Clan Barclay International Newsletter
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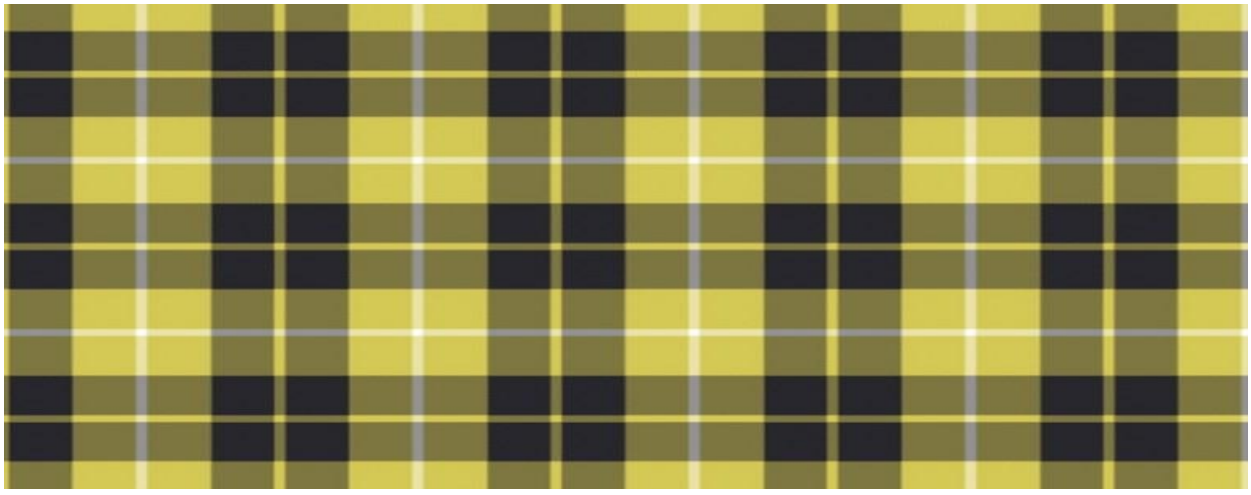
Barclay Broadside

November 2021



Message from the the Maor

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

Greetings Clan Barclay! I hope you are well and enjoying November. We have news:

- Family Tree DNA is running their Early Bird Holiday Sale through 21 November. If you are interested, act quickly! For more information about the Y-DNA testing and the Barclay Surname Project, click here. For more information about different types of DNA testing and what they will help you learn, click here. Assistance in determining genealogical lineages is provided at no cost for anyone who completes a Y-DNA test and joins the Barclay Surname Project. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org.

- We just launched a Twitter account! Please follow us at https://twitter.com/Clan_Barclay.

- We also just 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 the form at this link 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.

Remembrance Day

By Leah Parker

The cessation of hostilities in World War I was welcomed on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918 less than six hours after the armistice between Germany and the Allied nations was signed. The war officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919, but 11 November would be celebrated as Armistice Day until the end of World War II when many countries instead adopted the name Remembrance Day or Veterans Day (in the United States).

One of the many beautiful features of Edinburgh Castle is the Scottish National War Memorial. Their website highlights its history: "One in five Scots who enlisted during the First World War never came home. This fitting memorial to those who died in both world wars and in conflicts since 1945 was made by some of Scotland's finest artists and craftspeople. ...The former North Barracks was altered to create this masterpiece, which opened in 1927. The memorial stands on the site of the church of St Mary, which was used as a munitions store in the 1530s and torn down in 1755." Inside this lovely memorial are massive books listing the names of the fallen. When I have visited the memorial, I have spent time searching the books for Barclays. Recently, I discovered that all of the names can be found on the Scottish National War Memorial site. A search can be done for specific surnames, and there are 184 Barclays recorded. On page four of the results, we find listed Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay, a member of the Black Watch (Royal Highland) Regiment, who died on 21 May 1943.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay was the father of our Chief Peter Charles Barclay and his twin sister, Penny Barclay O'Rorke. Walter joined the Black Watch at the age of 19 in 1918 at the tail end of World War I. He was stationed around the world between the wars. Penny told me, "He was a

great linguist and spoke six or seven languages so most of his postings were abroad. His final pre-war postings were Assistant Military Attache in Rome, Italy (where Peter and I were born) then Budapest, Hungary, where we were living when [World War II] broke out."

Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay c 1918 | Courtesy: Penny Barclay O'Rorke

Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay commanded the 6th Battalion of the Black Watch in World War II. They were engaged in the Tunisian campaign, a series of battles between Allied and Axis forces that took place in the North African country of Tunisia between November 1942 and May 1943. The Allies in the campaign were made up of British, Greek, American, and French troops, while the Axis consisted of German and Italian troops. After early success by the German and Italian forces, the Allies dealt a decisive defeat to the Axis. The Commonwealth War Graves site explains this

important victory: “In May 1943, the war in North Africa came to an end in Tunisia with the defeat of the Axis powers by a combined Allied force.”

Although the Allies won this significant campaign, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay lost his life on 21 May 1943. He was only 43 years old and left behind his wife of only five years and young twins, Peter and Penny. Penny told me that her parents were “a great love match.” She also said, “Our grandmother had already lost a daughter to disease and her husband (our grandfather) died when our father was only six months old, so to lose her only son was truly awful.” This is a poignant reminder that the ones who serve are not the only casualties of war. The families suffer greatly, as well.

If you ever visit the Scottish National War Memorial in Edinburgh Castle, I hope you will look for Barclays amongst the rolls of those who served and died, and perhaps you will find Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay. And if you ever get to Tunisia, please visit the Medjez-El-Bab Memorial and find Lieutenant Colonel Walter Patrick Barclay’s name inscribed there.

Do you know any Barclays who have served? Share their story at our Facebook page or post a photo and brief description of their service on Twitter.

Scottish National War Memorial | Courtesy: Leah Parker

Filidh's Feature

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

Last month, Tim told us about our connection to the Battle of Hastings. Now we pick up the story with the earliest Barclays...

The Earliest Barclays

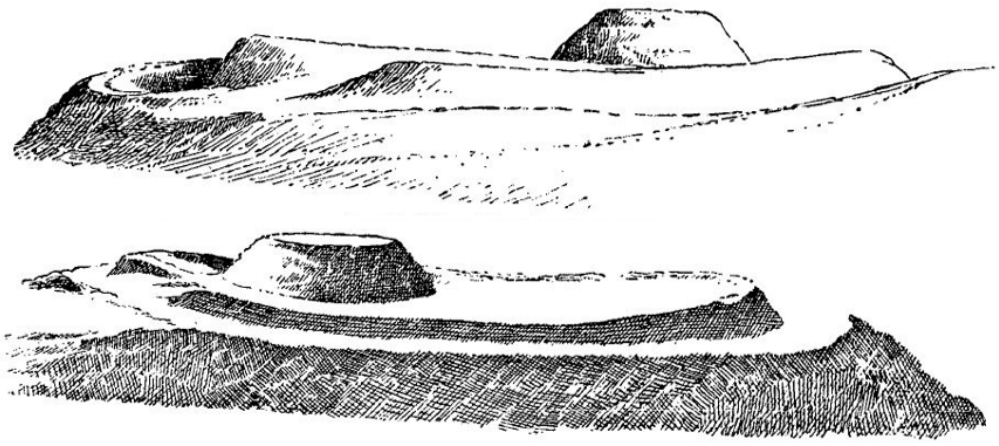
As every Scottish historian has recognised, it was not until the reign of David I (1124-1153), trained as a knight under Henry I of England and, as the earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, tenant-in-chief of scores of knights' fees across eleven English shires, that the systemic plantation of Anglo-Normans and Bretons began in Scotland.

While King David did much to reproduce in southern Scotland the pattern of feudal tenure of England, all (but one) of his infeftments lay south of the Forth-Clyde line, in Lothian and Cumbria. The familiar names from this first period include Bruce, Morville, Somerville, Corbet, Burneville, Soules, Avenel and Lindsay, as well as the ancestors of the Stewart, Murray and Douglas families, whose extensive acquisitions were not conducted at the expense of the native aristocracy. Not until the reigns of David's grandsons, Kings Malcolm IV (1154-1165) and William (1165-1214), who held themselves by heritage, custom and association to be members of the greater Frankish aristocracy of western Europe, were the Celtic regions beyond the Forth and Tay steadily feudalised. Immigration in this second period was from a wider variety of sources and resulted in numerous small infeftments scattered across much of Scotland. Families associated with this period include those of Moubray, Ramsay, Laundells, Valognes, Bissett, Boys and Fraser, and many more besides.

The arrival of the Barclays in Scotland follows this same pattern. Richard de Berkeley, first of the name on record in Scotland, was lord of Ardrossan in Cunningham (Ayrshire) under the Morvilles and witnessed the foundation of the Abbey of Kilwinning by Richard de Morville in the early 1160s.[1] He was succeeded at Ardrossan by his elder son, Robert, who also held the lordship of Maxton, in Roxburghshire, via his second marriage to Cecilia, daughter of Liulf and widow of Ralph fitz Willard of Stamfordham.[2] Robert's younger brother, Walter de Berkeley, became Chamberlain of Scotland and acquired

an extensive estate including the lordship of Urr in Desnes Ioan, Newton Chamberlain in Roxburghshire and, after Urr was razed in the Gaelic rebellion of 1174, Inverkeilor on the Angus coast.[3] Their younger half-sister, Agatha de Berkeley, inherited lands at Ardoyne in Aberdeenshire from her mother, but around 1190 she and her Norman husband, Humphrey, son of Theobald de Addeville (son of Humphrey de Albini of Addeville, in the Cotentin), exchanged these with the king for lands at Conveth (now Laurencekirk) and Fordoun in Kincardineshire.[4] The connection with southern Scotland remained strong though, for Agatha and Humphrey (who adopted his wife's surname) brought at least one Morville tenant family, the fitz Waltheofs, with them to the Mearns and their heiress daughter, Richenda de Berkeley, later married Robert fitz Robert fitz Warnebald, lord of Kilmaurs in Cunningham.[5]

Richenda and Robert died in the mid-thirteenth century with no surviving issue having granted their lands to the community of Arbroath Abbey. The abbey's cartularies record although Humphrey's brother, John, and nephew, Robert, briefly made claims on his portion of the lands in the Mearns, it was instead Richenda's grand-nephew, Hugh Emme, who in 1284 confirmed Fordoun and Conveth to the monks, for which he was correspondingly infeft in the abbey's lands of Letham Grange in Angus.[6] No descendants of John and Robert de Addeville appear claiming rights because none existed and, with Robert and Walter de Berkeley's lands having passed in marriage with their heiress daughters to the families of de Ardrossan and Balliol around 1200, the first Barclays in Scotland became functionally extinct with Richenda de Berkeley's death around 1260.



The Motte of Urr, west and east elevations | Courtesy: Tim Barclay

[1] J Fullarton, ed., Cunningham Topographized, by Timothy Pont (Glasgow: The Maitland Club, 1858), p.11.

[2] Liber Sancte Marie de Melros, I (Edinburgh: The Bannatyne Club, 1837), no.90; William Farrer, ed., Early Yorkshire Charters, I (Edinburgh: printed for the editor, 1914), p.457.

[3] Richard Oram, The Lordship of Galloway (Edinburgh: John Donald, 200), p.199; G. W. S. Barrow, ed., Regesta Regum Scottorum, II (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1971), p.6, nos.171, 185-6.

[4] Ibid., nos.344-5.

[5] John Brownbill, ed., The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey, Volume II Part II (Manchester: Chetham Society, 1916), pp.310-11, 336-7; British Library, Add. MS 33245, fos. 146v-147r, 152r-v.

[6] Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc, I (Edinburgh: The Bannatyne Club, 1848), no. 274; British Library, Add. MS 33245, fos. 147r-v, 152r, 153v.

St Andrews Day

By Leah Parker

St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland, but it shares custody of the saint with Cyprus, Greece, Russia, Romania, Ukraine, Poland, Amalfi, the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, San Andres Island (Colombia), Tenerife (Spain), and Saint Andrew (Barbados). It seems to me that the Scots have a special relationship with St. Andrew, but I may be biased.

Let us begin in the Scottish town of St Andrews, located in Fife about 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Edinburgh. What we now call the town of St Andrews was first inhabited during the Mesolithic period by people who came from the plains of Northern Europe between 10,000 and 5,000 BCE, followed by nomadic people who settled down in the area around 4,500 BCE. [1] The present town was established around 1140, a charter was for the burgh was established in 1170, and the burgh was first represented at the great council at Scone Palace in 1357. [2]

Pictish king Oengus I established a monastery there in the mid-eighth century, and it was traditionally associated with the relics of St. Andrew, including bones supposed to be Andrew's arm and kneecap, three of his fingers, and a tooth brought by St. Regulus. [3] Robert I, Prior of St Andrews, built the St Regulus (or St Rule) Church in approximately 1070 in the Romanesque style. The tower of St Rules church still stands today. Work on the cathedral that would become known as St Andrews began circa 1160, and it would be more than a century before it was completed. St Andrews Cathedral was consecrated in 1318 in the presence of King Robert I, who rode his horse up the aisle, according to legend. Adherents to the Scottish Reformation under John Knox ransacked the cathedral in June 1559, and it fell into ruin in the years following the attack. I find the ruins to be eerily beautiful, and you can visit the site today.

Ruins of St Andrews Cathedral | Courtesy: Leah Parker

You may have heard of the University of St Andrews, if only because that is where Prince William met Kate Middleton. At least as important, though, is that the university is the third oldest in the English-speaking world and the oldest in Scotland, being founded in 1413 by Augustinian clergy under Avignon Antipope Benedict XIII. A highly esteemed institution of learning,

University of St Andrews has twice been named "University of the Year" by the *Times and Sunday Times* Good University Guide and was ranked the best university in the UK in the Good University Guide of 2022.

A Unicorn (Symbol of Scotland) at University of St Andrews | Courtesy: Leah Parker

How can we discuss the town of St Andrews without mentioning golf? The Old Course at St Andrews is reckoned to be the oldest golf course in the world. Considered to be the home of golf, the sport was first played there in the early 15th century. The sport gained in popularity until it was banned by King James II of Scotland because, in his opinion, young men were playing too much golf and not devoting enough time to practicing archery. James III upheld the ban, but it was removed by James IV in 1502 as he became a golfer himself. The Old Course continues to be venerated by golfers around the world.

The Old Course at St Andrews | Courtesy: Leah Parker

Back to the patron saint and his day. St. Andrews Day is observed by Scots on 30 November. Ironically, the tradition actually began in the United States by a group of Scottish immigrants in Charleston, South Carolina in 1729, with the goals of commemorating their Scottish roots and promoting St Andrew's legacy of benevolence by protecting widows and orphans. The observation of St Andrews Day on 30 November made its way across the pond to Scotland. Author Deborah Chu explains, "Never one to pass up an opportunity for a good shindig, Scotland wasn't far behind their American kin. Today Saint Andrews Day is an official bank holiday in the motherland, and is usually feted across the country with a grand celebration of Scottish culture, featuring traditional recitations, cuisine and, of course, a rollicking ceilidh."

Despite the fact that this holiday honors the patron saint, I understand that Burns Night (25 January) and Hogmany (New Year) are even bigger celebrations in Scotland. What say you? Do you observe St Andrews Day, and what do you do to celebrate? Share with us on Facebook or Twitter.

[1] Raymond Lamont-Brown, St. Andrews: City by the Northern Sea (Berlinn, 2006), pp 1-2

[2] John Gifford, Fife: The Buildings of Scotland (Penguin UK, 1999), p 359.

[3] Ibid., p 357.

Clan Barclay International

Be in touch: leah@clanbarclayinternational.org
Visit our website: www.clanbarclayinternational.org
Explore the Barclay Surname Project at FTDNA:
https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/clanbarclayproject/about/background
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