

Bullseye

A TURNBULL CLAN PUBLICATION

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Founder: Dorothy Berk, United States

President, Wally Turnbull

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Bullseye to become our Standard Publication

This month we are changing back to having just one Publication to represent the Turnbull Clan Association. Each month you will receive your Bullseye with all the news and games reports you have grown to expect. Included will be a section called Clan Prints in the Sands, where articles of historical importance to Turnbolls will be included. I hope you like the new format, Janet.

A Bedrule Tale

By H. Rutherford Turnbull



Bedrule Kirk showing part of the church cemetery including a grave marker with a bull's head on it.

When my family and I visited Scotland (from our home in Lawrence, Kansas, USA) in 1985 or 1986, we hired a car, drove from Edinburgh to Hawick, telephoned Myra Turnbull, and inquired where best to find our roots. "At the Kirk of Bedrule," she answered firmly. On, then, to Bedrule, I behind the wheel, my wife Ann in the passenger seat, and my two daughters, Amy (10), and Kate (7) in the back. Upon entering Bedrule, it was easy enough to locate the church; Bedrule is not exactly a metropolis. Finding the gate to the church-close locked, we parked our car outside and managed to climb over the fence and enter the graveyard. There, to no surprise but constant delight, we found the Turnbull and Rutherford gravestones. We picked heather and placed it on the horizontal cross of the Cross over William Turnbull's stone (the oldest of Turnbull stones). Having done so, one of my daughters allowed as how she needed to answer nature's call. I counseled her, "Go to the back of the church, outside the graveyard, where the land slopes down to the river, and use that area for yourself." No sooner had she done so and returned to us than my family and I were visited by a thunder-clap, heavy rain, and not a few hail-stones." We raced to

the car, put it into reverse, and barrelled down the small single-lane "road" that led to and from the church. Even as the wheels spun and our small motor roared, I heard and swear to it!!—a voice from the clouds proclaim, "Thou shalt not defile the Turnbolls." Fleeing that dreadful voice and frightful place, we drove on until, some 300-500 yards down the lane, we were met by calm. The clouds cleared, the sun appeared, and we looked upon ourselves as "visited." Indeed, we did more than reflect upon what just occurred. We looked out of our windows and found immediately to our side, a large grey stone on which was carved, "Here stood the gallows on which the English hanged the Turnbolls." Knowing, now, the origin of the clan diaspora to the colonies that became the USA and Canada, we laughed and drove on. Not, without, however, my wife reading from A History of Hawick the following text: "Down the road from the Kirk of Bedrule stands a grim reminder of the lives and deaths of the unruly Turnbolls." The text, of course, referenced the stone. It might well have referenced our "visitation" in the close of the Kirk of Bedrule. So much for legend; believe me or not, all of this is true except, perhaps, for the voice, and if indeed there was no actual voice, there most certainly was an actual spirit. As it said, Thou shalt not..." And so say all Turnbolls to all their opponents!

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A Historical brief

King James IV was so annoyed by the total disregard for the law by the Turnbells and many other Border families, that in 1510, he gathered his troops in Jedburgh, for a march by night to the vale of the Rule. Once there, James IV proclaimed to the residents of Rule Valley, "Bring before me 200 men of this unruly tribe of Turnbells, in their shirts, (some historians say wrapped in lined sheets) bearing in their hands the naked swords pointed towards them, with which they have committed the offences, each with halter round the neck, that they well merited." It is said, by different historians, that many were hanged, others, say that it was every tenth man. Many Turnbells were sent to prison with forfeit of their lands. The hostages that had been held to insure good behaviour during the trial were released and returned to their homes.

It is thought that those Turnbull's quieted by King James IV, assembled under the banner of Lord Home, and possibly shared in the terrible defeat at the Battle of Flodden Field in 1513. (The stone which is mentioned in the above article is in an area called Dead Haugh.)

Myreda Adele Turnbull Jeffras writes:



Since I have been in my new living experience for one year, I've enjoyed each day and all it's happenings. Then I think - I'm in the fourth stage of my life; and then I think of all my relatives, friends I went to school with, children I taught, friends I've worked with,

my church friends and now my new family that I live with in one Big House, *Heartlands* at Sevema Park, Maryland.

I was born on a farm at Anthonies Mill, MO, on May 17, 1918, Myreda Adele Turnbull. We moved to Sullivan, MO, when my sister and I were ready for school. I loved my first grade teacher and decided I wanted to teach. I graduated from high school in 1936 with a certificate to teach. My first contract in

1936 was to teach for 8 months at \$60.00. I did all my college work in the summer and at night.

I taught in a one-room schoolhouse at Pleasant Valley, Reed's Defeat, Strain and 2 years first grade at Pacific, MO. Had a lump in my life with an unsuccessful marriage in 1953 so decided to move on. I got a position in Annapolis, MD through a teacher's agency to teach first grade.

After two years I was assigned to serve as principal of a new elementary school Pershing Hill at Fort Meade, MD. I accepted the job but had to buy a car and learn how to drive, since I wanted to live in Annapolis. In 1972, I asked to teach in Annapolis because I had a vision problem when driving at night. For 3 years, I was Project Director of a program for 3 and 4 year olds then taught kindergarten one year. For two years, I was the Title I Reading Resource teacher at Georgetown East until I retired in 1981.

Next, I started the fun stage of my life where I could come and go any time so I adopted a motto: *Read, Sew and Go!* I traveled, did a lot of reading, quilting and participated in church activities. Another bump in the road of life put me in the hospital and rehab two times so I said to myself, "*you are ready for assisted living,*" and here I have been for the past year. Here I have a nice big room, brought my own bed and many other pieces of furniture, so it is just like home! With a housekeeper every day, eating my meals in a lovely dinning room and seventy five new friends - what more could I wish for?

As usual I keep busy, serve on the food committee, fold napkins, attend health meetings and resident council meetings once a month and book club each Tuesday night. I plan to put up a Christmas tree and leave it up. My church family and Pastor Jeff are a great support.

Now you have listened to an 85-year-old lady you may have known sometime in my 45 years of teaching or other activities. I'm sure you are ready to say "*she has either lost her mind or is expecting to die at any moment.*" Not true. I'm waiting for a tall, rich old man with a cane to join our family and sweep me off my feet! Watch for the next stage of this saga. Until then, I wish you Joy in you hearts and Peace in the world in the new 2004.

Adele Turnbull Jeffras.

See Adele's Puff Pastry Recipe on page 6.

Clan Prints in the Sands

THREE NEW SMYRNA MAPS DATED 1767-70 DISCOVERED IN DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

By GARY LUTHER
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

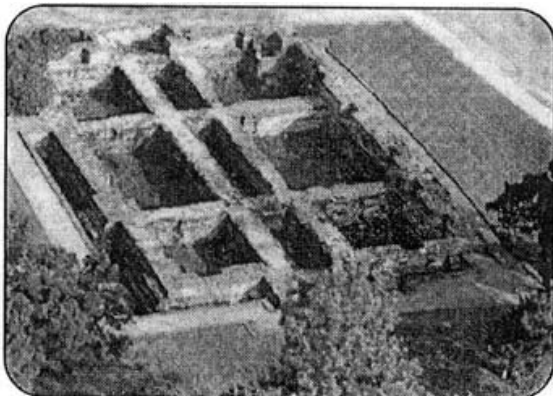
New Smyrna is seldom mentioned in history textbooks, yet the largest attempt at British colonization in the New World began here in 1768. It ended in 1777 due to financial reversals, political intrigues and cancellation of indentures.

Without exaggeration, this is an exceptional day for local history. New Smyrna has never seen an urban plan for Dr. Andrew Turnbull's colony, then called the "Smyrnéa Settlement." This multi national colony was comprised of 1,255 Greeks, Italians and Minorcans.

Three maps of the "Town of Smyrnéa" were found in a collection of Turnbull's partner, Sir William Duncan, who was physician to King George III. These maps are copies from the Catalogue of the Duncan Archive in the Dundee City Archives in Scotland.

How did this occur? Colin Macintosh, a volunteer with the Dundee City Archives, called his cousin in New York regarding these newly found Smyrnéa Settlement maps. She called the Southeast Volusia Chamber of Commerce, who referred her to Dave Borland, President of the Southeast Volusia Historical Society, Inc.

After nearly a year of e-mail correspondence, Borland received copies of the three maps now displayed at the New Smyrna Museum of History.



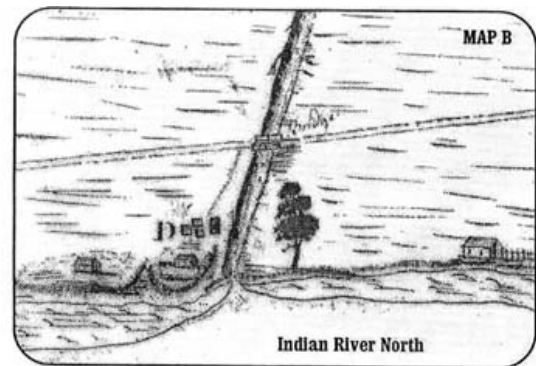
DO THE STONES AT OLD FORT PARK FINALLY SPEAK? This aerial view of the mysterious ruins at North Riverside Drive (right) and Julia Street (below) was taken from a helicopter in 1974. None of the three maps from the Duncan Archive show this foundation. Instead, Maps B and C indicate a large GARDEN covering over one acre in this vicinity about 1770. (Photo by Gary Luther)

SMYRNÉA MAPS RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND'S DUNCAN ARCHIVE

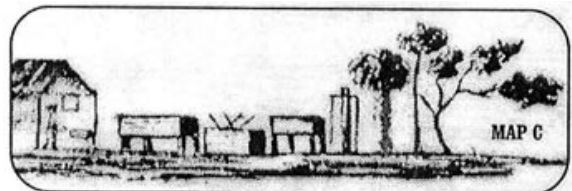
A) 1767 SURVEY OF THE BARONIES
of 20,000 acres each of Sir William Duncan
and Dr. Andrew Turnbull. Size: 23" x 15".

B) GEOMETRICAL PLAN OF SMYRNÉA
by John Delaine. Undated, approximately 1770.
Panoramic view of 970 acres. Size: 115" x 9".

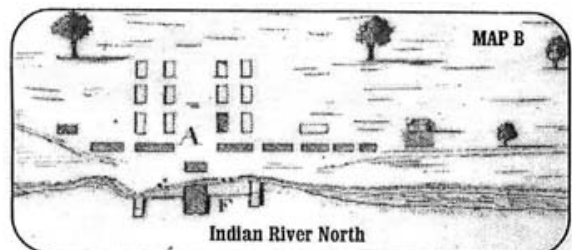
C) PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SMYRNÉA
Undated, approximately 1770. Shows "1170
acres of cultivated lands in its environs." Size:
29.75" x 9".



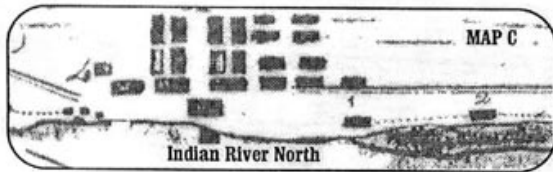
MAP B: THE GABORDY (OR SOUTH) CANAL is today the city limits for New Smyrna Beach and Edgewater. Three duplex houses and a bridge are shown here. "D" indicates one of the 13 indigo works.



MAP C: INDIGO PROCESSING is shown in detail from left to right probably a drying shed (with a farmer), one beater vat (with handles) between steeper vats (on legs), and water pump with tank(?).



MAP B: THE OLD STONE WHARF on South Riverside Drive is just north of Clinch Street on the Indian River North. "A" is the Town or Smyrnéa (New Smyrna); "F" is the Old Stone Wharf. Here are the "great shacks erected for living quarters," described by Governor James Grant. "The houses marked with Black Lines are Stores and dwelling Houses ready built," explains the map's legend.



MAP C: THE OLD STONE WHARF and the town's buildings appear in a different configuration than Map B. Note the colonists' duplex houses 1 and 2 (bottom right along the shoreline). These "farm houses" are 522 feet apart, with each 10th house being an overseer's house. The map indicates, "The dotted line is the road from one house to another with mulberry trees planted on each side."



GABORDY CANAL, looking east toward South Riverside Drive, in the 1920s. Perhaps a fiction, oral history suggests the Turnbull women were set to enlarging this existing creek to create an extensive citywide drainage and irrigation network. The men were assigned the harder task of digging the Canal Street canal through layers of the rock-hard coquina. (Photo by F.C. Van de Sande)

GABORDY (OR SOUTH) CANAL: Today you can view this historic site from the South Riverside Drive bridge at the city limits of New Smyrna Beach and Edgewater. This natural feature was enlarged by the colonists. Map B explains, "A Drain to carry off the Water from ye ponds at ye back of the Hammock Land" A hammock describes Florida "land with an elevation above swamps, covered with hardwood trees". West of town this map notes: "Woods not yet cleared."

INDIGO VAT SITES were scattered throughout Turnbull's Smyrna. Great emphasis was placed on indigo cultivation; this was the main cash crop for the proprietors of this agrarian colony. By all accounts, it was also an unpleasant, smelly process to extract the blue dye from the indigo plant.

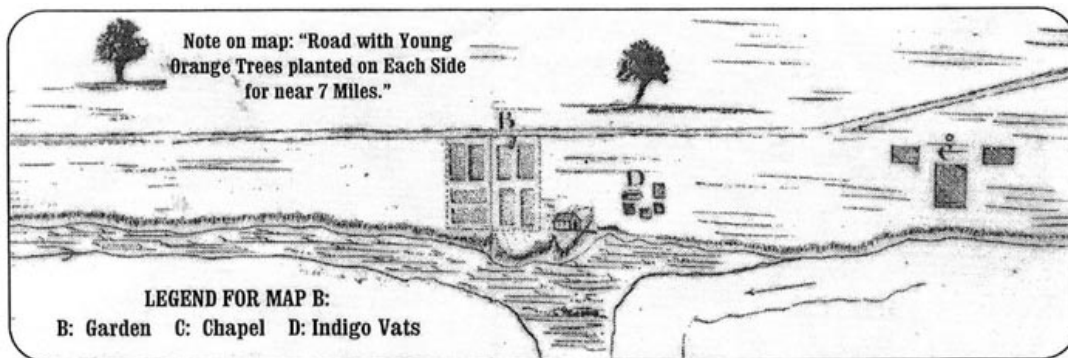
OLD STONE WHARF is located in the 700 block of South Riverside Drive, north of Clinch Street. A Daughters of the American Revolution monument marks the site. At low tide you can still see the ruins of two coquina piers between modern private docks.

This was landfall for the colonists as well as the center of commerce in the Smyrna Settlement. What remains over 230 years later are two piers made of coquina blocks averaging 20" x 30" x 8". They are 45 feet apart and extend into the river over 80 feet.

The town's buildings must have been substantial, too. A core of 11 buildings shows 26 years later on a crude 1803 survey map of Ambrose Hull's colony during the Second Spanish period [1783 – 1821].



OLD STONE WHARF south pier in 1947 (Photo by Gary Luther)



CANAL STREET IS MISSING ITS CANAL: Turnbull had learned Egyptian irrigation methods in the Nile River delta. He was one of the first to introduce "the Egyptian's mode of watering" to the New World. However, the canal for which Canal Street was named is not shown on Maps A, B or C because it had not yet been dug in 1770.

By August 1768 all the colonists were finally settled in New Smyrna. Naturally, the first task was to feed and house them. Provisions had been made for 500, not the 1,255 who arrived. A rebellion broke out within two weeks and was suppressed. Only scarcity seemed to be plentiful.

After 150-some years this canal was covered by a side walk In 1924. Canal Street's deteriorating north sidewalk was removed in 1992. The original canal was filled and a now drainage system was installed down the center of the street. This pipe empties into the Canal Street slip near Captain's Quarters. Portions of the 1770s canal network reappear at West Canal Street and Myrtle Avenue. A north south canal in this extensive drainage/irrigation system can be seen in the public park at this intersection.

OLD FORT PARK AREA WAS ORIGINALLY A GARDEN?

The massive 65' x 86' coquina foundation we see today at Julia Street and North Riverside Drive isn't shown on any of the Duncan Archive maps. What does appear is a one-acre GARDEN on Maps B and C.

A large Indian shell mound covered this area, which archaeologists date to 500 BC. Captain Alvaro Mexia's 1605 map shows an Indian village on a shell mound on this site.

During the Second Spanish Period, Ambrose Hull built a two-story stone house on this location in 1805. He named it "Mount Olive" because of the abundance of olive trees. These had been planted some 35 years earlier by Turnbull's Mediterranean settlers who brought cuttings of grapes, olives and mulberries (for feeding silk worms). The colonists also raised their own provisions of Indian corn, peas, potatoes, and greens of all kinds.

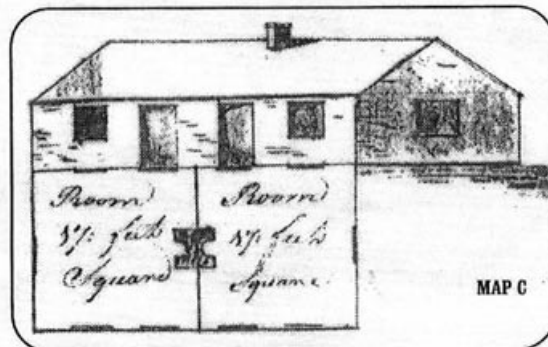
To the right of the GARDEN is another of the 13 indigo vat sites situated throughout the settlement.

THE CHAPEL consists of three buildings. It was located north of the GARDEN in the 400 block of Faulkner Street (formerly the Faulkner Street School site). In England, a chapel is defined as "any place of worship for those not connected with or not members of the established church."



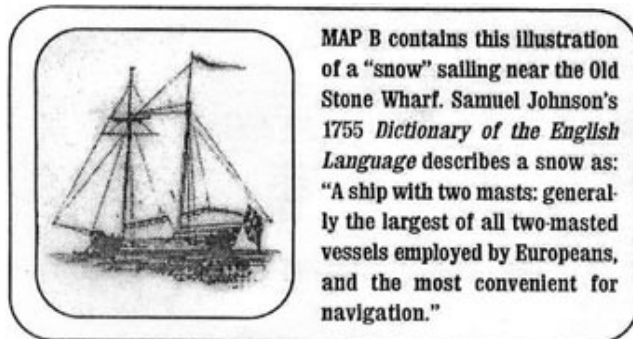
THIS CORN MILL on Murray Creek appears to be an undershot water wheel which drives the grinding stones. Corn was plentiful and exported. When processed into hominy, it was a staple of the colonists. This is the first mention of a corn mill, although a wind mill was located In the town settlement at the Old Stone Wharf.

Before 20th century development, Murray Creek ran parallel to US #1 from our northerly city limits nearly five miles south and connected to the Gabordy (or South) Canal.

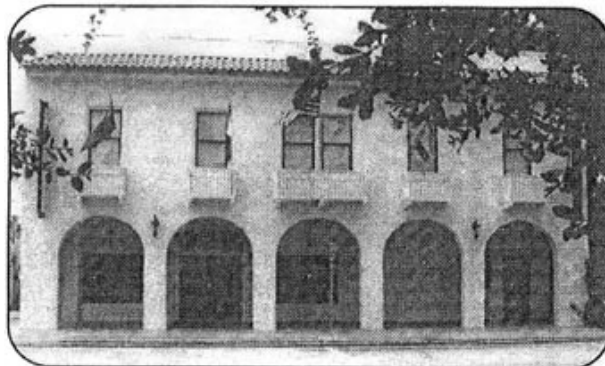


DUPLEX HOUSE FLOOR PLAN with a shared fireplace is illustrated on Map C. Every tenth house was reserved for an overseer and a corporal. Houses came in two sizes. Each overseer's quarters (above) was 289 square feet (17' x 17'); each farmer's house was 196 square feet (14' x 14'). An upper floor provided additional space.

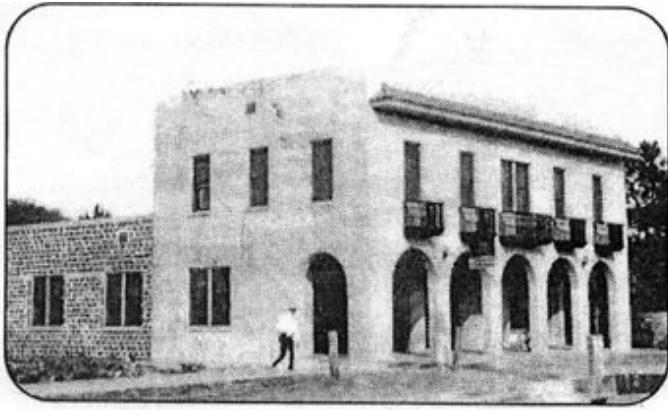
The fireplace-in-the-middle design matches the foundations discovered by archaeologists in 1996 at the Higginbotham site, now New Smyrna Chevrolet, 1919 North Dixie Freeway. One foundation at this site was encased in concrete; the rest were bulldozed to make a display parking lot. A brass plaque marks the concrete cap over the encased house which is designated as the First Colonist's House Site.



MAP B contains this illustration of a "snow" sailing near the Old Stone Wharf. Samuel Johnson's 1755 *Dictionary of the English Language* describes a snow as: "A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation."



Welcome to the 6,000-square-foot New Smyrna Museum of History. Make your plans to see the 1767-70 Smyrnéa map exhibit soon!



Built in 1925 as a US Post Office, 120 Sams Avenue was renovated and opened as the New Smyrna Museum of History In January 2003.

We thank the following organizations for their valuable contributions to this project and for the permission to reproduce this fascinating article for the benefit of the TCA members:

The City of Dundee, Scotland Archives, the Southeast Volusia Historical Society and the New Smyrna Museum of History.



Happy Birthday

Florence Kunz, Leonard Quevillon, Martin J. Rule, Lynn Turnbull McConkey, John David Turnbull, B. Walton Turnbull, Jo Ann Turnbull, Norman J. Turnbull, Kim L. Trimble, Nelson A. Weller, Mary A. Turnbull, Sue Ann Gallant, Betty Jean Turnbull, Louise Turnbull Childress, Paul Forgette, Stephanie C. Turnbull and William C. Trimble.

Puff Pastry Roll

Submitted by Adele Turnbull Jeffras

Get a package of puff pastry. Lay out a long piece. Put filling down the center of the strip. Fill it with your choice of goodies. Fold one side over the other. Cut sections into the size you want and bake at 350 degrees until nice and brown.

Filling suggestions: ham & cheese, leftover meat loaf, sliced turkey, chicken, tuna, crab meat, or any left over veggies. This also makes a nice desert with a pie filling of fruit such as apple or cherries.

Special Request:

Colin Baker, Professor Emeritus and Honorary Fellow, University of Glamorgan
Regarding: Sir Richard Turnbull, former Governor of Tanganyika

I thought that you and your colleagues might like to know that I am writing the biography of Sir Richard Turnbull, 1909-1998. This is a major work and will take some time to complete but, through in its early stages, it is progressing well. I am in touch with his closer relatives in the UK, principally his twin children, Allison and Julian, but if there are other members of the clan who know anything about Sir Richard, I should very much like to be put in touch with them.

*My Best Wishes,
Colin Baker*

Historical brief:

Sir Richard Turnbull, used his influence with the British government for acknowledgment, for the first time, the power of the Nationalist movement in Tanganyika, that would develop as an African state. In March of 1959, Governor Turnbull increased the Tanganyika African National Union's role significantly, by appointing five of their members, to his newly elected twelve member Legislative council.

Note: If anyone is related to Sir Richard Turnbull, Colin Baker would like to hear from you, please contact the editor.

2004 Dues Now Past Due

If you have not yet renewed your TCA membership and paid your 2004 dues, please do so right away. We have great plans for 2004 but are a small organization and need everyone's participation. Please don't allow your membership to expire in January.