



Newsletter

November 2020 * Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 48

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Message from the president

Hello everyone. I hope you are all doing well in these times of adjustment to a new normal of COVID-19. For our part, we continue to work on our website and our genealogy database, and life is slowly returning to normal in the province and in the Maritimes.

In this newsletter we have added a few articles that I hope to continue in future publications. The article "La Prée-des-Richard" discusses the foundation of this small village by descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. In each issue, we will describe a new region of Acadia where Richards lived. In the column "The censuses and the Richard descendants" we will follow the descendants of Michel Richard in the various villages of Acadia using the information available in the available censuses.

We are always on the lookout for information or articles that may be of interest to our members. If you ever have any suggestions for articles for the newsletter, or any modifications or additions to be made to the website or to our Facebook page, please do not hesitate to send us the information to our email or by mail to the address indicated on the last page of the newsletter. It will be our pleasure to communicate with you and as much as possible to take action on your suggestions.



I hope you enjoy this edition of the newsletter.
Paul Richard, president of the RANB.



2020 General Assembly meeting

As usual, we had planned to have the 2020 General Assembly in early June at the Golden Age Club of Saint Ignace.

Unfortunately, we still don't know when we can have our annual meeting. We are following government guidelines and once group meetings are permitted, we will notify you of the new date. In the meantime, we have prepared a summary of the committee's activities since the 2019 meeting, which you will find to a separate document sent with this newsletter.

For those of you who want to renew their membership in the Association before the meeting, you can do so either by mail, email or by using the website using the form which is also attached to this newsletter.

We want to confirm that we have the correct contact information for all of our members. In order to do this, we are also sending you a small document showing the contact information that we currently have in our documents. If it is incomplete or incorrect, please forward the information to us using your preferred method of communication.

FAFA Activities

July 28th, Memorial day in Acadia



Because of social restrictions on public health prudence, expressions of memory, respect and honor towards the ancestors of our Acadian families took the form of a modest vigil this year on July 28th 2020, Memorial day for the wrongs caused to the Acadian people by the Deportation.

On July 28th, 1755, the British Grand Council of Nova Scotia signed the Deportation Act for Acadian Citizens on its territory.

The Fédération des Associations de Familles Acadiennes (FAFA) in collaboration with the Commission de l'Odyssée acadienne once again took the initiative to promote the commemoration of July 28th this year.

Members of Acadian families were invited to bring a flower that they placed at the foot of the 16 Acadian Odyssey Monuments on **Tuesday July 28, 2020. The bells rang at 5:55 pm** followed by a moment of respectful silence. It all took place at a prescribed distance, in silence and with a protective mask.

List of commemorative monument sites

Dieppe, N.-B.

Halifax, N.-É.

Saint-Basile, N.-B.

Miramichi, N.-B.

Caraquet, N.-B.

Miquelon, S-P-M, France

Port-la-Joye, I.-P.-E.

Capt-Saint-Georges, T.-N.-L.

Saint-Grégoire-de-Bécancour, Qc

Houma, Louisiane, ÉUA

La Petite-Rochelle, Campbellton, N.-B.

Saint-Jacques-de-Montcalm, Qc

Baie-Sainte-Marie, Univ. Sainte-Anne, N.-É.

L'Acadie de St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qc

Pubnico-ouest, N.-É.

Carleton-sur-mer, Qc

As of now, there are no other events posted on the FAFA website. (<https://fafa-acadie.org/>)



Évangéline turns 100 years old



When you visit the historic site of Grand-Pré, you can see a very beautiful statue of Évangéline. This statue has been there for 100 years.

The American poet Henry Wadworth Longfellow created this character in his poem entitled in English “Evangeline, a tale of Acadie” published in 1847. It is in Grand-Pré that the tragic story of this heroine begins, across America to find her fiancé Gabriel from whom she was separated during the Deportation.

Statue origins

During the time the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company (1894 - 1994) owned the land where the village of Grand-Pré was located, they wanted to create a commemorative park there. So, the company ordered a statue of Evangeline to be erected.

Henri Hébert (1884 - 1950), a Quebec sculptor, was asked to do the work. Henri created the sculpture after a terracotta statuette titled "Acadia" made by his father Louis-Philippe Hébert (1850 - 1917). Henri traveled to Paris to pour the bronze statue, over two meters high and weighing two tons. Transportation issues arose when the statue was ready for shipment to Montreal. Finally, it was placed in Grand-Pré, on its pedestal, on July 29th, 1920.

Historical site

For Acadians, the statue of Evangeline was not important. They wanted a memorial church as a symbol of the old church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines where, in September 1755, the men of the region had been summoned and imprisoned to be deported.

In 1919, the Dominion Company ceded part of the church site to the Acadian and it was built in 1922. The federal government acquired the site in the 1950s and made it a historic site in 1961. The site was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012.



Noëlla Doucette-Richard, source « Le Moniteur Acadien »

Restauration and conservation work

As part of preserving the natural and cultural heritage of its special places, Parks Canada is undertaking major conservation and restoration work at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.

Remembrance Church Repointing: This project is expected to take 6 to 8 weeks and includes the following work: masonry and carpentry on the exterior facade of the **Memorial Church**; improvement and repairs to rainwater pipes and flashings; touch-ups of paint on the entrance doors and restoration of the half-moon window installed above the entrance doors

Repointing of Evangeline's pedestal: In order to complete the necessary conservation work on the base of the statue, prevent the accumulation of water and pests, improve ventilation and strengthen the structure, the following renovations will be carried out at the base of the statue: all existing mortars will be removed and replaced; a new concrete foundation will be added and stones in poor condition will be replaced.

Other Works: Herbin's Cross and the Longfellow Monument as well as the Arrival of the Planters from New England monument will also be the subject of conservation and restoration work.



The Prée-des-Richard

The Prée-des-Richard is located near Sackville, NB (across the highway from the current location of the "Tantramar Motel").

The founders of Prée-des-Richard settlement took advantage of a rare geographical formation in the tidal marsh – the island of high ground in the shape of the letter “S”. Each of the two loops of the S enclosed an expanse of marshland.

Eager to establish a colony to replace the one in Memramkouke that was destroyed, the Gaudet brother founded the first settlement. They took advantage of the enclosures of Île Lunettes (spectacle or glasses island). But, around 1708, their leader Pierre died (Pierre Gaudet, born around 1675, son of Pierre Gaudet and Anne Blanchard). His distraught brothers put out a call to relatives, then, to elder sons in the neighbourhood who were anxious to marry, among whom was **Martin Richard**. The Gaudets found a safer site further upstream, and abandoned Île Lunettes to suitors from Nanpanne, like Martin Richard.



Martin dit "Martinet" Richard (son of Martin Richard and Marguerite Bourg and grandson of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Magdeleine Blanchard) chose the enclosure upstream. With the reclamation work going on, in the fall of 1712, Marin married François Cormier's daughter Marie, but set up his household in Nanpanne. It was not until 1715 that Martin transported his wife and daughter Marie to the new settlement of Prée-des-Richard.



In 1718, Marie had her first son who was named Pierre. Her sister Catherine became engaged to François, a brother of their neighbour Michel Bourg, who chose a site halfway between Michel Bourg and Martin Richard. In 1721, the marriage gave the Richards their closest neighbours.

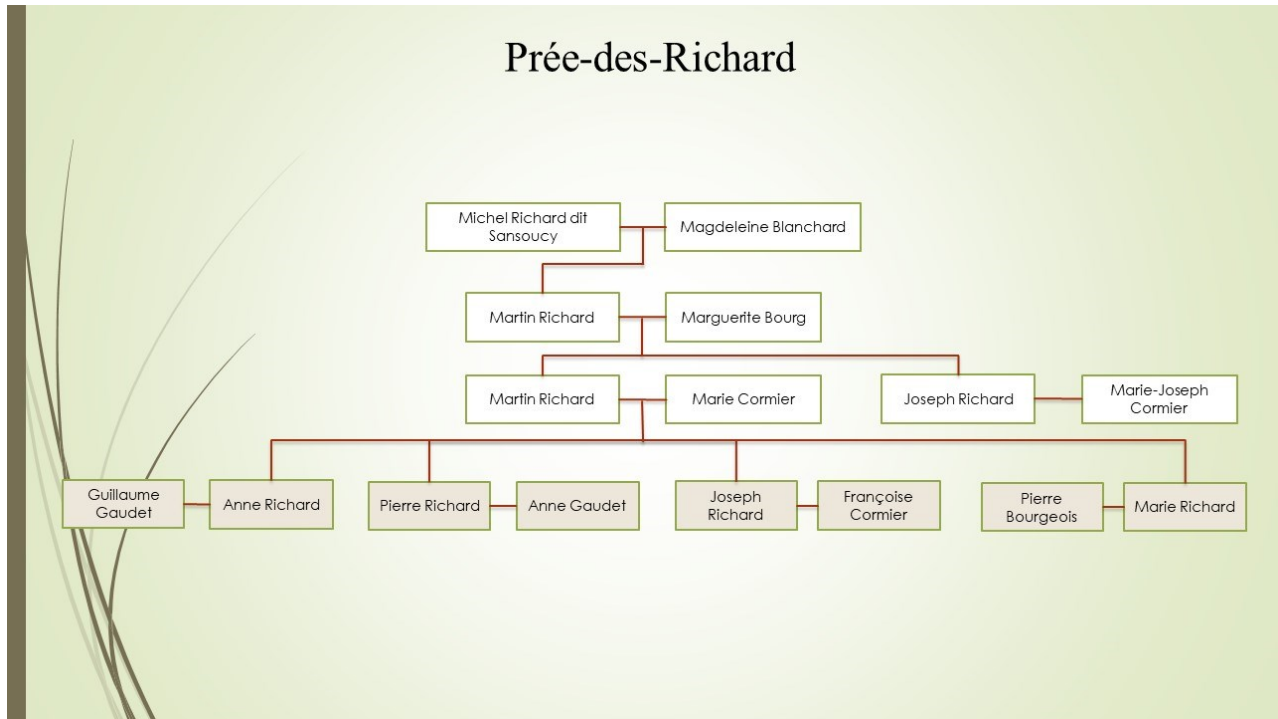
In 1728, Guillaume Gaudet, a cousin of the founders, reclaimed the marshes between the Richard village and the edge of the marsh. Martin protested, starting a feud that was settled by a sharing agreement that was sealed by the betrothal of the children. Martin betrothed his eleven-year-old daughter Anne to the olders Gaudet son. Martin's own son was only ten years old, so he had to complete the new dyking with the help of his Bourg cousins.

In 1735, Anne Richard married Charles Gaudet. Starting in 1737, his brothers Pierre and Joseph built their houses very close to the inhabited island – the former was engaged to a Gaudet daughter and the latter to Françoise Cormier from Le Lac. In 1744, Martin's daughter Marie, having taken the name of her deceased sister, accepted Pierre Bourgeois from Beauséjour (Charles's son) as her suitor. Martin alloed his future son-n-law to exploit the “new meadow” with his future sons-in-law who helped him build next to them.

In November 1749, French troops occupied Beaubassin and to build up the defense they cut off one half by creating a new frontier dotted with small forts. The soldiers burned the villages of the families who refused to leave the area, thus forcing them to take refuge with their relatives to the north of the frontier. As a result, Martin in the Prée-des-Richard settlement took in his brother Joseph from Nanpanne and his son-in-law Jean-Baptiste of “Palette” Cormier from Ouescoque.



Prée-des-Richard



In June 1755, numerous English soldiers capture Fort Beauséjour. In late September, after the crushing defeat inflicted on them by the French in late September, when they burned Petcoudiac, these soldiers stayed still but later continued the destruction around their forts. They set fire to the houses, barns, stables, and crops in the village of Prée-des-Richard.

Source : Guide historique routier des établissements acadiens aux trois rivières et au Beaubassin Nord
Genealogical research : P. Richard

Acadian words

Ajeuve – tout à l’heure : Il est venu nous visiter ajeuve.

Châssis – fenêtre : Regarde par le châssis pour voir s’ils s’en viennent.

Harde - Linge : Ligne à harde.

Yousque- Où est-ce que: Yousque t’as mis mes clés?

Please send us your favourite Acadian words.



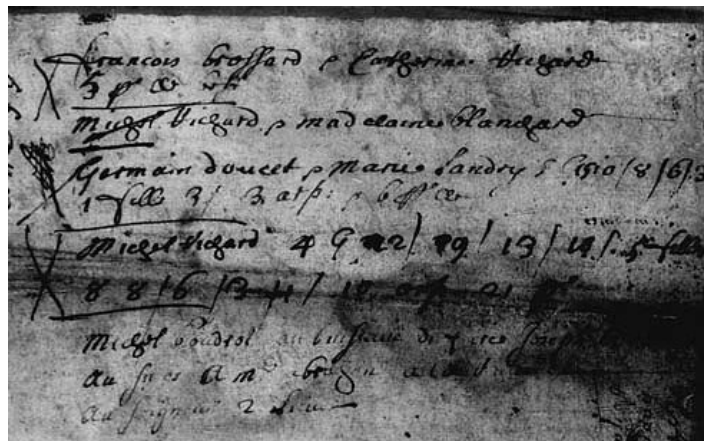
The genealogy of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy

The census records of 1678 and 1686

In this new chronicle, I will go through some of the first Acadian censuses and Michel's descendants. The purpose of these articles will be to present the descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy from the information appearing on the censuses. In 1671, we saw that Michel and his wife Magdeleine Blanchard had, at that time, 7 children between the ages of 5 weeks and 14 years old. In this column, we will look at the next 2 censuses available to us; those of 1678 and 1686.

Census of 1678

In 1678, the Richard family is still in Port-Royal and has now increased to 10 children. It is also in this census that we see their first child leaving home. This census only gives the names of the couples and not those of the children, but by comparing the information with the census of 1671 and that of 1686, it is possible to identify each of them.



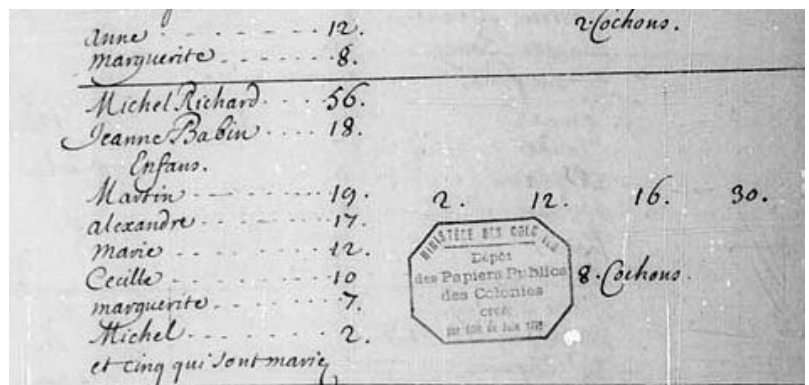
On the first line of the image above, it is indicated, François Brossard & Catherine Richard; 5 bestes à cornes (cattle). According to information from the 1671 census, Catherine would have been only about 15 years old in 1678. It is very likely that they had not been married very long by this time. Next, we see the names of Michel Richard and Madeleine Blanchard. For some reason, directly under their name we see the names of Germain Doucet and Marie Landry and directly underneath, we see the family of Michel Richard again.

Michel Richard 4G 22 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 5 girls 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 arpens 21 bestes à cornes (cattle)

The 4 boys are: René (22), Pierre (19), Martin (13) and Alexandre (10) respectively. The 5 daughters: Anne (8), Marguerite (8), Magdeleine (6), Marie (3) and Cécile (1).

Census of 1686

On the 1686 census, Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and his children are still all in Port-Royal. We see that only 6 children are still at home, namely: Martin (19 years old), Alexandre (17 years old), Marie (12 years old), Cecille (10 years old), Marguerite (7 years old) and Michel (12 years old). We can also see that **Michel** is now married to **Jeanne Babin** (his second wife). Michel is now 56 years old and his wife is only 18. By that time, she had given birth to her first child: Michel who is two years old. According to his information, we can conclude that Magdeleine Blanchard would have





died at the latest around 1683. It is also indicated that 5 other children are now married. We can find them in other sections of the census.

François Brossard	33.				
Catherine Richard	22.				
Enfants					
Magdelaine	5	1.	7	6	
Pierre	3				
et une fille qui n'est pas encore baptisée	0. 11 jours.				
			5 Cochons.		

Catherine Richard, who was already married to François Brossard on the 1678 census, is now 22 years old and has three children: Magdelaine 5 years old, Pierre 3 years old as well as a daughter of only 11 days who has not yet been baptized. The couple owns 1 gun, 7 horned animals, 6 sheep and 5 pigs.

Magdelaine Richard, who is only 15, is now married to **Charles Babin** (22). In 1686, they did not yet have any children and had 2 horned animals.

Femme	25.				
Charles Babin	22.				
Magdelaine Richard					2.
La femme	15.				
	25				

Germain Terio	23.				
anne Richard sa femme	15.	1.	6.	6	8.

Anne Richard, Magdelaine's twin, is also already married at the age of 15. She and her husband, **Germain Terio** (23), have no children, but have 1 rifle, 6 arpens, 6 horned animals and 8 sheep.

René Richard (28 years old) is married to **Magdelaine Landry** (29 years old). They have 3 children: Michel 5 years old, Anne 4 years old and Antoine 2 years old. They have 1 gun, 5 acres of land, 10 horned animals and 10 sheep. Although the information given in the census for Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Jeanne Babin states that 5 children are married, we see here that for **Pierre (24)**, there is no indication that he is married. We also notice that he is counted immediately after his brother René and that he has exactly the same inventories as him: 1 rifle, 5 acres, 10 horned animals and 10 sheep. Does this indicate that they were staying together? Possibly, but almost impossible to know for sure.

	ages.	armes.	Terres labourées.	Bestes cornues.	Moutons.
René Richard	28.				
Magdelaine Landry	29.				
Enfants					
Michel	5	1.	5.	10.	10.
Anne	4.				
Antoine	2.				
Pierre Richard	24.	1.	5.	10.	10.

On the last page of the census, we find the following information: From all the inhabitants - Men, women and children who are in Port Royal, Cap de Sable, La Halve, Mirliguaiche, Baye des Mines, Riviere St Jean, Pesmonquady, Megais, Pentagouet, Beaubassin, Miramichy, Chedahoucton, Nepisigny and Isle Percee:

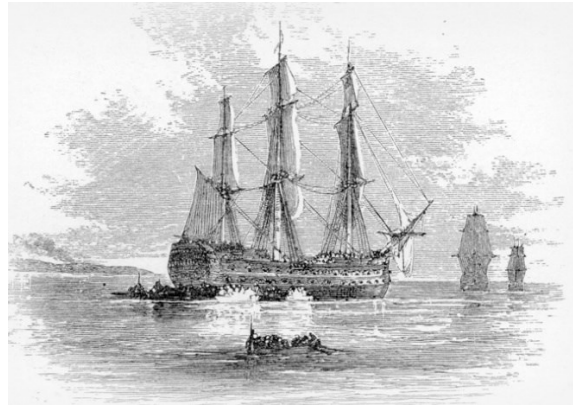
Number of inhabitants	885
Rifle	222
Cattle	986
Land	896 acres
Sheep	759
Pigs	608

In the next newsletter, we will look at the next available nominal census which, that of 1693. Are they all still in Port-Royal? We will see.

Sources : Census records : Library and Archives Canada, recherche P. Richard



The ships of the Acadian deportation



I think that the vast majority of people know that it was on **September 5, 1755** that the Acadians were summoned to the Church in Grand Pré, taken prisoner and issued the deportation order. However, did you know that they were not physically deported from Acadia on that date? Men and boys over 10 were taken prisoner in the Grand-Pré Church and British ships before being deported. These ships only made their departure to the British colonies starting on October 13th, 1755.

In John Winslow's diary for September 5th, we read the following entry: "I ordered the entire camp to take arms and stand guard today. He goes on to write: "At three o'clock in the afternoon, the French presented themselves to the church of Grand-Pré in accordance with the order given to them and their number stood at 418 of their best men, following which I ordered that a table be placed in the center of the church, at which I took a seat with those of my officers who were not on duty. I conveyed the King's orders to them through interpreters and in these words ... "

Later that day, he wrote the following information in his diary: "The French having no provisions with them, and being hungry, begged me for some bread, which I had delivered to them, and I ordered that in future they be supplied by their respective families. So ended this memorable September 5th, a day of great fatigue and pain. "

On September 10th, John Winslow added in his diary: "I noticed this morning among the French some unusual movements that I did not like. I gathered my officers and told them what I had observed. After discussing the matter, it was unanimously decided that it would be better to divide the prisoners, and that since there were five unoccupied transport ships that had come from Boston, it would be better for the well-being of Her Majesty's service, and for overall better safety, that 50 Frenchmen be embarked on each of the five vessels, carrying their young men first, and that Commander Abraham Adams of the schooner Warren would be appointed and charged, since his vessel is powerful and in the service of Her Majesty, to take the transport ships under his direction, and when the prisoners are embarked, to give orders to the commanders of the transport ships to guard them." He continues on a little further: "After which I asked to see Father François Landry, their main spokesperson, and who speaks English, to tell him that the time had come to embark some of the Inhabitants and that the total number for today was 250 and that we had to start with the young men and that I wanted him to inform his brothers. He was greatly surprised. I told him that this had to be done and I ordered all of the prisoners to line up in rank of six, their young men on the left, and that since the tide would be favorable to my designs soon, I did not want to give them more than an hour to prepare to board. "

The first ships to leave for the British colonies made their departure from Chignecto on October 13th. Those from Grand-Pré only left starting on October 27th and some not until December of 1755. This means that the Acadians were imprisoned in ships for at least a month and more before the ships left for sea.

Here is an abbreviated list of the ships that left Des Mines (Grand-Pré, Rivière-aux-Canards, and other surrounding communities). It lists the ship, the number of prisoners, the departure dates and arrival dates, as well as their destination. Ships with no prisoners were escort vessels.



Ship	Number	Departure Date	Arrival Date	Destination
HMS Warren	None	13 October		South Carolina
Elizabeth	242	27 October	20 November	Maryland
Leopard	178	27 October	24 November	Maryland
HMS Nightingale	None	27 October		Maryland
Hannah	140	27 October	19 November	Pennsylvania
Swan	168	27 October	19 November	Pennsylvania
HMCS Carolina	None	27 October		Virginia
HMCS Halifax	None	27 October	30 November	Virginia
Industry	177	27 October	13 November	Virginia
Mary	182	27 October	13 November	Virginia
Prosperous	152	27 October	13 November	Virginia
Saray & Molly	154	27 October	13 November	Virginia
Inconnu	173	30 November	22 January, 1756	Connecticut
Swallow	236	13 December	30 January, 1756	Massachusetts
Dove	114	18 December	30 January, 1756	Connecticut
Racehorse	120	20 December	26 December	Massachusetts
Ranger	112	20 December	20 January, 1756	Virginia
Total	2,314			

Note : A complete list of all ships from the deportation is now available in the « Members Only » section of our website.

Sources : Journal de John Winslow à Grand-Pré, Wikipedia, summary : P Richard

Quiz - Answers

Here are the answers to the Quiz published in the May 2020 newsletter.

1. According to the 1671 Port-Royal Census, how many Acadians were there at that time in Acadian? d) 468
2. In what year was Beaubassin founded? b) 1671
3. In Grand-Pré, on September 4th, 1755, John Winslow ordered all men and boys above a certain age to present themselves in the church on the next day at 3pm. How old were the boys? b) 10 ans et plus
4. Acadians were deported to these areas (and more) except for? a) Maine
5. What does the star mean on the Acadian Flag? b) Stella Maris, the star of Mary, yellow to represent the church
6. Where was the first French settlement in Canada, founded in 1604? c) L'Île Ste-Croix
7. What does the word « Bailler » mean? a) To give
8. The national holiday of August 15th, the Acadian flag and the Acadian national anthem were all chosen during the Acadian National Convention of 1884 in Memramcook. b) False (Miscouche, Prince Edward Island)
9. The declarations of Belle-Île-en-Mer were given in what year? c) 1767
10. What year did the Acadians deportations of Île St-Jean and Île Royale start? c) 1758



Mur de la renommée Richard

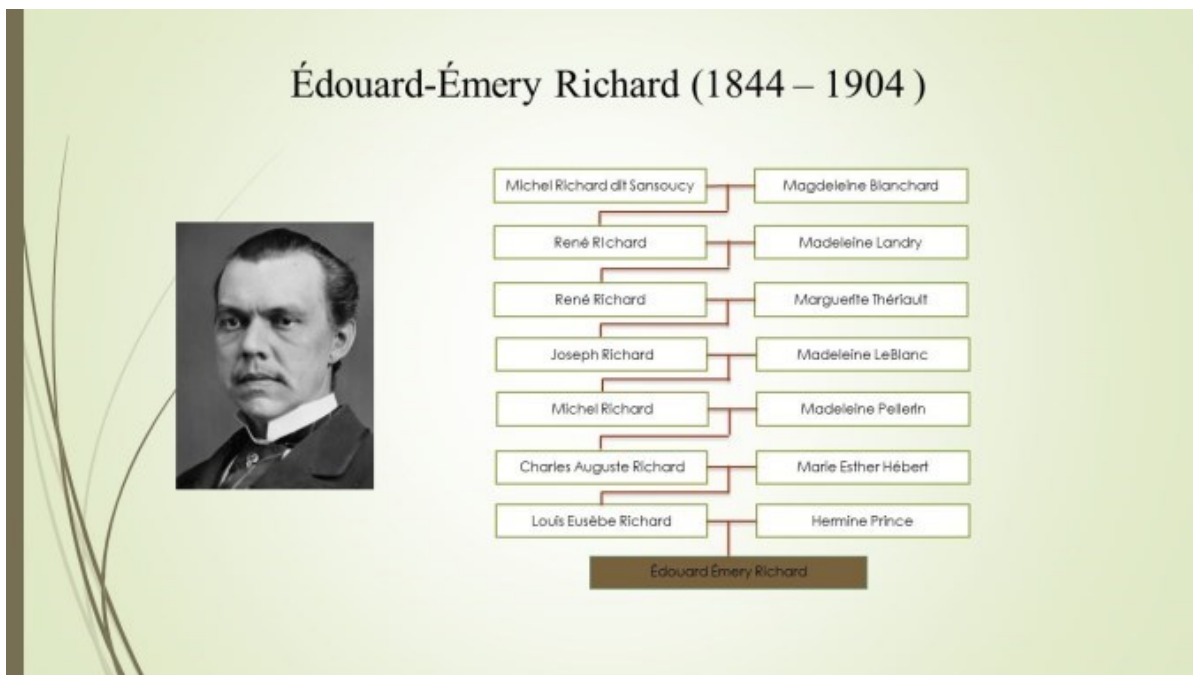
Édouard-Émery Richard (1844 – 1904)



Édouard-Émery was a Canadian historian and politician. Édouard was born in Princeville, Quebec to Louis-Eusèbe Richard and Hermine Prince. After obtaining his law degree in 1867 and taking courses at Laval University and McGill College, he practiced law in Arthabaskaville with Wilfrid Laurier. He practiced for several years before being elected to the House of Commons in Mégantic in 1872 and was re-elected in 1874. His state of health forced him not to be re-elected in the Canadian legislative elections of 1878. Politically, Richard was a liberal protectionist.

Richard became the Sheriff of the Northwest Territories shortly after leaving the House of Commons. He held this post until January 1883. After resigning from his post of sheriff, he again ran for the House of Commons election in 1883 in Saint-Boniface but was defeated by Alphonse Alfred Clément River. He presented himself again in 1889 at Provencher, but Larivière beat him again.

Edward was also a fairly successful businessman. Unfortunately, his political campaigns and frequent health problems prevented him from accumulating considerable wealth.



Édouard Richard was of Acadian origin. After his last failed campaign, Richard returned to Arthabaskaville and began to immerse himself in his heritage. He fervently defended the Acadian cause, claiming an Acadian museum, he conducted his own research and even started a repair campaign. An article published in Toronto in 1893 by Pierce Stevens Hamilton and accounts by Francis Parkman and Thomas Beamish Akins prompted Richard to begin publishing his own story. His work, *Acadia, Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History*, was published in two volumes in 1895. His work was controversial, both for the mixture of English and French in the text and, more importantly, the lack of annotations and quotes. His book was republished with annotations added by his cousin Henri d'Arles from 1916 to 1921. Despite this controversy, his work won him accolades, including an election to the Royal Society of Canada and an honorary doctorate



from Laval University. In 1897, Richard, who never married, was appointed Joseph Marmette's successor as official Canadian archivist in France. It was his last major work before his death in Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, in 1904.

Sources: WikipEdia / Recherche P. Richard

Genealogy and Acadian History web sites

Here is a small list of websites that I like and use to learn more about our history or to do my genealogical research :

- Library and Archives Canada <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/recherchecollection/Pages/recherchecollection.aspx>
- Généalogie Acadienne <https://www.genealogie-acadienne.net/?action=search>

Did you know?

Did you know that it is now possible to view and download personnel files from the First World War from the Library and Archives Canada website. From the search screen, just enter the last name and / or first name and activate the search.

Acadian Recipes Poutine Râpée

Ingredients:

10 potatoes finely grated
5 potatoes (cooked, mashed and cooled)
1 teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of pepper
1 lbs of pork (cut in small pieces)

Instructions :

- Mix the potatoes together in large bowl, adding salt and pepper
- Form in small balls
- Place the pork in the middle and roll the balls in flour
- Cook in salted boiling water for approximately 2 hours

This recipe should make approximately 20 poutines râpées.

Some people like to eat their poutines with white sugar, others with brown sugar or with molasses. And you ?

Memories : When I was young, my parents would get up early on November 11th and peel 50 lbs of potatoes to make poutines and râpures.





Passionate about antique cars

Arthur and André Richard

Every year at the beginning of summer, we notice an increasingly frequent phenomenon - the appearance of old cars making their rounds at festivals across the province. We see them parading, these antique cars. They grab our attention, they fascinate us, and often we feel a certain nostalgia to see them strolling on the roads and in our cities or communities. Where do these vintage cars of different models with bright colors come from that magically appear on the streets of our cities and towns?



As you travel through the countryside, you might spot some old rusty cars near an old barn or in the back of the field. Some people see them as abandoned junk, but for car lovers of yesteryear, they see an opportunity to salvage them, fix them and bring them back to life. In Kent County, Arthur Richard and his son André have been interested in old cars for several years.



In 1978, Arthur bought a 1935 Hudson Terraplane Coupe, and in 1979 he bought a 1957 Chevrolet Belair convertible. They needed repairs as you guessed. Old car enthusiasts can spend hours and even years to refurbish their antique car.

You often have to do some research to find missing parts. Arthur had to travel a lot and he was often accompanied by his son André, who was still young at that time. The father and son duo therefore embarked on this adventure to bring these old cars back to life.

After ten years, the Chevrolet Belair was finally ready to hit the road. Thus, in 2008, this car transported two famous people during the filming of the Little Seduction in the village of Saint-Louis-de-Kent in July. These actors were Michel Louvain and Dany Turcotte.

In 2019, the Hudson Terraplane Coupe, purchased in 1978, was finally ready to hit the road.

These two cars are a source of pride for Arthur and his son André. It was a long journey to get them back in good condition to get them back on the road.

Since then, Arthur and André have participated in various events and competitions.

Both have obtained recognition awards for these cars. In 2019 and 2020 each won the “Best in Show” award.



To give you a better idea of what these two cars look like, here are some photos. Don't be surprised if in 2021 you come across these classic cars while driving around the province.



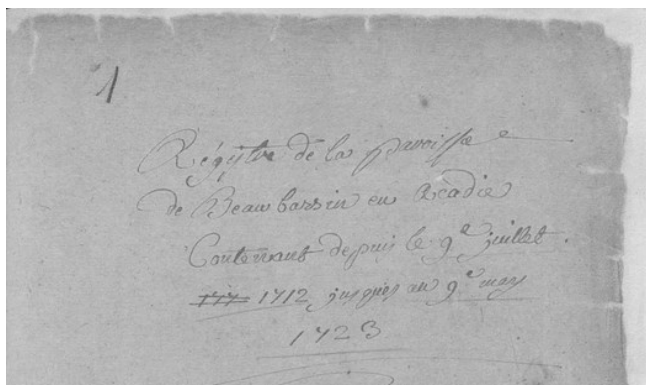
Émile Richard, Councillor, Board of directors for the Richard Association of New Brunswick

Acadian Myths

- All Acadians were deported in 1755: The British deported, at most, approximately half of the Acadian population. Not only in 1755, but until 1758. The rest of the Acadians avoided capture and escaped to areas controlled by the French or their Native American allies, such as mainland Canada. Some would be captured years later and then deported. Like many of those captured, thousands of those who escaped deportation died from disease, starvation and exposure brought on by the deportation.
- Only troops and ships from England were involved in the deportation: Although a service of the British Crown, many officials who planned the expulsion and most of the infantry who carried it out, came from colonial New England... today Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In addition, most of the ships used to transport Acadians came from New England and had been hired by a Boson trading company.



Our website and genealogy

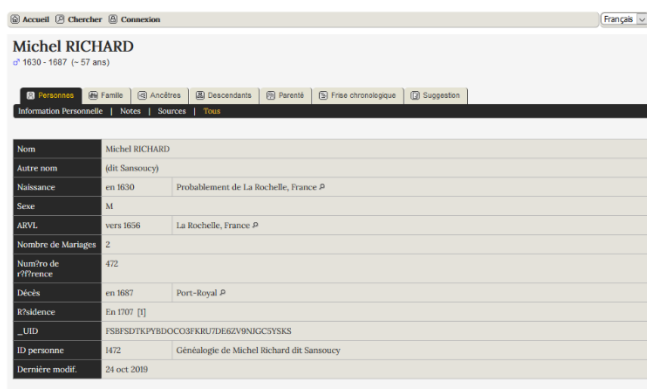


We are continuously adding information to our website. Our database now contains approximately 10,000 individuals and we have recently added all of the data on baptisms, marriages and deaths of Richard family members from the Beaubassin region taken from information available in parish registers from 1712 to 1723.



We will soon continue the exercise by searching the parish registers of Port-Royal from 1702 to 1755.

In the "Members only" section we have added transcripts from the Acadian censuses of 1678 and 1686 as well as a PDF document showing a list of all the ships involved in the deportation. This list gives the place of departure and arrival of the ships, the type, the number of passengers, etc.



Participate to our database project

You are all welcome to share your genealogy and we will be happy to add the information to our database. If you want to participate in this project, just get in touch with us and we will work together to organize the adding of the information.

If you ever have any questions, need help navigating the site, or have any suggested information you would like to see, please email us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com.

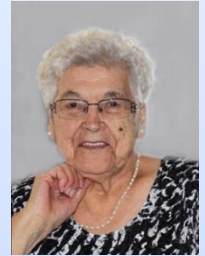


Member News

This section is dedicated to news concerning the members of the Richard Association of New Brunswick, Inc. Whether it is death notices, upcoming events or other news.

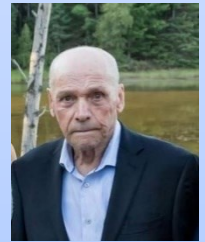
Obituaries

1926 – 2020 Dorilla Richard, wife of Gérard Richard passed away on August 8th, 2020 at the Foyer Assomption of Rogersville. She was 94 years old. Born in Acadieville on April 7th, 1926, she was the daughter of the late Joseph Roach and late Domithilde Richard. Dorilla was a member of the Richard Association from its very beginnings. She leaves her 10 children, one brother as well as four sisters; Sr Stella Roach, Suzanne Simmons, Sr Jeanne Roach and Alfreda Roach-Comeau Who are also all members of the Association. Our condolences to the family.



1922 – 2020 Edith Richard 98, passed away on August 28th, 2020 at the Foyer Bois Joli of St-St-Louis-de-Kent. Born in St-Ignace, she was the daughter of Frederick Richard and Delphine Maillet. Her and her husband (late) Albert Richard had 3 daughters (Yvonne, Lauretta et Denise) and 6 sons (Paul, Adrien, Luc, Alexandre, late Gérald, and late Zoel). Edith was a member of the Association and the mother of our past president, Adrien. Our condolences to the whole family

1931-2020 Jean-Baptiste Richard passed away on November 6th at the age of 89. Born in Pont-du-Milieu (son of Prospère Richard and Domitilde Bordage), he lived in Saint-Louis de Kent. Apart from his children, he leaves several brothers in sisters, including Lina, Clara, Rosa, Bertha and Émerie; all members of the Richard Association of New Brunswick. Our condolences.



1938 – 2020 Gaston Saucier 82, passed away on November 11th, 2020 in Sorel-Tracy, Québec. Born in Causapscal, he was the son of the late Gustave Saucier and the late Gratia Tardif. He leaves his wife Dorine, his 3 daughters (Chantal, Isabelle and Marie-Elaine) as well as 6 grandchildren and 3 sisters. His wife, Dorine Richard, is a member of the Association. Our condolences.

Information Request

If you have news, articles or activities that you would like to share with other members of the Association, simply send them to us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com. We will be happy to add them to our next newsletter and / or to our website.

Also, if you have ideas for columns or topics that you would like to add, please do not hesitate to communicate them to us.



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Our website: <https://associationrichardnb.com>

Items à vendre

We currently have personalized license plates for sale at \$25 each (\$5.00 shipping fee for outside province)
You can place your order online at <https://associationrichardnb.com/product-category/arnb-fr/> or you can send us an email at associationrichardnb@gmail.com and indicating the design and quantity. You can also order by filling the form below and sending it with a cheque to the address indicated above.

	
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