Clan Barclay International Newsletter
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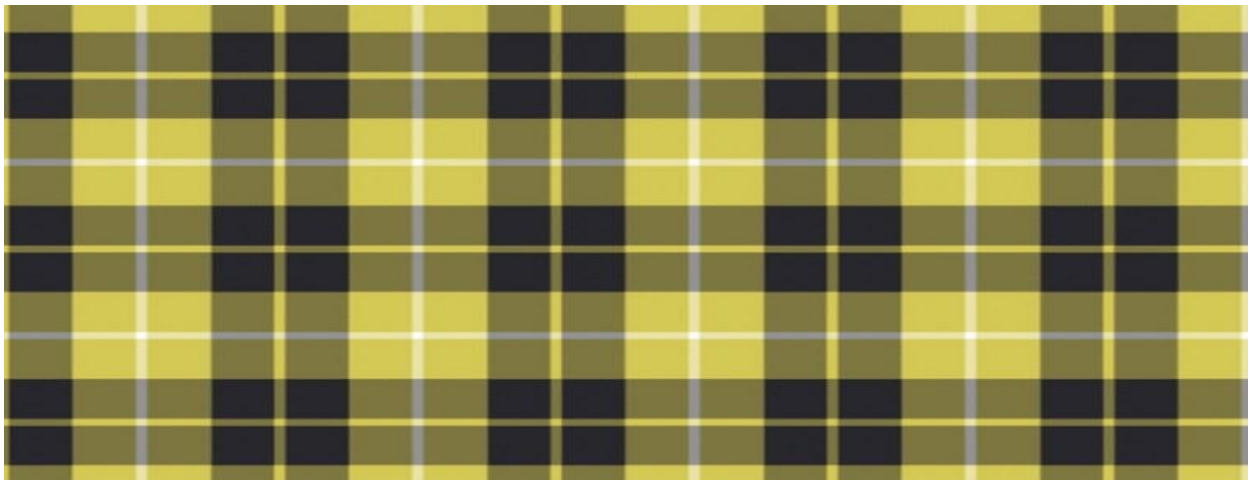
Barclay Broadside

September 2023



Greetings Clan Barclay!

I am still collecting names for anyone who has an interest in doing a family history tour beginning in London and going through Scotland. Since the sale Towie Barclay Castle is still in process, I am waiting until it is complete to put the finishing touches on the plan. If you think you might have an interest and want to be kept informed as the plans develop, please contact me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org. Please let me know how many people would be in your group. I hope to be able to provide an update soon. Thank you to everyone who has been in touch to express interest!

If you would like to share birth, marriage, or death announcements for your Barclay kin that you may want to see published in the *Barclay Broadside*, send them to me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org.

Towie Barclay Castle: *Wall Street Journal* Video

Yours aye,

Leah

Message from the the Maor

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

Barclay Connections

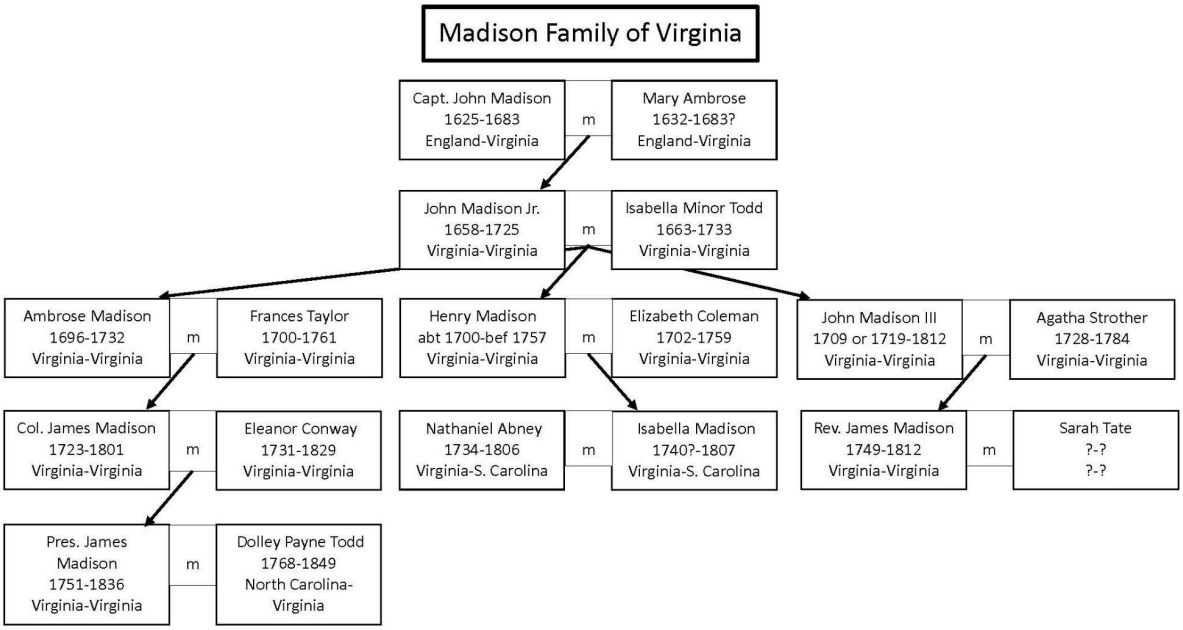
In the last several editions, we have highlighted places and people important to Barclay history that I had the opportunity to visit in September 2022. Now we are beginning a series featuring some Barclays and their connections to important people and families in history. We are starting with Leah Barclay (abt 1733 - 1800), wife of Robert Barclay (1722/23 - 1728) of Rowan County North Carolina. It appears there was a connection with Isabella Madison Abney (14 Sep 1740 - 3 Mar 1807). (Happy birthday, Isabella!)

Leah Barclay - Madison and Abney Families of Virginia

Many American Barclays, including myself, descend from Robert Barclay, who was born 3 March 1722/23 in New Jersey and died 18 May 1788 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and his wife Leah. I have seen it reported in other people's family trees that Leah's surname was Todd, Madison, or Freeman—usually Madison or Todd Madison. Additionally, I have seen other descendants of Leah say that she was a relative of James Madison (1751-1836), fourth president of the United States of America. I had never found any DNA or documentary evidence to support any of that, though. Until… I recently have discovered that my mother has two autosomal DNA matches, one of whom (14 cM | 1 segment) descends from Isabella Madison (c 1740-1807) and Captain Nathaniel Abney (1734-1806) and the other (10 cM | 1 segment) descends from either this same couple or from Nathaniel's brother, Captain William Abney (1736-1832). Both are matches on the Barclay side of the family.

I have been able to find a good number of records regarding the Madison and Abney families, since the Madisons were among the American Founders, and the Abneys included American Revolutionary War officers. I will note that like many early genealogical records, there are some inconsistencies, but I believe I have been able to tease out some accurate information.

Using several sources, I have been able to construct a family tree for the Madison family of Virginia. It is not exhaustive but includes the main characters in our story.



Note that Isabella Madison's place in the tree is open to some debate with different sources naming different men as her father. According to an Abney family Bible included in a collection called "Abbey, Acuff, Aldredge Bibles," found on the Family Search site and attached to Nathaniel Abney, "Isabella Madison was the daughter of John Madison [Jr.] & wife Isabella [Minor] Todd Madison…." (See Appendix 1.) This cannot be correct, however, because both this John Madison and his wife Isabella Minor Todd Madison died before Isabella Madson Abney was born. The Find a Grave memorial for Isabella Madison Abney states "…it is now believed [Isabella Madison Abney] was the granddaughter of [John Madison Jr. and Isabella Minor Todd Madison] & daughter of John [Madson III]'s brother Henry Madison." The Find a Grave memorial for John Madison II includes an LDS record that says, "Henry [Madison] married Elizabeth Coleman. Bef. 8/1757 Henry died. (S) See children. 1. Isabell Madison, born 1736-1742. 8/1757, she chose Tschner Degraffenreid as her guardian. (S) Lunenburg Co., Court Order B4, P335. 2. Henry Madison Jr, born 1740-1743. 8/1757, he chose his uncle Roger Madison as his guardian. (S) Lunenburg Co., Court Order B4, P335." While this LDS record indicates that Isabella Madison was born between 1736 and 1742, the Abney family Bible names her birthdate as 17 September 1740, but I have found no other information to verify a specific birthdate. (See Appendix 1.) Note that while I have not found a reliable exhaustive list of the children of Henry Madison and Elizabeth Coleman, it appears that they had children older than Isabella and Henry Jr. who had reached the age of majority and

seemed to have no need of a guardian when Henry died. A book titled *McCall-Tidwell and Allied Families* reports thoroughly on pp 182-183 regarding the life of Tscharner de Graffenreid. He was born in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1722 and died in Lunenburg County, Virginia in 1794. He and his first wife, Mary Baker, would have had seven to nine children by the time Isabella Madison Abney would have chosen him for her guardian. (See Appendix 2.) It is unclear whether Isabella went to live with the de Graffenreid family, but I think it is likely she lived for a time with Henry Madison's brother, Captain John Madison III, which may explain the confusion some sources have, naming another John Madison from the family, John Madison II, as her father. The diary of John O'Neall, found on Family Search and attached to Nathaniel Abney explains that Nathaniel "married Isabella Madison, daughter of John Madison, April 15, 1758." (See Appendix 3.) The Abney family Bible referenced above also notes that she was "half-sister of Jas. Madison, 1st native born bishop of Va." (See Appendix 1.) A book titled *Winston of Virginia and Allied Families* confirms on p 232 that John Madison II and Isabella Minor Todd had three sons—Ambrose, John III, and Henry—and that John III was the father of the Right Reverend James Madison, professor at and president of William and Mary College and the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. (See Appendix 4.) Bishop James Madison, president of William and Mary College until his death in 1812, is widely reported in his biographies to have been the cousin of President James Madison. An interesting item of note is that both the Abney family Bible and the diary of John O'Neall report that the wedding ceremony for Nathaniel Abney and Isabella Madison was performed by the Reverend Henry. (See Appendices 1 and 3.) In these documents, the Reverend Henry is reported to be the father of American Founder, Patrick Henry, famous for an address he gave at the Second Virginia Convention on March 20, 1775, with which he concluded, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" It is likely, however, that the Reverend Henry who performed the ceremony was not the father but the uncle of Patrick Henry, who shared the same name and was an Anglican minister. In fact, Founder Patrick Henry often went by the name Patrick Henry Jr., even though his father was John Henry, an immigrant from Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

To help us solve the mystery of Leah's identity, we need to review some facts about her and her husband, Robert. Leah likely was born around 1733-1735, since the first child of Robert and Leah, Elizabeth, was born in 1755. I cannot find specific information to verify where Elizabeth was born, but her headstone reads "Elizabeth Barkley Penny 1755 – 1822 Daughter of Robert & Leah, N.C. Pioneer, Wife of William, Mother." (See Appendix 5.) Since she is identified as a North Carolina Pioneer, that leads me to believe that she was

born before or shortly after the family arrived in North Carolina. DNA and documentary evidence demonstrate that Leah's husband, Robert Barclay, was the Robert Barclay born to Margaret Kerr Barclay in New Jersey on 3 March 1722/23, who made his way to North Carolina in the mid-1700s, and who died in Rowan County, North Carolina in 1788. We first find Robert in North Carolina records named on a bill of sale for cows in 1759, and he purchased land that would become his "Home Plantation" in the Jersey Settlement among other New Jersey transplants in 1763. (For more information regarding Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), please see this paper.) Like other migrants from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the Yadkin River area of North Carolina, Robert Barclay most likely traveled the Great Wagon Road, which was not a single road but a network of animal trails, footpaths, and wagon roads, to the Carolinas, taking him right through Virginia. I have not been able to find vital records placing Robert Barclay in Virginia on his journey, but I think that if Leah was indeed a Madison or Abney, they very well may have met in Virginia when he was enroute to North Carolina.

Where does Leah fit into the family tree of the Madisons of Virginia, if anywhere? It is still unclear, but autosomal DNA and documentary evidence supports that she was somehow associated with the Madison and Abney families. Research regarding Leah's ancestry and immediate family is ongoing. If you descend from Robert and Leah Barclay, I have a request for you. If you have any autosomal DNA or documentary evidence that connects her to the Madison or Abney (or other) families, please share that with me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org. **IMPORTANT**: Somebody else's family tree with no supporting documentation is not helpful here. We are looking for robust evidence supported by vital records (church or government documents), old family Bibles, history books, published papers, etc.

For more information regarding President James Madison and his family tree, please see these links:

- Founders Online: Handwritten Family Chart and Transcribed Information
- James Madison, the 4th President of the United States

For more information regarding the Right Reverend Bishop James Madison, please see these links:

- Founders Online: From James Madison to the Reverend James Madison
- Bishop James Madison

Please note that I have linked resources in this paper where I could. Other resources are available only via subscriptions to genealogy sites, in which case I am including images in the Appendices below.

Appendices

1. Children of Nathaniel Abney and Isabella Madison, according to an Abney Family Bible

PAUL ABNEY

Paul Abney b. 1744, d. 27 Dec 1820, m. Eleanor Hamilton b. 1740, d. 17 Sep 1819. [She was the sister of British General Sir John Hamilton and a Russian princess.]
Their son, John Abney, b. 20 Mar 1776, m. Martha Wills 6 Mar 1800 [She was the dau. of Matthew Wills & wife, Martha Abney Wills. Martha Abney was dau. of Nathaniel Abney.]
Nathaniel Abney b. 4 Apr 1734, d. 29 July 1806, m. 15 Apr 1758 to Isabella Madison b. 17 Sep 1740

Children of Nathaniel Abney & wife Isabella Madison

Sarah b. 18 Mar 1759 on Sunday morning
John b. 7 Feb 1761
Martha b. 14 June 1763, m. Matthew Wills 1780
Eliz. b. 1765, m. John Long
Nannie b. 10 Sep 1767; Nancy Spraggins d. 16 Oct 1793
Lydia b. 24 May 1770
Joel b. 15 Oct 1774 [note less than 9 mo. before birth of sibling]
Azariah, son, b. 8 Apr 1775
Jas. b. 27 July 1777
Anna, Sr. b. 28 Sep 1778
Anna, Jr. b. 24 May 1783
Isabella b. 14 Jan 1788

[Isabella Madison was the dau. of John Madison & wife Isabella Todd Madison, half-sister of Jas. Madison, 1st native born bishop of Va. She and Nathaniel were married by Rev. Patrick Henry.]

2. Children of Tscharner de Graffenreid, according to *McCall-Tidwell and Allied Families*

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *McCall-Tidwell and allied families* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: McCall, Ettie Tidwell,. McCall-Tidwell and allied families. Atlanta, Ga.: Published by the author, 1931.

He died in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in February or March, 1794. His will dated February 8, 1774, and proved 1794.

Children by (1) wife, Mary Baker:

1. JOHN b. April 24, 1743, d. April 26, 1743.
+2. BAKER b. Aug. 6, 1744, mar. Sarah Vass (see later.)
3. MOLLIE b. April 2, 1746, d. 1747.
4. FRANCIS b. Feb. 24, 1747, mar. (1) Mary Walton; (2) Ermine Boswell of Virginia.
5. WILLIAM b. Mar. 22, 1749, mar. Elizabeth Roberson.
6. TSCHARNER b. Feb. 9, 1752, d. unmarried.
7. MARY b. Dec. 15, 1755, mar. Miller Woodson.
8. SARAH mar. Nicholas Hobson.
9. MARTHA mar. Reverend Samuel Strong.

Child by (2) wife, Sarah (*Rust*) Lowry:

METCALF mar. Mary Ann Maury. He was disinherited by his father.

Children by (3) wife Elizabeth (*Allen*) Embry:

1. ALLEN b. Sept. 18, 1764, mar. Sarah Thomas. He moved when young to Chester, South Carolina, with brother Christopher.
2. REGINA mar. Charles Patterson of Virginia.
3. CHRISTOPHER (called Kit) mar. Hannah Sartor. Moved to Chester Co., S. C.

Children by (4) wife—Lucretia (*Townes*) Roberson:

1. LUCRETIA TOWNES mar. Benjamin Finney.
2. CATHERINE JENNER mar. William Calhoun of South Carolina.
3. NANCY NEEDHAM mar. Patrick Calhoun of South Carolina.

3. Nathaniel Abney and Isabella Madison, according to the Diary of John O'Neall

Nathaniel, John's ancestor was born April 4, 1734. He married Isabella Madison, daughter of John Madison, April 15, 1758. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Henry, father of Patrick Henry.

4. Children of John Madison II (1658-1725) and Isabella Minor Todd (1663-1733), according to *Winston of Virginia and Allied Families*

Source Information: Ancestry.com. *Winston of Virginia and allied families* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

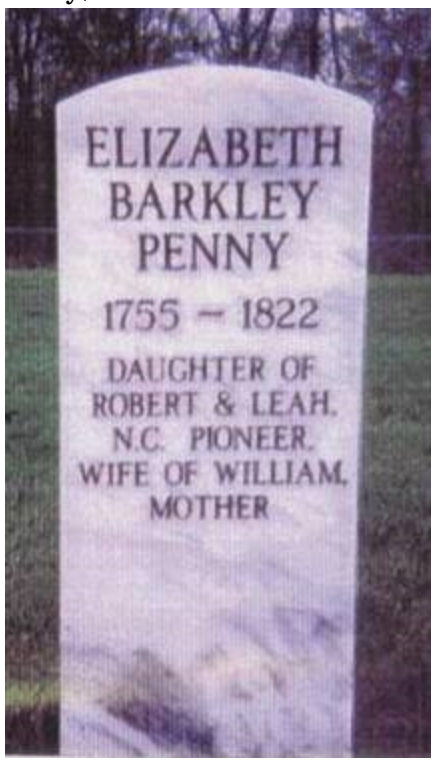
Original data:Torrence, Clayton,. Winston of Virginia and allied families. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson, 1927.

1. Ambrose[3] Madison (died August 27, 1732), of Drysdale Parish, King and Queen, afterwards Caroline County; one of the first magistrates in Caroline County; moved to Spotsylvania County; married, August 24, 1721, Frances Taylor (died November 25, 1761), and had issue: (a) James[4] Madison (1723-1801), married Eleanor Rose Conway; (b) Elizabeth[4] Madison (1725-1773), married, *first*, John Willis; *second*, —— Beale; (c) Frances[4] Madison (1726), married, *first*, Tavener Beale; *second*, Jacob Hite.[1]

2. John[3] Madison, of Drysdale Parish, King and Queen County, had patents 1719/20, 1725/6, 1728; he is called captain in 1728 and 1734[2]; magistrate in King and Queen County, 1733; he was *probably* father of (a) John[4] Madison, of Caroline County, whose name appears in Caroline County as early as 1741/2; justice of the peace in Caroline, May, 1743-October, 1745 (the last appearance of his name in Caroline records). In March, 1744/5, John Madison and Agatha, his wife, made deeds in Caroline Court to Samuel Haws and Elijah Daniel.[3] John Madison moved from Caroline County to Augusta County, of which he was long the clerk, and which he represented in the House of Burgesses 1748-54. He was father of the Right Reverend James Madison (born at Port Republic, Augusta, now Rockingham County, August 27, 1749; died at Williamsburg, March 5, 1812), professor in and president of William and Mary College, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia.

3. Henry[3] Madison, of King and Queen County, who had patent in 1728; he is charged with 650 acres in King William County Quit Rent Roll in the year 1704; was living in St. John's Parish, King William County, 1734. He was *probably* the Henry Madison, of King William, who had issue: (a) Ambrose Madison, living in King William County, 1795; (b) John Madison, of King William (died

5. Headstone of Elizabeth Barkley Penny (1755-1822), daughter of Robert and Leah Barclay of Rowan County, North Carolina



Filidh's Feature

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

From Fife to North Carolina

Though once thought to be a cadet branch of the Barclays of Urie and Mathers, high level Y-DNA testing undertaken by several descendants of the Barclays of Rowan County has revealed that the family is descended in the male line from David I de Berkeley of Lordscairnie, second son of Hugh de Berkeley of Crawfordjohn and Forgandenny, Justiciar of Lothian and Sheriff of Berwick (c.1224 – 1296). However, several factors make further identification - at present – uncertain.

David Barclay of Cockairnie, younger son of David II de Berkeley of Lordscairnie and Margaret de Brechin, is identified as the most recent common male ancestor of the later Barclays of Fife, of which several lineages have been identified. The senior branch of this family were the Barclays of Kippo and Arngask, descending from David II's elder son, Hugh, but this line is thought to have become extinct in the male line around 1500 CE. However,

both the Barclays of Perceton, in Ayrshire, and the Barclays of Collairnie, in Fife, descend from David II's younger sons, and each of these lines had cadet branches of their own – the former at Warricks and later in Ireland, the latter at Tough and Bogie in Kirkcaldy and Dysart parishes in Fife, and at Cleish and Beath, in Kinross and Fife. Interestingly, the Barclays of Perceton and Rowan County share one short tandem repeat (STR) variation which is not present in the Y-DNA results of the only confirmed descendant of the Barclays of Collairnie who has tested to date, suggesting they may be more closely related to each other than they are to other branches of the Barclays of Fife. However, whether this STR variation is due to coincidence or common descent is less certain, as no defining shared single nucleotide polymorphisms have been identified.

In theory, resolving the foregoing problems are simply a matter of testing the STR and SNP variations of a small number of present-day Barclays of patrilineal descent from the Barclays of Kinross and Fife. However, identifying likely candidates for such testing is problematic. Several dozen Barclay families of unknown descent appear in the region from the seventeenth century, and the many coastal ports present in Fife provided migratory access for Scots of all origins. In addition, the presence in Fife from the fifteenth century of a large family surnamed Barclet, and the gradual transition of their name to that of Barclay, makes identification especially difficult. The task is of considerable importance though, and it is likely this situation will be resolved as the number of Barclays undertaking genetic testing increases.

Notes from Leah:

- For more information regarding Y-DNA testing and the Barclay Surname project, please see this link. You can contact Leah with questions at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org.
- We recently linked an article on our Clan Barclay International website from Know Your DNA. The article is titled "DNA Statistics (2023): Latest Facts on Genetic Testing," and in it, you can learn about DNA testing, providers, common concerns, and results. Visit our website, see our page "Types of DNA Testing," and scroll to the bottom to find the article, or go directly to this link.

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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