

were allowed provisions on account of their indigent circumstances. However, there are comparatively few in this class of whom there can be any question as to their right of being considered American Loyalists. But with regard to the three classes that are to follow there seems to be greater difficulty.

3. Rather more than 2,000 British Regulars were disbanded in Nova Scotia at the close of the war,¹ and these, with their families, comprising in addition upwards of 600 women and 500 children, were included in General Campbell's muster. It is difficult to see upon what basis this class could be regarded as Loyalists in the commonly accepted use of the word.

4. General Campbell's muster shows 70 Hessians settled at Argyle (women and children included), 57 at Shelburne, 12 at Chester, and 59 Germans at Nine Mile River. The principal settlement of these foreign troops was, however, at Bear River and Clements, in Annapolis County, where more than one hundred of them settled with their families. They were principally Waldeckers and Hessians, and their settlements were originally known as the "Waldeck" and "Hessian" lines. This class of settlers probably did not exceed 500 persons in all Nova Scotia, and was not important, numerically.

5. As regards the number of negroes who came with the Loyalists, only an estimate is possible, but their number was about 3,000. General Campbell's muster shows there were 1,522 at Shelburne, 182 at the St. John River, 270 at Guysborough, 211 in Annapolis County, and smaller numbers at a great variety of places, many of whom were slaves. Those returned at Shelburne, the River St. John and Guysborough were free negroes who had been emancipated by proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton, and whom Sir Guy Carleton had refused, at the close of war, to deliver up to their former masters. A considerable number of negroes settled at Digby, and others at Clements and Granville formerly belonged to the Loyalist corps known as the Black Pioneers. In General Campbell's muster we find 1,232 individuals returned as servants. The majority of these were doubtless negroes,

¹ The locations and numbers (women and children not included) were nearly as follows: Shelburne 833, River St. John 199, Passamaquoddy 153, Pictou and Merigonish 190, Guysborough 265, P. E. Island 65, Chester 50, besides a considerable number along the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, at Annapolis and elsewhere.

² Rev. Jacob Bailey, in 1784, speaks of a settlement of 65 families of negroes, one mile from Digby, and says there were others at Annapolis.