

Dickinson College Archives & Special Collections

<http://archives.dickinson.edu/>

Documents Online

Title: "A Family Chronicle: The Story of Charles Nisbet and His Descendants,"
by R. Wallace White (Book 2)

Date: 1980

Location: DC 1929 W587 Bk. 2

Contact:

Archives & Special Collections
Waidner-Spahr Library
Dickinson College
P.O. Box 1773
Carlisle, PA 17013

717-245-1399

archives@dickinson.edu

A Family Chronicle

CHARLES NISBET
and
HIS DESCENDANTS



Turnbull

BOOK II

The William Turnbull - Mary Nisbet Line

BY R. WALLACE WHITE

A FAMILY CHRONICLE

The Story of Charles Nisbet
and His Descendants

BOOK TWO

THE WILLIAM TURNBULL - MARY NISBET LINE

R. Wallace White

Dickinson College
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

A FAMILY CHRONICLE

The Story of the Life of
The Old Generation

1870

The Young Generation - How They Live

By William Dean

Published by
The National Book Company

FOREWORD

This is the second of a series of books which deal with Dr. Charles Nisbet, the first president of Dickinson College, and those who have descended from him and his wife, Anne. The first of these, originally published in 1973, deals with Nisbet, his background and his life in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, as president of a small, new college on the edge of civilization, and as assistant pastor of a Presbyterian church in that town. The one to which this is a foreword deals with the line which arose from the marriage of Nisbet's elder daughter, Mary, to William Turnbull. In researching for its writing great use was made of the excellent work of Archibald Turnbull, himself one of the more outstanding members of the group with which we are concerned, privately printed in 1933 and entitled "William Turnbull, 1751-1822." This work is quite detailed and there is little in it that has not been found to be accurate. Much of what Archibald Turnbull wrote dealt with those who were descended from William Turnbull and his first wife, Mary Rhea, and as we are concerned only with descendants through his second marriage there has been but passing reference to that group.

Some of what follows is based upon stories related by members of the family and some has been obtained through research in various libraries, archives and historical collections. Particularly is the latter true with reference to the life of the first William Turnbull and to the military records and achievements of Colonel William Turnbull, his sons (Charles, John and Frank), and Archibald Turnbull, himself. The material gleaned from libraries, archives and historical collections is most accurate, in the opinion of the writer, and the tales of family members have been accepted as true as there has usually been some means of their verification. There are to be found some assumptions and conclusions by the author, which may or may not be accurate, but they have been included because they seem to make sense.

Further publications will deal with the lines of descent from Charles Nisbet through his other daughter, Alison, and through his son, Alexander.

R. Wallace White

Carlisle, Pennsylvania
October, 1978

Dickinson

MEMORANDUM

On the 15th of August 1945, a letter was received from Dr. ...
The first part of the letter ...
The second part ...
The third part ...
The fourth part ...
The fifth part ...
The sixth part ...
The seventh part ...
The eighth part ...
The ninth part ...
The tenth part ...

It is noted that ...
The following ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...
The ...

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

A. [Name]

10/10/45
10/10/45

Dr. [Name]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD

CHAPTER I

1

THE TURNBULL LINE BEGINS AS WILLIAM MARRIES MARY NISBET

William Turnbull marries Mary Nisbet - Early days in Philadelphia of a young Scottish immigrant - The Revolution begins and Turnbull is a soldier for a while - Relations with Robert Morris and some others - Formation of William Turnbull and Company - Working for Pennsylvania and for the Congress - Privateers and currency - Turnbull marries Mary Rhea, who has two daughters and dies - Turnbull, Marmie and Company is formed with John Holker, French Consul, a partner.

CHAPTER II

9

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH AND RETURN

William Turnbull is involved in John Holker's flour transactions - Turnbull, Marmie and Company turn to western Pennsylvania - The partners purchase Fort Pitt and Turnbull lives in the old redoubt - The leading citizen of Pittsburgh - The Alliance Iron Works - Fortune turns and the Turnbulls move to Philadelphia - An anthracite coal demonstration fails - Fortune continues to frown and the Turnbulls retreat to Alexander Nisbet's estate near Baltimore, where William dies.

CHAPTER III

22

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARY TURNBULL

Ann is the dominant figure - Colonel William builds an aqueduct and becomes famous - Beautiful Susan marries a Murdoch - Charles disappears at sea - Henry marries a strict and well-to-do woman of Philadelphia - Confederate sympathies and a Confederate soldier - Alexander marries his cousin, Fanny, is successful in business and loses all - Alison marries a Lawrence and moves to New England.

CONCERNING GRANDCHILDREN AND SOME GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

Enter the Frick family - Two soldiers who fought for the Union - Jeannie is a Washington figure - Frank selects the Navy and almost creates an international incident - The Murdochs live at Elgin - Ann helps their orphaned daughters - Lawrence marries a talented woman and has talented children - Lisle, "the fun-loving Turnbull" - The Episcopal Church enters a Presbyterian family - Lennox founds the Virginia branch - Percy Houghton becomes a famous coach.

CHIEFLY "BEGATS" DOWN TO THE PRESENT, WITH A FEW ANECDOTES

"Uncle Billy" Turnbull - Present day William Turnbolls - Thirty-three Fricks - Frank's daughter, Alison, pickets and lands in jail - Eddie Duchin marries into the family - Peter's Labrador Retriever makes "Who's Who" - Archibald becomes a Naval officer, and the family historian - The Murdochs, a Philadelphia family, holding some interesting family portraits - Nisbet Turnbull, his family and his portrait by Sully - Louise Sisk has magnificent memorabilia of the family - Samuel Graeme Turnbull was buried according to his desire - Alexander Nisbet's daughter marries Alexander Davison Brown and they begin another line - Andrew Winchester meets F. Scott Fitzgerald and writes of him - The Carrolls live in New Jersey - The Grasons dropped the "y" - A Turnbull judge - Two Douglas Turnbolls, both athletic and well-known - An Air Corps officer is killed in action - the prolific Harrymans - The Bernards - Stockton Graeme Turnbull and his children.

NOTES	70
APPENDIX I - John Holker	75
APPENDIX II - The Military Careers of Charles and John Graeme Turnbull, sons of Colonel William Turnbull	79
APPENDIX III - Chart	

Chapter I

THE TURNBULL LINE BEGINS AS WILLIAM MARRIES MARY NISBET

During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early days of the nineteenth, the local newspapers of the frontier or near frontier towns, published weekly, concerned themselves chiefly with foreign news, reflecting the interest which their readers retained in the area where their homeland lay. One reads in them of the Napoleonic conquests, the successes of the British fleet, troubles in the Ottoman Empire and the economic situation in Britain, with little of happenings in the young Republic except lists of officials holding their positions at the beginning of their period of functioning and occasional lengthy tirades against a political group or its representative.

Local news was usually made up of advertisements of newly arrived merchandise, always of the highest quality, to be found at local or nearby establishments; real estate to be sold and requests for the return, if captured, of runaway slaves, indentured servants and strayed cattle, horses and sheep. However, a careful examination of the local journals may be rewarded by the discovery, deep in the innermost pages of a publication, of an occasional report of marriage or of death. It was essential that a person of local prominence be involved in order for the event to be worthy of mention, editors of the time being every bit as aware of the power of the prominent as they are today. One seldom, if ever, will find recorded the birth or death of an infant. The mortality rate of the newly born was so high that it probably was considered to be a deplorable waste of time and valuable space to record the arrival of a child, where there was a distinct possibility, almost a probability, that a death notice would have to follow within a short time.

One of the popular journals of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, during the latter part of the eighteenth century was Kline's Carlisle Gazette, published in that community on Wednesday of each week. Buried among the inner pages of its issue of October 19, 1791, is to be found a warm announcement of an event which indubitably must have been of considerable interest to the local community, although most of the Carlisle residents probably had known of it prior to the published report. It follows:

"Married - On Thursday last, Mr. William Turnbull of Pittsburgh, to the amiable Miss Maria Nisbet, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Nisbet, Principal of Dickinson College, Carlisle."

Thus was heralded a union which was to produce a most distinguished and prolific line of descent from the old teacher; a line which, despite

infusions of other blood, has maintained to this day its essentially Scottish characteristics of steadfastness, diligence, enterprise, thriftiness and high regard for those who are members of their group. We shall refer to this branch of the Nisbet strain as the William Turnbull - Mary Nisbet Line.

We know little of Mary Nisbet prior to her marriage to William Turnbull except that she had come to this country with her parents, her brothers, Thomas and Alexander, and her sister, Alison, in 1785, from Scotland. Her birth date is not available from American records, but we do know that she was younger than her brother, Thomas, who was born in 1766, and that her birth antedated that of her sister, Alison, who arrived in 1773, and the youngest child of the Nisbets, Alexander. Why the news account of her marriage referred to her as "Maria" one cannot say, for there is no record of that name having been given to or used by her. She must have been of good disposition, for the editor referred to her as "amiable" and she was, of course, well known by reason of her father's position, if for no other.

It is not difficult to perceive how the marriage to Turnbull came about. Turnbull was a Scot, recently become a widower, father of two little girls, and a man of business with interests in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, between which localities he must travel. Carlisle was a favorite stopping place for wayfarers on the old Forbes Road and it is to be expected that men of consequence, breaking their journey in that frontier town, would seek the company of such a man as Dr. Nisbet. Doubly expected in the case of a Scot, for Nisbet was one of the few of that breed to be found in the midst of the Scotch-Irish who constituted the majority of the population of Carlisle and its surrounding territory. Thus probably was formed an acquaintance with Mary, and as the belief was well established that it was not good for man to live alone, particularly on the frontier, the marriage logically followed.

Turnbull's grandson by his prior marriage, Lewis Krumbhaar, in an unpublished account of the life of his grandparent, repeats a belief held by some of the family members that the newly married couple crossed the Allegheny Mountains, headed for Pittsburgh, in the first carriage to cross those difficult hills. This honor, if it may be called an honor to be bounced about for a couple of hundred miles of primitive roadway, belongs not to the newly wedded couple, but to a Dr. Schoepf, who traversed the path in a two wheeled chaise some time before the honeymoon trip of the Turnbells. At any rate, off they went, bumping and lurching their way across the hills and through the wilderness, through Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Fort Loudon, Fort Bedford, Fort Ligonier and on to their final destination, their hopes for the future doubtless mixed in Mary's mind with fear of the unknown region and its wild and fearsome inhabitants.

While they are on their way, it would be well to spend some time in a study of William Turnbull, where he came from, what he accomplished, where he failed and his strengths and weaknesses, for he was a character of his time and his successes and failures were typical of those days.

He was born in Stirling, Scotland, on March 10, 1751, a son of Andrew Turnbull, a merchant tailor, and Jean Chrystie Turnbull, his wife.² The origin of the surname, Turnbull, is not too clear, but the family have adopted the tale of a brave man who saved the life of Robert, the Bruce, seizing a charging bison by the horns, turning it from its target, the Bruce, and breaking its neck. For this brave deed the grateful king on the spot bestowed upon him the name "Turnbull," and from this incident is derived the bull's head which is the dominant feature of the family crest and the motto: "Fortune favors the brave."³ There are many Turnbells in this country who are not of this line, but they probably have some common Scottish background. As a matter of fact, the Trumbulls of New England have indicated that their name is a corruption of Turnbull, but such a connection must be most remote. William Turnbull was reputed to have had two brothers, Henry and George. There is reason to believe that Henry was a British naval officer, lost with the "Royal George" off Spithead in 1792. There is also some thought that William came to America to join his brother, George, in business. This seems doubtful, as there appears to be no record of George Turnbull until much later, when the name appears on Philadelphia tax records as a member or an employee of the firm of William Turnbull & Company.⁴

Having been trained as a counting house clerk in his native Scotland, Turnbull early engaged in business in Philadelphia, having arrived in what was then the second largest British city around the year 1770. His name first appears in an advertisement of the firm of Lennox and Turnbull, dealers in cloth, of Philadelphia, in 1772.⁵ The partnership was not long-lived, as a notice of dissolution was published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of January 25, 1774. The young immigrant could not have been without funds upon his arrival in the new land, for he soon became a member of the Gloucester Fox and Hunting Club, the predecessor of what is now the Rose Tree Hunt, membership in which has always been considered socially a credit.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country the members of the hunting club, almost to a man, joined the First City Troop, but Turnbull for some reason held back for a while, becoming a member of Sharpe DeLaney's Company of Philadelphia Associators, with the rank of Lieutenant. Having served in the New Jersey campaign, the unit was ordered to assist General Washington in his movement against the British at New York, but just prior to the battle of Long Island the term of enlistment of the company expired and it returned to Philadelphia. Turnbull then joined his friends in the First City Troop as a private, and went out on occasional forays with that organization.⁶

For the remainder of the Revolutionary period Turnbull was chiefly occupied by business pursuits, interspersed with and often accompanied by activities upon behalf of the state of Pennsylvania and the Continental Congress. Conflicts of interest are apparent to one who studies his activities and it therefore would be well at this time, in order to present a fair picture of the man and his activities to devote some time and space to an examination of the situation which faced the leaders of the Revolution in their efforts to raise, supply and support the troops required to fight the enemy.

It must be understood that at the time of the breaking away from the mother country there was in what was then called "The United British Colonies" no established bureaucracy, trained in the carrying out of fiscal policies and in the raising of funds to support them; to determine logistical requirements for a military force which was constantly changing both in numbers and in location; to establish a system of procurement of foodstuffs, clothing, weapons and transportation and to support naval forces, both American and ultimately, the French. In later wars within the memory of many who may read this, advantage was taken of the skills of "dollar-a-year" men or "consultants" who came to the support of the nation from industry and from the financial world, but even their efforts were controlled and their recommendations carried out for the most part by the established policies, practices and machinery of the government which they were called upon to support through their expertise in specialized fields. During the Revolution, however, support of the war effort was provided almost exclusively by prominent members of the financial and business communities.⁷ The activities of these men, most of them completely loyal to and supportive of the cause, often gave rise to suspicion that they were more interested in personal aggrandizement than in furtherance of the Revolutionary cause. There were some, it is true, who appear to have had personal profit as their primary objective, but it is the writer's belief that William Turnbull was not of that group, although the record indicates that he may have been somewhat naive in the selection of some of his associates and in his actions supporting their activities than one would expect of such an astute young business man and patriot as he. Let us, then, judge him according to the commercial morality of the time.

It is true that there was a spirit of gain throughout the Revolutionary period, but it must be understood that this was but one feature of the commercial world, where greater business impulse was provided by the possibility of increased profit. The merchants of the time, in their efforts to succeed, often disregarded political risks and consequences in their operations, and they had before them the experience of the French and Indian War, when trade was considered to be a law unto itself, much to the profit of the traders and even to the French, then the enemy. It was easy, therefore, for merchants to disregard legal methods of trade and to take advantage of the English spirit, which condoned irregularities in dealings between business and government.⁸ As a result, it was common for merchants serving the government to use the same vessels for both governmental and private business; to purchase goods for the cause from themselves, their partners or their business associates and to favor their friends when possible. But, as has been pointed out, the consequences of their support of the Revolution might be serious - those dealing upon a commission basis, and this was the usual method, at least during the early years, were apt to suffer from high prices, scarcities and even British seizure. Further, they were often required to advance their own funds in procurement and to incur debts for which they were personally liable.⁹

The first evidence of Turnbull's interest in logistical support of the Revolution is found in his submission in May of 1776 to Colonel Roberdeau of a scheme to establish a "Magazine of Provisions" which would provide for an army of 10,000 men. There is no indication as to how the plan was received, but the fact of its submission is evidence that Turnbull was thinking in practical

terms of support of the Revolution.¹⁰ The following year he and Abraham Livingston were designated agents of the Clothier General for the provision of obtaining clothing for the Army.¹¹ In subsequent years he was often engaged in business enterprises with that same Abraham Livingston and with his brother, Walter Livingston.

On December 3, 1777, along with one James Milligan, Turnbull was elected by the Congress to the post of Commissioner for Auditing Claims at the Board of the Treasury. This recognition of both trustworthiness and counting-house training, was his first venture into a non-business type of governmental activity.¹² There is an interesting circumstance which arose from Turnbull's work as Auditor of Claims. He reported to the Congress that he had discovered forgeries in accounts which had been presented to the Board for payment. As a consequence, Colonel Benjamin Flower, formerly a Philadelphia hatter, and a man named Cornelius Sweeps were accused of malpractices in office. Investigation by the Congress resulted in the clearing of Flower and the conviction of Sweeps.¹³ Flower went on later to become commanding officer of the Regiment of Artillery Artificers which established "The Works" at what is now Carlisle Barracks, where Dr. Charles Nisbet and his family were provided with quarters upon their arrival from Scotland. As commander of that Regiment, Flower was the superior of Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry of Carlisle, surgeon of the regiment, who later became a second son-in-law of Dr. Nisbet by marrying his daughter, Alison, sister of Mary Turnbull.

Turnbull must have been acting as somewhat of a general purchasing agent for the Congress early in 1777, for we find a letter dated 7 February 1777 from Robert Morris, vice president of the Continental Marine Commission, to John Bradford, which is rather interesting:

"....You may inform Mr. Turnbull that altho the Congress wish by all means to procure the Public Stores on the most reasonable terms possible, yet they cannot desire to injure one part of the Public Service for the sake of another, and that the Honest Tars ought to have fair play in the sales of their prizes. We don't wish to take any advantages of them but would chuse he would guard against monopolizers, Forestallers and combinations of that kind."¹⁴

Most interesting! Soon Robert Morris would be a partner of Turnbull in the operation of privateers out of Philadelphia under Letters of Marque issued by Pennsylvania, and the assurance of a fair return to the "Honest Tars" was assurance of a like return to the owners of the vessels which they manned and fought.

Although William Turnbull from time to time during the next few years acted independently or as a more or less informal partner of a number of individuals in a variety of lines of commercial or mercantile activity with considerable success, he finally formed a partnership which was officially known as William Turnbull and Company, and was so listed for the first time on the tax records of Philadelphia for the year 1781. There is some evidence that the

firm existed under that name as early as 1779, for the listing of privateers operating under Letters of Marque from the government of Pennsylvania shows two ships owned by William Turnbull and Company for which such letters were issued in that year. One of those ships, probably the first of a little fleet of seven craft, was the "Kensington," a brig, captained by one of the many Samuel Smiths of Philadelphia.¹⁵ There must have been considerable sentimental interest in this vessel, for a painting was made of it which ultimately came into the possession of Turnbull's son, Henry Chrystie Turnbull. In his will, Henry bequeathed it to his son, Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Jr. As this is being written a search for the painting has been unsuccessful, but it is hoped that one day the painting may come to light, a fitting memorial to the brave and exciting days of commercial enterprise and battle.

There is no record of the membership of the firm during its earlier days, but a study of the tax records of Philadelphia for the years 1781 and 1782 might lead one to believe that during both of these years Thomas Ewing was a partner and for the year 1782 George Turnbull's name is to be found.¹⁶ It is quite possible that this George Turnbull was the brother of William earlier referred to, and it may be that he is the same George Turnbull who later appears as a land owner in western Pennsylvania, at about the time that William Turnbull's activities were chiefly centered in that area. There were others who are known to have been members of the firm and they will be brought into our story a bit later on. But for the moment it will be of interest to continue following William Turnbull's various activities.

There was a great demand for flour in 1778 and 1779 for the military, including the French fleet, and for export to the West Indies where there was great opportunity for profit, as ships sailing to those islands with flour could return to this country with a cargo of rum for which there was always a ready market, or of supplies for the military forces. New England also had a considerable requirement for flour. All told, the call for flour was such that Philadelphia could not provide all that was required and much had to be obtained from Maryland by the way of Baltimore.¹⁷ Turnbull got into the act when designated agent of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to receive barrels to be furnished by the various counties "to export flour to foreign parts where the great demand will enable us to procure returns answerable to our exigencies."¹⁸ One of the "exigencies" was the requirement for funds with which to purchase cloth for the officers of the Army. On 13 July just three days after the designation of Turnbull as Agent to receive barrels for flour shipment, the Supreme Executive Council passed a resolution that flour be purchased for this purpose "and the same exported." (At this time the private export of flour was prohibited.) Turnbull was appointed agent to negotiate for and to procure the required quantity of flour. Mrs. Louise Chase Sisk, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Charles Nisbet through both his daughter, Mary Turnbull, and his son, Alexander Nisbet, found and placed in the archives of Dickinson College certified copies of various documents concerning this agency of Turnbull, apparently obtained by him a number of years later as proof that his accounts were properly settled. These documents show that on August 17, 1779 an order was drawn on the Treasurer in the sum of thirty thousand pounds in favor of Turnbull, as agent for the pur-

chase of flour. A couple of months later it became obvious that flour was badly needed by Washington's troops, and as the French Consul, John Holker was entitled to considerable quantity for the French fleet, the Supreme Executive Council asked him to release a portion of which Turnbull was holding for the French account, said flour to be turned over to Ephraim Blaine, one of the commissaries. All of this was apparently done.¹⁸ This is the first mention of John Holker in any way associated with William Turnbull, but we shall learn more - a great deal more - of John Holker.

William Turnbull's name comes up again and again. In mid-1779, the Committee of Inspection of Pennsylvania laid down some stringent regulations to prevent "engrossing, forestalling, secreting supplies, etc." - in other words, profiteering. A schedule of prices was included in the regulations. Turnbull was one of the signers of a memorial to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania attacking the regulations as being "an invasion of the law of property in compelling a person to accept of less in exchange for his goods than he would otherwise obtain."²⁰ The memorial didn't produce the desired result, for the regulations were maintained. Again, Turnbull's name appears in connection with a scheme to combat the inflation of the Continental paper currency. Someone had the idea that "hard" money might be raised by subscription and given to the government for three years as a loan. This "hard" money would be circulated in lieu of the paper currency. Turnbull was placed upon a committee to develop the idea, but nothing ever came of it.²¹ Finally, in 1780, it became quite apparent that there was no hope of stopping the issuance of paper currency, so a number of Philadelphia merchants and office-holders agreed to accept paper money as the equivalent of silver or gold. Turnbull was one of the signatories to the agreement.²² This must have been the result of some pressure and must have gone against his grain for by this time Turnbull was becoming actively interested in the money market, one aspect of which was dealing in foreign bills of exchange. Philadelphia was one of the chief areas of operations in this field of financial dealing and with the firm of Codman and Smith, of Boston, as well as with others, Turnbull engaged in this business.²³

There was another interesting and profitable aspect to the considerable difference in the rate of exchange of Continental paper currency for "hard" money. In May of 1781 one could obtain a rate of 75 to 1 for such currency in Boston, while in Philadelphia one could get no better than 225 to 1. As a consequence, money moved northward to take advantage of the difference.²⁴ Early in May of 1781, Turnbull was in Boston exchanging paper, and on July 2 of that year Robert Morris felt called upon to write to John Hancock, then President of Massachusetts, to refute allegations that the visit by Turnbull involved him (Morris) in any way. He quoted from a newspaper statement that "It is said and believed by many in Boston that Mr. Rob Morris was at the bottom of Mr. Turnbull coming there from Philada [sic] with such floods of money that he was concerned in the business and which tends to lessen Mr. Morris's character and prejudice gentlemen against him." Morris went on to say that he had absolutely no connection with Turnbull's visit, and that Turnbull was agent for some "foreigners."²⁵ As we shall see a bit further on, it was at about this time that Turnbull was rather close to John Holker, the French consul, and Morris, and it would not require too great a stretch of the imagination to come to the

conclusion that Holker was one of the "foreigners" and that perhaps Morris, also close to Holker, was covering up his connection.

In the meantime, Turnbull had continued to support popular movements. After the British had withdrawn from Philadelphia we find him a member, representing Dock Ward, of a committee of Whigs formed for the purpose of ridding the State of Tory refugees and of "persons harboring or entertaining those enemies of their country."²⁶ He had, on 21 September 1778, married Mary Rhea, the daughter of a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and we find her listed as one of a group of Philadelphia ladies who had formed a committee to raise funds to provide food and clothing for the troops at Valley Forge.

Turnbull's fortunes steadily improved. He acquired considerable real estate in and about Philadelphia - 90 acres extending from Frankfort Creek to the Oxford Road; a dwelling on the east side of Front Street, between Walnut and Spruce; another one, of three stories, on Sansome Street, near Seventh Street and about ten acres on Providence Island, in Passayunk.²⁷ Some of this came as a result of his marriage to Mary Rhea, as her father was the owner of considerable real estate in the area. The marriage was a short-lived one, for Mary Rhea died on 31 July 1783, after having given birth to three children, one a son who died in infancy, and two daughters, Jean and Mary, aged 3 and 2 respectively, at the time of their mother's death.²⁸ Jean married James Arret, a Philadelphia physician. Their only child, Colin, who also became a physician, died unmarried. Mary married Christian Ludwig Krumbhaar, a native of Leipzig, Saxony, who was educated in England, came to America and became very successful in the importing and shipping business in Philadelphia.²⁹ The Krumbhaar connection is an important one, but as we are here concerned with the descent from Charles Nisbet we shall have to leave the telling of the story of that branch of the Turnbull family to others, aided by Archibald Turnbull's excellent reporting of their line and the successes of its members.

So let us return to the story of the life and times of William Turnbull. In 1781, at the age of 30, he had been so successful as a merchant, shipper, importer, dealer in currency and in exchange, agent and office-holder of both state and continental governments, land owner, owner and part-owner of a fleet of privateers and partner of many other entrepreneurs, that on the tax rolls of that year for the city of Philadelphia, the firm of William Turnbull and Company topped the assessed lists, and William Turnbull, as an individual was among those who were taxed the greatest amount.³⁰ Surely, William Turnbull was at the top of the heap, but the elements which produce success often have concealed within them the seeds of failure. This is believed to be the case with William Turnbull, for it was in the year 1781 that the firm of Turnbull, Marmie and Company was formed, a firm which was most successful for many years, contributing not only to the profit of its members and to the development of western Pennsylvania, but a firm which ultimately went downhill, leaving William Turnbull with little but memories of past affluence and success.

Chapter II

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH AND RETURN

Just when and by whom the firm of Turnbull, Marmie and Company was formed is not clear. We know that the partnership of William Turnbull and Company was in existence on July 14, 1781, for Robert Morris noted in his diary for that day that he "wrote Messrs Turnbull and Company, desiring them to ship flour on the Frigate Trumble."³¹ Again, in a footnote to his diary entry of September 1-5, Morris refers to William Turnbull and Company as having furnished rum for the troops to Ephraim Blaine, for which they were paid 725 pounds and 11 shillings.³² In 1782 the company purchased from the Superintendent of Finance some six pound cannon, which they subsequently had to return as not having been the cannon which had been advertised for sale.³³ There is probability of confusion here. William Turnbull and Company must have been doing business at the time that Turnbull, Marmie and Company was formed, for it is listed in the tax rolls for that year, and it is probable that either one or the other of the firms was utilized in a business transaction, depending upon which partners were involved, having the better entree. At any rate, Robert Morris and John Holker, the French consul in Philadelphia, appear to have been members of the William Turnbull and Company firm in 1780 and to have at the same time an association with William Turnbull as members of the firm of Turnbull, Marmie and Company. Mention has been made in the preceding chapter of the probable association of Thomas Ewing and George Turnbull in the original firm, but it is not known whether either of them was a partner in the second company. The only person other than Turnbull, himself, Morris and Holker whom we know to have been a member of the new firm was Pierre (Peter) Marmie, a Frenchman, who came to this country in 1780 as a secretary to Lafayette when the latter returned from a year in France. What Marmie's background was is not apparent from records available in this country, except that he was considered to have some ability as an ironmaster. His involvement with Turnbull and other partners is chiefly apparent during the days of the company's operations in western Pennsylvania, where among other enterprises an iron works was established.

John Holker was the English born son of a naturalized Frenchman of the same name. He had become interested in American business while still in France, when he and his father were empowered by Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin to make contracts for soldiers' clothing at a commission of two percent.³⁴ In the latter part of 1777 the younger Holker and some of his associates in France decided there was money to be made by speculating in American funds. Holker managed to have himself included in the party of Conrad Alexandre Gerard, who had been appointed minister to the United States under the first commercial treaty

with France. ³⁵ Upon his arrival in America in 1778 Holker was designated purchasing agent for the French marine. This appointment put him in a prime position to enter into various schemes which could be personally profitable. Early on he got in touch with Robert Morris (in his official capacity as agent, of course), and suggested that Morris undertake to handle the procurements required upon a commission basis, the profits to be split between them. Morris held off for a while, but eventually succumbed and carried on in that manner from July 1778 until the spring of 1780, when he finally withdrew from the arrangement as there was more money to be made by privateering or even by the somewhat risky business of trade with the West Indies. Morris and Holker then entered into the partnership of William Turnbull and Company. They continued this relationship and under the name of Turnbull, Marmie and Company until 1784, when Holker and Morris got into a controversy over the adjustment of their accounts and Morris withdrew from the partnership. ³⁶ In the meantime, on June 25, 1780, Holker was appointed French consul general for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, serving until the fall of 1781, when, as a result of a number of complaints by French officials and military men about his activities he was required by his government either to adhere to its prohibition against trade by a public official or to resign. He elected the latter course and did so on October 3, 1781. ³⁷ (For those interested in more details about John Holker Appendix I is attached.)

The confusing nature of relationships during the Revolutionary period is illustrated by numerous examples. Robert Morris, when he became Superintendent of Finance for the Congress, enlisted Holker, Turnbull and others to support the Army. He felt that these men, business partners and at the same time agents of the government (in Holker's case the French government), were so situated and qualified that they could be considered assets and not liabilities. He believed that private enterprise and public welfare worked together for the good of the cause. ³⁸ In 1781 the Bank of North America, a joint stock corporation, was organized as a result of proposals by Morris, who viewed it as a device to obtain support of the Revolution by influential citizens as well as to furnish a sound economic basis for trade upon the termination of hostilities. Among the subscribers were both Turnbull and Holker. ³⁹

It is difficult to determine at any particular time for whom William Turnbull was chiefly acting. In 1780 Holker requested Turnbull's release from military service which was keeping him away from Philadelphia, where his services were necessary in the support of the French navy, describing him as a man "into whose hands and into whose care the immediate negotiation and management of all affairs respecting the service of His Most Christian Majesty have been entrusted by me....." ⁴⁰ In his diary entries of August 24th and September 8th, 1781, Robert Morris viewed Turnbull as the agent of Holker, in spite of the fact that all three were at the time partners in William Turnbull and Company! During this entire period Turnbull was acting in various capacities for Pennsylvania and for the Congress.

Holker managed to get himself into trouble with the Pennsylvania authorities over alleged manipulation and illegal shipments of flour and some purchases of the same item in violation of price regulations. Although there is no direct evidence that Turnbull was personally involved in these occurrences, which took place in 1779, he did appear as agent for Holker and at one time reported to Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, that a

French ship was about to leave Philadelphia with a cargo of flour "under pretense of having the (French) Minister's permission." In a letter to Turnbull, Reed spoke of a visit by Turnbull to him at which time Turnbull passed along that information, and Reed remarked in that letter that he remembered "...by something dropt by which I thought you had just left Mr. Holker when you came to me." It later appeared that Holker had quarrelled with the captain of that vessel and although as French Consul he had made an appearance on his behalf, it was done in a rather perfunctory manner. It may have been the hard feelings between Holker and the ship captain which brought about the "hint" from Holker through Turnbull.⁴²

At any rate, the firm of Turnbull, Marmie and Company prospered in Philadelphia, and in the words of the same Joseph Reed in a letter to his brother-in-law, one DeBerdt, Turnbull's connection with their (Reed's) family had "laid the foundation of his fortune" in the partnership with Holker, "founded principally on my recommendation."⁴³ Relationships in those days were certainly most involved and confusing.

While the firm of Turnbull, Marmie and Company continued to engage in business, chiefly in shipping and in dealing in flour in the Philadelphia area as late as 1790,⁴⁴ the partners began to look for new fields in which to operate. The Pittsburgh area was viewed by them as one which might well become the hub of considerable commercial activity, and late in 1783 or early 1784, through agents, the company took the first steps toward establishing itself in that area.

In May of 1783 the Penns had laid out a plan of lots in Pittsburgh, which was one of the manors remaining to them after the forfeitures of 1779, and on January 22, 1784, Major Isaac Craig and Colonel Stephen Bayard, both of whom had served at Ft. Pitt, signed an agreement to purchase from the Penns "a certain tract of land lying and being in a point formed by the junction of the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, bounded on two sides by said rivers and on the other side by the Fort (Ft. Duquesne) and the ditch running to the Allegheny; supposed to contain about three acres." This was the first land sold in Pittsburgh.⁴⁵ On December 24th, 1784 the Penns conveyed to Craig and Bayard a total of 32 lots of their plan, including in the grant the land covered by the previous agreement. The 32 lots included all of the land bounded by the two rivers and by Marbury (now Third) Street and West Street, and "the land occupied by Ft. Pitt." Later, by a deed dated January 4, 1785, Craig and Bayard stated that the purchase of the said land had been made for their own account and for William Turnbull, John Holker and Peter Marmie, as Craig and Bayard had entered into a partnership agreement with the others in June, 1784.⁴⁶

Although demolition of Ft. Pitt had begun prior to the Revolution, it had continued in use. After the reduction of the Army by Congressional Resolution in 1784, it housed 25 of the 80 authorized "caretakers" who comprised all that was left of the enlisted component of the army, the other 55 being located at West Point.⁴⁷ Major Craig had set out from Philadelphia early that year under orders to act as Quartermaster at Ft. Pitt, and it was then that he and Colonel Bayard were designated agents of Turnbull, Marmie and Company. Upon his arrival at Pittsburgh, Craig made an effort to have the installations at Ft. Pitt turned over to him as such agent, pursuant to directives of the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General, but his demand met with refusal by the officer in charge of the fort. Thus began a fight to obtain possession.⁴⁸

The situation was complicated by virtue of the fact that there had long since been an effort to sever the "installations" from the land. As far back as 1772, pursuant to orders from General Gage, Captain Charles Edmonston of His Majesty's 18th Royal Regiment of Foot, for the sum of 50 pounds sold to William Thompson and Alexander Ross "All the Picketts, Bricks, Stone, Timber and Iron, which is now in the Building or Walls of the Fort, and in the Redoubts to be demolished by order of ...Lieut. General Gage..." The deed conveying this material had appended to it a list of bricks (1,244,160!), scantling, timbers, a log house and two redoubts, among other items. It seems that the purchasers of the "installations" made little or no effort to remove the material, although it was of great value for building purposes, and when the Revolution ended most of it was still on hand, although some of it had been utilized by the garrison during the years of rebellion. 49

Turnbull, Marmie and Company had purchased the Ft. Pitt land from the Congress in 1784, and this purchase was buttressed by the later deed from the Penns to Craig and Bayard, agents of the partners.⁵⁰ Craig was apparently constantly torn between his duty as an officer of the army, acting as Quartermaster at Ft. Pitt, and his personal involvement with Bayard as agents for and later partners of Turnbull, Marmie and Company. We find him complaining that the partnership was tearing down the buildings at the old fort and selling the materials. To this report which he made to General Knox, the Secretary of War, Knox replied the partners' claim to "the installations" was valid.⁵¹ Another recognition of the validity of the claims of Turnbull, Marmie and Company is found in a direction by Knox to James O'Hara, Quartermaster General, to pay their bill for rental of a magazine which had been presented to Craig.⁵²

It took a long time for things to become settled. The partners presented memorials to the Congress on three occasions in 1785 and 1786, asking that their claim be recognized. In each case the memorial was referred elsewhere, and while the reply to the first memorial was to the effect that it was "necessary under present circumstances that the post of Ft. Pitt should remain in the possession of the troops of the United States,"⁵³ there is no indication of what action was taken as a result of the submission of the other two memorandums, except that they were referred to a committee in one instance and to the Secretary of War in another. Neither of these two memorandums produced any results, except to continue the problem. It is interesting to note that one of the members of the committee to which two of the memorandums were referred was Arthur St. Clair, who was also a claimant of the property at Ft. Pitt!⁵⁴

The shadowy title did not deter Turnbull, however, for he early took up residence in the redoubt, constructed in 1764 at the direction of Colonel Bouquet outside the walls of Ft. Pitt, in the direction of the intersection of the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers, as a strong point to protect the moat or ditch which formed part of the fort's defenses. To this structure, sixteen by fifteen feet in lateral dimension and twenty-two feet high, in two stories, Turnbull made an addition, and for about one year made it his living quarters.⁵⁵ It was at or about this time that Turnbull began the construction of a stone house off the fort area on the north side of Second Street, between Chancery and Ferry, considered to have been the first stone house in Pittsburgh. The house is gone, but the old redoubt, restored to its original condition, all additions to it having been removed, is still in place and is not only the only structure of Ft. Pitt

remaining, but also the oldest building in Pittsburgh. A painting of the redoubt is to be found in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Congress ultimately surrendered any interest it may have had in the lands at Ft. Pitt to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and it is probable that the claim of the partners based upon the deed from the Penns to their agents, Craig and Bayard, was then recognized. At any rate, there is no record of further opposition to their occupation of the area or to the sale of portions of it and the building materials found upon it.

In the meantime the partners invested in other real estate. The King's Orchard and the Artillery Gardens, immediately upstream from Ft. Pitt along the Allegheny River was one of their objectives, over which there was for a time some litigation which appears to have terminated in their favor, and a deal was attempted to gain possession of what was then called "Coal Hill," now Washington Heights across the Monongahela River from Ft. Pitt. This land was of interest because of the outcropping of coal along the top of the hill, beneath which there was, according to Turnbull, a type of clay which could be used in the making of bricks. Both coal and clay would be of value.

The activities of the partners and of Turnbull as an individual were not confined to the disposition of building material from the old fort or the acquisition and sale of lands. Their interests included the coal which has been mentioned, a sawmill, a brewery, a distillery (possibly two) and even the building of some barges for use on the Ohio River. Turnbull, who had found a town of perhaps sixty wooden cabins when he first visited Pittsburgh in 1783,⁵⁶ by his energy and enterprise had a great part in the development of the area, which continued to grow and to prosper. As a matter of fact, in 1784, the Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Branch, had its quarters in the stone house of William Turnbull. This was the first bank west of the Alleghenies.⁵⁷ There is some indication that Turnbull had been a contractor to supply the Ft. Pitt garrison during the Revolution, and after his arrival there in 1783 he again engaged in such activity, although not completely to his credit, for it is recorded that in 1786 Turnbull, Marmie and Company did their job so poorly that Colonel Harmer, then leading troops to find the Indians, was forced to use his own money to provide food for his troops.⁵⁸ It must be said that the government was paying the partners in an equally unsatisfactory manner. The depreciated currency produced depreciated rations.

At any rate, Turnbull was "the real captain of industry" in Pittsburgh during the eighties and the nineties.⁵⁹ He and his partners were most active in Pittsburgh, but did not allow themselves to be confined by the rivers which bound the town. Early on, when Isaac Craig was writing to Turnbull about business in the area, he suggested that it would be well to establish retail stores and warehouses at Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela River, at the point where Brownsville, Pennsylvania is now located, as there were already merchandising establishments in Pittsburgh and as there was a considerable number of people in the Redstone Old Fort area (it being on the route from Virginia to western Pennsylvania - the old Braddock Road), there should be considerable business there.⁶⁰ It appears that Craig's advice was taken. A few years later, in 1789 and 1790, the partners took the step which later appears to have been the beginning of the

downfall of William Turnbull and at least one of his partners, for it was then that they began the erection of the first iron furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains. 61

Turnbull had learned, several years before, that the hard, blue rock of western Pennsylvania contained iron, and in 1786 he purchased 1,000 acres of land along what is known as Jacob's Creek, a tributary of the Youghiogheny River, about two miles from where it flows into that stream, forming a part of the boundary between Westmoreland County on the north and Fayette County on the south. At its beginning, at least, the iron furnace and its accompanying foundry did well. Peter Marmie, one of the partners, either had been an iron master, 62 or soon became one by virtue of trial and error, and through the contacts with Isaac Craig it was not long before the Alliance Iron Works, as the enterprise was named, had contracts to provide the army with cannon balls and other supplies and equipment which were required to be made of iron. It is reputed that Alliance cannon balls were used by Anthony Wayne in his successful expedition against the Indians. 63

At any rate, upon the putting of the furnace into blast in 1790, it turned out considerable quantities of pig iron, castings, pots, kettles, stoves, plates and such things, and through its forge bar iron, horse shoes and similar necessities. The area was favorable for such an enterprise, with considerable supplies of wood available for the making of charcoal, with limestone nearby in limitless quantities, and plenty of water available for providing power for the furnace belows. 64 The size and importance of the operation is apparent from the report of the 1790 census, which shows William Turnbull heading a group of people in South Huntington Township, Westmoreland County, consisting of 24 free white males aged 16 or over, 21 free white males under 16, 20 white females and one slave. South Huntington Township borders Jacob's Creek at the point where the Alliance Iron Works was located, and the group listed apparently provided the labor force for the establishment, together with wives and children. 65

However, Turnbull had not forsaken Pittsburgh, for the same census report shows him as the head of a household in "Pittsburgh Town" consisting of one free white male, 16 years or over, and four free white females.66 We cannot be certain as to the composition of the female group, but it appears to be quite probable that it was made up of his two daughters by his first marriage, a nursemaid to care for them and either another servant or one of the children's maternal relatives, although Lewis Krumbaar reports they remained with their maternal grandmother until after Turnbull's marriage to Mary Nisbet. 67

Within the year after the taking of the census the newly married William and Mary Nisbet Turnbull completed their crossing of the Alleghany Mountains and began their married life in Western Pennsylvania, with Mary the recipient of plenty of advice from her father.

Charles Nisbet we know to have been a prolific writer of letters, and we are fortunate to have available a number which he wrote to her. She had not been gone from the family hearth a week before the old gentleman took quill in hand and began a series of letters, replete with admonition, the first one dated October 25th, being three pages long, with instructions on how to please and get along with a husband. He begins his letter by stating that it was the first letter ever written to her by him "as you had never formerly been absent." He then

launches into a personal sermon to Mary, part of which follows:

"A woman ought to consider whether it will be better for her to see her husband happy and well pleased, or miserable, sullen and tormented, as it depends upon her conduct whether he shall be one or the other. Frugality, Cheerfulness, Neatness, Complaisance, Industry, Affection and Good Manners are Great Ornaments of a Wife, but none of these ought to be carried to extremes, as too much of one thing is good for nothing. But above all things, Religion is the greatest Ornament, as it is the Rule & Measure of everything else, and ties us to the Observance of our Duties to others, by a continual Sense of the Presence of God and of our Infinite Obligations to His Goodness...." 68

Mary must have left Carlisle in a hurry after her marriage, for in that letter the good Doctor tells her that he has written "six letters to your friends in Scotland, to intimate to them the Change in your Situation." Charles Nisbet required little stimulation to take his pen in hand, and he was encouraged in this by the desire to let the people in the homeland know that Mary was not to wither on the vine.

Letters are not to be found from Mary to her father or to her mother, but from her father's missives we may glean a bit of information as to her situation, her friends and the social life in the western world. Pittsburgh was a small place, to be sure, but as the wife of its leading citizen she was early offered opportunities to make friends. Eager to quiet the fears of her parents about the dangers of living so near to the terrible Indians, with little diversion, she must have laid on a bit heavily about the social life of the area. He reacted typically. Prefacing his letter with the statement "I have not time to offer you any advice...."(!), he wrote:

"In this licentious Age, even married Women are not out of the reach of Temptations, and if a Woman by Levity give encouragement to it, which she may do with the greatest Innocence, and without the remotest Intention of evil she may make herself miserable for Life by her Imprudence and want of Caution... You have no Call to wander about, and I hope you will not let your Neighbor, Mrs. Ross seduce you to any of the Balls at Marietta, Venango, or Sanduski... I hope you will not frequent the Bear Hunting, or any Frolics on the other side of the Alleganny and Monongahela, as the Indians may come to these solemnities without invitation...."

It is in this letter that there is one of the early intimations of Tom Nisbet's weakness for strong drink. His father reports to Mary that Tom had sprained his ankle as a result of "thoughtlessly slipping from his horse." 69

When this letter was written word had not yet been received of the defeat of General Arthur St. Clair, who had encountered the forces of Simon Girty and Little Turtle in Indiana. When news of this disastrous event reached Pittsburgh there was much uneasiness and Mary wrote to her father that she was thinking of leaving the town. Nisbet replied:

"See that you write to us often and let us know if your neighbors are in any apprehension of the Indians and what accounts you hear from Kentucky..."
"I hope that Mr. Turnbull will take care to get you conveyed to the Iron Works in case of any danger...
And I suppose the Workmen have Arms and Ammunition."

Never to pass an opportunity to exercise sarcasm, Nisbet paid his respects to authority, thus: "I hope that Providence may provide some Defense before Summer next, but we have little trust to put in the wisdom of our Governors." 70

The marriage of William Turnbull and Mary Nisbet turned out to be a fruitful one. Altogether they had eleven children, all but two of them reaching maturity, which was a rather high rate of survival in those days. The first indication we have of an increase in the family is found in a letter from the old gentleman to Mary, written in July, 1792, wherein he expresses the concern of his wife and himself by reason of the fact that Mary had reported she had twice fallen. (This letter gave him an additional opportunity to offer advice as to how to get along with people - something which he had never quite learned - and with one's husband.) 71 Alison was then sent to Pittsburgh to be with her sister during her confinement, which culminated in the birth of a daughter on October 11, 1792. Both Dr. Nisbet and his wife were much pleased to learn that Mary was going to name the child Anne, after her mother. Said Mary's father, "...She takes it kindly, and no doubt expected it,...as I confess I did." 72 It was customary among the Scots for an oldest daughter to name her first daughter after her own mother.

Nisbet continued to feed local current events and advice to Mary, larding his missives with expressions of concern about the Indians, about which Mary appears to have written a good deal to him. One bit of information passed to Mary and to Alison, as well, concerned the death of a local lady, Mrs. Samuel A. McCoskry, wife of a prominent physician of Carlisle, a veteran of the Revolution and a trustee of Dickinson College. 73 This news must have been well digested by Alison, for before many years had passed she became the second Mrs. McCoskry, founding with her husband another of the very interesting lines of descent from Charles Nisbet, concerning which much will be written later.

Mary's concern about the Indians had finally resulted in a suggestion by her father that she return to Carlisle until things became better, but she stayed on until late in January, 1794, when she left by wagon for Carlisle via Shippensburg, just a few miles from Carlisle on the old Forbes Road. Her two brothers had planned to come west to accompany her, but Turnbull found someone who was going to Shippensburg to pick up supplies and, "made her comfortable" and sent her off accompanied by little Anne. Mary was probably pregnant again, for

Turnbull did not expect her to return until the end of May of that year. Their second child, Elizabeth, was born before the end of that year, probably in Carlisle. Turnbull's two daughters by his first wife remained with him, and probably were of considerable consolation during Mary's absence.

The reader will recall that early in this story mention was made of the fact that the association of Turnbull with Marmie and Holker, initially most profitable, had in it the seeds of misfortune. The decline in the affairs of Turnbull is first disclosed in the same letter in which he mentions that he has sent his wife to Carlisle. It was written at the Alliance Iron Works on January 30, 1794, to John Holker, then residing with his family at Springsberry, near Winchester, Virginia. Holker had written to Turnbull, suggesting that he leave the iron works and return to Philadelphia. Turnbull was reluctant to take that step, and in arguing against it he went into considerable detail about conditions which he had found at the works upon returning from a trip to Baltimore (Peter Marmie had been left in charge):

"...All hands discharged; everybody complaining and disgusted with Mr. Marmie's treatment; the forge idle; not a bushell of grain or a pound of meat in the house, every thing to prepare for the winter and those who had claims demanding payment from all quarters."

He had fought off three writs of execution against the property, and while in Greensburg attending to two of those writs he found that Marmie had instituted several lawsuits which had failed for want of proof and upon which costs were due from the partnership. Marmie was apparently litigious by nature and probably at this time was beginning to show the mental imbalance which features in a legend about his death in later years. But Turnbull was optimistic. He told Holker that he had rehired the best hands and picked up some qualified new ones. He had mined 300 tons of fine ore during the past three months and expected to have the furnace ready for blast in late March or early April and upon the arrival of a bellows-maker he expected to renew activity at the forge. He felt confident as to the future, but, if Holker should hold to his plan for Turnbull to return to Philadelphia, he would have to ask for Holker's assistance to relieve him "of the different embarrassments in this quarter before I can leave the ground."

The partners were still engaged in activities in Pittsburgh, for in the same letter Turnbull writes of the great success of the brewery and of the sale of lots at Pittsburgh, but Holker seemed to have in mind selling the iron works, for in the letter to which we have referred he has marked "Acknowledging my wish and intention of giving up the works and selling them."⁷⁴ He changed his mind, however, finally purchasing Turnbull's interest in the operation, which had continued to provide cannon balls, among other items of ordnance for General Wayne's expedition against the Indians.⁷⁵

Mary's anxiety about the Indians disappeared with Wayne's victory in August 1794, and the fears of her father disappeared as well.⁷⁶ Mary, the children and Turnbull remained in the west, Mary giving birth in 1790 to a daughter, Alison, who survived but a short time, followed by a son, named Charles Nisbet Turnbull after her father, in November 1797. The child lived eight days.

In a letter to James Hamilton, in Carlisle, written on February 10, 1797, Turnbull said that he had recently sold his interest in the iron works and would sell land which he owned on the western side of the Alleghenies, so that he could return to Philadelphia with his family. Hamilton had some claim against a piece of land which Turnbull had purchased and the letter asked Hamilton to take his claim to court or relinquish it, so that the matter could be settled and the property disposed of by Turnbull, as Hamilton's claim was cloud on the title. ⁷⁷ What Hamilton did in response to this letter we do not know, but we do find the Turnbulls in 1798 residing at No. 190 Market Street, Philadelphia, in a house formerly occupied by George Washington. ⁷⁸

Having, up to this point, dealt with considerable factual material it seems that it is now time to introduce a legend into the story. There have been many references in histories of Western Pennsylvania and in accounts of the iron and steel industries to the Alliance Iron Works, founded and operated by Turnbull, Marmie and Company. One account has it being "blown out" in 1802, after about 12 years of operation, but one cannot be certain of this, for there is an old tale concerning Peter Marmie which could not have taken place before 1810, when he was recorded by the census of that year as living near the Youghiogheny River in Rost-haver Township, Westmoreland County, just north of Jacob's Creek location of the Iron Works. The tale has to do with his death.

It seems, the story goes, that ironmasters were usually well to do, and in accordance with their station maintained packs of hounds, Marmie, the ironmaster of the Alliance Works, being no exception. We have evidence from Turnbull's letter to Holker that Marmie was a very poor business man. This fits into the legend, where-in Marmie was driven mad by business reverses, and one day in an excess of lunacy, he called his hounds to him, whipped them to the platform from which the ore was dumped into the furnace, forced them into the flame and then plunged into that fiery depth himself. The flames died out and were never rekindled. ⁷⁹ Of course, as must be the case with all good legends, there is constant reminder of that dismal tale. It is told that on stormy nights "The Mad Frenchman" is still to be heard in the vicinity, with his hounds and his horn. So much for legend.

Turnbull re-entered business in Philadelphia, but from the beginning he found it more difficult than during his earlier days. Nisbet wrote to Mary about the interference by France and Britain with sea trade and the effect that this had upon business. As Mary had moved to a new location, with new and more sophisticated people with whom she would be thrown, the old man thought it well to advise her on getting along with people, forgetting that he had already gone to great lengths on this subject when she had first gone to Pittsburgh. He cautioned Mary to beware of making enemies by speaking her mind too freely. Perhaps he had by this time learned by bitter experience that he had himself to blame for some of his troubles, having been too vocal in the wrong places and at the wrong times. His political views are apparent in his letter:

"Make no entertainments to members of Congress or others, altho' Citizen Monroe and the Lyon should inform you that they intend to do you the honour of dining with you."

("The Lyon" referred to was probably a Representative from Vermont by that name, much disliked by Nisbet because of his political tenets and actions.)⁸⁰

In Philadelphia the affairs of William Turnbull were not as exciting as was the case during his first period of endeavor in that city. The appeal of patriotism and the opportunities for profit offered by the revolutionary conflict were lacking. He was no longer associated with Robert Morris, John Holker and colleagues. Nor were his affairs as successful as Revolutionary days. The western venture had ultimately been a financial failure after showing much early promise. The Pittsburgh association with Isaac Craig and Colonel Bayard had resulted in financial loss to Turnbull, Marmie and Company through non-payment of accounts by its former agents and associates and there was finally a severance of relations between the firm and the two Pittsburghers. Marmie had ruined the iron works and Holker had withdrawn his support. Turnbull was faced with the necessity of starting anew, with a total of eleven children and a wife to support. Although he did not sever his contacts with acquaintances of the western days, there appears to have been little if any profit derived from such relationships. One with whom he remained upon a friendly basis was Harmar Blennerhassett, a letter from whom remains, telling Turnbull that he and his wife were coming to Philadelphia and planned to spend a month there with the Turnbulls. One wonders to what extent, if any, Turnbull was aware of the activities of that flamboyant man and his associate, Aaron Burr, in their pursuit of western lands and in the alleged conspiracy which resulted in Burr's ultimate disgrace.

Land was one type of investment which seemed to offer great opportunities to speculators of that time. There was some hope that land would be the means of his financial rehabilitation, for in addition to the importing and mercantile interests which had been the basis for his early success, Turnbull had consistently invested in real estate, beginning with Philadelphia properties, some of which he had obtained as a result of his first marriage to Mary Rhea, then extending beyond that area. Considerable land was held by him in the Philadelphia area, both in what is now considered to be "down town," and in the Germantown area, where he maintained a country estate and where, during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, he placed his family, far from the contaminated air of the city. There they were from time to time visited by Alison, her husband, Dr. Samuel McCoskry, and their children,⁸¹ as well as by Mary's brothers, Alexander⁸² and the ill-fated Tom, whose addiction to strong drink took him on at least four occasions to the clinic for the care of the insane which Benjamin Rush had established at the Pennsylvania Hospital. (Drunkenness was considered to fall within the definition of that condition.)

In addition to the lands in and near Philadelphia, Turnbull had considerable holdings in what later developed to be valuable coal lands. Some of this was in the Allegheny County area, some in Ohio, some in Kentucky and some in the Lehigh area of Pennsylvania. We have seen that he rid himself of the lands in western Pennsylvania. What happened to the Ohio and Kentucky lands is not recorded, but after his death the family found it impossible to combat successfully some adverse claims to vast acreage. His widow complained of the complexity of the problem and her hops for success in maintaining the family claim to the Kentucky lands in a letter to her son, Alexander. Her lawyer, Mr. Penrose was not sanguine and although her brother, the judge, was trying to be helpful, she was not at all optimistic about the chances for success.⁸² As has so often been the case, the complexities of proof after the lapse of many years, plus the incertitude of boundaries in the outlining of grants, and the cost of litigation when a great many heirs must be joined in an action, probably made it impractical for the family claim to the Kentucky lands to

be pursued.

All of the coal lands in which William Turnbull was interested were in bituminous regions with the exception of those in the Lehigh region, the heart of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal deposits. Turnbull had high hopes for this coal, and in 1806 he made an effort to demonstrate its use and value. Let us read what one writer has to say about this, couching his comments in terms which would have been used at the time:

"A 'idealist' named William Turnbull, one of those fellows who won't let well enough alone, ...floated down the Lehigh and then the Delaware, on a home-made flatboat, on its deck a rough box of lumber, containing ten tons of a black, shining 'rocklike' substance. Turnbull, fanciful fellow, said the black 'rocklike' substance would burn and the Centre Square Waterworks in Philadelphia had been foolish enough to undertake the experiment. Naturally it was a failure, naturally, because there were no proper grates. Indignantly the Centre Waterworks threw the trash on the dump pile and William Turnbull, now known to be a swindler, went back to where he had come from, which was near Mauch Chunk." 83

The story is almost correct. Turnbull may have returned to Mauch Chunk, but not permanently, and the "rocklike substance" served some purpose, being used to pave the street before Turnbull's Philadelphia home. There is a strange inconsistency about the story. The area surrounding Philadelphia to the west and north had a considerable population of Welch, and the Welch had been burning anthracite coal in their homeland for generations, and surely Turnbull could have found a welchman who could instruct him in the method of burning hard coal. It may be that Turnbull had found the Welch accent too difficult to deal with.

At any rate, Turnbull kept up the fight to make a second success of business in Philadelphia, but the fates seem to have been against him. Sometimes he did well, even to the point where he was able to lend money to his father-in-law, who was forced to write to Mary, in 1799, that he found it impossible to pay his account with her husband.⁸⁴ His real estate holdings dwindled, the activities of both the English and French fleets interfered greatly with his importing and exporting business, and the War of 1812 finally finished him off. In 1813 he moved from Philadelphia with his family to Montrose, the estate of his brother-in-law, Judge Alexander Nisbet, a few miles north of Baltimore, in what is now Cockeysville, Maryland. Here he lived out the rest of his days in a house to the rear of the one occupied by the judge and his family. It was at Montrose that he died on July 25, 1822, survived by his wife and nine children, the eldest aged 30 and the youngest 15.

Thus passed from the stage upon which the early history of our land was acted out a man of ability, foresight, enterprise and charm; a man who had vision

and a drive to succeed, but one who consistently, in the opinion of this writer, was most unfortunate in his choice of business associates. See what happened - Robert Morris, who used Turnbull for a number of things, had lost his wealth. John Holker, the Frenchman, kept himself and Turnbull on the edge of trouble for several years, due to the flour manipulations during the Revolution. Throughout their association it appears that Holker allowed Turnbull to do most of the work, ultimately sitting back at his ease near Winchester, Virginia, telling Turnbull that he had better leave the western area and return to Philadelphia. Peter Marmie, the ironmaster had turned out to be thoroughly incompetent and probably quite mad and Turnbull had to sell his interest to Holker, probably deriving little more than was required to pay his debts in the area. The association with Isaac Craig and Colonel Bayard, as we have seen, turned out to be a financial disaster.

But Turnbull may be remembered for many things. He had been a successful merchant and a loyal and faithful servant of the government of his state and of the Congress. He readily assisted members of the family of his wife, Mary Nisbet, when help was needed, as we have seen him do in the case of her brother Tom's venture to Halifax and in the making of a loan to Charles Nisbet. Upon the death of the old gentleman Turnbull acted as one of the administrators of his estate and was active with Alexander Nisbet in the prosecution of his father's-in-law claims against Dickinson College and the Presbyterian Church for unpaid salaries. 85 One of his greatest contributions, in the mind of this writer, was the vigor which he gave to the development of the western part of the new country through his many and varied activities in that as yet undeveloped area, for which little credit, if any, has been given to him by writers on that subject. Those who have chronicled the development of Pittsburgh have been too much concerned with the activities of the Craigs and the Nevilles who did but build upon that foundation which was first laid by Turnbull. They remained upon the scene and he had left it, soon to be forgotten.

His portrait, done by Rembrandt Peale, shows him as a keen, thoughtful man, whose speculative countenance gives indication of the venturesome character which he possessed. The face is the face of a gambler, and gambler he was, but one who left his mark upon the records of the new country and a fond memory in the minds of his family.

Chapter III

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARY TURNBULL

While William Turnbull's business ventures in western Pennsylvania and later in Philadelphia ranged from prosperous to unprofitable, his family grew steadily. We have learned of the birth of Anne in Pittsburgh in 1792. Never married, Anne lived a long life, passing away in 1879. Elizabeth, probably born in Carlisle during the period of Mary's visit to her parents' home due to the fear of Indian troubles, arrived on the scene in 1794. Likewise a spinster, she joined her sister, Anne, in conducting a boarding school for young ladies on North Charles Street, opposite Barnet, in Baltimore, which they operated with considerable success for a period of about fifteen years. The school must have been a success as there is record of a visit made by the sisters to Scotland and France in 1839.⁸⁶ Years later, two other Turnbull ladies, nieces of Anne and Elizabeth, founded and operated a similar school for young ladies, also in Baltimore. Anne seemed to have been the dominant figure in this combination, and indeed, one of the most autocratic of her generation of Turnbells. Archibald Turnbull refers to her portrait, which he mistakenly ascribes to Thomas Sully (actually it was the work of Thomas Waterman Wood), thus: "...painted in the red shawl that was the symbol of the grande dame and family tyrant."

Two more children were born during the family's sojourn in Pittsburgh both dying in infancy: Alison, born in 1796, and Charles, in 1797. The movement to Philadelphia seemed to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the family, for all who followed, born there, survived. The first of the Philadelphia births was that of Susan on January 30, 1799, later married to Alexander Murdoch. Petite and charming, her portrait by Sully seems a living thing. To view it is to be instantly captivated by her charm and beauty. Susan lived to the age of 71, dying on July 6, 1871. The next to arrive was William, Jr., who first saw the light of day sometime during the year 1800. A West Point graduate and a soldier from that time until his death on December 9, 1857, William is perhaps the most outstanding of the descendants of Charles Nisbet in the William Turnbull-Mary Nisbet line. A bit further on in this family chronicle we shall learn a great deal more about him. In 1803 the second Charles Nisbet Turnbull arrived upon the scene. Following the life of a sailor, Charles was the object of much concern to his mother, whose fears were justified when he was lost at sea at the age of 26, unmarried.⁸⁷

Following Charles came Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, named for his uncle, Alexander Nisbet, and bearing as his middle name that of his maternal grandmother Nisbet's family. Born March 8, 1806, Alexander married his first cousin, Fanny Nisbet, daughter of Alexander Nisbet. A merchant all of his life, Alexander died in England and was buried at Southampton. Following Alexander came Caroline Somerville Turnbull, born in 1808. Caroline never married and died in 1845. Following closely came Henry Chrystie Turnbull, born November 17, 1809. Henry married Ann Graeme Smith, by whom he had several children, and died September 15, 1893. The inflexible, deeply religious patriarch of the considerable number of Turnbells and their descendants who live in the Baltimore, Maryland area, he well merits the considerably detailed discussion of him and his family which follows later.

Alison, the last of the children, and the only one to stray from the Baltimore area, was born on October 2, 1811. Alison married Samuel Lawrence, of Lowell, Massachusetts. She passed away on September 30, 1892, having had eight children. Practically all of Alison's descendants are residents of New England.

All of the Turnbull children accompanied their parents to what is now Cockeysville, Maryland, when their father found it impossible to continue in Philadelphia. There the family settled on the 1500 acre estate of their maternal uncle, Judge Alexander Nisbet and Mary, his wife. The judge had named the estate "Montrose," a sentimental reference to the place where he, his brother and their sisters had been born and from whence they accompanied their parents to America. The estate no longer belongs to any member of the family, except for a tiny family burial ground located in the "Texas" section of Cockeysville, title to which is vested in two great-granddaughters of the judge. There, under toppled markers, and within falling walls, lie the bones of Alexander Nisbet, Mary, his wife, his daughter, Anne and those of his three sons, none of whom lived to maturity. From the time of its acquisition upon Alexander's marriage to Mary Cockey Owings, daughter of a man who had great holdings of land in that area, Montrose was the place where the chief gatherings of the family were held; where newly married members of the family spent at least a portion of their honeymoon - the sentimental headquarters of a closely knit clan of uncles, aunts and cousins. Here gathered the Turnbells, the Lees, the Browns and others with whom this story and others to be written will deal. Transplanted by adversity from Pennsylvania, where all of the children had been born, and where both father and mother had settled upon arrival from their native land, the Turnbull family set its roots firmly in the soil of Maryland, to contribute much to the growth, the history and the social, cultural and economic development of Baltimore and the surrounding area.

Let us now delve as deeply as records permit into a study of the lives, the successes and the failures, great and small, of the children and William and Mary Nisbet Turnbull, and learn of their contributions to society, to history and to the development of the young nation.

There is little recorded about Anne and Elizabeth Turnbull. Anne appears to have been the more forceful of the two sisters, but they seem to have been quite fond of each other. They took at least one trip abroad, as we know, visiting Scotland, probably astonishing their relatives with tales of America and its people, and proceeding on to France. Elizabeth, known as "Aunt Betsey," and Anne lived together in Baltimore, and it was in "Anne's house," as the home was known, that

members of the family gathered when in Baltimore, and it was in that house that their sister, Susan, was married to Alexander Murdoch in September 1826. Elizabeth passed away on August 5, 1841, but Anne carried on for many years thereafter, living until February 26, 1879. There is no known likeness of Elizabeth to be found, but in addition to the portrait of Anne by Thomas Waterman Wood, there is in the files of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a photograph of a woman in her advanced years, donated to that institution by Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar, which bears upon its reverse the following, in what appears to be the doctor's handwriting: "Aunt Ann Turnbull, my great aunt." The photograph shows an elderly lady with a look of great determination upon her face - an indication that it surely must be a photograph of Anne, the eldest of the Turnbull-Nisbet children.

Mention has been made of the marriage of Susan Turnbull to Alexander Murdock in 1841, at the home of Susan's sister, Anne. Alexander Murdock was a merchant, a protege of his uncle, Alexander Fridge, a Scot who came to this country and early became successful in several occupations, including that of a school teacher, in and near Philadelphia. Returning to Scotland for a visit, he found his sister, Mrs. Murdoch, widowed and struggling to support her family in Glasgow. Fridge brought one of his nephews, Alexander Murdoch, with him upon his return to this country and set him up in the dry goods business at the age of 20. While there is no definite record of the location of this business of Murdoch's, it appears that it probably was in Baltimore, for it was in that city that Alexander Murdoch and two brothers who also came to this country became well known figures. Alexander became a member and later an officer of the St. Andrews Society of Baltimore, both then and now a proud Scottish organization. Fridge, his uncle, was Secretary of that society at a time when Judge Alexander Nisbet was its President. That a close friendship must have existed between Fridge and Nisbet is evidenced not only by their membership in and co-officers of the St. Andrews Society, but also by the fact both men served as trustees of Dickinson College, Alexander Fridge serving from 1829 to 1833, taking office a year prior to the date when Judge Nisbet accepted a similar post at the institution of which his father had been the first president. 88

In addition to the Sully portrait of Susan which has already been mentioned, there exists a small portrayal of her, done in oil upon wood, showing her in travelling costume, complete with a large hat, long coat and a long, narrow ermine stole, painted at Alexander Murdoch's request so that he might take it with him on a visit to Scotland, to prove to his relatives what a lovely girl he was to marry - "a sweet, tiny, little brown-eyed creature."

The marriage of Susan and Alexander proved fruitful, there being five children, whose descendants are now to be found chiefly in and around Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

William Turnbull, Jr.'s name is to be found in the Dickinson College Archives on a list of the students enrolled in either the Grammar School or as a member of the Freshman Class of Dickinson College published in December, 1811 (the two groups were combined in one listing). His residence was given as Philadelphia and it is noted that he was living at the home of Dr. McCoskry, who was the husband of his aunt, Alison Nisbet McCoskry. Classmates listed included two cousins: Charles and William McCoskry. William did not remain long at Dickinson College, for it is

noted upon the official records at West Point that he entered the United States Military Academy on 30 September 1814, at the age of 14. He graduated 9th in a class of 29 members and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Artillery, 1 July 1818. He served in this branch for several years, being promoted to First Lieutenant January 15, 1823. He was transferred in 1831 to the Corps of Topographic Engineers with the Brevet rank of Captain. In this branch of the service he was engaged in making surveys of harbors, boundaries, shore lines and proposed railway routes. He had distinguished himself in this line of work and as a result was named as officer in charge of an engineering project which became world famous - the construction of an aqueduct to carry the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal across the Potomac River at Georgetown.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal terminated in a basin immediately below Georgetown. As a result, the merchants and shippers of Alexandria, Virginia, which up to that time had been a very active and important shipping point, found a great amount of business diverted from that port on the Potomac River. They accordingly organized the Alexandria Canal Company and sought and obtained approval for the extension of the canal on the Virginia side of the river to Alexandria. In order to bring the canal across the river it was necessary for a viaduct to be constructed, and upon request by the company the Congress granted approval for the construction of such a bridging, granting funds for the purpose and stipulating in its action that a United States officer be placed in charge of the project. In spite of objections based upon his youth, William Turnbull was appointed Superintendent of the project by President Andrew Jackson. Two private contractors made efforts to construct the viaduct, but found it too much for them, and Turnbull then took active charge. It was a difficult task. Cofferdams had to be constructed to hold back the river's water while stone piers were being constructed and there was a speedy current with which to contend. No work could be done during the winter months and there were other difficulties, but Turnbull succeeded, after 11 years of effort. The aqueduct, when completed, extended across the Potomac at Georgetown for a distance of 1,500 feet, had a width of 30 feet and a depth of 5 feet. It stood on five stone piers and two stone abutments and was 30 feet above the river at high tide. The total cost of the structure was \$1,250,000, a very considerable sum for the time. The construction of the aqueduct was perhaps the greatest engineering feat in American history up to that time and Turnbull's official reports were in demand throughout the world. 90

During the course of the construction of the aqueduct the Topographical Engineers, up to then but a bureau of the War Department, became a separate service and Turnbull was made a Brevet Major in the Corps in 1837, permanent rank following in 1838. Because of his outstanding accomplishment efforts were made to grant him further promotion, but to no avail and he departed the project, to use military language, to perform surveys of harbors and of public works in the Great Lakes region.

In 1826, the same year during which his sister, Alison, married Samuel Lawrence, William had married Jane Ramsay. Here one finds an interesting relationship. Jane's sister, Sophia Ramsay, married Lewis Krumbhaar, whose mother, Mary Turnbull was William's half-sister, her mother having been the senior William Turnbull's first wife. For many years there was a close social relationship between the Krumbhaars and the Turnbells, the descendants of the first William Turnbull by his two wives, but with the passage of time social contact seems to have been lost as the writer has found no recent evidence of communication between the members of the two groups of the first William Turnbull's descendants.

The marriage of William and Jane Turnbull was a happy and successful one, from which ten children resulted. The family became established in a home at 2017 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and it was to this place that the Colonel returned from his various assignments and where he lived with his family during the periods he was assigned to duty in the area. There was much visiting here by the various members of the family, from all of its several branches and by friends and neighbors, one of whom was Jane's brother, Captain William Ramsay, U. S. Navy.

Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, Major William Turnbull became topographical engineer on the staff of General Winfield Scott. He served with considerable distinction. He was brevetted Lt. Colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco" along with Beauregard and Robert E. Lee and brevetted Colonel on 13 September 1847 for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec,"⁹¹ but Turnbull always felt that he was being denied recognition. As far back as 1826 his mother commented upon his unhappiness at not having been promoted, and upon receipt of his brevet as Lt. Colonel he wrote to the Adjutant General complaining that others had received two promotions to his one.⁹²

Jane, of course, worried a great deal about her husband, as did other wives. One of the family friends at the time of the war was Vice President George Mifflin Dallas, who wrote to his daughter Sophia in March 1847:

"The war news keeps our household in a feverish state. There are some five or six ladies in the immediate neighborhood whose husbands have all gone to the Army; - Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Totten, etc. & etc. and they are naturally just now extremely anxious to hear of the attack on Vere Cruz..."⁹³

Following his Mexican War service, Turnbull was given the assignment to supervise construction of a Custom House in New Orleans, which duty he embarked upon, serving in that capacity for about a year. While there, he contracted pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered, and in 1857 did not survive a later attack. He left many friends, among whom was Robert E. Lee and Pierre T. G. Beauregard who had worked closely with him during the Mexican War. Archibald Turnbull quotes an obituary tribute:

"Graced by nature with many beauty; and with a mind stored with the treasures of knowledge, his warmth of heart and benevolence, blended with charity, won for him the admiration of all who knew him...As a soldier he was 'without fear and without reproach.' Death loves a shining mark."

Archibald Turnbull quotes another assessment of the Colonel by his commander during the Mexican War, Winfield Scott:

"...the most elegant gentleman and the bravest soldier' he ever knew."

In Turnbull's case, at least, Scott seems to have demonstrated the failing of some commanders. He was willing to say kind things of his subordinates but was not inclined to expend much energy in obtaining for them some tangible evidence of their worth. Witness the fact that Turnbull's promotion came late and followed that of others with no higher qualifications than he possessed. Years later Scott made up, somewhat, for this in the case of Turnbull, when one of the Colonel's sons received his recommendation for a direct commission in the Union Army.

Turnbull's absence for a protracted period of time and her great anxiety as to the health and safety of her husband seemed to have an effect on Jane Turnbull's health. George M. Dallas wrote to Sophia in December of 1848, that

"Mrs. Turnbull is extremely ill...something of a consumption...and must, it is said, seek a milder climate." 94

From what we can learn, Jane remained for the rest of her life in Foggy Bottom, leaving only for short family visits and to spend time at Old Point Comfort. Whatever her physical problem may have been at the time of Dallas' letter, she overcame it, for she lived to reach the age of 77, passing away in 1893, greatly mourned by many relatives and friends.

As to Charles Nisbet, the sailor, there is little to record, for there is little known of him except what was written by his uncle, Judge Alexander Nisbet to Samuel Miller, biographer of Charles Nisbet, in a letter of October 18th, 1839. Wrote the judge:

"Charles...a most excellent young man of high promise followed the sea life. After performing five or six voyages to China, South America & England was appointed to the command of a ship of war built in Phila for the Greeks she not being paid for he was Dispatched in the Schooner 'Genius' (?) to the Mediterranean to make sale of her. He arrived at Gibraltar & sailed for Alexandria but never having been heard of since was supposed to have been lost at sea." 95

Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, the third surviving son of William and Mary Turnbull, became a merchant early in life. There is record in his handwriting that he began to work for Henry Payson and Company on October 14, 1823 at the age of 17. A similar note indicates progress of some sort, for it refers to the fact that on the 2nd of the succeeding October he "put on a new suit of clothes made by Hilbing."⁹⁶ As did many young men, unmarried and requiring some diversion in addition to that of visiting taverns and attending plays, Alexander enrolled in one of the companies of the 39th Regiment, Maryland Militia, and also became a member of the local St. Andrew's Society.

The natural ambition to succeed in his chosen work had some impetus from his mother, who let him know in her letter of June 26, 1826, referred to previously, that in view of the fact that the family claim to western lands in which his father had invested could probably not be supported, this should "...stimulate you to greater exertion to make your own future and provide for your mother." Succeed he did, and by the beginning of the Civil War, his business, which by this time had become an important dry goods and cotton commission firm, under the name of Turnbull and Company, represented an investment of two or three million dollars. With him in the firm was a nephew, and namesake, A. (Alexander) Nisbet Turnbull, son of Alexander's brother, Henry Chrystie Turnbull. The war-time curtailment of shipping and the non-availability of cotton for export with the consequent shortage of cotton goods, whether manufactured in New England or in England, had a disastrous effect upon the firm - losses came to approximately a million dollars. By taking extreme measures Alexander was able to pay off his debts.

Alexander had fallen in love with and married his first cousin, Fanny Nisbet, one of the daughters of Judge Alexander Nisbet, for whom he had been named. Upon that glad occasion one of her bridesmaids was Mary Frick, a member of the Baltimore Frick family, one of whom, George Peter Frick, later married Alexander's niece, Katherine, and with her founded a branch of Nisbet descendants which has been prominent in the Baltimore area for many years. The marriage of Alexander and Fanny was a comfortable one. The family moved in the best of society and their home was furnished in a style becoming that of a successful and wealthy merchant and his wife. The family silver, with the Turnbull bull's head surmounting various pieces, and the family china, bearing the same decoration, designed for and manufactured at Alexander's order, are now prized possessions of one of their descendants. As was the custom, photography being then unknown, portraits were made of family members, done by some of the better artists of the time, including Thomas Sully and Thomas Waterman Wood. Some of the portraits are still to be found. Alexander is seen proudly wearing a jacket with tartan collar, and Fanny is portrayed wearing with dignity her ermine stole. A portrait of their son, Nisbet, at the age of two, done by Sully, is a magnificent piece of work by that superior artist.

Alexander and Fanny had several children, six boys and two girls. But one of the sons and one of the daughters married, the latter dying without issue, and as a consequence the line has dwindled and the name of Turnbull has been lost in its lessening. There remain, however, treasured relics of the family, beginning with Dr. Charles Nisbet's bracket clock, carried by him from Montrose, where it had been made, extending down through the portraits, silver, china and furniture of several generations of the old doctor's descendants.

Both Alexander and his wife were ardent supporters of the Union cause, Alexander's name being upon a confidential list of men who could be relied upon to support it, drawn up by Governor Bradford, of Maryland. Families were torn apart by the unfortunate conflict and the Turnbull family was one of them, for Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Alexander's brother, was a Southern sympathizer whose son, Samuel, fought for the Rebel cause, 97 while Fanny's activities in support of the Union brought forth what is perhaps the most treasured family relic of all - a

letter from Abraham Lincoln, thanking her for her activities in that direction.

Alexander died while on a visit to England and was buried there. It is said that upon the headstone above his grave at Southhampton is inscribed: "Died of a broken heart." This may well have been true in the case of this honorable man. The date of his death is not known, but there is in the archives of Dickinson College a catalogue of paintings and wines to be sold as the property of "the late Mr. Alexander Turnbull" of Baltimore, on November 2, 1870, which gives an approximation.

It appears that all was not lost, for Fanny and the children continued to live at the family home at 1602 Park Place, Baltimore. Fanny survived Alexander for a number of years, passing away in 1881.

We next come to the last of the sons of William and Mary Turnbull. Born on November 17th, 1809, in the Germantown section of Philadelphia where the family maintained a somewhat rural residence, Henry Chrystie Turnbull is one of the most interesting characters of the whole Turnbull group. A country squire - a devoted churchman - described as possessing "a gentle and courtly spirit (which) charmed and won all who knew him" and at the same time reported to be a despot at home, ruling his children with a rod of iron, he must have been at least a match for his sister, Anne.

Henry entered Princeton with the intention of becoming a minister of the Gospel, but he did not finish the course, it being generally accepted that poor health brought about this failure. He then tried to life of a merchant, but after a brief effort in that direction entered the United States Navy in 1834. The life of a sailor must not have been too appealing, for after a short time, during which he had made at least one cruise as captian's clerk to Commodore Nelson on the USS Potomac, he abandoned the sea, returning to commerce as a merchant in Baltimore.⁹⁸ Along the line he had met and in 1838 he married Ann Graeme Smith of Philadelphia, daughter of Samuel Ferguson Smith, a man of considerable means, long a power in the commerical world of Philadelphia. He was a son of Dr. William Smith and Ann Young, herself a granddaughter of the famous Dr. Thomas Graeme, of "Graeme Park," near Hatboro, a few miles north of Philadelphia.⁹⁹

The marriage of Henry Chrystie Turnbull and Ann Graeme Smith provided another link to the descendants of William Turnbull by his first wife, Mary Rhea, for a child of that marriage, Mary Rhea Krumbhaar, was half sister to Henry Chrystie Turnbull and with Ann Graeme, Henry's wife, was a great-grandchild of Samuel Smith, grandfather of Samuel Ferguson Smith. In addition to providing the linkage of the families, the marriage was a most successful one financially and in other ways. Samuel Ferguson Smith was a wealthy man, prominent in banking and insurance circles. He had been a director for many years of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities (now happily referred to in brevity as "The Pennsylvania Company"), and of the Insurance Company of North America. He became a director of the Philadelphia Bank, later renamed the Philadelphia National Bank, in 1807, shortly after its establishment, and served as its President from 1841 until his retirement in 1852. At the time of his death

he was the owner of considerable lands in and about Chicago and in Philadelphia, and his personal estate was quite substantial.

Needless to say, Ann inherited a goodly share of the estate of her father, and her husband was not forgotten. In his will, Samuel Ferguson Smith noted that he held two mortgages upon the farm of Henry Turnbull in Baltimore County to secure bonds of \$6,000 and \$8,000. He then released Henry from the debts represented by the bonds and mortgages. 100 It is of interest to note that the farm, "Auburn," located in the Rogers Forge section of Towson, Maryland, was purchased in 1838, the year of Henry's marriage to Ann.

The Manor House at "Auburn" was originally constructed shortly after the Revolution (1790). It passed through various hands before it became the property of Henry Turnbull, and for many years thereafter was a favorite gathering place for members of the family, rivaling Judge Alexander Nisbet's "Montrose" in that respect. It burned completely during a storm in 1849, but was immediately rebuilt by Henry in its original form.

Henry and Ann lived out their lives at "Auburn." Henry was in poor health most of his life and, according to a family story, remained on the second floor of the house most of the time for his last 20 years upon earth. Life must have been somewhat trying for the children, as Henry insisted upon quietude within the house. The boys were not allowed to wear their shoes while indoors, as walking across the floor wearing shoes created noise - something unbearable by their father. A similar ban was placed upon the eating of celery. It was too noisy and disturbed the male parent. Photographs of Henry give no hint of physical frailty or of a family autocrat, but Ann, in her photographs, shows the severe countenance of a rather domineering individual. In reality it seems that while Henry ruled the family to all intents and purposes, Ann probably ruled him. One indication of this may be found in the fact that Henry and at least one of the sons, Samuel Graeme Turnbull, favored the South during the Civil War, and another son settled in Virginia and became a minister. Ann's mother, Ann Morrow Mark, was a Virginian and Ann's sister, Ellen Morrow Smith, married Rev. Peyton Randolph Harrison, another Virginian and scion of at least two of The First Families of that state. These connections must have influenced Ann and through her upon her family. It was a fact that the better classes in the Baltimore area favored the South and this may have been another influence.

There appears no record of Henry being engaged upon any business enterprise except managing the farm. His wife was wealthy and the management of her estate was probably an engrossing, time-consuming and profitable enterprise. These two responsibilities left some time, however, which Henry devoted to various church activities. Born of a Presbyterian family, he early in life became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, of which he was later to become an elder. In 1844 he became an elder of the old Govain Chapel, at Govans-town and was the chief contributor of funds for its restoration. He was much interested in Sunday School work, particularly among the black members of society. An outgrowth of this interest was the formation of what was known as the First Colored Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. He was interested in and supported both

domestic and foreign missions. After the Civil War he became a member of the Mount Washington (Maryland) Southern Presbyterian Church and served for many years as one of its elders. There is to be found in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a letter written by Henry to the Rev. Dr. Leyburne on April 6, 1866, which shows his interest in the church, his continued sympathy toward the men who fought for the Southern Cause and a concern for the religious future of one of his sons. He wrote to Leyburne, telling him that he had learned that Leyburne had been offered the post of pastor of the Duncan Church, Baltimore, which he hoped he would accept. He acknowledged receipt of a request by Leyburne that he attempt to find employment for some young men who had fought for the South, saying that he would do his best and that his son, A. Nisbet Turnbull, would do likewise and then spoke of his gratitude for Leyburne's help in endeavoring to get his son, Lisle, back into religious habits. 101

Henry kept Princeton in his mind after leaving the institution. In 1837, joined by his first cousin Samuel A. McCoskry, Jr., son of Henry's Aunt Alison, he offered to Princeton Seminary the library of their grandfather, Charles Nisbet. The library of that institution had been composed chiefly of volumes which had belonged to Ashbel Green and to John Mitchell Mason, both famous Presbyterian preachers - the latter having been for a while president of Dickinson College. Some litigation arose, instituted by the Reformed Synod, to which Mason belonged at the time of his death, and as a result the Seminary was forced to relinquish the portion of its library which had belonged to Mason. This left it in dire straits until the two grandchildren of Nisbet came along with the offer of his 1,500 or so volumes. Why the gift was made is not stated, but the two young men may have been stimulated to make the offer by either one or both of two reasons. First, they were well aware that Dickinson College had owed money to Dr. Nisbet at the time of his death, for unpaid salary, and had failed to pay what was owed to his estate until brought into court, and second, they knew that the Presbyterian Church had been forced by financial difficulties to relinquish control over the institution, turning it over to the Methodists in 1833. The writer is inclined to accept the latter reason as motivation for the gift, as there was a condition appended that the library could remain in the hands of Princeton Seminary only so long as it was not put to a use which would be contrary to the religious views of its former owner. It was probably believed that the terrible Methodists might engage in all sorts of theological distortions and gyrations, and Dr. Nisbet had often expressed his contempt for them and for their various activities, some of which he considered to be of licentious nature.

Henry's charitable activities were not confined to those with religious aspect. In 1853, he with Joseph W. Patterson, Frederick Harrison and John H. Jerome took title to two parcels of land in Govanstown for the purpose of establishing a public school. A corporation was formed for that purpose, bearing the name of "The Govanstown Public School of Baltimore County" and in 1856 the land was transferred to it for an expressed consideration of \$5.00. Without a doubt there was no further payment, if indeed the \$5.00 was ever passed to Henry and his associates.

Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull passed away on January 9, 1866. She left a considerable estate, consisting of both real and personal property. The personal property inventory included cash of \$992.75, personal effects, furniture, china, etc. and securities, amounting to \$153,268.56. Her real estate holdings during her lifetime had been considerable, and like the bulk of her securities reflected

the business activities of her father. At her death she held real estate in Philadelphia inherited from him, other lands in Chicago and in nearby Illinois having been sold by her. Her securities were largely shares of stock in various railroads, including the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad, municipal bonds of various cities, including Pittsburgh, and some stock in the Insurance Company of North America, on whose board of directors her father had served for many years. 102 She was generous to Henry and made ample provision for the children, but made certain that he was relieved of the expense of their clothing, board, schooling and incidental expenses by providing that this should be paid out of the interest upon each child's share of the residue of her estate until such child reached the age of 21. To care for emergencies she provided a fund, in her husband's hands, amounting to \$10,000, to be used by him to help any of the children who might require financial assistance. Her daughter, Ellen, in addition to a share of the residual estate, received as beneficiary of two trusts, the income from the property at 100 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and from \$10,000, both trusts to terminate when she attained the age of 31, at which time she would be entitled to receive the corpus of the two trusts. Henry received for life an income of \$1,200 per annum, plus all of the furniture, household effects, etc. at Auburn, and \$6,000 to be used by him in making a charitable or benevolent gift, the object of the bounty to be his selection. She made bequests of \$5,000 to each of her sons. Her residual estate was divided equally among her eight children, with deferment of the right to possession of the principal of their shares and of the \$5,000 bequests by the sons until after the death of their father, unless after a son had reached the age of 25 years his father consented for him to receive his bequests. She also provided that upon attaining the age of 25 the sons should be entitled to receive the income from their bequests. 103

The daughter, Ellen, was not under the same restrictions in the will as were her brothers, and she received a greater share of her mother's estate than did the boys. There must have been some difficulty with the sons within the family. It will be remembered that in his letter to Reverend Leyburne, Henry spoke of the difficulty he was having with Lisle in his efforts to have him return to good religious habits. Another of the sons, Samuel Graeme Turnbull, had joined the Confederate forces, and had died several years prior to the preparation of a codicil to Ann's will which placed such severe restrictions upon the rights of the sons to come into possession of their bequests. It may have been that her son's enlistment in the Confederate forces had been against her wishes, notwithstanding her Southern sympathies. At any rate, she stated in the codicil to her will that her purpose in restricting the rights of the sons to possession of their legacies was "in seeking....to throw as far as possible the influence of parental control over my sons' maturing minds and characters."

The record is silent as to when Henry Chrystie Turnbull turned over to his sons their shares in the estate of their mother. A bit of reflection about Henry and his wife might lead one to the conclusion that Henry's appearance as an iron-handed parent may have been due to influence of his wife in that direction. At any rate, the sons probably got their shares without awaiting the death of their father, for there is no mention in his will of a release by him; something which would not be required but which a testator would normally do in order that there

would be no possible impediment in the way of their inheritances coming into possession. It would have been most disconcerting to his sons if Henry had withheld the rights to possession until his death, for he remained upon "this mortal globe" until September 15, 1893, continuing to reside at "Auburn" where he was cared for until the end of his days by his faithful daughter, Ellen. He was survived by all of his children except Samuel Graeme Turnbull, the Confederate soldier. Two clergymen, one being the pastor of the Govanstown Presbyterian Church and the other Henry's son, Lennox, officiated at his funeral. He and Ann are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Prior to his death Henry deeded to sons Chester and Lawrence portions of the family estate which bounded on the left and on the right the area wherein lay the manor house, barns, etc. In his will he devised the central portion to Ellen, and the balance of the land to his other sons, Nisbet, Lisle, Harry (Henry, Jr.), and Lennox. He made specific bequests of various family heirlooms to the sons, some of which are still to be found in the hands of their descendants. Among them, portraits of his brothers and a Sully copy of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of his father have been located, as have his walnut desk and two vases. 104 Ellen received the balance of his personal estate, amounting to \$5.33 in cash and personalty valued at \$784.35. The family portraits, nine of which were listed in the inventory of Henry's personal property, were appraised at fifty cents each!105

"Auburn" now lies within the area of Towson State College, and the old manor house, now restored, is described in a college brochure as being "set on far-stretching lawns shaded by giant trees and embellished by flower beds and fine shrubbery. The two huge English elms which date to 1789 shelter the front entry to the house. Called the Bride and Groom, these trees are the oldest English elms in Maryland."

The mansion house, now listed in the National Register of Historic Places, has been leased by the State of Maryland to the Towson State College Foundation, Inc., which has converted it into a dining club for members of the faculty of the college and for others who contribute to the foundation's fund for paying the cost of its restoration. Descendants of Henry and Ann Turnbull and other members of the Nisbet clan occasionally visit the old family home, as was the custom of the sons, daughters, cousins, aunts and uncles of the various branches of the family during the days when it was occupied by Henry and Ann and later by their daughter. Ellen occupied the old mansion until selling it in 1915, just a few years before her death.

We now come to what little is known of Alison, the last of the children of William and Mary. Born in Philadelphia on November 2, 1811, she was the second child to bear the favorite name, an earlier Alison having died shortly after her birth in 1796. Alison was the darling of the family and a "great belle of old Baltimore." 106 She became engaged in December 1832 to young Samuel Lawrence, the youngest son of Major Samuel Lawrence of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a descendant of John Lawrence, of Wisset, in Suffolk, England, the founder of a large and prominent New England family. In writing of her engagement, Christian Krumbhaar, husband of her half-sister, Mary Turnbull, wrote to his son, Alexander: "...this Mr. Lawrence...or Uncle Sam...being not only so respected but a downright clever fellow and a great acquisition to our family. He and his brothers are the principal owners of the Lowell factory near Boston, which no doubt you know from

reputation." 107 This letter, replete with references to members of the Turnbull family and their Krumbhaar cousins, gives one a good understanding of the close relationship when then existed among the children of both of William Turnbull's wives, their spouses and their children. Unfortunately, this relationship no longer exists.

The engagement of Alison and Samuel was not a long one. They were married on April 2, 1833 in Washington, D. C. The occasion is partially described by a cousin of Samuel, William R. Lawrence, in a letter written on the following day to his father: "Last evening Samuel Lawrence, Esq. led to the altar Miss Alison Turnbull. There were about sixty people present.... The ceremony lasted three minutes fifteen seconds, and passed off very pleasantly. Alison was dressed in plain white, with a sprig of white in her hair.The company was brilliant, and there were some fine specimens of female beauty...." 108 William may have been the epitome of accuracy as to the consumption of time, possibly a desirable trait in New England in those days, but it is refreshing to note that he had, nevertheless, an eye to feminine beauty.

The factory in Lowell, referred to by Krumbhaar, was in all probability the plant of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, which had been incorporated through the agency of Samuel Lawrence and William, his elder brother. They had formed a partnership under the name of W. & S. Lawrence in 1822 as importers of textiles, but by 1825 had developed an interest in the manufacture of such goods. This interest resulted in the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, the first corporation formed in this country for the manufacture of woolen goods. 109 The company developed methods for better weaving of woolen material and ultimately the weaving of cashmere shawls, popular among the ladies of the nation for many years. Samuel had brought his bride to Boston upon their marriage, but with the formation of the new venture, based at Lowell, he moved to that city. The business prospered for sometime and during the period of their affluence Samuel and Alison returned to Boston. They were living there when the panic of 1857 struck, ruining their business and that of many other New England people in the area. Samuel was forced to abandon the textile business and moved his family, which by this time included their several children, to Baltimore, where they lived among Alison's many cousins, uncles and aunts. Samuel did not accompany the family to Maryland, leaving the country, instead, for Europe where he spent several years. What he did there and just what areas he visited is not known, but it may be that he had established some connections in the textile business, possibly in England. Returning to this country in 1860, he established the family residence on Staten Island, New York, so that he could attend to business interests which he had in New York City. After a few years residence on Staten Island the family returned to Massachusetts, establishing residence at Stockbridge, where Samuel died on May 18, 1880 at the age of 79. Alison, who was almost ten years younger than her husband, lived until September 30, 1892. They had a total of eight children but two of them surviving their mother.

The Lawrences suffered a damaging fire at some time during their marriage, just when or where is not known. It is known, however, that destroyed in that conflagration was one of the five copies by Sully of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of Alison's father, William Turnbull.

It is in the Lawrence line that the most use has been made of the name

"Alison." The first person within our sphere of interest to bear that name was Alison Hepburn Nisbet, mother of the good doctor, who named his youngest daughter after her maternal grandmother. That daughter's sister, Mary, having given birth to the future Alison Lawrence, started the movement of the name through the Lawrence family. In each succeeding generation of that line the name is to be found, as is the nickname, "Aile," and it is a matter of concern that each generation produce one girl, so that the name may be continued.

We have now covered the lives and activities of the first Turnbells and their children. Succeeding chapters will deal with the later generations.

Chapter IV

CONCERNING GRANDCHILDREN AND SOME GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN

The eldest of the children of William and Mary Turnbull, and the first to marry, was their son, William, a West Pointer, as we have seen, and a man with a most promising future, much of which was realized prior to his rather early death. He had been sought after by more than one of the more eligible young ladies of Washington, D.C., one of them being Frances Monroe, daughter of the Postmaster General, but was finally captivated and captured by Jane Graham Ramsay. Frances Monroe was soon consoled, becoming the wife of Jane's brother, George Douglas Ramsay. The Turnbulls had a total of ten children, notwithstanding the fact that the Colonel was often away from home for periods of a year or more. There were six sons and four daughters, one of the sons, George, and a daughter, Alice, not surviving.

The oldest of their children, William, was so named in furtherance of the old Scottish naming practice of naming the first son of an eldest son after his father's father. He thus became the third William Turnbull of this chronicle. Born in 1828, he early went from Washington to Baltimore and entered into business with his uncle, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull. While in Baltimore he met Helen Stone, daughter of William and Helen Scott Stone, of New York City, and they were soon married, spending their honeymoon at "Montrose" as was the custom in the family. After a few years they moved to Staten Island and later to New York City, where William, in the wool trade, settled his family at 5 West 16th Street, at that time a most fashionable neighborhood. William and Helen had eight children, of whom but two, Ramsay and Arthur, married, the others dying in infancy or, reaching maturity, remained unmarried. In the case of Arthur there appears another marriage of first cousins, as his mother, Helen Post Turnbull, was a sister of Alice M. Post, mother of his wife. William appears to have prospered at his trade, and having been engaged in many charitable enterprises during his life, was greatly mourned at his death.¹¹¹ It is rather interesting to discern the influence of the cotton, textile and woolen trades upon the lives of so many of the Turnbulls, their friends and their in-laws. Common interest in these kinds of businesses may have been responsible for several of the marriages which have been recorded.

Katherine, the second child of William and Jane Turnbull, known to the family as "Aunt Kate," was the next to take on the bonds of matrimony. She married George Peter Frick, a member of an old Baltimore family, and a man with a

deep interest in the improvement of Baltimore, particularly with regard to its transportation system. Related to the Fricks of Pittsburgh, an account of his family would fill several volumes, so wide-spread and active as it was and still is. The Fricks had seven children - four of them married, but only two of the marriages produced offspring. William Frick, who married Susan Field, had one child, George, and Charles Frick, whose wife was the former Mary Carroll Denison, became the father of four.

Archibald Turnbull tells an interesting and romantic tale of Civil War days which involves Katherine. As is well known, Baltimore was sharply divided during that unpleasantness and Katherine found herself upon one occasion supporting both sides, with a Confederate soldier lying wounded in one of the rooms on the lower floor of her home, while her brother, John, wounded at Gettysburg lay in an upper chamber.¹¹²

After Katherine came Mary Nisbet Turnbull. A nervous invalid for most of her life, Mary remained unmarried in the family home until her death at the age of 60.

We now come to Charles Nisbet Turnbull. Charles followed the career pattern of his father, entering West Point as a member of the Class of 1854 on September 1, 1850, having prepared for his higher education at Benjamin Hallowell's "Alexandria Boarding School," where he had ranked first in a class of 57. He was appointed to the Academy at large after two letters of recommendation had been received by President Zacharey Taylor. He graduated from the Military Academy 6th in a class of 46 and was commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographic Engineers, his father's service, on July 1, 1854.¹¹³ Not only was Charles' father living and on active duty in the service at the time of his commissioning, but that event took place 35 years to the very day from the date when Colonel William Turnbull received his commission upon graduation from the Academy. Charles' class, which included many distinguished soldiers, lost more of its members upon the battlefields of the Civil War than did any other class.¹¹⁴ Two of them were J. E. B. Stuart and W. Dorsey Pender, brilliant leaders of the Confederacy.

Charles' father was on active duty until his death in 1857, but although the son served in the same service, the Topographical Engineers, the record does not indicate that they served together at any time. Like his father, Charles spent considerable time in the routine duties of an officer of his service, surveying, mapping, etc., with a spell at West Point as an instructor of mathematics and as one of the high lights of his career, supervised the construction of the well known twinlights at Thatchers Island near Boston. He served with distinction in the War between the States, attaining the brevet rank of Colonel. Shortly after the termination of hostilities he resigned his commission and, moving to Boston, became a member of the commission firm of Braggiotti, Turnbull and Company. His firm was engaged in what was known as "the Smyrna trade," which probably was a term used to describe the importation of figs, dried raisins and other products of Turkey which normally came through the port of Smyrna. After a few years with that firm he severed his connection with it and was associated with Wayman and Arklay for about three years prior to his death, which occurred on December 2, 1874.¹¹⁵ He left his widow, Mary Dale Turnbull, of an old Massachusetts family of mill owners. Archibald Turnbull tells us that she must have

been a very determined young lady, not one to allow her selection to escape her grasp. He writes that during their courtship, when Charles was engaged in the construction of the Thatchers Island lights, she would row from the mainland to the island, to bring him ashore.¹¹⁶

The notice of Charles' death in the Boston Advertiser, stated that the funeral was held at 111 Beacon Street. One wonders whether there may have been a misprint, as No. 11 Beacon Street was for a number of years the residence of Charles' Aunt Alison and her husband, Samuel Lawrence. Charles having been stationed in Boston for some time, and Mary having been a Bostonian, it seems that the Charles Turnbulls and the Samuel Lawrences may have been closely associated.

Following Charles came Mary Nisbet, who lived until her sixties, always in rather poor health and unmarried. The next two, George and Alice, were the ones who died in infancy. They were followed by a son, John Graham, always known as "Uncle Jim." Archibald Turnbull tells us that for a number of years after his birth this boy remained unchristened. One of his uncles, commenting on this, said that his mother should call him "James K. Polk" and be done with it. Hence the nickname, "Jim." The boy was finally baptized in the Catholic faith, and as the name Graham would not qualify as a saint's name, he was christened John Graham Turnbull. This satisfied the church but he remained "Jim" for life. The exact date of his birth in 1843 is not to be had, but we do know that upon the outbreak of the Civil War he wrote to his father's old commander, General Winfield Scott, recited the fact that he was a son of "your old friend Col. William Turnbull...by name of John G. Turnbull, ...aged 18 years and about 6 ft. in stature & of good health..." and asked for a commission in the Infantry.¹¹⁷ It seems to be one of the cardinal principles of personnel assignment in the Army that if one requests a particular type of assignment he should be given something else. For example, a request for assignment to Germany will often result in one to Taiwan, or a request for assignment to a school will land one in the Pentagon. This principle took effect in the case of John Turnbull. He didn't get the infantry commission, but landed in the artillery. Here he made somewhat of a name for himself, serving with distinction in many of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the fighting had ended John was being considered for promotion and the board of officers which examined him for that purpose considered that his lack of West Point training disqualified him. The Board's report reached President Grant, who remarked that John's service at the Battle of Gettysburg where he had fought nobly, might obviate a requirement that he be qualified in ballistics or the manual of arms.¹¹⁸ John got the promotion. In contrast to Charles, the West Point graduate, a professional soldier who resigned immediately after the Civil War, from the beginning John remained in the service until retirement in 1898 after 35 years of service. The last years of his life he spent with his maiden sister, Jeannie, in Washington. He was a huge man, six feet, four inches in height and weighed 250 pounds. A bachelor, he was somewhat high-spirited when in the company of his comrades, but a most quiet man about the house.

Jeannie was one of the best known women of her day in Washington. She continued to live in the family home on F Street aided by her faithful butler,

Bennett, her cook, Fanny, and other servants. She "knew everybody that was anybody and went everywhere." It was the rare Washington function that did not see her in attendance. Her contacts ranged from the White House down, and among the many embassies and legations, the members of which often came to her door. During the nineties she devoted her attention to John and another brother, Henry. One of the few references to Henry, called "Penny" by his parents, is found in another letter written by George Mifflin Dallas, then Vice President under Polk, to his wife on March 13, 1847. He wrote from Washington, "Charlotte's (apparently their daughter) young beau, Henry Turnbull, came to see me, and desires me to convey his compliments to her." ¹¹⁹ Henry, older than John and Jeannie, later married a lady named Grace Smith, but the marriage turned out disastrously, so disastrously that their son, Austin, dropped the Turnbull name and assumed that of his step-father, becoming known as Austin Gray. Henry worked for some time in the banking house of John Monroe and Company, Paris, France, but after the divorce from his wife returned to Washington, obtained a position with the State Department and remained with it and with Jeannie until his death in 1893. ¹²⁰

This leaves us with but one more of the children of William and Jane Turnbull to discuss - Frank. Here we find a high-spirited youngster. At the age of 15 he stowed away in a box car and rode to Gettysburg, seeking to learn whether his brothers, Charles and John, had survived the battle. He reported that both of them had escaped unscathed, somewhat of an erroneous report, for John, fighting valiantly with his batteries on July 2nd to repel Longstreet's charge against Sickles, had been wounded.

Frank entered the United States Naval Academy on September 20, 1861 from New Mexico, of all places, as he was actually a resident of Washington, D. C., at the time. He was rated as an "Acting Midshipman," as were all of his classmates. The Naval Academy had been moved, for obvious reasons, from Annapolis to Newport, Rhode Island. The three upper classes were detached and ordered to sea, while the remaining Acting Midshipmen were quartered in the Atlantic House or on the frigates Constellation and Santee. The stay of his class at Newport could not have been a lengthy one, for it is recorded that he served in the Washington Navy Yard and in the Potomac Flotilla in 1862. Returning to the Academy the following year, he completed his course at Annapolis in 1866, the Academy having been returned to that location in the meantime. Upon graduation he became a Midshipman. (Ranks were different in those days. Students at the Academy are now rated as Midshipmen and are given the rank of Ensign upon graduation and commissioning.)

Apparently a favorite of the girls while at the Academy, Frank earned the nickname "Appolo," and so the story goes, often slipped out of his quarters during study hours for more pleasant diversions. Fellow students, although not in the same class were two of his cousins, Nisbet Turnbull, class of 1868, son of Frank's Uncle Alexander Turnbull, and his wife, Fanny Nisbet Turnbull, daughter of Judge Alexander Nisbet, and Thomas Nisbet Lee, son of Thomas Jefferson Lee and his wife, Cassandra, who was also a daughter of Judge Nisbet.

Upon graduation, Frank was assigned to the Pacific Station for a three year period. He was promoted to Ensign on March 12, 1868, to Master on March 26, 1869 and to Lieutenant on March 21, 1870. ¹²¹ He gave the Navy a good try, but found himself to be physically a poor sailor and in 1877 he resigned his commis-

sion and entered the real estate business in Morristown, New Jersey. He returned to active duty in the Navy during the Spanish-American War, serving as Senior Member of the Board of Inspection at the New York Navy Yard. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant Commander and returned to his civilian occupation as a realtor.

Frank's two hitches in the Navy were uneventful except for one occasion, during his last cruise, in the 1870s, when he was serving aboard the old sloop-of-war, Brooklyn. The royal yacht of Alexander, father of Nicholas, the last Czar of Russia, was passing through the American squadron, and as watch officer it was Frank's duty to fire a salute. The saluting guns used in those days utilized rope grommets to hold charges in place. As Alexander's yacht passed the Brooklyn, Frank fired the salute, and all aboard the royal vessel were alarmed and disconcerted when the grommet from the first gun struck the mast immediately above Alexander's head. One may imagine the confusion, the anxiety and the nervousness of those aboard the Brooklyn when a boat was immediately launched from the royal yacht and headed for the Brooklyn, where an explanation was demanded. Frank's skipper must have been a pretty good diplomat for Frank escaped Siberia and the United States avoided a war. 122

While visiting Paris, France, Frank met a young widow, Marion Bates Lord, whom he married. They had three children: two daughters, Alison and Marjorie, and a son, Archibald, the naval officer whose work "William Turnbull" has been the writer's guide and inspiration throughout his research.

Susan was the next of the children of William and Mary Turnbull to become married. She and Alexander Murdoch established their home on their estate, "Elgin," formerly known as "Oakland," the country seat of Solomon Etting, a member of Baltimore's early Jewish community. There exists an interesting water color of the manor house of the estate, done by Max Godfrey in 1809, identifying it as the property of Etting, under the name by which it was known while owned by him. Knowing the affinity of Scots for their homeland the place of that which they were most fond, it is quite probable that Murdoch had either been born in Elgin or had lived there for a time prior to coming to this country as a child.

The Murdochs were happy and comfortably fixed, owning not only the estate at "Elgin," but also a town house at the corner of Courtland and Franklin Streets in Baltimore. The marriage produced eight children, five sons and three daughters. It has not been possible to determine the order of their births, except that one of the sons, Alexander, is known to have been born in 1833, and being named for his father was probably the eldest son. Another son, Charles Nisbet, was born in 1838. John is known to have been the youngest son. Just where the other two boys, William and Thomas fitted into the sequence is not known. Of the daughters, Archibald Turnbull wrote in 1933 that Mary was then in her nineties, which would place the date of her birth sometime before 1843. The other daughters were Anna A. and Caroline Nisbet. None of the three girls appears to have been married. Archibald Turnbull had heard a story to the effect that Mary had been engaged to her cousin, Douglas Ramsay, when he was killed during the Civil War, but goes on to say that "a half dozen other belles claimed the same distinction at the time." Ramsay was able to dodge the shafts of the ladies. It was a bullet that laid him low. 123

Of the sons, there is record two of them married - William Turnbull Murdoch married Louisa Tucker and they had six children, the majority of whose descendants are to be found in the Philadelphia area. The youngest son, John, married Mary Howard Law, an old family of Govanstown, known to the family as Mary Law, to distinguish her from Mary Murdoch, her sister-in-law. John, a civil engineer and also an architect of prominence in Baltimore, had five daughters. There must have been an in-born affinity for Philadelphia as most of the descendants of John also settled in Philadelphia.

Susan did not survive her husband, nor did their daughter, Anna. Daughters Mary and Caroline lived together in a house on Chase Street in Baltimore, their brother, Charles, living with them. The will of their father divided all of his estate with the exception of furniture, books, wines, etc., among the surviving children, the shares of Mary and Caroline being placed in trust for them. The furniture, books, wines, etc. he gave to the daughters for life. Alexander must not have had a clear idea as to his worth, for his personal estate was inventoried at \$5,586.25 and his real estate at \$2,500. When the total was divided among the children there was not very much for any one of them. At this point one of the older members of the family stepped into the picture. Ann Turnbull, sister of their mother, immediately rewrote her will, reciting in it that the recent death of her brother-in-law, Alexander Murdoch, had left her nieces "in dependent circumstances," revoked a previous will and left her entire estate, amounting to almost \$34,000 to the two girls, Mary and Caroline. 124 Alexander had passed away on January 7, 1879 and Ann's new will was dated January 18th, just eleven days later! Ann, herself, survived the making of her will less than three months.

We now come to the family of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, whose marriage to Ann Graeme Smith resulted in a perfect flood of descendants, the great majority of whom have continued to live in the Baltimore area, and who include among their number some well known and talented people.

The first child of Henry and Ann was a son, Samuel Graeme, named for his maternal grandfather, with a bow in the direction of descent from Thomas Graeme. Born in 1839, our only record of him has to do with his enlistment in the forces of the Confederacy - tangible evidence of the sympathy of his family to the southern cause. An officer of Company C of the First Maryland Battalion (later Regiment) of Cavalry, CSA, he died of diphtheria at Lacey Spring in the Valley of Virginia, on May 29, 1863. He was unmarried. Within three months he was joined in death by his sister, Elizabeth, known as "Lillie," the second oldest of the children. Alexander Nisbet, known as A. Nisbet, the next to arrive, became a commission merchant in Baltimore, probably as a partner of his uncle, Alexander Tweedy Turnbull, in Turnbull and Company. This was in a way a strange mix, for the uncle was a stout supporter of the Union cause, and the nephew and other members of his family were just as firm in their support of the South. A. Nisbet married Olivia Whitridge, reputed to have been much interested in family history and the collection of family trees. They had six children, all of whom survived them, and but one of whom, Elizabeth, was married. She to Edward Shoemaker, but they had no children.

Lawrence D. Turnbull, the fourth child of Henry and Ann, followed A. Nisbet by about 17 months. He had his preliminary education at Govanstown Academy, then entered Newell & Rippard's well known private school in Baltimore. After one

term at polytechnic College in Philadelphia he entered Princeton University, his father's alma mater, from which he graduated in the class of 1863 with an A.B. degree. He received his M.A. from the same institution. Reading law in the office of a Baltimore attorney with the entrancing name of S. Teackle Wallis and at the University of Maryland, he became a member of the Baltimore bar where he practiced his profession. While the law was his vocation, with emphasis upon real estate, publishing and literature became his avocations, probably due to the influence of his wife, the former Frances Litchfield, of an old New England family, who was not only an accomplished musician but an author whose several novels were favorably reviewed. Lawrence was a member of the firm of Turnbull Brothers, Publishers, at 8 North Charles Street, Baltimore. His partner in the enterprise was his brother, Henry Chrystie, Jr. One of the magazines published was "The New Eclectic," which had a considerable subscription. Many a budding author had his work first presented in one of the magazines by Turnbull Brothers. Most of those whose works were accepted were from the southern portion of this country, a reflection of the interest of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, his wife and their sons in the people of the south. Among them were General Jubal Early, General Beauregard, classmate of Henry's nephew, Charles, Henry Timrod, a South Carolina poet, and standing forth from the rest, Sidney Lanier, the famous poet from the state of Georgia, who became so close a friend of both Lawrence and his wife that upon his death Lanier was buried in their plot in the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore.

The father's interest and the mother's ability in music, poetry and writing, generally had the effect which one might expect upon their children, of whom there were five, all born at the family home, 1530 Park Avenue, Baltimore. The eldest, Edwin Litchfield, became a violinist and composer, studying in Baltimore, London, Florence and Munich. There was a greater opportunity of making a livelihood in a field other than music, so Edwin entered the real estate business, probably with some encouragement from his father, whose law practice had developed into a real estate business. Nevertheless, he continued to be interested in music, founding the "Beethoven Terrace Amateur Orchestra" in Baltimore, which gave concerts in the city and in the nearby areas. He composed for vocalists and for orchestras and made arrangements and transcriptions of orchestral music. His widow, Rebecca Trueheart, of Texas, survived him by almost forty years, passing away late in 1976.

Edwin's sister, Eleanor, the next in line, remained unmarried. She was a gifted pianist. Then came Percy, born in 1878, who lived but nine years. Percy was greatly mourned by his parents, brothers and sisters, having already shown considerable talent in both music and poetry prior to his untimely death. He is memorialized by the Turnbull Lectureship in Poetry at the Johns Hopkins University.

Following Percy came Bayard, an architect, who studied in France where he met and married Margaret Carroll Sparhawk-Jones, in Paris. Margaret was the daughter of the Rev. John Sparhawk-Jones and Harriett Winchester. Bayard and Margaret lived in a portion of the old "Auburn" estate, which they had named "Trim-bush," where Bayard's father and mother had maintained a summer house, "La Paix."

Specializing in early American style, Bayard restored many homes in the Baltimore area, designed many public buildings, did the architectural preliminaries for the restoration of the old Govan Church which had been established by his grandfather and others, and planned many private homes in and about Baltimore, including his own, "Trim-bush," and that of his sister, Grace, at 223 Chancery

Road. While Bayard may have shared her interest, the majority of a very considerable collection of portraits by Thomas Sully, Charles Willson Peale and his son, Rembrandt, which graced their home, appear to have been representations of ancestors of his wife, the former Margaret Carroll Jones. The Frick Art Reference Library of New York City lists several paintings as being of the "Mrs. Bayard Turnbull Collection." One so listed, by Rembrandt Peale, is of Joel Jones, quite obviously of Mrs. Bayard Turnbull's father's family. As might be imagined, Bayard Turnbull lived a full and interesting life, one which reflected the many facets of his learning and interest. Fittingly, he died while delivering in that tongue, a lecture to teachers of the French language.

Last, but by no means least of the children of Lawrence and Frances Turnbull was that talented woman, Grace Hill Turnbull. Born in 1880, she lived with vigor almost to the time of her death, three days after Christmas, 1976. An individualist if ever there was one, Grace Hill Turnbull was a woman of considerable talent in the fields of painting, sculpturing and writing. Possessed of tremendous energy, she spent such time as was not devoted to her writings and her art in a constant battle against those things which she considered either instruments of the devil or things harmful to health, or both. She fought against liquor, coffee, tea and cola drinks. In a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Sun, she asserted that 70 percent of crime is due to indulgence in alcohol. During World War II she offered to give \$2,000 to the USO. Her offer was turned down because she placed a stipulation in the offer to the effect that no coffee, tea or cola drinks would be dispensed to the men in the service.

Grace refused to attend family prayer meetings. She referred to herself as having been a "tomboy" in her younger days. Most self-reliant, she drove her 1937 model Ford until in her nineties, and mowed her own lawn well into advanced age. She worked hard at her chosen work and fought just as hard for or against those things which were of interest to her. Although the recipient of many prizes for both painting and sculpture, she was not satisfied with her work. Her paintings and sculptures were exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., the Beaux Arts in Paris and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, among others. Ample recognition.

An editorial writer of the Baltimore Evening Sun summed up the tremendous drive of Grace Turnbull thus: "The dynamic young woman gave way in time to the energetic old one (all of 96, yesterday, when she slowed down enough to die). She carried her beliefs and her battles to the end of her days." One of the family was overheard to say at her funeral service: "It is good that she is to be cremated, for if embalmed the fluid containing alcohol would have permeated her system and Grace would have objected to that, even in death."

It was the writer's happy privilege to correspond with Grace Turnbull a few years ago. She complied with a request for information concerning her family and ended the list of names, dates, etc. with the following: "I apologize, but I can't add the date of my death yet, am not quite dead!" It was a distinct pleasure to have had even so slight an association with her.

The next child of Henry and Ann was Ellen, known to all in later years as "Aunt Ellie." Remaining a spinster all of her days, it was she who stayed at

home with her parents. There is a photograph in the family of Ellen and her sister-in-law, Ellen Rutherford Turnbull, wife of Henry Chrystie, Jr., seated on the stoop of "Auburn." Henry Chrystie, Sr. is not in sight - probably being in his bed chamber, from which he is reputed seldom to have emerged for a period of about 20 years. As we have seen, Ellen was well cared for by her mother in her will and by her father as well, and she must have deserved all that was left to her.

After the death of her mother, and later, after the passing of her father, Ellen hosted the members of the family at "Auburn" for many years, finally selling the portion which had been willed to her in 1909. She must have been a kind woman, but at the same time one who held rigidly to her principles. The story within the family is that on the Sabbath no hot meals were prepared in the house and no newspaper was to be read. She had no compunction, however, against requiring the coachman to polish the carriage, hitch the team to it and drive her to church, such labor being involved in worship of the Lord. She abhorred strong drink, and here she must have had some tussles with some of her more high-spirited brothers. There is a tale, perhaps apocryphal, which tells of a doctor having prescribed a whiskey toddy to be given to her father to provide some stimulation for the invalid in his latter days. Starting with one a day, the old gentleman felt that the toddy was doing him so much good that he increased his intake to two, then three and finally to four a day. One of his descendants is quoted as having said: "If the old man had lived long enough he might have become a drunkard!" Ellen suffered mightily over the toddy question, uttering a prayer for her forgiveness during its preparation, another prayer for her father as he drank it and a third prayer for her own forgiveness for the sin of tendering it to him.

Two years after the birth of Ellen there came another son, John Lisle, known to the family by his middle name. He was educated at Princeton, began his business life with the firm of Howard Cole and Company of Baltimore, then became associated with the dry goods firm of Turnbull and Company, later to become Turnbull, Tongue and Company. Later in life he was with the Manufacturers National Bank and at the time of his death at the age of 43 was a vice president of that institution. Lisle married Wilhelmina Irving Harrison, daughter of Reverend Peyton Randolph Harrison, of Virginia, and his first wife, Jane Carr Harrison. Ellen Morrow Smith, his second wife, was a sister of Anne Graeme Smith Turnbull, Lisle's mother.

Those who may be interested in the genealogy of the Harrisons of Virginia must be very careful when tracing relationships and descent, for errors do creep in. For example, in the Virginia Magazine of History and Genealogy there is a statement that one of the sons of Rev. Peyton Harrison, William by name, served in the Confederate Army, was killed in action and had married "J. Lyle Turnbull!" No mention is made of Reverend Harrison's daughter, Wilhelmina, Lisle's wife. Not too much is known of Lisle. Passing away at a rather early age, 45, he left little in the way of memories in the minds of the members of the family. His daughter, Janet Graeme Turnbull did remember him, and told others that he was "very adoring and the life of any place that he was in." Archibald Turnbull makes a somewhat similar estimate in referring to the good times which Lisle and his cousin, William Krumbhaar would have when the latter came to Baltimore for a visit, good times

which served to liven up the area. 125 The last ten years of Lisle's life found him in poor health, and although he spent two years visiting the Adirondacks and Florida, trying to regain his health, he failed in this and passed away on December 5, 1889, survived by his wife and three of their four children. Wilhelmina survived him for 29 years, not remarrying.

The first of their children, Janet Graeme, remained a spinster. Interested in church work and in the Girls' Friendly Society of Baltimore, she insisted upon personally collecting her "ground rents," then a favorite investment in Baltimore, rather than entrust that task to her banker. She died in 1935 at the age of 65. Her brother, Samuel Graeme, born two years after her in 1871, was married twice, being divorced from his first wife, Helen Wilber Healy and later becoming wed to Muriel Palet Boulter. Samuel Graeme, obviously named for his Confederate Army uncle, became a stockbroker with the firm of Laidlaw and Company of New York, and was also an officer of the Consolidation Coal Company. Living for most of his life in Rutland, Vermont, he was in Baltimore at the time of his death in 1956. He left no issue by either marriage. Next came Peyton Harrison, who died in infancy and who was followed by Rosalie Randolph, married to Alexander Winchester Carroll. Rosalie and Alexander settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey. She was active in gardening and in addition helped establish the Junior League and the Visiting Nurse Service in Elizabeth. They had three children. The eldest, Janet Graeme, married Frederick K. Halsey, by whom she had one child before his death and her subsequent marriage to Willard Carlton Asbury, who disclaims any relationship to the famous bishop. A second child of Rosalie and Alexander was Ann Harrison, married to Henry Lamont Wheeler, by whom she had three children. The third child, Henry Hill, has remained unmarried. Engaged in the manufacture and sale of heating and air conditioning equipment, he lives in Elizabeth with his sister, Ann Wheeler, while Janet Asbury and her husband reside in Hillside, New Jersey. "Hank" Carroll and his sisters are much interested in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their mother died in 1930 and their father followed within the next two years.

The reader will have noted the frequency with which the names Harrison and Randolph have occurred in preceding paragraphs. There are few more prolific lines to be found in the great Commonwealth of Virginia. There have been so many Harrisons and Randolphs and they have been so scattered throughout the Old Dominion that one might, if he had a reasonable amount of spring in his legs, cross the state, from east to west, touching only the surface of graves of Harrisons and Randolphs.

An indication of the dominant position of Ann during the marriage of Ann and Henry Chrystie Turnbull is to be found in the fact that it was not until their fifth son was born that the father's name was bestowed upon a male child. Another son followed Lisle, after a two-year interval which seemed to have been pretty much the standard spacing of the Turnbull children, except for the first two or three and it was this son who received his father's name. Known by his nickname, Harry, this son did not have too successful a life; at least not one which was financially rewarding. He inherited a fair sum from his mother, and bit from his father, including his family Bible and the painting of his grandfather Turnbull's sloop-of-war, "Kensington." It seems that inheritance was his only successful field except for his marriage to Ellen Lisle Rutherford, daughter of John M. and Charlotte Clayland Rutherford, of Louisville, Kentucky. Harry tried both Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia, but did not graduate from either. Entering

the business world he engaged in the field of publication with his brother, Lawrence, dealt in real estate and was secretary-treasurer of the Montgomery Palace Stock Car Company. He and his wife may be credited with steering a great number of the Turnbells away from the Presbyterian and into the Protestant Episcopal Church. Henry had, of course, been raised a Presbyterian, but Ellen Rutherford was an Episcopalian, and upon their marriage Henry left the old Scottish church, associating himself with Trinity Church in Towson. Having had some difficulty or some difference with some one or some group in that parish, he switched his allegiance to St. John's Huntington, also known as St. John's Waverly. He became much interested in church affairs and was very active as a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an organization which views the saint as a buttress of the church, and not as in the case of the St. Andrews Society, the patron saint of Scotland - a rallying figure for Scots. His interest in the Brotherhood led him to be for twenty-five years representative from Maryland to its National Council.

Henry Chrystie, Jr. and Ellen had three sons. The eldest was name Henry Rutherford; the second, Douglas Clayland, and the third, John. This last son died in infancy but the others lived out their normal expectancy upon this earth. Henry Rutherford married Elizabeth Grason, known within the family as "Bessie." Her family was related to the Graysons of Virginia.

Henry Rutherford was a thin, rather frail man, and while not sickly he was not to be considered robust. He and Bessie lived in Towson while he worked for most of his life in Baltimore, engaged in clerical and accounting positions. For a short period he was employed by a Philadelphia hotel as its bookkeeper. Like his parents, he was an Episcopalian, a member of the Trinity Church in Towson. Henry and Bessie had seven children, three sons and four daughters, some of whom will be discussed later.

The other son of Henry Chrystie, Jr., Douglas Clayland Turnbull, was physically the opposite of his brother. From his youth he was active in and enthusiastically supportive of athletics. At Johns Hopkins University he was a star of both the baseball and football teams, playing at tackle in football and usually holding down the short-stop's position in the latter sport, although he often filled in as pitcher or catcher. Excellent at tennis, squash and racquets, he ventured into cricket, forming a team to play against a visiting group from England. Greatly to the amazement of everyone except perhaps Turnbull, himself, the British team was defeated. Douglas was once offered an opportunity to play professional baseball, but when his father heard of this he put his foot down and nothing further came of it. Although little interested in business, he was at various times manager of the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Club and the Merchants' Club, and for a number of years was Chief Inspector for the Maryland Racing Board. For a long time he was an active member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and, like his parent, a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. During World War I, he served in the Intelligence Service of the Army.

Douglas married Elizabeth Brogden Iglehart, but not before letting off some steam. He spent several years in street railroad and steam railroad construction in Washington, D.C. and in the western portion of this country. Finding this a bit formalized, he punched cattle in Arizona and sought gold in Sonora, Mexico.

This venture might have been a success if the Yaqui Indians had not gone on the war path, forcing Turnbull and his associates to light out of the area in a hurry. He returned to Baltimore, married and settled down. His athletic capabilities were inherited by most of his children - there were two sons and three daughters - of whom we shall learn more later in this tale. Douglas died in 1941, survived by his widow and five children.

In 1850 Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Sr. and Ann, his wife, had yet another son, Lennox Birkhead Turnbull. The reader may have noticed that from time to time there is reference made to some connection with Dickinson College, the old college which Charles Nisbet headed as its first president. Here is another instance - in the Dickinson College class of 1813 there was a young man identified as Lenox Birkhead, described in a directory of graduates as having been a physician in Baltimore. 126 It seems reasonable to suppose that this man was either a friend of Henry Chrystie and his wife or that he was the family physician. At any rate, this is the first time either Lennox or Birkhead is found as the name of a member of the Turnbull family or of any of the other lines of descent from Charles Nisbet. Interestingly enough, the letter "c" is absent from "Birkhead" until picked up by Lennox Birkhead, III.

Lennox, the product of a family with sympathy for the South, founded what has become known as the Virginia branch of the Turnbull family. Born at "Auburn," he received his elementary education in Baltimore. He attended Hampden-Sidney College, graduating in 1868. He then spent two years at the University of Virginia and was a student at Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian Church South), receiving the Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1873. His class was an outstanding one and he was considered by his classmates as being of high character and possessed of great ability. Upon graduation he embarked upon his ministry, being licensed to preach by the Chesapeake Presbytery in 1874. During that same year he married Amelia Ogden Ryerson, daughter of Judge Martin Ryerson, of New Jersey. The Judge was a member of a distinguished family of Dutch origin, the family name having been spelled Reyerszen when the first member of the family came to this country from Amsterdam. Lennox's license to preach was followed by ordination by the Chesapeake Presbytery in 1878. He served as pastor for three churches in Virginia and one in Raleigh, North Carolina. While serving the latter church he became ill and was forced to retire in 1902 at the age of 52, spending the rest of his life as a semi-invalid at his home in Lexington and later in a private hospital in Richmond. He survived his wife and lived to reach 96 years of age. Two insurance companies with which he held policies had planned to hold a ceremony upon his 97th birthday, at which time they were going to present him with the face amount of his policies, but he passed away about one month before that date.

The Lennox Turnbull home was a warm and pleasant one. A grandson remembers many happy days spent with his grandparents at their home in Lexington, where he was many times, and he has fond recollections of his grandfather, "an austere old gentleman who was always very nice to his grandchildren." At the Lexington home the cookie jar was always available and "Aunt Fanny," mistress of the kitchen, was always ready to replenish it.

Lennox and Amelia had five children. Anne, the oldest, married Harvey C. Wise and died without issue. Elizabeth married David Meade Bernard of Jacksonville, Florida, the founder in 1924 of Camp Carolina, a well known camp for boys near Brevard, North Carolina, still operating, and three sons. One of the sons,

Lennox Birkhead, Jr., known to the family as "Knox," remained a bachelor. He left Virginia for nearby Hazard, Kentucky, where he became successful in business, becoming perhaps the leader of the entire eastern Kentucky commercial world. His chief interest was the Sterling Hardware Company, founded by him in 1915 and one of the leading enterprises in that part of Kentucky. He was an uncle of classic type, kind and friendly with his various nephews and nieces, who always looked forward to his visits when he would participate in some of their games. He was of real help to some of the other members of the family in time of need and, in turn, they considered him their leader. A gentle, kindly man.

Another son was named Stockton Graeme Turnbull. Born in 1885, Stockton attended the Pantops School near Charlottesville and then spent two years at Washington and Lee College, leaving that institution to work in the lumber camps of West Virginia. He married Mary Barney Walker in 1910 at Bristol, the town which is interestingly divided between Virginia and Tennessee. Upon his marriage he transferred his interest from wood to steel, becoming business manager of a works producing that metal in Bristol. He tried the insurance game in Florida and in New York City, and conducted a school of business management. In 1916, he founded and was the principal owner of a laboratory which developed a bleach for wheat flour, which was of great benefit to the mills of Pillsbury, General Mills, et al, as its availability enabled them to break a monopoly which German companies had in the field of flour bleach. An athlete in his youth, Stockton suffered from a number of illnesses in later years and was, in maturity, not a particularly robust man. Interested in the Presbyterian Church, he was a Sunday School teacher and an active supporter of Boys Clubs. Stockton and Mary had four children, one of whom was named Knox, after Stockton's beloved brother, Lennox.

The last of the sons of Lennox and Amelia Turnbull was Martin, born in 1886. M. Ryerson, as he preferred to be known, obtained his B. A. degree from Washington and Lee College and studied for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, the alma mater of his father, having first spent some time as a student at Bible Seminary in New York. Receiving his B.D. degree in 1915, he continued studies leading to his doctorate, and as he had been ordained in 1915, he filled several charges during the time he was doing his graduate work. The doctorate in Divinity was awarded by Union Theological Seminary in 1920, the third such degree granted by that seminary, and he forthwith married Mary Spottswood Carmichael. Recognized as an outstanding student, he had been honored by receiving the award of the Hoge Fellowship at the Seminary.

Parochial ministry was not nearly so much to his liking as were teaching and writing, and he early turned his talents to those fields. While studying for his doctorate he became Acting Professor of Bible at Union, and the year prior to the receipt of his advanced degree he became Professor of the English Bible at the Presbyterian General Assembly's Training School, a post he held until his enforced retirement for physical reasons, devoting himself particularly to the writing of Sunday School texts for use in Bible study. At the age of 40 he suffered severe brain damage in an automobile accident and lived as an invalid until his death in 1949.

Mary, his wife, was well educated, having graduated from the University of Tennessee and having received a degree from the Presbyterian School of Christian

Education. The unfortunate accident which made an invalid of her husband made it necessary for her to find employment in order to support him, herself and two young children. She obtained the position of dietician and housekeeper at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education and continued in that post for 35 years, earning the love, respect and friendship of generations of students. Surviving her husband by many years, she passed away in 1975.

The last of the children of Henry Chrystie and Ann Turnbull was Chester Backus, named for the husband of Ann's first cousin, Letitia, daughter of John Corey Smith, brother of Ann's father, Samuel Ferguson Smith. Chester Backus was a noted theologian who served the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore for 40 years. Here, in the choice of a name for a son, we see the result of a combination of influences; the relationship of Backus to Ann and the fact that Chester Backus was a prominent clergyman, something which appealed to Henry Chrystie Turnbull. Little is known of Chester Backus Turnbull, except that he was married to Anne Norris, affectionately known to members of the family as "Aunt Annie," and that he was engaged in business as a cotton broker, possibly as a partner of his brother, Alexander Nisbet Turnbull. The marriage to Anne Norris was a childless one. Chester was never strong, physically, and was in poor health most of his life. Toward the end it was necessary that he have constant care by a male attendant.

The previous chapter concluded with some discussion of Alison, the last of the children of William and Mary Turnbull, and her husband, Samuel Lawrence. The Lawrences had eight children, three of whom married. Their first child was Charles, who lived but seven years. Their next offspring was another son, Harry, who married Marie Therese Mauran, and whose marriage was childless. George came along next, but lived his life as a bachelor. The next child was Mary Nisbet, who met and married Malcolm Graeme Haughton. Malcolm's middle name suggests a possible relationship to the Graeme family of which Ann Graeme Smith Turnbull, wife of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, was a member, but running that possibility down to a solution, although offering an interesting prospect, is not one of the goals of the writer. The Haughtons had five children: Malcolm Graeme, Jr., whose marriage to Marion Shaw was childless; Lawrence, Alan Randolph and Alison, none of whom ventured into the blessed state of matrimony; and finally, Percy Duncan, who did take the plunge, marrying a widow, Gwendolen Whistler Howell, a niece of the famous painter, James MacNeil Whistler, whose mother, seated in her rocking chair, had graced many a household wall and postage stamp.

Percy Duncan Haughton was born on Staten Island, where his grandparents had established their residence after Sam Lawrence had returned from his European sojourn. He attended the Groton School and then entered Harvard, where he became a star athlete, being a member of three varsity baseball and four varsity football teams. It was in the latter sport that he excelled. Playing on the line, he also served as the team's punter, considered to be the best of such kickers of the football in Harvard history. He later coached Harvard's football team for about eight years, installing his own method of playing the game, to be known as "the Haughton system" and widely adopted throughout the country. He terminated his coaching career in 1916, and about that time became one of the owners of the baseball franchise of the Boston National League team, the Boston Braves. When this country entered World War I, Percy abandoned sports and entered the Army, serving with distinction in the Chemical Warfare Service in this country and in France, where he partici-

pated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Percy's fame as an athlete and coach was lasting, for in November 1943, during World War II, a Liberty Ship, the Percy D. Haughton was launched at Portland, Maine.

When Percy Haughton married Mrs. Gwendolen Whistler Howell on May 15, 1911, he became the step-father of her two daughters, Vera (Mrs. George R. Fearing, Jr.) and Beatrice (Mrs. Frederick L. Dabney). He and his wife had one child, Alison, who later married and subsequently divorced Hasket Derby of the old and well-known family of that name, descendants of Elias Hasket Derby of Salem, Massachusetts, a famous shipowner engaged in the China trade. Alison and Hasket Derby had two daughters, Alison married to Horace Hildreth and the mother of four sons - Horace A., Hasket D., Malcolm H., and Thomas W. The Hildreths reside in Falmouth, Maine. Alison's other daughter, Sarah Mason, married William Taylor. They have one daughter, who bears the favorite family name, Alison. (Beginning with Alison Turnbull, who married Samuel Lawrence, there is an Alison in each of the six generations.) The Taylors live in Essex, Massachusetts. After her divorce from Hasket Derby, Alison Haughton married Nicholas Streckalovsky. Their home is on Cousins Island, near Falmouth, Maine.

The next in line of the Lawrence children was Alison, who married Arthur Lawrence. Their children were William R. and Susan D. William lived to be a bit more than eighty-one years of age, but in all of those years he never married. Susan lived but nine years. The rest of the children of Alison and Samuel Lawrence, lived to maturity but died unmarried, Nisbet at the age of twenty-two; Samuel, aged thirty-nine, and Caroline Turnbull whose span of life was over eighty. Thus disappeared the name of Lawrence from this family history.

This chapter and those which preceded it have been an attempt to tell the story of the earlier members of the Nisbet clan of the Turnbull line, and is as complete an account as the writer has been able to piece together. There are some gaps which may later be filled by someone interested in digging into the family history, and it is hope that this may some day come to pass.

For those who may be interested in a more detailed account of the military careers of Charles and John Turnbull, an appendix is attached. Their stories are absorbing, particularly to one who has an interest in military history.

Chapter V

CHIEFLY "BEGATS" DOWN TO THE PRESENT, WITH A FEW ANECDOTES

This chapter will be an attempt to tell the story of the later descendants of Dr. Charles Nisbet in the William Turnbull line. As a result of research in libraries and historical collections, meetings with members of the clan at Carlisle, Pennsylvania and at Towson, Maryland, letters exchanged, personal visits and conversations with individuals familiar with bits of information about family history, the writer has gleaned a considerable amount of information about a great number of people, but there are many about whom he knows little or nothing, probably two-thirds of the many individuals who have not thus far been discussed in this rather involved chronicle. Failure to discuss in detail the story or accomplishments of an individual will be due to lack of information, not to a casting aside. It is regretted that to a considerable extent this chapter will be much like the Biblical "begats," as many of those to be mentioned have yet to make their marks. It is hoped that those interested in the family story will absorb the "begats" as well as the detailed recitals of some areas of family interest and the people who made those areas interesting.

The third William Turnbull, son of Colonel William, had eight children. One of the better known of them was another William, known as "Uncle Billy," a bachelor and a banker. He was long considered the head of the clan and was a man to whom one could turn in a time of crises. Much interested in his family's background, he was one of the two active sponsors of Archibald Turnbull's "William Turnbull," to which the writer is everlastingly indebted as a source of information and inspiration. Upon retirement he settled in South Ashfield, Massachusetts, on a property owned jointly by him and his sisters, Alice and Helen, who were also unmarried. It was there that he passed the remainder of his days. He was the holder of one of the five Sully copies of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of the first William Turnbull, which had been passed to him by his father, William Turnbull, who had it from his father, Colonel William. Lacking a male heir, "Uncle Billy" passed it to his cousin, William Turnbull, son of his brother, Arthur, with the stipulation that upon his death it be passed to his son, another William. One of "Uncle Billy's" brothers was Ramsay, a sportsman and hunter, fond of horses and beagles. Ramsay married Martha Benedict and they had two children, Helen and Katherine. Helen became the wife of Philip Gardner, now deceased. She resides in Bernardsville, New Jersey, after spending many years in New York City. The marriage of Helen and Philip was childless. The

second of Ramsay's daughters, Katherine, married Chalmers Wood, by whom she had a son, Chalmers Benedict, recently retired from the Foreign Service of his country, and residing in Princeton, New Jersey. Chalmers is a 1940 graduate of Harvard and served his stint in the U. S. Army during World War II. He married Barbara A. Lindner, by whom he has two sons: Ramsay, married to Bella Bremner, and Chalmers, who was married and is now divorced from Linda Hanna, by whom he had a son, Thryver. Chalmers Benedict, or "Ben," as he prefers to be called, later married Patricia Houghton, born in England and raised in New England. They have one child, Felicity. Another brother of "Uncle Billy" was Arthur, married to his cousin, Alice W. Post. Arthur, an investment banker and broker, was at one time a governor of the New York Stock Exchange. He was the other active sponsor of Archibald Turnbull's book. His two sons, William and Arthur, Jr., both live at Far Hills, New Jersey, where Arthur, Jr., a bachelor, operates the family farm, "Teviot." William married Elizabeth Howe and is the father of two sons and two daughters. The first child, the sixth William, graduated from Princeton, attained the degree of MFA and was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects at an early age. He and his wife, the former Wendy Wilson Woods, together with their children, Ramsay and Connor, live in Sausalito, California, near San Francisco, where William practices in his chosen field as a member of a prominent firm of architects. His brother, Thomas, lives on and operates the family ranch near Carbondale, Colorado, with his wife, the former Rozamund Perry, and their four children, Catherine, Matthew, Amie and Timothy. Of William and Elizabeth's two daughters, the elder, Ellen is the wife of Robert Edwards, recently elected president of Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, where they live with their three children, Elizabeth, Daphne and Nicholas. The fourth child of this family, Margaret, is the wife of Robert Simon, with whom she lives in San Francisco.

Mention was made above of Alice and Helen, two sisters of "Uncle Billy" Turnbull, with whom he lived upon retirement. In addition to them and his two brothers who have been mentioned, there were other children - Douglas, who died in infancy, Jean and Margaret, neither of whom married.

As has already been written, Katherine Turnbull, daughter of Colonel William and Jane Ramsay, had seven children by her husband, George Peter Frick. All but two of those children married, but three of the marriages, unfortunately, were childless. The first child, and the first to marry, was William, who married Susan Field. They had one child, George, who married Alice Schofield and by her had George and Laura. The second and third children, Anne and Elizabeth, died unmarried, but the next child, George, did marry, although the name of his wife is not available. Little is known of them except that they lived in the general area of Chester, Pennsylvania. Their son, another George, married, but here again, the name of the wife is not known. It is believe that George and his wife lived in Massachusetts.

The fifth of the children of George and Katherine Frick was Charles, who married Mary Carroll Denison and sired a family which to the date of this writing, consists of four children, eight grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren, a total equaled by but one other group, the children of Elizabeth and George Harryman, of which there will be more later. Charles and Mary's four children were R. Denison, Susan C., Mary C. and Dorothy Blake.

R. Denison Frick married Catherine Field Ussher. Although R. Denison is no longer with us, his widow survives him and lives in Owings Mills, Maryland. They had three daughters. Louise, known to the family as "Frick," was married to and is divorced from George H. Randolph, and is now the wife of Joseph Fait. She lives in Scottsdale, Arizona and is the mother of two children, George F. and Leslie Frick Randolph, by her first husband. The second daughter, Catherine B., is the wife of B. Carter Randall, a banker and one of the regular members of the panel of investment experts seen on the popular "Wall Street Week," a feature of Public Television. They recently moved from the Baltimore area to Coral Gables, Florida. Their two children, both daughters, are Catherine Winslow and Carroll Denison. The third daughter of R. Denison and Catherine Frick is Susan Carroll. She is the wife of Henry George von Maur. They live in Vaud, Switzerland with their two sons, Denison F. and Winslow Vollmer, and daughter, Genevieve Ussher.

Susan Frick, eldest daughter of Charles and Mary Denison Frick, died unmarried. Her sister, Mary C., married John Montgomery. Both are now deceased. Of their two children, the elder, Mary C., married Peter Beecheno, also now deceased. The Beechenos had no children. The younger child, Helen B., is married to James H. Jarratt, Jr., with whom she lives in Baltimore. They have two children of whom the elder, James H., III, is married to Irma Neves and the younger, Mary C., was recently married to William D. Groff, III. The youngest child of Charles and Mary Frick, Dorothy Blake, married T. Courtenay Jenkins, of Baltimore. Their children numbered three: T. Courtenay, Jr., Charles Frick and Dorothy. T. Courtenay Jenkins and Dorothy are now deceased. Their son, T. Courtenay, Jr., is married to Elsie S. Foster, and they reside in Owings Mills, Maryland. Their children number four: T. Courtenay, III, Henry H., Arthur F. and Patt. Charles Frick Jenkins graduated from Princeton, having previously graduated from the Gilman School in Baltimore, and served in the Army during World War II. His wife is the former Katherine Fisher. Most of his business career was spent in the real estate field. His death came in late 1977, when he was but fifty years of age. He and Katherine had three children, Katherine, married to Phillipe de Richemont, lives in Paris, France; Ellen R., Louisa and Charles F., Jr., all unmarried. The sister of T. Courtenay and Charles Frick Jenkins is Dorothy, wife of Aubrey Pearre, III. Their home is in Baltimore County, Maryland. They have four children, Dorothy C., married to Spencer Hadley Haynes, Mary Nelson, Aubrey, Jr., and Edward D.

Charles Nisbet Turnbull, second son of Colonel William Turnbull, and Mary Dale, his wife, had, from the record, two children, Charles A. and Caroline. Charles A. Turnbull married a lady whom we know only by her christian name, May. Record of her surname has not been found either by Archibald Turnbull or the writer. Charles A. Turnbull's sister was named Caroline, and to the family she known as "Lina." She was the family beauty of her generation, but unfortunately died while young. There is some confusion as to whether Charles A. Turnbull and his wife had a child. Archibald Turnbull fails to mention a child, but in the chart accompanying his text, prepared by him and delineated by William Turnbull, there is shown a daughter named "Lena." Obituary records in Boston and New York newspapers of Charles Nisbet Turnbull fail to give any information as to children or grandchildren. As a matter of fact, there is not even mention made of his wife. It is entirely possible there was some confusion on the part of Archibald and William Turnbull and that the "Lena" recorded on the chart as a daughter of Charles and Mary Turnbull is actually the sis-

ter of Charles, Caroline. Included in material given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Dr. Edward B. Krumbhaar, there are two photographs of a lady whom Krumbhaar identified as being "Mary Turnbull." One of them, a woman in her twenties, is further identified as "Mary Turnbull, Daughter of Charles N. Turnbull and Mary Dale Turnbull." The other photograph of the same woman in her later years, is identified only as "Mary Turnbull." Again, there is no record of the Charles Turnbells having had more than one daughter, Caroline. As a matter of fact, such records as are available indicate to the contrary, but there is now a question which may some day be answered. The woman in the photographs may have been Charles N. Turnbull's wife.

It has already been written that Frank Turnbull was a high spirited youngster. This trait seems to have been handed down to his posterity, for they were and are for the most part a lively and independent group. Of Frank and Marion's three children, the oldest, Alison, was an ardent fighter in the cause of women's suffrage. Her interest in that fight for political recognition went so far and she was so active that her picketing activities in support of the cause caused her to be sent to the workhouse - along with some others who had thus incurred the wrath of President Wilson. ¹²⁷ She ran a business of her own and had mountain climbing as a hobby. Married to J. A. H. Hopkins, she had three children, but the marriage did not survive, for she and Hopkins were divorced in 1926. Alison died in 1951 at the age of 70, having witnessed great changes in the field of women's activities, both political and social. Her oldest child, John Milton, now deceased, married Dorothy Keyes and had Richard A., husband of Heather Steele, and father of David, Deborah, James, Jeffrey and Richard, Jr. Alison's next child was Marion, with whom the writer has had most pleasant and informative correspondence. Marion married Henry C. Meyer, III, and by him had three children in rather rapid succession: Henry C., IV, born in 1927, Alison, born in 1928, and Anthony Haven, who arrived in 1930. The marriage to Henry Meyer did not last; they were divorced in 1938. Marion subsequently married Albert T. Stewart, the very well known Anglo-American sculptor, recipient of many citations, awards and prizes for his work. Albert Stewart's work is to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Fogg Museum of Art, and examples of his doors, tablets, figures, and fountains are to be seen at the White House and Amherst and Williams Colleges, among other places. He died in 1965. Marion had no children by him. One of her children by her first marriage, Alison, became the wife of William D. Lamborn. They had four children, Peter D., Matthew H., Andrew U. and Anthony H. The marriage to Lamborn ended in divorce and Alison later married Seba Eldridge. The Hopkins' only son, Douglas T., married Margo Milham, who died in 1967, and he subsequently married Beatrice Crosby. Douglas died in 1974 without issue.

Frank and Marion Turnbull's second daughter, Marjorie, prominent in New York, Newport, Washington and Palm Beach society, married Charles Oelrichs. Prior to their divorce in 1921 they had one child, named for her mother, who married the famous pianist and orchestra leader, Edwin F. Duchin, known well to those of the writer's generation as "Eddy" Duchin. His lilting piano produced music which remains to many of us unequalled. Marjorie Duchin was well known as an interior decorator, her clients usually being of high social standing. She was friendly with Ambassador and Mrs. Averill Harriman, and when the Union Pacific Railroad, of whose board of directors he was chairman, established the resort at Sun Valley, Marie

Harriman brought Marjorie Duchin out to do the Sun Valley Lodge. This she did, and an elegant salon of the Lodge was named the Duchin Room, for her. Regrettably, Marjorie died giving birth to her only child, Peter. Averill Harriman and his wife stood as godparents to Peter Duchin. (There is an interesting connection here. Averill Harriman is a member of the financial house of Brown Brothers, Harriman. That firm is a direct successor to Brown Brothers, New York. The founder of Brown Brothers, James Brown, was an uncle of Alexander D. Brown, who married Colgate Nisbet, one of Judge Alexander Nisbet's daughters.) Peter Duchin followed in his father's footsteps, studied music and has become a well-known pianist and the head of Peter Duchin Orchestras, Inc., of New York. Varying in size and in composition according to the requirements of an engagement, Peter's orchestras have played for many Presidential Balls and at the 1976 Democratic National Convention, among other occasions of note. He and his wife, the former Cheray Zauderer, have three sons, Jason Edwin, Courtney Oelrichs and Colin. "Who's Who" lists another, named Malcolm, but Peter has assured the writer that Malcolm is not a son, but a Labrador Retriever. Peter Duchin received part of his education in Paris, and while there he made the acquaintance of a schoolmate, a young lady named Alison Bishop, now Dr. Alison Jolly, of Lewes, England. Alison is also a descendant of Dr. Charles Nisbet, tracing her connection through Mary Nisbet Turnbull's sister, Alison, who married Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry. The Duchins live in Bedford, New York, as do their sons and their labrador.

The third child and the only son of Frank and Marion Turnbull was Archibald Douglas Turnbull, historian of the Turnbull family. Born on July 15, 1885, Archibald followed the path trod by his father and was admitted to the United States Naval Academy on September 2, 1902, having been appointed at large. Upon graduation he was commissioned Ensign and earned further promotion as he proceeded with his career. During World War I, he served as commander of the "Brest Patrol," the offshore patrol which picked up convoys from this country, and later served on the staff of Admiral Sims, in London. He retired in 1920 with the rank of Commander, having been the recipient of two decorations for his outstanding service; the French Legion of Honor and the U. S. Navy Cross. Entering upon the profession of writing he produced several books, one being the story of the descendants of William Turnbull, privately printed, and another being "John Stevens: An American Record," the biography of a pioneer in American transportation. Upon the outbreak of World War II he rejoined the naval service and was designated Port Captain at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, the assembly point for convoys going overseas. He was also attached to the Bureau of Naval History. His service during this war was as a member of the Naval Reserve, and it was with the rank of Captain in that component that he retired. Returning to his writing, he collaborated with Clifford L. Lord in producing "A History of United States Naval Aviation," devoted to naval aviation policy during World War II.

Archibald married twice. His first wife, Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey, was a daughter of Captain William Halsey, and sister of Admiral William "Bull" Halsey, of World War II fame. They had one child, Deborah Grant Halsey, and were later divorced. Archibald then married Eva Humphries, daughter of Dr. Alexander Humphries, a noted engineer. They lived in Morristown, New Jersey. He died in Provincetown, Massachusetts on January 2, 1958, aged 73.

Archibald Turnbull's daughter, Deborah, married Henry Alexander Wise. They had a son, Anderson Wise, and were subsequently divorced. Anderson Wise and his

wife, the former Joanne H. Smith, live in Watertown, New York, where he practices law. They have four children - Richard Halsey, Mark Jennings, David Anderson and Graham Douglas.

We have learned that only two of the eight children of Alexander and Susan Murdoch married. The eldest, William, and his wife, the former Louisa Tucker, had six children. Louisa and Anna died in infancy, and Henrietta and Susan remained unmarried. Alexander married Florence Davis and had three children: Davies, Alexander, Jr., and Louise. Whether any of these married and had children of their own is not known to the writer.

William's other son, John Tucker Murdoch, married Annie Isabel Earnshaw of New York. Their children numbered five, three of them boys and two of them girls. The oldest, John Earnshaw, married Thelma Berry and died without issue. Caroline Tucker Murdoch married Douglas Gordon Allan, a Canadian. They had Isabel, married to Henry Brinton Coxe III, librarian at Cheyney State College, near Philadelphia. Their children are four: Henry Brinton, IV, Caroline Tucker, Alexander Brown and Helen Piper. Douglas Gordon Allan, Jr., married three times, now resides in London, England. His first wife was Polly Atkins Hoyt, by whom he had two children, Francesca Ballard and Douglas Gordon, III. Divorced from Polly Hoyt, he married Joy White. They had one child, Joy Victoria. Divorced from Douglas Allan, Joy married one, Kimberly, who subsequently adopted Joy Victoria. Douglas Gordon Allan then married Ann Freyberg and they had one child, Josephine Frances. The third child of Douglas Gordon Allan and Caroline Tucker, Caroline, is deceased.

John and Annie Murdoch's third child, Alfred Tucker Murdoch, married Margaret Hitchens. They were divorced and he afterwards married Lois Stadler Morrison. Alfred, who was for years employed by the Bell Telephone Company, died in August, 1976 without issue from either marriage. The fourth child, Lawrence Corlies Murdoch, was married to Barbara Mifflin Boyd. A pleasant man, the writer had the pleasure of having lunch with him one day at Lawrence's club; the Racquet Club, in Philadelphia. It was an enjoyable meeting, but not much family information was forthcoming, as his interest lay more in the direction of his maternal (Earnshaw) ancestry. Lawrence passed away in August, 1973, leaving two sons, Samuel Mifflin and Lawrence C., Jr. Lawrence C., Jr., married Patricia Gibbons, from whom he was divorced after having become the father of Lawrence Corlies, III, and Anne. He is now married to Eleanor O'Neil and resides in Philadelphia. His brother, Samuel Mifflin Murdoch, married Allison Hammond, of Baltimore, and they are the parents of three daughters, Susan H., Allison H., and Elizabeth. The family lives in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

The last child of the John Tucker Murdochs was a daughter, Isabel Earnshaw, named for her mother. Isabel married W. Kenneth Waterall and their one child, Doris, is married to William S. Schofield, Jr. The Schofields, who live in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, have three children, Wendy Waterall, Sally and William Somerset, III.

The other married son of Alexander and Susan Murdoch, John, married Mary Howard Law, and had five children. The first child, Susan, born in 1870, lived but eight years. Her sister, Sallie Howard, married Robert Clinton Wright of Baltimore. It is said that Robert Clinton Wright lost his mother at the time of his birth and was raised by an aunt in Baltimore. This loss so affected him, goes the tale, that he would not allow his wife to have any children, lest he lose her. Robert Wright

died in 1924 and his widow lived until 1969, passing away at the age of 97 - childless. Alison Lawrence died unmarried, as did the youngest of the children, Mildred. The only other child to marry, Marjorie, had Charles Starr as a husband. They had two children, the elder child, Mary Law, named for her grandmother, is married to Shepley Edward Evans, a Philadelphia stockbroker. They reside on Rittenhouse Square in that city, where their apartment is graced by the beautiful portrait of Susan Turnbull Murdoch, done by Thomas Sully. Their first child, Mary Govane, is married to Henry Davis Nadig, Jr. The Nadigs' two children, Sandra Govane and Henry Davis, Jr., live with them in Lenox, Massachusetts. The younger of the two children of Charles and Marjorie Starr Evans is Shepley Wilson, who is married to Agnes Coley Cowes. With their two children, Shepley Edward and Harriet Payne, they live in Sunnyvale, California. The younger of the two children of Marjorie and Charles Starr is Marjorie Murdoch, who married John W. Frazier, III, a lawyer of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Their lovely home was in Wayne, Pennsylvania, where John Frazier died in the spring of 1977. Marjorie Frazier holds the small portrait of Susan Turnbull, dressed in traveling garb, painted for Alexander Murdoch upon wood, so that he could carry it with him to Scotland, in order to show his family what a lovely young lady he was about to marry. Also, there one finds one of the five Sully copies of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of the first William Turnbull, a portrait of Alexander Fridge, who brought his nephew, Alexander Murdoch, to this country, and a water color of "Elgin" the country estate of Alexander and Susan Murdoch, near Baltimore. Marjorie has two sons: John W., IV, married to Grace Helen Barnett, living with their daughter, Marjorie Thatcher, in Villanova, Pennsylvania. John IV is a lawyer, associated with the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery and McCracken. His brother, Charles Starr Frazier, is the only Nisbet descendant of recent years to attend Dickinson College, from which he graduated in 1966. Charles is married to Amanda E. Skinner and they have a young daughter, Marjorie Thatcher, born May 7, 1974. Charles is also a lawyer and, having been associated with his father in Wayne, Pennsylvania, he is carrying on the practice. He and his family reside in Wayne.

Alexander and Fanny Nisbet Turnbull married first cousins and had eight children. Alexander died in infancy. William, Charles Nisbet, John O. and Rice died in early maturity. Mary married Clinton Wright and had a happy married life, albeit too short, as Clinton passed away several years prior to her death, at age 63. Fanny remained unmarried and upon Clinton Wright's death, Mary came to live with her at 1602 Park Place, Baltimore. In their earlier years the two had operated a school for young ladies in Baltimore, as Ann and Elizabeth Turnbull, their aunts had done before them. Fanny appears to have been rather well fixed financially as was Mary, each having inherited a considerable sum from their mother. They traveled together upon occasion and during one of their trips abroad Mary was taken ill. World War I had just broken out and it was only because of Mary's illness, which caused her death within a year, that they were able to book passage home without having to wait a considerable length of time. Upon her death, being childless, Mary willed all of her estate, except that which she had inherited from her husband, to Fanny. The inheritance from her husband she bequeathed to members of his family. After Mary's death Fanny lived alone with five servants. She spent the summers of the later years of her life at a country hotel at Pomfret, New York, where she regularly engaged a suite of rooms and was cared for by one of her servants. Her death occurred while summering at Pomfret, probably in 1931.

Prior to her death, Fanny had accumulated a considerable quantity of family portraits, furniture, china, silver and other memorabilia, including Judge Nisbet's chair, used by him while holding court. This collection must have been but a portion of the assets of her father, for while after his death there was a considerable public sale of oil paintings and fine wines which had belonged to him, Alexander's wife had quite obviously saved more than a little something from the the financial wreck. Of the unmarried boys, little is known. None of them appear to have inherited a great deal from their mother, and as far as accomplishments are concerned the only one which has come to light concerns John, who was awarded a medal by the University of Maryland for proficiency in Latin.

The only other child of Alexander and Fanny Turnbull to marry was Nisbet. There exists a lovely oil portrait by Thomas Sully, showing Nisbet as a child of about two years. He was a beautiful child and in his early years showed some promise, as is evidenced by a certificate of award of a prize to him for his work at "Institution Elie Charlier," which appears to have been an academy he attended. When he was seventeen or eighteen years of age he entered the United States Naval Academy, appointed from the state of Missouri (although a resident of Maryland) and was a member of the class of 1868. There is a photograph of him in uniform, showing him to be a rather handsome lad. He did not graduate from the Academy, however, the financial reverses of his father making it necessary for him to give up his naval career and enter into the family business. This was to no avail, and Nisbet was forced to seek other employment. For some reason little if any of the mother's money was made available to him, and he was a clerk in the Tax Appeals Court of Baltimore for many years prior to his death.

Nisbet married Agnes Criss and their only child, Alethia, married E. E. Chase. They were a happy couple. Ed Chase was a plodder, but a good man. His chief diversion appears to have been connected with the military service. He was with the Pennsylvania National Guard, rising to the rank of Captain in the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, while the family resided in Scranton, Pennsylvania. His daughter, Louise Sisk, says that he was one of the twelve best rifle shots in the United States at one time and she possesses his Creedmore Gold medal for marksmanship. While in the Pennsylvania National Guard he was called into active service at the time of the Homestead Riots near Pittsburgh, when military force was required to reestablish order among the striking steel workers. Alethia was a lovely woman and possessed of a fine voice. Although her family was unable to pay for voice lessons, a prominent Baltimore teacher of voice, Carlos Sanchez, offered to give her lessons without charge, and it has been said that during her lessons at his studio there would be as many as thirty to thirty-five people standing before the building listening to her. She never performed publicly except for local churches and other organizations. Her specialty appears to have been sacred music.

Alethia and Edward Chase had two sons, one dying in infancy and one at age five, and one daughter, Louise, often called "Louisa," which she prefers. Louise married twice, first to Albert Chapin Winslow, from whom she was divorced, and later to Harry Sisk, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Lafayette College and a well-to-do man. They had no children. Harry Sisk died in 1967 and Louise continues to live in their home, full of portraits and other memorabilia of Nisbets and Turnbells. Louise and her first husband had one child, Albert Chapin Winslow, Jr., who married Judith Benjamin. They have three children, Anita, David and Amy Louise. The family lives in Andover, New York. Albert is a teacher of horticulture at a nearby college.

The children of Henry Chrystie and Ann Graeme Turnbull were an interesting group. The entire family appear to have been Southern sympathizers during the Civil War, as were many of those in the upper level of society in Baltimore and the surrounding area. One may suspect that there was some bias in favor of the South on the part of Ann, for her mother, Ellen Mark Smith, was a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, now part of West Virginia, and was married to Samuel Ferguson Smith at Fredericksburg, Virginia. We have already seen that Ann was a figure of considerable force within the family.

After the Civil War terminated both Henry Chrystie Turnbull and A. Nisbet Turnbull, one of his sons, expended considerable effort endeavoring to obtain employment for former members of the Confederate Army, but the ultimate in support of the Cause had been provided by the first child of Henry and Ann, Samuel Graeme. He joined the 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, CSA and became a First Lieutenant in that organization, later to become a regiment. The formation of the battalion was brought about in an interesting way. Eighteen young men from Maryland had joined Company K, 1st Virginia Cavalry, but after serving for one year they refused to re-enlist, believing that there were sufficient Maryland men available to staff a Maryland unit. They and some of their associates then formed Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry, which was commanded by Ridgely Brown, later Lt. Colonel, CSA. 128 Later, other companies were formed at Winchester, among them Company C, of which Samuel Graeme Turnbull was a member. His combat record is not available, but we do know that he died of diptheria at Lacey Spring, Virginia. He was buried in a cemetery at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Over S. Graeme Turnbull's grave stands a substantial marker, erected by his parents, indicating that it marks the grave of "S. Graeme Turnbull, Lieutenant of Co. C., Maryland Battalion, CSA," and giving the dates of birth and death. There is a story attached to his burial. The grave is in a section of the cemetery devoted to Civil War dead, and contrary to the manner of burial of others found there, who were interred in a general east-west direction, our young soldier is buried in a north-south direction, at his request, it is said, so that at Resurrection he might rise up and face the foe!

Those seeking connections between Dickinson College and members of the Nisbet clan will be interested to learn that James David Watters, of the Dickinson College Class of 1856, lawyer and later Judge of the 3rd Judicial Circuit of Maryland, enlisted as a private in that same Company C of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, CSA, attaining the rank of Second Lieutenant. 129

We have already learned that Elizabeth (Lillie) died soon after her brother, S. Graeme. A. Nisbet, who engaged in business as a commission merchant with his uncle, Alexander Turnbull, had six children, as we know. The children were named Anne Graeme, Elizabeth, Horatio Whitridge, Olivia Whitridge, Lawrence Cushing and A. Nisbet, Jr. The only one to marry was Elizabeth, who became the wife of Edward Shoemaker. As they had no children this line passed out of existence. Dates of death are unknown, except for that of Horatio Whitridge, who died April 29, 1940. As of November 10, 1940, the others were still living, but it is certain that none of them survived until the time of this writing.

Lawrence, his talented wife, Frances, and their interesting and talented children have already been discussed in a previous chapter, but further discussion of Bayard should precede comment concerning his children. Bayard's wife, Margaret Carroll Jones, was a daughter of the former Harriett Winchester, married to J. Sparhawk-Jones. Harriett Sparhawk-Jones' sister was Fanny Mactier Winchester, who became the wife of George "Brooke" Brown, son of Alexander Davison Brown and Colgate, daughter of Judge Alexander Nisbet. Leading families tend to intermarry. It is through the marriage of Bayard and Margaret Jones that old and valuable portraits and other memorabilia of families other than those of the Nisbet clan came into the hands of their children.

Bayard and Margaret Turnbull had three children - Frances, Andrew Winchester and Eleanor. Frances is married to Jerome H. T. Kidder and they reside in Cockeysville, Maryland. Their daughter, Margaret Carroll, married Edward Harwood but is now divorced from him and lives in New York City. Their son, Francis Key, lives with his parents. Frances Kidder is well known in society circles of that area, participating in many and varied activities. One interest has been cooking, and in a recently published cook book entitled "Private Collections," one finds several of her favorite recipes.

Andrew Winchester Turnbull was a man of considerable distinction. Born in Baltimore in 1921, he graduated with high honors from Princeton, obtained his M.A. from Harvard and later his Ph.D. in European History from the same institution. He held a government post in Paris for a short time, then returned to this country and became an instructor in the humanities at M.I.T. After several years at this he became a free-lance writer, spent two years as a Guggenheim Fellow, then as a Fulbright lecturer on American literature at the University of Bordeaux, France. Returning once more to this country he served as a visiting professor at Brandeis University, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut and Brown University. During World War II he was commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve, attaining the rank of Lieutenant during the four year period of his service. He died in 1970. His widow, Joanne Tudhope Turnbull, survives him and is employed at the present time at The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she resides. Their two children, Joanne Tudhope and Frances Litchfield, reside with their mother.

Andrew Winchester Turnbull is perhaps best remembered for his definitive life of F. Scott Fitzgerald, the outstanding novelist of the 1920s. Andrew came to know Fitzgerald during the period when Zelda Fitzgerald was receiving treatment at the Shepherd Pratt Memorial Hospital, which was near the home of Andrew's parents, once part of "Auburn." Fitzgerald had rented "La Paix," the summer house on Bayard Turnbull's estate, and spent considerable time with young Andrew and his sisters.

The third child of Bayard and Margaret Turnbull, Eleanor, married Frank Pope, Jr., became the mother of two children, Frederick, III and Sterrett, and within recent years has divorced her husband.

In the preceding chapter of this story mention was made of John Lisle Turnbull (J. Lisle, as he preferred), his wife, Wilhelmina Harrison, and their children and grandchildren. A bit more remains to be said about this branch of the family. As we have learned, their daughter, Rosalie Randolph married to Alexander Winchester Carroll, was the only one to have any offspring. One can assume from the names of these two relationships to the Winchesters and Randolphs of Virginia. The Winchester

name will come before the reader later in a discussion of the Alexander Brown-Colgate Nisbet line. Alexander and Rosalie Carroll's children have been much interested in the history of their family, and some of the more valuable memorabilia of the Turnbull family are to be found in their possession. The elder of the two daughters, Anne Harrison Wheeler holds a portrait of Charles Turnbull, and her sister Janet Graeme Asbury has a portrait of Colonel William Turnbull. When Henry Chrystie Turnbull died, his will provided that his son, J. Lisle, was to receive the portraits of Henry Turnbull's three brothers. What has happened to the third portrait, one of Alexander Turnbull, is not known.

Anne Harrison Carroll and Henry Lamont Wheeler, Jr., her husband, have three children. Anne Harrison, named for her mother, married William Edward Buchanan. They have four children: Amy Lamont, Sarah Harrison, William Alexander and Andrew Waite, all still young and unmarried. Henry Lamont, III, unmarried, was the second child of Anne and Henry Wheeler. Their third child, Elizabeth Cromwell, married Paige Bradley L'Hommedieu and has three children - Katherine Carroll, Anne Drake and Elizabeth Bradley. The Buchanans live in Columbia, Maryland and the L'Hommedieus in Convent Station, New Jersey. Janet and Frederick K. Halsey, her first husband, had one child, Rosalie Randolph. She is married to A. Corwin Frost. Their home is in Bronxville, New York, where they live with their three children - Frederick Halsey, Eliza Corwin and Anne Randolph.

The fifth son of Henry Christie and Ann Graeme Turnbull, Henry Chrystie, Jr., called "Harry" by the members of the family, married Anne Rutherford, as we have seen. Their eldest son, Henry Rutherford, married to "Bessie" Grason, had a total of seven children. A livelier group one seldom finds. Judging from the number of divorces recorded by this branch of the family, one might properly conclude that they are strong-willed, and such appears to be the case. The oldest child was named for his father, Henry Rutherford. A graduate of Johns Hopkins College, he was a loyal son of his alma mater, serving from time to time on various alumni committees. His entire business life was spent in the advertising field. He began as a copy writer for a Baltimore firm and later moved to New York City, where he spent the balance of his business career, retiring in 1975 from the firm of Clinton E. Frank, Inc., of which he was senior vice president and manager of its New York office. Actively interested in his family background, he was the guest of honor, as a descendant of Dr. Charles Nisbet, at the dinner held by Dickinson College at Faunces Tavern in New York, to begin the celebration of its bicentennial year, March 3, 1873. A Republican, he managed political advertising campaigns of Thomas E. Dewey. Henry married twice. His first wife, Ruth White, from whom he was later divorced, was the mother of Henry Rutherford, III. His second and surviving wife is Virginia Butler. They had two children - John Grason (who refers to himself as "John Grason of H," to distinguish him from three other John Grason Turnbulls), and Virginia Butler, named for her mother. Henry retired from the advertising business in 1975, moved with Virginia to Boca Raton, Florida, and settled down to enjoy his retirement. As is so often the case, however, the retirement was short lived, for he died in early 1976. A witty, friendly man, greatly mourned by those who knew him.

Henry Rutherford Turnbull, III, known as "Rud," is a teacher. As associate professor of Public Law and Government at the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina, he is interested in the legal problems associated with mental retardation. He and his wife, the former Anne Patterson, reside in Chapel Hill, North

Carolina, with their young daughter, Amy.

"Rud's" half brother, John Grason of H, lives in New York City. Married to and later divorced from Anne McKendrick, he has one son, Kenneth. His half sister, Virginia, married Herman W. Scott, by whom she had a daughter, Katherine Gatewood. She and Scott have been divorced. Virginia lives in New York City, where she is engaged in television production for the National Broadcasting Company.

Virginia Risteau, the second child of Henry Rutherford Turnbull, Sr., married J. Frederick Cockey Offutt, of another old Maryland family. Their first child, Virginia Risteau, named after her mother, married Charles M. Shaneybrook from whom she is divorced. She married again to Elwood E. Lyon. By her first husband, she had two children - Charles Michael, unmarried, and Virginia Lorraine, now the wife of Leonard Wage Howard. The Howards have two children, Adam Miles and Jason Wayne, and now reside in Cockeysville, Maryland. The Offutts' second child, Noah Edward, married Cecil Scott. He managed a very successful reunion of the Nisbet descendants at Towson State College in the fall of 1976. Noah is in the newspaper business, being the assistant president and managing editor of the Towson (Maryland) "Jeffersonian." He and Cecil live in Cockeysville and have two sons, Gary Scott and Bruce Edward. The last of the Offutt children, Joshua Fred Cockey, Jr., married Roberta Marian Ensor. They reside in Sparks, Maryland with their four children, Laura Ann, J. Fred, III, Barry Craig and Jefferson Rex Blair.

Henry and Bessie Turnbull's third child was John Grason - an interesting member of the family. John attended Johns Hopkins, received an LL.B. degree from the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar in his home state of Maryland. He early showed a flair for politics, serving as Deputy States Attorney for Baltimore County, as a Member of the House of Delegates, Maryland General Assembly, States Attorney for Baltimore County, State Senator and Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County from 1960 until his retirement in 1976. Midway in his political career he served in the Judge Advocate General's Division, U.S. Army, from 1943 to 1946, being separated from the service with the rank of Captain. Upon the occasion of his retirement a newspaper article reporting his resignation bore as its caption: "Judge Turnbull ends lively career." This was an apt description of John's political and judicial life. He was sometimes controversial and always colorful. The chief judge of his court described him as "hardworking, certainly controversial on occasion, but a great man." He is possessed of a bountiful supply of stories about members of the family and others. The writer is much indebted to him for accurate insight concerning family activities and bits of history relating to his forebears. Knowing the family, it is not surprising that his first marriage to Elizabeth Mahool ended in divorce. He married again in 1942 to Esther E. DeArman, a successful marriage, which lasted until her death in 1973, and produced a son, John Grason, II. Following Esther's death, John lived alone for several years on his farm, "Black-acre," in Sparks, Maryland, before marching to the altar once more, this time to become the husband of a friend of over forty years, Mary Catherine Lawrence. John is very proud of the fact that he is the fifth member of his family on his mother's side to sit as a judge in the old court house in Towson, Maryland.

John Grason, II, his son, married Mary E. Price and, following what appears to be almost a family tradition, was divorced, again marrying, this time to Anne Hottel. They live on a moderately sized farm in Sparks, next to his father's place, with their son, John Grason IV, and daughter, Katherine DeArman. John III is a

lawyer, with offices in Towson, but is equally interested in farming in which he is quite successful.

Following John Grason came three sisters and a brother - Ellen Lisle, Ida, Sally T., and Mark. Ellen married F. William New. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Grason, married to Martin Cohen and the mother of Jonathan Lisle and Elizabeth Stuart. After a divorce from New, Ellen married Kenneth W. Lynch and they live in Sparks, not far from her brother's residence. She served as his secretary at the old court house for a number of years, until his retirement. Ida married A. Lee Tillman, but has had no children. Her husband is deceased and she has moved to Bonita Springs, Florida. Sally married John R. Pindell. Their daughter, Sandra R., married Christopher A. Hansen and they reside in Baltimore with their three children - Anne R., Christopher, Jr., and Eric Bruce. Sally's son, John R., Jr., married Valerie Martin and they are the parents of two children - Alison Jane, unmarried, and John R., III, who emigrated to Tasmania, where he lives in the city of Woodbridge. John Pindell, Sr., died in 1964. After the death of her husband, Sally obtained employment as a clerk in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. She then became secretary to her brother, the judge, and left that position to take the post of Assignment Commissioner for the Circuit Court. Her sister, Ellen, succeeded her as secretary to Judge Turnbull. Sally was still employed as Assignment Commissioner at the time of her death in 1977. Mark, the last of the children of Henry Rutherford and Bessie Turnbull, is unmarried, living in Sykesville, Maryland.

This appears to be an appropriate spot for an explanation as to the reason for the spelling of the name "Grason." Originally the spelling was "Grayson," and the family of Grasons are related to the Graysons of Virginia. Unfortunately, somewhere along the line there was some rather serious dissention in the Grayson family, the reason for the difference of opinion or philosophy, or whatever it may have been, being now lost. As a result, one branch left Virginia for Maryland and to indicate their desire for a complete severance from those left behind, dropped the "y" from Grason. To this day, to use the "y" when writing to or about one of the Maryland group is to bring forth an immediate and sharp correction. The writer speaks from experience about this.

Considerable was written in a preceding chapter of Douglas, the second son of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Jr., his varied activities and his athletic prowess. Now we shall turn to his family. His first child, Elizabeth, married George Harryman, Jr., whose family's existence in Maryland may be traced at least as far back as pre-Revolutionary times, for there was in a Maryland newspaper dated July 4, 1776, an advertisement by one, Geo. Harryman, to the effect that a cow had strayed onto his plantation in August of the preceding year. Describing her as "a BLACK COW, with a crap in the left ear, some remarkable white spots in her face, and had an iron collar on." Harryman wrote that the owner could have her, "proving property and paying charges..."¹³⁰ Elizabeth's George Harryman worked as a farmer with his father for a few years, spent sometime in the sale of extracts and spices and from 1929 until his retirement in 1959 was employed in the aircraft manufacturing operations of the Glen L. Martin Company. Before his death, he and Elizabeth had a total of six children, who in turn produced 23 grandchildren, who thus far have been parents of nine great-grandchildren. No more prolific group is to be found among the many descendants of Charles Nisbet. Nay, there is no group which can equal the Harrymans, except that which derives from Charles and Mary Frick. Let us recite the names, list spouses and digest such information about them as has come to the attention of the writer.

The first child of Elizabeth and George Harryman was George Harryman, III. He married Gloria M. Raynes and had Susan Elizabeth, unmarried; Patricia, wife of John Graziano and mother of Teresa Maria, and a third daughter, Roberta Lee, who married William D. Brennan. The second child, Margaret Sellman, married James Murray Prigel, and became the mother of five. The oldest of the five is Margaret Jean, known to the family as "Jeannie," a lovely young lady who was recently married to Lt. (jg) Edward M. Miller, USN, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they make their home. "Jeannie" is a school teacher and has for several years been much interested in sailing. She holds a Coast Guard license, granted in 1971, which entitles her to act as captain of a sailing vessel no more than 65 feet in length and carrying no more than six passengers. She has been very active in the Chesapeake Bay area, taking out parties for tours of six days, and has participated as skipper in sailing among the English Channel Islands. She has participated in the Newport-Bermuda race, at races off Fastnet Rock near the south Irish coast, in the Block Island Race and in the Block Island Race Week. She is no stranger to the area called the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and the English coast, the favorite racing area of England. And with all of this, she teaches music.

"Jeannie's" brother, James, is the next of the children. James is married to Bambi Lynn and they reside in Knoxville, Maryland. He is interested in fine carpentry and cabinet work, and Bambi is a devotee of photography, having won a prize in the A. Aubrey Bodine Memorial Photographic Contest for her color photograph of a rooster. The photo was taken by her in Spain while she and Jim were enjoying an eight-month tour of Europe. James was followed by Rebecca Anne, who married Charles Henry Hunter. Living in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, they are the parents of a daughter, Kristin, the most recent of Elizabeth's great-grandchildren. The next two of her grandchildren, in turn Allan and Brian Turnbull, successively, are unmarried.

Elizabeth's third child is Douglas T. He married Edith Mae Wunder, by whom he had three children: Victoria Rae, wife of Scott Gillespie and mother of Nathaniel Judson and Sarah Jennifer; Douglas T., II, and Lisa Brooks. Douglas and Edith Mae were divorced and Douglas married again to Patricia Jean Cook. They have one child, George Harryman, IV, and they reside in Seabrook, Maryland. The next child of Elizabeth and George Harryman was Ethel E., who married William Roland Forelifer, now deceased. Ethel has five children. The oldest, Richard George, married Belinda Wanken. Their children are: Michelle Lee, Christina Marie and Richard James. (Michelle Lee is a child of Belinda by a prior marriage, and has been adopted by Richard.) Richard and Belinda live in Arnold, Maryland. Following Richard came Linda Elizabeth, who married Robert W. Cooke. The Cookes had two sons, Adam Benjamin and Justin Alexander, and then were divorced. Linda lives in Baltimore. Her younger brothers, in order, William Charles, George Kenneth and John Douglas, are unmarried.

Richard Hood Harryman, who is a teacher of art and design, was the next of Elizabeth's children. He married Betty Jean Harper and they have two daughters, Deborah Jo and Diane Patrice. Their home is in Lanham, Maryland. The youngest of Elizabeth's children is Mary Anne, who married Ernest Fairclough Van Vlaanderen. They reside in Alexandria, Virginia with their children, Anne Graeme, Andrew Ernest, Carol Lynn and David Brooks.

Thus ends the greatest series of "begats" in this story.

Let us now learn of Douglas Clayland Turnbull, Jr., one of the family stalwarts, a man of many interests and one with an athletic history of consequence. It has been "Doug," who has been a stimulating influence in the efforts which have been made to trace the descent from Dr. Charles Nisbet, and it was "Doug," who responded upon behalf of the clan to the remarks of the President of Dickinson College upon the occasion of the dedication of a portion of the College campus to Charles Nisbet, when the first gathering of the old teacher's posterity took place. Doug Turnbull is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and, while attending well to his studies, took an intense interest in both football and lacrosse. In football he led the nation in the number of successful placement kicks for goals and points after touchdowns, scoring six field goals and 15 points after touchdowns. Having played lacrosse, that ancient Indian game, for three years in high school, he carried on for four years at Johns Hopkins and for 13 years as a member of the Mt. Washington Club of Baltimore. Doug was All-America Lacrosse selection for the first team for four successive years (1922, 1923, 1924, 1925). After his playing days were over he coached the Mt. Washington team for two years and in 1934 he coached the team of the Gilman School. A member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, he served as one of its' directors.

He received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from John Hopkins and worked for a number of years for the Gas and Electric Company, leaving that company for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1943. He remained with the railroad until his retirement in 1969, having been vice president from 1956. He then embarked upon a career as a consulting engineer. His interests have led him into positions as a trustee of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, and the Maryland Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he has been of great support to his Episcopalian Church, serving as a delegate to its National Conventions and as a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, having been its National President from 1940-1946. Doug married Virginia Thompson Steuart, daughter of Edwin Henry Steuart and Lillye Bokee, of Baltimore. Virginia has been a good mother to Robert Bruce, Edwin Steuart (both adopted), Virginia Steuart, Douglas C., Jr. and John Iglehart, III, and still found time to participate in parish and benevolent work. She and Doug are avid golfers and Doug utilizes what spare time he has in research into three genealogies and hunting water fowl in season.

Robert Bruce, known to the family by his middle name, is a West Point graduate, retired as a Major and now at the Military Academy as a civilian in the Admissions Office. His wife is the former Margaret Gene Jarrell. They have three children - Susan E., Barbara Jean and Robert Bruce, Jr., the last having been adopted by Bruce and Gene. Their home is in Cornwall-on-Hudson. The second son, Edwin Steuart, was married to Mary Valliant Warner and they had three children - Thomas Clayland, Edwin Steuart, Jr. and Donna Valliant. They were subsequently divorced and Edwin later married Elaine Boswell Moler. They reside in Denver, Colorado.

Virginia Steuart is married to Roger S. Hecklinger and they live in Ridgefield, Connecticut with their four children, Linda Steuart, Michael Paul, Martha Jane and Roger Douglas. Douglas Clayland, III, with his wife, Billy Jean King (not the tennis player) and their four children, Leroy Edward Leonard, Jr., Thomas M. Leonard, Lathryn Lynn Leonard (all three adopted) and Suzanne Bokee, reside in Briarcliff Manor, New York. The youngest child of Doug and Virginia is John I., II,

names for Doug's brother, John. He married Jane Hamilton Jones and they live in Baltimore, where he is employed as branch manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Their first child, Christopher Russell, was born on July 15, 1978.

Following Doug Turnbull came Helen Brogden Turnbull. Educated in the Baltimore public schools, she graduated from Goucher College and later earned an M.A. at Teachers College of Columbia University. Now retired, she spent her career in social and church work, on a professional basis, one of her positions being that of Director of Ecumenical Relations, Church Women United, of the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A. In her youth she was active in sports, as were most of her siblings. Helen's interest was in swimming and field hockey, the latter being probably the nearest approach to lacrosse, the specialty of her brothers. She now lives in Baltimore.

John Iglehart Turnbull followed Helen in the lineup of the children of Douglas and Helen Turnbull. In many ways a counterpart of his brother, Doug, he appears to have been at least his equal in athletic skill and prowess. He followed Doug through the same institutions of learning, and participated in the same sports, excelling in lacrosse, while at Johns Hopkins. Like his brother, after receiving his B.A. degree, he played lacrosse for the Mt. Washington team for eight years; and in 1932 captained a team which represented the United States in the Olympic Games that year, beating Canada two out of three times. Lacrosse having been dropped from the Olympic program in 1936, Jack Turnbull, nothing daunted, qualified for and competed in the games as a member of the field hockey team which represented the United States. Thus he was able to participate in an ankle-rapping kind of sport, something which lacrosse players seem to hanker after. Jack's prowess, as a lacrosse player resulted in his being named for the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, and two well known trophies are memorials to his prowess: The Jack Turnbull Memorial Trophy and the Turnbull-Reynolds Trophy.

Jack Turnbull early in life became interested in flying. Having flown as a member of the Thunderbird Flying Club since its early days, he joined the Maryland National Guard in 1940, war appearing to be coming nearer, and shortly after becoming a member of that organization he found himself in Federal Service in early 1941. Promotions were rapid and by 29 May 1944 he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. By this time he had spent considerable time flying heavy bombers, raiding Germany, and it was during one of those raids that his aircraft was shot down over Belgium on October 18, 1944. All members of his crew were killed. Jack was buried initially by people of the locality where his airplane crashed, but his remains were later transferred to Henri-Chappelle Cemetery and subsequently to the cemetery at All Hallows Parish, Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, near his father's grave. An old friend and fellow member of lacrosse teams, Major Walter J. Ives, later became commanding officer of an air base which was established on the old commercial air field at Mannheim, Germany, and in honor of Jack Turnbull named it "Turnbull Field." A photograph of the administration building, with its new designation, was published in the Baltimore Evening Sun on December 29, 1945. It may interest the reader to learn that the writer has seen the building, which stands on the left bank of the Neckar River as it flows toward the small town of Feudenheim where he was quartered a few years after the close of the war. The airfield was no more, its area and the building having been taken over as facilities of the radio

transmitter of the European Command of the U. S. Army, and sheep were peacefully grazing among the antenna towers.

Jack Turnbull's death was just another of the sad results of war - a man cut down in his prime, with nothing left for the members of his family except memories and the record of his achievements upon two fields, athletics and battle. He was much decorated, much respected and much loved. He had never married.

We are left to mention but one more child of Douglas and Elizabeth Turnbull, Anne Graeme. In her earlier days, prior to her marriage, she was more inclined to favor things aesthetic rather than athletic. She was, for example, much interested in the annual Flower Markets which was held in Baltimore. She married Marshall Duer McDorman and moved with him to Houston, Texas, where they now reside. They have two children, Marshall D., Jr., and Anne Graeme, named for her mother. As of this writing, Marshall is unmarried and Anne, who married David Fell, is divorced from him. She has two small children, Alison Graeme Fell and Jonathan Wesley Fell, who live with her in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In the previous chapter we have mentioned Henry Chrystie and Ann's last child, Chester Backus, named for the famous theologian who had pastored the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore for many years and who had married Ann's cousin, Letitia Correy Smith. Married to Anne Norris, and childless, we mention him once more to complete the recording of Henry and Ann's children in this chapter.

Of the children of Lennox Birkhead Turnbull and Amelia Ryerson Turnbull, his wife, three had issue: Elizabeth, wife of David Meade Bernard; Stockton Graeme, husband of Mary Walker Turnbull and Martin Ryerson, whose wife was Mary Carmichael Turnbull. The Bernards had four children. The oldest D. Meade, IV, married Ruth Louise Mulheirn. Both Meade and Ruth died tragically in an apartment house fire in Washington, D. C. in 1976, leaving no children.

Elizabeth, their second child, married Joseph Howard McConnell, son of Dr. J. M. McConnell, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of History at Davidson College, North Carolina. Joseph has had an outstanding business career, having been successively president of The National Broadcasting Company, Colgate-Palmolive Peet Company and Reynolds Metals, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the COMSAT (Communication Satellite) Corporation. He has also served as Rector of the University of Virginia, of which he is a graduate. Both the Bernards and the McConnells have been closely connected with a well known camp for boys at Brevard, North Carolina, "Camp Carolina," founded by David Meade Bernard. Richard Ryerson Bernard succeeded his father as director of the camp. Joseph McConnell's father was associated with the camp for a number of years and Joseph, himself, served there as a counsellor in the days when his father was Associate Director. Joseph and Elizabeth McConnell have been the owners of Camp Carolina since 1953, and have their home there, although they now divide their time between Brevard and Delray Beach, Florida. They have three daughters. Catherine R., the oldest, is married to Tory C. Peterson, son of the famous ornithologist, Roger Tory Peterson, and they have a son, Ashley Howard. The next daughter, Elizabeth is married to Samuel Eells, Jr., of a

prominent Cleveland, Ohio, family. They have three children: Samuel, Jr., Elizabeth Bernard and Catherine Nisbet. The youngest of the three girls is Mary, married to David C. Lowance, and the mother of three: Catherine Meade, Jennifer Bowden and David Changler, Jr.

The third child of David Meade and Elizabeth Bernard was Turnbull, obviously named for his mother's family, of which she was rightly proud. Turnbull, born in 1915, early in life entered the employ of the Southern Railway System, and as of the date of this writing (1978) is still with it, being a Market Manager for the system. His home is in Falls Church, Virginia, where he resides with his wife, the former Eleanor Baehr. They have two sons, the elder of the two being named for his paternal grandfather, David Meade Bernard, and the younger being named Carl William for his maternal grandfather, Carl William Baehr. David Meade married Elizabeth Bolling Girlinghouse and they reside in Long Beach, California, where he is a District Sales Manager for Sea Land Services. His brother has just completed a course in hospital administration at Baylor Medical Center in Dallas, Texas, where he temporarily resides. Carl is unmarried.

Turnbull Bernard's younger brother, Richard Ryerson Bernard, is a college professor, holding a B.S. degree from the University of Virginia (1939) and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the same institution, granted in 1949. He is chairman of the department of mathematics at Davidson College, and was pointed out earlier in this story as one time director of Camp Carolina. Richard Ryerson Bernard married Martha Brewer. They have three children: Sally Feild, adopted by the Bernards, is an elementary school art teacher, unmarried; Richard Ryerson, Jr., also adopted, is unmarried; and Edward Cage, a B.S. graduate of Brown University, unmarried, is employed by the China Trade Commission in New York City.

Stockton Graeme Turnbull and Mary Walker, his wife, had five children. The first of these was Mary Amelia, who married Dr. Richard Hare Egerton Elliott, a prominent surgeon and educator in the surgical field, who received his bachelor's degree from Princeton, an M.D. from Columbia and was also the recipient of the Sc.D. degree. A diplomate of the American Board of Surgeons and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he passed away in June 1977. He and Mary had had three children: Mary Stewart, married to Edward T. Fogarty; Robert H. E. G., III, husband of Angela M. Renella; and Susan Anthony. The Fogarty children are: Anne Catherine, Elizabeth Elliott, Nora F. and Edward A. Robert Elliott and Angela have no children and Susan is unmarried.

The second child of Stockton Graeme Turnbull and Mary, his wife, is Stockton Graeme, Jr., who signs his names as S. Graeme Turnbull and is known to family and friends as Graeme. A graduate of the University of Virginia with a Ph.D. in chemistry from the same institution, he was in the employ of the Dupont Corporation for more than 37 years before retiring to devote his time and energies to the care

of his home in Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware, to foreign travel and in pursuing study in languages and music. While in the employ of Dupont, Graeme was engaged, among other areas of interest, in chemical research, including activity in pursuance of the Manhattan Project, which produced the atomic bomb. His wife is the former Mary Armistead Tyler Mayo, collaterally related to General Armistead, who led his troops during Pickett's Charge and was mortally wounded after breaking through the Union lines, and to the family of President John Tyler. They have three children: Katherine Ann, married to Rev. Harry Brainbridge, an Episcopal priest, chaplain at Sewanee Academy in Tennessee, and the mother of Harry, Jr., and Elizabeth Willoughby; Jane Blake, who married Kevin O'Connell, and John Graeme, single and serving in the United States Navy. Jane and Kevin O'Connell have two children, Kevin T. and Julia P.

Stockton Graeme Turnbull's third child is Anne Wise, married to Michael Autorino, Superintendent of Maintenance for the public schools of Montclair, New Jersey. They have no children. His fourth child, Knox, named for his uncle, Lennox, who was known as "Knox" to the family, is deceased. He was married to Evelyn Williams, of Keswick, Virginia, near Charlottesville, who survives him with their two adopted children, Knox, Jr., and Sally. Knox graduated from the University of Virginia with a Bachelor of Science degree, took his law at the same university, becoming president of his graduating class in law school. He was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1940, became active in the insurance business, becoming a Certified Life Underwriter in 1941. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II, his last assignment being that of Executive Officer of the USS Borum, a destroyer escort. He became an insurance executive and was also an active land developer in Albermarle County, Virginia. He died September 18, 1971.

Martin Ryerson Turnbull and his wife, Mary, had two children. The first of these was Lucy Carmichael, who spent a number of years in the employ of the Union Theological Seminary before becoming a librarian in the Richmond Library System. Unmarried, Lucy is a reliable source of information about all of the Virginia Turnbulls and many others. Since her mother's death she has been able to indulge herself in foreign travel, of which she is fond. Her brother, Lennox Birkhead Turnbull, III, (note the use of the original spelling of his middle name) is a research chemist in Richmond. Married to Marjorie Sykes, he is the father of two children, Lennox Birkhead, IV, and Elizabeth Ryerson. The family lives in Richmond.

Thus we come to the end of the story of the William Turnbull line of descendants of Dr. Charles Nisbet. It is quite probable that there are some inaccuracies in the telling of it, but it is hoped that they are few and not too consequential. The writer will welcome curative suggestions. In some instances, individuals may have been portrayed rather bluntly, but a historian, if worth his salt, is obliged to state facts, whenever applicable. As was stated in the Foreword, there are a few surmises as to reasons for certain actions, but the guesses have been held to a minimum, and have not been utilized for the purpose of changing facts. It is hoped that Archibald Turnbull, wherever he may be, will forgive this attempt to enlarge upon and add to his most excellent history of the Turnbulls.

NOTES

Abbreviations:

- DCA Dickinson College Archives, Carlisle PA
- AT Archibald Turnbull - "William Turnbull, 1751-1822, and Those Who Came After. (Privately printed, 1933, Morristown, New Jersey.
- PA Pennsylvania Archives

* * * * *

1. C. W. Dahlinger. "Fort Pitt." Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, (1922, Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania Historical Society), vol. 5, p. 91.
2. Archibald Turnbull. "William Turnbull, 1751-1822, and Those Who Came After." (1933, Morristown, N. J. Privately printed), pp. 1 and 3.
3. Ibid., p. 2.
4. Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, vol. XVI, p. 316.
5. AT., pp. 3 and 4.
6. Ibid., p. 5.
7. Donald Higginbotham. "The War of American Independence." (1971, New York, The Macmillan Company), p. 300.
8. Robert A. East. "Business Enterprise in the American Revolutionary Era." (1969, New York, AMS Press. A reprint of edition of 1938), p. 30.
9. Higginbotham, cited supra, p. 300.
10. AT., p. 6.
11. Journals of the Continental Congress, vol. IX. (1777), p. 1058.
12. Ibid., p. 999.
13. Ibid., p. 832.
14. Extract from letter, Robert Morris, Vice President of the Marine Committee to John Bradford, Philadelphia, February 7, 1777, in "Outletters of the Continental Marine Committee and Board of Admiralty, August 1776 - September 1780." Edited by Charles Oscar Paulin. (1914, New York, The DeVinne Press for the Naval Historical Society) vol. I, p. 73.
15. PA., Series 2, vol. I, p. 371 and p. 366 et. seq.
16. Ibid., vols. XIV and XV.
17. Robert A. East, cited supra, p. 153.
18. PA., Series 3, vol. VII, p. 548.
19. Documents certified from original Pennsylvania records concerning Turnbull's dealings and proof of settlement of his accounts. DCA. (These documents deal chiefly with Turnbull's actions in handling flour at the direction of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.)
20. Scharf and Westcott. "History of Philadelphia." (1884, Philadelphia, L. H. Everts & Co.) vol. I, p. 398.
21. Ibid., vol. I, p. 399.
22. Ibid., vol. I, p. 408.
23. Robert A. East. cited supra, p. 60.
24. Ibid., p. 33.

25. "Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784." Edited by James Ferguson and others. (1973, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press). vol. I, pp. 81, 83 and 211. In a footnote to this letter there is a short discussion of William Turnbull's appointment, along with Abraham Livingston, to purchase clothing in New England.
26. Scharf and Westcott. Cited supra, vol. I, p. 428.
27. Lewis Krumbhaar's unpublished life of his grandfather, William Turnbull. Whereabouts of the original is not known, but a reproduction of a typewritten copy is on hand in the Dickinson College Archives. See page 5 thereof.
28. Ibid., p. 8.
29. AT., p. 88.
30. Ibid., p. 9.
31. "Papers of Robert Morris..." Cited supra, vol. I, p. 298.
32. Ibid., vol. II, p. 174. (footnote to Morris' diary entry of Sept. 1-5, 1781.)
33. Journals of the Continental Congress, vol. XXII (1782), p. 194.
34. Robert A. East. Cited supra, p. 136.
35. Charles Oscar Paullin. "The Navy of the American Revolution." (1906, Cleveland, The Burrows Brothers Company.) p. 140.
36. Clarence L. Ver Steeg. "Robert Morris, Revolutionary Financier." (1954, Philadelphia, The University of Pennsylvania Press) p. 32.
37. "Papers of Robert Morris," cited supra, vol. I, p. 30.
38. Clarence L. Ver Steeg, cited supra, p. 73.
39. Robert A. East, cited supra, p. 288.
40. PA., Series I, vol. VIII, p. 365.
41. "Papers of Robert Morris," cited supra. Diary entries of 24 August and 8 September 1781.
42. PA., Second Series, vol. III, p. 444.
43. Clarence L. Ver Steeg, cited supra, p. 213.
44. "Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1790, Pennsylvania." (1908, Washington, The Government Printing Office) p. 242.
45. E. W. Dahlinger, cited supra, p. 99.
46. Ibid., pp 99-100.
47. Donald Higginbotham, cited supra, p. 445.
48. AT., pp. 15-17.
49. PA., First Series, vol. X, pp. 429 and 462.
50. AT., p. 15.
51. Lois Mulkearn. "A Traveller's Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania." (1954, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press) p. 18.
52. Mary C. Darlington. "The First American Frontier." (1897, Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.) p. 259.
53. Journals of the Continental Congress, vol. XXIII (1785), p. 197.
54. Ibid., vol. XXX (1786), p. 117.
55. Neville B. Craig, in The American Pioneer, quoted in "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," by Sherman Day (1843, Philadelphia, George W. Gorton) p. 78.
56. C. W. Dahlinger, cited supra, p. 92.
57. Lois Mulkearn and Edwin V. Pugh, cited supra, p. 236.
58. Russell F. Weigley. "History of the United States Army." (1964, New York, Macmillan Publishing Company) p. 83.

59. Leland DeWitt Baldwin. "Pittsburgh, the Story of a City." (1937, Pittsburgh, The Pittsburgh University Press) pp. 115-116.
60. AT., cited supra, pp. 15-17.
61. Lois Mulkearn and Edwin V. Pugh, cited supra, p. 34.
62. Solon J. Buck and Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck. "The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania." (1939, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press) p. 304.
63. George Swetnam. "Pittsylvania Country." (1951, New York, Duell, Sloan and Pierce) p. 215.
64. Solon J. and Elizabeth H. Buck, cited supra, pp. 304-305.
65. 1790 Census, cited supra, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, p. 267.
66. 1790 Census, cited supra, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Towne, p. 13.
67. Lewis Krumbhaar, cited supra.
68. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 25 October 1790, DCA.
69. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 12 November 1791, DCA.
70. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 27 December 1791, DCA.
71. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 30 July 1792, DCA.
72. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 10 November 1792, DCA.
73. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 15 November 1792, DCA.
74. William Turnbull to John Holker, 30 January 1794, DCA.
75. Lois Mulkearn and Edwin V. Pugh, cited supra, p. 236.
76. Charles Coleman Sellers. "Dickinson College, A History." (1973, Middletown, Ct., Wesleyan University Press) p. 118.
77. William Turnbull to James Hamilton, 10 February 1797, DCA.
78. AT., cited supra, p. 43.
79. Cecil Bining. "Iron Plantations of Early Pennsylvania." The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography (1933, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania), Philadelphia, vol. 57, No. 1, p. 135.
80. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 7 March 1798, DCA.
81. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 16 November 1799, DCA.
82. Mary Turnbull to Alexander Turnbull, 26 June 1826, DCA.
83. Maxwell Struthers Burt. "Philadelphia, Holy Experiment." (1945, Doubleday Doran and Company), New York, p. 182.
84. Charles Nisbet to Mary Turnbull, 16 November 1799, DCA.
85. William Turnbull to Alexander Nisbet, 19 March 1806, DCA.
86. Alexander Nisbet to Samuel Miller, 18 October 1839, DCA.
87. Mary Turnbull to Alexander Turnbull, 26 June 1826, DCA.
88. Charles Coleman Sellers, cited supra, p. 487.
89. Francis B. Heitman. "Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its Organization, September 29, 1789 to March 2, 1903." Published under Act of Congress. (1903, Government Printing Office. Reprinted by the University of Illinois Press, 1965, Urbana, Ill.) vol. I, p. 974.
90. W. S. Sonderlin. "The Great National Project (A History of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal)." Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. (1946, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore) vol. LXIV, p. 180.
91. AT., cited supra, p. 117.
92. At., cited supra, p. 120.
93. George Mifflin Dallas to his daughter, Sophia, 28 March 1847, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, cited supra, vol. 73, p. 388.

94. George Mifflin Dallas to Sophia, 10 December 1848, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, cited supra, vol. 73, p. 483.
95. Alexander Nisbet to Samuel Miller, 18 October 1839. DCA.
96. Alexander Tweedy Turnbull - notes in his handwriting. DCA.
97. AT., cited supra, p. 103.
98. Ibid., p. 104.
99. Frank Willing Leach. "Old Philadelphia Families CXII, Smith (Samuel)." The North American, Sunday, August 4, 1912. Philadelphia.
100. Will of Samuel Ferguson Smith, Office of the Register of Wills of Philadelphia County, Philadelphia PA.
101. Henry Chrystie Turnbull to Dr. Leyburne, 6 April 1866. The Simon Gratz Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA.
102. Inventory of Personal Property, Estate of Ann Graeme Turnbull, Baltimore County Inventory Book, vol. 6, p. 671, Towson MD.
103. Will of Ann G. Turnbull, recorded in Baltimore County (MD) Will Book No. 3, p. 74. (Copy of original in Simon Gratz Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA.
104. Will of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Baltimore County Will Book No. 10, p. 118, Towson MD.
105. Inventory of Personal Estate of Henry Chrystie Turnbull, Baltimore County Inventory Book, vol. 27, p. 144, Towson MD. The entire personal estate was inventoried at \$789.68.
106. AT., cited supra, p. 105.
107. Ibid., p. 108.
108. Robert Means Lawrence. "The Descendants of Major Samuel Lawrence," (1904, Riverside Press, Boston), p. 68. This quotation is from a letter from William R. Lawrence to his father, Amos Lawrence.
109. Dictionary of American Biography. Edited by Allen Johnson (1946, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), citing S. K. Lothrop, "Memoir of Wm. Lawrence" (1856), Freeman Hunt, "Lives of American Merchants, vol. II (1858), Mary C. Crawford, "Famous Families of Massachusetts," vol. II (1930) and John Lawrence, "The Genealogy of John Lawrence of Wisset in Suffolk, England" (1869).
110. Robert Means Lawrence, cited supra, pp. 68-72.
111. AT., cited supra, p. 142.
112. Ibid., p. 143.
113. Archives of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
114. "Annual Reunion Report of June 17, 1875." Archives of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
115. Archives of the United States Military Academy, cited supra.
116. AT., cited supra, p. 149.
117. Ibid., p. 151.
118. Ibid., p. 152.
119. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," cited supra., vol. 73, p. 387.
120. AT., cited supra, p. 149.
121. R. Hammersley. "List of Officers of the United States Navy and of the Marine Corps, 1775-1900." pp. 553 and 612. L. R. Hammersley and Company.
122. AT., cited supra, p. 155.
123. Ibid., p. 91.
124. Will of Ann Turnbull. Baltimore County (MD) Will Book No. 5, p. 499. Recorded 1 April 1879, Towson MD.
125. AT., cited supra., p. 171

126. C. W. Reed. "Alumni Record of Dickinson College." (1905, Dickinson College) Carlisle PA. p. 61.
127. AT., cited supra, p. 174.
128. William N. Goldsborough. "The Maryland Line in the Confederate Army, 1861-65." (1972, Port Washington, New York, The Kennikat Press). A reprint of a 1900 publication, p. 16.
129. C. W. Reed, cited supra, p. 166.
130. "Maryland Colony News, 4 April 1776." Reprinted in the Sunday Baltimore Sun, 4 April 1976.

- 101. ...
- 102. ...
- 103. ...
- 104. ...
- 105. ...
- 106. ...
- 107. ...
- 108. ...
- 109. ...
- 110. ...
- 111. ...
- 112. ...
- 113. ...
- 114. ...
- 115. ...
- 116. ...
- 117. ...
- 118. ...
- 119. ...
- 120. ...

APPENDIX I

John Holker

John (Jean) Holker, business associate of William Turnbull during the Revolution and afterwards, was a man who was alive to any opportunity to advance his own cause, sometimes associating his cause with that of his country, France. Readers of the foregoing text will have learned a bit about him, and of his use and eventual abandonment of Turnbull. He was undoubtedly a clever man and he came about his cleverness from his father, also named John Holker.

John Holker, Senior, was born at Stretford, Manchester, England. Early in life he established a cotton mill and studied diligently the methods of manufacture of cotton goods. An ardent Catholic and a Jacobite, he joined the forces of the Young Pretender when the latter entered Manchester, being given the rank of lieutenant, and was captured at Manchester. Confined to Newgate Prison, he escaped and found his way to France by way of Holland. Married at the time, he was also the father of a son, John. He served for a while in the French army, and then, failing to obtain a pardon from the English government, he proceeded to erect a cotton mill at Rouen. Dissatisfied with the poor quality of the product turned out by French mills, he was commissioned by the French government to go to England, recruit workers and to improve the process in France. He returned to England in disguise, recruited a number of workmen and returned with them to France, where he managed to improve the process, revived or stimulated velvet and corduroy manufacture, and established spinning schools. His efforts brought considerable recognition and governmental subsidies and was ultimately a knight of St. Louis.

In the meantime, his wife and son had joined him in France, where the son matured, became interested in manufacturing cloth and did well, being designated a deputy inspector of manufacturing by the French government and sent by that government to England to study textile processes. When the American Revolution began, Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, the commissioners sent to France to obtain supplies for the army and to endeavor to enlist the support of the King of France, contracted with Holker Sr. and Holker Jr. upon a commission basis, to furnish material for the making of uniforms for the Revolutionary troops. In 1778 the younger Holker accompanied Gerard, the first Minister from the French to America, officially for the purpose of reporting back on the prospects of the war and to dissuade the Americans from surrendering to England. Some say, however, that he had become interested, along with some others, in the prospects offered by dealing in currency and that this was his real motive in crossing the Atlantic. At any rate, over he came, and it was not long before he was acting as agent for the French Marine, charged with the responsibility of victualling and equipping ships of the French fleet, although not officially so designated. There being some expressions of

doubt as to his actual position, in the June 15, 1779 issue of The Pennsylvania Gazette it was announced that Holker was Agent of the French Marine in all parts of the United States, Consul of France.

Holker's interests were many. He speculated in currency. Two privateers which preyed upon British commerce bore his name, and as a partner in the firm of Turnbull and Company, he was part owner of others. He early made contact with Robert Morris, using him as a procuring or purchasing agent in support of Holker's official responsibilities, and splitting the commissions with him. He had a narrow escape from serious trouble in 1779, as a consequence of some mysterious dealings in flour. That necessary item was in short supply, but Holker was able to obtain considerable quantities to supply the French fleet. It was alleged, and almost proven, that Holker was not sending all of the flour to the fleet, some of it having been seized while on the deck of a small boat headed down the Delaware River to the head of the bay, where it was to be transferred to a sailing vessel which probably would have taken it to the West Indies or even to France, for sale. In the course of the investigation of this matter, the name of Robert Morris was brought into the picture, but both Morris and Holker were able to escape any criminal involvement arising out of the affair, although their reputations suffered.

Holker maintained his contact with Franklin. In a letter dated October 28, 1779, Franklin wrote him stating, among other things, that he had received some apple jelly from Madame Holker. Whether she was still in France at the time or whether the jelly had been shipped from America by her is not known. Holker had left her behind when he came to America but she may have come over later. The 1790 census shows Holker to have been a resident of "Northern Liberties Town" in Philadelphia County, his household consisting of five free white males, 16 or over, one free white female and one slave. The white female may have been a daughter, Maria, who was born circa 1784. His wife may have then been deceased.

Holker, interested in feathering his nest as well as serving his King, must have conducted his private and official affairs in a manner which gave concern to the French military leaders. Robert Morris, in his diary entry for August 21, 1781 wrote that Rochembeau and others of the French forces had complained to him of Holker's activities. Morris replied that he was well aware of Holker's transactions and that "Holker is as Honest a Man and as Zealous for the King's services as any that ever came from France..." His assurances must have been taken with a grain of salt which they deserved, possibly because the French leaders were by this time aware of the association which Holker had with Morris and some others. At any rate, Holker was soon afterwards informed by the French government that he would either have to give up his private enterprises, engagement in which was against French policy and directives, or resign. He elected to do the latter, and was succeeded as Consul General on October 3, 1781 by the Marquis de Barbe-Marbois.

Holker continued his association with William Turnbull and later, with him and one Peter Marmie, formed a new company. Turnbull, Marmie and Company. Marmie had come to America as a secretary with Lafayette when the latter returned from a year's visit to France. When the Revolutionary War ended, the new company turned its attention to the Western Pennsylvania area, where the partners dealt extensively

in real estate, ship-building, distilling whiskey and in the operation of the Alliance Iron Works, on the Youghiogheny River. As the reader has already learned, the iron works fell upon hard times and Turnbull sold his interest in it to Holker, who by this time was living at Springsberry, Clarke County, Virginia.

Holker, along with Turnbull, had invested heavily in land. The extent of Turnbull's holdings in Ohio and Kentucky, all of which he subsequently lost, is not known, but it has been written that Holker was possessed of about 20,000 acres in Indiana and Illinois. There are records of a number of real estate transactions involving Holker in Clarke County, Virginia, the largest being one whereby Holker took title to 978 acres of land in that county, the deed being dated October 1, 1792.

Somewhere along the line, probably prior to 1790, the first Madame Holker had disappeared from the scene. The Clarke County, Virginia records disclose that Holker entered into a pre-nuptial agreement with a lady named Mrs. Hannah May Coshier in February 1806. Whether the agreement, designed to keep Mrs. Coshier's property in her own control, was followed by marriage is not apparent from the county records. There is, however, another such agreement on file there, entered into on January 19, 1815, between Holker and Mrs. Nancy Davis Stillman, of Boston. This agreement discloses that the lady was far from poor, and a wedding did follow in Boston, Massachusetts, her home town, on January 18, 1815. After Holker's death (date not known but probably in 1822), she appeared as Administratrix of his estate. There wasn't much for her to administer, for the inventory of his personal property shows assets amounting to less than \$2,000, while Holker's debts reached a total of \$4,058.26, all of which was paid by the Administratrix, possibly from proceeds of land owned by Holker at the time of his death. Holker had been quite inattentive to his many creditors, practically all of whom were owed small sums. Some of the claims had been brought to judgment and the sheriff had levied upon some of the assets prior to the payment of Holker's debts by his Administratrix. (Ironically, one of the assets listed in the inventory of his personal estate was a quantity of flour in Alexandria, Virginia. Holker apparently never quite lost his liking for flour as a profitable commodity.)

Holker's widow survived him until June 1858 and is buried at "Long Branch," to location of which is not known to the writer, although that may have been the name of the Holker home in Springsberry. Holker, a Roman Catholic, was buried in Holy Ground in Winchester, but according to records of the "Old Church" of Berryville, Virginia, near Springsberry, he was later reinterred in "the Old Chapel" Cemetery. Also interred in that cemetery are the remains of Maria Holker, his daughter by his first wife, who died June 3, 1794, at the age of ten. What happened to the first wife and whether there were any other children of John Holker is not known to the writer. Another Holker did exist, a man whose Christian name was Adam, according to real estate records of Clarke County, Virginia, but he appears on the record prior to the time when John Holker appears first to have come upon the Springsberry scene.

The life and activities of John Holker during the Revolution and subsequent to that time present an interesting prospect for research. The writer has

more than enough to do in order to completely record the story of all of the descendants of Dr. Charles Nisbet, and could spend little time on John Holker. Perhaps some student of those days will take up the story from here and unearth all of the details of this most interesting character.

Sources used in researching John Holker include:

Pennsylvania Archives, Series I.

"Dictionary of National Biography." Edited by Stephen and Lee, Oxford, University Press, London, 1968.

"Encyclopedia of the American Revolution." M. M. Boatner, Jr., David McCay Company, Inc., New York, 1969.

Records of the Recorder of Deeds, Clarke County, Virginia, Winchester, Virginia.

"Business Enterprise in the American Revolutionary Era." Robert Abraham East, AMS Press, Inc., New York, 1938.

Papers of Robert Morris.

"Franklin in France." Edward Everett Haig, Sr. & Edward Everett Haig, Jr., Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1888.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, July 28, 1779.

"Old Church, Clarke County, Va." Blue Ridge Press, Berryville, Va., 1906.
(Copy in files of Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.)

APPENDIX II

The Military Careers of Charles and John Turnbull, Sons of Colonel William Turnbull

CHARLES NISBET TURNBULL

The elder of these two sons of Colonel William Turnbull was Charles Nisbet, who early evidenced his desire for a military career, making application for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at the age of fifteen. His request for an appointment did not meet with favor. However, two years later several successful applicants having failed, for one reason or another, to follow through and accept an appointment, Charles renewed his application by a letter to Zachary Taylor, the then Secretary of War. He was appointed, at large, and was admitted to the Academy on September 1, 1850. He was a diligent student and graduated sixth in his class of forty-five in June 1854, appointed a brevet lieutenant.

Eager to get to work at his chosen profession Charles gave up a portion of his graduation leave in order to join the Army's team which was engaged in surveying the boundary between the United States and Mexico. This assignment held him for about two years, after which he was assigned to a survey of the Great Lakes. This work kept him busy and in the field until the summer of 1859, when he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy. The assignment was a short one, for he was after six months appointed Engineer of the 1st and the 2nd Lighthouse Districts, which included the shores of the area from Maine to Rhode Island. His outstanding accomplishment during that tour of duty was the construction of the Twin Lights on Thatchers Island.

Charles may have continued with lighthouse construction or the making of surveys, but the Civil War Broke out. As he was then residing in the Boston area, and recruits were needed to staff a company of Topographical Engineers (the first unit authorized that corps), he was told to gather in some recruits. He did not have as much to offer as did other arms and services and those engaged in recruiting volunteers, and by the time he was assigned to field duty where qualified officers were badly needed, he had sworn in but ten recruits. His orders took him to the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, where on February 23, 1862 he became Chief of Topographical Engineers on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler, whose treatment of the people of New Orleans became notorious. Fortunately for Charles, he became rather seriously ill. Butler, in asking for a replacement said in a letter to the Secretary of War that Charles had been "...sick and delirious for many weeks..." The result of the illness was a sick leave and subsequent assignment to the Department of the Missouri, as Chief Engineer on the staff of the Commanding General.

What he accomplished while a member of that command is not recorded, but we do know that he next appears in May of 1863 as a Captain, commanding a company of engineers in the Engineer Battalion of the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. (The Topographical Engineers by this time had been merged with the Corps of Engineers.) At the time of joining the battalion he was the senior Captain, so by virtue of his rank he assumed command of the battlaion until a Major appeared, at which time he found his responsibilities of command limited to his company. As a matter of fact, his later responsibilities often exceeded in scope those of a company commander for it was customary in the Army of the Potomac for Engineer officers to be placed on detached service, to accomplish special missions and often to serve on the staff of a Corps or even on the staff of the Army. Charles' first assignments were, however, pretty well restricted to the command of and the direction of the operations of his company, which was a pontoon bridge company.

One who is familiar with the topography of the area of Virginia in which the Army of the Potomac conducted its various campaigns will realize the demands which troop movements placed upon the bridging units of the Army. Within a month of his assignment to bridge building, without previous experience in that line of work, he was called upon to bridge the Rappahanock at Franklin's Crossing, down river a bit from Fredericksburg, on June 9th to permit General Sedgwick's VI Corps to test the Confederate strength in the Fredericksburg area. Hooker, the Army commander suspected that Lee was up to something and about to move. Although the reaction was so strong, described by Turnbull as a "sharp skirmish," that Sedgwick believed the Confederates were there in strength, Hooker was not fooled. Lee had begun his movement to Gettysburg. During the subsequent campaign Charles Turnbull had his hands full.

Learning that Lee was moving northward in the Shenandoah Valley, Hooker set out on the eastern side of the mountains in an effort to block any lateral movement to the east, and one of his first orders was to Charles Turnbull, directing him by the evening of the 18th to have pontoon bridge materials at the Monocacy River, which empties from the north into the Potomac about 35 miles up the river from Washington. Those instructions were changed and he was directed to proceed to Georgetown, where he was to place his pontoons in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and proceed to Edwards Ferry, about half way from Georgetown. He was to have all of his pontoons in the canal by daylight on June 17th. He had them there by 6 a.m. that morning. In all probability he reached the point where he placed the boats in the canal by utilizing the structure which his father had years before constructed as an aqueduct, to bring the canal across to the Virginia side of the Potomac. Rebel raids had rendered it impossible to use both the Alexandria Canal which, by means of that aqueduct, was connected to the C. & O. Canal, and the latter canal as well, so the structure had been roofed over and converted to a highway bridge.

Charles' boats were hauled up the canal to Edwards Ferry and by mid-morning of the 21st he reported the completion of a bridge 1,340 feet in length over the river. Having completed this task he was then directed to supervise the construction of another bridge a short distance above Edwards Ferry, the work to be done by another bridging company, the 50th New York Engineers, and to bridge Goose Creek near the Ferry, to provide access to the second bridge. The leading element of the Army of the Potomac, General Howard's XI Corps, crossed Turnbull's bridge at Edwards Ferry during the morning of June 25th on their way to Gettysburg.

The second bridge was completed a short time later.

After all of the troops which later participated in the battle at Gettysburg had passed over his bridge, Turnbull tore it down and proceeded to Westminster, Maryland, where he and his company joined the balance of the Engineer Battalion which was guarding the wagon trains of the Army. After the battle, Lee having retreated, Turnbull again bridged the Potomac for the passage of Mead's army from Gettysburg to Rappahannock Station. He was then given the task of constructing blockhouses between that point and Warrenton Station, something which occupied him from July to October, 1863. On November 8th he was back in the bridge business, placing a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, for the passage of General French's III Corps, at which time he recalls another "sharp skirmish." French had the left wing of the Army at this time, the beginning of the Wilderness Campaign. On November 26th he threw another bridge over the Rapidan, at Jacobs Mills Ford, for the passage of the right wing of the Army to the Battle of Mine Run.

His report of activities indicates no action by him until the following May. Most of that time the Army was in winter quarters, north of the Rapidan, and it was in March of 1864 that Grant appeared upon the scene. From that point on there was much activity, and Turnbull was in the bridge business once more, helping to pass the Army of the Potomac over the Rapidan once more as the Battle of the Wilderness began to develop, with crossings made at and near Germania Ford.

Charles was taken off bridge building after this and for a few weeks appears to have been acting in a staff capacity, with Hancock's II Corps. Just what he was doing is not known, but we do have record of a message sent by him from a point near Cold Harbor to the Headquarters of II Corps, in which he reported no change in the situation, ending thus "...and if there is another officer available I wish you would send him to relieve me some time this afternoon, as it is almost impossible for me to ride..." His trouble must have been due to illness, for the official records do not list him as having been wounded during the Civil War. From II Corps he went upstairs to Army Headquarters, serving on the staff. This lasted but a short while, for on June 6, 1864 he was assigned to the Cavalry Corps under General Phil Sheridan, serving as his Engineer during his raid and at the Battle of Trevillian Station. In July he was again at Army Headquarters, having as his duty the conduct of siege operations in front of IX Corps before Petersburg. It was in the IX Corps area that the famous mine was laid, an action which was designed to breach the Confederate lines. There is no record of his participation in the mine construction, which was completely an activity of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of miners from that state. The mine was exploded on 30 July, but because of the failure of a drunken commander no advantage was taken of the great disorder which it brought about and after losing a great many men, the effort to breach the Confederate defenses was abandoned.

While the siege of Petersburg was being conducted, General Jubal Early staged his raid into Maryland and reached a point north of Washington, D. C., near Silver Spring, from which point he could see the capitol building in the distance. He was forced to withdraw, but his raid caused great consternation in governmental circles, and on 13 July Turnbull was ordered to Baltimore on temporary duty. Two days later, in Baltimore, he received the following letter, short and to the point,

dated July 15, 1864:

"You were sent to Baltimore to lay out and complete its defenses and more especially to connect the works constructed by lines of rifle pits. You will not leave Baltimore until all of this work has been laid out; then, if your services are no longer required you will return and report to General Meade for further orders.

(s) U. S. Grant
Lieutenant General"

Charles Turnbull's activities from this point on were not particularly noticeable. He spent about ten days as Chief Engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna in August, 1864, surveying the area for the possible construction of defenses, and then returned to Army Headquarters, where he had been promoted on August 1st to Brevet Major by Meade. The recommendation was based on his gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign before Richmond. He received further promotions, both on the same day, March 13, 1865, to Lt. Colonel and Colonel, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. As was the case with many officers as the war sputtered to its close, he was given a variety of assignments, including officer in charge of the permanent fortifications of Baltimore, Chief Engineer, VIII Army Corps, and on recruiting duty(!), winding up his career as officer in charge of the permanent fortifications on Long Island and the Narrows of New York. He resigned his commission on December 31, 1865.

Charles Turnbull's military activities were many and varied, demonstrating the flexibility and capability of the trained Regular Army Engineer. His duties were performed well and expeditiously, without flair, and his final promotions were belated recognition of his value to the service and to his country.

JOHN GRAHAM TURNBULL

The military career of John Graham Turnbull was much different from that of his brother, Charles. It began in a different manner and extended over a longer period of years. Charles began his military life as a student in the U. S. Military Academy. John does not appear to have had any leaning toward the military until the outbreak of the Civil War, when on June 3, 1861, he wrote the following letter to his father's old commander, General Winfield Scott:

"Being the son of your old friend. Col. Turnbull - by name John G. Turnbull - aged 18 years about 6 ft in stature and of good health, I desire an appointment as a 2d Lt. in the Infantry. Mother thinks she can rely upon your kind offices & trusting to these I remain respectfully yours."

Old Fuss and Feathers endorsed the letter with his recommendation of approval to the War Department for action. Having volunteered for service in the infantry,

the Army's system of classification promptly placed him in the artillery, in which arm of the service he served for his entire career.

There is some conflict of dates with respect to his entry upon duty as a lieutenant. Heitman, the former Commandant at West Point, in his record of the careers of officers in the Union Army, dates his commissioning as of 3 August 1862. The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion have him participating with the artillery at Harrison's Landing on 1 July 1862, the last day of active operations by McClelland in his abortive campaign to take Richmond. We know nothing of his activities at the time, but as the artillery was much in evidence in protecting the Union troops in their efforts to escape Lee, we may conclude that the young man was probably quite busy.

McClelland failed as a commander at the Second Battle of Bull Run and at Antietam, and he was relieved by Burnside. The latter's efforts were devoted to an attempt to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, defeat Lee and move toward Richmond. It was during the furious fighting before Fredericksburg that we find considerable evidence of the activities of John Turnbull. The first move by Burnside involved the throwing of pontoon bridges across the river directly opposite Fredericksburg, as well as at a point down river from the town during the night of December 10, 1862. The latter operation was successful, but sharp sniper fire prevented the other bridging troops from proceeding with their task. Artillery was then brought into position on Stafford Heights, a bluff opposite the town and directly above the point where the engineers were endeavoring to bridge the stream. Among the artillery units which were called upon to quell the fire from the far shore were John Turnbull's consolidated Batteries F and K, 3rd U.S. Artillery. The massed artillery fire was not able to silence the small arms fire of Confederate troops operating from the protection of the buildings which lines the Fredericksburg shore, and it was not until on the following day troops were sent across by boats that the bridging operation was able to continue to completion. Perhaps the only thing the artillery were able to accomplish was to discover that the contractor who had constructed the carriages of some of the guns had produced an inferior product, which broke during firing.

Turnbull saw some hot action a few days later, when on December 13, his two batteries and one from the 1st Rhode Island Artillery followed the infantry of Birney's 1st Division across the lower bridges in support of General Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, Turnbull was placed on the right of the line occupied by the Pennsylvania Reserves under Meade. The latter advanced, was repulsed and the artillery fought the enemy off with canister. The furious fire forced the Confederates, under Jackson, to discontinue their counter-attack. Turnbull's batteries and the Rhode Island unit continued to support the Union troops during the 14th and the 15th, not being engaged, withdrew across the river on the night of the 15th.

The unsuccessful Burnside was relieved by Hooker, and along came the Battle of Chancellorsville. Hooker had reorganized the Army of the Potomac, but Turnbull's two batteries remained in support of Birney's 1st Division, which was in turn assigned to III Corps, by this time commanded by General Dan Sickles.

(Hooker had centralized his cavalry, but not his artillery, leaving the latter under the control of his corps commanders. As a result he was never able to mass his artillery properly. Batteries were committed piecemeal and usually only in support of the units to which assigned.) Soon after the beginning of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Hooker became indecisive, and although his generals were confident of their ability to hold their positions and even attack successfully, he ordered them to withdraw on April 30th to previously held positions around Chancellorsville. This was done, and one of the effects was to bring Sickles' III Corps, to which Turnbull's parent division was assigned, into a position where it formed a salient in the middle of the Union line. On the afternoon of 1 May, Turnbull was in heated action. The Chief of Artillery of III Corps, Captain Judson Clark described the action in his official report as follows:

"I was ordered to send a battery to the front immediately, to silence a battery which, from a point about 1,400 yards distant...was annoying our advance seriously. Lieutenant Turnbull was sent, with his guns alone, leaving the caissons in the rear and went into battery under fire of the rebel guns near an old foundry. There seemed to be much unnecessary confusion when the battery came into action, although there was some reason for it on account of the small place in which they were obliged to go into position...The fire was very good and well sustained until the ammunition was expended from their limbers, when the battery retired."

(Note: The battery must have been the two which had been under Turnbull's command for some time, the fact that they always operated together may have brought about the thought that they constituted one battery.) The old foundry was Catherine's Furnace.

Douglas Southhall Freeman, in Vol. 2 of his "Lee's Lieutenants" places Stuart's Horse Artillery at that time and place, and further relates that Stuart and Jackson, attracted by the fire, endeavored to see what it was all about, and were forced to retire, taking the Horse Artillery with them.

The following day found John Turnbull again firing in support of infantry of the Third Brigade of Birney's 1st Division, replying to Confederate fire, as a result of which "...the troops were soon relieved by this annoyance." The records are devoid of any further references to Turnbull or to his batteries F and K during the balance of the Battle of Chancellorsville.

We next hear of John Turnbull as a participant in the Battle of Gettysburg. Still commanding Batteries F and K, 3rd U. S. Artillery, he was assigned to the Artillery Reserve, an organization which consisted of a number of batteries which had been taken away from the corps which had previously controlled them. The formation of such a reserve made it possible for the overall commander to move supporting artillery to any point where their fire power was needed. It was as a member

of that Reserve that John moved North, crossing the Potomac over the pontoon bridge constructed by the engineer troops of his brother, Charles.

Arriving at Gettysburg, his first posting was at a point in the cemetery, near the headquarters of General Meade, who had replaced Hooker as the Army of the Potomac was following Lee northward from Virginia. The first day's fighting proved to be less than a success for the South, as the Confederates filed to press their advantage on the northern end of Meade's line. The following day most of the Union troops were on hand and Meade's line extended from the curve of the Fish Hook around Culp's Hill in a southerly direction along its shank. Sickles, commanding III Corps, had been directed to take up a position on the extreme left of the Union line, just below the western slope of Little Round Top. When he inspected his assigned position he found that he was on the downward side of a slope from the Emmitsburg Road, with undulating ground before him preventing his artillery from having a clear field of fire if the enemy should approach from the west. He was unsuccessful in getting Meade to come to his position to see for himself that it was a poor one, and although General Hunt, Meade's Artillery Commander, sent by Meade to look for him, agreed that the position was a poor one, he would not take the responsibility of telling Sickles to move to a better position. Dan Sickles was still upset about the way he had been struck on his flank by Jackson's troops at Chancellorsville, and was determined not to allow such a thing to happen to him again.

Accordingly he told his troops to move forward, with Humphries' Division on the right, along the Emmitsburg Road and Birney's Division on the left, at almost a right angle, his left flank extending toward Little Round Top. His troops had scarcely reached their positions when Longstreet's Corps came out of the woods to the west of the Emmitsburg Road and the battle was joined. Sickles' left flank was smashed, his center and right flank holding for a while, but eventually forced to withdraw. At the end of a few hours of fighting Sickles' Corps (Sickles had been severely wounded and taken from the field) had been forced back to the position to which it had originally be assigned. Longstreet had failed to take Little Round Top and turn the Union left and was too exhausted to push the attack further.

In this engagement John Turnbull distinguished himself. When the fighting became too much for Humphries to handle without additional support, Turnbull and his batteries F and K were sent to his aid, taking their position along the Emmitsburg Road, at a juncture with what is now called Sickles Avenue. His position was just to the right of the angle formed at the juncture of Birney and Humphries' Divisions, the salient which was the scene of perhaps the most furious fighting. During the engagement of John Turnbull's batteries fought bravely, but when Humphries was forced to retire they had to do the same, leaving four of their guns on the battlefield. (They were later recaptured by the infantry.) An indication of the fury of the engagement is to be seen in the following statement of casualties: One officer killed, 8 enlisted men killed, Turnbull himself wounded, 14 enlisted men wounded and one missing, and 44 horses killed. Gunners who participated in that day's fighting said that it was even worse than Antietam itself, the battle they always remembered as Artillery Hell.

In his After Action Report on the engagement, General Humphries wrote: "I should not omit to mention the bold and determined manner in which Lieutenant

Turnbull manned his battery." (John had been brevetted Captain on 3 May 1863 for his performance at Chancellorsville, but the word had apparently failed to get around.) The day following the fighting in support of Humphries, John was brevetted Major because of his "gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." He appears to have been active on that day as well, although wounded, for in an After Action Report by Lt. Milton, 9th Massachusetts Battery, Milton wrote of taking position on 3 July, with two pieces (what was then available) of Turnbull's battery on the right center of the Union line, on the left of the cemetery. The 3rd of July was the day of Pickett's Charge, the failure of which required Lee to return to Virginia, and the mounting of which was the "High Water Mark" of the Rebellion. Milton's battery did little firing during that engagement and it is but logical to believe that the same was true of what was left of Turnbull's artillery.

What part John Turnbull took in further operations of the Army of the Potomac is not known. Records of the time have him in command of the 1st Regular Brigade of the Army, and also commander of his Batteries F and K, 3rd U. S. Artillery on 31 August 1863, his position as commander of the Brigade probably being due to the fact that he was the ranking officer of the brigade at that time, one with higher rank not being then assigned. From that time on there is nothing on record as to his assignments or his activities until the end of December 1864, when he appears for the first time as commanding officer of Battery I, 3rd U. S. Artillery, assigned to the Light Artillery Depot and Camp of Instruction of the Middle Military Division, Major General Philipp Sheridan, Commanding. Old Batteries F and K continued in existence, but under different commanders. What happened to John Turnbull during the interim one cannot ascertain from a study of the records of the Civil War. Archibald Turnbull, in his story of William Turnbull and those who came after makes mention of suspension to which John Turnbull was subjected, arising out of his having struck a negro mess boy "after having dined too well." This may account for the gap in the record, and his reappearance may have been due to his final exoneration after a hearing. At any rate, he again appeared in the same assignment in Washington, D. C. on 30 April 1865.

When the Civil War ended, so did the ranks which brevets had bestowed upon the brave and the fortunate. Custer dropped back from Brigadier General to Lt. Colonel and the unfortunate Brigadier General Reno to Major, and John Turnbull also reverted to a lower rank. Promotion in the peace time army of that time was slow, and it was not until 10 October 1894 that John Turnbull reached his highest permanent rank, that of Major, Regular Army, assigned to the 5th U. S. Artillery. Where he was stationed and what his assignments were is information not readily obtainable, but it is probable that he went from one garrison to another, with little to do except train troops in readiness for the next war, the chief duty of the peace time officer. Two months after his promotion to Major he was transferred to the 1st U. S. Artillery, and it was from that organization that he retired, on 27 August 1896, just a bit too soon to have participated in the Spanish-American War. Like many of his kind, he did not enjoy retirement very long, passing away on 8 May 1898.

John Turnbull seemed to have weaknesses, as do we all, but when the chips were down the young officer performed exceptionally well.

The sources for the foregoing study of Charles and John Graham Turnbull include the following:

War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.

"Lee's Lieutenants." Douglas Southhall Freeman, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1942.

"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buell, New York, The Century Company, 1884.

"The Guns at Gettysburg." Fairfax Downey, Collier Books, New York, 1958.

"Never Call Retreat." Bruce Catton, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, 1965.

"High Tide at Gettysburg." Glenn Tucker, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis and New York, 1958.

"William Turnbull." Archibald Turnbull, privately printed.

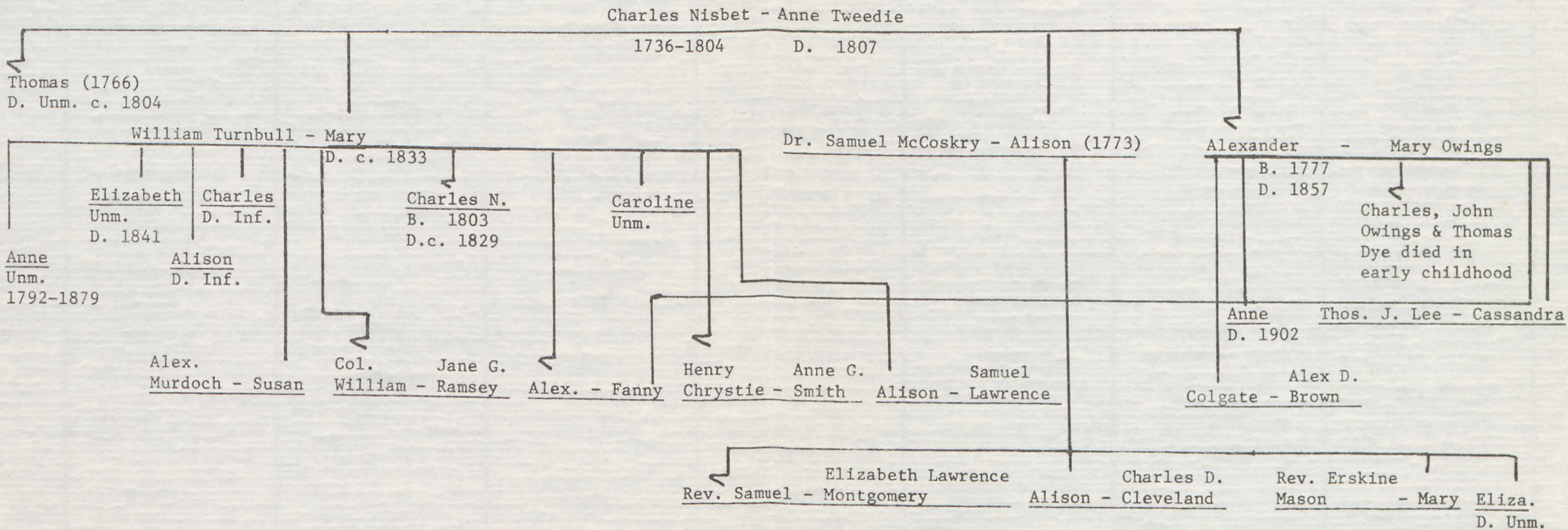
Archives of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

"Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its organization, September 29, 1789 to March 2, 1903." Francis Bernard Heitman. Published under Act of Congress. Government Printing Office, 1903. Reprinted by the University of Illinois Press, 1965, Urbana, Illinois.

"Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point..." Clarence Washington Cullum, 3rd ed., Rev. and Extended. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1930-1940.

MASTER CHART

(This chart shows the Charles Nisbet - Anne Tweedie descendants, including the third generation, and indicates the principal lines of descent.)



Revised 11/1/77

() This document is the property of the U.S. Government and is loaned to you for your use only. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Remarks
John J. Lee - Executive	1000	New York	NY	10001	212-1234	Exec. Director
George H. Brown - Director	1000	New York	NY	10001	212-1234	Director
Mary Smith - Secretary	1000	New York	NY	10001	212-1234	Secretary

