

THE ACADIANS IN NEW ENGLAND

(Given at the First Annual Conference of the American French Genealogical Society, April 29, 1979, at LE FOYER, Pawtucket, Rhode Island)

by Reverend Clarence D'Entremont

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to take an active part in this First Annual Conference of the American French Genealogical Society. This is the second time that I have the honor and privilege to speak to you. The first time was when the Society was established two years ago.

It was the second time that I was involved in the foundation of a Franco-American genealogical society in New England. Already in 1973, when Professor Roger Lawrence, of Merrimack, N. H., was making plans for the establishment of such a genealogical society in New Hampshire, he contacted me. We met one day at Harvard University, Cambridge, and discussed the matter thoroughly. We even contacted by telephone, in Quebec, the one who, of all people, knows best what it takes to organize a genealogical society, my dear friend here present, Mr. Roland Auger. In the Fall of that year, 1973, September 28, the American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire was founded, under the plans formulated by Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Lucille Lagassé, of Manchester.

I had suggested then, to the organisers of the New Hampshire genealogical society, to make it a genealogical society for all the Franco-Americans of New England. I see now that I was wrong, because otherwise we might not have had a similar genealogical society for Rhode Island.

About three years and a half after, Mr. Henri Leblond invited Mrs. Lucille Lagassé to give here, at LE FOYER, a talk on genealogy, when she outlined the Quebec ancestry of the Franco-Americans of New England. So when Mr. Leblond, who was to become the President-Founder of the Society, asked me to speak, I thought I would give the Acadian aspect of the genealogy of the Francophones of New England. The title of my talk was The Acadians and their genealogy, when I outlined the availability of the records dealing with the vital statistics of the Acadians, wherever they may be.

It was at this meeting, May 25th, 1977, that the Society was founded, to which nearly one hundred people gave their name, among whom 93 became charter members. And from then on, membership has been progressing from leaps and bounds, like a torrent, by which I, myself, was swept along, when I became last year a life member of the Society.

Then, last October, in Montreal, at the Congress of the 35th Anniversary of La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, I had the honor, through the benevolence of our President, Mr. Robert Quintin, to tell the 620 genealogists, who attended the Congress, of the vitality of the newly born genealogical society of the Franco-Americans of Rhode Island. In reading the paper that Mr. Quintin had given me, I told them that just as La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française had chosen for its publication the title LES MÉMOIRES, likewise the American French Genealogical Society of Rhode Island had chosen the title JE ME SOUVIENS. Both titles have the same meaning.

The choice of this title could not have been more fitting, as Mr. Leblond states in his message published in the first issue of this review. He wrote: "The motto, Je Me Souviens, is most appropriate for genealogy, not to mention the fact that it is the motto of the Province of Québec, home of most of our ancestors". Very well said! But we have also in Rhode Island, just as in the rest of New England, many Franco-Americans whose ancestors were Acadians, who cannot be neglected. In fact, I take it for granted that the star in the logo of the Society, between the two fleurs-de-lis, represents not only the American Star, but also the Acadian Star. Since Roland Auger, to-day, is dealing rather with the Franco-Americans whose ancestors came from Québec, I thought it would be proper for me to tell you about the Franco-Americans whose ancestors came originally from Acadia. I have given to my conference the title The Acadians in New England.

When the word Acadia or Acadians is mentioned, many people immediately turn their mind towards the Maritime Provinces and its French speaking population. Very seldom will they think of New England, much less of the United States, except maybe of Louisiana. If ever they hear of those of Acadian origin who live in the New England States, immediately

they think of renegades who do not deserve the enchanting name of Acadians.

No doubt they forget, or do not realize, or do not know that the very word ACADIA takes its origin in the United States. After the long and strenuous studies of Professor William Francis Ganong, it is now a historical fact well established that the word ACADIA comes from the name ARCADIA that Giovanni Verrazano gave to a region on the 36th or 37th parallel at the time of the year when now in Washington takes place the National Cherry Blossom Festival. This region reminded him of the Arcadia of ancient Greece, where beauty, simplicity and happiness prevailed. That was in 1524, thus 455 years ago, when he gave to the whole region the name of FRANCESCA, which would be the first name ever given to the United States; from it was derived our own name of Nouvelle-France, (New France). Both names shifted north, Nova Francia toward Québec, and ARCADIA toward Nova Scotia. The explorers in fact mistook the peninsula of Nova Scotia for that to which Verrazano had given the name ARCADIA, now the peninsula of Delmarva, which share jointly the States of DElaware, of MARyland and of Virginia. There is in fact similarity between both peninsulas. In 1603, Champlain still calls ARCADIA what is now Nova Scotia, But the year after, in 1604, he writes ACADIA, which form stuck up to this day, 375 years later.

This year, in fact, 1979, marks the 375th anniversary of the founding of Acadia, on the Island of Saint Croix, in the American territory, more precisely in New England, more precisely yet in Maine, being located in the Saint Croix River, between Maine and New Brunswick, emptying into the Passamaquoddy Bay. When the Treaty of Paris of 1783, which formally ended the American Revolution, was signed, it stated that the channel of the Saint Croix River would be the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It so happens that the channel is east of Saint Croix Island, thus putting Saint Croix Island in the State of Maine. Thus Acadia was born in what is now the United States, more precisely in New England, when Saint Croix Island became La Cellule Embryonnaire de L'Acadie, (The Embryonic Cell of Acadia). The Acadians are getting ready to celebrate in grand style this anniversary. The main celebrations will take place the two Sundays of June 24th in Moncton, and of July 1st with an excursion on Saint-Croix Island. You are all invited, especially to the excursion which will be without charge, when you will see the site of the buildings that de Monts and Champlain had erected here in 1604 and the place where were buried 35 or 36 of the group who died of scurvy during the Winter, 23 skeletons having been unearthed ten years ago by a team of archeologists from Philadelphia, under the guidance of Dr. Gruber of Temple University.

As a matter of fact, up to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which followed the conquest of Acadia made three years before by Nicholson, Acadia comprised a part of Maine, up to Thomaston, on the St. George River, in which territory lived many Acadians. It would take me too long to give in detail the history of the Acadians who lived in New England during this first century. May it suffice to state that in 1613 an establishment was founded at Saint-Sauveur on the mainland, behind Mount Desert Island, when Argyle came from Virginia and devastated the settlement. Shortly after, Claude de La Tour, father of Charles, the future Governor of Acadia, my ancestors, erected a fort at Pentagoët, now Penobscot, which was taken by the Kirkes in 1628. Thomas Temple, who became Governor of Acadia in 1657, resided here for a time, and in 1670, Governor Chamblay made of Pentagoët the capital of Acadia.

It would be beyond the scope of this talk to insist on the prominent Acadians, most of them coming from Québec, who lived in that part of New England up to the definite conquest of Acadia by the English in 1710, with names like Bergeron dit d'Amboise, Chartier, Chateaufort, Gourdeau, Jean dit Denys, Lefebvre, Martel, Meunier, Moysé dit La Treille, Serreau de St-Aubin, and many other famous Acadians, as St-Castin, La Motte-Cadillac, Le Borgne and D'Amours.

During this first century of history of Acadia, we find a certain number of Acadians residing also south of St. George River, mainly in Boston and vicinity. It is true that they were few and that their stay here was only of short duration, some of them being here even as captives. But, on the other hand, the involvement of the Acadians in general with Boston and even with Rhode Island, during the first century, is surprising. Unfortunately

this has hardly been explored by historians. Only in the Archives of the Supreme Court of Suffolk County, Boston, I have copied 235 documents concerning the relations of the Acadians with the people of New England. For a period of 35 years, from 1663 to 1698, I have well over 200 hand-written pages of documents which I copied involving such dealings. And that is not the only source. You will find other original documents concerning such relations at that time at the following places: The Middlesex County Superior Court, (East Cambridge); The Essex County Superior Court; the Massachusetts Archives, (Boston); the Boston Public Library; The Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Boston); the Archives Section of the New York State Library, (Albany); the Public Record Office, (London). Even in the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris we find accounts of the relations that the Acadians had during this first century with what is now the New England States. Unfortunately time does not permit me to insist any further on this matter. After the conquest of Acadia by the English, those relations ceased about entirely.

I am omitting here the years that the Acadians spent in exile in New England. It is not because the documents are lacking. In the Archives of Massachusetts alone there are over 1000 documents concerning them. It is estimated that there were 1100 Acadians in exile in Massachusetts, which then comprised a part of Maine, and 700 in Connecticut. New Hampshire and Vermont did not get any, one of the reasons given was that these two provinces were too close to the French of Canada. No mention is made of Rhode Island, probably because of its size.

The French Neutrals, as they were called, started to leave for the Maritime Provinces and for Québec a year or two after the Treaty of Paris of 1763, but more noticeably in 1766, and the emigration kept on till the eve of the Revolutionary War. Some even fought in the War of Independence, even here in Rhode Island. We even have an Acadian Peter Robichaud, who as one of the MINUTEMEN, took part in the Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, when was "fired the shot heard round the world". The records tell us that his brother, Joseph Robichaud, fought right here in Rhode Island, more precisely in Warwick. I have outlined all this with many details in an article entitled The Acadian Participation in the American Independence, which was published in the Cahiers of La Société Historique Acadienne, during the bicentennial year of the Declaration of Independence. May I add, with some pride, that I have found some soldiers with the name of Mius d'Entremont. I do not think that I could qualify as a Son of the American Revolution, but there are actually Acadians who belong to the Society of the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the Revolution, some Acadians stayed in New England. Among them, we have this Joseph Robichaud, just mentioned, who had fought in Warwick. Just a few years afterwards, June 11, 1779, he married in Wrentham, Massachusetts, Mary Ware, of the same place, born September 23, 1750, (o.s.), daughter of Daniel Ware and Mary Hewes Ware. She died in April 1806, at the age of 56 years. As to her husband, we read that "Joseph Robichaud ... was cast on Lovell's Isle, Boston Harbour, and perished December 10, 1787, aged 31". The remains of both lie in the cemetery of Wrentham Center. They had one daughter, Mary, born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, on November 20, 1787, thus only three weeks before her father drowned. She became a school-teacher. She died on March 31, 1873, in Walpole, "from old age", it is said, being 85 years old.

With regard to those who had gone back "home", many of their descendants were to come back to New England to live, starting about a hundred years later. Even long before then, there was an Acadian, Louis-Benjamin Petitpas, of Chezzetcook, which is just north of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who applied in 1781 to become an American citizen. In volume 538, folio 3, of the Archives of the Supreme Court of Suffolk County, there is a document dated May 7, 1781, with the legendary signature of the Governor, John Hancock, making him the first Acadian, if not the first person, to become a naturalized American Citizen.

We will have to wait 60 more years before finding another Acadian of note in New

England. This was Louis A. Surette, of Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, whose mother by the way was a d'Entremont. He arrived in Boston for the first time in March of 1841, where he was to make a fortune. He had been brought up by Father Sigogne, the first permanent priest in southern Nova Scotia. He says somewhere that Father Sigogne would have liked him to become a priest, but instead he became a Free Mason, even Master of the Corinthian Lodge of Concord, Mass., for which he wrote the by-laws. He married a daughter of Hon. Daniel Shattuck, a prosperous banker and well known Legislator, of Concord. He was involved in shipping. For a time he owned in whole or in part over 30 ships. He had a large family. He is buried with his wife and a certain number of his children in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in Concord. His last grandchild, Mrs. Dorothy Clay, with whom I have long been in correspondence, died in Pennsylvania just a few years ago, being close to her 100 years of age.

With regard to the Acadians who followed, I may say that personally, about twenty years ago, I spent during a couple of years about all my weekly days-off in the Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics of Massachusetts, at the State House, in Boston, where it was then located, copying the records of births, marriages and deaths of the Acadians, mostly of those who came from the southern part of Nova Scotia. Starting with the year 1840, I completed the records up to 1880 inclusive, also went partially as far as 1895, and even gathered a certain amount of statistics up to 1900, when I had to quit to enter, of all places, the hospital... Of course, you know that Dr. Ulysse Forget, of Warren, did the same with regard to the French Canadians of Rhode Island and with regard to some statistics of those of Massachusetts. Let us hope that Dr. Forget will generously give or will his collection to the American French Genealogical Society of Rhode Island, where they would most fittingly belong.

It is a fact that the Acadians migrated mostly to Boston and vicinity, at least till about the beginning of this century. Maine, Rhode Island, even Connecticut received some of them, but the flow of Acadians to these other States started to have some momentum only years after. That is why I will deal here mainly with Massachusetts, who got the lion's share.

From the statistics just mentioned, we learn that while the flow of migration of the French Canadians started in the late 1840's, that of the Acadians from the Maritime Provinces started in the early 1870's; and that while the French Canadians who migrated were mostly farmers, the Acadians for their part were mostly fishermen; and that while the French Canadians immigrated on account of the economic difficulties that existed at the time in Canada, also because they could not easily subdivide their farms any more for each of their numerous children, the Acadians immigrated on account of the Treaty of Washington between the United States and Canada, signed in 1871, declaring that, for the twelve succeeding years, fishing would be free on the shores of both countries. Already in 1854, the treaty of reciprocity had been put in force which allowed free trade each side of the border, in products of the sea, among other things. As most of the Acadians, particularly in Nova Scotia, were fishermen, this treaty was to be for them a bonanza, which developed into a crescendo to attain its climax around 1868, the year that followed the Confederation, called in Nova Scotia the boom period. It is true that in 1866, the Americans had notified Canada that the treaty of reciprocity was ended, but its suppression did not have much effect with regard to the fishery question, which gave rise to some difficulties that were submitted to arbitration, while the Nova Scotians in particular kept on fishing off the New England coast and selling their fish to the Americans. It is not a simple coincidence that one of the first Acadian names that is to be found in the Boston Vital Statistics, apart from those of the family of Louis A. Surette, is that of a Melanson, mariner, who drowned in Boston in 1855, the year after the signature of the treaty of reciprocity.

As the Treaty of Washington was giving to the Americans all rights to fish on the shores of Nova Scotia without granting anything practically to the Canadians, it seems that the Acadians said to themselves: Since we can't lick them, let us join them. Although the records that precede the 1870's show that few Acadians lived in Massachusetts

we find just the same a certain number of marriages of Acadians, more particularly around Gloucester, that took place even in the 1850's, even with Americans. During the second part of the decade which followed, marriages of Acadians in Massachusetts will increase, although they were yet few in number, being more particularly of Acadians from Cape Breton, mostly from Arichat, rather than of those of southern Nova Scotia. We may note here that at this time most of the Acadian fishermen came especially from the Arichat region and from southern Nova Scotia. The fishermen from southern Nova Scotia could easily get back home at the end of every fishing season, but not so for those from Cape Breton, the distance for them, to and from Boston or Gloucester, being twice as long as for these others. Of the Acadians of southern Nova Scotia, there were about 20 marriages performed in Massachusetts in the 1860's, nearly all in Boston and in the Gloucester region. Then in 1870 and especially from 1871, the march is on, with an ever increasing number of marriages, births and deaths.

I have prepared a list of the marriages that took place in Massachusetts from 1854 to 1880 of the Acadians of southern Nova Scotia, nearly all of them, up to this time, being of Acadians from Digby County, to which are added a few from Isle Madame, exclusive of the family of Louis A. Surette. Note that the partners who are said not to be Acadians are either English speaking, (even from Nova Scotia), or French speaking, (from the Province of Québec). The chart with the dotted line gives you at a glance a general idea of the number of marriages that took place throughout these 27 years, when 127 were performed, of which only 35, that is 27.5% were with Acadians. Of the 92 "strangers" that these Acadians married, one is said to be colored, born in Africa, and the "Acadian" girl that he married is also said to be colored, but born in Nova Scotia; and since her name is given as Muse, it could very well be that she was of the Micmac nation, a descendant of one of the Acadians Mius d'Entremont.

I have prepared also a list and a chart of the deaths which took place during the same time, at the same places, of the same people, in which is to be found a total of 74 deaths. These in the graphic are given in a continuous line. We are not interested here to know of what sickness or disease they died, although to give you an idea that these Acadians might not have been different than any other human beings, even of to-day, I find this girl, from Yarmouth, with a very well known and respectful Acadian name, who, as early as 1866, was taken to Deer Island, vicinity of Boston, (and you know what that means - maybe Framingham was not yet in operation at the time); here she died after eleven days from small pox and abortion: she was 22 years of age and single. "L'histoire se répète"!!!

With regard to their occupations, I have taken a rapid look at them. Out of 92 men, 41, (exactly half), are listed as fishermen or mariners; 21 or a quarter as laborers or farmers; 13 carpenters; 5 shoemakers; 4 teamsters, and then one for each of the following: a shipwright, a stone-cutter, a painter, a sail-maker, an ice cart driver, an amalgamator and a holster, whatever those were, and even a male-nurse, the closest I could get to any profession, although it could stand for what we call now an orderly. It is too bad that the occupations of the girls and women were not recorded in those days.

And these people from southern Nova Scotia kept on coming and coming. They were coming to La Marique, which meant, from the beginning till about the first quarter of this century, Boston and vicinity. The flow was quite regular till the First World War, when the migration came way down, to start anew and with more vigor than ever during the five or six years that followed the war, even up to the depression, when it seems that nearly everybody who had \$9 took the Prince George or the Prince Arthur on one of their daily trips from Yarmouth to Boston, the only other requirement being to be able to read. It circulated in my home-town at the time that a person who never had gone to school told the immigration officers that he could only read French; they gave him a French line; he looked at it, and, having no idea what it was, said: "Si je passe, je passerai; si je ne passe pas, je ne passerai pas", and with that he made the grade.

Before this crowd came over, Lynn and Salem, apart from Gloucester, had been favorable spots to settle in, but after the First World War, the new immigrants, especially

those from Yarmouth County, shifted rather to East Boston and north of Boston; name all these towns and you will still find them there, if not themselves, at least their children and now even the children of their children, as Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Saugus, Stoneham, Wakefield and Reading especially, Wilmington, Andover, etc., etc. One of the reasons why they were in this region is that most of the boys worked at the rat-tan factory in Wakefield; and it was not too far for the girls to travel to the necktie factory in Boston. Those from Digby County chose rather south of Boston, as Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth. We must say though that even if Massachusetts got the great percentage of them, especially some 20 or 25 miles from Boston, the other States were getting their share at this time, Rhode Island included, exclusively though of Vermont, which was too far out of the way for them. Some ship-builders came to Connecticut, especially to the Groton district, where they settled. All this lasted up to the depression. Don't ask me where they are now; ask me rather where they are not. Their descendants are now spread all over.

With regard to the Acadians of Inverness County, on Cape Breton Island, who were on the side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their migration to the United States started a little later, although Father Anselme Chiasson, in his Chécicamp: Histoire et Traditions Acadiennes, tells us that by 1879 migration had become for these Acadians like an endemic or permanent disease, which will be felt in the region more especially so, around the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the present, scattering these Acadians in the New England States, from Bangor to Hartford, although Massachusetts got most of the downpour. For these Acadians, the migration lasted also up to about 1930, the time of the depression.

For the Acadians from New Brunswick and from Prince Edward Island, their immigration to New England started at about the same time as that of the Acadians of Inverness County. It was still easy enough for the Acadians from the mainland of Nova Scotia, especially for those of the southern section, to cross by water to the United States; already in 1855, the steamship Eastern State had a regular service between Yarmouth and Boston. But it was not so easy for the Acadians of the two neighboring provinces. It was only in 1860 that the railroad was opened in New Brunswick, from Moncton to St. John, and in 1871 from St. John to the border of Maine, up to Bangor, where it joined the American system of railroads. Let us say, though, that in 1864 the Boston and Colonial Steamship Line established a direct service between Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Boston, carrying freight, mail and passengers, and calling at intermediate ports along the way. Even as early as 1839, and thus well before the migration started, the S.S. North America ran between St. John, Eastport and Boston, cabin fare being advertised at \$12. But such plying between the Maritimes and New England can hardly be called pleasure trips, not more than the ships themselves can be called passenger boats. We may add here that Portland was for a long time, up to 1897, the terminus of the Canadian Mail boats; it was then only that St. John became the Winter Port of Canada.

With regard to the Acadians from the northeastern part of New Brunswick who came to New England during the migration period, they were rather few in comparison with the other sections of the Maritimes, although we find some from the Chaleur Bay region in the Upper State of Massachusetts. While those along the St. John River, in the Counties of Madawaska and Victoria, some have crossed the border quite early to join their Acadian relatives of the Aroostook district, which, in 1842, by the Treaty of Ashburton, became American territory, when the people, some two thousand of them, we are told, became American citizens. But already in the 40's a flow of Madawaska Acadians, along with the French Canadians of La Beauce region, was pouring into Maine, in some of its timber-lands, ("les chantiers"), as in Skowhegan, Waterville, Augusta and Belfast. Others later chose Lewiston, Portland and Biddeford.

All in all, how many Acadians came to New England? It is quite impossible to say or even to give an approximate figure, that which stands also the for Franco-Americans who came from Quebec. In all this, authors vary widely. How many people now living in New England can claim as ancestor an Acadian who migrated from the Maritimes during

the years that we have mentioned? Your guess is as good as mine. It was said for a time that Boston was the third largest Canadian city. Of course these "Canadians" were far from being all Acadians, or even Franco-Americans. It has been said also that the people of Acadian extraction living now in New England are as numerous as and even more numerous than the Acadians living in the Maritime Provinces. I have no trouble believing it.

A certain number of these are not known to-day by their Acadian names, although all those who changed their names did not do so to get rid of their Acadian identity. For example, we are told of this Acadian by the name of Thibodeau who always had trouble spelling his name, as he thought it was too long. So one day someone told him: "Why don't you make it short?". And since then, he, himself, his children and grandchildren have gone by the name of Short. But it was not always by such necessity that the Acadians changed their names, that which happened also to French Canadians, when Theodore Roosevelt was writing that "we must be Americans; and nothing else", adding that we must not "become merely a huge polyglot boarding-house"; at a time also when Acadians and Franco-Americans looking for a job in this foreign land, would see each side of the streets signs like this: "Help wanted. Catholics or aliens need not apply". That is when Aucoin became Wedge; Chiasson, Chisolm; Doiron, Durant; Fougère, Frazier; Girouard, Gillwar; LeBlanc, White; Pitre, Peters; Poirier, Perry; Roy, King. I have chosen purposely names from the Isle Madame region and from Prince Edward Island, as more of these Acadians have changed their names than the others.

Let us add that we can be and should always stay pure blooded Acadians and Franco-Americans from the bottom of our heart, while being at the same time real Americans. A few years ago, I was listening on the radio to the very sympathetic Bishop of Providence, who had just been appointed at the head of the diocese; it was during one of those "open lines". A woman of the diocese called to say how happy she was that the diocese of Providence had at its head a French Canadian Bishop. The Bishop answered: "I am not a French Canadian Bishop; I am an American Bishop, of French Canadian extraction".

I could get into the field of culture, identity, language, traditions, with regard to the Acadians who migrated to New England. Such questions though do not interest genealogists as such. Nevertheless, genealogy is one of the best means, to my point of view, to preserve our culture, our identity, our language, our traditions, because genealogy draws us closer to our forebears and to their ways of life. Genealogy also takes us back to the land our ancestors have left and gives us the longing to visit those places where are our roots. For that reason, I dare conclude with this paradox, which applies to all of us: If we are kept interested in our past, we will stay loving sons and daughters of the land which our forefathers came from, by the very fact that we are far away, if we can believe in any way the poet who said: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder".

Rev. Clarence J. d'ENTREMONT.

Marriages of Acadians in Massachusetts, mostly from southern Nova Scotia, to which are added a few from Isle Madame, (exclusive of the family of Louis A. Surette), from the beginning to 1880. - Note that the partners said not to be Acadians are either English speaking (even from Nova Scotia) or French speaking from the Province of Quebec.

YEAR	CITY or TOWN	Number of Marriages		Partners not Acadian		YEAR	CITY or TOWN	Number of Marriages		Partners not Acadian	
		Each Town	Total per year	Each Town	Total per year			Each Town	Total per year	Each Town	Total per year
1854	Boston	1	1	1	1	1873	Boston	5		2	
1855	Boston	1	1	1	1		Rockport	3		3	
1856	Danvers	1	1	1	1		Fall River	1		1	
1859	Boston	1		1			Haverhill	1		1	
	Glouc & Rock	2	3	2	3		Marblehead	1		0	
1860	Gloucester	1	1	1	1		Waltham	1		1	
1863	Salem	2	2	2	2		Weymouth	1	14	0	9
1864	Boston	1		0		1874	Glouc & Rock	7		4	
	Gloucester	1	2	1	1		Boston	3		2	
1865	Boston	2		2	(1 col)		Read & Wakef.	2		1	
	Gloucester	1		1			Burlington	1		1	
	Lynn	1	4	1	4		Haverhill	1		1	
1866	Boston	1		1			Sandwich	1	15	1	10
	Rockport	1	2	1	2	1875	Gloucester	2		1	
1868	Boston	2	2	2	2		Boston	1		1	
1869	Gloucester	6		4			Salem	1	4	1	3
	Rockport	1	7	0	4	1876	Concord	2		0	
1870	Boston	5		4			Boston	1		1	
	Gloucester	2	7	1	5		Gloucester	1		1	
1871	Boston	6		4			Lynn	1		1	
	Glouc & Rock	5		1			Lowell	1		1	
	Haverhill	2		2			Weymouth	1	7	0	4
	Lowell	1		0		1877	Glouc & Rock	4		3	
	Lynn	1		1			Andover	1		0	
	Wilmington	1	10	0	8		Boston	1		1	
1872	Boston	6		3			Lynn	1		1	
	Glouc & Rock	3		2			Wakefield	1		1	
	Haverhill	2		1			Wilmington	1	9	0	6
	Needham	1		1		1878	Glouc & Rock	4		2	
	Salem	1		1			Boston	1		1	
	Weymouth	1	14	1	9		Peabody	1	6	1	4
						1879	Gloucester	5		4	
							Haverhill	2		2	
							Lowell	1	8	1	7
						1880	Glouc & Rock	3		2	
							Boston	1		1	
							Haverhill	1		1	
							Salem	1		1	
							Wakefield	1	7	0	5

Deaths of Acadians in Massachusetts, mostly from southern Nova Scotia, to which are added a few from Isle Madame, (exclusive of the family of Louis A. Surette), from the beginning to 1880.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CITY and TOWN</u>	<u>Per town</u>	<u>Total per year</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CITY and TOWN</u>	<u>Per town</u>	<u>Total per year</u>
1855	Boston	1	1	1875	Gloucester Haverhill	2 1	3
1859	Gloucester	1	1	1876	Gloucest & Rock Boston Woburn	6 2 2	10
1862	Salem	1	1	1877	Boston Gloucester Haverhill	3 1 1	5
1863	Gloucester	1	1	1878	Gloucest & Rock Wakefield	3 1	4
1866	Boston Rockport	1 1	2	1879	Gloucest & Rock Boston Reading Somerville	4 1 1 1	7
1867	Boston	1	1	1880	Reading & Wakef Gloucester Haverhill Malden Boston Stoneham Wilmington Woburn	5 3 2 2 1 1 1 1	16
1869	Salem	1	1				
1870	Boston Marblehead	1 1	2				
1871	Gloucest & Rock Salem	2 1	3				
1872	Boston Reading Wilmington	2 1 1	4				
1873	Gloucester Boston Salem	3 2 1	6				
1874	Boston Gloucest. & Rock Everett	3 2 1	6				
					<u>TOTAL</u> : 74		