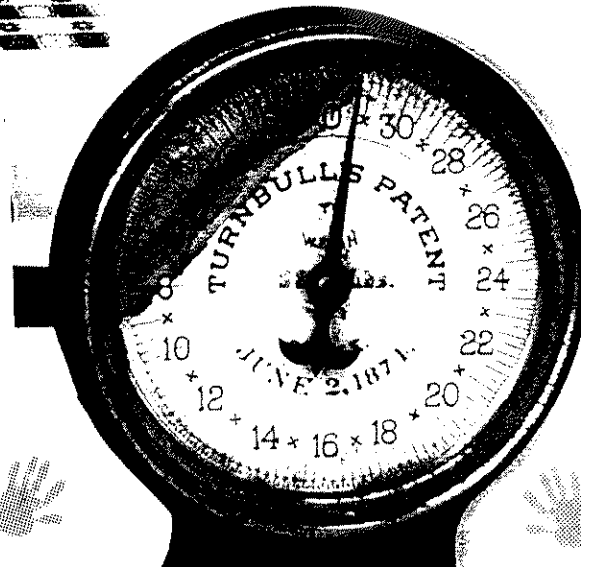
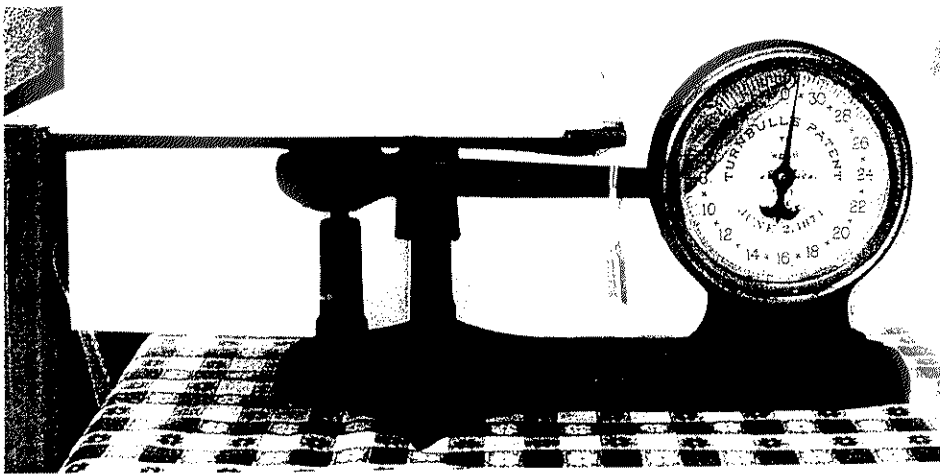


Clan Prints in the Sands

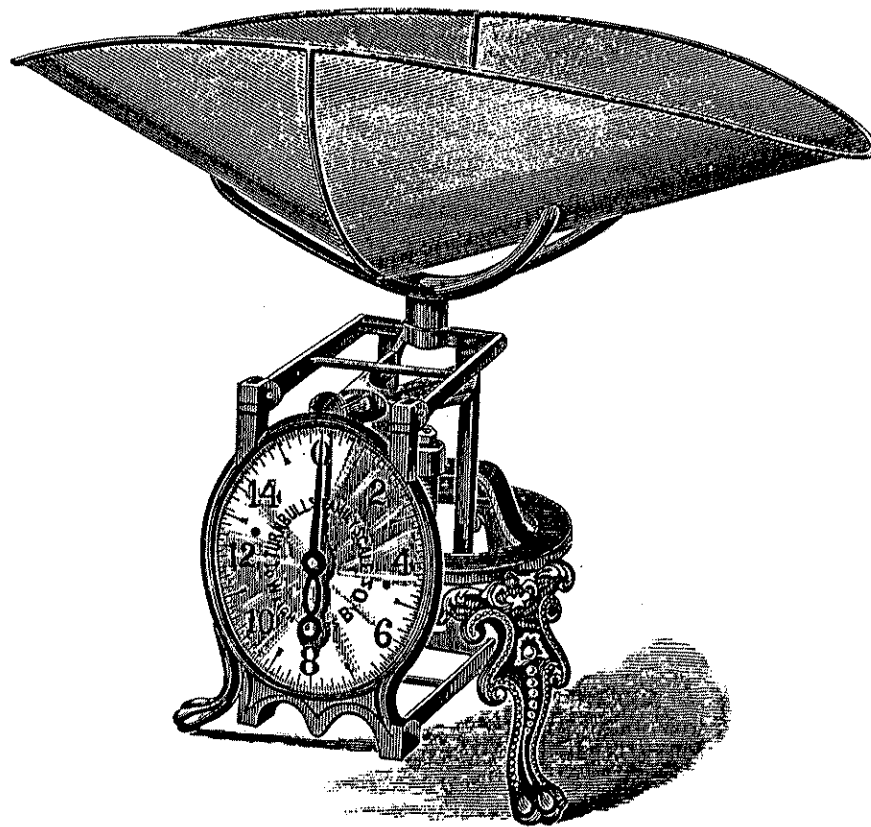
Turnbull Clan Association Publications
March 2002 Volume 1 No. 2

The Turnbull Scales

Hillsdale is a quaint little town in Kansas, and our member Gail Turnbull Bell is a resident in the nearby city of Paola. Gail runs a glass and collectibles shop and is always on the lookout for interesting items. One day last year she visited the Miami County Historical & Genealogy Society, looking around at all the objects the Society had acquired. An interesting small scale caught her eye and when she got closer she was ecstatic. The Turnbull scale sitting on the shelf was something she wanted to buy, but found that it was not for sale. She learned that the scale had been in a store in Hillsdale for many years. The store was first owned by Civil war veteran Phineas Capon Eaton, in the mid 1800's, in 1907 the store was taken over by his son Charles. In 1945 Charles was forced to retire due to ill health and the store was bought by Frank and Minnie Coburn. Minnie ran the country store after her husband's death in 1959. Minnie gave up the store in 1987, when she could no longer get meat and meat products delivered to the small store. She used the Turnbull scale the entire time she had the store as had the prior owner. The little store was demolished in 1999, but the scale lives on in its new homes. After the notes on the scale, Gail located some additional data and a gentleman in Canada who had just recently bought a scale at auction. Mr. Rob Huiskamp's scale is dated "patent date September 13, 1859". Gail later located an old sale catalog from 1881 "House Furnishing Catalogue" for Simmons Hardware Company in St. Louis, Missouri. The scales were priced \$200-\$350 for the Turnbull family scale and the meat Market scales were \$150-\$195. "The scales were popular for 50 years".



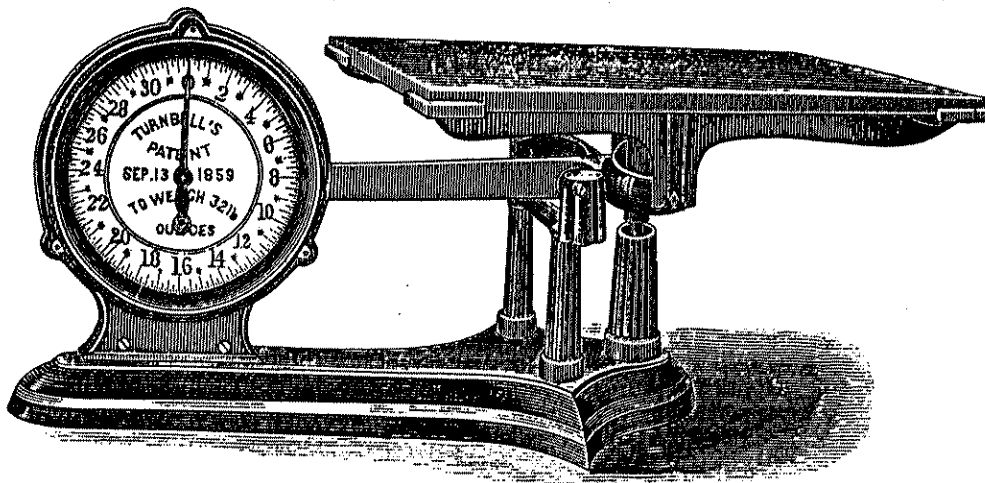
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.



No. 56.

No. 53,— 8 lbs. Scale with Platform,	.	.	.	.	.	per dozen, \$30 00
No. 54,— 8 " " 15 inch Tin Scoop,	.	.	.	.	.	" 33 00
No. 55,—16 " " with Platform,	.	.	.	.	.	" 33 00
No. 56,—16 " " 18 inch Tin Scoop,	.	.	.	.	.	" 36 00

TURNBULL'S MARKET SCALES.



No. 33.

No. 26,—16 lb., x $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Marble Slab, Glass Sash,	.	.	.	.	.	each, \$13 50
No. 33,—32 " x 1 " " " "	.	.	.	.	.	" 15 00
No. 43,—64 " x 2 " " " "	.	.	.	.	.	" 16 50

Addendum to Fatlips Castle:

We received an update on the Fatlips Castle that I thought you all might enjoy. It is from Wally Turnbull who lives in Haiti, and does Missionary work there.

Hi Bob,

Greetings from Haiti.

I enjoyed your article, including the information from Liz Taylor, concerning Fatlips Castle in the January ***Clan Prints in the Sands***. You asked for additional information concerning the history of the name. Unfortunately the origin of the name is not as nice as if it has been a kind of goat. I don't know anything about the Fatlips Castle near Symington but the following was related to me in Bedrule by a descendant of the Elliots concerning "our" Fatlips castle near Minto. It seems that both words "fatlips" and "castle" were used in a derogatory, mocking way by the residents of the area in the 1700's. The building is no castle but a watchtower converted to serve as residence for one of Gilbert Elliot's children who had Down's syndrome and mongoloid features including large lips. It seems that the Elliots were ashamed of the child and kept him with a servant family in what came to be called "Fatlips Castle."

I certainly like the goat story better, as will you when you return someday and climb up that hill ! The preceding was told to me not as "one of the theories" but as fact concerning his ancestors by an old-timer resident of the community when I was doing historical research in the area some years ago. I have to believe that it is true and suspect that it is not more commonly known because it is not a source of pride to the Elliots or Turnbolls.

We claim Fatlips because it is one of the few buildings left from the time the Turnbolls owned the Bedrule area. Most other buildings like the Fulton Tower are little more than rubble. And yet, most of what we see as Fatlips today was added by others long after it was ours. It is interesting and certainly worth a visit as it gives a bit of historical feeling. Sentiment, however, is best invested in the land of the area which is magnificent. To stand at the front door of the Bedrule Kirk and look West to Ruberslaw (mountain) where the Rule River begins alone is worth the trip to Jedburgh and Bedrule.

I have enjoyed this lovely Bedrule website:

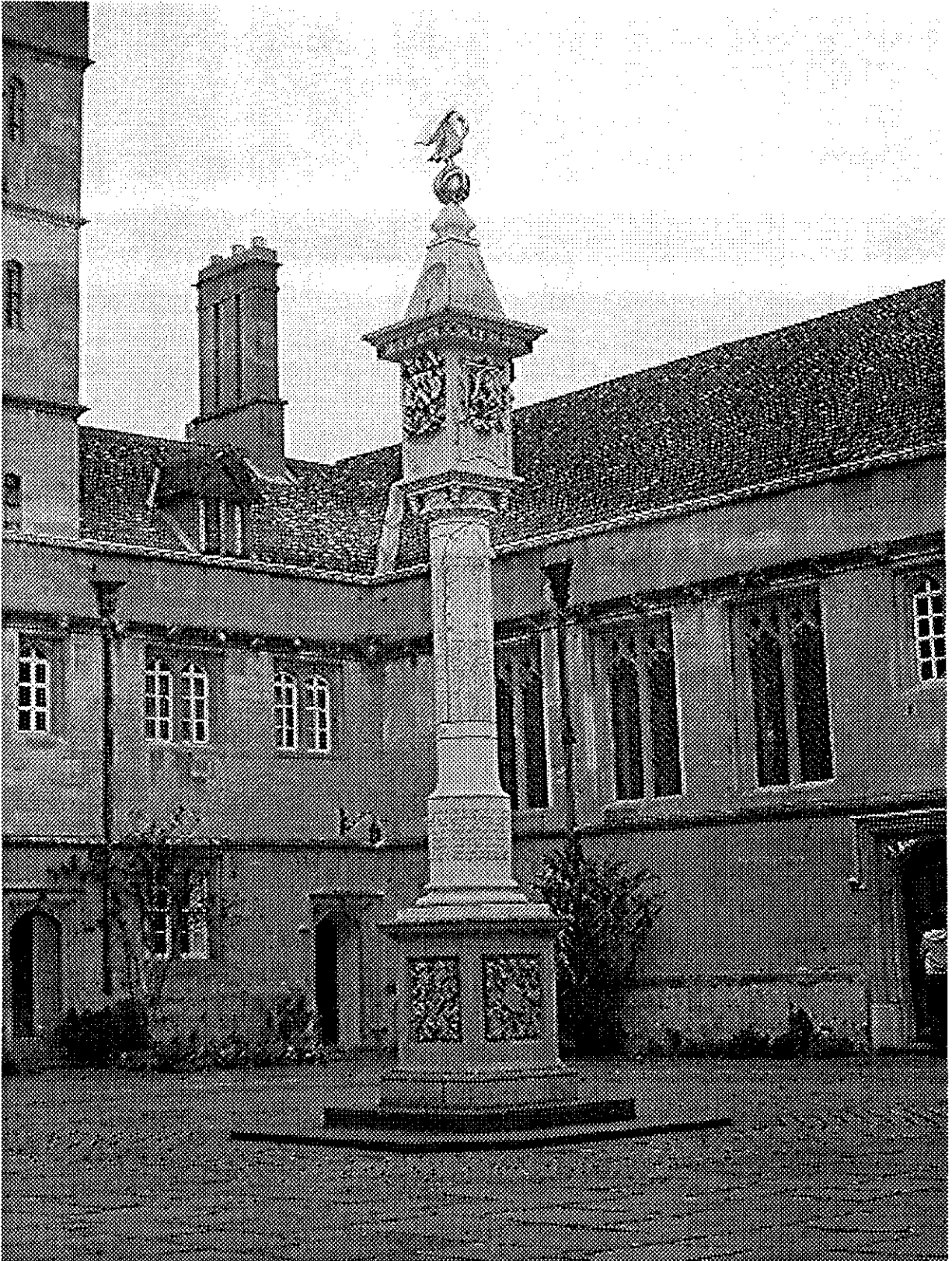
<http://www.bedruleparish.btinternet.co.uk/bedframe.htm>

Best,

Wally Turnbull

The Turnbull Sundial

Corpus Christie College: Oxford, England



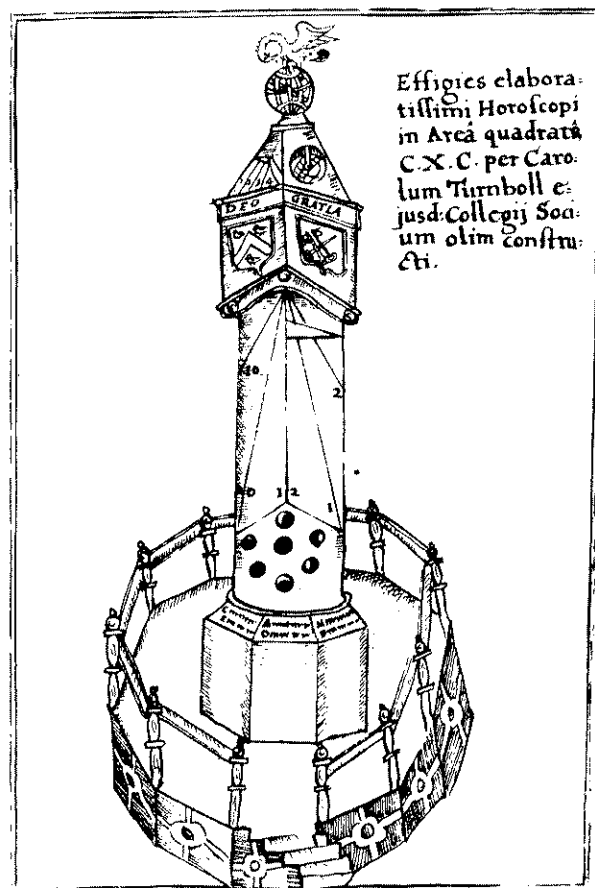
of this is a table of corrections for finding the time by moonlight (see below). To obtain the correct time by the moon, estimate the number of days which have passed since new moon (new = 0; first quarter = 7½; full = 15; last quarter = 22½). Find this figure in the first or second column of the table and add the correction of hours and minutes shown to the time given by the shadow on any of the dials. The result will be roughly local time: add one hour for B.S.T. On the north side of the cylinder is a table for calculating the dates of the ecclesiastical feasts, the Oxford Terms and the Law Terms, fixed and movable, for ever, on the old Julian Calendar system. Before the end of the seventeenth century this space was covered in diagrams of the forthcoming eclipses for the next twenty years, renewed at each repainting of the dial. On the base of the cylinder, where it widens into an octagon, are some sixteenth-century verses in praise of the many uses of this dial. (v) The plinth, now much weathered, is made up of four panels, which may once have had some form of relief work on an allegorical theme, such as the passage of time.

Days	Days	Hours	Mins
1	16	0	48
2	17	1	36
3	18	2	24
4	19	3	12
5	20	4	00
6	21	4	48
7	22	5	36
8	23	6	24
9	24	7	12
10	25	8	00
11	26	8	48
12	27	9	36
13	28	10	24
14	29	11	12
15	30	12	00

THE MOON TABLE

The dials all show the local solar time of Oxford, and to obtain Greenwich Mean Time the time given by the shadow should be corrected as shown in the table below, which has the number of minutes' adjustment needed during the year at Oxford. (The figures are correct for the 1st and 15th of each month. Add one hour for B.S.T. when appropriate.)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1st	+8	+18½	+17½	+9	+2	+2½	+9	+11	+5	-5	-11½	-6
15th	+14½	+19	+14	+5	+1½	+5½	+11	+9½	0	-9	-10½	0



Corpus Christi College, Oxford
The Turnbull Sundial



for the more complex pillar of dials which was later erected in the Front Quadrangle.

This famous dial was begun in 1579 and completed by 1583. On the upper cornice is the date when the work had proceeded thus far, 1581. The designer was Charles Turnbull (Fellow of the College 1579 to 1583) from Lincoln, though little is known of him apart from his sundial here and a short handbook which he wrote on the use of the celestial sphere. The dial now stands just over 26 feet high on a raised plinth and steps, but was originally about 5 feet lower and had a raised base with a balustrade, as it appears on the cover of this pamphlet. This drawing, the earliest known representation of the dial, is found in one of the College's manuscripts. The author and scribe of the work was Robert Hegge, a Durham man (Fellow 1624 to 1629) and a keen sundial enthusiast. The markings shown on the drawing are not all identical with those now on the dial and Hegge's perspective is, perhaps deliberately, poor. The initial above is from the first draft of the same manuscript, and shows the sundial with the Founder.

In about 1706 the old raised base was replaced by the present plinth, and from the middle of the eighteenth until the first half of the twentieth century there were iron railings around it. They were removed in 1936, and the present steps were added. All the figures and lines are painted on, and some are also incised into the stone. Restorations are known to have occurred in the following years: 1605 (the date on the shaft below Turnbull's initials), 1625, 1650, c.1706, 1759, 1817, 1876, 1907, 1936 and 1976. By 1967, after an accident, the pillar was leaning dangerously and had to be dismantled and completely rebuilt. The pelican now on the top of the pillar was made at the same time.

From the late eighteenth century until 1976 the dial was largely inaccurate. Several of the stone projections which cast the shadows to

tell the time had fallen off and had been indifferently repaired, and the complex perpetual calendar for which the monument is best known had ceased to be understood, having been abbreviated and wrongly copied at successive repainting. In the 1976 restoration the whole pillar was repainted so that it now appears as it did just after the plinth was added, in the first years of the eighteenth century.

There are several parts to the pillar, which contains 27 sundials. There are fairly obvious divisions as follows. (i) The gold pelican, the badge of the Founder of the College. Since it is heraldic, the bird lacks the characteristic bill. It is shown wounding its breast – symbolic of the College's dedication, to *Corpus Christi*, the Body of Christ. The pelican, according to legend, wounded itself to revive with its blood its young, who had been killed by the serpent. Here it perches on a sphere, representing the world. (ii) The pyramid, with four sundials, one on each of the south, east, north and west slopes. (The north is facing the main gate of the College.) Those on the east and west are hollowed out and the shadow is cast on to the inside surface to give the time. On the blue cornice below are four Latin mottoes and the date 1581. (iii) The rectangular block has four heraldic carvings. They contain the arms of (south) the Founder, Richard Foxe, bishop of Winchester (d.1528), (east) Queen Elizabeth I, (north) the University of Oxford, and (west) Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter (d.1519), chief benefactor of the College. At the very base of each carving is a projecting piece of stone which casts a shadow across a dial beneath it. These four dials show the time by the position of the tip of the shadow of this point in comparison with the green lines marked with the hours. The east, south and west dials show the date by reference to the curving red lines, marked with the signs of the Zodiac, and the south and east dials also give the time on the old temporary hour system, where the hours have different lengths according to the time of year (blue lines). On the east side there are seven smaller projections with hollows in the carving, and on the west eleven more. Each one of these casts a shadow into a tiny dial hollowed in the stone below it, unfortunately difficult to see from the ground. (iv) On the cylindrical shaft is an unusual type of south-facing dial, drawn on a curved surface and showing the hour and the date. Beneath it is a perpetual calendar for finding on which day of the week any date in any year falls. Further down is a table showing the lengths of the years of the planets and of the lunar month. To the right

John Turnbull Indian Trader

Part 3, Native American children and their children:

In his Will, John Turnbull names three part Native American children, George, William and Sylvia (Silvestra), as heirs, and bequeathed a set amount of money. Mr. Anders states in his books that Wenefred was a daughter, but many of the family researchers disagree, and she is not mentioned in the Will, thought to be dead at that time. There also is no mention of John's supposed daughter Susannah, that was born to mother Wenefred. John also bequeaths to all of his white children born of Catherine Rucker; to share equally in his estate. The Native American children will not fair nearly as well as John's white children, where his wealth will abound, and all will be wealthy Plantation owners.

William and George will remain in the Indian Nation, moving from the Chickasaw to Choctaw Nation, where they both will marry Indian women. They will continue in the trade business, that they had shared with their father John, for a while and will hold lands, most will be forced moved to Oklahoma on the "Trail of Tears".

George, according to Mr. Anders books, married Sylvia Le fleur (LeFlores), here again the other family researchers disagree, stating they found no name for the 1st wife. There are five children born to this marriage, and son Turner Breshears (Brashears) Turnbull Sr. will become a well respected person of stature in the Nations. George's 2nd wife is also unknown and they will have 1 son. George's daughters do well in their marriages and names added to the list of family names are Bohanon, Jones and Perkins, and possibly Battiest. The name of Brashears will appear many times over the years linked to the Turnbull family, with the named linked as a middle name for Turner, makes one wonder if the Mothers last name was not Brashears.

George will be a signer at the Treaty of Doak's Stand, on the Tombigbee River in 1820, he is noted as "Knows his Indians well" and he is there to stand up for their rights. He was also listed on the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit, which ultimately leads to the Nations being moved. George made the forced removal and lived to be about 90 years of age and lived his entire life among his beloved Native Americans. A very well respected member of the tribe(clan).

William will also marry an Indian wife, Judith Perry. (Judith Perry is of a Choctaw mother and Isabella Perry is of a Chickasaw mother, they are half sisters, there father is Hardey Perry). William and Judith will have 6 children, their son Anthony will be a Captain in the Nations and among the first to explore the Oklahoma territory prior to the forced move of the Indian Nations. I believe I read in the notes somewhere that William was also a signer on the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit. William challenged a swollen creek on horse back and was drowned in 1834 in Oklahoma territory, he had been a farmer. Family names added to the growing list are Long, Trahern, and Foster.

Sylvia (Silvestra) is the daughter of John's union with Isabella (Belcy) Perry, she born in 1783 just prior to John's marriage to Catherine Rucker. John moved Isabella and Sylvia to Mobile into the care of David White. David will be teacher and caretaker of Sylvia, and it was supposed that David might have married Belcy, but by the time John died in 1799, Isabella Perry is no longer seen in the data and assumed as having died. Sylvia still under age, will for a while be in the care of step-mother Catherine Rucker. Sylvia's grandfather Hardey Perry petitioned the court for custody of Sylvia, but she asked the courts to let her stay with David White and with the support of her half brothers George and William and Susannah Vaughn (a possible half sister), she won the action. Sylvia will marry David Holsten in 1800 and they will have five children, she will inherit the estate of David White after a court battle. Her husband David died in 1812, assumed to have been killed in the War of 1812. In 1815 she will marry William Young and have a daughter by him. Sylvia is assumed to have died in or about 1815-16. Nothing more is found in Mr. Anders books, on her children or their step-father. There is a Mrs. Liddell who has done research on Sylvia but she has been ill and not able to assist in further search.

Susannah, daughter of Wenefred (Winifred) and John. Mr. Anders would have us believe that Wenefred born C. 1751 was John T.'s child. And that when she was about 12- 15 years of age she bore her fathers child Susannah.

Now any of those connected to John Turnbull's family know he was most likely a womanizer. I think tho that if we go by the what data has been found, that all the other researchers will agree that John T. most likely did not arrive in Alabama until early 1760-3. Most of the researchers seem to agree that Wenefred most likely is John's unknown Choctaw wife. When Susannah is about 15, her mother Wenefred married Thomas Vaughn, who it is said, adopted Susannah as his own. Susannah is not mentioned in John's Will, but there appears to have been some sort of land settlement about the time she marries Zadock Brashears. Zadock and John's William are known to each other as early as 1776, " The records show that John's part Chickasaw son William and Zadock Brashears were close associates for many years. Following the American Revolution, Zadock Brashears and William Turnbull both signed oaths of allegiance to Spain 1787, at which time they both were from the Mobile/Tensas area." 1784 when Zadock and Susannah were married, he owned 400 acres West of the Tombigbee river, he later sells this property and moves to Spanish territory to land assumed to belong to relatives of Wenefred's Choctaw family. I won't continue on the lands that John T. most likely turned over to Zadock as dowry for Susannah. Susannah and Zadock will have ten children. During the year of 1804 Thomas Vaughn died, never having remarried. Most of his minor children asked to live with Susannah and Zadock, and it was granted by the court. Susannah died somewhere around 1824 and shortly thereafter Zadock married his brother Samuels widow, Rachel Durant widowed X3. This marriage will bring into play one of John's old enemies and the McGillivray family. Names associate with the marriages of Susannah and Zadocks children are; Stewart, Juzan, De Costro, Moncrief, LeFlore, Cravatt, Lyle, Barrum, Trahern, Buckholts and Minor.

Turner Brashears Turnbull Sr.(son of George) married Angelico "Jerico" Perkins, in 1840 in Blue county, Oklahoma. He was a farmer and she a homemaker. Turner is noted as having cared for his aging father George, and is mentioned in George's Will. They had 11 children, several of the sons were well respected, but several were not, having turned vigilantly. Turner went to school and then into the law, he was elected supreme judge for his district and served 2 years. He was also a law partner with his brother-in-law George Perkins. Turners name will be carried on up to the generations, notably WW11 hero Turner 111, which the movie Saving Private Ryan is fashioned after. Young Turners father Walter J. was the last elected Chief of the Choctaw, an honor he received at the age of 28 years. He like his father was an attorney. We will cover Turner Sr.'s other sons next time, in Part 4.

My appreciation to Harley Anders for the use of his books, Frankie James, Jimmie Jean Bowman, and Ann Weller for there input on this very interesting family.