



# Clan Prints in the Sands




Turnbull Clan Publications

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## Dedication

**In Memory .... by Hazelle Turnbull Birch:  
I want a membership, in memory of Keith  
Turnbull, my Grandfather and my brother Tracy  
Turnbull. He would have enjoyed this so much.**



## Editors Note:


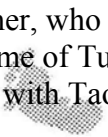
Part 4 of John Turnbull, Indian Trader is being rerun in this issue, due to errors made by your Editor. One very bad one, where I placed an incomplete sentence, totally out of context. Frankie James has very graciously consented to do the corrections and additions, that you will see in the text as lighter print. Frankie has been my constant, in the review of Mr. Anders books, due to her relationship to John Turnbull as his 4<sup>th</sup> Great Granddaughter. Thanks Frankie!

While on this subject, there was also some input from Mr. Harley Anders and Jimmie Jean Bowman, in regards to John's brother Walter. Some evidence suggests that the lack of communication between John and Walter could have been from the different counties stopping ships. Most Captains held the letters, they could have been destroyed to protect the sender. As you will remember these gentlemen were in the business of slave trading, and other profitable illegal activities.



The personal files have been completed and everyone has been given a membership number. This is your identification number, it will be added to your family histories, and you will receive new membership cards.

Anyone who has sent me a Family history, a copy has been made to stay with your personal records and the original sent on to Theodore Blake, for the Genealogy Archives. Mr. Blake has made some progress in finding the origins of the name and history of Turnbull. He is also working out a method of cataloging the information and storage for easy access.

There has been a Mr. Donald Hanson who is a history researcher, who contacted President John G. after seeing our ad in the Scottish Banner. He is interested in the name of Turnbull, and it's varied spelling, hopefully he can give us some leads. He has been put in touch with Tao Blake. Anyone who is interested in this research should contact Tao.



A Happy 4<sup>th</sup> of July to everyone, and do be safe out there..  
Birthday wishes to all those coming up.



***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 (a full blood Choctaw) in 1879 and had 6 children. They had many more children than this. Nine I think and only 6 survived. He also had an early marriage to a lady name Satterfield and there was divorce. 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. He was also a member of the Choctaw legislature and a special judge at times.

Walter J. (This is Turner Jr.'s son, Walter Jonathan) attended Washington and Lee University law school in Virginia, passed the bar and began a practice in Oklahoma. He married Lucille McCart (McCarty) in August of 1910. Walter was the last (popularly elected) principle Chief of the Choctaw Nation, was elected and the youngest ever honored, he was 28 years old at the time. He was not allowed to serve, because the age requirement was 35. The case went to the U.S. Congress, who ruled against him. His son was the WW II Hero Turner Brashears Turnbull III, whose machine gunner was the true story "Saving Private Ryan" was Stephen Ambrose's model.

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 (no, she was the daughter of William Jr.) first cousin once removed cousin Judith.

This is where I made a serious error. The sentence should have read as follows:

"He was educated at a neighborhood school until 1845 and finished at the Presbyterian and Baptist missionary academies -Spencer and Armstrong" In 1877 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. This was taken from "Leading Men of the Indian Territory".

First about John P. Turnbull being a Presbyterian and Baptist missionary. That is the first I have heard of that and I don't know where it came from. Baptist were not very active in Indian Territory at this time Kingsbury was the principle Presbyterian missionary. I just reread an article about John P. that was in the Bushinik Choctaw newspaper 1996. It was submitted by a great-great granddaughter. I see now how the mistake was made in someone's mind. The Turnbuls were all Presbyterians. John P.'s white wife Harriet Willard was from a very prominent Methodist family. Her family name is known far and wide in the state. The Methodists were the circuit riders. It is true the Baptists were in charge of the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, but John P. was educated in the local schools in Indian Territory. The

article says he was educated at local schools until 1845 and finished at the Presbyterian and Baptist missionary academies, Spencer and Armstrong. Not that he was a Baptist missionary. He was elected National Secretary for the Tribe for two terms beginning in 1868. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1877. He was head master of Goodland Presbyterian Indian Boarding school and donated the great assembly bell that is still there today. He was elected Supreme Court Judge of the Choctaws for 2 terms. He was elected member of the Choctaw Legislature in 1883 and became superintendent of Choctaw Education in 1884. There is also adequate evidence that John P. had a wife before Judith Turnbull. Maybe a very brief marriage. He was accused of adultery and tried, but most likely acquitted. He was also accused of fathering several slave children in the Pioneer Papers. There is a deposition. That was common in the South. My family hates this kind of stuff when I point it out. That was 30 years after the Civil War and the Choctaws were trying to keep from assimilating their blacks into the tribe, which they did. It was ruled the lineage belongs to the mother who in most cases was black.

He and Harriet are said to have raised 19 orphan children, at least 3 or more of them being grandchildren. After several of their children died, they adopted a full blood Choctaw daughter Florence Belle. John P. died in 1894 and is buried in the Goodland cemetery. The Bushnik article says he and Judith Turnbull had 5 children with 3 of them surviving to adulthood, Minnie Judith, Eliza Ann and Minerva. He had married Judith in 1852. He would have been 19. She died in 1868. I think it is stated he married Harriet in 1871. Where the other wife comes in, I don't know, but I seem to remember she may have been a Kemp perhaps Chickasaw and daughter of Jackson. That is a vague memory.

John's grandson Anthony Turnbull had a son Sam Long Turnbull who was killed in a freak train accident. Sam was already an adult and went back home to escort his younger sister Felicity to finishing school. I believe Anthony may have already been dead by this time. A rail came loose on the railroad track and went through the car in which he was riding killing him instantly. He left a widow and at least one child. There were then a succession of Samuel Turnbulls.

Leroy Turnbull, was one of the many wild Turnbull's who died fairly young, but he was not one of the known Turnbull vigilantes. I have no indication that Leroy was one of the wild ones. His name is never mentioned as being one of them. He was a farmer and apparently successful. He married twice, once to a Chickasaw Mary Jane who was the mother of George Washington Turnbull. They divorced and he married Lydia Pickens. Her father was a man of note in the Choctaws and she may have had children already. It is believed he was another Turnbull son killed by his horse falling from under him. Two young Turnbull's died from horse falls, one was shot by a jealous lover, This is not true. It could only be Daniel and he was shot by an outlaw through the lungs (a fatal wound) according to John Boland, the Turnbull boys were in hot pursuit they left him behind. When they came back they found him dead with a bullet through his head that passed through both sides of his hat band. According to one story he did it in their presence- the rationale being he was not going to let a scoundrel have the honor of taking his life. He was only 27. He had two children and a widow Becky. The story is true, but Zadock was a son of Susannah and Zadoc Brashears Sr. 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. Also true. The Turnbull vigilantes were accused of the murder of some 15 black men after the Civil War (there were known gangs of marauders). This part about the marauders is true. They hung out in Texas across and hit the settlers in Indian Territory and ran back to Texas where they were immune from the law. The rest is a possible fabrication of John Boland. John Boland was Born in 1884 in St. Louis, Missouri. The escapades of the Turnbull boys were long

before he came to Indian Territory and married Elizabeth. At best it was hearsay.

Turner Turnbull and Frank Long were arrested by a Federal Marshall's, and charged with murder, but they escaped in shackles.

I don't believe Turner was on the lam for 13 years. His murder warrant reads 1876. I have a great deal of the warrants that I got from the archives at FT. Worth. There is a monumental amount of paper. I paid a good price for numerous copies. The Chief of the Choctaws Green McCurtain was the person who stood surety for Turner Jr.'s bond. Judge Parker signed the warrants for the arrests, but the president of the United States was the only one who could have pardoned these men. Turner was the only one of the 5 charged still alive when it finally came to trial. They were accused of killing one black man. The black man who was with the one on the prairie the day the Turnbull boys accosted them was the only living witness and he didn't actually see Turner kill the other black man. He ran like Hell, but heard the shots. Could have been the Turnbull mob was also just a tad drunk. I believe the black man who testified was bought off or made to realize he too was a dead man if he testified the wrong way.

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.

I have not found where Turner was acquitted, but I firmly believe the prosecution had no case after the black man testified. Turner Jr. killed men for less, a saddle one time, and would have probably personally killed John Boland if he had lived to know what John did with his land. John Boland lived a long time. He died in 1969.

Frank Long was a character of questionable repute. He didn't die in a shoot out with the Bryan County Sheriff Tandy Folsom. Not long ago someone sent me an article about his killing. As I said, he had a lot of enemies apparently. His body was found outside the corner of a pasture fence and no one was every accused or convicted of his murder.

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. Could have been.

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. Some of those living in the Chickasaw Nation were William's descendants. I believe where the descendants of Samuel Long Turnbull, son of Anthony. And others of grandsons of William Turnbull brother to old George. Also George's daughter Rebecca and Reuben Kemp settled in what became the Chickasaw nation. Very much in the same area.

Simeon was a very prominent lawyer in Atoka in spite of his and Turner, Jr.'s wild drinking and hell raising. Simeon was married twice, Elizabeth and Susan Foreman, a Cherokee. The Robert Turnbull you mentioned one time, that you found in the Cherokee records had to be also the son of William. I think the Turnbull boys pretty much owned Blue County. How else could the U. S. Marshals go out time and again to serve murder warrants on them and come back empty handed? I think Simeon continued to practice law. He died in 1881.

Janet, you know as much as I do about this case except that William also never came to Indian Territory because he was killed drowned while trying to swim his horse across a swollen creek near Granada, Mississippi in about

1834. He was buried on his land there at Grenada. He was survived several years by his Choctaw wife Judith Perry daughter of Hardy Perry and Anolah. I think all of his children may have come to Indian Territory except for Agnes.

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 O. Turnbull and Samuel Foster. This Agnes Turnbull would have been the great grand daughter of John Turnbull by William's daughter Agnes Octavia born 1805-d. 1859. 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, they neither immigrated 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".

I want to THANK Frankie James for the corrections and the most illuminating additions. Sure does make for a much more interesting read.

Thank you also to Harley Anders and Jimmie Jean Bowman for the input on the ships and their Captains.

Next time we will look at John Turnbull, his business partners and acquired lands.

## ORIGIN OF CLAN BADGES

WE FIND evidence in ancient times of the use of a badge or sign to mark a tribe or individual. In Greece a plant or & tree might be revered by a family because it was a plant of its god. Rome crowned her victorious soldiers with bay laurel. Her armies bore standards and shields with coloured devices and later invaders of Britain met Celtic warrior's who bore a cognizance of an animal, a plant, or a mythical object in their helmets as a badge of individual distinction. Armorial symbols, however, did not become hereditary until the science of heraldry developed late in the twelfth century. It is said that Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, wore a sprig of petty whin or broom in his cap and bore a shield charged with little golden ivy. He may be the first recorded wearer of a natural plant badge and among others we know with certainty were his descendants Charles Edward Stewart and George IV. The prince bore the thistle and the white rose of his House in the 'Forty-five and the king sported a thistle in his hat when he landed at Leith on 15th August 1822. However, we have found no firm evidence of this practice amongst the Highlanders before 1600. It is perhaps unlikely that a man in armour would wear a plant in his helm when a painted symbol would be more practical for identification and security. The Marquis of Montrose instructed his men to wear oat stalks in their caps and helmets before the battle of Aberdeen in 1642, but it is significant that they also wore a blue ribbon over their coats. Some badges have origins in historical incidents, some from heraldry (a crest, or the decoration of the compartment or ground below the shield) and some from local profusion or association. Although specific explanations of adoption may not be found, the belief is well established that some came from the traditional antidotes to evil, the sacred plants and the charm plants, the protectors from witchcraft and the healers of disease for thousands of years, not only in the Highlands but all over the world. Amongst the Celts of more recent times two plants were considered particularly efficacious. St John's Wort, of the Hypericum family (in Gaelic achlasan Chaluim Chille) was the armpit plant of Saint Columba, an amulet against evil, and would be most potent if found gun siredh gun iarraidh, without seeking, or wanting it. It is a badge of Mackinnon The Common butterwort or bog-violet, Pinguicula vulgaris, Arn mothan, guarded the cow and its owner, and improved the milk. But it is not known as badge.

Other badges may sometimes have been chosen on a whim. In determining if any one clan badge was worn in authentic clan times or not the year 1822 is a culminating point; it is also critical. In the case of a number of Highland institutions. In that year George IV visited Scotland, the first visit by any sovereign since the reign of Charles I. Sir Walter Scott was heavily involved in organising the levee and other ceremonies to entertain the king.

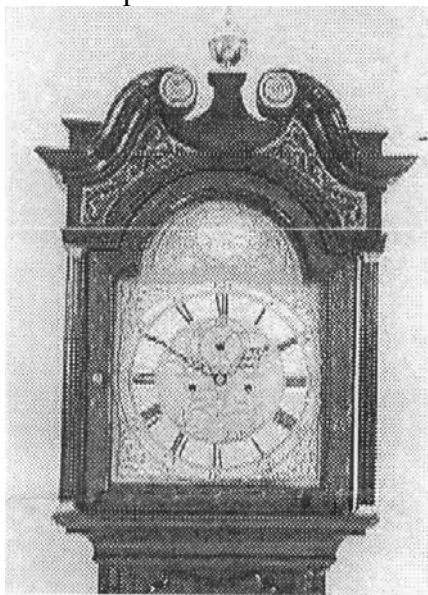
Sir Walter's great friend Colonel Alexander MacDonell, chief of Glengarry, announced that he would bring a following of his own kinsmen and people fully kilted, tartaned and armed. Not to be outdone, every highland chief and most of the Lowland nobles and gentry unveiled their devised tartans. George IV himself appeared dressed for the part. It was at this time that clan badges became news. The Edinburgh Observer of Tuesday, 27th August, led the way with 'particular badges of distinction anciently worn by each clan respectively'.

### Grandfather's clock strikes a chord

ONE of many people's earliest memories is the striking of a clock. Whether from a distant bell tower or in the home, it remains a resounding memory. Maybe this is why antique clocks have always been such a practical proposition - telling the time and a constant reminder of times past.

Childhood memories of grandfather clocks which really were grandfather's may not be as common today as they were a generation or two ago. Nonetheless there are probably sufficient to add to sales as time goes by.

Before the days of the television in the corner of the living room, a longcase, along with a piano, was a focal point.



*A fine Scottish 18th century clock with oak case by John Turnbull of Hawick priced at £8750 from the stock of P.A. Oxley, Cherhill, Wiltshire that emphasises Michael Oxley's assertion that the gap will continue to close between the oak longcase clock and its mahogany cousins.*

As one generation gave way to another, grandfather's clock moved on. Often, it was last seen in some families possession, tarted up with painted gold balls on pinnacles, the brass dial brightly lacquered bringing a smile neither to its face nor any Queen's approval. It is a true appeal.

But the strike was still the same.

And fortunately, many of these old clocks have now been restored once

"BACK in the 1980s the price of an oak longcase clock was about half that of the mahogany equivalent. Now a good oak longcase clock will sometimes not be far off a mahogany example," says Wiltshire-based specialist Michael Oxley.

"The reason is probably due to the increase in the restoration of country cottages where oak can be more suitable amongst the other furnishings. Also the smaller size of oak compared with mahogany cases is a consideration.

"Whatever the reason, oak longcase clocks are no longer the poor relation. Whether they be painted or brass dials, they have been an excellent investment over the past twenty years. In my opinion the gap will continue to close between the oak longcase clock and its mahogany cousin."

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