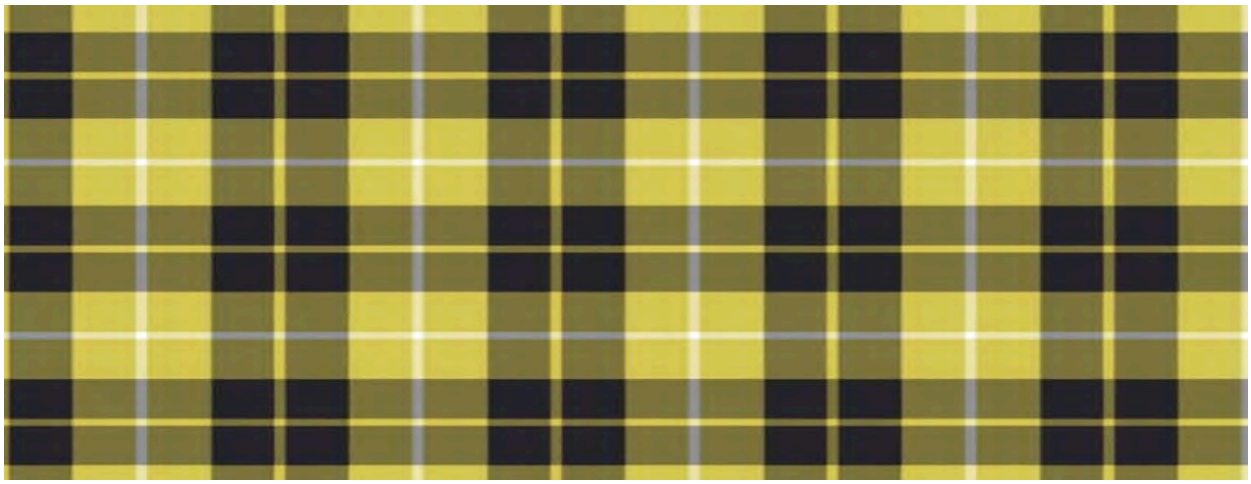
Clan Barclay International Newsletter
Aut Agere Aut Mori

Barclay Broadside

Quarter 2 2024



Greetings Clan Barclay!

You may have noticed that we have titled this edition "Quarter 2 2024." We are transitioning from a monthly schedule to a quarterly schedule. Though we are producing fewer issues per year, we hope to provide more information in each issue.

Here are a few items you may want to note on your calendar.

You can see our very own Drum Major Bill Barclay will be at several gatherings in Scotland in summer 2024. At some events he will be leading the Towie Pipe Band. Stop by and say hello!

- ➔ 15 June: Oldmeldrum Sports-Towie Pipe Band
- ➔ 22 June: Drumtochty Games-Bill Barclay
- ➔ 6 July: Forres Games-Towie Pipe Band
- ➔ 20 July: Tomintoul Games-Bill Barclay
- ➔ 27 July: Dufftown Games-Towie Pipe Band
- ➔ 3 August: Aboyne Games-Towie Pipe Band
- ➔ 8 August: Ballater Games-Towie Pipe Band
- ➔ 27 August Lonach Gathering & Games-Towie Pipe Band

Be sure to see Bill on *The Reluctant Traveler* television show with Eugene Levy (Season 2 Episode 2) on Apple TV! See a preview here.

Drum Major Bill Barclay

If you can visit only one of the games listed above, I hope it is Aboyne. Richard Holman-Baird of Rickarton, Ury, and Lockwood (featured in the *Barclay Broadside* April 2023 edition) will be hosting a tent there, and Drum Major Bill Barclay will be the lead Drum Major. I am making plans to attend and hope to see you there!

If you have contacted me to express interest in a tour of places important to Barclay history, I had hoped we could travel in autumn of 2024, but the sale of Towie Barclay Castle has delayed plans. The sale of the castle is now complete, and the new owners have been settling in. I hope to make contact with them soon and inquire about a visit to the castle for our group, and once I am able to talk to them, I will update you.

Yours aye,

Leah

The following invitations are from Anne MacDonald on behalf of the Captain Barclay Allardice Society.

THE CAPTAIN BARCLAY ALLARDICE SOCIETY (1779 to 1854)
OSCR Charity Number SC044662
(registered as a charity by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator on 13 February 2014)
The Trustees: Humphrey Barclay, Desmond Cheyne and Anne Macdonald.

YOUR INVITATION to a WALK FOR CHARITY at BALMORAL CASTLE, ROYAL DEESIDE,
SUNDAY 16th June 2024 from 11am
BY THE GRACIOUS PERMISSION of HM THE KING and THE QUEEN
AND with the KIND ASSISTANCE of R. R. GLEDSON Esq. RESIDENT FACTOR,
ORGANISED by THE TRUSTEES of THE CAPTAIN BARCLAY ALLARDICE SOCIETY (1779 to 1854).

THE WALKS will take you through the GLORIOUS SCENERY of UPPER DEESIDE along some of the BALMORAL ESTATE private roads and tracks. CHOICE of THREE CIRCULAR WALKS of approximately 5 MILES, 11 MILES and 15 MILES. ALL ROUTES START and FINISH at BALMORAL CASTLE. THE TEAROOM and TOILET facilities will be available to participants.

SUGGESTED DONATION of £20 per person and £10 per child for children under 16. DONATIONS will be to THE CAPTAIN BARCLAY ALLARDICE SOCIETY for the restoration of the BARCLAY FAMILY MAUSOLEUM, URY ESTATE, STONEHAVEN owned by the TRUSTEES of the KINTORE TRUST

SHORTER WALKS AVAILABLE ALONG THE BANKS of the RIVER DEE. BRING A PICNIC to the PICNIC.

EVENT COORDINATOR - ANNE MACDONALD.

PLEASE CONTACT ANNE MACDONALD by email on a.mcdonald0775@googlemail.com for more information about the walk, to obtain your ticket to attend the event and to obtain directions to the parking area. All persons intending to take part in the walk and picnic must please register by email with Anne Macdonald by Monday 3rd June 2024.

The trustees of the Captain Barclay Allardice Society report that the May 2023 walk raised £560 for the Prince's Trust Charity.

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(registered as a charity by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator on 13 February 2014)

The Trustees: Humphrey Barclay, Desmond Cheyne and Anne Macdonald

INVITATION TO THE NINTH MEETING, LUNCH and AGM

THE CAPTAIN BARCLAY ALLARDICE SOCIETY (1779 to 1854)

SUNDAY 29th SEPTEMBER 2024, at 1pm

AT THE TOR NA COILLE HOTEL, BANCHORY, ABERDEENSHIRE. AB31 4AB.

COST per PERSON £35 – to include a glass of liquid refreshment on arrival.

EVENT PROGRAMME

1/ Lunch

2/ AGM

3/ A Talk by our Trustee and Guest Speaker, HUMPHREY BARCLAY:

"THE CAPTAIN`S ENGLISH LIFE and "THE FANCY" "

4/ Questions to the speaker

5/ Vote of thanks to the speaker

6/ Toasts to Captain Barclay, The King and Queen, and The Road.

RSVP by Friday 13th September 2024. Please reply by email to a.mcdonald0775@googlemail.com ; or text message to 07753 802917.

No need for advance payment. Please pay the hotel on the day of the Lunch.

Announcement from the Clan Fili and Maor

Calling all Clan Barclay Surname Project members in groups A through I!

If you are unsure of your group, please see the chart at this link: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/clanbarclayproject?iframe=yresults. We have been approached by Philip Stead, a PhD candidate from the University of Strathclyde who is commencing a study of the genetic background of noble and baronial families of Scotland and is inviting our members to take part in this research. Philip's message is below:

My name is Philip, I am an academic researcher and PhD candidate at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. I am conducting research for my PhD titled, '**What can genetic genealogy reveal about Scottish noble families in the Anglo-Norman era (1093-1286)?**'

One of the main aims of the research is to identify Y-SNPs associated to specific Scottish nobles that lived during the Anglo-Norman era. The noble Barclay lineage is of great interest to my study, and I would like to invite several of your Barclay FTDNA project members to participate in the study.

Please could you contact any of your Barclay participants on my behalf to inform them of my study? To be suitable, individuals need to have good documentation to support their descent from the Barclay noble lineage or be a Y-DNA match to someone who has a well-documented lineage.

I have attached a participant information sheet (PIS) that provides further details on the study. At the end of the PIS, there is a consent form that needs to be signed and returned to this email address by any individual that wants to take part.

I have already recruited several well-documented individuals from other Scottish noble lineages so it would be fantastic to have the Barclay noble lineage also represented. So far, I have the following noble lineages participating: Hay, Forbes, Hamilton, Vans, Forrester, Seton, Gordon, Montgomery and Graham. I hope to have all the major Scottish noble lineages represented in the study.

Best wishes,

Philip

Philip Stead | Tutor on the Postgraduate Genealogical studies programmes
PhD candidate at the Centre for Forensic Science & Centre of Lifelong Learning
Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry | University of Strathclyde
Royal College, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW

T: +44 (0)7738305667 | E: philip.stead@strath.ac.uk

Philip has supplied us with a Participant Information Sheet (PIS) that provides further information on his study for any members willing to assist him in this, which is linked here. You will note on p. 2 there is also an invitation to members to have their test results upgraded to the BigY700 at the discounted price normally only available to members during sales, or, in some circumstances, at no cost to themselves.

We ask that members read the linked PIS and, if interested, to fill in the consent form at the end of the PIS and return it to Philip Stead at the email address provided.

If you are uncertain of your group or want to confirm that you are indeed in groups A through I, please feel free to contact me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org. Be sure to include your kit number, so I am confirming your information and not somebody else's.

Best wishes to all,

Tim Barclay, Clan *Fili*
Leah Parker, Clan *Maor*

Message from the Maor

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

The Barclays of Rowan County, North Carolina: Their Ancestry

Introduction

Many American Barclays descend from Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), his brother Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and their sister Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785). Their siblings were Elizabeth, Catherine and Walter Barclay, and Martha and Mary Brown. Since most of our DNA and documentary evidence deals with Robert, Samuel Sr, and Margaret, they are the primary focus of our research here, though Walter's will—featured below—offers an important clue, connecting these Barclays as family members. Some have asserted that this Barclay family descended from the Urie line of Barclays, while others have speculated that, instead, they were from colonial Pennsylvania and were siblings of Henry Barkley (1725-1808), since their time in Rowan County, North Carolina, overlapped. However, Y-DNA results reveal that Robert and Samuel Sr were brothers related to neither the Urie line nor Henry Barkley. DNA and documentary evidence shows that Robert Barclay, Samuel Barclay Sr, and Margaret Barclay King were siblings who were born in colonial New Jersey and died in Rowan County, North Carolina. Their mother was Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769), and their father was a Mr. Barclay, whose first name remained unidentified by published evidence until now. Through documentary evidence cited in this paper, we can now name him as **Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway**. Additionally, we can establish a clear connection between the Johnstone, Kerr, and Barclay families. We trace the Johnstone and Kerr families from Scotland to colonial New Jersey, we see the marriage connection of the Barclay and Kerr families, and we note some members of the Barclay family staying in colonial New Jersey while we trace other members of the Barclay family from colonial New Jersey to North Carolina. I descend from Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway and Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) through their son Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and his wife Leah (c1735-after 1788), whose maiden name is uncertain but may have been Madison. (For more information regarding a possible Madison connection, please see the *Barclay Broadside September 2023 edition*.)

Notes

In the pre-colonial, colonial, and early post-colonial periods in America, it was not unusual for names and words to be spelled in a variety of ways. Within this document, names have different spellings. For example, we find these spellings in historical documentation: Barclay/Barkley/Barkly/Bartley, Johnston/Johnstone/Johnstoun, Ker/Kerr, and Urie/Ury, etc. In this paper, I use the spellings used in the documents to which I am referring. Where no record is cited, I default to the Barclay, Johnstone, Kerr, and Urie spellings. One exception is that when referring to Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's father, Walter, I use the Ker spelling because that is what I find in most (though not all) documentation about him. Also, in quotes used here, we find examples of what today we would consider to be misspellings, but that was the way the words were spelled within the documents cited.

Regarding dates, there are citations in this document that report two years. It is not because we are unsure of the year in which the event occurred, but because of the dating system at the time. The Connecticut State Library on its website explains it this way: "Between 1582 and 1752, not only were two calendars in use in Europe (and in European colonies), but two different starts of the year were in use in England [and its colonies]. Although the 'Legal' year began on March 25, the use of the Gregorian calendar by other European countries led to January 1 becoming commonly celebrated as 'New Year's Day' and given as the first day of the year in almanacs." So, for example, since Robert Barclay of Rowan County, North Carolina, was born between January 1 and March 25, his year of birth is reported as 1722/23.

Finally, Shorter documents or portions of documents are featured in the body or appendices of this paper. Longer documents and ones with both the original handwriting and transcript are linked within the paper.

Y-DNA Evidence

Y-DNA is found on the Y (male) chromosome, and much like a surname, passes down the male line from a father to his son and then to his son and so on. Since genetic males have a Y chromosome, only genetic males complete Y-DNA testing. Y-DNA transfers with relatively few mutations from one generation to the next. Results uncover not only male family matches and estimate their genetic distances in generations and years, but also can reveal a generations-deep family line (depending on the information provided by matches), and the male haplogroup, the group of people from whom one's deep patrilineage descends. For more information about Y-DNA testing and how to understand the results, see this article at our Clan Barclay International website.

Some have asserted that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) were descendants of the Barclay House of Urie. However, Y-DNA evidence reveals that Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr were not, in fact, from the Urie line. Thus, neither are the descendants of brothers Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr. As of this writing, five men who descend from Robert Barclay and one who descends from Robert's brother, Samuel Barclay Sr, have completed Y-DNA testing with Family Tree DNA and are members of the Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project at Family Tree DNA. They are matches to each other, and their results demonstrate the appropriate genetic distance to represent the relationship as descendants of brothers Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr. These men fall within the I-P37 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as I2a (ISOGG Long Form), Y-Haplogroup and its subgroups.

Humphrey John Barclay, Chief of the House of Barclay of Mathers and Urie, has completed Y-DNA testing with Family Tree DNA and is a member of the Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project. As Chief of the House of Barclay of Mathers and Urie and a direct descendant of Colonel David Barclay, First Laird of Urie (1610-1686), Humphrey's family records are impeccable. He has shared with me his family tree, important and compelling family stories, and Barclay family artifacts from his Urie line. Humphrey falls in the R-M269 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as R1b1a2 (ISOGG Long Form), Y-Haplogroup. Additionally, three more men who descend from the related line of Gartly have completed Y-DNA testing at Family Tree DNA and are members of the Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project. These three men are matches to Humphrey, and their results demonstrate the appropriate genetic distance to represent descendants of the Gartly and Urie lines. (For more information about Humphrey Barclay, see the *Barclay Broadside* May 2023 edition.)

These Y-DNA results reveal that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and his brother Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) did not descend from the House of Urie. Members of these two haplogroups—I-P37 and R-M269—do not have a common male ancestor for tens of thousands of years. It is estimated that their most recent common male ancestor lived 50,000 – 52,000 years ago. (See Appendix 1.) Therefore, it is completely impossible that Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr descended from Colonel David Barclay, First Laird of Urie (1610-1686). Similarly, any man who falls within the I-P37 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as I2a (ISOGG Long Form), Y-Haplogroup and its subgroups, cannot descend from the Urie line.

On the other hand, some have speculated that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) were from colonial Pennsylvania and were brothers of Henry Barkley (1725-1808), who also lived for a time in

Rowan County, North Carolina. At least two descendants of Henry Barkley have completed Y-DNA testing at Family Tree DNA and joined the Barclay Surname Project. Though the times that these Barclay/Barkley families were in Rowan County overlapped, Y-DNA reveals they were not related in the male line. Like the Urie Barclays, descendants of Henry Barkley fall in the R-M269 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as R1b1a2 (ISOGG Long Form), Y-Haplogroup. However, the Urie/Gartly Barclays and the descendants of Henry Barkley are not matches to each other and do not share a common male ancestor for thousands of years, so Henry Barkley did not descend from the Urie Barclays either. (For more information about Henry Barkley and his descendant Vice President Alben Barkley, see the *Barclay Broadside* February 2022 edition.)

Robert Barclay, Samuel Barclay Sr, and Margaret Barclay King: Their Identity

If Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and their sister Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785) were not from the Urie line and were not siblings of Henry Barkley, then who were they? Who were their parents?

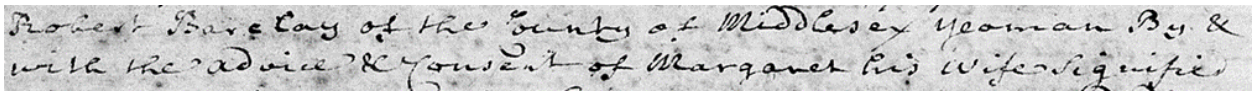
Autosomal DNA Evidence

As of this writing, my mother has ten autosomal DNA matches on her Barclay side to descendants of daughters of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (both Barclay and Brown sisters) and two autosomal DNA matches to descendants of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's brother, William Kerr, through Ancestry DNA. Other descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr also have autosomal DNA matches with descendants of other children of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown through Family Tree DNA. For more information regarding autosomal DNA testing and how to understand the results, please see this article and associated links on our Clan Barclay International website.

Colonial New Jersey Land Records

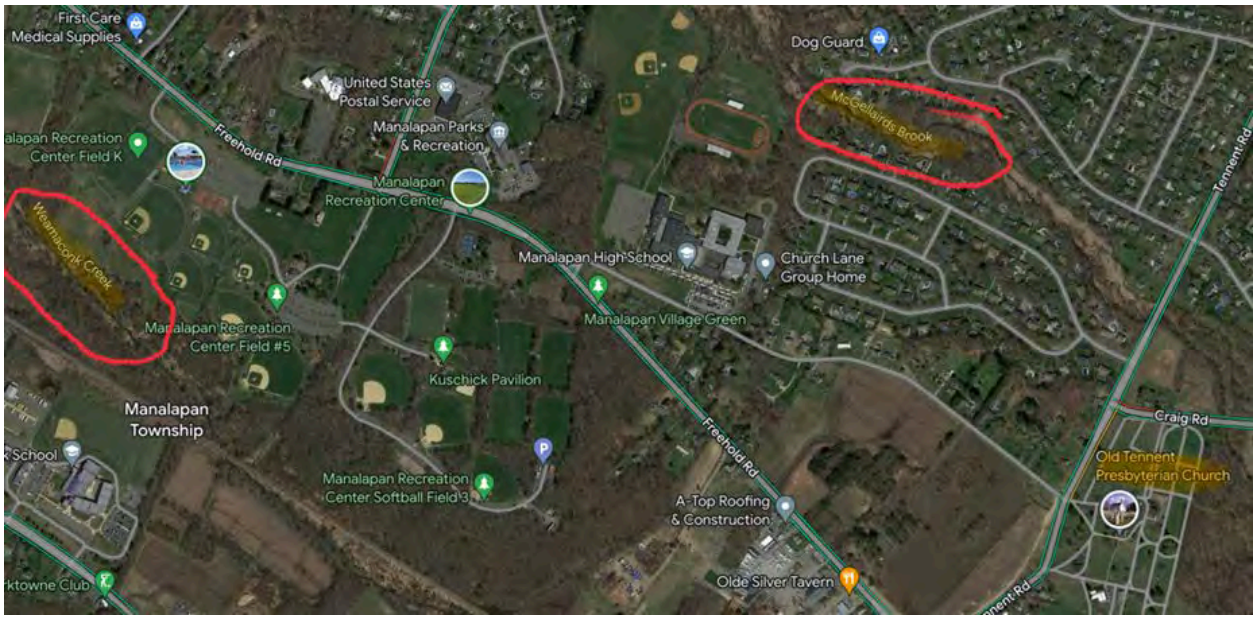
Until recently, the name of the first husband Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) remained a matter of conjecture, but evidence has been discovered that names him, as well as other members of the extended family. Through the records cited in this paper, we can see a clear connection between the Johnstone, Kerr, and Barclay families. We trace the Johnstone and Kerr families from Scotland to colonial New Jersey, we see the marriage connection of the Barclay and Kerr families, and we note some members of the Barclay family staying in colonial New Jersey while we trace other members of the Barclay family from colonial New Jersey to North Carolina. Further, we can finally name Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's first husband with certainty: Robert Barclay. We have discovered the genealogical needle in

the documentary haystack. In a record of deed for Freehold, New Jersey (see the original and transcript), we read, "This indenture made the twenty third day of November in the fourth year of our Sovereign Lord George King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. anno Domini 1717 between *Robert Barclay of the County of Middlesex Yeoman by & with the advice & consent of Margaret his wife* signified by her signing & sealing hereof of the one part and Daniel Ketcham of Freehold in the County of Monmouth Yeoman of the other part (emphasis mine)." Here he is. Robert Barclay with his wife Margaret.



From the Record of Deed Naming Robert Barclay and His Wife Margaret | Courtesy: Leah Parker

The first time we find Robert Barclay in land records, he is called a planter or yeoman, purchasing land from Walter Kerr (1656-1748) and wife Margaret (1661-1734) in 1713 (original and transcript) in Freehold near what would become Walter Kerr's Old Tennent Church.



Land Transferred from James Johnstone of Spotswood to Walter and Margaret Kerr to Robert and Margaret Barclay
This land is situated between McGellairds Brook and Weamaconk Creek near the Old Tennent Church, founded by Walter Ker. | Courtesy: Leah Parker

Then in 1717, Robert Barclay sells that same piece of land to David Ketcham, and Robert Barclay's wife is named as Margaret. (See record linked above.) In 1718 (original and transcript) and 1721 (original and transcript), Robert Barclay bought land in Piscataway, New Jersey, from Dr. John Johnstone. In 1723 (original and transcript), Robert Barclay sold land in Piscataway to Daniel

Baker. Editorial notes by the author of *The Barclays of New York*... (p 15) regarding Robert Barclay of Piscataqua (Piscataway) include the following: "Who this grantee is, the writer does not know," "described as a 'yeoman,'" and "Instead of a signature he made his mark." (See Appendix 2.) And now we know his identity! It is our very own Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway, son-in-law of Walter and Margaret Ker, husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769), and father of Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and Margaret Barclay King (1710-1785).

Robert Barclay's Mark from the 1723 Deed | Courtesy: Leah Parker

Because of the New Jersey land records showing him making land deals in Freehold and Piscataway, we shall now refer to the husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) and father of her Barclay children Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785) as Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway.

Family Bible

An old family Bible that was in the possession of Mrs. Hazel Allen records the names and dates of birth of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown of New Jersey and her children. (See Appendix 3.) Margaret's children with her first husband, Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway, were named Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Robert, Samuel, and Walter Barclay. Margaret's children with her second husband, James Brown, were named Martha and Mary Brown. Note that aside from Robert, Margaret's sons' names were common Kerr Family names. Samuel was the name of Margaret's brother, and Walter was the name of Margaret's father.

Colonial New Jersey to North Carolina

What happened to Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway and Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) and their children? Much of what we know is recorded in this paper. We do not have a death or cemetery record for Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway, but we can assume he died by 1736, as Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown was remarried to James Brown, and their first child was born in 1737. (See Appendix 3.) Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown died in 1769 and is buried at the Lamington Presbyterian Church in

Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Both her estate and James Brown's estate were inventoried by Margaret's brother, William Kerr. (See Appendix 4.) Robert and Margaret's eldest child, Margaret Barclay was born in 1710/11, married Richard King in 1735 in Freehold, New Jersey, migrated with her husband and children to Rowan County, North Carolina, died there in 1785 and was buried at the Thyatira Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, North Carolina. (See Appendices 3 and 5.) Elizabeth and Catherine Barclay were born in 1716 and 1718, respectively, but not much more is known about their lives and deaths. (See Appendix 3.) In fact, Elizabeth and Catherine were not named in their mother's will, unlike the rest of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's children, so perhaps they were no longer living when the will was filed in 1760. (See Appendix 4.) Robert Barclay was born in 1722/23. (See Appendix 3.) He married Leah (whose maiden name is uncertain but may have been Madison) by about 1754, as their first child, Elizabeth, was born in 1755. We first find Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) named in the records of Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions serving on a jury in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1757. He joined a group of men on "Scout" with other members of the Jersey Settlement in 1759, purchased cows in 1759, purchased land in the Jersey Settlement that became known as his Home Plantation in 1763, and went on to make other land transactions in Rowan County, North Carolina. (See the *Barclay Broadside* Summer 2006 edition.) He died in 1788 in Rowan County, and it is thought that he was buried at the Jersey Church cemetery, though many old grave markers have been destroyed and his has not been found. (See the original and transcript of his will.) Samuel Barclay Sr was born in 1724/25, married Anne Reid in New Jersey in 1750, and she died in 1758 in New Jersey. (See Appendices 3 and 6.) We first find Samuel Sr in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1774, purchasing land from Jacob Nichols. (See Appendix 7.) Note that Samuel Sr did not follow his brother Robert to North Carolina until after the deaths of his wife and mother. He died in 1803 in Rowan County, North Carolina. (See the original and transcript of his will.) Walter was born in 1728, no marriage records have been found for him, and he appears to have had no biological children of his own, though he indicates in his will that he "brought up from a child" a young man named William Mathews.

The wills of Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) and Walter Barclay (1728-1807) hold important clues that connect these Barclays together as family. Samuel Barclay Sr's will (original and transcript), which was executed in North Carolina in 1803, reveals that he had children named John Barkley, Else Barkley Bodine, Samuel Barkley Jr, Margaret Barkley Donaldson, and Cathrine Barkley Berry, whom Samuel Sr notes was deceased. Walter Barclay's will, which was executed in New Jersey in 1807, names Walter Bartley Berry, explaining that "this boy's mother was Samuel Bartley's daughter," indicating

that she was deceased. Here Walter Barclay, who remained in New Jersey, named in his will the grandson (also named Walter) of his brother Samuel Barclay Sr, who had moved to Rowan County, North Carolina. Further, Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785), daughter of Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway and Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, married Richard King, and they had a son named Thomas King. Like Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr, this King family went from colonial New Jersey to Rowan County, North Carolina. Samuel Barclay Sr named his nephew Thomas King, his "beloved friend," as an executor to his will. (See links above.)

More on the Jersey Settlement and Jersey Church

In the mid-1700's a group of families from the area of Hopewell, New Jersey (home of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown and her family at the time), migrated to what became known as the Jersey Settlement in Rowan County, North Carolina. In explaining the Jersey Settlement, researcher Ethel Stroup reports, "[Its] first settlers were Hopewell citizens who migrated after being swindled by Proprietors and royal Governors, especially Dr. Daniel Coxe and his son Col. Daniel Coxe, two powerful and greedily villainous Proprietors, in 'The Coxe Affair.'" Robert P. Humphreys, PhD, explains in the *Barclay Broadside* Holiday 2006 edition that on March 25, 1763, "Robert purchased land in the Jersey Settlement that became known as his Home Plantation" (p 9). Humphreys also enumerates Robert Barclay's close associations with other members of the Jersey Settlement. Additionally, according to *Saints and Sinners at Jersey Settlement*..., we find two of Robert and Leah's grown children and their spouses attending the Jersey Church, which was associated with the Jersey Settlement: Margaret Barkley Todd and Benjamin Todd and Samuel Barkley and Mary Davis Barkley.

Conclusion

Y-DNA test results reveal that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), brothers who both died in Rowan County, North Carolina, did not descend from the Urie line, and thus neither do their descendants. Humphrey John Barclay, Chief of the House of Barclay of Mathers and Urie, has completed Y-DNA testing and joined the Barclay Surname Project and does not match the descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr. Nor do the descendants of Henry Barkley (1725-1808) of Rowan County, North Carolina, match the descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr. Instead, Y-DNA links the descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr to the Barclays of Fife, perhaps the Pierston/Perceton line, Collairnie line, or an associated cadet branch, and research is ongoing to determine which one. Autosomal DNA, Y-DNA, and documentary evidence reveals that Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr were sons of Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway and Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, that

they were born in colonial New Jersey and lived there until they migrated to North Carolina as adults, that they died in Rowan County, North Carolina, and that they had siblings named Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Walter Barclay, and Martha and Mary Brown. Further, autosomal DNA and documentary evidence reveals that their sister Margaret Barclay King was born in colonial New Jersey and migrated with her husband, Richard King, and their children to Rowan County, North Carolina, where they both died. (For more information regarding Margaret Barclay King's connection to Daniel Boone and President Abraham Lincoln, please see the *Barclay Broadside* February 2022 edition.)

It is reported that American author Earnest Hemingway said, "Every man has two deaths, when he is buried in the ground and the last time someone says his name. In some ways men can be immortal." Indeed, it seems Hemingway was echoing a sentiment expressed in cultures both ancient and modern, both far and near. Though some people have speculated regarding the name of the first husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) and the father of their children Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Robert, Samuel Sr, and Walter, until recently I was unable to find any evidence revealing his name. Now, because of DNA and documentary evidence, we can name him. We can say his name and tell what we know of him and let him continue to live in our genealogical memories and imaginations: **Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway**.

For Further Research

Who were the father and immediate ancestors of Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway? We do not know for certain, but we have some viable candidates. Due to Y-DNA results, we know he descended from the Barclays of Fife—perhaps the Pierston/Perecton line, the Collairnie line, or an associated cadet branch.

Clan Barclay is always looking for more Barclay men to complete Y-DNA testing. If you know you are from the male Fife line, including from the Pierston/Perceton line, Collairnie line, or an associated cadet branch from Cleish, Kinross, Perthshire, or Angus, please be in touch with me at leah@clanbarclayinternational.org. Likewise, we encourage male descendants of Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway to test or to upgrade to Big Y results. You may qualify to have your Y-DNA test sponsored so that you will incur no cost.

Postscript

Several researchers have speculated that the first husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) and the father of Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785) may have been John Barclay of Perth Amboy (1659-1731). John Barclay of Perth Amboy was the son of Colonel David Barclay Urie I (1610-1686) and the brother of Robert Barclay Urie II (1648-1690), famed Quaker Apologist. He was born in Scotland and died in colonial New Jersey. John Barclay of Perth Amboy was married to Katherine (last name unknown), and she died shortly after their son John Barclay Jr AKA Captain John Barclay (1702-1786) was born. While Y-DNA clearly shows that John Barclay of Perth Amboy could not be the father of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr, we do find documentation that the families of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown and John Barclay of Perth Amboy were known to each other and, in fact, were closely associated with each other.

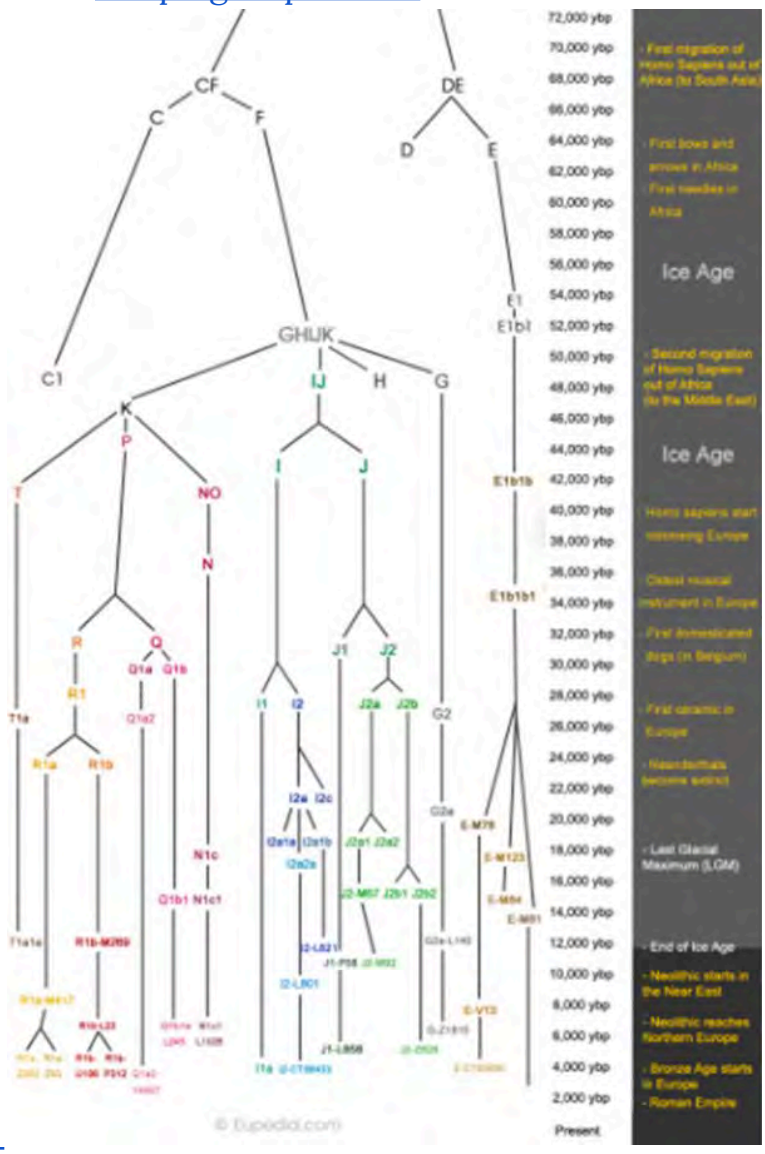
- John Barclay of Perth Amboy and James Johnstone were friends who migrated from Scotland together, sailing to East Jersey in 1684. The July 1953 edition of *Pennsylvania Magazine* relays "John Forbes of Aquorthes … purchased [land] in July, 1684, and was in East Jersey by October. He crossed the ocean with a group of friends, among whom were Charles and Thomas Gordon, John Barclay, and James Johnstone [of Spotswood]" (p 283). "James Johnstone was in East Jersey by the fall of 1684. …To his brother John, an apothecary in Edinburgh, he, too, wrote of the need of a minister. …John Johnstone sailed on the ill-fated *Henry and Francis* in December, 1685, with George Scot and the large group of people he had obtained from the Scottish prisons" (pp 287-288). Walter Ker (1656-1748) was married to Margaret (1661-1734), whose maiden name was thought to be Johnstone. Watler Ker had been imprisoned, like many others, for his adherence to the Presbyterian Covenanter faith. A brief biography of Walter Ker explains that he "was released from Canongate Tollbooth into the custody of John Johnstone on 3 Sept. 1685. He was exiled from Scotland for life. …The *Henry & Francis* arrived in Perth Amboy Harbor in mid December 1685. In the months of March, April of 1690, Walter Ker begins to obtain Headlands and other properties…. His lands border those of James Johnstone…." Documentary evidence cited in this paper strongly indicates that James Johnstone of Spotswood and his brother Dr. John Johnstone were kin to Margaret Ker, wife of Walter Ker. It was previously supposed that Margaret Ker may have been the daughter of James Johnstone of Spotswood. Though possible, dates of birth make this unlikely, since both Margaret and James' brother, Dr. John Johnstone, were born in 1661.

- John Barclay Jr and William Kerr (Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's brother) were brothers-in-law, married to sisters Katherine Gordon and Elizabeth Gordon, respectively. (See Appendix 8.)
- *History of the Old Tennent Church* reports that the son of John Barclay of Perth Amboy, John Barclay Jr AKA Captain John Barclay, had his children baptized at the Old Tennent Church (p 205), the church that was founded by Walter Ker (1656-1748), Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's father. Walter Ker was an elder there, his sons Samuel Kerr and William Kerr (Captain John's brother-in-law) were deacons there (p 87), and the Kerr and Barclay families attended there.
- John Barkley [Barclay] Jr. was a witness to the will of William Ker [Kerr], Margaret Kerr's brother, and William inventoried the estates of both Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown and her second husband, James Brown. (See Appendices 9 and 4.)

It is understandable that genealogical researchers, in the absence of Y-DNA evidence and recently discovered New Jersey land records, might conclude that John Barclay of Perth Amboy (1659-1731) was the first husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769) and the father of Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788), Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), and Margaret Barclay King (1710/11-1785). In light of the Y-DNA and documentary evidence revealing that, instead, he was Robert Barclay of Freehold and Piscataway, research is ongoing to identify Robert's father and deeper ancestral line and to reveal the story of the relationship between these two Barclay families in colonial East Jersey.

Appendices

1. Phylogenetic Tree of Y-Chromosomal Haplogroups Retrieved from Eupedia:
    a. https://www.eupedia.com/europe/european_haplogroups_timeline.shtml
    b. https://www.eupedia.com/genetics/phylogenetic_trees_Y-DNA_haplogroups.shtml



2. Moffat, Reuben Burnham (1904). *The Barclays of New York: Who They Are and Who They are Not, and Some Other Barclays*. R. G. Cooke, Publisher. Retrieved from https://archive.org/details/barclaysnewyork00moffgoog/page/n26/mode/2up.

1718 May 4.	Deed to a ROBERT BARCLAY of Piscataqua. (Who this grantee is, the writer does not know.) (*Liber A-2*, p. 310.)
1719 Mch. 15.	Deed to JOHN BARCLAY from Willock, of a lot in City of Amboy. (*Liber C-2*, p. 32.)
1721 Dec.	Deed to ROBERT BARCLAY of Piscataqua. (*Liber C-2*, p. 486.)
1723 Mch. 10.	Deed from ROBERT BARCLAY of Piscataqua, described as "yeoman." Instead of a signature he made his mark. (*Liber C-2*, p. 514.)

3. According to research provided to me by Corina Barclay Cox, we have the following account including names as children of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown (1695-1769):

Another Theory: From the Family Bible of James Barclay Carlisle of Loudoun County, Virginia. This Bible now in the possession and property of Mrs Hazel Allyn, of Purcellville, Virginia. She the grand-daughter of said James Barclay Carlisle. She is now about 84 yrs. old and leaves no descendants. August 12, 1979.
From Hazel Allyn's Book "Our John Brown" as taken from her grand-father's Family Bible, as follows:
Mary Brown, who wed David Carlisle had a sister named Martha, born September 1737. This very interesting list of births in found in the old Family Bible at my mother's home. What the connection is, i have been unable to find but as the Barclay appears and that being my grand-father's middle name, I feel there must be some connection:

Margaret Kerr, born July 6, 1695
Margaret Barclay born Jan. 9, 1711
Elizabeth Barclay born June 10, 1716
Catherine Barclay born April 24, 1718
Robert Barclay born Mar. 3, 1723
Samuel Barclay born Mar. 23, 1726
Walter Barclay born Feb 14, 1729
Martha Brown born Sept. 5, 1737 (Baldin)
Mary Brown born Nov. 18,1740(Carven)

4. James Brown and Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown's estates were inventoried by her brother, William Kerr. Retrieved from Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, etc., Volume XI: [Calendar of New Jersey wills, administrations, etc., Volume XI, 1806-1809 : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive]

1760, May 2. Brown, James, of Tewksbury, Hunterdon Co., yeoman; will of. Wife, Margaret, £100, and my moveable estate. Sons, James, Robert, Joseph and Solomon, 5 shillings each. Executors—Samuel Barkley, John Todd and David Carlisle. Witnesses—Abraham Willet, Samuel Craig, William Leslie. Proved May 25, 1764.

1764, June 7. Inventory, £197.0.2, made by William Ker and John Henry. Lib. H, p. 441.

1765, March 25. Brown, Margaret, of Hunterdon Co.; will of. Widow of James Brown. Daughter, Martha, £50. Daughter, Mary, £50. Son, Samuel Barkley, £20. Son, Robert Barkley, 5 shillings. To Walter Barkley, 5 shillings. Daughters, Martha and Mary, the rest. Executors—David Carlile, John Tod and Samuel Barkley. Witnesses—John Henry, James King, John King. Proved Oct. 16, 1769.

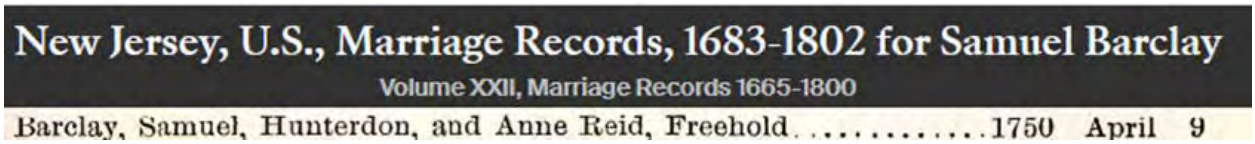
1769, Oct. 21. Inventory, £141.6.7, made by William Ker and Thomas Adams. Lib. 14, p. 147.

5. Marriage Record retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/58898:7836?ssrc=pt&tid=4066797&pid=330092203274.

Detail Source

Name	Margaret Barclay
Gender	Female
Birth Place	NJ
Birth Year	1712
Spouse Name	Richard King
Spouse Birth Place	Ir
Spouse Birth Year	1705
Marriage Year	1735
Marriage State	NJ

6. Marriage Record retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2794/images/32669_236577-00164?pId=34505.

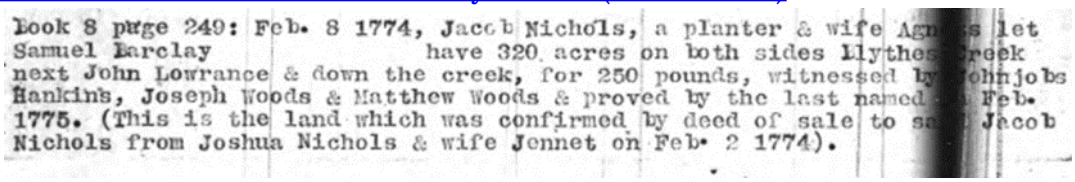


New Jersey, U.S., Marriage Records, 1683-1802 for Samuel Barclay

Volume XXII, Marriage Records 1665-1800

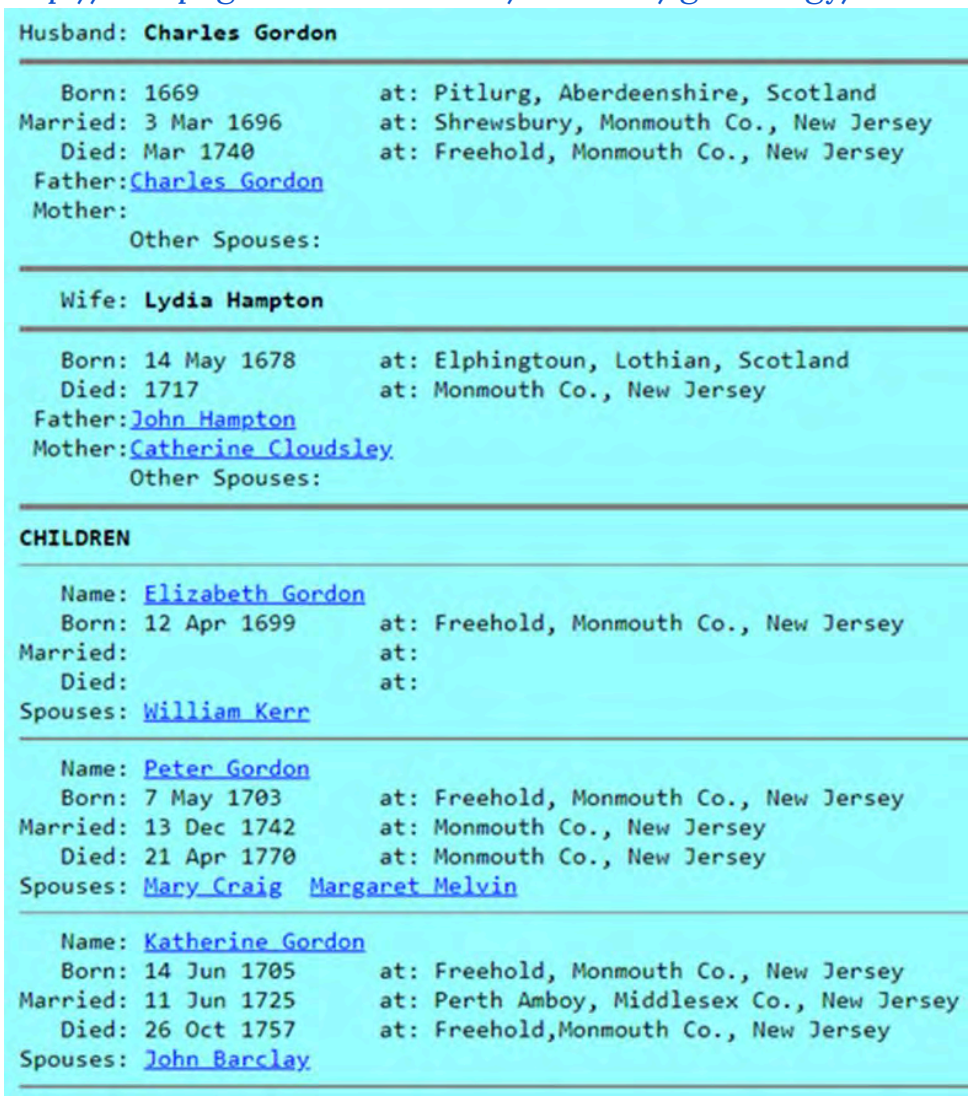
Barclay, Samuel, Hunterdon, and Anne Reid, Freehold.....1750 April 9

7. Record retrieved from the McCubbins Collection, Barclay Tag, p 6 BARCLAY · Edith Clark History Room (omeka.net)



Book 8 page 249: Feb. 8 1774, Jacob Nichols, a planter & wife Agn[illegible]s let Samuel Barclay have 320 acres on both sides Llythes [illegible]reek next John Lowrance & down the creek, for 250 pounds, witnessed by [illegible]ohnjobs Hankins, Joseph Woods & Matthew Woods & proved by the last named [illegible] Feb. 1775. (This is the land which was confirmed by deed of sale to sa[illegible] Jacob Nichols from Joshua Nichols & wife Jennet on Feb. 2 1774).

8. Genealogy Page including John Barclay Jr and William Kerr Retrieved from http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~a16566/genealogy/fam06786.html



Husband: **Charles Gordon**

Born: 1669 at: Pitlurg, Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Married: 3 Mar 1696 at: Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Died: Mar 1740 at: Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Father: Charles Gordon
Mother:
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Lydia Hampton**

Born: 14 May 1678 at: Elphingtoun, Lothian, Scotland
Died: 1717 at: Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Father: John Hampton
Mother: Catherine Cloudsley
Other Spouses:

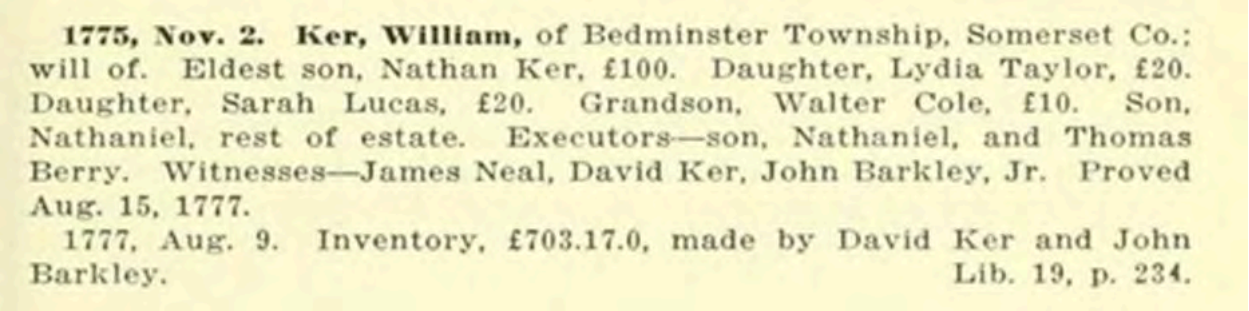
CHILDREN

Name: Elizabeth Gordon
Born: 12 Apr 1699 at: Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses: William Kerr

Name: Peter Gordon
Born: 7 May 1703 at: Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Married: 13 Dec 1742 at: Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Died: 21 Apr 1770 at: Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Spouses: Mary Craig Margaret Melvin

Name: Katherine Gordon
Born: 14 Jun 1705 at: Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Married: 11 Jun 1725 at: Perth Amboy, Middlesex Co., New Jersey
Died: 26 Oct 1757 at: Freehold,Monmouth Co., New Jersey
Spouses: John Barclay

9. Will of William Kerr, recorded in *Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc/New Jersey Colonial Documents Calendar of Wills—1771-1780* Retrieved from https://archive.org/stream/calendarofnewjer06newj#page/286/mode/2up



1775, Nov. 2. Ker, William, of Bedminster Township, Somerset Co.: will of. Eldest son, Nathan Ker, £100. Daughter, Lydia Taylor, £20. Daughter, Sarah Lucas, £20. Grandson, Walter Cole, £10. Son, Nathaniel, rest of estate. Executors—son, Nathaniel, and Thomas Berry. Witnesses—James Neal, David Ker, John Barkley, Jr. Proved Aug. 15, 1777.

1777, Aug. 9. Inventory, £703.17.0, made by David Ker and John Barkley. Lib. 19, p. 234.

Clan Barclay International

Be in touch: leah@clanbarclayinternational.org
Visit our website: www.clanbarclayinternational.org
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