



Clan Prints in the Sands

Turnbull Clan Publications

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Editors Note:

Hello all,

There are times when good intentions back fire. This is not a bad thing, but does point out that feelings, can be hurt, unintentionally. In the last Bullseye, the intention of the Certificates of Appreciation, was to say Thank you to the Hosts/Hostesses of the Games for the year of 2001, and to inform the membership, of the intent, each year in the future, to recognize the Game hosts for all the grunt work they do, to produce a Turnbull Clan Tent at the Highland Games around our country. Unintentionally, the feelings of a generation of past multi-time games Hosts /Hostesses were injured. The only words of appreciation for some of them, has been notes found in old copies of the Bulls Eye's written by Dorothy Berk. I would like to take the time here and now, to introduce you to those members who faithfully have done the jobs at the Games in past years, some of whom are still active as hosts/hostesses and/or regularly attending the games. **WE THANK YOU ALL, FOR A GREAT JOB, WELL DONE !!!!**

The generation of builders:

<u>Name of Host</u>	<u>State Represented</u>	<u>Years they worked</u>	<u>Present Clan status</u>
Rev. William Turnbull	New York	1979-1983	active
Morris & Vella Turnbull	Colorado	1980-1988	active
Norman & Donna Turnbull	North Carolina	1983-1990	both deceased
Bill & Dorothy Berk	Illinois	1986-1997	both deceased
John W. & Barbara Turnbull	Georgia	1989-1994	active
Sally Turnbull Dupuis	North Carolina & Georgia	1989-1997	pending
John & Netta Turnbull	North Carolina & Georgia	1985-2001	active
Mark A. Turnbull	New Hampshire, Maryland & Vermont	1995-2001	active
Fred S. & Joanne Turnbull	New York	1996-2001	active
James Trumble	North Carolina & Georgia	1994-2001	active
Fiona & Helen Turnbull	Colorado & Kansas	1997-2001	active
William Turnbull & Wendy	California	1996-2001	active
Claude & Sarah Snow	North Carolina	1998-2001	active

The new generation:

Dale Hilding	Oregon	1999-2001	active
Bill & Kim Trimble	Washington	1999-2001	active
Scott & Treena Trimble	Kentucky & Missouri	2000-2001	active
Terry Trimble	Tennessee	1998-2001	active
Therese & Keith Turnbull	Missouri	2000-2001	active

There were numerous persons over the years that did one game, or assisted, that I have not listed, and it is very possible, I have missed someone who did more than one game, and for that I am truly sorry. I do hope that this note will make some small amend to the **Generation of Builders** of the Games!

John G. and I need to apologize to Dana. Dana Hume Turnbull-Hoyer called to our attention that both of us really messed up her name in the Bullseye last month. We hope we are forgiven, and have corrected the name sheet, and hopefully it will not happen again: ...Thanks Dana for calling that to our attention.

As all of you are aware, we use the term, "Flowers in the Forest", for a deceased person of the Clan or friends. I wondered how this phrase came into use, and the following is how it came about:

Battle of Flodden

The year is 1513, King James IV was the ruler in Scotland after the untimely death of his father James III. James IV did many good things for Scotland, but made a very tragic mistake in August 1513.

There had been a declaration of lasting peace between England and Scotland. James had married Margaret Tudor, Henry VII's daughter, and they had 6 children. Ten years had passed, but James once more found himself at war with the English. By an auld alliance James IV was bound to support France, so when Henry VIII invaded France, the Scottish king invaded England. He also had some grievances with Henry VIII because he would not send the jewelry that had been promised by Henry VII, to Scotland as part of the dowry of Margaret. Another reason was that two Scottish ships had been seized by the English. Henry VIII refused to return them even though James had returned captured English vessels during Henry VII's reign.

James IV gathered an army of 20,000, the most powerful that Scotland had ever put on the field and took it to Norhumbria. The Scots chose an ideal position on Flodden Hill for the battle. The Earl of Surrey who was a skillful general was in command of the English army. He realized that he had to make the Scots change position and so he marched his army to the north, cutting off their retreat. The Scots were arranged in five groups, like Bruce's formation at Bannockburn. The English were divided into two groups. The Scots had cannons but they were very unwieldy, not like the much lighter artillery of the English. Also, the English had expert German gunners at the cannons. The English shot great gaps in the ranks of the Scots. Instead of letting the English come up the hill to him, James chose to advance down the hill.

The ground was slippery and the Scots could not remain a wall of spears coming towards the English. The Scots spears were 19 feet long and the English used shorter axe-like weapons which were easier to use. The central part of his army had almost reached the Earl of Surrey when James was killed. At the end of the battle at nightfall, more than 10,000 brave Scots lay dead on Flodden Hill, including the King, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, two bishops, three Abbots, 10 Earls, 14 Lords and Barons, three Clan chiefs, 5 eldest sons of peers, and 50 knights. Their bodies were buried in deep pits and a monument stands now to commemorate the battle and their loss.

Frae every cleuch and clan, the best o' the braid Border.
Rose like a single man, to meet the royal order,
Our Burgh toun itsel', sent its seventy doon the glen;
Ask Fletcher how they fell, bravely fechtin', ane to ten!
Round about their gallant King, for countrie and for croon,
Stude the dauntless Border ring, till the last was hackit doon;
I blame na what has been, they maun fa' the canna flee;
But oh ! To see what now I see! O Flodden Field!

By J.B. Selkirk

From a booklet in St. Pauls Church, near the battle field, " Thus ended the last medieval battle to be fought on English soil. Never again were knights to fight in armor, their personal standards flying. Never again were arrows, swords and spears to be the decisive weapons. Small arms, still unknown at Flodden, would gradually take their place".

NOTES:

According to the Scots Musical Museum there was a fragment of an old ballad in Skene Manuscripts titled "The Flower o' the Forest". The old ballad manuscript did not survive, but later three versions were written. A tribute to those brave men who are remembered for the Battle of Flodden. About 1755 Jane (Jean) Elliot wrote her version of the Flowers of the Forest, in a poem. It was, at the time, thought to be an ancient surviving ballad. However, Burns suspected it was an imitation, and Burns, Ramsey and Sir Walter Scott eventually discovered who wrote the song, which is used now to commemorate lost relatives, usually done by a lone piper.

Musical Lyrics:

I've seen the smiling, of fortune beguiling, I've tasted her pleasures, and felt her decay;
Sweet is her blessing, and kind her caressing, but now they are fled, and fled far away.
I've seen the forest, adorned the foremost, Wi' flowers the fairest, baith pleasant and gay,
Sae bonnie was their blooming, their scent the air perfuming, but now they are withered away.

I've seen the morning, with gold hills adoring, and loud tempest storming, before parting day,
I've seen Tweed's silver streams, Glitt'ring in the sunny beams, growing drumlie and dark,
as they roll'd on their way;

O fickle fortune! Why this cruel sportin'? Oh! Why thus perplex, us poor sons of a day? Thy frown canna fear me,
Thy smile caano cheer me, since the Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

The poem by Jane Elliot is in print makeover, and will be available soon for purchase. It can be done on scroll paper, parchment or flower background.

The Flowers of the Forest

I've heard the lilting, at the yowe-milking,
Lasses a-lilting before dawn o' day;
But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning;
"The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away".

As buchts, in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning;
The lasses are lonely and dowie and wae.
Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighing and sobbing,
Ilk ane lifts her leglen, and hies her away.

In hairst, at the shearing, nae youths now are jeering,
The Bandsters are lyart, and runkled and grey.
At fair or at preaching, nae wooing, nae fleeching,
The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away.

At e'en, in the gloaming, nae swankies are roaming,
'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play.
But ilk ane sits drearie, lamenting her dearie,
The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away.

Dule and wae for the order sent our lads to the Border;
The English, for ance, by guile wan the day:
The Flowers of the Forest, that focht aye the foremost,
The prime o' our land are cauld in the clay.

We'll hae nae mair lilting, at the yowe-milking,
Women and bairns are dowie and wae.
Sighing and moaning, on ilka green loaning,
The Flowers of the forest are all wede away.

Meaning of unusual words:

yowe=ewe
ilka=every
wede=withered
buchts=cattle pens
dowie=sad
wae=woeful
daffin'=dallying
gabbin'=talking
leglen=stool
hairst=harvest
bandsters=binders
lyart=grizzled
runkled=crumpled
fleeching=coaxing
gloaming=twilight
swankies=young lads
bogle=peek-a-boo
dule=mourning clothes

John Turnbull Indian Trader

Part 4: Other Descendents and brother Walter.

On the Muster rolls of 1832/3 in the Territories, there is an entry for George and his family, which states there were 8 children. Three of whom there is no information, and it is assumed they died young. Having done a little more LeFlores, Lefleur searching concerning Sylvia LeFlores, supposed wife of George, there is no evidence in those files, that she ever married George Turnbull. Sylvia died in 1855 and is listed as having been married to Rubin Harris, who died about 1830-33, by whom she had 2 children (this is the name she was using on the property next to George) and then she was married to George S. Grant. Although George and Sylvia had property side by side, there is no evidence of a link between them. There is a commonality of girls names, the only common link that is available at present, is it that Sylvia's father had married the Cravat sisters, Rebecca and Nancy. It could be that George and John Cravat were close friend, that being the name tie. The Turnbull family on a whole seemed to have totally disregarded the old Scottish naming practices, from the very beginning.

Turner Brashears Jr. married Adeline Dwight in 1879 and had 6 children. Turner was a Light horsemen in the Choctaw police, in 1893 he was the Sheriff of Blue Co., a very highly respected member of the Choctaw nation.

Walter J. attended Washington and Lee University law school in Virginia, passed the bar and began a practice in Oklahoma. He married Lucille McCart in August of 1910. Walter was the last principle Chief of the Choctaw Nation, was elected and the youngest ever honored, he was 28 years old at the time.

Turner's daughter Elizabeth, married John Boland, owner of agricultural land and he was identified as a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association and practiced law in Bryan Country.

George's son John P. was a Presbyterian and Baptist missionary and in 1875 served as District Superior Judge for 2 terms, married twice, one of which was to his first cousin Judith.

John's grandson Anthony Turnbull had a son Sam Long Turnbull who was killed in a freak train accident.

Leroy Turnbull, was one of the many wild Turnbull's who died fairly young, but he was not one of the known Turnbull vigilantes. Two young Turnbull's died from horse falls, one was shot by a jealous lover, young Zadock jr. was shot and killed at a horse race, George Washington Turnbull murdered by the nephew of his young white wife's lover. The Turnbull vigilantes were accused of the murder of some 15 black men after the Civil War (there were known gangs of marauders). Turner Turnbull and Frank Long were arrested by a Federal Marshall's, and charged with murder, but they escaped in shackles. Frank Long was later killed in a shoot out with the Sheriff and Turner remained a fugitive for 13 years. He finally gave himself up and was pardoned by "Hanging" Judge Parker, after a bond of security by high placed friends was signed. Other Turnbull's (38) were never formerly punished for crimes or misdemeanors. Although the penitentiary records show a few Turnbull's as prisoners, none so far are connected to this Turnbull family.

The Dawes rolls, which were made in the 1890's, showed about 17 Turnbull's living in the Chickasaw Nation, which have not been formerly identified, but possibly could have been children and grandchildren of Simeon or John Turnbull, and 15 in the Choctaw Nation, all of whom were identified.

There came to light just recently, court transcripts for one Agnes Octavia Foster (formerly Saunders) Mallory, and her descendents. She was the daughter of Agnes Turnbull and Samuel Foster. Agnes Turnbull would have been the great grand daughter of John Turnbull by William's son Anthony. In 1897 Agnes Octavia Mallory filed an application for a hearing, to be enrolled as a member of the Choctaw tribe, for permission to obtain what was felt as her rights to land in the Nations. After numerous court sessions, denials, over approximately 6 years, the petition was firmly denied. Stating that, "No

person shall be enrolled who has not theretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the Nation in which he claims citizenship provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to militate against any right or privilege which the Mississippi Choctaw may have under the laws of or the treaty with the United States." The last Court stated " That they are descendents of an ancestor who was recognized as a Choctaw Indian in the old Choctaw Nation, seems to be established with reasonable certainty. As to their rights to participate in the lands of the Chickasaw or Choctaw, it is our position most positively stated at the time and most positively stated now, that they have none. They neither emigrated to the Choctaw Nation under the third article, nor remained behind under the fourteenth article of the Treaty of 1830, and are not entitled to share in the lands acquired thereunder."

John's brother Walter is a huge question mark. He arrived somewhere around 1763. In the records in 1767 he is listed as a clerk of the Mobile court 1-1-1767 to 7-1-1768 and has salary paid. In 1770 he and John petition for a grant of 100 acres on the Mobile River. In 1774 at a council meeting to read a petition, it is stated that Walter has been a resident for "upward of eleven years in the colony." Which would make the arrival date correct. There will be many business transaction, and numerous land purchases, and at this time Walter is listed as single, with 11 Negro's. In 1780, Walter signs an oath of allegiance to the Spanish government in Mobile. By 1783 the loyalists had been given twelve months to leave the country, some 1500 or more together with their families and slaves landed on the shores of the Bahamas. From this point forward there seemed to have some kind of problem between Walter and John. Walter would write to John, but John did not answer. John and Walter are still listed as business partners, they are still slave trading, and moving material goods. Walter has a plantation growing cotton but the droughts are causing loss of profits. During a span of about 5 years there is an ongoing conflict over the assets of the firm of Turnbull and Co., Walter complains he has not been paid, John is still not answering the letters. In 1790 Walter sends a letter to John that he is going home to England, which makes one wonder, why not home to Scotland. [After Walter died, his wife Mary moved to England.] In 1795 Walter writes and tell John he has married, he again asks John about the pending settlement of the former firms long overdue accounts. In 1799, (year of John's death) Walters wife Mary writes to John, sending it through John Fletcher the Attorney, She states that Walter is on his way to Charleston and then will go to Georgia where he had business to settle. "Never since we were wed has he had a single line from you", she then mentions that her daughters are doing well. In 1805 Walter has died, and widow Mary has moved to London, from Liverpool stating she is on hard times, that Walter left her nothing" only this you sent of John's expenses which were come out of Mr. Mims hands and I still owe"etc. The John of whom she speaks, I thought at first was John and Catherine's son John, but after reading it again, I think that it was money's sent by Catherine for Walter's son John, (about 8 years old) maybe finally the overdue accounts money. There was one more letter sent to Catherine from Mary, in which Mary is urging Catherine to check out a search for some descendents of a Turnbull. I think that Mary was hoping there was a Turnbull family connection to the money, she thought she might be able to claim. Whatever the problem was between John and Walter, it appears that John wanted nothing to do with his brother after he went to the Bahamas.

I again want to Thank Harley Anders for the use of his books, Ann Weller, Jimmie Jean Bowman, and Frankie James for their input. Next time we will look at this man, John Turnbull the Indian Trader.