

Turnbells of Hartishaugh & Swanshiel

Legend:

Each line numerical equals one generation. This 'Tree' has established eighteen family generations, dating back to 1500 AD. All records including Birth, Marriage and/or Death dates, are correct where known. [Scot] Where born.

— Direct Male links. — Extended family links. — End of generation link.

Family Generation background:

The following short extracts have been taken from 'Rulewater and its People' by George Tancred - Printed in 1907, which is recognised as something of a bible reference for the Turnbull clan.

<http://turnbullclan.com/tca/index.php/publications/books.htm>

THE TURNBULLS OF HARTISHAUGH and SWANSHIEL

The Turnbull of Hartsheugh and Swanshiel (page 250) are an older direct generational branch of our family.

Henry Turnbull c. 1500 is the earliest recorded in our direct decendancy. It describes how his son, Hector Turnbull, received lands from James VI in 1604 at Hartsheugh and Swanshiel.*

It then shows his successors;

Hector Turnbull	c. 1540 - 1608	1st Laird
James Turnbull	c. 1570 - 1619	2nd Laird 1608 - 1619
Thomas Turnbull	c. 1600 - ?	3rd Laird in 1619
Adam Turnbull	c. 1625 - 1682	Lost lands in 1715 to Gilbert Stobs
Alexander Turnbull	c. 1650 - ?	>

'Hector Turnbull of Hartishaugh, the Kirklands, and Swanshiel. A charter granted by the King James VI under the Greek Seal to Hector Turnbull of the lands and mill of Hartishaugh, and the kirk lands called Vicar's lands of the kirk of Hobkirk, and the lands of Wester Swoonshiel, including the wood called Clerksbank(a) Reserving always the manse and glebe to the minister: dated 6th June, 1604.'

* *The above lands were in the barony of Abbotrule, and the predecessors of Hector Turnbull were vassals and kindly tenants of the Abby of Jedburgh. He is designed as 'having been a tenant in Hartishaugh beyond the memory of man.'* At the Reformation, the monastic lands were annexed by the Crown.

'Adam Turnbull of Hartishaugh, the Kirklands, and Swanshiel never entered with his superior, and for this neglect and other causes, he lost Hartishaugh and the Kirklands of Hobkirk, retaining, however, Wester Swanshiel. This took place 22nd April, 1630, and Gilbert Elliott of Stobs became the owner. It would have been customary to move to a different area if your elder brother was the local Laird.'

The link is Alexander Turnbull c. 1630, who was the first Turnbull to move to Airth, where several generations of our family resided until the late 1800's. Alexander may well have been given the lands at Airth as recompence.

Origins of the Scottish term 'Laird'.

The word Laird, known to have been used as far back as the 15th century and further, is a shortened form of 'laverd', which is an early Scottish word that shares a similar root to an Anglo-Saxon term meaning Lord.

A Laird is a member of the Scottish landed gentry; historically Lairds rank below a baron and above an esquire in the non-peerage table of precedence in the Statutes of 1592 and the Baronetcy Warrants of King Charles I. The designation is used by and about the owner of a substantial and distinctive landed estate in Scotland, not part of a village or town, that lies outwith a burgh. The term is a description rather than a title.

Historians agree with the following origins of the Turnbull name:

Robert the Bruce awarded lands in Philiphaugh to **William Turn-e-bull**, who assumed a bull's head as his heraldic symbol with the motto, "I Saved The King" — both of which have been incorporated into the Turnbull clan crest.

The name **Turn-e-bull** was not recorded before 1315, when William was awarded the lands in Philiphaugh — and following this time, use of the Rule surname dwindled, while use of the **Turn-e-bull** surname increased. In time, the 'e' was dropped from the name.

The **Turnbells** were to become one of the most turbulent of the Scottish Borders families. A Scottish nobleman, sent to see if the **Turnbells** would back their claim to the throne, reported back that they had no care at all for politicians but always yearned for a fight.

1 The following Review of Scotland and its culture includes the son of Robert Turnbull, a young Scotsman, Alexander
Robert Turnbull, his wife Annie and their family.

2 ***A BRIEF SCOTTISH BACKGROUND . . .***

3 From a land of a harsh environment and historic turbulence, a culture of inventors emerged. Believe it or not, our
everyday lives have changed for the better through the foresight of Scottish entrepreneurs, geniuses and eccentric
inventors with their ability to think outside the square, either through necessity or just through sheer foresight and
imagination. These inventions included areas in medicine, electronics, law enforcement, transport, communications,
sports, economics, education and research. There are other areas too. So, without these inventions, the world and
our lives today would be very different indeed.

4 The challenges of running a country have also stimulated Scottish intellectual life. Over many centuries, the Scots
have fondly dreamt of a new Scottish Enlightenment, similar to the one the country enjoyed in the 18th century, when
the Scottish thinkers such as David Hume and Adam Smith were at the centre of the philosophical revolution that
swept through Europe.

5 Just as the Enlightenment thinkers had a strong practical bent, producing many advances in medicine, for example,
so do today's Scottish scientists. The Scottish geneticists who produced Dolly the world's first cloned sheep, are
using that biotechnology to devise new treatment for disorders such as cystic fibrosis and emphysema.

6 ***THE TURNBULL DESCENDANTS OF HARTSHAUGH AND SWANSHIEL***

7 Alexander Robert Turnbull was born to the Scottish parents of Robert and Emily Turnbull in the village of Airth on
the Firth of Forth estuary, on the 28th of October, 1885. Records indicate, he grew up and was educated in the city
of Glasgow. When he completed his schooling, he managed to find employment, training in the Sales Industry as a
Commercial Traveller and as these were hard times, he was very fortunate to have this security. Then at the age of 23,
he and Annie Ferguson Anderson, proclaimed their 'Banns' (intentions of Marriage) for two weeks and were married
on the 23rd of June, 1908. She was a beautiful young lady from Govan. Her father worked in the Ship Steelworks on
the Clyde River.

8 They lived in Govan (near Paisley) for several years where they had three sons. Their names by Scottish tradition were
Robert (grandfather) the second, John (maternal grandfather) and the third was named Alexander, after his father.

9 From Govan, they moved to Carmyle, a suburb of Glasgow. However, when hard times fell on Scotland, especially
around the industrialised cities, he decided to take up the opportunity to emigrate to Australia.

10 In the latter part of the 19th century, Scotland's largest export was its own people. The country was in deep recession
and families were being encouraged to emigrate. The plan was promoted as a cure for its economic problems at the
time. Robert Turnbull had passed away in 1909, so his wife Emily and the entire Turnbull family, including Alexander
(known as Robert) his wife Annie and their three sons, Robert, Alex and John, and Emily's other son, William; Emily's
daughters, Rachel, Emily, Lily and Dorothy. They all saw this as a chance to start a new life and so they made the bold
decision to emigrate by seaward passage in 1915, to a new and exciting southern land; Sydney, Australia.

11 They sailed from their homeland into an uncertain future and most likely with mixed feelings, as Annie was very re-
luctant to travel, especially away from her own family ties. The ship eventually arrived in Australia, docking first at
Perth in Western Australia, then in Melbourne and finally at Sydney. They disembarked at Melbourne and for a short
while they lived at Fairfield, an inner suburb of Melbourne. They then moved and settled in Caulfield and were also
blessed with a fourth child in 1916, a daughter, whom they christened through family tradition after her grandmother.

12 Alexander soon managed to gain employment with a large company in a nearby suburb at Balaclava. It is very likely
that they moved to Caulfield, as it was a lot closer to his employment. The company was known as 'Rosella Foods'.
He was employed as a Commercial Traveller in the business he knew well. The company supplied him with a new car
each year, the first one being a black 'T' Model Ford.

13 In 1943 and after working for the company for about eleven years, it appears that Alexander was either offered a
more lucrative position in Sydney, or he had decided to head north anyway. Whatever the reason, he began to work
in Sydney for the same company, travelling long distances throughout New South Wales.

Alexander Robert Turnbull's personal Arms and Bookplate



This personal family TURNBULL Arms, was first used by Alexander Robert Turnbull when he lived in Scotland. The design came through permission from a Gregor D. Turnbull's registered Crest; late 1800's. Alexander had the modified design made for his personal identity while he was still in Scotland.

Recorded by the Court of the Lord Lion, UK. (*created by King Robert the Bruce*) the letter states ". . . though not a Crest as such or identifying him personally, indeed a unique and fine block."



Eric Thake
[Medieval monk], 1942

Bookplate designed for Alexander Robert Turnbull

The image of a medieval monk in his scriptorium reflects Turnbull's abiding interest in calligraphy and old books - 1942

A.R. Turnbull

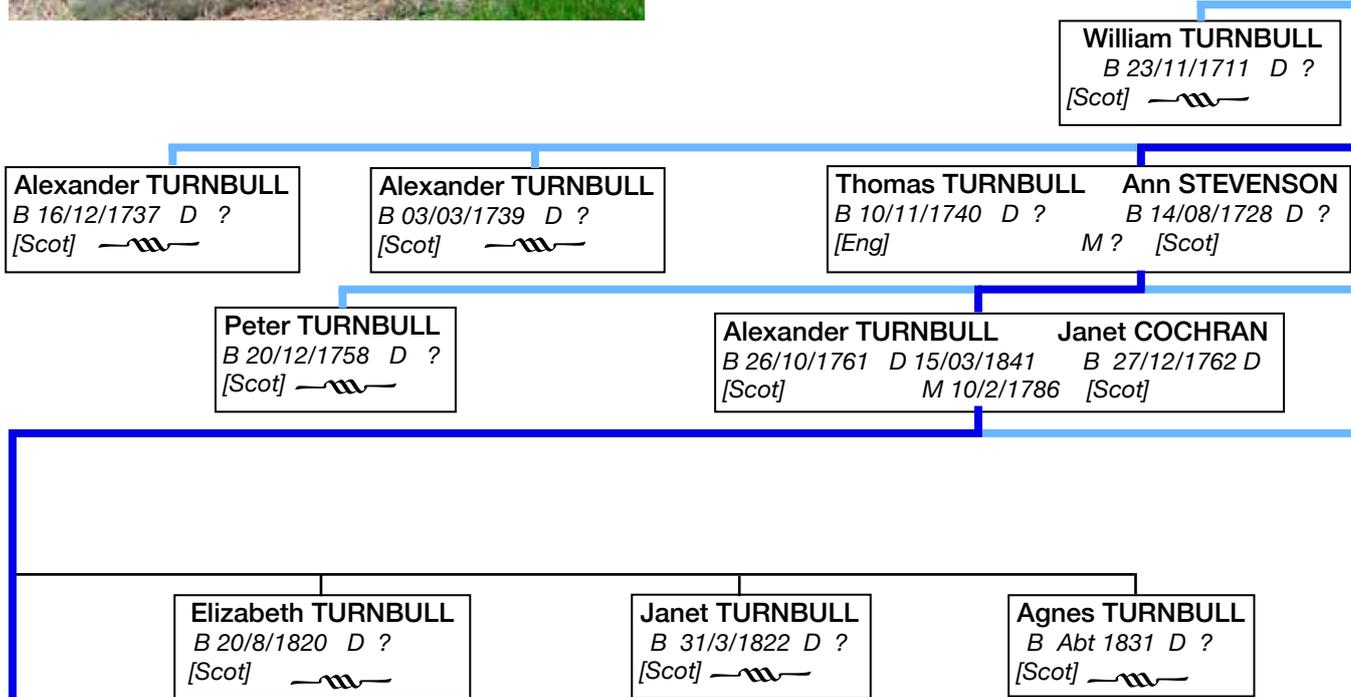
Alexander Robert TURNBULL	Annie Ferguson ANDERSON
B 28/10/1885 D 16/5/1958	B 6/5/1882 D 5/8/1969
[Scot]	M 23/6/1908 [Scot]



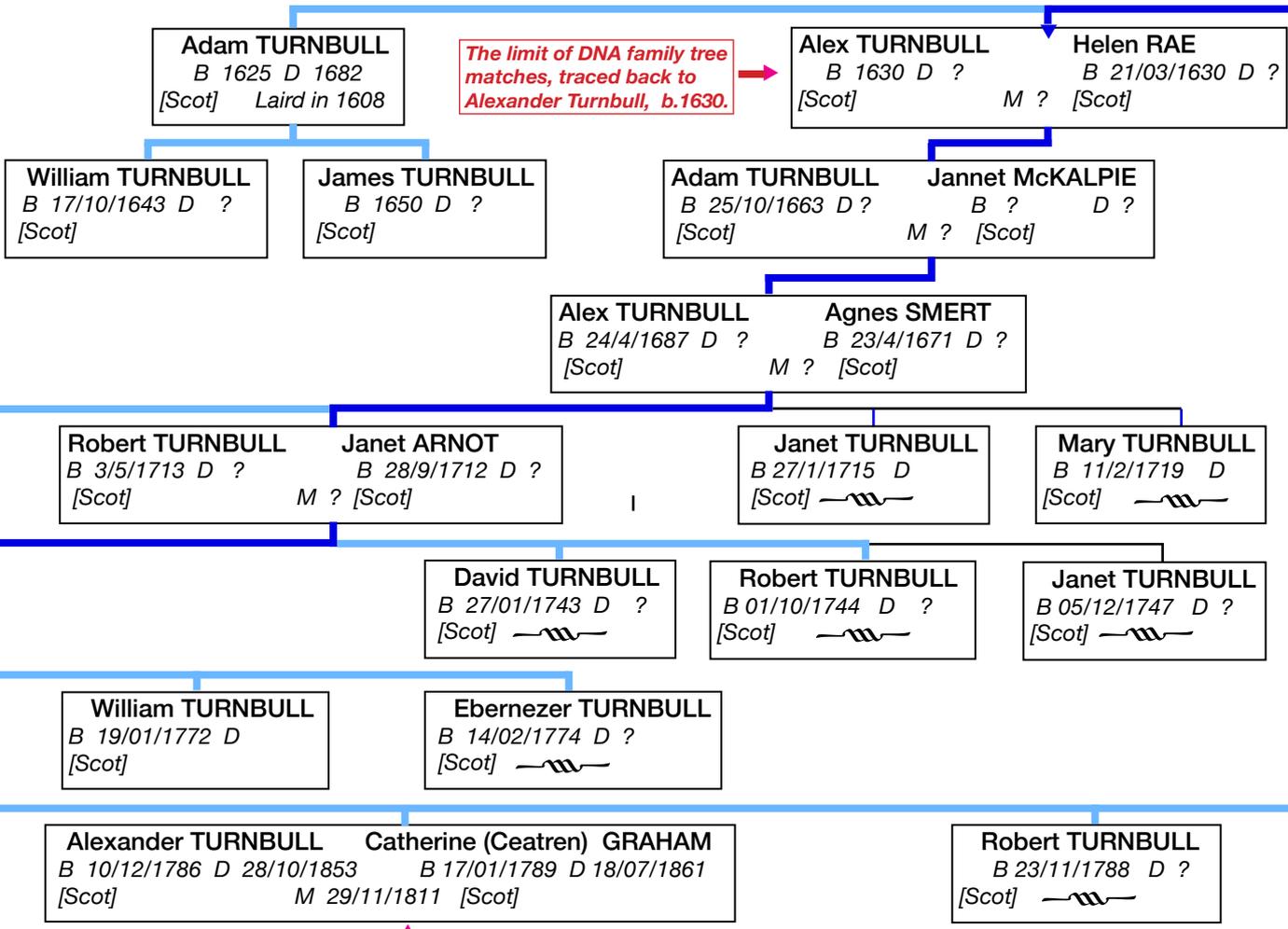
Robert' Turnbull's great, grand-parents headstone at the churchyard in Airth . . .

'Erected by Alexander Turnbull and Caatren Graham

(In perspective, this headstone relates to great, great, great, great grandparents from Line 12)



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(Ten siblings)
Alexander 1812, John Graham 1815, Robert 1817, James 1819, Thomas 1823, Margaret 1826, Janet 1828, William 1828, Christian 1831, David 1833



Robert' Turnbull's grand-parents headstone at the churchyard in Airth . . .

'Erected by Robert Turnbull in memory of his father, Alexander Turnbull, who died 28th October 1853, aged 77 years and Catherine Graham, his mother, who died 18th July, 1861, aged 81 years.'

(In perspective, this is the headstone from Line 12's great, great, great grandparents)



Thomas TURNBULL
B 1595 D ?
[Scot] Laird in 1619

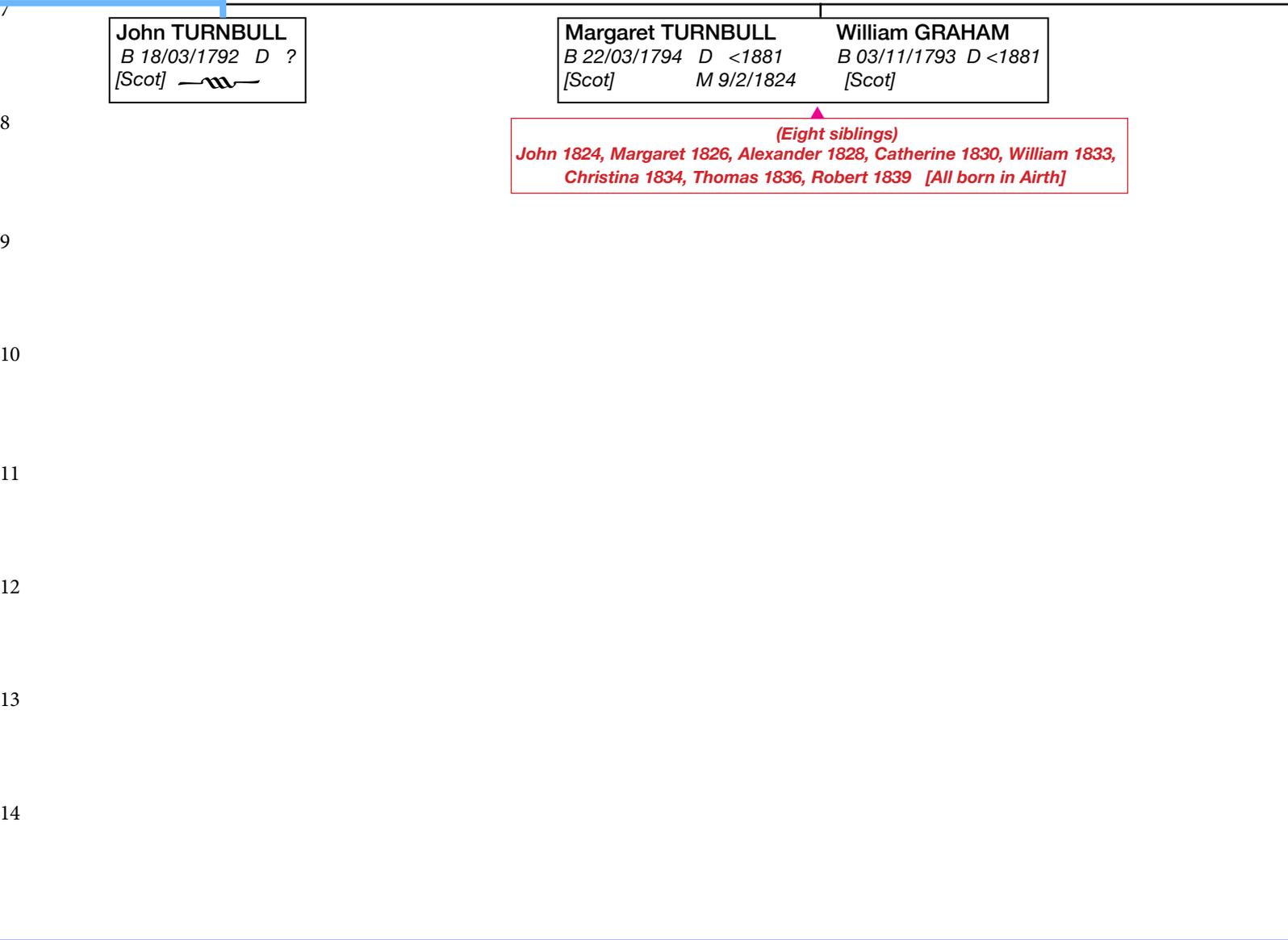
James TURNBULL
B 1570 D 1619
[Scot] Laird in 1608



John TURNBULL
B 18/03/1792 D ?
[Scot] 

Margaret TURNBULL **William GRAHAM**
B 22/03/1794 D <1881 B 03/11/1793 D <1881
[Scot] M 9/2/1824 [Scot]

(Eight siblings)
John 1824, Margaret 1826, Alexander 1828, Catherine 1830, William 1833,
Christina 1834, Thomas 1836, Robert 1839 [All born in Airth]



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Hector TURNBULL
[Scot] B 1540 D 1608
Laird of Harsheugh & Swansheil

Henry TURNBULL
B 1500 D 1562
[Scot]

End of extended records . . . Few siblings were registered before this date, as each sibling recorded, was taxed.

Christian TURNBULL B 19/02/1797 D ? [Scot]	Thomas LEGGATE B Abt 1795 D Abt 1863 [Scot]
M ?	

*(Six siblings)
Jennet LEGGAT 1827, Christian LEGGAT 1829, John LEGGAT 1832,
Margaret LEGGAT 1834, Alexander LEGGAT 1835, Mary LEGGAT 1840*

The Scottish Highland Bull

