

*Robert Barclay/Barkley of Rowan County
Born 1722/23 New Jersey; Died 1788 in Rowan County, North Carolina
A Descendant of the House of Urie or Not?*

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Latest Revision: 24 April 2022

Introduction

My mother, Linnie Coleen Barclay Fiebiger (1946-2018), was the daughter of Willis Albert Barclay (1909-1976) and Loleta Elizabeth Shaw. Willis was the son of David Albert Barclay (1867-1926) and Sarah Solomon. David was the son of William Franklin Barclay (1845-1896) and Susan Vorce. William was the son of David Durrett Barclay (1818-1900) and Tabitha “Betha” Stites. David was the son of Robert Barclay (1772-1846) and Mary “Polly” Hubbard. Robert was the son of Robert Barclay (born in 1722/23 in New Jersey and died in 1788 in Rowan County, North Carolina) and Leah (last name unknown). Robert Barclay is where we pick up our story.

Notes

In Pre-Colonial and Colonial times 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/Bartley, Ker/Kerr, and Urie/Ury, etc. In this paper, I use the spelling used in the document to which I am referring. Where no record is cited, I default to the Barclay, Kerr, and Urie spellings. Also, in quotes used here, we find examples of what today we would consider to be misspellings, but that was the way those words were spelled at the time and within those documents.

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.” (See Appendix 1.) So, for example, since Robert Barclay was born between January 1 and March 25, his year of birth is reported as 1722/23.

Robert Barclay: Background

Robert Barclay was born in 1722/23 in New Jersey and died in 1788 in Rowan County, North Carolina. He was married to Leah, whose last name is unknown but has been reported to be Madison, Todd, or Freeman. Robert’s brother, Samuel Barclay Sr, was born in 1724/25 in New Jersey and died in 1803 in Rowan County, North Carolina. He was married to Anne Reid. There are many known American descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr, especially Robert. Family lore, though never proven, has claimed that Robert Barclay was a descendant of the House of Urie. Finally, we have a definitive answer: Y-DNA evidence reveals that Robert Barclay was not, in fact, from the Urie line. Thus, neither are the descendants of brothers Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr.

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 to his son and so on. Only males have Y chromosomes, so only males take Y-DNA tests. Y-DNA transfers relatively unchanged throughout male generations. Results uncover not only male family matches and estimate their genetic distances, 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 patrilineage descends.

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 tests at Family Tree DNA and are members of the Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project at Family Tree DNA. (See Appendix 2.) They are matches to each other, and their results demonstrate the appropriate distance to represent the relationship as descendants of 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 a Y-DNA test at Family Tree DNA in September 2020 and is a member of the Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project. As Chief of the House of Barclay of Mathers and Urie, Humphrey's family records are impeccable. He falls in the R-M269 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as R1b1a2 (ISOGG Long Form), Y-Haplogroup. Humphrey and I have been in consistent communication since summer 2020, and he has shared with me both his family tree and important and compelling family stories. Additionally, three more men who descend from the related line of Gartly have completed Y-DNA tests 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 distance to represent descendants of the Gartly and Urie lines. (See Appendix 3.)

These Y-DNA results reveal that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and his brother Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803), who were both born in New Jersey and both died in North Carolina, did not descend from the House of Urie. Members of these two haplogroups—I-P37 and R-M269—do not have a common ancestor for tens of thousands of years. It is estimated that their most recent common ancestor lived 50,000 – 52,000 years ago. (See Appendix 4.) Therefore, it is not possible 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.

Robert Barclay: His Identity

If Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) was not from the Urie line, then who was he? Who were his parents? Research is ongoing, but we do have some evidence regarding his identity.

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 5.) Margaret's Barclay children were named Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Robert, Samuel, and Walter. Margaret's Brown children were named Martha and Mary. We know, then, that there was a Robert Barclay and a Samuel Barclay born in Colonial New Jersey in 1722/23 and 1724/25, respectively. They would be the right ages to be the Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr who died in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1788 and 1803, respectively. (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.)

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), 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.'" (See Appendix 6.) Robert P. Humphreys, PhD explains in the *Barclay*

Broadside 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. (See Appendix 7.) Additionally, 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. (See Appendix 8.)

Autosomal DNA Evidence

As of this writing, my mother, Linnie Coleen Barclay Fiebiger, has ten autosomal DNA matches 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 a descendant of Robert’s brother Samuel Barclay Sr also have autosomal DNA matches with descendants of other children of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown through Family Tree DNA.

Y-DNA and Documentary Evidence

Y-DNA reveals that Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) were brothers as their descendants are appropriately close matches, and documentary evidence supports this relationship. Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, in addition to her sons Robert and Samuel, had a son named Walter, who appears to have had no children of his own. Samuel Barclay Sr’s will, 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 he notes was deceased. (See Appendix 9.) Walter Barclay’s will, which was executed in New Jersey in 1807, named Walter Bartley Berry, explaining that “this boy’s mother was Samuel Bartley’s daughter,” indicating that she was deceased. (See Appendix 10.) Here Walter Barclay, who was in New Jersey, named in his will the grandson (also named Walter) of Samuel Barclay Sr, who was in Rowan County, North Carolina. Further, Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown had a daughter named Margaret, who married Richard King, and they had a son named Thomas King. The King family went to Rowan County, North Carolina, like Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr. Samuel Barclay Sr named Thomas King, his “beloved friend,” as an executor to his will.

Conclusion

Y-DNA reveals 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 with descendants of Robert and Samuel Sr. Instead, Y-DNA links the descendants of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr to the Pierston/Perceton or Collairnie line, and research is ongoing to determine which one. Autosomal DNA, Y-DNA, and documentary evidence demonstrate that Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr were sons of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, were born in New Jersey and lived there until they migrated to North Carolina as adults, and that they had siblings named Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Walter Barclay, and Martha and Mary Brown.

Though we do not yet know the identity of the husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, it should be noted that there was a man by the name of Robert Barclay in New Jersey at the time that Margaret and her husband were starting their family. Between 1718 and 1723, three deeds are recorded mentioning Robert Barclay of Piscataqua (Piscataway), two to Robert from John Barclay of Perth Amboy and one from John Barclay of Perth Amboy to Robert. (See Appendix 16.) Editorial notes by the author of *The Barclays of New York...* (pp 11, 12, and 15) 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.”

Though Robert Barclay, the Quaker Apologist and brother of John Barclay of Perth Amboy, made land transactions in Colonial New Jersey, Robert Barclay of Piscataqua could not have been the Apologist, as the Apologist died in 1690. (Note also that the Apologist never went to Colonial New Jersey but administered his governing duties in absentia.) Was this Robert Barclay of Piscataqua the husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown? We do not know at this time, but he certainly is a suspect. It is also interesting to observe that all three transactions recorded for Robert Barclay of Piscataqua involve John Barclay of Perth Amboy.

Postscript

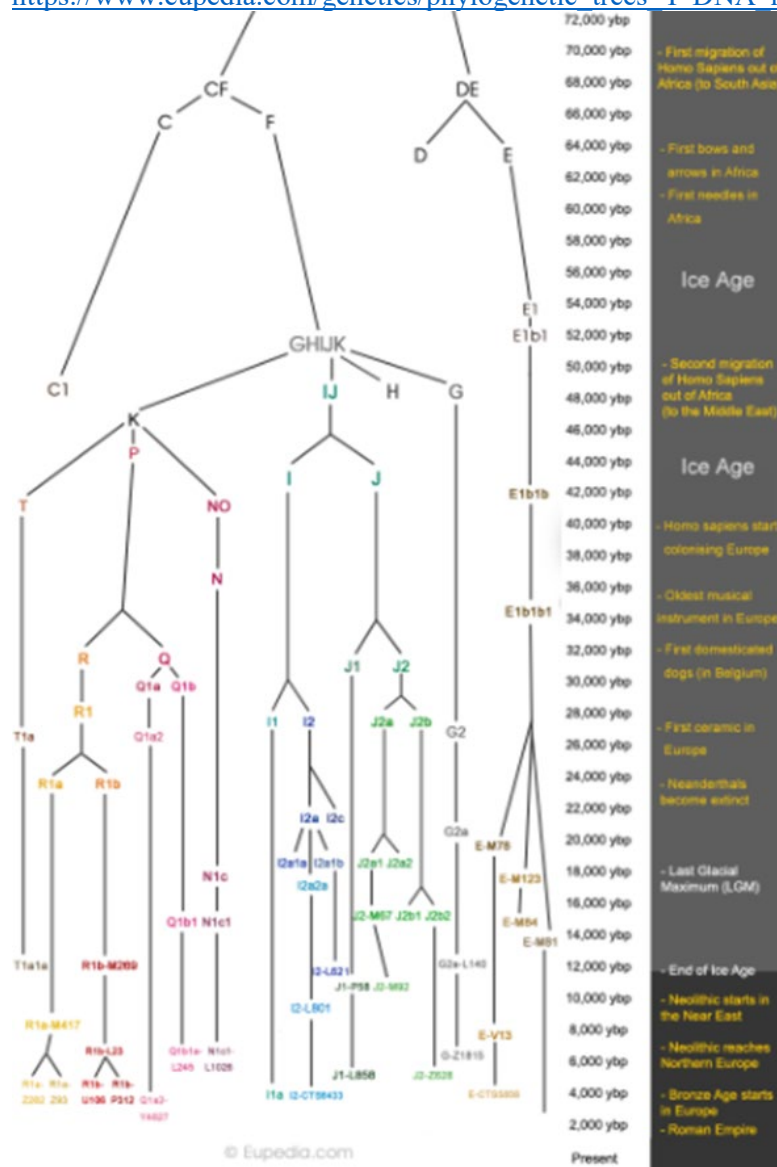
Several researchers have concluded from records that the father of Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) and the first husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown likely was John Barclay of Perth Amboy (1659-1731). John was the son of Colonel David Barclay Urie I (1610-1686) and the brother of Robert Barclay Urie II (1648-1690), famed Quaker Apologist. He was born in Scotland and died in Colonial East Jersey. John Barclay of Perth Amboy was married to Katherine (last name unknown), and she died shortly after their son John Barclay Jr (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 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, grandfather of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown, 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” (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). (See Appendix 11.) Walter Ker was married to Margaret Johnstone, who was the daughter of James Johnstone and niece of John Johnstone. 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 Cannongate Tolbooth 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....” (See Appendix 12.)
- 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 13.)
- *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, the church that was founded by Walter Kerr, Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown’s father. Walter Kerr 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. (See Appendix 14.)
- John Barkley [Barclay] Jr. was a witness to the will of William Ker [Kerr], Margaret Kerr’s brother. (See Appendix 15.)

It is understandable that genealogical researchers, in the absence of Y-DNA evidence, might conclude that the father of Robert Barclay (1722/23-1788) and Samuel Barclay Sr (1724/25-1803) and the first husband of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown was John Barclay of Perth Amboy (1659-1731). In light of the Y-DNA evidence, research is ongoing to identify the father of Robert Barclay and Samuel Barclay Sr and to reveal the story of the relationship between these two Barclay families in Colonial East Jersey.

Appendices

- Connecticut State Library Website Regarding the 1752 Calendar Change Retrieved from <https://libguides.ctstatelibrary.org/hg/colonialresearch/calendar>
- Y-DNA Testing and Barclay Resources
 - Family Tree DNA: <https://www.familytreedna.com/>
 - Barclay Surname Y-DNA Project: <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/clanbarclayproject/about/background>
- Learn more about Humphrey John Barclay, Chief of the House of Barclay of Mathers and Urie
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphrey_Barclay
 - <https://thehacsa.org/humphrey-barclay-2/>
 - <https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0054051/>
- Phylogenetic Tree of Y-Chromosomal Haplogroups Retrieved from Eupedia:
 - https://www.eupedia.com/europe/european_haplogroups_timeline.shtml
 - https://www.eupedia.com/genetics/phylogenetic_trees_Y-DNA_haplogroups.shtml



5. According to research provided to me by Corina Barclay Cox, we have the following account including names as children of Margaret Kerr Barclay Brown:

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)

6. Stroup, E. (1996). *Origins of the Jersey Settlement of Rowan County, North Carolina: First Families of Jersey Settlement* Retrieved from <http://www.sonsofdewittcolony.org/mckstmerjersey.htm>
7. Humphreys, R.P. (2006 Holiday). *Barclay Broadside: Robert and Leah Barkley of Rowan County, North Carolina, Revisited* Retrieved from *Barclay Broadside* Retrieved from https://www.clanbarclayinternational.org/uploads/1/3/0/9/130953147/barclay_branches_part_2_barclay_broadside_holiday_2006.pdf
8. Hendricks, G.A. (1964) *Saints and Sinners at Jersey Settlement: The Life Story of Jersey Baptist Church*. Jersey Baptist Church. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/saintssinnersatj00hend#page/n0/mode/2up>
9. Wills filed for men named Barclay/Barkley in Rowan County Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9061/images/007640072_00362?usePUB=true&_phsrc=ytj2903&usePUBJs=true&pId=548634. They include the following: one Henry, dated 1801; one Robert, dated 1786 (the Robert we study here); one Samuel, dated 1802 (Robert's brother, Samuel Sr); one Samuel, dated 1804 (son of Samuel Sr and nephew of Robert); and one William, dated 1796 (son of Robert).

The will for Samuel Barkley Sr, Robert's brother, dated 1802 reads as follows:

In the name of God amen. September 20th In 1802. I Samuel Barkley of the County of Rowan and state of North Carolina being sick in body, but of good and perfect memory thanks be to almighty God and calling to remembrance the uncertain state of this transitory life do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following: Firstly, I will and bequeath unto my beloved son John Barkley all my real and personal Estate, (secondly) I will and bequeath unto my dearly beloved daughter Else [or Elsa?] Bodine her bed room and furniture and likewise her maintainance out of the profits of my plantation whilst she remains unmarried and choses to live with my son John Barkley, (Thirdly) I will and Bequeath unto my dearly Beloved son Samuel Barkley the one half of my wagon and of my wheat fan (Fourthly) I will and bequeath unto my dearly beloved daughter Margaret Donaldson one Cow and calf or the value of [the] cow and calf in cash at the expiration of two full years after my Decease (Fifthly) I will and bequeath unto each one of the Heirs of my beloved daughter Cathrine Berry Deceasd the sum of five shillings sterling; And I hereby make and constitute my beloved friend Thomas King and my son John Barkley full and sole Executors of this my last will and

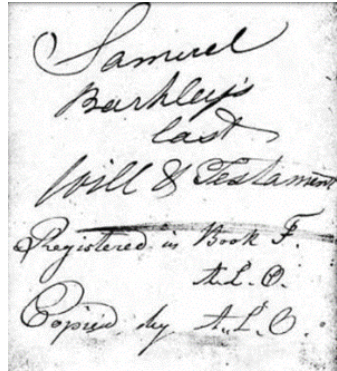
Testament Hereby revoking and disannulling all former wills and bequests by me made and declare this only my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed
pronounced and delivered
in presence of
John McLane (or McClare?)
Samuel Woods Jr.

Samuel Barkley Senr.

his Mark

Seal



10. Walter Bartley/Barkley's will Retrieved from

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2793/images/32669_236581-00028?treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=ytj2970&phstart=successSource&pId=7827

CALENDAR OF WILLS—1806-1809

23

1806, May 24. **Bartley, Walter**, of Hopewell Twsp., Hunterdon Co., yeoman; will of. To William Mathews (who lives with me and whom I brought up from a child), farming utensils and horses; also the use of my land and buildings until the youngest of his 3 sons comes of age, then land to be sold and said William Mathews, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the proceeds. Jared, Noah and Edward Mathews (sons of said William Mathews), the other $\frac{1}{2}$ of proceeds from sale of the land, to be divided between them. To Jared Mathews, black walnut chest and silver knee buckles. To Mary and Elizabeth Mathews (daughters of said William Mathews), my household goods. To Mary Ross (my sister's daughter), my big Bible and spectacles. To Richard Brown (brother to Samuel Brown), silver shoe buckles. To Walter Bartley Berry (son of Mr. Berry, of New York—this boy's mother was Samuel Bartley's daughter), \$10, when of age. To Samuel Brown, \$20 to fix a headstone at my grave. To John and Enos Field, wearing apparel. Residue to be used for repairs of buildings and the schooling of William Mathew's children. Executors—Edward Howell and George W. Smith. Witnesses—Ann Allen, David Mc Person, Andrew Smith.

1807, April 18. **Hannah Mathews** (youngest daughter of William Mathews) born since writing of will, to draw an equal share with her sisters. Witnesses—David Mc Person, Andrew Smith. Proved May 2, 1807.

1807, April 23. Inventory, \$305.12; made by David McPerson and Andrew Smith. File 2240 J.

11. Pomfret, J. E. (1953 July). *Pennsylvania Magazine: The Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey, 1682-1702* Retrieved from <https://journals.psu.edu/pmhb/article/view/31106> and found in PDF at this [link](#)
12. Biography of Walter Kerr Retrieved from <https://johnsonfamily.talldude.net/walter-kerr-4321/genstory/347/walter-kerr-biography-of-imprisonment-in-scotland>.
13. 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	

14. Symmes, F.R. (1904). *History of the Old Tennent Church, Second Edition*. George W. Burroughs, Printer. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/historyofoldten00symm#page/n5/mode/2up> "Capt. John Barclay, had bap. Robert, Sep. 16, 1737; Catharine, June 13, 1742; Richard, June 30, 1745" (p 205).
15. 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.

16. 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/n4/mode/2up>.

The following is a brief chronological summary of the records of the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, in which John Barclay appears either as grantor or as grantee, with a reference to the volumes and pages where such records may respectively be found. There is also noted the record of administration on his estate.

- 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.)

For Further Reading

- I-P37 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as I2a (ISOGG Long Form) Y-Haplogroup:
 - Eupedia: https://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_I2_Y-DNA.shtml
- R-M269 (Family Tree DNA Shorthand), also known as R1b1a2 (ISOGG Long Form) Y-Haplogroup
 - General Information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R-M269
 - Eupedia: https://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_R1b_Y-DNA.shtml
 - FTDNA Origins of R-M269:
https://gap.familytreedna.com/media/docs/2013/Hammer_M269_Diversity_in_Europe.pdf
- Barclay Surname Project and Understanding Y-DNA Results:
<https://www.clanbarclayinternational.org/barclay-y-dna-surname-project.html>