Clan Barclay International Newsletter
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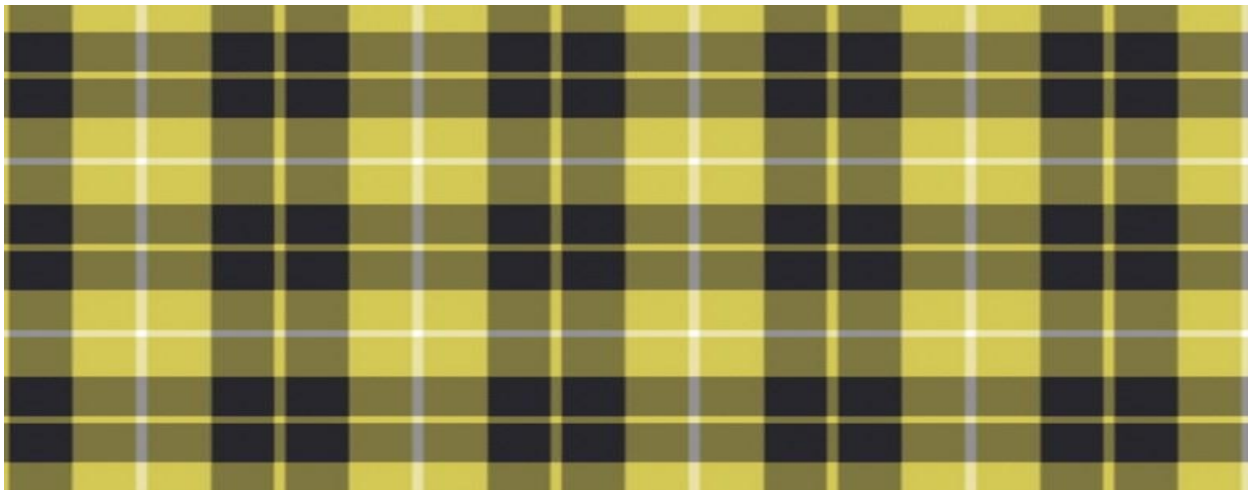
Barclay Broadside

January 2022



Message from the the Maor

Maor/muːr/– clan factor (doer/maker), supervisor, officer
By Leah Parker, MAEd

Greetings Clan Barclay! I hope your new year is off to a great start. We have a few items of note:

- January 25 was Robbie Burns Day. Did you honor the day in any special way? If you did, please share on our Facebook page.
- We recently launched a Twitter account! Please follow us at https://twitter.com/Clan_Barclay.
- We also recently launched an Instagram account! Please follow us at https://www.instagram.com/clan_barclay/.
- Do you know of any upcoming events that would be of interest to Clan Barclay? Please email me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org to let me know.
- Do you have a family member who would like to join Clan Barclay International? It's easy! Just forward to them this form to complete. We want to foster a community of learning and sharing and do not want cost to get in the way of participation, so membership is free. We welcome all Barclays--whether you are a genetic Barclay, a member of the family because you are loved by Barclays, DNA tells you that you are a Barclay but you are unsure of your ancestry, or you are associated in another way.

Our Barclays de Tolly, Part II

By Leah Parker

In our December issue, we highlighted Prince Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly (1761-1818) and his line as we observed the 260th anniversary of the prince's birth. Now we delve into more of the historic treasures of the Barclay de Tolly family and continue our conversation with Paul Barclay de Tolly.

Meet the Barclays de Tolly.

August Wilhelm Barclay de Tolly (1752-1826) and Chritsine Barclay de Tolly Poortern
Courtesy: Paul Barclay de Tolly

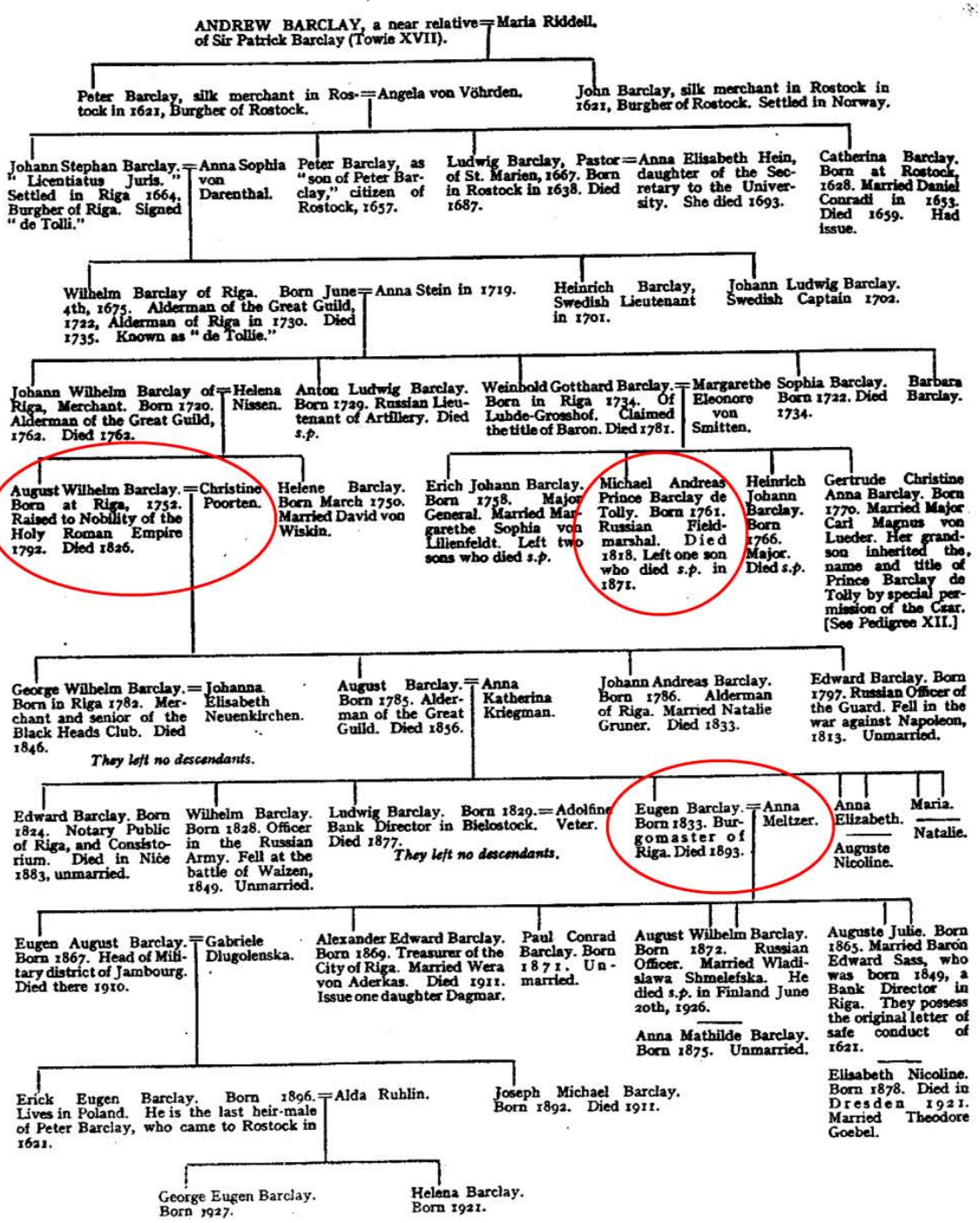
Portrait of Prince Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia | Courtesy: Leah Parker

Eugen Barclay de Tolly (1833-1893) and Anna Barclay de Tolly, geb. Meltzer

Courtesy: Paul Barclay de Tolly

PEDIGREE XI.

The Russian Barclays de Tolly



A History of the Barclay Family, Part II, p 280

Leah: What was the purpose of the following item?

Paul: To bestow Baronial status to August Wilhelm Barclay de Tolly in 1795

Leah: What country was it from?

Paul: Russia

Leah: Was it granted under the authority of someone in particular?

Paul: The Tsar of Russia

Leah: Is there any significance to the symbols used here?

Paul: Barclay Coat of arms, The Russian Royal Crest

Courtesy: Paul Barclay de Tolly

Leah: What was the purpose of the following item?

Paul: To bestow Baronial status to August Wilhelm Barclay de Tolly in 1795

Leah: What country was it from?

Paul: Austria

Leah: Was it granted under the authority of someone in particular?

Paul: The King of Austria

Leah: Is there any significance to the symbols used here?

Paul: Barclay Coat of arms, The Austrian Royal Crest

Courtesy: Paul Barclay de Tolly

Leah: It is amazing to me to think that these items, as well as other family heirlooms, have been preserved for so many years and brought from Russia or elsewhere in Europe to America. These pieces have lived through world conflicts and strife. How were they so well preserved and then transported safely to America?

Paul: I recall my father telling me that, during World War II, the documents had been kept safe by our Barclay Bank relatives. My grandmother, Alda, retrieved them after the war. The conservators felt that the Letter of Safe Conduct [featured in the December 2021 issue of the Barclay Broadside] was of significant historical value. My Swedish grandmother was an extremely elegant and loving person and her father was a manager, in Kiev, for the Nobel Corporation. Her three brothers were sent to Siberia during the Russian revolution and never heard from again.

Below, Paul shares one more item of significance to the Barclays de Tolly that did not travel to America but is still featured in its original venue at St. Peter's Church in Riga, Latvia.

Leah: What was the purpose of the following item?

Paul: Barclay Coat of arms, on a pillar of Riga Cathedral to commemorate Wilhelm Barclay de Tolly (1675-1735), Alderman of the great guild. He was the grandfather of Prince Barclay de Tolly and my Great, Great, Great, Great Grandfather, Baron August Wilhelm Barclay de Tolly.

Leah: What country was it from?

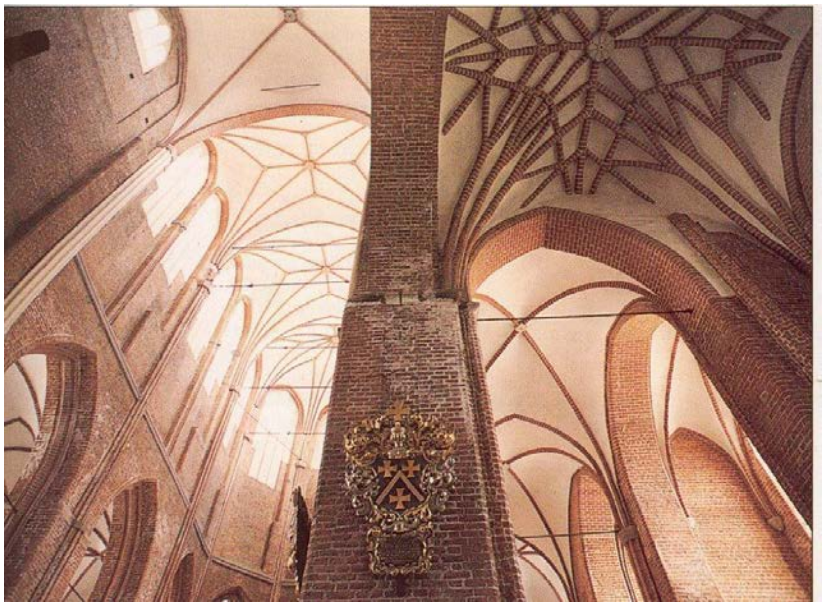
Paul: Latvia/Russia

Leah: Was it granted under the authority of someone in particular?

Paul: The Town of Riga during the 18th century

Leah: Is there any significance to the symbols used here?

Paul: The Scottish Barclay Coat of Arms



6 WILHELM BARCLAY de TOLLI
1675.04.06. – 1735.04.05.

Rātskungam un Lielās ģildes vecākajam Vilhelmam Barklajam de Tolli izgatavotās epitāfijas centrā atrodas heraldiska spāre un trīs krusti.

V. Barklaja de Tolli ģimene cēlusies no dižciltīgas dzimtas Skotijā, viņa mazdēls bija 1812.gada Tēvijas kara varonis, feldmaršals, kņazs Mihaels Andreass Barklajs de Tolli.

In der Mitte des Epitaphs von Ratsherren und Ältesten der Großen Gilde Wilhelm Barclay de Tolli befinden sich heraldische Libelle und drei Kreuze.
Die Familie W.Barclay de Tolli ist adliger Abstammung aus Schottland. Sein Enkelkind war Vaterlandskriegsheld des Jahres 1812, Feldmarschall, Fürst Michael Andreass Barclay de Tolli.

The centre of the epitaph prepared for town councillor and Great Guild elder, Wilhelm Barclay de Tolli, bears a heraldic dragonfly and three crosses. W. Barclay de Tolli's family derived from noble kin in Scotland; his grandson was 1812 Patriotic War hero, Field Marshal Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolli.

На эпитафии, изготовленной для ратмана и старейшины Большой Гильдии Вильгельма Барклая де Толли, в центре находится геральдическая стрекоза и три креста.
Семья В. Барклая де Толли происходит от знатного рода в Шотландии, его внук - герой Отечественной войны 1812 года, фельдмаршал, князь Михаэль Андреас Барклай де Толли.

18th century wooden coat of arm epitaphs,
St. Peter's Church, Riga

As in other medieval European buildings of worship, clergymen were interred in St. Peter's Church, but from the 15th century so were Riga's landowners. Vaults were installed to preserve the memory of the deceased, gravestones were erected, and memorial objects were set up – wall mounted candleholders and epitaphs.

In Western Europe epitaphs appeared in the 14th century. Their purpose was to preserve the memory of the deceased, to eulogise their merits, as well as ask for protection from the heavenly patron. Due to repeated fire damage in St. Peter's Church, the oldest stone epitaph in the restored building dates back to the second half of the 16th century and is dedicated to Johann Lindemann.

In the 18th century, the most popular were wooden coat of arm epitaphs with colourful baroque or rococo wood-carvings. In composition they were split into two sections; the lower, smaller section – a memorial plaque; the larger section – a coat of arms shield, and this was crowned by a knight's helmet, heraldic coronet or crown, which indicated that the deceased was a titled person.

Until 1939 St. Peter's Church had 30 wooden epitaphs, which as a result of Baltic German repatriation were exported from Latvia. After the war the epitaphs were found in Poznana and, in the mid - 1950s, 17 were returned to Riga.

Restoration of these decorative applied art objects began at the end of 1979 and continues, with intervals, to this day. This is being carried out by certified restorers.

Деревянные гербовые эпитафии XVIII века в церкви
Св. Петра в Риге

В церкви Св. Петра, как и в других культовых постройках средневековой Европы, хоронили священников, а начиная с XV века также и Рижских бюргеров. Для сохранения памяти об усопших сооружали гробницы, устанавливали надгробия, а также размещали предметы поминовения - настенные подсвечники и эпитафии. В Западной Европе эпитафии появились в XIV веке. Их задачей являлось сохранить память об усопшем, воспевая его заслуги, а также молить о заступничестве небесного владыки. Так как церковь Св. Петра горела множество раз, то в восстановленной постройке самая старая каменная эпитафия относится ко второй половине XVI века, и посвящена она Иоганну Линдеману (Johannes Lindemann).

В XVIII веке самыми распространенными были деревянные гербовые эпитафии с роскошной резьбой по дереву в стиле барокко или рококо. Композиционно они делились на две части: нижняя - меньшая часть - мемориальная доска, верхняя - большая часть - гербовый щит, увенчанный рыцарским шлемом, геральдической мантией или короной, указывающие на то, что умерший был титулованным лицом.

В церкви Св. Петра до 1939 года находилось 30 деревянных эпитафий, которые в связи с немецкой репатриацией были вывезены из Латвии. После войны эпитафии были найдены в Познани, и в середине 50-х годов 17 эпитафий были возвращены в Ригу.

В конце 1979 года было начато и с перерывами продолжается восстановление этих предметов декоративно-прикладного искусства. Этим занимаются сертифицированные реставраторы.

18. GS. KOKA ĢERBOŅEPITĀFIJAS
Sv. PĒTERA BAZNĪCA RĪGĀ

18 TH CENTURY WOODEN COAT OF ARM EPITAPHS,
St. PETER'S CHURCH, RIGA

Courtesy: Paul Barclay de Tolly

I would like to express my profound thanks to Paul Barclay de Tolly and all of the Barclay de Tolly family for sharing these heirlooms with the entire clan, since these are treasures for all of us.

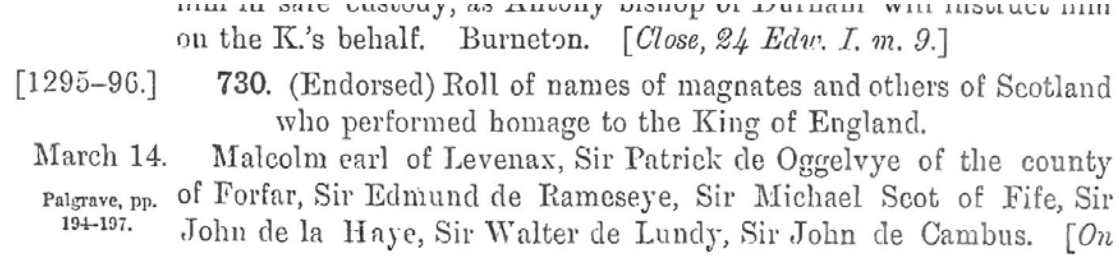
Filidh's Feature

Filidh /filɪ/– clan genealogist, historian, storyteller, poet
By Tim Barclay

Three Barclays Who Never Were

Among the early lairds of Gartly named in A *History of the Barclay Family* are Sir John, Sir Walter, and Andrew de Berkeley, supposedly grandfather, father, and son.[1] However, no such men existed, their identities resulting from confusion and editorial errors.

Sir John de Berkeley is numbered in the *History* as the seventh laird of Gartly and reported as having signed the Ragman Rolls with his kinsmen on 14 March 1295-6. The reference for this statement is the *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland* which indeed faithfully records the submissions of Sir John, Sir David, and Walter de Berkeley on 14 March.[2] However, no year was included in the original record of these submissions and, while the editors of the *Calendar* believed it to be 1295-6 (indicated by the placement of this suggestion in square parentheses), this is now widely recognised as an impossible date. Instead, these submissions were made during the invasion of Scotland in 1303-4. Moreover, the Sir John de Berkeley named therein was obviously the son of Patrick de Berkeley, thane of Belhelvie, who inherited from his father the Barclay moiety of Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire.



on the K.'s behalf. Burneton. [*Close, 24 Edw. I. m. 9.*]

[1295–96.] **730.** (Endorsed) Roll of names of magnates and others of Scotland who performed homage to the King of England.

March 14. Malcolm earl of Levenax, Sir Patrick de Oggelvye of the county of Forfar, Sir Edmund de Rameseye, Sir Michael Scot of Fife, Sir John de la Haye, Sir Walter de Lundy, Sir John de Cambus. [*On*

Palgrave, pp. 194–197.

Figure One: Extract from Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Volume II, no.730. Note the date provided editorially, [1295-6], is erroneous.

Sir Walter de Berkeley is said in the *History* to have signed the Ragman Rolls at the same time as his supposed father, Sir John, on 14 March [1295-6] and to have also made his submission at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 28 August the

same year. The errors with the first of these submissions are now apparent. An additional error occurs with the second submission though, for the Sir Walter de Berkeley "of the county of Edinburgh" recorded therein was the same individual who was earlier captured at Dunbar with the Comyns and was then imprisoned in Berkhamsted Castle.[3] Walter continued as a Comyn supporter and was nominated in the Ordinances in September 1305 to serve the English king as sheriff of Banff, but he became a supporter of Robert the Bruce by mid-1306.[4] In the late 1310s, Walter became the last thane of Belhelvie and was then sheriff of Aberdeen by the early 1320s. Walter also received a royal charter of the lands of Towie, on the north bank of the Ythan in the earldom of Buchan, around this time.[5]

Andrew de Berkeley (supposedly the ninth laird of Gartly) is said to have been captured, convicted of treason, and executed in northern England in 1322-3. The reference for this statement is given as the *Scotichronicon* and, enclosed therein, is an editorial notation directing the reader to substitute "Berclay" for the name as recorded by Fordun.[6] However, this correction is itself erroneous, and the passage clearly relates to Andrew de Harcla (or Harclay), earl of Carlisle, who left King Edward II's allegiance in disgust after his royal retreat from Byland. On 3 January 1322-3 Harcla had a private interview with the Bruce at Lochmaben and, upon his return to Carlisle, informed the leaders of Cumberland, exhausted by continued Scottish raids, of his treaty with the king of Scots. However, Harcla was captured by the English king's agents at Carlisle on 25 February and, on 3 March, was dragged to the gallows at Henriby and there hanged, drawn, and quartered.

dum pecuniâ redempti: ſicque rex Scotiæ cum ſuis lætâ potiti victoriâ, ingenti cum gaudio et honore ad propria redierunt. Eodem anno, primo die menſis Octobris, Andreas de Herclay * capitur, et de proditione convictus capite punitur.

*Berclay, *edit.* H. Erclay, *alii codd.*

Figure Two: Extract from the Scotichronicon concerning Andrew de Harcla.

[1] Hubert F. Barclay, comp., A History of the Barclay Family (HOTBF), II (London: St Catherine Press, 1933), pp.97-100.

[2] Joseph Bain, ed., Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, II (Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1884), no.730.

[3] Ibid., nos.742, 823, 875.

[4] Ibid., no.961; Francis Palgrave, ed., Documents and Records Illustrating the History of Scotland, I (London: Record Commission, 1837), no.142(87).

[5] John Maitland Thomson, ed., Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum, I (Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1882), app.1, no.69, app.2, nos.42, 411.

[6] John de Fordun and Walter Bower, Scotichronicon, cum Supplementis et Continuatione Walteri Boweri E Codicibus Mss. Editum, cum notis et variantibus lectionibus, II (Edinburgh: Robert Fleming, 1759), pp.278-9.

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