

that such as were in situations to support themselves by trade or professions, as well as those who were dissolute and indolent, should not partake of the royal bounty of provisions. The muster-masters found that many were not on the lands assigned them. Some had engaged in the fishery, others had sought employment in the towns, and a few were sufficiently independent not to require provisions; doubtless some had already left the country, while others expected had not yet arrived. The general muster would not, therefore, include all who, at one time or another, came to Nova Scotia. On the other hand, the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury, 33,682, are liable to exception from the fact, noted by Thomas Knox in his letters to Colonel Edward Winslow, that rations were drawn for families *expected* to arrive in the country shortly, and for nominal servants in the families of some of the officers. Among those expected to arrive may have been those Loyalists—and there were a considerable number—who, during the war, or at the time of the evacuation of New York, retired to England to present their claims to the Imperial government for compensation for losses and sacrifices consequent upon their adherence to the crown.

A conservative estimate places the number of those commonly designated as Loyalists, who came to the Maritime Provinces at the close of the Revolution, as fully 30,000 souls. The question now arises: Should all who are included in this number be classed as Loyalists? Certainly not. The evidence of Major General Campbell's muster on this head is exceedingly valuable. My analysis, however, must be imperfect, for the reason that I have not been able to obtain a copy of the report of Captain George Stewart, by whom the Loyalists were mustered who settled along the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy to the eastward of Annapolis—in number more than 2,000 souls.

An examination of the returns of the muster-masters available shows that under the general designation, "Loyalists Settling in Nova Scotia," were included at least five distinct classes, namely, 1. Loyalists who had served in arms in organized corps; 2. Loyalists not enrolled in any military organization; 3. Disbanded British Regulars; 4. Disbanded Hessian and German troops; 5. Negroes. A few observations on each class will be in order:

1. The corps of organized Loyalists undoubtedly contained the