

AN OUTLANDER'S HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY, ARKANSAS 1830-1983

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James W. Trimble was born February 3, 1894, at Osage, Arkansas, a son of Matthew Allen and Anna (McFarlane) Trimble. His ancestral heritage seemed to predestine his entry into the legal profession and politics almost at his birth, as he was descended from an English-Scottish heritage which included

a significant number of attorneys and legislators.

His professional career began as a school teacher, both in his native Carroll County and at Texarkana Junior High School. Then James W. Trimble turned his attention to the political arena of life, as well as maintaining his own legal practice after he was graduated from the University of Arkansas.

At the county level of political life, James W. Trimble served Carroll County as its County Clerk, Tax Collector, Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Judge. After some twenty-four years of service at this level, he turned his attention to national political office. He was elected to serve the Third District of Arkansas in the United States House of Representatives in the general election of 1944.

Trimble served his district in that capacity until 1967, when he was defeated by Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt of Harrison. During his tenure in Congress, Trimble served on the powerful House Committee on Rules. He was always an ardent supporter of hydroelectric projects in Arkansas.

James W. Trimble was united in marriage with Ruth Maples on February 14, 1922, and two children, Martha Carol and James Kerry Trimble, were born to their union. James W. Trimble died March 10, 1972, and was interred in Berryville Memorial Park Cemetery.

What is a Coat of Arms?



Early Turnbull Arms

There is a great deal of confusion about coats of arms and whether or not there is an "official" Turnbull coat of arms. There is no undifferentiated, master, or official Turnbull coat of arms. There are a few Turnbull coats of arms belonging to individuals which have been registered with the office of the Lord Lyon in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

Decorations not Arms

All other similar designs such as those sold in tourist shops, mall kiosks, and by mail order establishments are simply decorations. They are not coats of arms because they have not been assigned by the government of a nation.

Matriculation off of Existing Arms



Turnbull of Bedrule

The process for applying for a personal grant of arms from the court of the Lord Lyon has several options, depending on the circumstances. Arms are heritable property, and on the original owner's death they are passed on in accordance with his will but customarily to his eldest son, and in turn to his eldest son, and so on for ever.

A younger son may inherit his father's Arms if his elder brother dies first and leaves no heirs. Otherwise younger sons and their descendants inherit a right to apply for a Matriculation of their ancestral Arms with a small mark or "difference" added, appropriate to their place in the family.

Grant of Arms to an Ancestor

Citizens of nations other than Scotland but who are descendants of Scottish citizens may request a grant of arms "for and in memory of" his ancestor for whom the Arms are being sought. Once the arms are granted in the name of the ancestor the petitioner has the same rights to them as if he had inherited them.

New Grant of Arms

A citizen of Scotland who is a "virtuous and well deserving person" may apply for a new Grant of Arms to himself. The petitioner must set out his ancestry, or as much of it as he wishes to have included in his Grant of Arms and can prove. The proofs required are Certificates of Birth or Marriage for each fact stated, or Certified Extracts from appropriate Registers, Census Records, Wills, Sasines, etc.

The Letters Patent, which the petitioner will eventually receive when the Arms are granted, is a formal title deed from the Crown. It grants the Arms forever and protects them by the Laws of Scotland. Because the Arms granted are heritable property, the petitioner should carefully consider whom he wishes to inherit his Arms or a different version of them. His wish is set out as a "destination" for the Arms.

Suggestions Accepted

The petitioner may include a draft or description of what he would like the arms to look like. The Lord Lyon can accept, modify, or reject the request. The petitioner may accept the changes required by the Lord Lyon or withdraw their petition if he prefers. If the petitioner accept the arms as modified by the Lord Lyon, he will pronounce his judgment and instruct the Lyon Clerk to prepare the Letters Patent.



Turnbull of Minto

The petitioner will then receive from Lyon Clerk a draft text for the Letters Patent for his approval and a bill for the fees to H.M. Treasury and the Herald Painter, which must be paid at that time. This initial process requires up to a year to complete. Once the draft text has been approved and the fees have been paid, the Lyon Clerk will send the Letters Patent

granting the Arms to the petitioner. At that point the petitioner is free to design and use arms which fit the description in the Letters Patent.

Arms Based on Description not Painting

It is interesting to note that the official grant of arms is a description of the arms in heraldic terms, not the actual of those arms done by the Herald Painter.



Bishop William Turnbull

There can be slight variations in a coat of arms as long as the basic requirements of the description are met. It is, however, common to pay an additional fee and obtain a copy of the arms painted by the Herald Painter and use that as the master from which reproductions are made.

A copy of the Arms and the text of the Letters Patent are placed on record in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in name of the petitioner, and the process is complete. Once Arms have been granted and recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, they are protected by law and by respect for tradition.

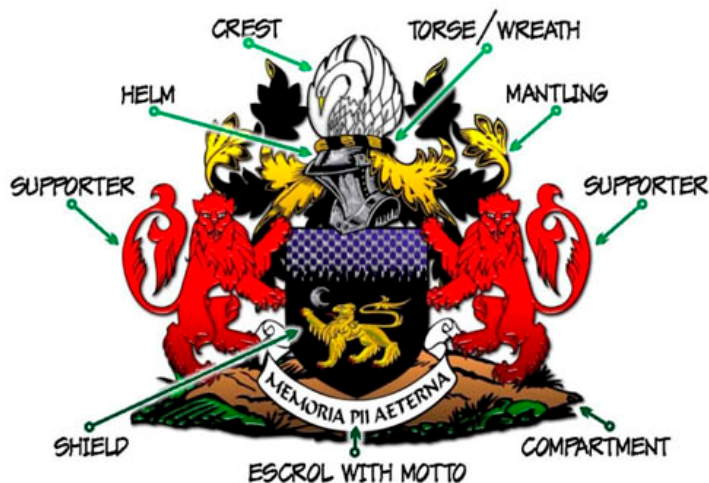
Lyon Court Rich in History

Though the offices of the Lyon Court are remarkably narrow, they are tall with pride and deep with history. Hand-painted crests of past knights of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle adorn high shelves and cabinet tops. Well worn, leather-bound registers hold coats of arms hand-painted on thick vellum paper.



Robin Blair, 34th Lord Lyon, explains that "in the earliest times, the principal function of the Lord Lyon in Scotland was to confirm the correct heir to the Scottish throne, satisfying himself that the genealogy of the claimant was honourable and accurate. The significance of this role was, and still is, reflected in the royal coat of arms worn by the Lord Lyon. This identifies him as 'high sennachie', the officer responsible for identification of the heir to the throne. The name 'Lyon' was adopted because the royal coat of arms for Scotland principally depicted a lion rampant."

Today, the duties of the Lord Lyon are primarily to ensure that arms are used legally and state ceremonial responsibilities such as the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Lord Lyon also attends Scottish Highland Games in other nations including an annual visit to the USA.



Parts of a Coat of Arms

- ❖ **ACHIEVEMENT:** The full armorial honors of an armiger, e.g. shield, crest, wreath, mantling, and helm, with supporters as appropriate.
- ❖ **ARMIGER:** One who is entitled to heraldic arms.
- ❖ **ARMORIAL:** Of or pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms.
- ❖ **ARMORY:** The art or science of the devices borne on the shield and its accompaniments (see heraldry).
- ❖ **ARMS:** Strictly the devices painted on the shield, it now tends to be used more loosely.
- ❖ **COMPARTMENT:** The support, often drawn as a grassy mound, on which the supporters stand.
- ❖ **CREST:** The device which is set upon the helm. It is quite wrong to apply this term to the coat of arms or shield. Around the base of the Crest (originally to conceal the join) is placed a wreath of the colors (the two, sometimes more, principle metals and colors of the arms); sometimes instead of a wreath there a Crest Coronet, and more rarely the Crest is set upon a Cap of Estate.
- ❖ **FIELD:** The background area of a shield.
- ❖ **HERALD:** A person who carries or proclaims important news; messenger.
- ❖ **HERALDIC:** Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
- ❖ **HERALDRY:** The study or art of tracing genealogies, of determining, designing, and granting coats of arms, and of ruling on questions of rank or protocol.
- ❖ **MANTLING:** Conventionalized drapery hanging down the back of the Helm, from below the Crest-wreath, and nowadays usually depicted as carried down on either side of the shield.
- ❖ **QUARTER:** The quarter part of a shield often used in case when more than one different coat of arm is marshaled on a shield, through descent from heraldic inheritance.
- ❖ **SUPPORTERS:** The human or other creatures which stand on either side of a shield of arms and support it.
- ❖ **WREATH (TORSE):** A wreath of twisted cloth of alternate twists of the owner's "livery colors" on which the Crest stands. When the Crest is shown by itself, without the coat of Arms, this WREATH is always shown beneath it to indicate that it is a heraldic Crest.

Renewals

A big thank you to those who have already renewed and a reminder to those who have not yet done so. **Dues are due by January 15th 2005.** Please as you read this renewal note remember to send your check along with your personal information update so that you stay current. TCA appreciates your continued support of our common cause and effort to discover and promote all things Turnbull.

Happy Birthday

Lesley Ann Gatt, Eugene Bowman, David Hunt, Therese Turnbull, Barbara Clough, Dorothy Trimble, Tony Turnbull, Ned Dairiki, Edward Schell, Mary C. Turnbull, Dana Turnbull-Hoyer, Kenneth W. Turnbull, Elizabeth Cohen, Margaret T. Jones, Frankie James, Kenneth Swinton, Muriel White.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year...



Enjoy a
Wonderful
Holiday
Season!

Welcome New Members.

Jennifer S. Callender, Charles M. Delaney and Rachel L. Delaney

Addendum to Turnbull Who's Who

Judge John Grason Turnbull, who was our feature article last month, was a founding member of TCA. He also provided from family archives the Bullhead which Dottie Berk used during her years as Convener.



Letter to the Editor

Dear Janet,

Your newsletter continues to interest us in the 'goings on' of fellow clan members.

Congratulations to Steve & his band on their achievements –great for a band only four years old. Steve looks 'bonny' with his Bass Drum. Both my dad & my husband were pipers in the Blue Lake Highland Pipe Band & so we know how much work & dedication goes into preparations for competition.

Talking of pipers, every Friday at noon, a lone piper plays traditional Scottish airs on the balcony of the Glen Innes Town Hall. Glen Innes is in northern New South Wales, with a population of 10,000. They welcome visitors with the Gaelic 'CEUD MILE FAILTE', meaning one hundred thousand welcomes.

The town has its own tartan & the Australian Standing Stones. The stones are recognized as a national monument to Australia's Celtic pioneers & as a national gathering point for Celtic descendants & clans. The annual Celtic Festival attracts thousands of people. Highlights of the Festival include a street parade, Celtic dancers, concerts, choirs, storytellers, yard dog trials & The Kirking of the Tartan.

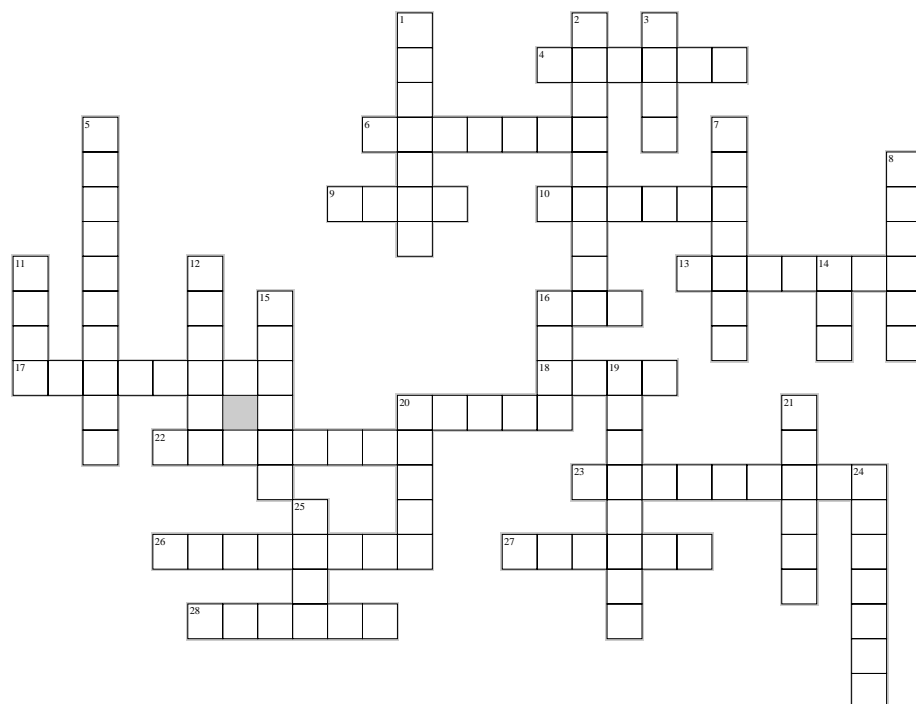
As we all know stone circles were built by the Celts

as calendars and they later developed religious significance. The main feature of the Aust Standing Stones is a circle of 24 stones, representing the 24 hour day.

Outside the circle, four 'cardinal' stones mark true north, east, south & west. These stones, with a single stone just inside the circle, form the Southern Cross – symbolizing the link between the old & new worlds. Another formation represents the **Ionic cross**, symbol of the early Christian Church & still used on Roman Catholic churches. Other stones mark the summer & winter solstices, the longest & shortest days of the year. There are three stones standing in the centre of the circle. The northern stone, the **Gaelic Stone** represents Gaelic-speaking Celts from Ireland, Scotland & the Isle of Man; the southern most stone, the **Brythonic Stone**, represents Brythonic-speaking Celts of Wales, Cornwall & Brittany; the gold-coloured middle stone, the **Australian Stone**, represents all Australians.

Outside this array, there are the **Gorsedd Stone**, for the Cornish & Welsh, & **Ogham Stone** for the Irish. The Ogham Stone has an inscription carved in Ogham, the oldest writing known to have been used by the Celts. It translates in Gaelic as GLEANN MAQI AONGUSA, the Glen of the Sons of Angus, or, more simply, "Glen Innes." Dawn

Things Turnbull and Scottish



Across

- 4. Language
- 6. A Turnbull sept
- 9. Sport invented in Scotland
- 10. King "_____ " the Bruce was saved from a raging bull
- 13. First Turnbull
- 16. Sound a sheep makes
- 17. Animal Shepherd
- 18. Lake
- 20. I " _____ " the king
- 22. history and traditions
- 23. Town in the Borders
- 26. Musical instruments
- 27. Plaid
- 28. " _____ " Cross

Down

- 1. Turnbull first home
- 2. Another name for Scotland
- 3. Scottish family
- 5. Governing body
- 7. Turnbull castle
- 8. smoked fish
- 11. Coat of " _____ "
- 12. Meat pie
- 14. John
- 15. famous food
- 16. Fortune favors the " _____ "
- 19. Head of the clan
- 20. Related families
- 21. " _____ " o' the tartans
- 24. Purple flower
- 25. Man's skirt