

# Clan Prints Left In the Sand

Turnbull Clan Association of N.A.  
Premier Issue September 2001

---

Hello everyone,

This is the Premier of a new type of presentation to the membership. All of us like to talk or read about our ancestors, or places with our name, what they stood for, their hopes, dreams and accomplishments. So this is all about all of us, places we have been, and things written about us. It is your spot to tell everyone about your favorite Grandmother, or Uncle John, Mother, Dad, maybe a sister or brother, etc., or places that are symbols of our forefathers having been there. Whatever you send will be printed. This endeavor will be quarterly arranged in such a way as to allow for the Historical Review to be printed in the two free months, and will not interfere with the Bullseye every other month. I hope you will enjoy this new section of the expanding Clan efforts to building a Turnbull Clan that everyone will be proud of. Thanks, Janet

---

## Trivia update

One of the trivia question was about Mount Turnbull and Mount Trumbull in Arizona. The following is some information about these two places, and how one got its name.

Mount Trumbull is an extinct volcano reaching some 8000+ feet, and is the highest peak in Northwestern Arizona. It is located in Mohave Co. just north of the rim of the Grand Canyon. There is a 7,880 acre wilderness area, that was established in 1984. Homesteader began to settle this remote area of the Arizona strip around 1916.

They named the town and the saw mill after the mountain which was close by, cut the wood for the school house from the area which is now the wilderness preserve. In 1930 the Taylor grazing act went into effect and many settlers left Mount Turnbull. Today if you visit this area, the school has been preserved and is a tourist attraction. Mount Turnbull and the surrounding area was found by Major John Wesley Powell, who name it after State Senator Lyman Turmbull in 1872...

Mount Turnbull is 8029 feet high and visible from San Carlos Lake in the Southeast corner of Arizona. It is the Southern boundary of the San Carlos Apache Reservation. I found no source as to how it got its name.. Mount Turnbull is located on a map by finding Globe and following the highway to Safford, the reservation is north of the highway. Both mountains are classified as among Arizona's finest, and snow covering is a rare occurrence.

---

## Recipient of the Heinz Award in 1998

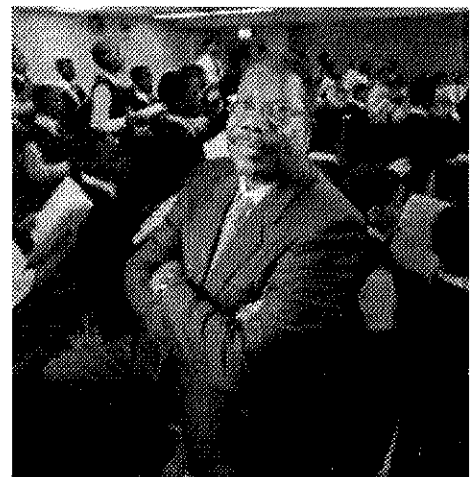
**Dr. Walter J. Turnbull**

Dr. Walter J. Turnbull received The Heinz Award in the Arts and Humanities for his creation of the Boys Choir of Harlem, a highly effective program for educating inner city children and motivating them through music to become disciplined, confident and successful adults.

Mr. Turnbull himself has traveled a long and difficult road from the fields of the South where he chopped cotton as a child, to graduating with honors in classical music and vocal performance from Mississippi's Tougaloo College, and on to a hoped-for career as an opera tenor. Dr. Turnbull went to New York to sing professionally, but his music career was sidetracked when he took a job teaching music in Harlem to support himself. It was there he discovered that "music caused kids to focus," despite the lure of the streets and unstable home lives, and the idea for the Boys Choir of Harlem was born.

It began 30+ years ago, when he gathered 20 youngsters in the basement of the Ephesus Church.. It grew , actively reaching the community, local schools, by the end of 1979 they were a touring choir, had established a Girls Choir of Harlem as well, and in 1980 the Choir Academy of Harlem. Mr. Turnbull commented, It is not just about the choir, it is about discipline, and feeling good about ones self. That's hope".

**Dr. Walter J. Turnbull**



# LIFE AS A MEDICAL MISSIONARY

BY WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE



**CHARLES GARNET TRIMBLE, M.D.**

On the 16th of April 1884 Charles Garnet Trimble was born to Andrew Hill and Cynthia Wright Trimble in Essex, Ontario, Canada. He was the seventh son of ten boys and three girls in the family. At first he was given the name of Garnet Woolsley Trimble after a British general who had come to put down an Indian rebellion in western Canada. The name Woolsley was soon dropped for Charles after a prominent woman of the neighborhood lost her own son. She begged Andrew and Cynthia to name their new son after Charles, which they did. His family called him Garnet or Garney.

Because he was the seventh son of Scot/Irish ancestry (his great grandfather immigrated to Canada from Ireland in 1821) and an old Irish belief, Garnet was destined to take up the practice of medicine by becoming a doctor. He was given more opportunities for formal education than his siblings because of this belief.

In 1890, the family packed up their belonging and headed west, and set up

farming in the Red Deer area of Alberta, Canada north of Calgary. For the next several years, while his siblings worked on the farm, Garnet attended school in Springvale, Red Deer and Clearview (one of his teachers was a Turnbull). During the summers he helped with the farm chores and later the creamery the family started.

September 1904 found Garnet in Sioux City, Iowa enrolling in college and medical school. There were 15 students in his freshman class. Garnet resigned from the medical school in 1906 "as it seems to be falling to pieces". He enrolled at Morningside to continue his college education but also continued dissection. Another setback came in February of the next year when he came down with a case of small pox. He survived this deadly illness but, because he had lost so much time from school, he dropped out and returned to Alberta. That fall he entered Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois to finish his college work before completing the remaining two years of medical school.

Garnet entered the Northwestern Medical School in the fall of 1908 and received a Bachelor of Science degree that following June. He graduated from medical school and took the state board exams in June of 1910. He returned to Sioux City for hospital training and takes a couple of "locum tennens" jobs in Iowa and South Dakota. When he began his practice, an instrument to measure blood pressure was just starting to be used and intravenous medication was unheard of. There was still an abundance of typhoid fever, tuberculosis (glandular and pulmonary) and a treatment for syphilis was just coming out.

While working for a doctor in Hull, Iowa, a local man developed appendicitis and a surgeon was summoned from Sioux City and surgery was performed on a kitchen table.

This was especially interesting to the young doctor because his mother had died in 1887 and his stepmother in 1909 from this affliction (there was no surgical cure for it at the time). Garnet was asked to return to Sioux City with the surgeon, who was also a professor of

Western Washington State Fair in Puyallup, Washington. He was responsible for setting up and running this station for over 26 years. A fourth child, a daughter, Margaret (Peg) was born in Tacoma in 1929. Life becomes pretty normal for the family with occasional trips around the country and Canada to visit friends and relatives.

Early in 1936, Garnet became the focus of considerable publicity. He had the honor of delivering the first set of triplets to be born in Tacoma. About this same time he delivered and kept alive a one pound, thirteen ounce baby, a remarkable feat at the time when there was no such thing as neo-natal care. In the late 1930's, while his children were students there, Garnet became the college physician for the College of Puget Sound and spent a lot of time attending football games, basketball games, etc. During World War II, Garnet became quite busy. Besides his practice, he was the chairman of the Safety Services for the Red Cross and soon became the chairman of the local Red Cross Board. He was also active in Civil Defense and established several First Aid Stations in different parts of the city. He accomplished this with the help of the Boy Scouts. He continued in the role of school/team physician at CPS until 1958 when he has a "mild coronary" and he starts to slow down (he is 74 years old now). He moved his office into his home and continued in this fashion until 1961 when he and Edith move to a retirement home in Des Moines, Washington just south of Seattle.

Garnet continued a small medical practice using the facilities at the retirement home and others in the area until 1965 when wife and soul mate Edith passed away.

In October of 1966 Garnet joined Edith in the hereafter at age 82, leaving his four children and fourteen grandchildren, the oldest (Charles) founded Trimble Navigation (GPS navigation systems) but that's another story. He has been missed for these last 34 years.

Charles Garnet Trimble, MD, was not a famous doctor to the rest of the world like Benjamin Spock or Albert Schweitzer, nor was he wealthy but he was a great man in the eyes of his family and friends. He

was very active in the Methodist Church. The church founded all Morningside College, Northwestern University and the University of Puget Sound and the church sponsored the missionary services that allowed him to serve in China. It was through the church that he met Edith. He was an old-fashioned country doctor who made house calls and often took goods in trade for services rendered. What doctor today would even consider this?

On May 10th, 2001, the University of Puget Sound broke ground for Charles Garnet Trimble a 56,000 square foot residence hall that will open in the fall of 2002.

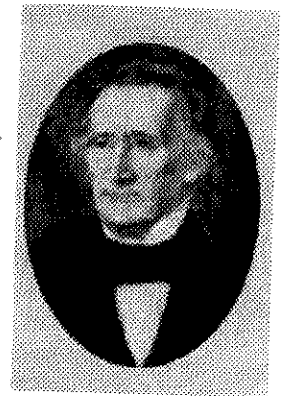
### OHIO BIOGRAPHY

Allen Trimble born November 24, 1783 in Augusta County, Virginia; died February 3, 1870 in Ohio.

He was a farmer and surveyor by trade. Trimble's father died in 1804, around the time the family was preparing to move to Ohio. Trimble, only a youngster had to assume responsibility of the family. He became a clerk of courts and recorder of deeds in 1808. Trimble was an officer during the War of 1812, commanding expeditions along the Eel and Wabash rivers. He served as acting Governor in 1822 for Governor Brown's unexpired term. Then served his own term from 1826-1830.

He played a key role in the development of the Ohio Public education, was appointed to the commission that wrote the report establishing the basis for the common school system. After leaving political office, Trimble helped to establish the state board of Agriculture.

Allen Trimble's first wife was Margaret McDonald, who died in 1809. His second wife, Rachel Woodrow Trimble, date and place of birth unknown, she died in 1870 at the age of 85. She served the state of Ohio as First Lady, from 1826-1830.



surgery and had his own hospital, to become an assistant. He remained there until December 1911 when he accepted a position at the Rood Hospital in Hibbing, Minnesota where he dealt with iron miners and their families. While here he organized the local boys into a Boy Scout Troop, which kept them out of trouble and was greatly appreciated by their parents. 1913 was an auspicious year for Garnet. He married Edith Alford (who he met at Northwestern while she was getting a degree in nursing) in January and applied for a position as a medical missionary in China. In October his first son, Edward was born and notice was received that Garnet had been accepted as a medical missionary. He will join other Trimble's serving as missionaries in China.

The young family departed San Francisco, California on January 15, 1914 for Shanghai China with stops in the Hawaiian Islands and Japan along the way. Upon arriving in Shanghai, they were assigned to Kutien a small city in Fukien Province in southeast China where they began language lessons before moving to Yenping.

During this time, several events occurred.

Second son Robert was born in Kutien on November 15, 1915 and third son Kenneth (my father) on October 15, 1919 in Yenping. Garnet was responsible for the medical operation of an 80-bed hospital in Yenping. He also established a street clinic with a drug store with plans for more in the future. This was a time of turmoil, an earthquake and marauding bandits and Chinese soldiers of various warlords roaming the countryside caused many casualties. A cholera epidemic broke out in Foochow during the summer of 1918 and Garnet was requested to form a Red Cross team to work in American Board Hospital. He literally had a medical baptism of fire, performing scores of amputations, eye surgery cases, and wounds of all kinds. There was no time to learn by observation or by graduate-refresher courses. There were no antibiotics or other miracle drugs that we find indispensable today.

After four years, the family returned to the United States in 1920 and settled in New York where Garnet went to work at the Presbyterian Hospital and took some post

graduate studies. While here he traveled around the country to see various relatives. He witnesses the inauguration of Warren G. Harding and attends a baseball game where he saw Babe Ruth hit his 50th and 51st home runs of the season.

The family returned to China in 1921, again to Yen ping. Shortly after arriving, Garnet was honored with a membership in the American College of Surgeons. He became president of the Fukien Medical Society and introduced the x-ray machine at the meeting. Returning after a trip to Peking where he took a course in x-ray procedures, he found himself floating in the river after the boat he was traveling on was rammed and pushed under water. Fortunately, he was able to retrieve most of his possessions and equipment.

Other misfortunes that occurred during this time were malaria, a typhoon, and political unrest, made work in the hospital unsatisfactory. In December, parts of the Northern Army (under the leadership of Chiang Kai Shek) pulled out of Yenping, destroying their munitions dumps before they left. Soon part of the Southern Army (under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung), which had been at odds with the Northern Army for years, occupied Yenping.

The communists started molesting foreign personnel and property so the mission people were asked to retreat to Foochow. Soon it became apparent that life as a foreigner in China was just too dangerous and the Trimble's along with others were returned to America in January 1927.

They had decided to settle in the state of Washington and opted for the city of Tacoma where Garnet became an intern at Tacoma General Hospital. Work there was enjoyable but Garnet soon realized that the medical profession had passed him by while he was in China. In April he decided to return to Northwestern University for more post-graduate studies in pediatrics, O.B. etc. That summer the family returned to Tacoma and Garnet established his practice.

Once settled, Garnet again became involved in the Boy Scouts and Red Cross. With the help of the Boy Scouts and Red Cross, he established a first aid station at the

## **Rosedown Plantation**

### **Louisiana State Historical Site**

Part one of a series: John Turnbull Indian Trader

We start with the legacy left by John Turnbull via his son Daniel. Rosedown Plantation is found in West Feliciana parish, community of St. Francisville, one of the most historical corridors in South Louisiana. Societies in and around St. Francisville, at the time Rosedown Plantation was assembled and constructed, were dominated by European, primarily British settlers who became cotton planters on an enormous scale. Most of the nineteenth century cotton barons of all nationalities had received their plantations through land grants from the Spanish government, the titles to which remained valid after the establishment of the United States government. The parents of Daniel, { John Turnbull and his wife Catherine Rucker } the original owners of Rosedown, achieved high social status in West Feliciana through their immense cotton operations, and Daniel Turnbull himself was known before the Civil War as one of the richest men in the nation.

Between 1820 and 1840 Daniel in a group of seven purchases of land, had acquired a total of 3, 455 acres, the majority planted in cotton. In November 1828 Daniel married Martha Hilliard Barrow, and while on their honeymoon they saw the play Rosedown. Thus the plantation received its name. Construction on the main house was begun in 1834 and completed the following year. The builder was Wendell Wright. Most of the cypress used in the construction was harvested and processed at the plantation sawmill. The fireplace marble and the mahogany for the seventy foot main staircase, were shipped from the northern states or from overseas. After completion, the home was furnished with the finest pieces available, most imported from the North and from Europe, by famous cabinet and furniture makers. A surprising amount of the furnishings purchased by the Turnbulls remained with the house during the years after the Civil War and many original pieces are on display at Rosedown to this day.

The formal gardens at Rosedown were begun around the same time as the house. As early as 1836, there are records showing the purchase of camellias, azaleas, and other plants from William Prince & sons in New York. The gardens were the province of Martha Turnbull throughout her life. The gardens grew out from the house over the span of several years, to cover approximately 28 acres. In the nineteenth century, Rosedown was one of the few privately maintained formal gardens in the United States.

The Turnbulls lived there in prosperity through the 1850's, and Rosedown had become one of the most extensive and prosperous plantations in the area. The contribution of slave labor to the construction and upkeep of the plantation, as well as agricultural prosperity and wealth accrued by Daniel Turnbull, was immense. During peak years of cotton production, operation of Rosedown utilized as many as 450 slaves.

After the death of Daniel Turnbull in 1861, the family saw a steady decline in a way of life that could no longer be supported nor justified. Rosedown and two other Turnbull plantations were severely affected during the war both by the invasion of Northern troops and by the loss of the slave labor workforce. The Turnbull-Bowman family stayed at Rosedown throughout the war, protecting and farming the property as best they could. Troops stripped the home and owners of valuables, food and supplies while the area was occupied by the Federals.

After the peace at Appomattox, the Turnbull-Bowman family leased the land they could no longer farm, to share croppers, rented some of the land in exchange for labor, and remained in relative poverty. Martha Turnbull died in 1896, leaving her daughter's family in sole possession of Rosedown. The property suffered several blows of disastrous losses and fell into decay and the gardens in overgrowth. In 1955 Rosedown was passed on to some nieces and nephews who put it on the market for sale. It was purchased by Catherine Fondren Underwood, who restored the historical house and gardens to their former splendor. In the 1990's the State of Louisiana, took over the property and made it a Historical Park and maintain the beauty of the house and grounds as it was in the 1800's.

The genealogical growth of the family is like a huge spider web fanning out into many states, and now has many names connected to it, Turnbull, Brashears, Bowman, Vaughn, Monchief, Flinchum, Stirling, Bohanan, Semple, Jones, Kemp, Anders, Benton, Trahern, Tigert, and oh so many more... Several of our Turnbull Clan members are related this old Turnbull family, Harley D. Anders Sr. who wrote the books on John Turnbull, Indian Trader, Eugene Bowman whose family were connect to Rosedown, Stirling is the line for Ann Weller.

In the middle of Louisiana, where the Mississippi River and the Red River use to come together, there was a place that was called Turnbull Bend. Assumption, it was most likely named after John Turnbull, or his son Daniel. In

1831 Captain Henry M. Shreve, founder of Shreveport and a world renown river engineer, dug a canal through the neck of the Turnbull's bend, thus shortening river travel. Over time, the north section of Turnbull's Bend filled in with sediment, the lower half remained open and was known as Old River. Today there is a flood control structure and levees to control the massive water surges of the mighty Mississippi River.

At Shreveport during the Civil War there was a Fort Turnbull, its location was strategic for the defense of the newly formed and growing city. Short handed in the defense, they took trunks of trees, burn them so they would look like cannons and place them strategically along the fortifications. Fort Turnbull was later named Fort Humbug (which is another story) and today the decayed ruins lay beneath the Veterans Administration complex in Bossier City, Louisiana.

So, who was John Turnbull, Indian trader, where did he come from, what were his intentions when he arrived in this foreign land and why did he go into the wilderness to seek a living. With the help of Harley D. Anders book, input from Ann Weller, Eugene and Jimmie Jean Bowman, and Frankie James, we will try to seek out the facts, fiction, legends and suppositions of this man John Turnbull and his family. We will travel back in time to the 1700's, look at the conditions of Scotland at the time when John and his family supposedly make the decision to leave their home and travel to the New World. We will follow John's career as an Indian trader, his personal life, and family. The monumental land purchases, plantations, his enemies, his friends and look at his brother Walter, and his ties to the Indian Nations, Chowtaw, Chickasaw, and Creeks.

In the January 2002 issue of Clan Prints; we will look at some of the legend aspects of the man and his families.  
Coming next: Part 2 The Legends

I do hope you will all enjoy our newest endeavors to challenge, delight, and tantalize you.

The submissions you send will be printed, if you see your family mentioned we would love to hear from you..

Genealogy will be sent to the Archives and to Theodore Blake our Genealogy Chairman, the story printed...

I personally would like to hear your comments and suggestions...I need some writers, are any of you interested?

Contact me:

Janet Schwierking  
2020 Schuettig Rd.  
Poteet, Tx, 78065-4120  
830-276-8211  
Jschwk@aol.com

Happy reading,



Janet  
Editor