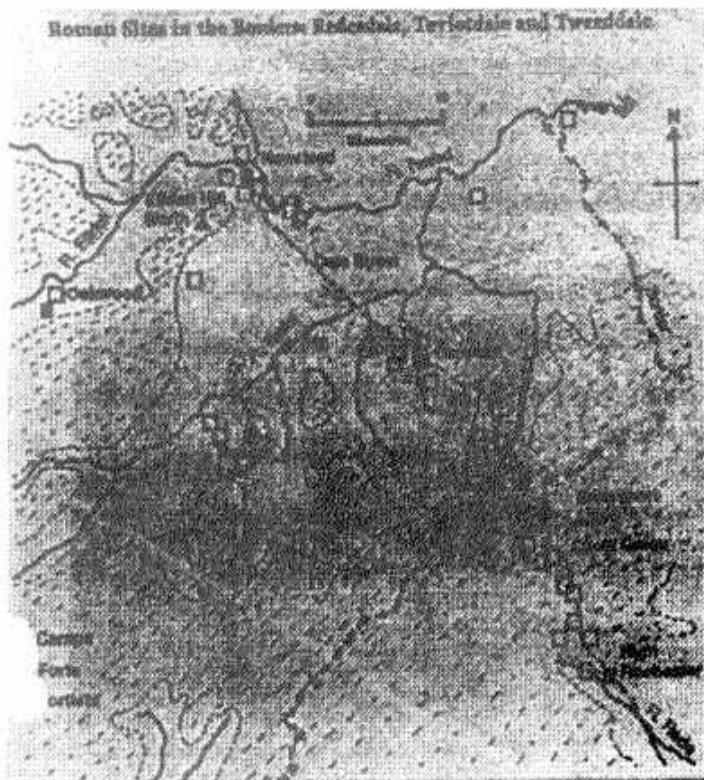
We originated in a small town on the Borders. We escaped execution, and we survived. We are everywhere now. I am a Turnbull. I am from Bedrule. And I am proud. I am proud of where we are from, and I am proud of where we are today.

Elizabeth Turnbull

TURNBULL'S THROUGH TIME

The earliest references to the people of the Rule valley are from Roman records. The Roman army arrived in AD 79 and archaeology could be supplemented from historical sources for the first time. In a map prepared by Ptolmy of Alexandria in AD 150, he identifies a Celtic tribe named the Selgovae that occupied the hill-country, in the upper Tweed basin. Their name means "Hunters" and they may represent some degree of persistence of pre-Iron Age natives in the region¹. This area also includes lands later held by the Clans Douglas, Elliot, Scot, Kerr and Pringle among others. The map to the right shows the location of the identified Celtic tribes. Also displayed are Hadrian's Wall (AD 122-28) running east from the Solway Firth, and farther north, Antonine's Wall (AD 142) running from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth.

From the disposition of Roman garrisons, which are almost entirely absent from the country east of Lauderdale, it is generally surmised that the Votadini were a peaceful tribe, whereas the lands of the warlike Selgovae had to be held in some strength. To what extent this is true is uncertain.² The map below shows Roman camps and forts in the Borders. The Rule valley is to the immediate east of Rubers Law, which was crowned with a Roman fort. The Romans had



difficulty controlling the area, and in AD 165 withdrew behind Hadrian's Wall. Whatever upheaval that followed the wake of the Roman withdrawal at the end of the Antonine period, substantial population remained in the Borders. This population participated in the invasion of the Roman province in the AD 180's and would have belonged to the confederacy identified as the Maeatae. The Maeatae and their neighbors, the Caledonii, caused considerable trouble, which led to the failed campaigns of the Emperor Severus and his sons in the AD 208-11 invasion of Scotland.

Our ancestors may have arrived in the Rule valley at a later date. However, based on the history of trouble the Selgovans caused in the area, I believe this is strong evidence of Turnbull traits.

1. The Borders Book by Donald Gessell

2. Celtic Britain by Charles Thomas

WHO IS IN WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

Following up on a suggestion from Nina Turnbull (our President John Turnbull's daughter) that the previous issues of THE BULL'S EYE have been devoted to the deceased and not to the living members of the Clan, we are running an article on those people with the name of Turnbull, Trimble, and other various spellings of the name that are listed in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. The list contains Canadians as well as Americans and also there are a substantial amount of Trimbles. There were no listings for the name of Rule, or any of the various spellings.

I am giving a brief background on each of the members listed with the exception of the last two, since they are members of Clan Turnbull.

George Simpson Trimble -born Philadelphia 1915.

He is a graduate from M.I.T. and started his career at the Martin Co. when he eventually entered the USA space program, eventually becoming deputy director of the Johnson Space flight center in the late 1960's. He is retired in Arizona, where he founded the Carefree Engine Co. and also sits on boards of companies, and acts as a consultant.

James R. Trimble Jr. Born Bunkie La. 1932

He is a Federal Judge having securing his law degree from La. State U. After serving in The USAF he was in private practice, and from 1979 to 1986 was a partner with a law firm until such time he began serving on the Federal Bench.

Kathleen Louise Trimble born Reading Pa 1949

She has been a librarian at various institutions and business. From 1983 she was Director for the editorial administration at US News and World Report magazine. She has several children, and has kept her maiden name.

Paul Joseph Trimble born Springfield MA 1930

Having graduated from the U. Texas Law School, his legal career has been in corporate law, first with Mobil Oil, and later with Flour Corp. until his retirement in 1996.

Philip Richard Trimble born Springfield OH 1937

He hold degrees from Ohio U., Tufts U., and Harvard (JD) and he has been mainly in the legal education field, and later as an associate with a large New York City Law firm. He has also engaged in legal work for various federal, state and local governments, and the State Department, and was a legal advisor to the Mayor of New York. From 1980-1981 he was the US ambassador to the Nation of Nepal. At present, he is a professor of Law at UCLA, and is on the Board of Editors of the American Journal for International Law. In his spare time he likes to climb mountains, so it seems that Nepal would have been an enjoyable experience for him.

Preston Albert Trimble born Salina , OK 1930

He is a graduate of the U. of OK. Undergraduate and Law School. Most of his legal career has been with the local government of Cleveland County OK. Becoming a district Judge in 1979. He is an instructor at the SW Law Center of Law Enforcement and has served on several committees and workshops in the criminal justice area.

Stanley Wayne Trimble born Columbia, TN 1940

His background is in hydrology and geography and has taught the subjects at several universities in the USA and Great Britain. He has also served with several government agencies and is on the board of several professional associations, where he specializes on soil conservation and watershed management.

Thomas James Trimble born Harrison, Ark. 1913

His life has been in the newspaper field, working for various papers over the years and culminating in being Editor of Kentucky Post and Times Star in Covington Ky. He is the author of several books and has received the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting in 1960. He has also received several other awards for literary research.

William Cattell Trimble Jr. born Buenos Aires, Argentina 1935

He attended Princeton and the U. of Md Law School, and is now associated with a leading law firm in Baltimore, area. He serves on the board of several schools in the Baltimore area. Since 1986 he is an Honorary Counsel to the Netherlands.

Robert Roy Trumble born Wabeno, Wisc. 1940.

He served in the Peace Corps in South America, during the 1960's and returned to the U. of MN where he was the manager of the Latin American programs, and also earned his PhD degree in 1971. Since then, he has served in various governmental and educational posts culminating with being dean at Kent State U. in Ohio and later at Virginia Commonwealth University. He is also on the adjunct faculty of George Washington University.

He is also CEO of Trumble Investments of St. Croix, V.I.

Steven Michael Trumbull born Columbus, Ohio 1954.

His life is mainly in the music area, specializing in vocal music. He teaches music in the Columbus Ohio school system, and publishes music under his company **TRUMBULL PUBLISHING CO.** An entrepreneur he is also on the board of several companies, and is on the boards of theatrical and financial areas.

Adam Michael Gordon Turnbull born Minneapolis, MN 1933

He is a real estate broker, however he was previously involved with the area of social work. By 1984 he was the chief executive of a state hospital in Minnesota. He now owns Turnbull Realty and is a member of the Minnesota Developmental Disabilities Planning Council. He was also mayor of Lexington MN from 1962-1964.

David John Turnbull (Chief Piercing Eye-Penn) born Hormell NY 1930

He is a cultural association executive and has a degree in ministry from Elim Bible College, where he was also Director Public Relations. He now lives in Florida, and is a member of Pan American Indian Association.

Gordon Keith Turnbull born Cleveland Ohio 1935

He is a metal company executive and a metallurgical engineer, having received his PhD degree from Case Western Reserve University. Most of his professional life has been with Alcoa where he rose to the position of Executive Vice President. He is also on the board of the Allegheny County (PA) Christian and Missionary Alliance. He is also a member of many professional associations.

John Cameron Turnbull Born Regina Saskatchewan, Canada. 1915

He is a pharmacist and consultant in that area, having served on many local and national government agencies. He has been the Registrar-Treasurer of the Canadian Pharmacy Examining Board, and also has been a consultant to the USAID for the East Caribbean Pan Am Health Organization. During WWII he was a squadron leader with the RCAF and received the D.F.C. Order of Canada. He is the recipient of the Canadian Centennial Medal and the Queen's Jubilee Medal. He received in 1992 the John C. Turnbull Research Anniversary Medal, which was established in his honor in 1990 by the Canadian Pharmacy Association.

John Neil Turnbull born in England in 1940.

He is a retired chemical executive. After earning degrees at Kings College Durham University, he rose to the executive positions with British Petroleum. He belongs to several professional chemical associations and societies.

Renaldo Turnbull born St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 1966

He is the professional football player that we see from time to time on TV. His College years were at West Virginia U. whose football teams have started to have a national reputation. He first played for the New Orleans Saints and then with the Carolina Panthers.

Robert Scott Turnbull born North Dumfries, Ontario 1929

He is a manufacturing company executive in the financial area. He is member of many professional organizations.



RUD AND ANN TURNBULL

"WHOS WHO"

CC: Larry F. Levenson, 1999
Kansas City MO

H. Rutherford (Rud) Turnbull III born New York City 1937

Ann Patterson Turnbull born Tuscaloosa Al. 1947

Now we come to two Turnbuls who are listed in Who's Who in America and also are members of the Turnbull Clan. They are probably the only married couple individually listed in Who's Who. This is due in great measure by the fact that both of them, while having different educational backgrounds, have been able to combine their interests and abilities to act as educators and advocates in the area of mental retardation. They have also shown how families can cope and adjust to a member with special disabilities. His son Jay was born severely retarded.

Rud was educated at Johns Hopkins University, where he was editor of the School Newspaper. He then attended the University of Maryland Law School where he graduated with Honors and was editor in Chief of the Law Review. After acquiring a Masters of Law at Harvard, he started teaching at the University of North Carolina. When Congress passed the laws concerning people with disabilities, he wrote the authoritative interpretation as how these laws would be implemented and enforced.

While at the University of North Carolina Rud met his present wife, Ann Patterson. She is a direct lineal descendant, on her mother's side, of Daniel Boone. Ann has a Masters degree from Auburn University and a PhD degree from Alabama University in Special Education, and therefore has approached the field in a more direct route. Both Rud and Ann have individually and collectively written many articles and books and have acted as consultants to many governments in the world, in the area of families who have members with disabilities.

Rud was a special staff fellow of the US Senate Subcommittee on Disability Policy, and was also a Public Policy Fellow at the John P. Kennedy Jr. foundation. He is or has been on the board of directors of several organizations, including the American Association for Mental Retardation (where he was President from 1985-1986) and the American Bar Association, where he has been Chairman of the committee concerned with mental and physical retardation issues.

Ann has published articles and books on her own which deal with the actual care of people with special needs. In 1991, she received the Joseph P. Kennedy Leadership Award for being the Outstanding Woman in the field of mental retardation. She is also a member of the Association of Retarded Children, where she, along with Rud were named Educators of the Year in 1982, and of the International Society for Persons with Mental Handicaps.

In 1999 Both Rud and Ann were honored singly with an award as being two of the most effective and influential people contributing to the welfare and advancement of 20th Century's understanding of the area of mental retardation. There were only 36 awards given out. Since 1980, Rud and Ann have been co-directors of the Beach Center, at the University of Kansas located in Lawrence, Kansas.

TIMES ARE CHANGING

The British National Anthem " **GOD SAVE THE QUEEN**" will no longer be played at official functions thus the verse:

Moving like torrents rush-The rebellious Scots to crush"

will not longer be heard.

Queen Elizabeth II has officially been declared "Elizabeth, Queen of Scots" the first time the title has been used since 1707.

The Union Jack has been officially replaced as the flag of state in Scotland with the Saltire (Scottish flag).

(The above is taken from THE PIBROCH vol III Issue # 4 August/September 1999 issue. The magazine is the official publication of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore, Md.)

THE NEW SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

After 292 years, the Scottish Nation will have its own parliament. Its members will have the title of MSP (Member Scottish Parliament). There are 130 members that were elected in two ballots (73 on the first ballot, and 57 on the second ballot). The results of that election were:

	1 st Ballot	2 nd Ballot	TOTAL
New Labour	53	3	56
SNP (Scottish National Party)	7	28	35
Conservative	0	18	18
Liberal Democrat	12	5	17
Other Parties	1	1	2
Green Party	0	1	1
Scottish Socialist	0	1	1
TOTALS	73	57	130

Many of the members first pledged allegiance first and foremost to the sovereign people of Scotland, and then officially to the Queen. All of the SNP members wear white roses as a symbol for Scotland. Four members took the oath in Scottish Gaelic, both languages being the official language of the Parliament. One Tory SNP took the oath twice, once in Catalan, a language which is associated with the region near Barcelona Spain, because his wife is Catalan.

While the New Labor Party has the largest membership, it lacks a majority and has forged a coalition with the Liberal Democrats. The SNP is the leading opposition party. Scottish Gaelic is to be one of the two official languages in Parliament. While English is to be the normal language of business, the use of Gaelic will be allowed subject to prior notice, so that simultaneous translation will be made available. The use of Gaelic will initially be limited since only four members speak that language. There will be signs in English and Gaelic throughout the Parliament buildings.

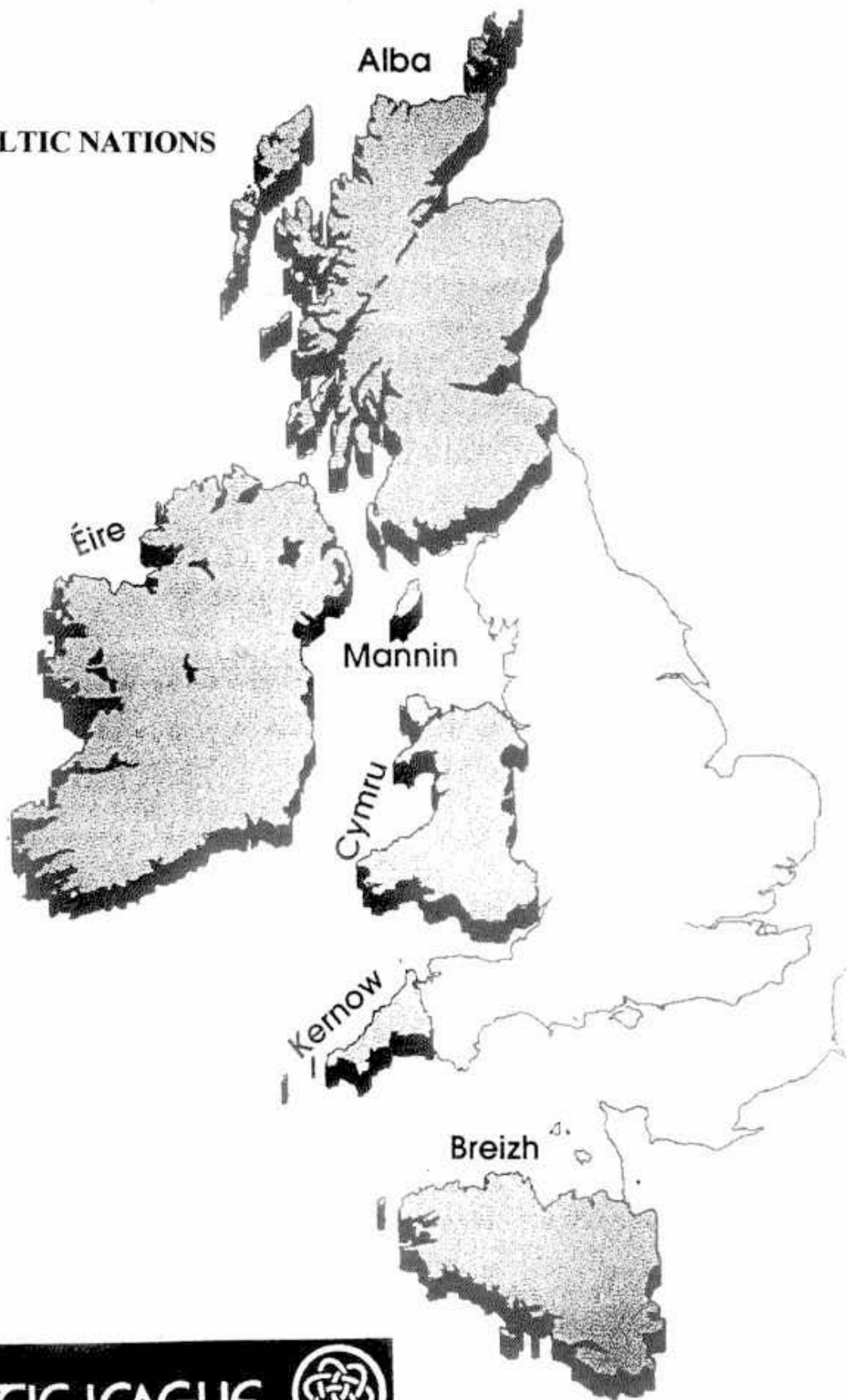
It was reported that the New Parliament was sensed to be part of an unfolding process towards the future and not an event. Not unsurprisingly, it did not take long for controversy to break out. On September 1, 1999 the new members of the Scottish Parliament were given a commemorative brass medal. The opposition MSP's immediately denounced the gesture as a waste of taxpayer's money. The medals cost 7,000 Pounds (\$11,200).

Editors note:

Except for the information regarding the medals, the information was abstracted from the Spring and Summer 1999 Issues of CARN, which is the magazine of the Celtic League.

The Celtic League is an organization devoted to the reestablishment of the various aspects of the Gaelic language in their original countries. There are national branches in Ireland, Scotland, Cornwall, Isle of Man, England, Nova Scotia and USA. They do not have a branch in Galicia, Spain, since that Celtic region does not have a separate Gaelic based language, though they are of Celtic stock.

THE CELTIC NATIONS



CELTIC LEAGUE



TURNBULL AND ASSER

HABERDASHERS TO ROYALTY, NOBILITY, POLITICIANS AND THE STARS OF SCREEN AND STAGE, AND THE WELL DRESSED MAN

All of us must have seen at one time or another, the shirts, ties and made to measure suits from the firm of Turnbull and Asser. The firm of Turnbull and Asser has been supplying royalty (Royal Warrant from Prince Charles), famous politicians (Winston Churchill and his specially made Siren Suit), and the stars of the stage and screen, including the various actors portraying James Bond, and Patrick McGee in his "The Avengers", TV series of the 1970's.

While this article is not about the clothes made by Turnbull and Asser, it should be noted that they have a history of setting fashion trends in men's fashions for the last 100 years.

In 1885 Reginald Turnbull, a "hosier" by trade, and Ernest Asser, a salesman, started the firm under the name of John Arthur Turnbull at 3 Church Place, a busy alleyway between Picadilly and Jermyn St. The alleyway contained 5 houses which overlooked the Church of St. James. Jermyn St. was named for a courtier loyal to Charles II while the King was in exile.

Turnbull and Asser started many fashion changes: there is a special weave known as **TURNBULLINGS**. They were the originators during WWI of the "great coat/ground sheet" which those of us who have been in the army/marines would recognize as the poncho. After WWI the trend in men's fashions was to expose the shirt that was under the coat and this led to the development of the Turnbull and Asser shirt. F. Scott Fitzgerald in his book **THE GREAT GATSBY** mentions the hero's "London Made Shirts" which were the Turnbull and Asser shirt.

On January 14, 1986 the owners of Harrods Department Store, Mohamed and Ali Fayed purchased Turnbull and Asser. Since then the number of people making Turnbull and Asser shirts has grown from 20 to 200 and the annual production has increased from 30,000 shirts per year to over 100,000. Aside from stores in London and New York, the firm sells its merchandise in the finest department stores of the North American Continent. Reginald Turnbull died in 1924 and Ernest Asser died in 1931.

TURNBULL GENEALOGY

As the survey results of the old clan Turnbull membership indicated, the major reason why a person joined or would join Clan Turnbull was because of an interest in Genealogy and for information about their individual ancestors. The officers and individual members of the Turnbull Clan Association are not able to provide such an effort, and in fact, our Treasurer, James Trumble has indicated that any activity in this direction on our part can result in jeopardizing our corporate 501-C3 tax exempt status. However, here are two suggestions, which can be of some help in the future.

The first area is that many of the memberships are related, either closely or distantly with a group of individuals who have a common ancestor. Over the past year I have become familiar with several groups as follows:

John Turnbull	the Indian Trader Turnbolls from Rosedown, La
Dr. Andrew Turnbull	the founder of the New Smyrna, Fla. location
William Turnbull	Settled in Philadelphia Pa and is the common ancestor of the Turnbolls from Maryland
Turnbolls of Rossie, NY	

There may be more groups, however, I am unaware of them until they are brought to my attention.

Also, family histories would be interesting material to publish in future issues of The Bull's Eye.

The Nov./Dec. issue of The Highlander has an excellent article on this subject. Also in the April 19, 1999 Issue of Time, there was an article on Genealogy.

Various Scottish publications list genealogical service as advertisements in their pages. Generally, these services are commercial in nature, and I would strongly suggest that before any contractual obligations are made, the individual company should be investigated. They are:

1. Scottish Family History Service
Mr. Robert C. Starratt, B.A. (Hons) M.P.H. M.P.A.
7 Allanfield
Edinburgh EH7 5YH
Scotland

2. Ellen Payne Odom Genealogy Library
204 5th St. SE P.O. Box 1110
Moultrie GA 31768
3. Mr Doug Archibald
5 Dalgarnock Place
Thornhill
Dumfries
Scotland
4. Scottish Roots SB
16 Fourth ST
Edinburgh EH1 3LH
Scotland
5. The New York Genealogical & Biographical Society
122 East 58th Strett
New York, NY 10022
www.nvgbs.org
6. The New York Public Library
Corner of 5th Ave and 42nd St.
New York, NY
www.catnyo.nyol.org
7. The General Register Office for Scotland
New Register House
West Register St.
Edinburgh, EH1 3YT Scotland
www.origins.net
8. The National Archives of Scotland.
HM General Register House
Edinburgh EH1 377
Scotland
9. National Library of Scotland
George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1-1EW
Scotland
10. City of Edinburgh District Libraries

Central Library
George IV Bridge
Edinburgh Scotland EH1-1EW

11. Ulster Historical Foundation
12 College Square East
Belfast BT1-6DD
Northern Ireland
12. Scotland is the first nation to put their records online at
www.origins.net/GROW
13. National Geographic Society
www.ngsgenealogy.org/
14. Federation of Genealogical Societies
www.fgs.org/
15. Cyndi's List
www.cyndislist.com
links to over 41200 sites
16. Ancestry.Com/
www.ancestry.com
17. U.S. Genweb Project
www.usgenweb.org
18. Switchboard
www.switchboard.com
Locates people who share the same last name
19. Rootsweb
www.rootsweb.com
let you see who is looking for the same surnames
20. Broderbund
www.genealogy.com
how to lists
21. National Archives and Records Administration
www.nara.gov
22. National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Book and Video's

There are four videos, which deal with the Borders of Scotland and are historically informative. I ordered all four from Alberene Royal Mail of Harrisville NH
1-800-843-9078

The four videos are:

Debatable Lands
Land of the Borders
Edge of the Empire
The Border Reivers

Our friends at Unicorn Ltd. Inc are coming out with a new catalogue and there are several books, which I have ordered. Again, I recommend that if you have an interest in the history and culture of Scotland, this is the one source that is definitely essential to know about. You may become a subscriber to their catalogues for only \$6.00 per year.

I have purchased five books recently, and have read three of them. They are:

1-The Lord of the Isles	by Ronald Williams	1997
2-The Black Douglasses	by Michael Brown	1998
3-Lost Kingdoms	by John L. Roberts	1997

All three of the books deal with the subject matter of Scotland in the Medieval Ages, and how Scotland became more European, with the increasing power of the Monarchy and the influence of mainland Europe and England grew, especially in the Lowlands.

If any member has any rare books that would be of interest to any member and who would be willing to photocopy them (for a fee), then please contact your editor and advise him of the titles etc and I will publish them in the next issue.

Reay and Vickie McLeod
Unicorn, Ltd
P.O. Box 397
Bruceton Mills WVA 26525

304-379-8803 Phone
304-379-8923 Fax
e-mail: mcleod@scotpress.com

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Corrections

In regard to the book, **THE TURNBULLS OF DIGBY**: The correct address is:

Norman J. Turnbull
3055 Brooks Lane
Orillia, Ontario L3V 6HE

The city's name was misspelled. We regret the error.

I have read the book and find it enjoyable, and it serves as a good format for those who wish to pursue their own ancestry.

ANCESTORS OF THOMAS TAYLOR TURNBULL

Sally Turnbull Dupuis is seeking information regarding the ancestors of Thomas Taylor Turnbull, who was born in 1821 in Barbettsville NY (near Scottsville NY which in turn is near the city of Rochester NY). Thomas married a Margaret McCubbin of Dunfries Brant Co. Ontario. You will find Sally's address in the membership lists in North Carolina state location.

ANCESTORS OF DR. ANDREW TURNBULL, New Smyrna Fla.

I received a letter from an individual who is engaged in the ongoing archeological digs in the New Smyrna Fla. Area.

Apparently there was a plantation just south of Dr. Turnbull's plantation that may have been managed by an ancestor of Dr. Andrew Turnbull. If anyone has any information please contact;

Mr. William H. Michael Tansley III
204 South Park Place
Edgewater, Fla. 32132

As most of you know, TCA has been blessed over the years with information from Joanne Sikes, who have been very much involved in the research of Dr. Turnbull and the settlement.



Engraving

From a Photo by James Ballantyne, Edinburgh, B.

RULEWATER AND ITS PEOPLE

An Account of the Valley of the Rule
and its Inhabitants*

BY

GEORGE TANCRED OF WEENS

LATE 17th LANCERS AND ROYAL SCOTS GREYS

AUTHOR OF

"THE ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB"

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS



EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by

T. AND A. CONSTABLE

Printers to His Majesty

1907

CHAPTER IX

TURNBULLS: OLIVERS: BORDER SHEPHERDS

THE TURNBULLS OF RULEWATER

THE origin of this family is not known, although tradition tells a story that the king's life was saved from an infuriated bull by a man turning it in its mad career. As a reward for this act of heroism, the king designated him 'Turnebull.' Passing from tradition we will now adhere as much as possible to facts. The name of Turnbull, spelt in various ways, first became known in the fourteenth century. In the following century they increased in numbers, and in the sixteenth century they became so numerous and powerful, especially in the Rulewater district, that the Wardens of the Marches and other border barons were only too glad to obtain their military services by giving them every encouragement as vassals and 'kyndlie' tenants. It is a pity that so little is recorded of their good service, and so much mentioned in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* of their misdeeds. The Turnbulls were most helpful to each other in every undertaking, whether it was to slaughter an objectionable neighbour or to give security for each other's bonds.

From the source of the Rule to its confluence with the Teviot, almost the whole lands were occupied by the Turnbulls. On the north bank of the Teviot they were to be found in Mynto, Barnhills, Know, Hassendeanbank, Standhill, Firth, Rawflat, etc. Many of these families, both in Rulewater and Teviot, held small possessions in Ettrick Forest, which had descended to them from Bruce's days. It is recorded that twelve castles¹ situated in the valley of Rule were in 1545 burnt, plundered, and dismantled by the English, to whom the Turnbulls were most obnoxious. With all their faults, they were deadly enemies to the English, and wherever a raid took place on the middle marches, the Turnbulls were always to be found.

The Bedrule family held their lands by military tenure. It

¹ Among these castles and peels destroyed were Bedrule Castle, Ruesscastle, also a peel there, Hallrule tower, the tower at Wells, Bonchester, Hawthornside, Langraw, and Wauchope Castle.

does not appear that they took any active interest in the political affairs of Scotland. The barony of Bedrule was not extensive, and from the records in H.M. Register House it is apparent that they got into monetary troubles at a very early date. It is a notable fact that they never borrowed money from each other.

There existed at one time a castle of great strength and importance at Bedrule, but little is known concerning it. The first recorded owners of Bedrule were the well-known and powerful family of Cumyn. They also held the lands of Linton, and a large portion of Liddesdale in Roxburghshire. Tytler says that before 1249 the Red Cumyn (No. 1) nearly caused a war between Alexander II. and Henry III. by erecting two castles, one in Galloway and another at Hermitage in Liddesdale. After the fall of the great house of Cumyn, between the years 1306 and 1325, King Robert Bruce granted to Sir James Douglas the whole lands and barony of Bedrule. These were the days when chivalry was in its greatest splendour, and grants for military service were of common occurrence. Douglas, who was ever watchful to add to his military followers, probably located the Turnbulls in his barony of Bedrule, of which he was superior.

In 1510 the Turnbulls got beyond all control, and set at defiance the authority of the Sheriff and threatened further aggression. It became necessary to send a force sufficiently strong for the purpose of intimidating this lawless clan into subjection. James IV., who was a most active-minded monarch, saw the danger of allowing the Turnbulls to become too powerful, so he determined to make an example of them. King James set out from Edinburgh and rode to Spittal-on-Rule, where he halted with a large and well-appointed following. The King issued a peremptory order for all Turnbulls in the district to submit themselves to the King's authority. The principal men of the clan immediately made their submission, coming before him in linen sheets, with withies about their necks, and put themselves 'in the king's will,' as it was termed. It is said that the King ordered every tenth man to suffer death, and Deadhaugh or Deadman's Haugh tradition marks as the place where the King's order was carried into effect. This example of royal authority had a good effect for a time.

At the battle of Selaterford in 1513, which has been so ably described by Mr. Adam Laing, the Rulewater men, chiefly Turnbulls, did excellent service, which is described elsewhere.

Who built the castle will never be known, but we know that the family of Cumyn were predisposed to build castles of strength and importance. I am inclined to think that the Bedrule stronghold was their handiwork, and not that of the Turnbulls.

In 1566 Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule and a great number of nobles and knights attended at Edinburgh on the summons of Queen Mary upon her marriage with Darnley, and also gave assistance in suppressing an insurrection by Murray. Subsequently, however, the Turnbulls and Rutherfords, with the burghers of Jedburgh, espoused the part of the Regent Morton and so counterpoised his opponents, the Scotts and Kers, on the Middle Border. The above-named Thomas Turnbull married Janet Turnbull, widow of Philip Bennet of Chesters, and in the year 1562-3 she brought an action against William Bennet as claiming to be tutor dative to Mungo Bennet, her son by the said Philip, in reference to his estate.

In a letter from Eure to Burghley dated 1595, it is said:—'In the beginning of last week, 12th or 13th February, Sir Robert Kerr rode to Edinburgh with a number of Kerrs who are reconciled to him and Fernieherst. It is thought in revenge of the quarrel of the Trumbills which the laird of Buccleuch undertaketh. And so Buccleuch is strengthening the "Armitage" which lies too near us here—has also drawn most of the Elliots to his house at Hawick, [now the Tower Hotel,] and keeps an extraordinary number in the house there. (Signed), RA. EURE, Hexham.'

In one of the last of the Border raids at the Redeswire—

Auld Bedroule had on a Jack,
Wi' a' the Trumbills at his back,
And did right weel I you declare.

This was Sir Andrew Turnbull of Bedrule, who, according to Sir Walter Scott, was so notorious a thief that Hume and Kerr refused to sign a bond of alliance to which he with the Turnbulls and Rutherfords was a party, alleging that their proposed allies had stolen Hume of Wedderburn's cattle.

Some of the Turnbulls secured heritable rights to their possessions, through good military service, or by purchase from the superior. To trace their descendants is most difficult, except in a few cases where they held their lands well into the eighteenth century. One of these families, the Turnbulls of Hartshaugh and West Swanshiel, retained the latter property until 1778. With the help of title and other deeds I have been able to make out their pedigree for three hundred years. (See p. 249). It is stated in a MS. account of the Scotts of Bonchester, written in 1834, that 'the Rev. William Turnbull, minister of Abbotrule, was in direct descent from the Bedrule family, and that this assertion was strengthened by the general consent and acquiescence of certain respectable gentlemen of the name, but at that date there was really no visible means whereby the descent could be traced.

The Rev. Mr. Turnbull died in 1765. His father would be born before 1700, and if Turnbull, late of Bedrule, was then dead and he was his heir, there could at that time have been no difficulty in tracing the connection.'

THE TURNBULLS OF MYNTO

The Turnbulls of Mynto and their feudal vassals, unless in the case of a big Border raid, did not mix much with the Rulewater clan. The serious affray which occurred in Jedburgh at the Rood Fair day in 1601 was almost entirely a Mynto affair.

Thomas Turnbull of Mynto, Hector Turnbull of Firth, James Turnbull, called Baniest James, Mark of Bewlie, and his brother Robert, Andrew and Walter Turnbull accompanied by their friends, retainers, and dependants to the number of about thirty, all armed, entered the burgh by the Burnwynd Port in contravention of the usual proclamation by Andrew Ker of Fernieherst, the provost, and bailies, 'that none should repair to the fair or market, but in a quiet and sober manner, keeping the King and the Provost's peace.' Immediately on their arrival in the marketplace they appeared before the lodging, situated opposite the Cross, of Thomas Ker, brother to the Provost,¹ who was at home with his wife and family, and challenged him to come out of the house and decide the quarrel which then existed between them. The burghers flew to arms and a bloody contest ensued, during which many fell on both sides. In the midst of the fight Thomas Ker, accompanied by his servant Glaisher, emerged from his house and joined the affray. The people attending the Fair armed themselves with what weapons they could get hold of and ranged themselves on the side of their friends. The fight continued long doubtful, but at length the Turnbulls having gained their object, the death of Ker, were overpowered by numbers and driven back. On the side of the townspeople there were slain Thomas Ker and his servant, and many were wounded. On the other side there fell Robert Turnbull of Bewlie and John Middlemist, brother of William Middlemist of Lilliesleaf Chapel, and there were wounded James Douglas of Fodhill, shot through the bowels. . . . David Davidson of the Kaims had his hand cut off, Mark Turnbull of Bewlie lost a thumb, and William of Know was shot in the groin. For their part in this affray several of the actors were tried, condemned, and suffered death.

Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, who was a feudal knight, and

¹ The old tower of the Kers of Fernieherst in Jedburgh was situated at the top of the Canongate, and when it was pulled down the land on which it stood was feued to the burgh for a small annual rent, and stones to mark where it stood were placed level with the ground and now forms part of the market square.

his two sons Walter and Thomas, were put to escheat as perjured rebels.¹ Sir Thomas with his sons gave much trouble. His daughter Margaret² married Edward Lorrane of Harwood, which marriage was very unpopular with the Rulewater Turnbells.

The tenure of lands on the Borders in feudal times is difficult to thoroughly understand. The splendour and wealth of monasteries in the south of Scotland, with their extensive and well-cultivated land, equalled in extent the possessions of the most powerful barons. Their tenants held their farms on lease with certain stipulations as to rent and services to the monastery. They tilled the ground, and could fight when required. These were the yeomen of the Border. The great barons, who were also knights of chivalry, could bring into the field a numerous following. Of these were the feudal knights, who held their rank and lands from the superior for military services. The knights were allowed certain privileges, and after fulfilling certain conditions they held their lands in fee. Next came the feudal vassal, who, according to his contract, was obliged to serve his chief. These men were the rank and file of the army, and were possessed of small farms. The Wardens of the Marches could call upon all able-bodied men to turn out in case of need, in which case the tenants of the monasteries and the serfs were included. The relations of lord and vassal have undergone very essential changes. The feudal knight no longer holds his estate on the conditions of military service; but the feudal law has left many deep traces behind it, and where the substance has almost totally vanished, the form is in some instances not advantageously retained.

The family of Bedrule at this period, 1591, were steadily multiplying their bonds and liabilities and the wadsetters had already seized portions of the barony of Bedrule. The old castle was a ruin; Walter Turnbull, with his second wife Helen Lilico, had fallen very low in the social scale. From the years 1616 to 1619 a great effort was made to bring the Borders to an orderly condition, and five special commissioners were appointed for that purpose, and held periodical courts for the trial of Border criminals. To Lord Cranston is due the comparative quiet which now existed on that part of the Scottish Border under his jurisdiction. This may be traced to the fact that he resided chiefly within its bounds. Old Turnbull of Bedrule, with his sons and grandsons, had become such a nuisance to the neighbourhood, having been denounced as rebels for injuries done to Stewart of Traquair, who at that time was owner of the Wells estate, in addition to other crimes, that their conduct called for immediate action on the part of the Commissioners. Lord Cranston, who

was the most active of that body, decided to remove old Bedrule and his troublesome family from 'the waste ground' they had occupied, as the Privy Council Register describes it. In this attempt he failed, although he offered the old man a comfortable home at Cranston.

Old Walter died not long afterwards, and in 1623 Thomas Ker of Cavers, who had lent money several times to the Turnbells, got possession of the ruinous castle, fortalice, and most of the lands of Bedrule. William was now called the laird of Bedrule, and he must have been well up in years at that time. He did not enjoy the empty title long, but the exact date of his death is not recorded. His son Thomas was retoured his heir in 1668, long after his father's death. What Thomas Turnbull's reason was is a mystery, as a deed under the Great Seal of date 1649 had confirmed Andrew Ker, eldest son of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers, knight, in the lands and barony of Bedrule.

It is recorded that Ker of Cavers allowed Thomas Turnbull to remain on sufferance for a period in Bedrule Mill with the addition of a trifling portion of the Mains of Bedrule until he could find a home elsewhere. Whether Thomas Turnbull was married is not stated. He seems to have remained in the Mill until 1672, and what became of him thereafter is not known.

About the same time the Turnbells of Mynto sold their barony. John Turnbull, who died in 1641 when with the army at New-castle, had a son John who succeeded to Mynto, who was under age at his father's death, and who was anxious to be married. In consideration of his father's decease having taken place while in the public service, his request was granted by his superior, and he married Rachel Inglis. In or about the year 1672, with the consent of his wife, he sold Mynto to Walter Scott of Harwood, who only retained it for a short time.

The Turnbells of Mynto seem to have been more orderly and submissive to their superior than the rowdy family of Bedrule. Although they had to sell their barony owing to debt, they did not disgrace the name of Turnbull by being branded as perjured rebels, as was the case with their Rulewater brethren.

The question now arises, what has become of this once large and famous Border clan? Their lands have departed from them, their name is still common in the Border district, but the descendants of their two chiefs cannot be traced in the male line. Fifty years ago the name seldom appears in the Army, Navy, or Civil Lists. They preferred carving out their own fortunes. In the mercantile world the name is well known, and the United States of America and Canada have accounted for a number. Their names are to be found connected with the various workshops of the world, and the great city of Glasgow is a popular resort

¹ Vide *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. i, pp. 153, 201; vol. iii, pp. 86, 236, 628.

² Lady Margaret as she was called; vide chapter on Harwood.

with many of them. Like other people, some were more ambitious than others and roamed the wide world in quest of fortune, whilst others, satisfied with their lot in life, remained among their native hills, and are still to be found in considerable numbers, and more particularly in the valley of the Rule.

The old Rulewater family of the Turnbells who have been tenants of Burnfoot for about a hundred and fifty years, and who are still represented in that farm, deserve a prominent place in this chapter. They have a family tradition that Andrew No. I., born in 1667, was a son of Thomas, last laird (of 'the remnant') of the barony of Bedrule. Another link in the tradition which they value is that their burial-place is the same as that occupied by the old Bedrule family.

It is said that the last laird's eldest son died in India leaving about a quarter of a million, which was long ago annexed by Government. Mr. Craig, the minister of Bedrule, who died at a great age, used to say that Thomas Turnbull (No. IV.) was heir to it. Thomas's reply was—'If you will recover it, I shall be happy to give you half.'

Thomas Turnbull (No. II.) was evidently a man of more than ordinary ability and of sound judgment, and to these was united the gift of management. He was factor to Lord Minto, farmed Minto Cleughhead, and managed the estate of Haining and of North Sinton for Lord Alenmoor. During that time a large number of hedges were planted, together with plantations to shelter the land from the prevailing south-west wind. Archibald Dickson supplied both the thorns and the young trees. Even with all these numerous calls upon his energies, he found time to give help in the prosperity of Hawick. He, together with Mr. Elliott of Borthwickbrae and Mr. Elliot of Ormiston, was instrumental in starting a carpet manufactory in Hawick in 1769. This was the precursor of the tweed trade of that town.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, when money was scarce and banks almost unknown in the rural districts, moneyed men used to do a bit of banking on their own account. Thomas Turnbull seems to have done so. He lent money to William Kerr of Abbotrule, Thomas Scott of Stonedge, Henry Elliot of Harrot, Douglas of Cavers, Gideon Scott of Falmash, and Lord Minto. He also bought the farm of Catshawhill for £1100, and after keeping it for a few years sold it to William Smail for £2000. His son Gilbert, who was educated as a surgeon and joined the H.E.I.C.S., was inclined to be extravagant. He was in the habit of sending in his bills to his father for payment for several years, and the old man paid them with nothing more than an occasional grumble. But at last one item for which he sent in a bill for

payment, viz. two pipes of Madeira, was more than even the good-natured father could stand, and his purse-strings were tied up thereafter.

Thomas Turnbull married for his second wife Esther, daughter of James Douglas in the Trows, of which his family were at one time lairds, and I have heard it said that they also owned Earlside. This must have been at an early date, as I saw a deed among the Cavers papers of date 1720, where James Douglas is designed as a tenant in Trows and lends Archibald Douglas of Cavers one thousand merks Scots. Douglas of Trows was an illegitimate son of the Cavers family. By Esther Douglas, Thomas Turnbull had a daughter Esther, who married Thomas Scott of Peel and tenant of Lethem. This old Border family still flourishes, and is now represented by John Robson-Scott of Newton. Thomas Turnbull about 1760 obtained a lease of Burnfoot and Buccleuch, and Miss Turnbull, one of the family, still resides at Burnfoot, near Hawick (1906).

William Turnbull (III.), son and heir to Thomas, succeeded on the death of his father in 1774, and like him he became a leading man in the sphere of life he chose. He married at the age of thirty-seven Eleanor Stephenson of Ketton, in the county of Durham, and by her had a large family. To shorthorn breeding, at that time not so common as it now is, he paid great attention, and he got a name for the high class he produced at the cattle shows and for the satisfactory prices he realised. It is about a hundred and twenty-seven years since he founded the Hawick Farmers' Club, which was the first institution of its kind in Scotland. His portrait at one time adorned the hall in which the Farmers' Club, under another designation, still assembles. It was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, and was considered a striking likeness. The original club having been dissolved, the picture became the property of the family, and is now in the possession of Miss Turnbull, Edinburgh. William managed the properties of Wilton Lodge and Tofts, and in addition to the farms of Burnfoot and Wester Buccleuch he was joint tenant for some years with Waughope (Mr. W. Scott) in the farm of Mervinslaw. Like his father, he did some money-lending, but banking facilities in his day were greater. All his wool and that of his neighbours was sent direct to Yorkshire, Huddersfield taking a large share of the clip.

William Turnbull, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London), fourth son, was greatly distinguished in his profession. For many years he held the important position of senior physician of Huddersfield Infirmary, and was the chief doctor in the neighbourhood. His portrait hangs in the Infirmary in which he spent so many years of his life. Dr. Turnbull commenced the practice of his profession

at Huddersfield, and the choice of this town had probably been guided by the family connection above referred to. His son is Vicar of Penniston, Yorks., and a Canon of Wakefield Cathedral.

John Turnbull, who comes next in order, was the youngest son, and he succeeded William in Burnfoot and West Buccleuch. He followed very much in the footsteps of his father in his manner of farming. He kept up the reputation of the fine breed of short-horns at Burnfoot on which his father had spent much time and money. Mr. Turnbull was a good judge of hunting stock, and in his early days was a constant follower of the Duke's hounds. For nearly twenty years failing health compelled him to lead a very retired life, and during that long period he was so seldom seen in public that to many his person was altogether unknown. His death came rather suddenly, but he had attained the mature age of seventy-nine years, and he passed away at Burnfoot, 13th February 1875, leaving issue.

Thomas Turnbull (IV.), eldest son of William, farmed East Middle, on the Cavers estate not far from Denholm. He was well known in his day, and lived to a good old age. He married twice, and had a very large family. In politics he was Tory, and during the Reform Bill period and the two general elections that followed, he took a leading part. As a member of the Tory Committee he was (with others) in 1837 besieged in the Tower Hotel, Hawick, for nearly a week. Mrs. Turnbull used to send one of the servants dressed with blue (Whig) ribands to inquire for him. He afterwards went up to London with other witnesses to a Parliamentary inquiry. They performed the journey by sea on board a steamer from Granton. After having proceeded on their journey for a time, a small farmer from Hawick, Robert Paterson by name, was seen sitting silently and gravely apart, while the others were very merry laughing and joking among themselves. At last Robert could stand the merriment no longer, and exclaimed: 'Eh, God, I wonder how ye can gang on that way, and just a twa-inch plank between you an' eternity!' To show how superstitious the country people were about seventy years ago, Tib MacFarlane, an old bent woman, was reputed a witch. Thomas Turnbull one day caught her stealing oats from the stooks in a field where she was gleaning. He turned her off, and a deputation of Denholm shearers came and remonstrated, telling him he would repent it, as she was a witch and would bewitch him, his family, and farm stock.

THE DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW TURNBULL, TENANT IN MINTO CLEUGHHEAD

I. Andrew, born 1667, married Jean Scott, and had issue:—

1. Agnes, born October 1703.
2. Thomas, of whom afterwards.
3. William, tenant of Ancrum Woodhead, born 8th May 1708, died 16th August 1764; had issue.

Andrew Turnbull married secondly, Agnes Turnbull,¹ and by her had—

4. Jean, born 8th November 1713, died at Burnfoot unmarried 1777.
5. Margaret, born 18th September 1718, died aged sixteen at Jedburgh 1733.
6. Nellie, born 18th August 1720.
7. Stephen, born 3rd December 1722
8. John, born 19th June 1724.

II. Thomas Turnbull, eldest son of Andrew, born at Minto Cleughhead 14th March 1706, died at Burnfoot, near Hawick, 5th September 1774. He married, 5th June 1735, Nelly Thomson, said to be from Whitelee, Reedwater. Her tocher was 4000 merks. They had issue:—

1. Andrew, born 1st August 1736; died soon afterwards.
2. Agnes, born November 1737; married James Turnbull, tenant of Hassendean Bank. Ancestor of the Turnbulls of Merrylaw.
3. Jean, born 19th June 1739.
4. Andrew (No. 2), born 20th January 1741; died a few months afterwards.
5. Gilbert, born 13th March 1742, surgeon H.E.I.C.S; died unmarried at London.
6. Another son, who scarce outlived his birth.
7. William, of whom presently.
8. Marion, born 17th April 1747, died August same year.

Mrs. Turnbull, mother of the above-mentioned children, died 19th June 1747, aged thirty-four; and on the 5th August 1753 Thomas Turnbull married as his second wife Esther, daughter of James Douglas of the Trows, related to the Cavers family, and

¹ *Inscription on Tombstone in Redrude Kirkyard:—*'Here lyes Jean Scott, spouse to Andrew Turnbull, late tenant in Minto Cleughhead, who died in the 31rd year of her age, and was buried 15th day of December 1712. Also Agnes Turnbull, spouse to the foresaid Andrew Turnbull, who died in the 40th year of her age, and was buried on the 25th day of December 1732, and also her daughter Margaret, who died the 16th year of her age, and was buried on the 5th March 1733.'

widow of Alexander Ogilvie. She was then in her thirty-ninth year, and they had issue:—

9. Nelly, born 4th October 1754, married George Thomson, tenant in Bught-rig, and had children.
10. Esther, born 22nd November 1755, married Thomas Scott, tenant in Lethem, and had a family.
11. Thomas, born 23rd June 1758, became a manufacturer in Hawick, married Miss Oliver, sister of John Oliver, town-clerk of Hawick, and left issue.

III. William Turnbull, seventh child of Thomas, was born in the parish of Minto 29th June 1745, and was tenant of Burnfoot, etc. He married on 8th July 1782 Eleanor Stephenson. He died at Burnfoot 18th August 1825, aged eighty; and his wife died at Hawick 20th March 1840. The issue of this marriage was as follows:—

1. Elizabeth, born 5th May 1783, married John Renwick, and died 1831 without issue.
2. Thomas Turnbull, of whom presently.
3. Eleanor, born 26th August 1785, died unmarried at Hawick 5th September 1853.
4. Michael, born 1st March 1787, died at Woodside, Brantford, Canada-West, 31st October 1849, leaving issue.
5. Agnes, born 25th November 1788, died unmarried at Hawick 24th May 1836.
6. William Ogilvie, born 29th March 1790, died 5th January 1792.
7. Jean, born 24th September 1792, died unmarried at Hawick 19th May 1866.
8. William, born 8th February 1794, physician in Huddersfield, where he died.
9. John, born 24th June 1796, tenant of Burnfoot and West Buccleuch, died at Burnfoot 15th February 1875; issue.

IV. Thomas Turnbull, tenant of East Middle, eldest son of William, born 1784, and died 21st May 1867, aged eighty-three. He married first, Margaret Goodfellow, who died 8th August 1823; and secondly, in 1824, Mary Beattie, who died 25th October 1880. Their families were as follows:—

First Family.

1. William, born 25th December 1812 at West Buccleuch, parish of Etrick (at the same time as a brother who died at birth). He died 20th August 1847.
3. Thomas, born East Middle, parish of Kirkton, 22nd September 1814, died 2nd October 1876.

4. Michael, born 12th September 1816, died at Southsea 24th January 1892.
5. Elizabeth, born 5th September 1818.
6. Eleanor, born 6th September 1820.

Second Family.

7. Archibald Oliver, born 20th September 1825, died 20th January 1869. (For further particulars see presently.)
8. Peter, born 22nd November 1826, died 16th March 1827.
9. John, born 20th February 1828, died 8th August 1884.
10. Margaret, born 11th August 1829.
11. Peter, born 19th March 1831, died 5th April 1834.
12. James Douglas, born 7th January 1833.
13. Jane, born 18th August 1834.
14. Peter Stephenson, born 2nd March 1836.
15. Robert Dempster, born 13th January 1838, died 29th May 1893.
16. Scott, born 8th December 1839, died 7th November 1859.
17. Adam, born 23rd July 1841, died 19th January 1880.

V. Peter Stephenson Turnbull, M.D., K.H.S. He went through all the ordinary grades of the service, and became Surgeon-General in the Government of Bombay before retirement, and was awarded a good-service pension of £100 a year. He served in the Abyssinian campaign 1879-80; medal. He holds the appointment of honorary surgeon to the King. Surgeon-General Turnbull married, 5th October 1870, Mary, daughter of George Oliver, solicitor, Hawick, and had issue:—

1. Thomas, born 28th September 1871, died 1st April 1872.
2. Margaret Lindsay, born 2nd January 1873; married to Major W. G. Cooper, 34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.
3. Mary, born 4th June 1874.
4. Evelyn Jane, born 9th December 1875, died 15th November 1876.
5. George Oliver, born 21st July 1877, of whom presently.
6. Nora Christian, born 16th January 1879, married to the Rev. J. R. P. Selater, New North Church, Edinburgh.
7. Bruce, born 4th November 1880, of whom presently.
8. Hugh Stephenson, born 25th August 1882, is a second lieutenant in the 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, Frontier Force.
9. Percy Douglas, born 25th February 1886.
10. Dorothy Lilian, born 20th July 1887.

George Oliver Turnbull, the eldest surviving son of Surgeon-General Turnbull, is lieutenant and adjutant in the 26th Punjab, Indian Army. He saw active service in the Tirah Campaign under

Sir William Lockhart (who afterwards became Commander-in-Chief in India), and received the medal. While at Sandhurst he distinguished himself, and was awarded the Sword of Honour, and gained the medal for the best athlete of his term.

Bruce Turnbull is a lieutenant in the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, with whom he served in the Waziristan Campaign, 1901-2, and throughout the expedition to Tibet, and he holds two medals for these expeditions. A gallant exploit was performed by Lieutenant Bruce Turnbull when the 23rd Pioneers were engaged in clearing the Tibetan villages. He walked up to a house full of the enemy, with only six men. Two of these were immediately shot down, one falling beneath a series of loopholes. Lieutenant Turnbull carried the wounded man into safety under a heavy fire. This gallant act was narrated in the newspapers, and a picture of the incident appeared in the *Graphic* of 6th August 1904.

Archibald Oliver Turnbull, who wrote a good deal about the Turnbull clan, and from whose manuscript, through the kindness of his brother, I have derived much information, was born at East Middle, near Denholm. His early education was at the parish school of Denholm, and after twelve years of age he was schooled at Minto under Mr. Grant (afterwards minister of Cavers) and Mr. Wyllie. Under Mr. Grant this school attained an efficiency far superior to that of the ordinary parochial teaching, and young Archibald was pronounced the second-best scholar Minto produced. A youth from Denholm, several years older than Archibald, named Moodie, who was regarded as the first, was nicknamed 'General Knowledge.' Mr. Grant had a number of boarders, and among them Gavin Turnbull, afterwards surgeon in the Army, Willie Bell of the Menslows family, late chief-constable of Leeds, and several others, now also gone. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for four years to the late George Potts, writer, Hawick. At twenty he went to Edinburgh and gave four years of intense application to legal studies. The strain told on his health, and he longed for the country. In 1850 he went to Jedburgh, and after nine years' work as junior partner of Messrs. Elliot, he went into business on his own account, and, to use his own expression, 'much to his comfort and advantage.' Mr. A. O. Turnbull's description of Denholm in his day is worth relating.

The 'Green' was not enclosed; all round its edges were heaps of sticks, turf stacks from Ruberslaw, pig-houses, and a collection of ashes, dung and filth all lying together. The centre was occupied by the schoolhouse, on the spot where Leyden's monument now is. A ditch crossed the Green not far from the low end. The Cross, or rather the basement of it, with a hole for the shaft, stood on the green. It was afterwards

converted into a drinking-trough for the village cows. Denholm Fair was held in his early days. One old woman had a *krame* on the Green, where she sold rock and other sweeties to the children, and when she arrived the children considered that the Fair had begun.

The 5th of November was the great festival of the village. 'A large balt-fire was burned on the Green, and Michael Anderson, or "Muckle Michael," long the oracle of the place, burst out into rhyme about the Bough-a-bale, as it was called: all I can remember was one couplet characteristic of the place:

"The Bough-a-bale 'll never fail,
While burns grow trouts and gardens knail."

The Dead Bell was in use in Denholm in his early days. James Turnbull, a half-witted tailor, always called 'Wiggam,' was bellman. He proclaimed the death, time and place of interment—'and ye're a' invited to the funeral.'

I find among Sir Walter Elliot's papers many letters from Mr. A. O. Turnbull, mostly on the subject of the Turnbells. He died at the age of forty-two, and is buried in Bedrule churchyard, in that portion of it where the Turnbells of many generations are crowded together, and within a stone's throw of the site of the old castle of the clan.

At the close of Mr. A. O. Turnbull's manuscript he makes the following statement:—

'There is one legal flaw in the above pedigree. Between the last registered title and the commencement of the Parish Register, there is a blank, which fails to prove that Andrew was the son of Thomas, last of Bedrule. But looking to family tradition, occupation of the same burying-ground, etc., there seems no moral doubt on the subject. If from any source this point could be cleared up, I should take any information as a favour.'

PEDIGREE OF THE TURNBULLS OF HARTISHAUGH AND SWANSHIEL

I. Hector Turnbull of Hartishaugh, the Kirklands, and Swan-shiel.—A charter granted by King James VI. under the Great Seal to Hector Turnbull of the lands and mill of Hartishaugh, and the kirk lands called Vicar's Lands of the kirk of Hobkirk, and the lands of Wester Swanshiel, including the wood called Clerksbank.¹ Reserving always the manse and glebe to the minister; dated 6th June 1604.

¹ The above lands were in the barony of Abbotrule, and the predecessors of Hector Turnbull were vassals and kindly tenants of the Abbey of Jedburgh. He is designed as 'having been tenant in Hartishaugh beyond the memory of man.' At the Reformation the monastic lands were annexed by the Crown.

II. James Turnbull of Hartshaugh, the Kirklands, and Swanshiel.—Charter to the said lands of Wester Swanshiel, called a Merkland, granted by the said Hector to James Turnbull, his son, to be holden feu for the payment of twenty shillings with four pennies in augmentation of rental; dated 20th June 1608. James Turnbull died before 1619.

III. Thomas Turnbull of Hartshaugh, the Kirklands, and Swanshiel succeeded his father, James, in 1619.

IV. Adam Turnbull of Hartshaugh, the Kirklands, and Swanshiel never entered with his superior, and for this neglect and other causes he lost Hartshaugh and the Kirklands of Hobkirk, retaining, however, Wester Swanshiel. This took place 22nd April 1630, and Gilbert Elliott of Stobs became the owner.

V. James Turnbull of Wester Swanshiel succeeded his father, but he is entered as the successor of his grandfather. His father foolishly did not enter with his superior, and suffered in accordance with the feudal law of that period. He married Elizabeth Scott (*vide sasine*, dated 1682). James entered with his superior, 1682.

VI. Walter Turnbull of Wester Swanshiel was son and heir of James, and succeeded in 1724. He married and had several children—Magdaline, born 1727; John, 1729; James, 1731; and William, 1733.

VII. John Turnbull of Wester Swanshiel succeeded to the estate in 1750 at the age of twenty-two. He married and had issue: Walter, born 1757; John, 1762; Robert, 1765; James, 1774. In 1778 he sold his lands to Cornelius Elliot of Woollee. On leaving Rulewater he took the farm of Berryfell, and afterwards Whitehill Brae, where he died. Robert, his third son, purchased Galalaw on Teviot, and his great-grandson is now the owner.¹ Mr. Turnbull, of No. 2 Tower Knowe, Hawick, is one of this branch.

Walter Turnbull, the eldest son of John, went to England, where he died and left an only child, a daughter, who married but left no issue.

John Turnbull, second son of John, last of Wester Swanshiel, was tenant in Brieryhill, and before his death tenant in Minto Kames. He married and had issue.

John Turnbull succeeded and became the representative of the Turnbulls of Wester Swanshiel. He carried on the lease of Minto Kames, and afterwards retired from farming, dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He married Esther Turnbull, and had five sons—John and Thomas, and one who died in childhood; Robert, a solicitor; and Walter, now a retired stone mason.

¹ James Turnbull, tenant in Galalaw, married Mary Staver, and had a son William, born 4th March 1821. *Wife's name*, Robert Turnbull of Galalaw.

John Turnbull, son of the above-mentioned John, and father to the present family, now tenant in Bonchester, went to Australia with his brother Thomas when gold was discovered at Melbourne. Thomas, of whom presently, on his return home farmed Easter Boonraw. John also returned home and married Mary Scott, sister to Adam Scott, builder, Hawick. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Wilton parish, and they resided at Priestrigg. By this marriage there are two sons and two daughters, viz.—John; Thomas; and Christina, who married as his second wife the Rev. John Stevenson, of Bedrule parish; and lastly, Esther, who keeps house at Bonchester for her two brothers.

John Turnbull, twelfth in succession from Hector Turnbull of Hartshaugh and Wester Swanshiel, is joint-tenant with his brother Tom in Bonchester farm.

Thomas Turnbull, now of Greenhouse¹ in Minto parish, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Hardy, farmer, Hawick. Their family consists of two sons and four daughters—John, James, Margaret, Jane, Mary, and Esther (who died). John Turnbull farms Boonraw and Stouslea along with his father, and James farms Greenhouse. All the family are unmarried.

The above pedigree is formed from old title-deeds in the possession of Major Elliot of Wolfelee and other papers in the Register House, Edinburgh, and from information given by the family.

PEDIGREE OF THE TURNBULLS OF CHESTERHALL.

This family belongs to the Minto clan, but by settlement is connected with Rulewater. In the old valuation roll of 1643 Walter Turnbull is entered as portioner or feuar of Nether Ancrum, 35.11.1 Scots. Also in the valuation of 1788 Walter Turnbull, portioner of Nether Ancrum, appears as valued at 35.11 Scots, and in 1811 valuation, Walter Turnbull of Nether Ancrum, 35.11.1 Scots.

From these extracts from three county valuation rolls of different dates, it is morally certain that they all refer to the same family. *Vide* parish register as follows:—

Walter Turnbull, portioner in Ancrum, had a son Walter, born 1707.

Walter Turnbull, portioner in Ancrum, had a daughter Ann, baptized 22nd October 1710.

Walter Turnbull, younger of Ancrum, portioner by his wife

¹ Greenhouse was recently a portion of the Hassendenburn estate. In 1769 Walter Turnbull of Firth bought Greenhouse from Andrew Davidson.

Betty Dun (born 1718, died 1788) had a daughter Isabel, baptized 13th February 1742. She died at Chesterhall, and was buried 2nd September 1798.

Walter Turnbull, senior, born 1707 (see above), died 24th March 1797.

Walter Turnbull, portioner of Ancrum, had a son baptized Walter, 22nd November 1743, who died 4th October 1822.

Walter Turnbull, portioner of Ancrum, had a daughter baptized Janet, 8th November 1745. She died, aged three, 1748.

Walter Turnbull, portioner of Ancrum, had a son baptized John, 15th November 1747. He died 1780, aged thirty-three years.

Walter Turnbull, portioner of Ancrum, had a son baptized James, 1751, ancestor of the Turnbulls in Spittal-on-Rule, of whom presently.

Walter Turnbull, portioner of Ancrum, had a daughter, Agnes, 1754.

Walter Turnbull, younger, portioner of Ancrum (born 1743), by his wife Elizabeth Borthwick (died 16th October 1827, aged seventy) had a daughter baptized Margaret, 2nd June 1771.

Walter Turnbull, younger, portioner, had a son baptized Walter, 6th November 1774. (He was grandson of Walter, born 1707.)

Walter Turnbull, of Chesterhall, Ancrum, had a daughter baptized Mary, 6th January 1781. She died 1812.

Turnbull of Buccleuch House, Melrose, connection.

Walter Turnbull of Chesterhall, Ancrum, had a son baptized James, 1781. This James, who afterwards farmed Billerwell, married Margaret, daughter of Mark Turnbull, tenant of Ancrum Mill and sister of Mark Turnbull, tenant of Lanton Mill, whose grandson is Mark Turnbull of Buccleuch House, ex-provost of Melrose.

James Turnbull of Chesterhall, born 1781, and also tenant of Billerwell, Rulewater, married Margaret Turnbull and had issue:—

1. Walter Turnbull, who succeeded and was the last of Chesterhall. He was born 22nd January 1805, and died in 1864.
2. Thomas, born 1st June 1809.
3. James, born 1st January 1815, of whom presently.
4. John, born 5th February 1817.
5. Robert, born 1st February 1819.
6. George Purvis, born 1821.

James Turnbull, born in 1815, married on 4th July 1851, Mary, daughter of William Scott, and had the following family. (He was a joint tenant with his brothers for a nineteen years' lease in Billerwell, and a similar lease in Prieston, a short time in Ashkirk Mill, and died at Midburn in this parish in the year 1888.)

James Robert Turnbull has been in Canada for many years, and is now in business as an auctioneer in Edmonton. He is unmarried.

William Scott Turnbull, educated as a chemist, but preferring a country life, is now tenant of Tythehouse, on the Harwood estate. He is married and has three children.

Annie Turnbull, unmarried.

Mary Turnbull, unmarried, twin to George Purvis Turnbull, who has been cattle-rearing in Canada for the last thirteen years.

Walter Turnbull, born 14th October 1862, married, 2nd July 1896, Georgina Louisa M'Phail, only child of the Rev. A. C. M'Phail, minister of Hobkirk. He farms Hartshaugh Mill, which includes Kirknow, Swanshiel, and the west portion of Langraw, together with the lands of Hartshaugh and Unthank, and has issue.

Mark Turnbull, twin brother to Walter, farms Midburn, where his mother resides.

Betsy Turnbull, married to Samuel White, farmer, Lugate, Stow, and has four children.

Janet Turnbull, unmarried.

Thomas Turnbull; and

Andrew Turnbull. These two unmarried men were lately farmers in Greenholm, Newcastleton.

The Spittal-on-Rule connection.

We now return to James Turnbull, born in 1751, who became tenant of Broomhall, near Ancrum bridge, and from there he took the farm of Rewcastle and married Agnes Rutherford, daughter of the tenant of Knowesouth Orchard, and had a son John.

John Turnbull married Ann E. Burnett, and became tenant of Spittal-on-Rule in 1811, and died in 1857, leaving with other issue a son, William G. Turnbull, who married in 1894 Mary Mitchel, daughter of George Greig, of Eccles, Berwickshire, and succeeded his father in Spittal. They have four children. (For further information about this branch of the family, see Spittal-on-Rule.)

From another branch of the Chesterhall family is descended Robert Turnbull, at one time a shepherd, but now a small farmer. He married 4th June 1886 at Marlefield, Isabella Gutterson, whose father has been for many years in the service of Mr. Athol Hay.

The issue of this marriage is one son, James, and three daughters. Robert's grandfather was Mark Turnbull, and his wife was an Elliot, and with other issue they had a son James, a shepherd at Minto Kames, for a time also at Barns with Mr. Brockie, and who latterly took Old Fodderlee house, where he died. He has a brother, William Turnbull, in New Zealand, married and has issue. Robert's brothers are—Mark, a joiner in Peebles, married and has issue; James, a shepherd at Kingledores, married and has issue; and a sister who kept house for her father until he died, and who still lives at Old Fodderlee.

William Turnbull, of Turnbull and Co., opticians and fishing tackle manufacturers, 60 Princes Street, Edinburgh, is a Border Turnbull. His father and his uncle were well known in the Kelso neighbourhood. William Turnbull was shepherd, and his brother John was land steward, to the sixth Duke of Roxburghe at Floors Castle, and both died in his service. Mr. Turnbull has always in stock a fine selection of flies of the best description for our Border streams. Mr. Turnbull's forefathers came originally from the Rulewater district, and this gives him a claim to be mentioned in this chapter.

THE RULEWATER TURNBULLS OF THE NURSERY HOUSE, BONCHESTER BRIDGE

This family is well represented in Hawick by Mr. John Turnbull, grocer and wine merchant, and his large family of sons. I am much indebted to him for information concerning the family. Although no male member of it now resides in this district, I feel sure that the love of Rulewater will always have a warm corner in their hearts.

James Turnbull married Betty, second daughter of George and Catherine Adamson. George was a carrier, an occupation he prosecuted throughout a long life. About 1798 he took up his abode at the Nursery House, and died there March 31, 1819, having, it is said, attained the age of eighty-six years. The children of James Turnbull and Betty Adamson consisted of seven sons (*vide* Family Bible and Hobkirk Register):—

1. George Turnbull was born at Hillshaugh in 1783. He married Margaret Scott, and became, like his grandfather, a carrier or travelling merchant, selling his goods throughout the district, and frequently acting as the disseminator of news when newspapers were few and costly. They had issue:—

James, baptized 1805 at Kirknow.

Thomas, baptized 1806 at Unthank; and another child not named.

Margaret Scott died 15th August 1860, and Mr. Turnbull followed her to the grave in 1861, and both are interred in Ettledon old burial-place, parish of Newcastleton. In middle life they removed to the village of Newcastleton, and this accounts for their place of sepulture.

This branch of the family is now represented by George Turnbull, grandson (late coachman to ex-Provost Wilson, Hawick). His father was for many years gardener at Borthwickbrae with the Elliott-Lockharts.

II. James Turnbull, baptized 1786 at Hoddleswoodie, Bonchester Bridge, married Margaret Dalgleish. She was a cousin of William Dalgleish, who bequeathed £1000 to the parish of Hobkirk, the interest of which goes to help the poor of the parish. By Margaret Dalgleish he had issue twelve children. In the year 1810, when Mr. James Turnbull was schoolmaster at Denholm, he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Elliot from Wilton parish school. He died at Wilton in 1834, and his widow survived him for about fifty years.

1. James, the eldest son, died in Edinburgh. He was Clerk of Session, a man of fine presence, and a great favourite in the Parliament House. He had a good knowledge of law, and when a difficult point presented itself, was often consulted by members both of Bench and Bar. He married Jessie Douglas, sister of Archibald Douglas, banker, and they had a family of a son and daughter:—

Catherine married Henry Budge, a well-known man in the velvet trade, who died recently. His widow, Mrs. Budge, is still alive, though an invalid.

James was a clerk in the Register House. He died at the age of thirty-six. He married Anne Christie and had issue, James Turnbull, now bank manager in Australia.

2. John, the second son, died in London.

3. William Elliot, the youngest son, born 1830, died at Edinburgh, 21st February 1906. He, along with the late Mr. Lyon, founded in 1864 the firm of Lyon and Turnbull, auctioneers, 51 George Street, prior to which they were members of the firm of Dowell and Lyon. Jane Barbour, his wife, was born 1833, and died 1901. They left issue:—

(1) William James Turnbull, born 26th June 1856, now partner in Lyon and Turnbull. He married Beatrice A. T. Wright, born 1863, died 1891, and had issue—Beatrice Clare, born 1896; William Elliot, born 4th May 1898; George Douglas Barbour, born 1899.

- (2) George Barbour Turnbull, born 1858, stock-broker, married Isabella B. K. Powell. Issue—Revell Barbour and Doreen Radcliffe Barbour.
- (3) Charles Henry Turnbull, Solicitor Supreme Courts.
- (4) Dr. Frederick John Turnbull, L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh) and L.F.P.S. (Glasgow).
- (5) Isabella Barbour Turnbull.
- (6) Margaret Mary Turnbull.
- (7) Jane Barbour Turnbull, wife of R. S. L. Hardie of Ashley, Midlothian.

III. William Turnbull, born at Hoddleswoodie, Bonchester Bridge, baptized 1787, was, like his brother James, a man of scholarly attainments. He filled the situation of schoolmaster for many years at Hobkirk. He died there in May 1846, and is interred on the north side of the church.

At a full meeting of the Heritors and their representatives, 5th November 1821, Mr Elliot of Woollee in the chair—Mr. Wood, as agent for George Cleghorn of Weens and Captain James Cleghorn of Bonchester, stated that he was instructed by them to give unqualified support to one of the candidates in particular, named William Turnbull, residing at Bonchester Haughhead (*alias* Nursery House), not only from their personal acquaintance with him, but from the good character and uniform approbation that he received from the whole parish, which united with the yearly Report of the Presbyterial Committee in bearing their highest approval of his talents, and consider him in every way fitted for the situation. The meeting quite concurred with Messrs. Cleghorn's opinion and therefore unanimously elected the said William Turnbull to be schoolmaster of Hobkirk. He held it with great credit to himself until 1st May 1846. In the Heritors' Book is the following entry—'The meeting expressed themselves well pleased with the faithful services of Mr. Turnbull, and while they regretted that the state of his health would not allow him to retain the office longer, they take this opportunity of recording their testimony in favour of his zeal and diligence in discharge of the duties hitherto.' At the next Heritors' meeting, on 22nd May, poor Mr. Turnbull is mentioned as being dead. He was passionately fond of books, and during the twenty-four years he taught the Hobkirk school he collected a good little library of books of reference. He was a general favourite, and my father, who was a good classical scholar, had a high opinion of Mr. Turnbull's talents.

IV. Adam Turnbull, fourth son of James Turnbull in Kirkstyle, was baptized March 1789. He died in Edinburgh, 1863.

V. Alexander Turnbull, fifth son, was born at Kirkstyle, 13th February 1791. His marriage took place early in January 1817, with Elspeth, daughter of George Alexander, tenant in Bon-

chester farm. Alexander Turnbull is described as a carrier in Nursery House, and assisted his grandfather, George Adamson, with whom he lived. He had issue—James, born 24th August 1817; and Helen, born 25th September 1819, both at the Nursery House.

The same year, 1819, old George Adamson died and was buried in Hobkirk churchyard. Alexander—'Old Sandy' being his familiar name—removed from the Nursery House some years afterwards to one of the Bonchester cottages, but continued his trade as carrier. Latterly he left Rulewater and went to Kirkton, and died there in 1859. He had a son George, who emigrated to New Zealand and died at Dunedin without issue.

VI. Thomas Turnbull, sixth son of James, was baptized at Kirkstyle in 1795. He married Elspeth Anderson, who died in 1873, aged seventy-six. They resided in Newcastleton, he following the family vocation of carrier, and he died there in 1856, leaving issue a son and a daughter.

VII. John, seventh son of James Turnbull, born at Hobkirkstyle, baptized 1803. He was a grocer in Newcastleton and married Mina, daughter of George Scott, shepherd, Lodgegill, 6th February 1824, and there were born to them eight sons and two daughters. They are both buried in Rosebank cemetery, Edinburgh. They left issue as follows:—

1. James, born 1825, died at Hawick 1878.
2. George, born 1826, died at Edinburgh 1886.
3. Elizabeth, born 1828, married W. Hollands, baker, Jedburgh.
4. Thomas, born 1830, died at Morchattle 1860.
5. Robert, born 1832, died unmarried at Saratoga Springs, America, 1864.
6. William, born 1834, }
7. William, born 1836, } both died in infancy.
8. William Elliot, born 1838, clerk, Register House, died unmarried at Edinburgh, 1868.
9. Walter Hall, born 1841, unmarried, provision merchant, Edinburgh.
10. Margaret, born 1842, married John Lovell, paper manufacturer, Linlithgow. Issue—one son, James, and one daughter, Minnie Scott.

1. James, the eldest son of this large family, married in 1854 Anne Robson, born 1825, eldest daughter of James Robson, shoemaker, Market Place, Jedburgh, whose family had been for long settled in Jedburgh. A year after his marriage he acquired that old-established grocery and wine merchant's business at 51 High Street, Hawick. James Turnbull died 21st June 1878, aged fifty-

three, and was survived by his wife, who died in 1890 at the age of sixty-five. Both are buried in the Wellogate cemetery. They had four sons and four daughters (seven of whom are alive), viz.:-

1. Isabell Young Turnbull or Firth, widow of Charles Firth, Fell Grove, Ben Rhydding, Yorks.
2. Mina Turnbull or Cunningham, wife of William Cunningham, Brisbane, Queensland.
3. James Turnbull, died unmarried 1889.
4. John Turnbull is the representative of John, seventh son of James Turnbull, born at Hobkirkstyle 1803. He was born 6th August 1859; married at Ilkley parish church, 26th November 1889, Mary Stewart, the service being conducted by the Rev. Howard Kenyon, vicar of the parish. They have issue:-

- (1) James Stewart, born 15th October 1890.
- (2) Charles Stewart, born 1892.
- (3) Isabell Young Firth, born 1894.
- (4) Charles Firth, born 1896.
- (5) Donald MacLeod Victor, born 1897.
- (6) Frederick William Barrie, born 1899.
- (7) Douglas Elliot Scott, born 1903.

5. William, born 1861, married, resides at Toowoomba, Queensland.
6. Mary Turnbull or Sykes, wife of Fred. William Sykes, Horsforth, Leeds; has issue.
7. Margaret, unmarried.
8. Robert, born 1867, lives at Brisbane, Queensland.
11. George Turnbull married and had issue:-
1. Elizabeth Lawrie, school teacher, Edinburgh.
2. Grace.
3. Walter Hall, clerk, Birmingham.

III. Thomas Turnbull, the third son, died at the age of thirty years, and had issue:-

1. Dr. Adam Robert Turnbull, medical superintendent of Fife and Kinross District Lunatic Asylum, Springfield, Fife.
2. James lives at New Jersey.
3. Margaret Helen Crosbie.

This concludes the pedigree of a family who from their excess of males are in every way likely to carry on the Border name of Turnbull to the end of time.

THE TURNBULLS OF DENESYDE

Denesyde, or Nether Hawthornside, lies on the left-hand side going up Hawthornside-brace, and was at one time a separate

lairdship possessed by a family of Turnbulls. Its boundaries are not exactly known, but it contained some of the best land now incorporated in the farm of Hawthornside. Adam Turnbull, laird of Denesyde,¹ favoured the Stuarts in the rebellion of 1715; and his little estate was in the hands of wadsetters. This became known to Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, who bought up all the claims against Denesyde and advised him to leave the country unless he wished to run the risk of banishment. This warning, together with the heavy debt hanging over him, influenced Adam Turnbull in getting out of the way. Before leaving he expressed a wish that Mary's Well, situated near the main road on the left in ascending the hill and before you come to Hawthornside farmhouse, should be reserved for ever as a roadside watering-place. To this Sir Gilbert consented, and also gave Adam some ready money for his journey, and then took possession of Turnbull's paternal acres. The well has now disappeared, and is said to have been drained away by an improving tenant. The fear of banishment scattered the family, some became cloggers, and others took to weaving in an outlying part of Northumberland. Tarsfoot, near Tyneside, seems to have been their asylum first and their dwelling-place afterwards. For wellnigh seventy years little was heard of them. Of course the high-handed manner in which Sir Gilbert Elliott had taken advantage of Adam Turnbull soon became known in our little valley, and a feeling of insecurity arose among other small proprietors, and Turnbull of High Tofts was so uneasy as to a like seizure of his land that he adopted a novel plan to 'weir the Baronet off him,' by giving the laird of Cavers a long strip of land next the Hallrule march, now called the Tongue.

William Turnbull, second son of Thomas, mentioned below, was the first of his family who returned to Roxburghshire. He took the farm of Broombalks, near Camptown, and then came to Grange on the Abbotsrule estate; and there Adam, his elder brother, joined him from Tyneside, where he had been shepherd for a number of years. Their father, Thomas, could not be persuaded to come north. He lived to the great age of ninety-nine years. As tenants of Africa or Midburn this family is best known in Rulewater. Adam took it on a lease about 1823, and the rent was then very small. Thomas, his eldest son, and Adam his father renewed the lease in 1848, and the rent was raised to £55. At this date the steading was in a ruinous condition, and the dwelling-house and byre were much the same. Tommy and his brother Michael worked like slaves to improve and drain the land, but more than once they had to resort to breaking stones on the road in order to make ends meet. They

¹ He was probably one of those who accompanied William Kerr, alias Bitterbeard, and fought for the Old Pretender in 1715, and suffered in consequence.

eventually succeeded in making the farm pay, and each left a good deal of money.¹ Mr. Oliver of Langraw in 1870 writes to Sir Walter Elliot as follows:—

'Did I ever mention to you that there was until it was drained away, a well on the lower side of the turnpike road below Hawthorn-side called St. Mary's Well? Had it not been for the tradition in reference to the Hawk Hass and Queen's Myre, this well lies very much in the way between Jedburgh and Hermitage. Had the party come by this well they ought to have proceeded by the rig at Lurgis cleuch and the Ninestanerig.'

Adam Turnbull, the last of Denesyde, sold it in 1715.

Thomas Turnbull, probably the son of Adam, was a weaver at Tassetfoot in Northumberland. He died in his hundredth year and left the following issue:—

1. Adam Turnbull, the eldest son, of whom presently.
2. William Turnbull, second son, married Agnes Pott, and when tenant in Broomhalks had in 1793 a daughter Mary. (See Southdean Register.) The last farm he occupied was West Fodderlee (until 1831), when he retired and spent the remainder of his days at Bongate, Jedburgh. His wife died there 29th May 1841, aged eighty, and he died the following year at the same place, also aged eighty.
3. Michael died young on Tyneside.
4. Thomas at one time farmed Tandlew, near Hawick. This branch of the family went to America. The name of the woman he married is unknown.
5. Isabella married William Walker of East Fodderlee in the year 1821. She died at Jedburgh 26th October 1857, aged seventy-six.
6. Mary married Thomas Telfer.

Adam, eldest son of Thomas Turnbull, was a shepherd. While with his brother William at the Grange, Abbotrule, he married his first wife. Her name is not mentioned, but she died, having had issue two daughters, one of whom died in infancy.

Margaret, the survivor, was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Walker, of East Fodderlee. She married James Stewart, and died at East Fodderlee, May 23, 1837, aged thirty-two years. Issue, one daughter, Isabella, who lives at Denholm.

Adam married secondly, Mary, daughter of John Turnbull, farm servant at Stonedge. His family consisted of:—

Thomas, who farmed Africa with his father and died there unmarried, 20th October 1877, aged sixty-five.

¹ I am indebted to Miss Beatrice Nichol Turnbull, residing in Selkirk, for information about her family.

John, born at Old Fodderlee, 1818, in his old age resided at Back Row, Selkirk. He married in 1848, at Newlands, Minto, Jane Nichol, daughter of William Nichol, farmer there. She died 1896, and he died in Selkirk in 1905, aged eighty-seven. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, of whom one is Beatrice Nichol Turnbull.

Michael, also born at Fodderlee, married Beatrice Nichol, a sister to John's wife. She was a particularly nice-looking woman in her young days, and even to old age retained traces of her good looks. Michael died 24th May 1894, aged seventy-three, at the old schoolhouse, Wolfelee, and his widow survived him for but a short time and died in Selkirk.

A collateral branch of this family on the maternal side is that which descends from John Turnbull, an indweller at Stonedge and father to Mary, the second wife of Adam Turnbull, who died at Midburn. I believe them to be an old Rulewater family. John married twice. By his first wife he had two sons—William, a forester in Jedforest, who was disabled by an accident and died at Bongate, Jedburgh; and James, for a long time farm-servant at Unthank, who died of cancer at Africa (now Midburn). John Turnbull by his second wife had issue one son and four daughters:—

Robert was a shepherd in various places, his last place being at Philiphaugh home farm, Selkirkshire. He died in 1840, leaving a family all of whom are dead except James Turnbull, who farmed Fauldschope, Ettrick, and now resides in Selkirk, a very old man.

Kate married and went to London.

Mary was the second wife of Adam Turnbull, as already stated. Margaret married George Henderson, weaver, Kilknow, and was the great-grandmother of Euphemia Henderson, lately living with her mother at Weens Lodge.

Jane,¹ well-known to the author when a boy, was the wife of Andrew Turnbull, for many years gardener at Weens.

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS RELATING TO THE TURNBULLS

1562-3: January 15.—Action by Janet Turnbull, widow of Philip Bennet of Chesters, and Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, now her spouse, against William Bennet as claiming to be tutor dative to Mungo Bennet, son of the said Philip, in reference to his estate.—(*Acts and Decrees*, vol. xxv.)

¹ Jane died at Weens Cottages, 13th August 1858, widow of Andrew Turnbull, and daughter of John Turnbull, agricultural labourer, and Christian Grieve, his wife. Died 14th August 1856, at Weens Cottages, Andrew Turnbull, late gardener, Weens, aged seventy-two, son of Gilbert Turnbull, labourer, and Margaret Hogg.

1616: February 3.—(Licet, near end of volume).—Registration of Contract, dated at Edinburgh, 2nd August 1614, between John Ainslie, called goodman burghess of Edinburgh, and William Ainslie, his son and apparent heir on the one part, and Patrick Turnbull of Templehall on the other part, and Margaret Turnbull, his daughter, for the marriage of the said William Ainslie and Margaret Turnbull. Thomas Turnbull, son of the said Patrick, is cautioner; and the tocher is 1000 merks. Witnesses—William Turnbull, far of Bedrule, Robert Turnbull, his father's brother, and George Turnbull there.—(Hay Office, vol. cclxv.)

1616: October 21.—Bond by Robert Turnbull in Bedrule to Joseph Tennent, minister of Bedrule, for £12; dated at Bedrule, 13th January 1614. Witnesses—Mark Trumble in Bedrule, and Robert Stevin, notary.—(Vol. ccliv.)

1616: November 1.—Bond by William Scott of Todrig to Mark Turnbull, son of Hector Turnbull in Hartisheuch, for £140, and 10 merks, dated at the Grange, 14th May 1616. Witnesses—Adam Turnbull, called of the Wowly, and Thomas Young, schoolmaster at Hopkirk.—(Vol. cclv.)

1616: November 1.—Bond by Andrew alias David Turnbull, flesher, burghess of Jedburgh, to James Turnbull called of Bedrule, and Mark Turnbull in Hartisheuch, for £38; dated at Jedburgh, 16th November 1616.—(Vol. cclv.)

1617: December 11.—Bond by James Turnbull of Westleyis and William Turnbull, his son and apparent heir, to James Haswell, chirurgion, burghess of Jedburgh, for £46; dated at Jedburgh, 8th January 1616. James Rutherford, notary, burghess of Jedburgh, witness.—(Vol. cclxviii.)

1618: February 17.—Registration of Bond by Walter Turnbull of Bedrule to George Rutherford, younger in Abbotreull, in name and behalf of William Scheyll of Fodderlie, for two bolls cherittie meal, of the met and measure of Jedburgh, which he promises to repay; dated at Jedburgh, 28th October. Witnesses—Robert Turnbull in Bedrule, Leonall Turnbull in Hartishauche, Robert Stevin, notary, and George Turnbull, son of the said Walter Turnbull of Bedrule.—(Vol. cclxx.)

1618: March 6.—Bond by Walter Turnbull of Bedrule, and Helen Lilico, my spouse, to Adam Turnbull, called of Tounheid of Abbotreull, for £80; dated at Abbotreull, 30th October 1617. Witnesses—James Ainslie, burghess of Jedburgh, James Lorane in Appotsyde, Thomas Turnbull, son of William Turnbull, far of Bedrule, Patrick Turnbull in M'Syd, and Adam Turnbull in Bonechester tounheid.—(Vol. cclxx.)

1618: March 26.—Registration of Bond by James Jamesone in Lassudden to James Turnbull, brother german to Walter Turnbull of

Bedderreull, for £40, 18s. 8d.; dated at Jedburgh, 24th November 1617. Witnesses—William Rutherford, notary public in Jedburgh, and Robert Rutherford his servitor.—(Vol. cclxx.)

1619: February 27.—Bond by Walter Turnbull of Baddiruill, and Helen Lilico his spouse, to Robert Ker of Ferningtoun, for 200 merks; dated at Jedburgh, 24th February 1618. Witnesses—Robert Freissill of Orton, Robert Turnbull, brother of the said Walter John Ker, eldest son of the said Robert, and others.—(Vol. cclxxxii.)

1619: May 24.—Bond by Walter Turnbull of Bedrule, narrating that William Turnbull, far of Bedrule, his son, has been warded at the instance of George Ker, apparent of Cavers, for not finding caution of lawburrows to him, and promising that in respect of his liberation at his request he will re-enter him on 15th April next in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, under the penalty of £1000; dated at Jedburgh, 15th March 1619. Witnesses, David Turnbull, flesher, burghess of Jedburgh, Adam Rutherford, son of the deceased James Rutherford, one of the brothers of Littleheuch, and others.—(Vol. cclxxxii.)

1619: December 23.—Bond by Adam Turnbull in Bonechester tounheid to his good friend, Walter Lorane in Gattascot, for £30; dated at Jedburgh, 4th January 1619. Witnesses—Mr. Samuel Cockburn, minister at Minto, and Robert Rutherford, servitor to William Rutherford, notary public.—(Vol. cclxxii.)

1620: January 26.—Bond by Adam Turnbull of Bullerwell, with George Turnbull, his son and apparent heir, to John Halyburton of Mertoun, for 100 merks; dated at Bullerwell, 26th March 1619. Witnesses—Thomas Stewart, Andrew Turnbull 'my brother,' and David Scott, miller at Mames, and Peter Gooff.—(Vol. cclxxii.)

1620: May 16.—Bond by Thomas Turnbull in Rowllspittle to Robert Pringle, servitor to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, for 100 merks; Mark Turnbull in Hairytsaugh and Thomas Allensone, bailie of Jedburgh, are cautioners with him; dated at Jedburgh, 29th April 1619. Witnesses—John Scot, brother to Robert Scot of Tuscolaw; William Allensone, burghess of Jedburgh; Thomas Robson, burghess there; Robert Turnbull, brother to the Laird of Balderoull; and William Kerr, sheriff-clerk depute of Roxburgh.—(Vol. cclxxvi.)

1620: June 12.—Bond by Thomas Turnbull, lawful son of Robert Turnbull, called of Bedrule, to Sir Walter Scott of Quhillsaid, knight, for £224. With him as cautioners are Thomas Turnbull in Reweastill, and John Turnbull his brother; dated at Jedburgh, 2nd February 1619, Robert Turnbull, called of Bedrule, being a witness.—(Vol. cclxxvi.)

1623: November 5.—Bond by Walter Turnbull of Bedderreull, for the good service done to him by his good friend George Deanes, servitor to Mr. Thomas Nicolson, younger, advocate in Edinburgh, disposing to him yearly two bolls cheritie beir of the present

measure of Jedburgh, to be uplifted from his lands called the 'hynd aiker hill' in the barony of Badiercull, presently possessed by Andro Lilien and Thomas Turnbull, indweller in Newtown; dated at Jedburgh, 30th October 1623. Witnesses—Mr. Joseph Tennent, minister at Badiercull; Thomas Tennant in Rowcastell; and William Rutherford, son to Adam Rutherford, called of Littillfurde, bailie and burges of Jedburgh.—(Vol. ccxlix.)

1624: January 19.—Registration of Contract, dated at Hopkirk, 28th December 1618, between Janet Sinclair, widow of James Brydden, and now spouse to Mr. Thomas Thomson, minister at Hopkirk, and Andrew Brydden, son and heir of the said deceased James Brydden and lawful son of the said Janet Sinclair, on the one part, and Hector Shevill of Kirknow with consent of Bessie Turnbull, on the other part, whereby for 300 merks paid to them the latter wadset to the former two acres of land with a day's wark of meadow adjacent thereto lying in the Kirkhauch beside the kirk of Hopkirk. Witnesses—David Henderson, flesher, burges of Jedburgh; Lyell Turnbull in Hartishauch; William Rutherford, schoolmaster at Hopkirk; Robert Rutherford, servitor to William Rutherford, notary public, and others.—(Vol. cccliv.)

1624: May 12.—Registration of Bond by Adam Turnbull of Abbotrewill, with William Turnbull of Tour as his cautioner, to John Scott, lawful son of the deceased Walter Scott of Chamberlain Newton, for 400 merks; dated at Hawick, 4th February 1619. Witnesses—William Scott, far of Qubithauch; John Douglas, called of Toftis; James Burne, bailie of Hawick; and Walter Scott, called of Altoun.—(Vol. ccclvii.)

THE OLIVERS

Oliver is a name spelt and pronounced in various ways, and it is to be found in many countries. In France, Spain, Italy, and in certain parts of Germany, the name crops up; but it is the Scottish Borders that have perhaps the strongest claim to be the home of the family. Oliver is to this day one of the commonest names in Roxburghshire. The extensive lands of Jedforest and those adjacent to it have been and still are occupied by many Olivers. In an old list dated 1669 of the tenants in the Forest, the name very frequently occurs. The farms were very small at that time, and these holdings were occupied by several families. Their frugality must have been extreme, their wants few, and their manner of life of the plainest and rudest description. However, they lived, and no doubt enjoyed life in their own homely way: they married and were given in marriage, and multiplied to such an extent that the chamberlain to the Marquess of Douglas thought it advisable to reduce the number of the tenantry in the Forest. This design proved difficult to accomplish, and was very

unpopular, as the tenants had a strong attachment to their old homesteads. Although the Olivers proved themselves brave defenders of the Borders when occasion demanded, and though now and then they were guilty of inroads into Northumberland, yet as a clan they were hard-working and industrious. No record has come down of barons, knights, or considerable lairds of the name of Oliver who gave them a lead in the day of battle or held them together in times of peace; and when emigration became possible they doubtless took advantage of it, as members of the clan are to be found in all our colonies.

It is believed by some writers of old Scottish history that Oliphant and Oliver, or as formerly spelt Olipher, are the same name. Oliphants have been Oliphants since the time when Sir William of Aberdalgie defended Stirling Castle against the English army under Edward I., and they have always taken a special pride in their name and in their connection with King Robert Bruce. It is possible that Oliphers at some early date might have adopted the name of Oliphant in a few instances, but the true Border Olivers are not likely to have made any such change. I do not consider the spelling of the name on a tombstone of any account.

The Oliphers of Jedforest were all tenants and vassals of the Douglasses, and many of the farms in the Forest were occupied by them. At Chesters, on the upper waters of the Jed, are to be found the remains of several peels, and at Ashtrees are the foundations well defined of a small fortress. These forts were evidently erected as a defence to the Carter Fell and its Border line of march. Four of these peels are still in a fair state of preservation—Soudan, Mervinslaw, Westerhouses, and Cleslee. Dykeraw might have been in the same state, but the stones were made use of for other purposes.

As vassals the Olivers did not possess in fee any lands in Jedforest except the farm of Ashtrees, which was held by an Oliver who had proved himself able to lead in a foray or to gather the clan in an emergency. Thomas Oliver, the last of Ashtrees, died in 1739 and left it to his only child and daughter, Helen, the wife of John Scott. It has remained in the possession of this family ever since. The present proprietor is Major Robson-Scott, late 3rd Hussars. The quaint and romantic old burial-ground that surrounds the ruins of the pre-Reformation church at Chesters, near Southdean farm, was the burial-place of the Olivers, and here lies the first laird of Dinlabyre, whose family for several generations farmed Lastruther. The person who informed Sir Walter Elliot of this pointed out where his grave was situated. 'Old Sourhope,' as he was called, William Oliver by name, was one of the last buried there. He was a great

THE TURNBULL TARTANS

In 1979 John F. Turnbull who founded the Turnbull Clan Association, had two Turnbull Tartans designed: the Turnbull Dress Tartan and the Turnbull Hunting Tartan. Subsequently, the mill in Scotland produced an Ancient Hunting Turnbull Tartan.

The pattern of stripes of the Turnbull Tartans, is designed on the same basis as the Douglas tartan. This is the same tartan that was worn by the 26th of Foot, The Cameronian or Scottish Rifles, until that Regiment was disbanded (1). The Douglas pattern was chosen because of the close association between the Douglans and the Turnbull Clans over the centuries. The colors are very much the same, with the exception of the double yellow stripe, which in the Douglas tartan is white.

For the Dress Tartan, the same pattern appears, however the double stripe is blue, and is hard to see in the attached photos. Red is the predominant color and this was based upon the Turnbolls having a close association with the BRUCE Clan, whose tartan is predominantly red.

As to the Ancient Hunting Turnbull, the patterns remain the same and the color scheme is the same as in the Hunting Turnbull Tartan. The colors are less distinct and are what is known, as "weathered" because the original dyes used in ancient times would have been more "natural" and have a softer effect on the fabric. Quality control with natural dyes in old times would have been non-existing and one batch of cloth would not look the same as another.

The study of Tartans is in itself a distinct subject, and if any member wishes to pursue their knowledge further, we can recommend some books for further reading.

Enclosed please find a picture of a sweater, which was made by my wife, Silvia Turnbull, using the pattern of stripe of the Hunting Turnbull Tartan. Instructions for knitting the sweater in different sizes are available, free. Please contact your editor and provide a self-addressed stamped envelope.

DON'T FORGET, APRIL 6 IS NATIONAL TARTAN DAY.

(1) The 26th of Foot, the Cameronians or Scottish Rifles, were disbanded in the early 1960s when the British Army was going through one of its re-organizations. It was at this time that the Seaforth Highlanders and the Cameron Highlanders were merged to form the Queens Own Highlanders. This regiment was recently merged with the Gordon Highlanders to form the Kings Highlanders. However the Cameronian Regiment held a vote by all officers and ranks to determine if they wanted to merge with another Scottish Regiment, or to disband and put into suspended animation. The members voted to disband. There is only one Scottish Regiment that has not merged with any other regiment, and that regiment is the KINGS OWN SCOTTISH BORDERS, the 25th of Foot.

An
Círean

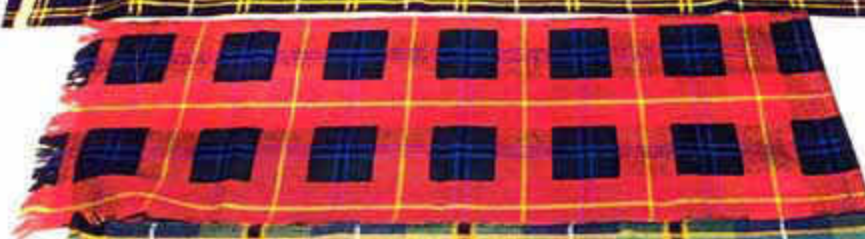


Ceann
Cinnidh

THE TURNBULL TARTANS

HUNTING
DRESS
ANCIENT HUNTING





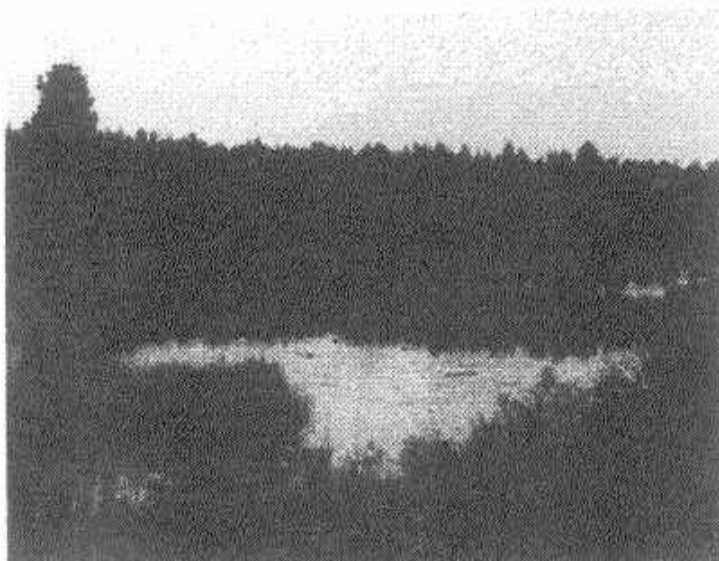
Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge

Turnbull NWR is located in eastern Washington approximately 20 miles southwest of the city of Spokane. The geographic area of the refuge lies between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the western edge of the Rocky Mountains to the east. The area's general environment is dominated by the Columbia River Basin, while the refuge is situated on a 2,000 ft plateau within the "channeled scablands", which were carved by a series of gigantic glacial floods during the last ice age.

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1937 with a presidential executive order by then president Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The objective of protecting and preserving the area of the refuge was to provide productive breeding and nesting ground for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife. Turnbull NWR is administered and managed by the Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the primary management objective of providing quality breeding and migratory habitat for ducks and Canada geese, with special emphasis on redhead and canvasback (diving duck species). Other management objectives require maintaining the rich diversity of plants and wildlife that are found within the refuge.

The Refuge Environment

Turnbull NWR occupies approximately 16,000 acres of channeled scabland on the eastern edge of the Columbia River plateau. The ecosystem that predominates the refuge is unique within the National Wildlife Refuge System and has characteristics that distinguish it from



natural reserves worldwide. The powerful forces of vulcanism, glaciation and the largest flood in geological history have combined to forge a distinct environment. The combination of basalt outcrops, channeled canyons and ponderosa pine forests infused in a diverse landscape of over 130 marshes, wetlands and lakes, create an environment of aesthetic beauty as well as high quality wildlife habitat. Refuge ecosystems represent an ecological transition area between the dry, sagebrush dotted grasslands of the Columbia Basins and the timbered Selkirk and Bitterroot Rocky Mountain Ranges that rise up to the east. The 5000 acres of wetlands on Turnbull NWR represent some of the last quality breeding habitat available in eastern Washington for waterfowl, which collectively are experiencing tremendous population decline across North America due to loss and degradation of breeding, migration and wintering habitat.

The Bulls of War

THE LOYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT 1777-1783

Raised in March of 1777 by wealthy Beverley Robinson, the Loyal American Regiment consisted almost entirely of New York loyalists from lower Dutchess and Westchester Counties. Robinson managed sixty thousand acres and 146 tenant farms in Dutchess County.

Robinson, a childhood friend of George Washington, was one of the wealthiest men in the New York colony and like any good leader, he played the game of politics well by eventually gaining access to British Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton. Robinson quickly became Clinton's friend and trusted advisor. Robinson's men were quick to

distinguish themselves. The Loyal American Regiment participated in the storming of Fort Montgomery on

October 6, 1777. Captain George Turnbull was the first to enter Fort Montgomery. Turnbull took command of Major Grant's company of New York Volunteers when Grant himself was killed before the attack on the fort commenced. Sir Henry Clinton subsequently made Turnbull Lieutenant-Colonel of the New York Volunteers.

-Gaine's

Weekly Mercury, October 11, 1777

-W.O. Raymond, LOYALISTS
IN ARMS, 1775-1783, Scotpress, 1999



ALL GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS,
Who are willing to serve his Majesty in the
LOYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT

COMMANDED BY

Col. BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

For TWO YEARS, or during the Rebel-
lion, shall upon their being mustered and ap-
proved of by the Inspector-General, receive

Twenty-five Dollars Bounty.

Whatever Persons are willing to embrace the
present Opportunity offered or approving their
Loyalty, let them repair to the Quarters of the
Regiment, at Harlem Heights, or to the
Bull's Head Tavern, at New-York, where an
Officer will attend to receive and entertain them.

An
Círean



Ceann
Cinnidh

STONE MOUNTAIN GAMES 1998

The Stone Mt. Highland Games were blessed with great weather and several interested Turnbull's taking applications for membership with them. The meeting of organizing members voted for certain amendments to the bylaws (as filed in the original incorporation) to effect a union with other organized Turnbull groups.

From left to right are Netta Turnbull, John Turnbull, James Trumble, Barbara Turnbull, John W. Turnbull, Claude Snow and Sara Turnbull Snow.



From left to right are Claude and Sara Turnbull Snow(hosts for the Stone Mt. Games) and George Dyer, Sally Turnbull Dupuis and James Trumble, Jr.



FRESNO CALIFORNIAN GAMES 1998



**WENDY (BILL'S FINANCEE) A FRIEND, AND
BILL TURNBULL**



JACK TURNBULL AND BILL TURNBULL

1998 CAMPBELL GAMES
California



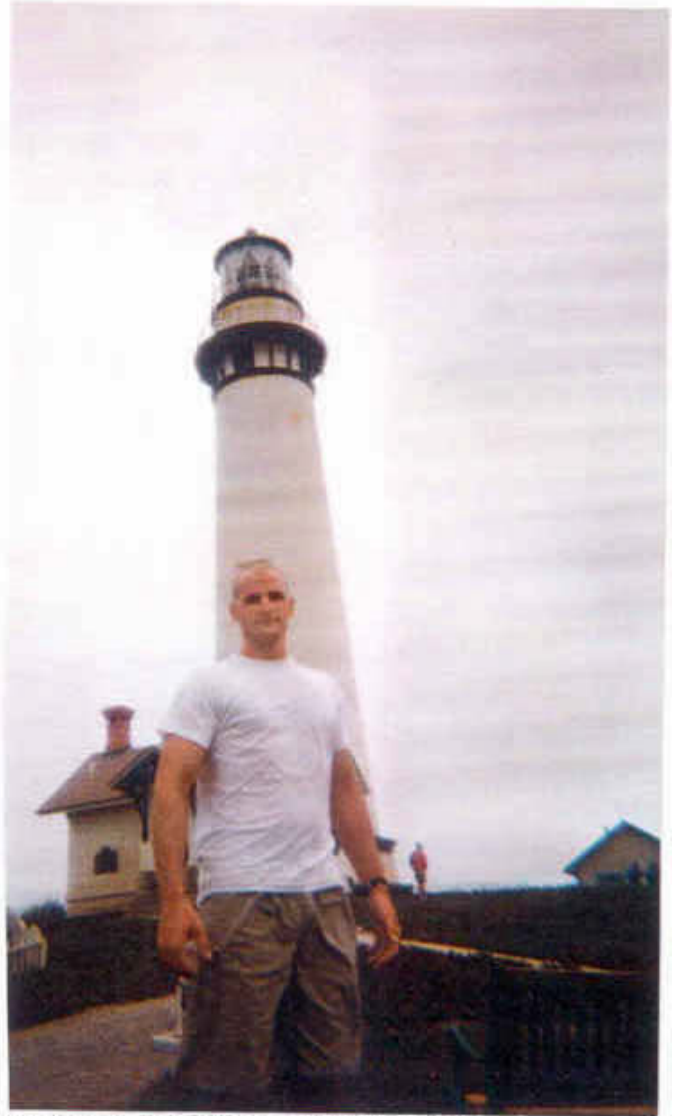
Bill Turnbull (Sr)



Tom Turnbull (son of Bill Turnbull West Coast VP)

AT PIGEON POINT CALIFORNIA

BILL TURNBULL – WEST COAST V.P.



Bill Turnbull (Jr) Son of Bill Turnbull



Terry Trimble representing the Turnbull Clan at the Heart of Tennessee Highland Games. Although it rained for most of the morning the weather cleared in the afternoon to save the day.

LOON MOUNTAIN GAMES 1998



**MARK TURNBULL
WITH THE CHIEF OF CLAN MAC TAVISH**

LOON MOUNTAIN GAMES 1998

LEE TURNBULL, GLEN AND MICHELE TURNBULL



MARK TURNBULL WITH NORMA CUMM AND SUE GALLANT



Fred Turnbull and Family with John G. Turnbull and Mike Felmar
ALTAMONT NY GAMES 1998



THE TURNBULL TROPHY



Lt. Col. Jack I. Turnbull USAAF



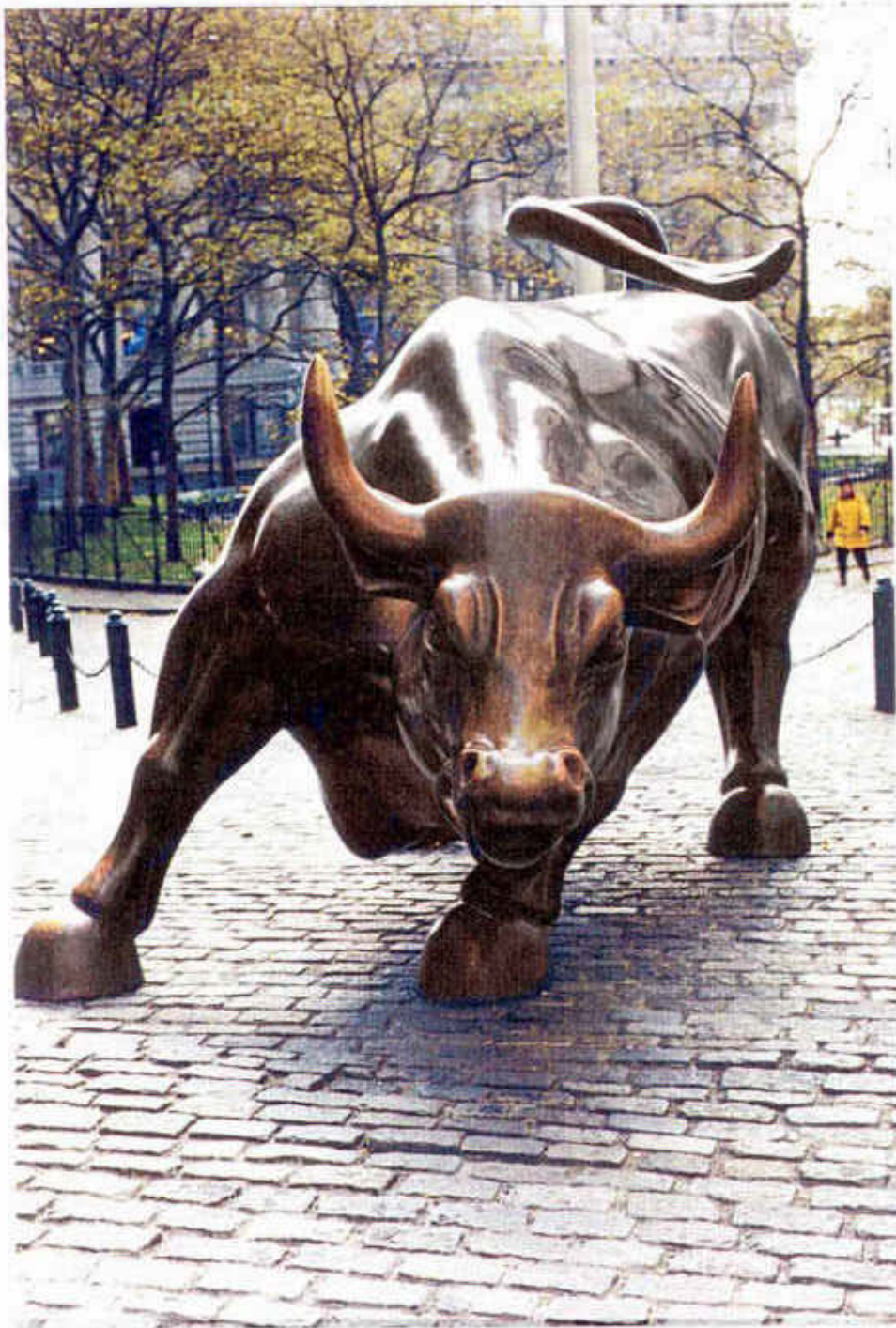


GUESS WHO

Who are these two members of TCA



LIST OF DUES PAID MEMBERS AS OF 03/17/2000 UP TO THE YEAR 2000



This list is being sent to those members of Turnbull Clan Association , who are dues paid members. This list is not to be used for any commercial purposes, but it is being distributed for the purpose of providing information to enable members to know each other, especially within their local geographical locality.



Left to Right: Netta Turnbull, John Turnbull, James Trumble Jr.
Barbara Turnbull, John W. Turnbull, Claude & Sara Turnbull Snow



STONE MT. GAMES 1999
Host: John W. Turnbull

BACK ROW: John W. Turnbull, James Trumble, Jr. John turnbull and George Dyer
Front Row: Netta Turnbull. Barbara Turnbull and Sally Turnbull Dupuis



STONE MT. GAMES 1998
Hosts: Claude & Sara
Turnbull Snow

George Dyer Sally Turnbull Dupuis James Trumble Jr.



LOOM MOUNTAIN GAME 1998
Mark Turnbull with the Chief
of Clan MacTavish



ALTAMONT NY GAMES 1998
Fred Turnbull & family John G Turnbull & Mike Felmar



Dale, Kathryn, and Mary Kaye Hi



FRESNO CALIFORNIAN GAMES 1998
Jack & Bill Turnbull



CALEDONIAN DAYS FESTIVAL
Athens Oregon
July 8th and 9th 2000



LOOM MT. GAMES 1998
Lee Turnbull, Glen & Michele Turnbull



Wendy (Bill's fiancée), a Friend & Bill Turnbull



Mark Turnbull Norma Cumm & Sue Gallant