

McPherson, John of Saratoga, Albany Co. He left there in October 1776 to join the Army and served until the reduction of the Loyal Rangers. **Claim** for land [unspecified]. (13/15/476).

McPherson, Murdoch of Tryon Co. **Memorial** Quebec 1786. He was a Sgt. in the King's Royal Regt. of NY. **Claim** for 12 acres in the Patent around Johnstown; a house, etc. (12/29/179, 64/156, 109/226; 13/14/228).

McPherson, Peter of New Paisley, Albany Co. He left there in May 1781, joined the Army and served until the reduction of the Loyal Rangers. **Claim** for 137 acres & a house. (12/28/340, 64/14; 13/15/476, 80/320).

McTygart, James. **Memorial** 14 February 1786. He was discharged from the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Regt., when it was reduced but was prevented from bringing his family to Canada by being put into gaol by the rebels. **Claim** unspecified. (12/28/243, 64/12, 109/222; 13/14/229-230).

McVey, John (X) of Tryon Co. **Memorial** Shelburne 1783. His farm was taken in 1780 by order of Congress and he was confined in Albany for three years. **Claim** for a 100-acre farm and house rented for life. *Evidences*: Deposition 5 December 1783 Shelburne by Alexander (X) Cameron and Duncan (X) McMullen that the claim is just. (12/109/214; 13/14/231-233; T79/70/196).

McWilliams, John of Tryon Co. **Claim**, now of Montreal District, for clothing, sworn 1786. Rejected. (13/81/282).

Mabee, Peter of Westchester Co. **Memorial** Cumberland 1786. He served from April 1781 in Capt. Samuel Kipps' Dragoons in the Westchester Corps of Refugees and from May 1782 was Sgt. **Claim** for four horses, etc. Rejected. (12/23/209; 13/14/43-44).

Mabie, Lewis of Tryon Co. He served as a Sgt. in Butler's Rangers. **Memorial** Niagara 1786. **Claim** for 50 acres and a house. *Evidences*: Deposition 12 April 1786 by Joseph Clement and Aaron Brat that the claim is just. (12/28/82, 109/222; 13/14/48-49).

Macomb, John of Hosack, Albany Co. Petition London 1786. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Albany Co. From the start of the war he suffered for his loyalty. He and his son-in-law Lieut. Francis Pfister, killed at the Battle of Bennington, raised more than 500 men for Burgoyne's Army of whom 106 were killed or taken. His daughter Pfister, since married to Capt. [Thomas] Bennett of the King's Regt., was left with four children to care for. **Claim** for 480 acres and grist mill in Hosack 1,000 acres in Readsborough; lands at Stampford and Little White Creek; lands at Rupert, VT. Certificate by Samuel Willo dated Detroit 10 December 1783 that the claimant was appointed Paymaster of Provincials in 1777. Letter from the claimant to the Commission, London 26 June 1786: his distant situation in Detroit in 1783 prevented him from presenting his claim within the time limit. Supporting affidavit 1787 by Robert Leake, now of Cardiff, Glam., that in 1771 when he lived at Pitts Town, he knew the claimant. (12/30/119, 109/82 & 206, 13/56/113-117, 119-140).

Magra, Elizabeth. **Memorial** London 1786. Since the rebellion she has ben deprived of all her property and depends on her two sons who are in the King's service. She has come to England to seek relief. (12/99/261; 13/56/141-144).

Mallory, Enock of Wells, Charlotte Co. **Memorial**, undated. He served for seven years in the Corps of Loyal Rangers. In 1776 he was taken before a Committee, called a Tory, refused the rebel oath and was obliged to leave home. He was taken prisoner to Albany but after 22 days escaped and crossed through the woods in great hunger to reach Fort Miller at the time of the Battle of Bennington. In 1783 with three others, he spent 27 days suffering in the woods before reaching Canada. **Claim** unspecified. (12/32/121, 69/54, 109/230; 13/14/234).

Man, Isaac of Stillwater, Albany Co. **Memorial** New Carlisle, 1786. In 1762 he purchased lands in Stillwater and obtained patents for more than 9,000 acres at Fort Edward on which he planted the first inhabitants, erected mills, and the next year imported from Ireland nearly 200 families besides many others from NE; he bent his whole attention to settling that new country. He was in NY when the mobs first gathered to choose a Committee and he argued with them

against their preposterous pretence of relieving from tyranny and oppression the freest and happiest people then perhaps existing, prostituting the sacred name of liberty and religion to the vile purposes of license and immorality, and becoming their own tyrants, which contagion soon overspread most parts of the country. In Albany Co. his family was in danger of being openly insulted by the mob and, even if they escaped instant imprisonment, were sure of being branded as Tories, and accounted by the rebels as odious and unfit for human society. As soon as a Committee had been formed at Stillwater he was given a paper called The Association to which he refused to subscribe. Consequently his sons John and Thomas, commissioned Licuts. of Militia long before, were committed to Albany Gaol for not appearing at their frequent trainings and the claimant was charged the costs of their commitment. In March 1776 his son John was apprehended with the claimant and they were arraigned as criminals, the first instance in Albany Co. of a person being compelled, by a kind of inquisition unknown among Protestants, to avow his political sentiments. He asked for and was granted time to prepare his defence and meanwhile sent several loyalists to NY. He and his sons John and Thomas were then taken by an armed party of 40 rebels and put into Albany Gaol. His son Thomas, then only 16, was released, but the claimant and his son John were put below decks in a sloop and taken to Fishkill whence, with 130 other loyalists, they were marched 300 miles under guard to Exeter. He, his son and 10 others were taken 45 miles further to Amherst and close confined on 9 November 1776 and allowed to speak only to the gaoler. After marching nearly 500 miles on foot, he was never allowed to ride even at his own expense, and both claimant and son were impaired in health. After some months in prison they were able to bribe the keeper to allow them fresh air once or twice a day but always at some risk from the mob who ruled everywhere and considered any indulgence to them far greater than they deserved. When they were allowed to leave, his son John thought it better to recruit loyalists 30 miles west of Albany than to go to NY; when his activities became known a reward was offered for his capture, but he joined Burgoyne's Army then advancing to Saratoga. Apprehensive of his son Thomas's safety, the claimant had directed him to go to Canada: he set off through deep snows but, when he reached Sabbath Day Point on Lake George, he was taken by a party of rebels under Capt. Baldwin. That same night the rebel party itself was surprised and taken by a loyalist band under Capt. Samuel McKay to Montreal where John Man was commissioned Ens. The claimant's eldest son Isaac escaped imprisonment for a time by travelling but in January 1777 was committed to Albany Gaol for having recruited men and for having had secret correspondence with loyalists in NY; after five months he escaped to join Gen. Burgoyne in June 1777. At that time the rest of the claimant's family was still in Stillwater: his wife, daughter, and three youngest sons. William Man, then aged 13 and his mother's chief support, was cruelly taken and conveyed 85 miles to Esopus where for nearly six months he remained on board a guard ship. His sufferings brought on an illness confining him to bed for 14 months with symptoms that would be with him to his grave. In May 1777 the claimant was singled out to be confined alone in a distant room from which his only prospect was a board fence surrounding his iron windows; he was left without any fuel except what was handed to him on a shovel to light his pipe. He had to exist from ordinary rations prepared by his keeper, an enthusiast in the rebel cause. He had no intercourse with friends nor any nourishment from them except what was sent by stealth. So he remained eight months, reduced to a skeleton and unable to walk in his dreary apartment. After much entreaty a humane physician was procured for him and he was allowed the use of a lower room and yard, though still locked up at night. His wife, driven from her estate, took shelter in Albany but was unable to collect any debts, books, or papers, nor were any of the family allowed to go to Stillwater. Eventually she secured the release of husband on 10 January 1778; after 15 months in prison, he was ordered to stand trial in Albany. That evening he happened to be in a house where he overheard the rebel Gen. Stark tell a friend he had orders from Washington to go to Albany to take command of an expedition against Canada. This news caused the claimant to alter his course by 60 miles to reach Col. Campbell, then confined in Concord Gaol, who agreed that an express should be sent to Canada; it was carried at the greatest risk. When the claimant arrived at Albany, he found his family greatly distressed at the news that his son Thomas had been taken prisoner; he was confined in Albany Gaol for eight months without seeing the sun and with few friends to visit him before being exchanged and joining his family to go to Canada, where they arrived in September 1778. Enclosed with the claim is "An authentic narrative of the sufferings of Isaac Man and his family." **Claim** for 936 acres in Saratoga Patent included in the division made in 1774 between the claimant and Thomas Grant, merchant of NY, the title

for which is with Peter Vandervoort, merchant of NY; a library of Divinity and Law History; expenses of his family's imprisonment and sickness. *Evidences*: Deposition 17 March 1786 New Carlisle by Isaac Montross that he was several times in the claimant's house which was framed and genteelly furnished. The deponent and others were employed by the claimant to prepare yellow pine logs to be rafted to NYC in fulfilment of contract to erect water works there. Deposition same date and place by John Jefferies that he knew the claimant's plate to have been sold in NE; he remembers that in 1777, when Burgoyne was approaching Saratoga, the Americans were in a panic and ordered the inhabitants to retreat. The claimant's wife with two younger boys William and Edward hitched two oxen to a cart and loaded what furniture and papers they could carry. The following night the cart was plundered and William Man, then aged 13, was sent to Albany Gaol. Soon afterwards their house was stripped and their papers destroyed or wantonly scattered about the fields by the American Army. Deposition same date and place by Robert Caldwell, Nathan Starnes, and James Brunson that they knew the claimant's farm at Stillwater which was well stocked. Deposition of the same date and place by James Stone that he worked on the claimant's farm. Sketch map of the claimant's property showing its division into lots, with notes, dated November 1774. (12/27/99, 109/220; 13/14/235-252, 81/195).

Man, Isaac Jr. of Stillwater, Albany Co. **Memorial** New Carlisle 1786. He was confined in Albany Gaol, joined the Army at Ticonderoga, and did duty as Brigade Maj. in Lieut-Col. Jessup's Corps. **Claim** for 100 acres; a house, etc. (12/27/109, 109/220; 13/14/253-254, 81/194).

Man, Thomas of Stillwater, Albany Co. He was driven from home in 1776 and joined the Army in April 1777. He served as an Ens. in the Loyal Rangers, was taken prisoner at Ticonderoga and confined in Albany Gaol and elsewhere for a year and three months. **Claim** sworn New Carlisle, Bay of Chaleur, 1786, for lost baggage. Rejected. (13/81/196, 283-285).

Mangan, Matthew of NYC, mariner. **Petition** 1785. **Memorial** London 1786, petition London 1787. A native of Ireland, he gave meritorious service in the RN before taking up residence in NYC, marrying and acquiring property there. He was appointed Capt. of a schooner *Jack O' the Lantern* of which he owned seven-sixteenths and which was captured by the rebels. In 1783 he left NYC in his own sloop with his two children whose mother had died, but was driven ashore at Egg Harbour where, in order to preserve his life, he had to change his name and abandon his children. (12/102/12 & 50; 13/56/145-160, 95/393-396).

Manson, Thomas of NYC. *Decision* 2 August 1784. He is a native of England who went as a soldier to America in 1757. In 1775 he kept a public house in NYC. He refused the rebel oath and was taken up on suspicion of corresponding with the Army but was acquitted. He became a Sgt. in the Militia under British administration. After being burned out in the great fire, he purchased two houses. He has one son with him in England. Allowance of £15 a year recommended. (12/101/20).

Marchison, Duncan (X) of Tryon Co. **Memorial** New Johnstown 1786. **Claim** for 14 acres in Kingsborough Patent; a log house, etc. (13/14/411).

Marchison, John (X) of Tryon Co. **Memorial** Quebec 1786. **Claim** for 12 acres in Sir John Johnson's Patent; a log house, etc. (13/14/412).

Markley, Henry (X) of Tryon Co. **Memorial** Montreal 1786. **Claim** for 40 acres; a house, etc. (12/29/266, 64/190, 109/228; 13/14/255-256).

Markly, Jacob (X) of Tryon Co. **Memorial** Quebec 1786. **Claim** for 400 acres near Cabus Kill, 20 miles from Schoharie in a tract granted to Johannes Lawyer, Jr., Jacob Burst, Jr., and others; a house, etc. (12/31/305, 64/187, 109/228; 13/14/309-312).

Martling, Peter of Phillips Manor, Westchester Co. **Memorial** St. John, NB, 1786. He was a Lieut. in the NY Provincial Service between 1759 and 1762 and was present at the taking of Niagara, Oswegatchie, and Montreal and in the expedition against Havana. On New Year's Day 1777, after great suffering, he reached NY but did not have enough influence despite his previous record to obtain a commission. Though advanced in years, he was in action in the Jerseys, at Brandy Wine and at Philadelphia, where he joined NY Volunteers. He was at taking