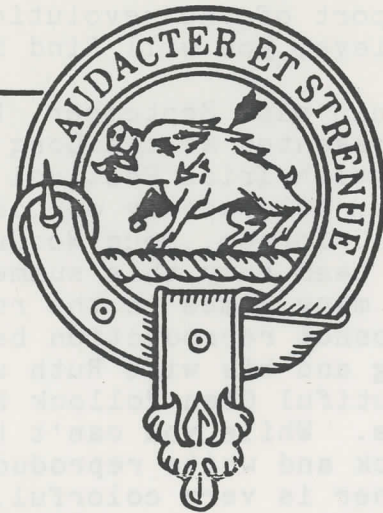


CLAN POLLOCK



MOTTO
Audacter et Strenue
Bold and Strong

Volume 2
No. 5

POLLOCK, POLLOK, POOK, POLK, POLKE, PAULK, POALK, POALKE, POULK,
POOLKE, POGUE

" A person who takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote
ancestors cannot expect to be remembered for his noble deeds by
remote descendants."

- Editor's Corner -

Merry Christmas to you all. Ann
and I wish you health and happiness
in the coming year.

Many members have told me from
time to time that we ought to have a
formal clan meeting. I have
discussed the idea with Rob and
Rosemary Pollock, and others, and
the consensus is that we should have
a meeting and that it should be a
dinner affair, followed by a
business meeting, followed by a
social activity where we would have
an opportunity to visit. It has
been decided to hold the meeting in
conjunction with the games at
Grandfather Mountain in July 1989.
Bob Pollock of Hickory, NC, has

graciously agreed to look into the
availability of places to meet and
other arrangements. Of course, we
would like as many members to attend
as possible. I will provide details
as plans develop.

I had hoped that we would have our
new sterling silver clan badges
ready for sale prior to Christmas.
The manufacturer, however, has
experienced some problems with his
furnace and had to purchase a new
one. I expect them to be delivered
shortly after the first of the year.
They will be sold to clan members at
cost. As soon as the badges become
available, I very much need someone
to take the orders, collect the



CINNEADH POLLAG

POLLAG
A POOL OF INFORMATION
20 December 1988

William C. Pollock Jr.
387 Carolina Circle
Graham, NC 27253

money, and make the shipments. If you would like to make a contribution to the clan by handling these sales, please let me know.

I recently purchased a small publication on the place names of Scotland by Fiona Johnstone that had an interesting entry relating to the Pollock surname. In the environs of Glasgow, south of the River Clyde, are two areas known as Pollokshaws and Pollokshields. At least on the major roads, signs posted on the side of the road tell the traveler when he is entering or leaving these areas. The following are the entries in the book for these two areas. Quote - POLLOKSHAWS (Strathclyde) 'Little pool in the woods': Gaelic poll - 'pool' and Old English scaga - 'a wood'. POLLOKSHIELDS (Strathclyde) is 'shielings, cottages, by the little pool'. The name Polluc was adopted by a local landowner in the twelfth century and these names may come from him, rather than from the original 'little pool'. - Unquote.

For a number of years now, I have been seeking information on Oliver Pollock, a man who, deservedly, is considered a hero of the American Revolution. I recently received enough information to write an article for a future Pollag, thanks in part to the efforts of Scotty Maxwell, Chieftain of the Clan Maxwell Society. Oliver Pollock's efforts have not been adequately recognized by historians of the American Revolution, either for his contributions to the American cause, or for the price he had to pay as a result. Thus, a treatise on his life and exploits does not handily reside in the archives of the common library. He was a man of many notable qualities whose exploits in

support of the revolution, I believe, you will find interesting.

This past September, the clan was represented at the Long's Peak Scottish/Irish Festival in Estes Park, Colorado by our commissioner for Colorado, Doug Woodward. Doug has been busy this summer attending the many games in the region. The snapshot reproduction below shows Doug and his wife Ruth with the beautiful Clan Pollock banner they made. While you can't tell from the black and white reproduction, the banner is very colorful, reflecting the colors of the clan tartan. The background is green with the lettering in red. The clan badge appears on a white background.

In this issue of the Pollag I have also included a reproduction of an old photograph of Pollock Castle. It is safe to say there were many Pollock Castles built on this site down through the centuries. As can be seen, this particular structure was a castle in name only. It was not built as a fortified stronghold but in the style of the British manor houses of the day. The view shown appears to be a view of the narrower side of the house, and shows only the house itself. The house was surrounded by a high wall with at least two large gate houses. The size of the estate in the official 1872-73 Return for Scotland was listed at 2,855 acres. The address of the owner was listed as Pollock Castle, Newton-Mearns. I will endeavor to provide other views of the castle in future editions of the Pollag.

Finally it's almost January of the new year, the month when we must collect our annual dues. I am asking all members of the clan to mail checks for their annual dues to Rosemary before the end of January.

Her name and address are on the dues form at the end of the newsletter. Please use the form when mailing in your dues as it helps keep our records straight. Checks should be made out to Clan Pollock. Be sure to indicate the year for which you are paying. The dues remain \$10.00 per year even though printing and

mailing costs have gone up. I hope you find that a bargain. If you didn't mail in your dues for 1988, don't worry about it. Just include them in your check for your 1989 dues. We hate to drop anyone from the clan roles for nonpayment of dues, but we really have no other choice.



- New Members -

Since publication of the last Pollag, the clan has added nine new members to the roles. A hearty welcome to each one of you. We sincerely hope you enjoy your membership in Clan Pollock.

Our new members are:

Jane Fulton

11419 Asheley Dr.
Rockville, MD 20852

L. Welch Pogue

5204 Kenwood Ave.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

James D. Pollock

3386 Buckhorn Dr.
Lexington, KY 40515-1041

John W. Pollock	15927 Meadow Walk Rd. Woodbine, MD 21797
Joseph J. Pollock	961 30th Ave. Dr. NW Hickory, NC 28601
Henry C. Pollock	5249 Glen Echo Ave. Sarasota, FL 61008
Nevin C. Pollock	1610 Whitney Blvd. Belvidere, IL 61008
Ted Pollock	1 Brampton Road Carlisle Cumbria CA3 9AL England
Peter L. Pollock	476 Main St. Cotuit, MA 02635

Jane Fulton and John W. Pollock are the daughter and son of George F. Pollock of Randallstown, Maryland. Their brother is Robert W. Pollock of Hickory, North Carolina, who is making the arrangements for our clan meeting. A special welcome is extended to Ted Pollock. Ted is the second member of our clan with an address in England. The clan has members from three nations, the United States, Canada, and England. Again, welcome to all of you.

- Genealogy Column -

Carole Spencer has sent in a request for genealogical information for this edition of the Pollag. A reminder to those of you who are doing genealogical research, this column is available for requests addressed to the general membership. In your request, please do not ask for information on more than one person, but be sure to include all the pertinent information you have on that person. I think Carole's request below is an excellent example of how to do it.

"Would like to correspond with anyone having information on James POLLOCK who was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, 3 March 1781 and died at North Henderson, Mercer County, Illinois, 12 December 1868. James POLLOCK and his family, along with the MONCRIEFF family, were listed on the 1851 census of Hay Township, Huron County, Ontario, Canada. His wife was Ann SIMPSON POLLOCK. There were 13 children of which 9 are known at this time. They were Janette POLLOCK PARSONS, David S. POLLOCK, Elizabeth POLLOCK MONCRIEFF, Samuel POLLOCK, John POLLOCK, Catherine POLLOCK DOUGALL, Margaret POLLOCK, James POLLOCK, and Anna POLLOCK PARSONS. Contact Carole Spencer, 603 Oak Park Blvd., Cedar Falls, IA 50613."

-The Flowers o' the Forest -

Have you ever wondered about the origin of the words "Flowers o' the Forest?" It heads the column in the Pollag whenever it becomes my sad duty to record the death of a clan member. The words are the title of a poem written about the tragic losses suffered by Scotland's army at the Battle of Flodden in 1513.

The student of Scottish history knows of the alliance that existed off and on between Scotland and France. Eventually known as the "Auld Alliance," the agreement stated that one of the parties would receive assistance from the other in the event of attack by England, historically their mutual enemy.

To Set the Scene - In the few years preceding the Battle of Flodden, France becomes increasingly powerful under Charles VIII and Louis XII. She covets expansion in Europe. In Italy her formidable military forces engage the Spanish in battle. For the present there is peace between England and Scotland. The English king, Henry VII, signs a treaty of perpetual peace with Scotland's king, James IV. The bargain is sealed by the marriage of Margaret Tudor, Henry's eldest daughter, to the Scottish king.

Henry VIII succeeds to the English throne in 1509. He holds a deep seated dislike for James and for Scotland. Though he renews the peace treaty with Scotland, Henry's main reason in doing so is to persuade Scotland to remain neutral should he attack France. While there are the traditional skirmishes along the Scottish border, neither king is sufficiently provoked to war upon the other. In 1512, fearing Henry's increasing ambitions endanger Scotland, James formally

renews the auld alliance with France.

In May 1513, Henry takes the final step leading to war with France. He sends an English force under the command of the Earl of Shrewsbury to attack France. In June, Henry himself lands in France with another force and in August wins a victory over the French at the Battle of the Spurs. As a result, on 22 August James leads 20,000 troops, the largest Scottish army ever assembled, over the border into England. The stage is now set for the battle which, for Scotland, is to result in the death of her king and thousands of her soldiers.

The Battle - The Scottish army spent the first two weeks of the invasion capturing fortified castles so as not to leave enemy garrisons in their rear. Battle casualties were sustained and as the army moved southward, sickness and desertion resulted in additional losses.

The English army in the north of England was led by the Earl of Surrey. Estimated at about 20,000 strong in early September, it was an army that in early August began to organize to repel a Scottish invasion, so they were not caught unprepared. Moving northward, Surrey became more and more determined to engage the Scots. Fearing they might retreat back across the Scottish border, he issued a challenge to James to engage in battle on the 9th day of September. Accepting the challenge, James occupied strong positions on Flodden Edge, on the west side of the Till Valley. Flodden lies on the Northeastern spur of the Cheviots, almost due south of the

present city of Coldstream on the River Tweed.

When he saw the Scots occupied superior positions on high ground, Surrey realized an assault from the south would not succeed. He, therefore, bypassed the Scottish positions to the east. Moving northward and then westward, he positioned his army directly across the Scottish line of retreat. Surrey then started moving south to occupy the high ground of Branxton Hill.

On observing this, James turned his army around and raced for the same high ground. Arriving there first, James organized his army for battle. Late in the afternoon an artillery duel began which soon worked to the advantage of the English. Apparently in the haste of preparing for battle the Scottish guns were not properly emplaced to effectively engage the English. While the Scottish guns did little damage, the English artillery began to inflict heavy casualties among James' awaiting infantry. To escape from the devastating bombardment, James ordered the Scottish army to advance down the hill and engage the English. But when they did, they moved in disorder, their fighting formations in disarray. As the two forces clashed, it became apparent the English eight foot bills (a wooden shaft with a metal cutting head) were more than a match for the long 18 foot Scottish spears, easily snapping the Scottish shafts. This left the Scottish soldier with only his sword, and against the English soldier with an eight foot bill, he was no match. English archers, armed with the longbow, created more casualties by showering the Scottish formations with arrows.

The battle went back and forth, fiercely fought on both sides. Finally, an English force under the command of Sir Edward Stanley outflanked the Scots and attacked them from the rear. The Scots were now caught between this force and the main force. Because of their unwieldy formations, the Scots were unable to fend off this attack and the battle turned into a massacre. From the start James was in the thick of it. Had he not been, he might have saved some of his army. But that was not to be. James was to die that day, along with nine earls, thirteen lords, other members of the Scottish nobility, and many brave soldiers of the ranks. As darkness fell historians have estimated that as many as 10,000 Scottish soldiers lay dead or dying on Flodden Field. Some estimates say as many as 8,000 Englishmen died. About 8,000 Scots eventually were able to escape across the border to Scotland.

At the end of the battle it was too dark to tell who had won. It wasn't until the next day when James' body was found and the staggering Scottish losses on the battlefield were surveyed, that it became apparent the English had achieved a victory. The message sent to Queen Margaret read "The King is slain and with him the flower of Scotland's nobility." When news of the battle first reached Scotland it was met with disbelief. Surely such a large army could not have been so severely defeated. Hope was soon dispelled. The losses were so great that few families in Scotland did not suffer the loss of a family member or relative.

Surrey did not invade Scotland. His soldiers were exhausted and his supplies were low. The battle so

weakened his army he realized that to pursue the remnants of James' army into Scotland was to invite complete destruction.

The fighting with England ended for the moment. But Scotland's

troubles were not over. Peace was soon shattered by struggles for power among the Scottish nobility. But she survived, and the long ago sorrow of Flodden Field now lives only in poem and song.

The words to "Flowers o' the Forest," were written by Miss Jane Elliot as a lament to the Scottish dead of Flodden Field. It is written in Scots and we cannot understand all the words. Despite this, it still conveys the deep sadness that all Scotland felt for her soldiers lost on that fateful day.

The Flowers o' the Forest

Oh I've heard them liltin at the ewe-milkin
Lasses a liltin before dawn o'day
Now there's a moanin on ilka green loanin
The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

At bughts in the mornin', nae blythe lads are scornin,
Lassies are lanely, an' dowie, an' wae;
Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sighin' an' sabbin',
Ilk ane lifts her leglin', an' hies her way.

At e'en in the gloamin', nae swankies are roamin'
'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play;
But ilk maid sits drearie, lamentin' her dearie,
The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

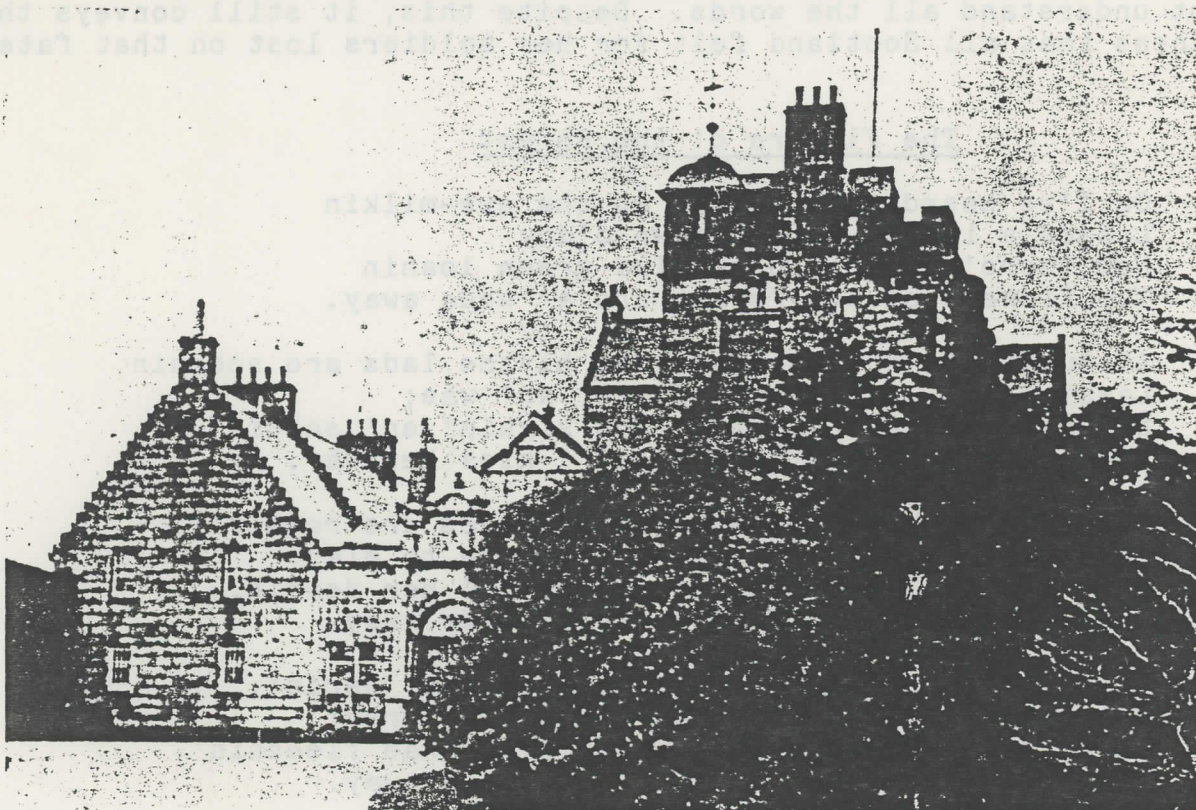
In har'st at the shearin', nae now are jeerin',
Bandsters are runckles, an' lyart, or grey;
At fair or at preachin', nae wooin', nae fleechin',
The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

Dool for the order sent our lads to the Border,
The English, for ance, by guile was the day;
The Flowers o' the Forest that fought aye the foremost,
The prime o' our land lie could i' the clay.

We'll hae nae mair liltin' at the ewe-milkin',
Women an' bairns are heartless an' wae;
Sighin' an' moanin' on ilka green loanin',
The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

On February 6, 1952, the death of King George VI was announced to the world. Elizabeth, the new Queen was on a tour of Africa when the sad news reached her. She immediately returned to England and after the being proclaimed Queen Elizabeth II, journeyed to Sandringham, her father's country home and the place where he died. At Sandringham, on learning of the Kings death, workmen began building a casket for the King from wood

harvested on the estate. On the evening of the Queens arrival, the casket was borne on a bier to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene on the estate. The torchlight procession was led by the King's pipe major skirling "Flowers o' the Forest." Three days later the body of the King was taken from the church and placed upon a gun carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery for the journey to a nearby railroad station. The procession was once again led by the King's piper, and the lament "Flowers o' the Forest." announced to all along the way that the King's body was now on the journey to its final resting place. The notes mirrored the sadness felt by his subjects on the death of a much loved King.



-----CLIP HERE-----CLIP HERE-----

DUES FOR YEAR _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE _____

Please make your check payable to Clan Pollock. Dues are \$10.00 per year.

Mail to: Rosemary Pollock
8228 Bald Eagle Ln.
Wilmington, NC 28405