

David and Frederick Barclay

Sir David Rowat Barclay (27 October 1934 – 10 January 2021) and **Sir Frederick Hugh Barclay** (born 27 October 1934),^[1] commonly referred to as the "**Barclay Brothers**" or "**Barclay Twins**", were British billionaires. They were identical twin brothers, and, up until the death of Sir David in 2021, had joint business interests primarily in media, retail and property.

The Sunday Times Rich List of 2020 estimated their wealth at £7 billion.^[2] They have earned a reputation for avoiding publicity, and are often described as reclusive.

Sir David's son, Aidan, manages their UK businesses. Their businesses have been accused of tax avoidance, by placing assets under ownership of companies registered abroad and controlled through trusts. Their Press Holdings company owns *Apollo* and *The Spectator* magazine and, through a wholly owned subsidiary (Press Acquisitions Limited), they also own Telegraph Group Limited, parent company of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Telegraph*.^[3]

In 1993, the brothers bought the lease of the island of Brecqhou, off the coast of Sark, Brecqhou being one of the smallest of the British Channel Islands.

Contents

Biography

Business interests

Shipping

Ellerman Lines

Retail

The Very Group and Littlewoods

Yodel

handbag.com

Woolworths and Ladybird brands

Newspapers

The European

The Scotsman

Sunday Business

The Telegraph Media Group

Controversies

Sir David Rowat Barclay and Sir Frederick Hugh Barclay	
Born	David Rowat Barclay <div>27 October 1934</div> Frederick Hugh Barclay <div>27 October 1934</div> <div>Hammersmith, County of London, England</div>
Died	David Rowat Barclay <div>10 January 2021</div> (aged 86)
Nationality	British
Citizenship	United Kingdom
Occupation	Businessmen
Years active	1960s–present
Employer	<u>The Very Group</u> (2005–)
Net worth	▼ GB£ 2.4 billion (Sunday Times Rich List, 2020)
Parent(s)	Frederick Hugh and Beatrice Cecilia (née Taylor) Barclay

[Tax exile accusation](#)

[Sark and Brecqhou disputes](#)

[Ritz Hotel bugging](#)

References

External links

Biography

The Barclay brothers were born within ten minutes of each other in Hammersmith, London, to Scottish parents Beatrice Cecilia (née Taylor; died 1989) and her husband, Frederick Hugh Barclay, a travelling salesman.^{[4][5]} The couple had eight other children. Frederick Sr. died when the brothers were twelve years old, and they left school four years later in 1950 to work in the accounts department at the General Electric Company before setting up as painters and decorators.^[1]

In 1955, David married Zoe Newton, who trained as a ballet dancer at St John the Baptist Church, Holland Road, Kensington.^[5] Zoe Barclay pursued a modelling career and became the most photographed and highly paid model in Britain of her time,^[6] appearing on the front of popular magazines such as *Picturegoer*.^[7] She appeared on television and in the Dairy Council advertisements as the "drinka pinta milka day" girl.^[8]

By the end of the 1950s, the brothers were running Candy Corner, tobacconists and confectioners on the edge of Kensington. However, in November 1960 the business folded when Frederick and Douglas were made bankrupt at the High Court after their landlord seized the shop because they were in breach of the terms of the lease.^[9] A notice in the *London Gazette* at that time announced the bankruptcies, listing a former business interest of Frederick, then aged 26, and Douglas, two years his junior, as builders and decorators called Barclay Brothers based at the Barclay family home.

Meanwhile, David was registered as a director of Hillgate Estate Agents in 1962, with his wife Zoe as a co-director (she had given up her modelling career to concentrate on her young sons, Aidan, Howard and Duncan). By 1968, however, Frederick was running the family businesses, replacing Zoe on the Hillgate board. He had obtained the discharge of his bankruptcy after David paid the creditors. During this time they redeveloped old boarding houses in London, and made them into hotels.

Between 1968 and 1974, the twins received increasingly large loans from the Crown Agents, a government agency designed to help the colonies and developing countries do business in Britain. In 1970, they bought Gestplan Hotels, which operated the exclusive Londonderry House Hotel in Park Lane, from a group of Lebanese bankers.

In the mid-1970s, Frederick met and married Hiroko Asada, née Kuzusaka, a familiar figure among Japanese society in London; she had a son from her previous marriage, Ko Asada Barclay, who is married to Sara Love.^[5]

From the late 1960s onwards, the Barclay brothers continued to build up stakes in businesses such as breweries and casinos. In 1975, they bought the Howard Hotel, overlooking the Thames at Temple Place. In 1983, they bought Ellerman, the brewing and shipping group, for £45m. They later sold its brewing division for £240m. They used the proceeds to buy the Ritz Hotel in London's Piccadilly in 1995. They spent £370 million on Gotaas-Larsen, a Bermuda-based shipping company, and £200 million on the

Automotive Financial Group, a motor retail chain in 1994. The brothers were involved in philanthropy and were knighted in 2000 for their support of medical research, to which they have donated an estimated £40 million between 1987 and 2000.^[10]

In 2004 they were listed in 42nd place with an estimate of £750 million on *The Sunday Times Rich List*, and in 2006 they were ranked 24th with a value of £1,800m.^[11] In 2012, they topped the Media Rich List with an estimate of £2.25 billion.^[12]

Sir David died on 10 January 2021, after a short illness.^[13]

In May 2021 the court ordered Sir Frederick to pay his wife £100m on a divorce she initiated, the judge criticising Sir Frederick for selling a yacht contrary to the orders of the court. The court said he had "completely ignored those orders, sold the yacht, and applied the equity for his own use. I regarded that behaviour as reprehensible" ... "[He] is a public figure who should have been aware of the potential consequences of disobedience of court orders and his behaviour in the proceedings should not be allowed to pass completely under the radar".^[14]

Business interests

Shipping

Ellerman Lines

In 1983, the brothers purchased brewing and shipping group Ellerman for £45m. They later sold its brewing division (for £240m), and in late 1985 its shipping business (to its management). The Ellerman deal helped the Barclays develop the strategy of buying companies, breaking them up and profiting from the real estate.^[15] The technique of approaching an insider to obtain an advantage also set a precedent for later deals: the Barclays approached the Ellerman non-executive chairman, David Scott, at a secret meeting in Monte Carlo. Scott recalled in his memoirs that David Barclay requested an exclusive option to buy the firm, and to keep it secret from all but two directors, in return for a promise that Scott would stay on as non-executive chairman. However, moments after signing the sale document, Scott was handed a letter (by the Barclays' lawyer) demanding his immediate resignation on grounds that he had been indiscreet about the offer.^[16]

Retail

The Very Group and Littlewoods

In 2002, the brothers purchased the Liverpool-based retail company Littlewoods from its founders, the Moore family, for £750 million. The deal was bankrolled by HBOS, which also took a five percent equity stake in the brothers' bidding vehicle, LW Investments. The brothers merged the company with their earlier purchase, The Very Group, to form Littlewoods Shop Direct Home Shopping Limited, which operates a majority share of the United Kingdom's home shopping market. They also closed and sold off the Littlewoods department store chain, with the largest parcel of 120 properties being purchased by Associated British Foods for leasing mainly to its subsidiary Primark,^[17] while other stores were leased to Marks & Spencer, New Look and British Home Stores.^[18]

Two years after the brothers' acquisition of Littlewoods Ltd., HM Revenue and Customs repaid the company VAT that it had charged in breach of EU law. Since October 2004, more than £200 million in overpaid VAT and £268 million in simple interest was repaid to the company.^[19] However, Littlewoods argued that the company was owed a compounded interest rate and subsequently sued HMRC for £1 billion.^[20]

Yodel

Delivery company Yodel has received criticism for its poor service in the past, but has improved over recent years.^{[21][22]} Yodel (which operates via Home Delivery Network Ltd.) suffered a £130 million loss in 2011.^[23]

handbag.com

In October 2006, the Barclays sold handbag.com for £22 million. This was almost all profit: they acquired the website after it was set up as a joint venture between Hollinger International and the Boots Group in 1999. The Handbag group was a collection of four websites designed for female users: the high fashion getlippy.com, the fashion and home life-focused allaboutyou.com, a "specialist pregnancy site" gomamatoday.com and handbag.com.^[24]

Woolworths and Ladybird brands

On 2 February 2009, it was announced that the brothers' The Very Group had purchased the brand names of Woolworths and Ladybird children's clothing for an undisclosed amount, from Deloitte, the administrators of the failed Woolworths Group.^[25]

Newspapers

Many of the brothers' publishing interests are owned through a Jersey company, Press Holdings.^[26]

The European

In 1992, the Barclay brothers entered the newspaper publishing industry by buying *The European* newspaper, formerly part of Robert Maxwell's holdings. The weekly paper became a high-end business tabloid, but closed in 1998.

The Scotsman

In 1995, they bought *The Scotsman* newspaper, and in 1996 appointed former *Sunday Times* editor Andrew Neil to oversee their publishing interests. On 19 December 2005, the Barclays sold The Scotsman Publications Ltd, itself then part of Press Holdings Group, for £160 million to Johnston Press. The Barclays had owned these publications for a decade, and said they intended to use the capital raised on their other interests. During their ownership of *The Scotsman*, the newspaper had seven editors in nine years (see The Scotsman: Editors).

Sunday Business

In 1998 they bought and relaunched the *Sunday Business* newspaper with editor Jeff Randall.^[27] It became a weekly magazine *The Business* in 2006, and was merged into *The Spectator* in 2008.

The Telegraph Media Group

In July 2004, the Barclays bought The Telegraph Group (now Telegraph Media Group), which includes *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, and *The Spectator* after months of intense bidding and lawsuits. *The Telegraph Group* was owned by Hollinger Inc. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, the newspaper group controlled by the Canadian-born British businessman Conrad Black. As part of a February 2004 judgment, an American judge, Leo Strine, accused the Barclay brothers of being "less than fully candid", adding they had "remained silent while Lord Black misled the Hollinger Inc. International board", remarks that incurred the brothers' wrath, with David branding the criticisms "grossly unfair".^[28]

The brothers' period as newspaper proprietors has been more tumultuous than their property interests. At the Telegraph Group, Murdoch MacLennan made over 100 journalists redundant in 2006, prompting the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) to consider strike action. *The Sunday Telegraph* editor Dominic Lawson was sacked and replaced by Sarah Sands in June 2005, but Sands lasted just nine months. Patience Wheatcroft from *The Times* was appointed editor in March 2006. She was replaced by Ian McGregor one year later. In February 2015, Peter Osborne, the Chief Political Correspondent resigned from the newspaper in protest at its editorial direction. Jason Seiken was made editor-in-chief and chief content officer of Telegraph Media Group in October 2013, but announced his departure after 18 months in April 2015.^[29]

In October 2019, it was announced that the brothers were seeking to sell the Telegraph Group amid speculation that their business interests were in some difficulty.^[30]

Controversies

Tax exile accusation

The Guardian has stated that the brothers are tax exiles, and although they reside, at least some of the time, in Monaco (giving Avenue de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo as their address) they operate their businesses from an office in the United Kingdom.^{[28][31]} When asked if he was a tax exile, Frederick stated that he lived abroad for health reasons.^[32] The corporate tax arrangements of the Ritz Hotel, purchased and refurbished by the brothers in 1995, were the subject of a December 2012 investigation by BBC's *Panorama* current affairs television programme, which found the hotel had paid no corporation tax in the UK for 17 years, after legally claiming reliefs.^[33]

Sark and Brecqhou disputes

In 1993, the Barclay brothers bought the *tenement* of the island of Brecqhou, a small sister island of Sark, one of the Channel Islands. Their mock-Gothic castle on Brecqhou, designed by Quinlan Terry, features 100-foot (30 m) granite walls, battlements, two swimming pools and a helicopter pad. Since their purchase of the tenement of Brecqhou, the Barclays have been in several legal disputes with the government of Sark over such issues as the Barclays' violation of Sark's law banning motor cars. They have also expressed a desire to make Brecqhou politically independent from Sark – building on the research of William Toplis, the painter, and others, who argued that Brecqhou was not a part of the fief of Sark.



The Barclay Brothers' castle, Brecqhou

In the mid-1990s, the brothers petitioned the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, challenging Sark's inheritance law, which mandated their island be left to David's oldest son. The brothers wanted to will their estate equally to their four children.^[34] Sark's legislature decided to amend the inheritance law, allowing residents to leave property to any one of their children. In 2002, the brothers claimed their property tax was too high, particularly since they maintained Brecqhou's paths and dock. Fearing more litigation, Sark officials cut the Barclays' tax rate.^[34]

In 2008 (partially due to legal activity by the Barclay brothers),^[34] Sark dismantled its 443-year-old feudal system of government on the premise that this was necessary to comply with the European Convention on Human Rights. On 16 January 2008 and 21 February 2008, the Chief Pleas approved a law which introduced a 30-member chamber, with 28 members elected in Island-wide elections, one hereditary member and one member appointed for life. On 9 April 2008, the Privy Council approved the Sark law reforms, and the first elections under the new law were held in December 2008.

On 11 December 2008, the Barclay brothers were in the news for pulling out their investments (which included hotels) from the island of Sark, causing 170 staff to be made redundant, after local voters did not support candidates championed by the Barclay brothers. The brothers had previously warned that if the voters chose to bring back the 'establishment' Sark leaders that are still aligned with the feudal lord then they would pull out of Sark.^[35]

After the 2008 election, the brothers claimed that the presence of two unelected figures on Sark's government – the seigneur and the seneschal, the local judge – was unjustifiable. They took their fight to the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, arguing that the two roles break human rights laws that protect the rights of citizens to elect lawmakers.^[36] Their challenge was dismissed, but the Barclays said they would continue to fight, taking their case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

On 28 March 2012, BBC Radio 4 dedicated part of its *Today* programme to analysis of the Barclay brothers' role in Sark.^[37] It reported that the islanders were protesting against bullying and intimidation by representatives of the Barclays after a story in their local paper had prompted the only doctor to leave the island. The doctor had used a boat rather than the Barclays' helicopter to transport a patient who was having a seizure to hospital on Guernsey, which was reported in the Barclays' paper as negligent. Despite support from the patient's family and the local BMA, the doctor left Sark after the story, leaving the island without a doctor.^[38]

Ritz Hotel bugging

On 25 February 2020, the High Court in London was told that Sir Frederick and his daughter Amanda were secretly recorded for several months after Sir David's sons Alistair, Aidan and Howard bugged the Ritz Hotel conservatory. Alistair Barclay had been seen handling an alleged bugging device. As of February 2020, Aidan Barclay, his son Andrew and two brothers face legal action for misuse of private information, breach of confidence and breach of data protection laws.^{[39][40]} CCTV footage released by Sir Frederick to the media on 18 May 2020 shows Alistair Barclay handling the alleged bugging device in the conservatory of the Ritz Hotel "where Sir Frederick liked to conduct business meetings and smoke cigars."^[41] According to court documents, a second bug was supplied by private investigation firm Quest Global Limited.^[42]

References

1. Robinson, James (14 December 2008). "The raiders of the lost Sark" (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2008/dec/14/barclay-brothers-sark-telegraph-media-group>). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
2. Watts, Robert, ed. (17 May 2020). "The Sunday Times Rich List" (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/sunday-times-rich-list>). *The Sunday Times*. Retrieved 17 May 2020.
3. The Telegraph Press office (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/pressoffice/main.jhtml;jsessionid=RV1Z1QYUYHV0ZQFIQMFSFFWAVCBQ0IV0?view=DISPLAYCONTENT&grid=P8&menuId=-1&menuItemId=-1&requestid=148402>)
4. Barclay Brothers' profile (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article856095.ece>), timesonline.co.uk
5. "Secret Behind Barclay's Passion" (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article471044.ece>), timesonline.co.uk
6. "Barclay brothers come out of purdah with biography", *The Sunday Times*, 3 August 2003.
7. "Picturegoer – 1957" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20010413195221/http://www.picturegoer.net/ZoeNewtonFeb57.htm>). Picturegoer.net. Archived from the original (<http://www.picturegoer.net/ZoeNewtonFeb57.htm>) on 13 April 2001. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
8. "Milk Bottle Museum" (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Steve%27s+collection+takes+a+%27lotta+bottle-a0135598406>), *The Birmingham Post* (archived at thefreelibrary.com)
9. "The Time – Bankrupt Brother" (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article471044.ece?token=null&offset=12&page=2>). Timesonline.co.uk. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
10. "Barclay twins knighted in 'double dubbing'" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1372633/Barclay-twins-knighted-in-double-dubbing.html>), *The Daily Telegraph*, 1 November 2000.
11. "The Times Rich List, 2006" (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/richlist/fullSearch/0,,2006-1-0,00.html>). Timesonline.co.uk. 3 November 2013. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
12. Sweney, Mark (25 April 2012). "Barclay brothers top *Sunday Times* Rich List in publishing and advertising" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2012/apr/25/barclay-brothers-sunday-times-rich-publishing>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 24 February 2020.
13. "Sir David Barclay, Telegraph owner who with his twin Frederick built a vast business empire – obituary" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/obituaries/2021/01/12/sir-david-barclay-telegraph-owner-twin-frederick-built-vast/>). *The Telegraph*. 12 January 2021. Retrieved 13 January 2021.
14. <https://www.ft.com/content/2feb5313-84ac-436a-8f57-d425fbf302a8>
15. "Britain's Billionaire Barclay Twins Use Stealth to Amass Empire" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150620232153/http://www.mathaba.net/news/?x=86636>). Mathaba.net. Archived from the original (<http://www.mathaba.net/news/?x=86636>) on 20 June 2015. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
16. "Dealmaking Barclays accustomed to getting their way" (http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2004-02-01/business/0402010254_1_frederick-barclay-control-of-hollinger-international-brothers/3), articles.chicagotribune.com, 1 February 2004.
17. "Primark takes over Littlewood stores" (http://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/business/s/165/165350_primark_takes_over_120_littlewoods_stores.html), *Manchester Evening News*
18. "Structure of Industry" by Robert Paisley (http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/town/green/ac777/bes/bes_spring1999/28_2/sec2.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20081215072646/http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/town/green/ac777/bes/bes_spring1999/28_2/sec2.htm) 15 December 2008 at the Wayback Machine, dialspace.dial.pipex.com
19. *International Tax Review* (<http://www.internationaltaxreview.com/Article/3063534/ECJ-refers-Littlewoods-VAT-case-back-to-the-UK.html>), 19 July 2012
20. "Littlewoods court case could cost taxman billions" (<http://www.accountancyage.com/aa/news/2192417/littlewoods-court-case-could-cost-taxman-billions>), *AccountancyAge*, 18 July 2012.

21. Bachelor, Lisa (24 August 2012). "Amazon deluged with complaints over Yodel's poor delivery service" (<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2012/aug/24/amazon-complaints-yodel-delivery-service>). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
22. [bbc.co.uk](https://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/watchdog/2012/03/yodel.html) (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/watchdog/2012/03/yodel.html>), 22 March 2012
23. [bizzy](http://bizzy.co.uk/uk/05200072/home-delivery-network) (<http://bizzy.co.uk/uk/05200072/home-delivery-network>), Home Delivery Network Limited profile
24. Journalism.co.uk "NatMags buys Handbag.com" (<http://www.journalism.co.uk/news/story3029.shtml>), journalism.co.uk
25. "Administrators announce sale of Woolworths brand" (http://www.deloitte.com/dtt/press_release/0,1014,sid%253D2988%2526cid%253D245646,00.html). Deloitte. 2 February 2009. Retrieved 5 February 2009.
26. Doward, Jamie (21 February 2015). "Daily Telegraph provokes fresh outrage over reporting of 'suicides' at News UK" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2015/feb/21/daily-telegraph-outrage-reporting-suicides-news-uk>). *The Observer*. ISSN 0029-7712 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0029-7712>). Retrieved 3 May 2020.
27. "About BBC News | Profiles | Jeff Randall" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180917095316/http://news.bbc.co.uk/aboutbbcnews/hi/profiles/newsid_3244000/3244242.stm). 17 September 2018. Archived from the original (http://news.bbc.co.uk/aboutbbcnews/hi/profiles/newsid_3244000/3244242.stm) on 17 September 2018. Retrieved 25 October 2019.
28. Tryhorn, Chris (23 June 2004). "Who are the Barclay brothers?" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2004/jun/23/pressandpublishing.business>). *The Guardian*.
29. "Telegraph editor-in-chief Jason Seiken departs after 18 months – Press Gazette" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180917095848/https://www.pressgazette.co.uk/jason-seiken-departs-telegraph-after-18-months-editor-chief/>). 17 September 2018. Archived from the original (<https://www.pressgazette.co.uk/jason-seiken-departs-telegraph-after-18-months-editor-chief/>) on 17 September 2018. Retrieved 25 October 2019.
30. Sweney, Mark; Davies, Rob (28 October 2019). "Telegraph sale could herald breakup of vast Barclays empire" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2019/oct/28/telegraph-sale-could-herald-breakup-of-vast-barclays-empire>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 24 February 2020.
31. "Mr Justice David Richards, paragraph 35" (<http://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Ch/2012/2343.html>). Bailii.org. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
32. "Parties dilly-dally over donations law" (<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/politics/article3543798.ec>). *The Times*. London. 20 September 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012. "Sir David and I left the UK over 23 years ago for health reasons and not for tax reasons in any shape or form."
33. "Barclay twins' Ritz hotel pays no corporation tax" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-20761560>). *BBC News*. 17 December 2012. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
34. "Wall Street Journal – October 2005" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141121135126/http://www.mathaba.net/news/?x=386652>). Mathaba.net. Archived from the original (<http://www.mathaba.net/news/?x=386652>) on 21 November 2014. Retrieved 15 January 2014.
35. Morris, Steven (11 December 2008). "Sark voters snub Barclays brothers in historic elections" (<http://www.theguardian.com/uk/2008/dec/11/sark-democracy-election-votes>). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved 1 May 2010.
36. "Barclay Brothers lose appeal" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2009/dec/01/barclay-brothers-lose-appeal-sark-constitution>), guardian.co.uk, 1 December 2009.
37. "Sark Islanders fear takeover" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid_9709000/9709518.stm). *BBC News*. 28 March 2012. Retrieved 28 March 2012.
38. "Sark Spring", *The New Yorker*, 29 October 2012 (<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2012/10/29/sark-spring>). Accessed 16 April 2015]
39. Barker, Alex; Stefano, Mark di (26 February 2020). "Court hears how feuding Barclay family members bugged Ritz" (<https://www.ft.com/content/4ab65904-58b7-11ea-a528-dd0f971feb9c>). *Financial Times*. Retrieved 25 March 2020.

40. Bowcott, Owen (24 February 2020). "Frederick Barclay was secretly recorded at Ritz, high court hears" (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/feb/24/frederick-barclay-was-secretly-recorded-at-ritz-high-court-hears>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
41. Coleman, Clive (18 May 2020). "Sir Frederick Barclay's nephew 'caught with bugging device' at Ritz hotel" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52699018>). *BBC News*. Retrieved 18 May 2020.
42. Sweney, Mark (6 May 2020). "Ritz sold for 'half market price' after billionaire was 'secretly recorded'" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2020/may/06/frederick-barclays-nephews-taped-1000-of-his-conversations>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 18 May 2020.

External links

- [BBC Radio 4, Today: Sark Islanders fear takeover](http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid_9709000/9709518.stm) (http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid_9709000/9709518.stm) – 28 March 2012
- [BBC: Telegraph empire in tycoons' grip](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3407563.stm) (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3407563.stm>) – 18 January 2004
- [BBC: Profile: the Barclay brothers](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7778670.stm) (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7778670.stm>) – 11 December 2008
- [The Scotsman: Barclay brothers land Telegraph group as £677m deal is finally done](http://business.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=874012004) (<http://business.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=874012004>) – 30 July 2004
- [The Guardian: Barclays Take Over at Telegraph](https://www.theguardian.com/business/story/0,3604,1272764,00.html) (<https://www.theguardian.com/business/story/0,3604,1272764,00.html>) – 30 July 2004 – includes links to related stories
- [Lady Beatrice](http://yachts.monacoeye.com/yachtsbysize/pages/ladybeatrice01.html) (<http://yachts.monacoeye.com/yachtsbysize/pages/ladybeatrice01.html>) Photo of the Barclay brothers' yacht in Monaco
- [Le Monde: Le milliardaire Sir David Barclay veut interdire une pièce de théâtre racontant son histoire](https://www.lemonde.fr/culture/article/2018/12/16/le-milliardaire-sir-david-barclay-veut-interdire-une-piece-de-theatre-racontant-son-histoire_5398414_3246.html) (https://www.lemonde.fr/culture/article/2018/12/16/le-milliardaire-sir-david-barclay-veut-interdire-une-piece-de-theatre-racontant-son-histoire_5398414_3246.html) – 16 December 2018

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=David_and_Frederick_Barclay&oldid=1030439192"

This page was last edited on 25 June 2021, at 22:44 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.