

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CASTLES

by Kim Trimble - Features Editor

Castles as we know them today are a far cry from the buildings of the early medieval era. Lost in history are the exact origins of these fortresses but we can surmise that they began as simple barriers set up as protection for the warriors of the day. Simple berms made from dirt and stone were set up and used as defense positions by soldiers and knights. These berms were eventually fortified with strong timber walls or palisades similar to the forts we see in the old western movies. However, late in the 9th century Nordic raiders, the Vikings began invading central Europe, specifically the area that is now France. The French at the time were not very organized and the raiders caused a great deal of havoc among the inhabitants, especially the nobles and these fortifications were no longer sufficient for protection. A defense method was needed to protect the interests of the population. The solution was to build castles (castles). These early castles were called Motte and Bailey castles.



A typical Motte and Bailey castle in the 12th century.

Motte and Bailey is a Norman French term that means mound and enclosed land. The palisades were enlarged, a mound or motte was built within the palisade and a building or Keep was built on the flat top of the mound. Timber was readily available and was employed as the main construction material. An additional timber wall was sometimes built around the keep for further protection. Other buildings were included in the outer grounds or bailey. As a further method of defense a large ditch, or fosse, was dug around the bailey and was often filled with water.

On the European Continent the Motte and Bailey style of castles were effective against the attacks of the Vikings who had

previously employed a method of attack based on the element of surprise. Come in, raid a village and quickly leave the area before the victim villages could raise a defense. It was easy for the invaders to terrorize helpless and mostly unarmed villagers when there was no real defense available. That would change soon enough as the innovation of castles took hold in Europe proper.

By the eleventh century the Vikings had occupied the area in Northern France known as Normandy, these folks adopted the French language as well as their method of defense. They became the Normans. In 1066, under William the Conqueror, the Normans invaded England and defeated the English King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. The Norman forces established themselves in England by building many such timber castles, which could be put up quickly in a few days, or weeks for larger castles. It was at this time that the Britons started to use castles as a way of defending themselves against attack.

Windsor Castle in Berkshire was in fact originally a Motte and Bailey Castle. Motte and Bailey castles were advantageous due to the inexpensiveness and availability of materials and the rapidity of construction. They were also disadvantageous because they caught fire easily and were not all that strong against a concentrated attack.

The evolution of castle building went from the wood and dirt structures to stone in around 1100 A. D. Concentric Castles appeared in the 12th century. Concentric means one circle inside another. This type of construction though similar to the Motte and Bailey design was more secure against attack because instead of one wall or palisade the newer *(continued on page 7)*



Dover Castle in Kent UK was one of the first castles where the idea of a concentric castle was tried out by Henry III

From the President

by Rhet Turnbull

A Guid New Year! Bliadhna Mhath Ur! I hope that each of you was able to enjoy a time of rest and reflection during this holiday and New Year season. As I mentioned in last month's column, I am confident that 2011 will be an exciting year for Turnbull Clan Association. One of the first things you may notice is a few changes in the Bullseye. In order to relieve the burden on our volunteer staff, we'll now be publishing the Bullseye six times per year instead of the ten issues per year we've done for the last few years. The new publication schedule will allow us to include some new content including a Bitty Bulls column for our youngest members.



We're also adding another feature I'm excited about. In each issue, we'll be featuring an article about a business of special interest to Turnbolls. This month, we take a look at Old Havana Sandwich Shop, a mouth-watering new venture by TCA members Elizabeth Turnbull and husband Roberto Copa Matos.

To keep this new column interesting and relevant for our members, we're going to need your help! If you are involved in or know of a business that you think other Turnbolls would be interested in learning about, please send a note to Betty at editor@turnbullclan.com. As always, I enjoy hearing from our members so please send me a note at president@turnbullclan.com and let me know how TCA can better serve you.

Sharing and Caring

Remembering our Australian cousins and their families at this time of massive flooding in Queensland. We pray you are safe and dry.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to Kim and Sue Trimble with the passing of Sue's mother.

BULLSEYE

The Bullseye, a Turnbull Clan Association Worldwide (TCA) newsletter is published six times a year at: 5216 Tahoe Dr. Durham, NC 27713 U.S.A.

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INTRODUCING KIM TRIMBLE



The Bullseye is pleased to introduce Kim Trimble, Features Editor. Kim isn't new to the Bullseye. His past articles include *Robert the Bruce*, *The King We Saved* series. We are delighted to welcome Kim on board as Features Editor.

Kim shares: Bill Cosby put it best when he said; "I started out as a child". Born in Tacoma Washington while Harry S. Truman was president, I am the second of four. Many of you know my older brother and hero Bill Trimble. I have lived in the Puget Sound area all of my life. Growing up in a retirement home that my father managed in Des Moines,

Washington was an experience to say the least. It was interesting having two hundred plus grandparents and, as we lived on site, the four of us kids were under constant scrutiny of the residents. My first job was as an assistant to my brother Bill washing cars for the residents at a dollar a pop. From there I went into helping the old folks work in their gardens, then on to dishwashing, all at the same retirement home where we lived.

In 1970, after high school, my family moved back to Tacoma where I started (and quit) college. In 1972 at the ripe old age of twenty, my high school sweetheart and I were married. Thirty nine years later Sue and I have two adult daughters and one nine year old granddaughter.

One day in 1971 I accompanied Bill to Highline Community College in Des Moines while he registered for the Data Processing Program. There I happened on a brochure for the Offset Printing Program, the teacher of which was one first girlfriend's father. I signed up on the spot. Thirty years later I suddenly found myself unemployed and told by the unemployment folks that printing was in decline and I needed to start a new career. Oh boy, I was fifty two and starting over. Seven years later, after earning an Associate's Degree, a year as an AmeriCorps volunteer, and a Bachelor's Degree I am now working as support staff for my state's Department of Corrections. I prepare conditions of release for offenders coming out of prison and maintain the files of same. I am looking forward to retirement.

As children my Grampa Trimble told my siblings and cousins the story of how we achieved the name Turnbull and why it became Trimble. His interest in our ancestry has been inherited by both Bill and me. After attending the Highland Games in our area we discovered that the Turnbolls have a clan association. We joined up and started hosting the Turnbull Clan Tent at the Seattle Scottish Highland Games in Enumclaw Washington.

As far as the whole Turnbull Clan/Highland Games thing, Kim says "I see that more of a calling than a hobby."

Welcome Kim! We look forward to your regular features!



THE TURNBULL STRONGHOLDS IN THE BORDERS

by Norman Turnbull

Turnbull Clan High Shenachie

Turnbulls were once a very powerful Border Clan.

The Castle at Bedrule was a well fortifiable dwelling for the Turnbull Clan. The castle stood on high ground at the head of the Rule Valley. To the right of the castle at the other side of the river Rule and to the left over the high hill of Ruberslaw can be seen Fatlips Castle another part of the Turnbull Stronghold in the valley.

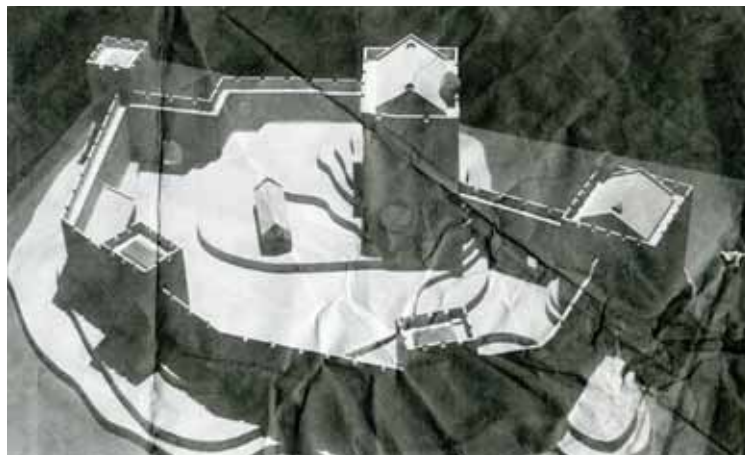
Bedrule castle was built by the Comyns, another notable name in Scotlands history. The murder of Red John Comyn on the 10th February 1306 in Dumfries, by Robert The Bruce improved Bruce's political ambitions by such an extent that within weeks he was crowned King of Scotland at Scone. The death of Red Comyn saw their lands forfeited to the Douglas family, and they in turn installed the Turnbulls. The Turnbulls proved themselves as loyal to the Douglas Clan as they were patriotic to their King.

Bedrule thus became the main seat of the Turnbulls and lay in their heritable possession until nearly the end of the 18th century. Bedrule Castle unfortunately was destroyed like so many others by an English raid in 1545.

In time, the Turnbulls became a famous Border Reiver Clan seated not just at Bedrule Castle but also at Fatlips Castle atop the Minto Craggs with Barnhill at the bottom of the same craggs. After the horrendous defeat of the Scottish Army at Flodden Field in 1513, Lord Dacre led a five thousand four hundred strong English army north. It was the heroism of one George Turnbull who rallied 700 Turnbull's along with the Kerr's, Douglas's and Scots that led to the defeat of the invaders further up the Rule at the battle of Slateford. (Plaque on bridge)

The ancient name of Roule stretches back as early as 400 AD when they settled in the region as a sect of the Boernician Race. They held Lairdships in the area under the Barony of Douglas. The name is thought to have come from the Rule Water, a tributary of the river Teviot. Dominating the landscape in this area is the 1392 ft craggy peak Ruberslaw.

The first clan chiefs Alan Roule and his son Richard are recorded between the years 1214-1249. In 1296, Adam and Thomas Rule signed allegiance to Edward the 1st of England, Edward Longshanks, known as The Hammer of the Scots. This at the time would have been done for self preservation. In fact many



Shenachie Norman Turnbull has acquired this to scale recreation of the original Bedrule Castle and is working with others to restore the foundation to its original form.

of the Scots nobles were as rich in English titles as in Scots. The country was in total disarray; the Scottish throne lay empty and the battles of Stirling Bridge and Falkirk led by the Great William Wallace had still not happened.

The changes over the coming years saw the Roules or Turnbull's fight valiantly for the freedom of Scotland. The battle of Bannockburn in 1314 brought peace for a time to their territory, but as it is Scotland's history, many other turbulent times lay ahead. In many of these different conflicts the Turnbull's would be present especially if they involved the "Auld Enemy."

We should all know the story of William Roule and Robert the Bruce. In 1313, King Robert The Bruce was hunting in the Great Caledon Wood near Stirling. The King was with a small band of his closest and most trusted friends and companions, two of whom were Sir James Douglas [The good Sir James] [The black Douglas] and his close friend William Roule of Bedrule. William Roule was referred to as Scotland's Goliath for his strength, courage and unique build. He was well known throughout the land for his athletic sporting prowess. The story goes that a wounded wild bull lunged ferociously at the King who unfortunately had no weapon in his hand at the time to defend himself from the onslaught. Our hero William Roule jumped between the King and the bull forcing the great beast to the ground and turned it's heavy head around, held it steadfastly down until the other hunters could finish off the wounded animal.

The grateful Robert said from that day hence William would be known as Turn-E-Bull, the man who (continued on page 9)



UK-London, England. Ross Turnbull, celebrating his 26th birthday, is enthusiastic about his goalkeeping career with the Chelsea Football Club.



by Kenneth Turnbull - International News Editor

USA-Willapa Hills, Washington. Husband and wife team, Amy Turnbull and Stephen Hueffed are the creators of Pluvius, a blue cheese that's not blue. The couple makes a cow-milk blue cheese and eliminates the mould that creates blue veining. The cheese is quickly gaining in popularity.



Australia-Gisborne, Victoria. Not crazy, just building ourselves a school! This Montessori school was designed and owner-built by Maurice Turnbull in under 6 months, using mainly volunteer parent labour, with a number of supporting professionals.

Australia-Rockhampton, Queensland. Oscar Turnbull and friends sell icy cups to raise money for the Queensland flood victims.



UK-Lanelli, Wales. Scarlets star Josh Turnbull packed down with Tipuric and Warburton in the Wales U20 side and hopes one day to be reunited with them in the senior set-up.

"It is going well at the moment and I am pleased with my form," Josh said. "It is pleasing when your name is mentioned with Wales. But at the moment you just have to concentrate on your own performances and, if anything comes of that, it is a bonus."

USA-Bloomfield, NY. The Turnbull Manufacturing Company is dedicated to the faithful and accurate restoration of vintage firearms, offering restoration work available on rifles, shotguns and handguns. The company has announced their annual calendar for 2011, is now available. Each one is signed by Doug Turnbull, and is complete with 12 months of custom guns images, including their show schedule.



UK-Glasgow, Scotland.

Turnbull High School has once again been ranked amongst the top 40 of Scotland's 376 state secondary schools. The co-educational Secondary School was founded in August 1976 and named after William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow from and founder of the University of Glasgow in 1451.



Canada-Wakefield, Quebec.

A couple of days every week — and sometimes before he drives home to his farm in the mountains outside Wakefield, Dr.

Jeff Turnbull checks up on patients in his volunteer role as medical director of Ottawa Inner City Health. The project, which he co-founded in March 2001, led to him receiving the Order of Canada in 2007.

Turnbull, who is also an internist and chief of staff at the Ottawa Hospital, believes these different aspects of his life make sense together. "Obviously, I feel strongly about equity in health care and this has given me the opportunity to talk about that," Turnbull says of heading up the CMA.

UK-Newcastle, England.

Russell Turnbull who was blinded 15 years back in one eye as the result of a chemical attack, has gained his sight back after undergoing a stem cell treatment, in a development which many have designated as "miraculous." At 38 years of age, Mr. Turnbull was treated with a pioneering stem cell therapy making use of his own stem cells.



USA - Cheney, Washington. Photovoltaic and solar thermal panels use the sun to create energy for the new Turnbull visitor's center and office of the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge.

Issue 1

Bitty Bulls



Welcome, Kids, to **Bitty Bulls**. We hope you enjoy these pages just for you. Try the yummy Broken Biscuit Cake and ask your parents or grandparents to send us a picture of you making it. Or maybe they can help you send the ending to our **Story Starter**. Do you have an interesting "Did You Know?" send photos, ideas, stories to: editor@turnbullclan.com. Can't wait to hear from you!

Story Starter

Instructions: We started writing this story about an old castle and got stuck. We need your help finishing it. Send your finished story to editor@turnbullclan.com. We'll post your story on the Bitty Bulls section of the website and send the first five entries a Totally Turnbull tee-shirt! Can't wait to see how it ends – thanks for the help!

It was a beautiful sunny day and I decided to explore the highlands by myself. To my delight, I came upon an old, crumbling castle. Excitedly, I started to climb the pile of torn down stones to peer inside. Suddenly a voice whispers my name! Frightened, I look around and then see...

Guess Who?

My family was originally from Langholm, Scotland in the Borders of Scotland, next door to Turnbull lands. I was born in Ohio, USA. I was an Eagle Scout. I took a piece of my family tartan on an "out of this world trip."

In July, 1969, I said, "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Who am I?

Neil Armstrong, Astronaut

No Bake Broken Biscuit Cake

In the old days, when biscuits (cookies) were sold loose, grocers sold the broken biscuits at a lower price. This was a good way to use them up.

Ingredients:

- Parchment paper to line 10x15" pan
- 1 pound each plain chocolate, butter or margarine, and crushed biscuits (cookies)
- 1/2 pound chopped roasted nuts
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Directions:

- Melt butter (or margarine) and chocolate together
- Stir in biscuits, nuts, and vanilla
- Line 10x15" pan with parchment
- Pour mixture into pan and leave to set
- Cut into fingers thick slices and enjoy!



Famous Castles

L	K	G	C	J	I	L	T	A	X	N	L	S	R	F
A	T	A	W	X	V	S	I	D	O	O	H	T	I	A
R	E	G	A	T	I	M	R	E	H	T	T	I	A	T
O	R	U	O	F	L	A	B	O	Z	L	R	R	U	L
M	X	F	A	K	K	S	W	N	Q	U	I	L	Q	I
L	Q	I	M	V	Z	Y	X	D	Q	F	A	I	A	P
A	I	D	R	U	M	L	A	N	R	I	G	N	R	S
B	X	W	L	I	Y	O	G	O	M	N	Q	G	T	T

AIRTH BALFOUR BALMORAL
 DRUMLANRIG FATLIPS FULTON
 HERMITAGE STIRLING TRAQUAIR

Answers at www.turnbullclan.com

Did You Know?

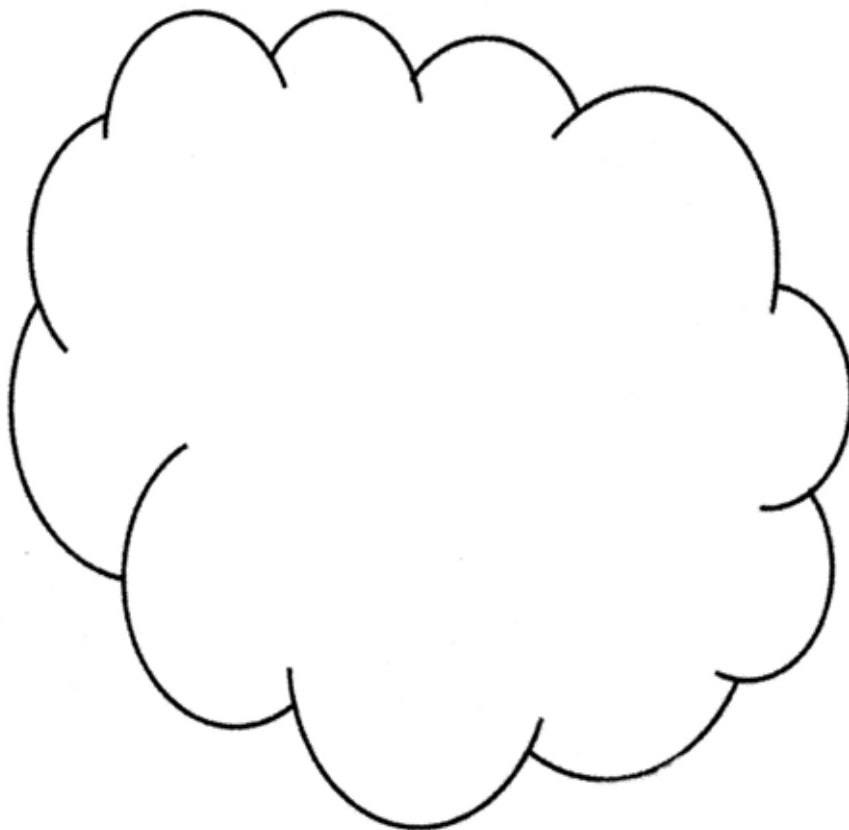
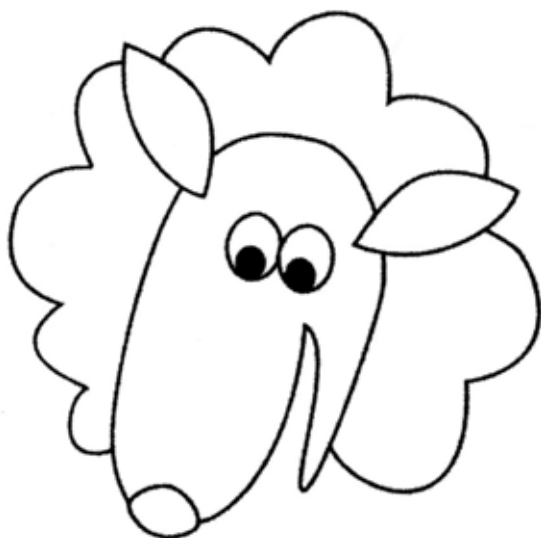
Contrary to popular belief, the bagpipes did not originate in Scotland. The first bagpipes can be traced back to the Middle East several centuries before the birth of Christ. They were most likely made from reeds stuck into goatskin. The Romans carried the pipes to Britain and by the 14th century bagpipes could be found in almost every Scottish village.

Bitty Bulls Craft Time



Assembly:

1. Trace hand and cut-out, or make a hand paint print. Trace on black, pink or any color of your choice.
2. Depending on the size of hand use the template. If it is a small toddler hand (template will be too big) - have them glue cotton balls directly on the palm area and draw eyes and mouth on the thumb area.
3. For older toddlers, print the template and have the children fill the body template with cotton balls and color the face template.
4. Children can now glue the body to the palm area and then the head on the thumb area.
5. Optional: Tape a ribbon or string to the back for a nice ornament -- and/or write a message on the back (age and dated).



CASTLES...

(continued from page 1) configuration often included a second inner and sometimes a third wall, with each wall built higher than the one surrounding it, thus allowing the defenders to see and shoot their arrows over the outer walls. The castle keep was built within the inner wall, though not all castles had a formal keep, some were simply a series of towers connected by walls that could be up to thirty feet thick. Less important buildings were placed between the two walls and the vital structures were within the inner circle. Moats and drawbridges were still used as added defense mechanisms in concentric stone castles.

The space between the walls was commonly known as the death hole. This was because an attacker caught between these walls would almost certainly face death. Concentric castles built of stone became increasingly more popular with the advent of gunpowder sometime in the 13th century. The stronger structures were able to withstand a siege whereas the old wooden ones obviously could not.

As time passed, improvements were made; slit windows for archers, ramparts, steep banks of earth or rubble were added outside of the walls forcing attackers to climb over an additional obstacle. Heavy iron gates closed off entrances, drawbridges were strengthened, and towers were built that protruded out from the walls giving the forces inside a better view of the immediate surroundings thus eliminating blind spots at the corners. Eventually cannons were installed on the upper walls.

After conquering England the Normans used castles as a way of preventing counter attacks by the British forces. Hundreds of motte and bailey castles were built throughout England for this purpose. Any town or village where rebellion was a suspected possibility had a castle built for defense, especially along the border with Wales, and, note this, along the northern border with Scotland.

Originally these castles were under the direct control of King William, but as time went by William allowed his loyal and trustworthy followers to build their own castles, as well. In the twenty years that William occupied England more than 500 castles were constructed across the land. After the Normans had become well established many of the timber castles were reconstructed using stone.

The stone castle required a different type of building site than the timber. Stone was not as readily available as wood and the construction site had to be much more stable in order to support the massive weight. Many were by necessity built on level ground but the strength of the walls allowed for higher towers

so the results were to provide a view of the surrounding area. If the timber castle was built on an existing high spot such as a natural hill or cliff edge then the existing site could be used.

Castle building continued after the death of King William (in a riding accident). The square stone tower had been developed toward the end of the 11th century. Our own Fatlips Castle is an example of this style of castle. Castles were built through the 12th century becoming stronger and larger as building skills were refined. Round or curved walls and towers were



Fatlips Castle, Minto, Scotland

built to eliminate corners which were potential blind spots to the defenders. Concentric castles were the predominate style built. New innovations were incorporated in the construction of castles. Traps were added within the walls to contain invaders that happened to breach the walls. A gate would close behind the invaders and the defenders could rain arrows and other missiles down in the entrapped fighters. Boiling liquid could be poured down thought slots in the walls called murder holes.

Eventually though weapons were developed that could defeat a castles protection, the foremost of these was, of course, gunpowder. With portable cannons, an invading force could breach the outer walls and demolish gates. While the castle remained a

valuable place for garrisoning troops and safe housing for the nobility, they no longer were an ultimate safety net for long sieges. As the feudal system of city states and internal battling for land evolved into consolidated nations in Europe the need for castles diminished and they ceased being built.

Though many castles remain today throughout Europe none are truly military establishments. By the 16th century the nobility wanted more comfort than that afforded by cold hard stone castles. Opulent palaces and county estates took the place of castles as home for the wealthy class. Many of the important castles have fallen into ruin or are in danger of doing so. Some in Scotland have been preserved as historic sites while others were completely dismantled and the stones used for other new projects.

From the Editor -- The Bullseye is delighted to welcome Sarah Turnbull, Children's Editor, to its staff! Check out the first issue of *Bitty Bulls* this month. And stayed tuned next month as we introduce you to educator and mom Sarah and her plans as Children's Editor. Welcome Aboard, Sarah!

Membership Renewal - Yes, it's that time again. Don't let your membership lapse! You can renew online at www.turnbullclan.com or by check made out to TCA \$24.00 primary member, (\$12 for spouse and students) to:

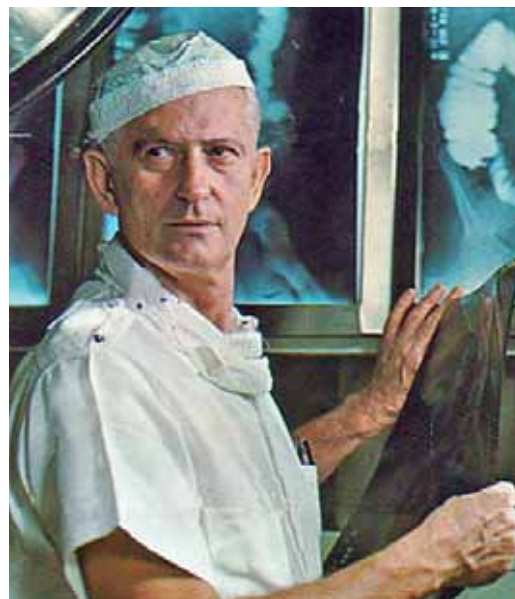
**Chris Nelson, 29 Fremont St, Tonawanda, NY, 14150
RENEW TODAY!**

My Family...

Contributed by TCA Member Dana Hume Turnbull Hoyer

The Story of Rupert Beach Turnbull

Rupert Beach Turnbull Jr., was born October 3, 1913, in Pasadena, California. Having completed high school at Momosa, California, he attended Pomona College in Claremont, graduating in 1936. Rupert's talents were already showing; an expert horseman and fencer, he played piano in the school orchestra and in medical school. Rupert also competed in the Olympic trials for the 100-meter sprint. In 1932 the "Turnbull kids," Rupert, Loretta and Raymond represented the United States in the outboard hydroplane races held in Italy. Along to cheer on the Turnbull racing team was their father, Rupert Sr., their mother Mary Irene and youngest brother Byron. The Turnbulls won every race on the Po River at Torino, Italy, and went to Lake Garda and brought home the cup for the United States.



Rupert graduated second in his class from medical school (1940) at McGill University. After internship at South Pacific Hospital in San Francisco, he served in the Panama Canal Zone in 1941 at Gorgas Memorial Hospital. There he acquired expertise in tropical diseases, to the dismay of multiple surgical residents in later years when they found themselves attempting to describe the intricacies of the life cycle of the anopheles mosquito.

During the war years, Naval Lieutenant Commander Rupert Turnbull served as a field surgeon with the 1st Marine Division in the South Pacific. From Okinawa, he finished out the war at Tien-Tsin in China as Hospital Commander. Having aspirations at one time for a career in neurosurgery, Rupert was persuaded by another young surgeon in the service to continue his surgical training at the Cleveland Clinic. Neurosurgery's loss was the Clinic's gain; there, Dr. Turnbull completed his training under the tutelage of Dr. Tom Jones, an accomplished in all types of abdominal surgery, and was renowned for his colon surgery. This leading Dr. Turnbull to a career stamped by achievement after achievement.

Rupert Turnbull continued to apply his genius to other fields. He was a world authority on ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease (1960's- 1970's). His practice in these areas was unsurpassed by any contemporary surgeon. Surgeons from all over the United States and from practically every continent attended his operating sessions in droves. Coinciding with recognitions of Rupert Turnbull as the preeminent colonic surgeon in the country was the prolific contributions to the surgical literature in articles and books. By this time his reputation was international and Rupert's calendar of speaking engagements encompassed all points of the globe. His surgical capacity had to be seen to be believed, yet he could still muster the energy required that was the envy of his bone weary residents, some 20 or 30 years his junior. Patients loved and revered him. His concern extended to the point where patients were given his home telephone number and "call me anytime if you have any questions."



Accomplished Dr. Rupert Turnbull was devoted to his family, and constantly expressed pride in their accomplishments.

In 1976, the Rupert B. Turnbull Surgical Society was founded by popular demand from Rupe's numerous former residents and fellows. He was on the Editorial Board of many scientific journals, including Diseases of the Colon and Rectum. After reaching mandatory retirement age at the Cleveland Clinic, Rupert Turnbull moved to the Santa Barbara Clinic where he continued clinical work until his illness prevented that. Yet his ties to the Cleveland Clinic were irrevocable and he remained in constant communication with the surgeons there. To the surgeons he trained, he was larger than life size; he was a heroic figure, to be emulated.

Rupert Turnbull was a striking figure: tall, handsome and dignified. Success never spoiled him and he remained unassuming and approachable to all. Of deep religious faith, he was a constant reader of the Bible and could quote literally from this. Rupert passed away February 18, 1981, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Old Havana Comes to Durham, NC

Did you ever sit around the kitchen table and wonder what if we ____? Well, TCA members Elizabeth Turnbull and Roberto Copa Matos did just that. What began with a discussion about Roberto's cousin Eduardo and his talents in cooking pork and making authentic Cuban sandwiches, ended with, "What if we opened a little sandwich shop and Eduardo became the chef?"

This husband-and-wife team spent the next several months developing a business plan,

finding a building on E. Main St., Durham, NC (which looks like it came right out of Old Havana), and turning it into Old Havana Sandwich Shop.

Elizabeth and Roberto met in Old Havana, Cuba where Roberto worked as an artist. So the Old Havana theme carries a very special meaning for them. They hope to share their love of Old Havana and the taste of an authentic Cuban sandwich with everyone who enters. (And yes, cousin Eduardo is the chef!)

Oh, and Elizabeth says come in and tell them you're a member of TCA for a free cup of delicious Cuban coffee!



Elizabeth Turnbull with husband, Roberto Copa Matos extend an open arm welcome to everyone to step back in time to Old Havana and enjoy an authentic Cuban Sandwich.



You can follow Old Havana Sandwich Shop on Facebook.

Cousin, Eduardo, prepares the day's freshly roasted pork for sandwiches for Old Havana Sandwich Shop, downtown Durham, NC.

La Breith Sonal! Happy Birthday!

January/February



Florence Kunz, Carolyn Turnbull, Madeline Rabb, Lynn Turnbull McConkey, Norman J. Turnbull, Charles Rabb Sr., Kim Trimble, Cara Cox, John T. Turnbull, Susan Rashid, Sue Ann Gallant, Betty Jean Turnbull, Howard Trimble, John E. Alexander, Sylvia Turnbull, Paul Forgette, Marcella Turnbull Carpenter, William C. Trimble, Charles Bird, Polly Pace, John G. Turnbull, Dennis Turnbull, Larry Christopherson, Danial Turnbull, Ewald Pointer, Scott Turnbull, Mary A. Turnbull, Velle Turnbull, Kenneth Turnbull, Margaret Turnbull, Dolores Forgette, Russell Trimble, Leslie Turnbull, Sandra Olsen, Khara Turnbull

STRONGHOLDS...

(continued from page 3) saved his King. A title and rich lands were given to the hero as well as the name change. In 1315, William Turn-E-Bull was granted estates at Philiphaugh in Selkirkshire. However he had to pay one broad arrow on assumption day of the virgin each year. William Turn-E-Bull took his family motto as I SAVED THE KING.

Not only did William save the King but remember this is the year before the famous victory by Bruce over the English at Bannockburn which gave Scotland its independence for a time. Scottish history could have been very different, if it had not been for the spontaneous bravery of William Roule. The Turnbull name is therefore one to hold with great pride.



Brian Turnbull, Kelso, Scotland, contributed this serene view of Fatlips Castle taken during some of the Borders record winter snows this year. Photo by Thomas Ogilvie.

Hawick Reiver Festival - March 25 - 27

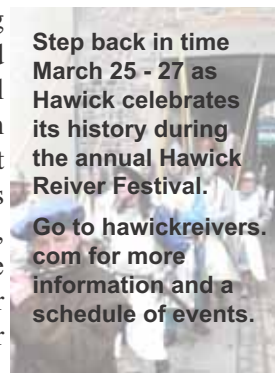
from www.hawickreivers.com

Names like Scott, Elliot, Armstrong and Turnbull are famous the world over but what of their roots in the small often forgotten area of Scotland which is the Border country? Hawick is at the centre of this historic area and is steeped in the history of the Reivers, the life they lead and the part that life played in the shaping of the character of modern day "Borderers" wherever they may live!

By the 16th century... the Douglas's, Elliot's, the Scotts, Kerrs, Turnbulls, Armstrongs and other 'riding families' – had learned to give allegiance only to those they could depend upon: their own kinsmen, and had turned to cattle thieving and plunder – against their English neighbours and each other – to gain wealth and power. It was a time of raid and reprisal, blackmail and bloodfeud, which bred resourceful and ruthless men, men who became known as the Border Reiver.

Step back in time March 25 - 27 as Hawick celebrates its history during the annual Hawick Reiver Festival.

Go to hawickreivers.com for more information and a schedule of events.





Part seven in a series of the travel adventures of Kenneth & Patricia Turnbull (from Australia) through the USA in 2009.

Heading back west, we passed through North Dakota where a local Information Centre displayed the completion of the 'Eisenhower National Highways System' linking all States; now known as the 'interstates'. Every interstate highway was required to have straight stretch of pavement (bitumen) every 10 miles, for emergency military use.

We visited the Theodore Roosevelt NP and the hut he used for his solitude (an ardent book reader). Then in Montana, we toured through the State Capital House in Helena. The Senate Chamber depicted a 12ft (3,6m) wall relief of the early American explorers, Lewis & Clark's river crossing.



A 25' (7.6m) wide painting over the Lower House Chair of the Montana State Capital, depicting the first meeting of the explorers Lewis & Clark, 1805. Valued at \$74 million



One of 5 huge sculptures along 'The Enchanted Highway' leading to Black Butte. Longhorn at Grant-Khors Ranch.

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Adventures continued. Teton Range NP made us aware of a 40 mile (64km) zone of weakness where any earthquake-producing movement could occur at any time. Thought provoking at our vulnerability with nature.

Off to Yellowstone NP, where we spent two days exploring the vast geological extremes (below) with an abundance of many species of animals and occasional bird life. We were lucky enough to see a grizzly there, too . . . from a distance.



Harsh thermal beauty at Yellowstone National Park.



Contrasts at Yellowstone NP. A volatile and unpredictable thermal basin. Powerful waterfalls which drop 308' (94m)

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