



LE SANSOUCY

May 2023 * Newsletter – Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 53

Summary

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Message from the president

Hello everyone. Wow, how time flies!

The holiday season has already gone by, and the nice weather is finally starting to show up. It's time to clean up the yards and enjoy the sun.

With spring also comes the preparation of our General Assembly in June. This year, the meeting will take place on June 25th. (See page 2 for more information). In preparation for the meeting, I am sharing with you our financial report for the period 2022-2023.

With just over a year to go until the next Congrès Mondial Acadien, I am sharing a bit more information with you about this important event.

As most of you already know, Abbé Marcel-François Richard was essential in the establishment of our Acadian symbols which are so precious to us today, so I thought I would give you a little more information. In this newsletter, we continue the chronicles of the different places where the descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy lived. This time, we are discussing several Richard families, those who settled in Richibouctou-Village.

We are still continuing our column on the Acadian censuses. This time it is the census of 1703. Only two years after the one discussed in the last bulletin. The Richard Wall of Fame gives some information about soprano Gloria Richard (1934 -).

We are always looking for information or articles that might be of interest to our members. If you have any suggestions for articles for the newsletter, website or our Facebook page, please send us the information. In addition, we are always looking to grow our database of descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy, so if you are interested in participating, send us a message. It will be our pleasure to communicate with you.

Looking forward to communicating and meeting you soon



Paul Richard, président de l'ARNB.



2023 General Meeting

We are currently preparing for our next general meeting which will take place on June 25th, 2023

Location: St Ignace Golden Age Club
Address: 1937 Chemin Saint-Ignace Station, Saint-Ignace, New Brunswick, E4X 2H6
Time: Registration 1:30pm ; Reunion starts at 2:30pm

The meeting will be followed by a conference (to be determined) and then a fricot dinner around 4:30 p.m. at a cost of \$7.00 per person.

Please confirm your presence by sending an email to associationrichardnb@gmail.com or by calling 506-227-2635 or one of our board of directors' members.

We are always looking for new board members, so if you are interested, please contact us by phone or email.

For those who wish to renew their membership with the Association, you can do so either in person at the General Meeting, by mail, by email or on our website using the form which is also attached to this newsletter. Also, we have included a membership list indicating the years for which you have paid your membership. If you have any questions, please contact us. It will be our pleasure to help you.



Congrès Mondial Acadien 2024



The Congrès Mondial Acadien 2024 will take place August 10-18, 2024, in southwestern Nova Scotia. Here is the link to their web site: <https://www.cma2024.ca/#top>. You can also find a link to the CMA 2024 website directly from the Association's website.

The Congrès Mondial Acadien 2024 regularly publishes a newsletter entitled "La r  pure". If you are not receiving it, you can request it by going to their website. The website is updated on a regular basis and will contain more and more information concerning the planning of the Richard Reunion.

You can also visit our CMA web page. If you are interested in participating or being part of the organizing committee of the Richard reunion, send us a message by email at associationrichardnb@gmail.com.

Richard Reunion – CMA 2024



For those of you who participated to the Richard reunion in Shediac during the 2019 CMA, you are more than welcome to send us our ideas for the next reunion. Are there certain things or subjects that you liked or that you would like to see? Send us your ideas. Here are a few:

- Genealogy information
- Old pictures
- Books concerning Richard descendants
- A guided tour of Port-Royal
- Conferences
-

If you are interested in helping prepare for the Richards' reunion at CMA 2024, please message us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com.

Do you have any ideas for the Richard Reunion? Contact us to discuss!



Richibouctou-Village

We find 17 Richard families listed, either on the commemorative plaque or in Father Hudon's registers for Cap-Lumière from 1898.

Brief historical note

All the Richards that we find at Cap-Lumière in 1896 are descended from Michel Richard (dit Sanssoucy), while those from Bas-de-l'Allée are descended from Jean-Baptiste Richard (dit Jani). ***

Michel Richard (known as Sanssoucy) is from Saintes, a village located some 60 kilometers south-east of La Rochelle. He arrived in Port-Royal in 1654, as a soldier, at the age of 24 (note 1). After two years in Acadia, he married a 12-year-old girl, Madeleine Blanchard, daughter of Jean Blanchard and Radegonde Lambert. The Blanchard family took root in Acadia with the arrival, on April 1, 1636, of Guillaume-Louis Blanchard, the ancestor of the Blanchard. In 1670, when the English ceded Port-Royal to France, Michel already appeared as one of the wealthy inhabitants of the region. The 1671 census notes that he owned 14 acres of arable land, 15 cattle and 14 sheep. The corresponding figures for the entire Acadian population were 829 cattle, 399 sheep and 417 acres of arable land.

Michel and Madeleine Blanchard had ten children, two of whom particularly caught our attention: the eldest, René (dit Beupré) Richard, who married around 1680, Madeleine Landry and Martin, who married, around 1691, Marguerite Bourg. Of the thirteen Richard families that we find in Cap-Lumière in 1896, five are the descendants of René (dit Beupré) Richard and Madeleine Landry, known as Beupré, and eight of Martin and Marguerite Bourg, known as the Plate.

The nickname « Plate »

When in 1755, Michel Richard, son of Martin and Marguerite Bourg, was captured at Fort Beauséjour, his wife, Madeleine Doucet, managed to escape to Malpeque, Île Saint-Jean (now Prince Edward Island). During her brief stay in Malpeque, she and her children lived near the Plate River, hence the nickname Plate, which was then associated with all the members of this family. Later, in 1763, Madeleine settled in Memramcook with her ten children. It was from Memramcook that most of these ten children subsequently migrated to Kent County, to become the ancestors of the Plate in Acadie. At least five of Michel and Madeleine's sons migrated to Richibouctou-Village (Joseph, Pierre, Jean, Michel and Basile-Richard), while the deaths of two others (Jean-Baptiste and François) were reported in Saint-Charles. This explains why the eight Plate families that we find in Cap-Lumière in 1798 all had as grandfather the seventh son of Michel and Madeleine Doucet, namely Michel (dit Plate) Richard, who married Marguerite Babineau around 1771, and who died at Cap-Lumière on June 8, 1807.

As for Jean-Baptiste (dit Jani) Richard, third son of Michel (dit Beupré), and Marie-Josèphe Bourgeois, they settled in Memramcook after their marriage, celebrated on November 4, 1745. According to S. White, as they are in Memramcook during the Deportation of the Acadians in 1755, they managed to avoid the English by escaping to the New Brunswick coast. However, by chance they found themselves in Caraquet during the Mackenzie raid in 1761. Brought back prisoners to Fort Cumberland, Jani and his family then went to Memramcook, and finally to Richibouctou-Village. Jani dies in the village on March 19, 1796

By grouping the families together whose names are inscribed on the commemorative plaque and those present in Father Hudon's list at Cap-Lumière in 1898, we have a total of 18 Richard families, namely:

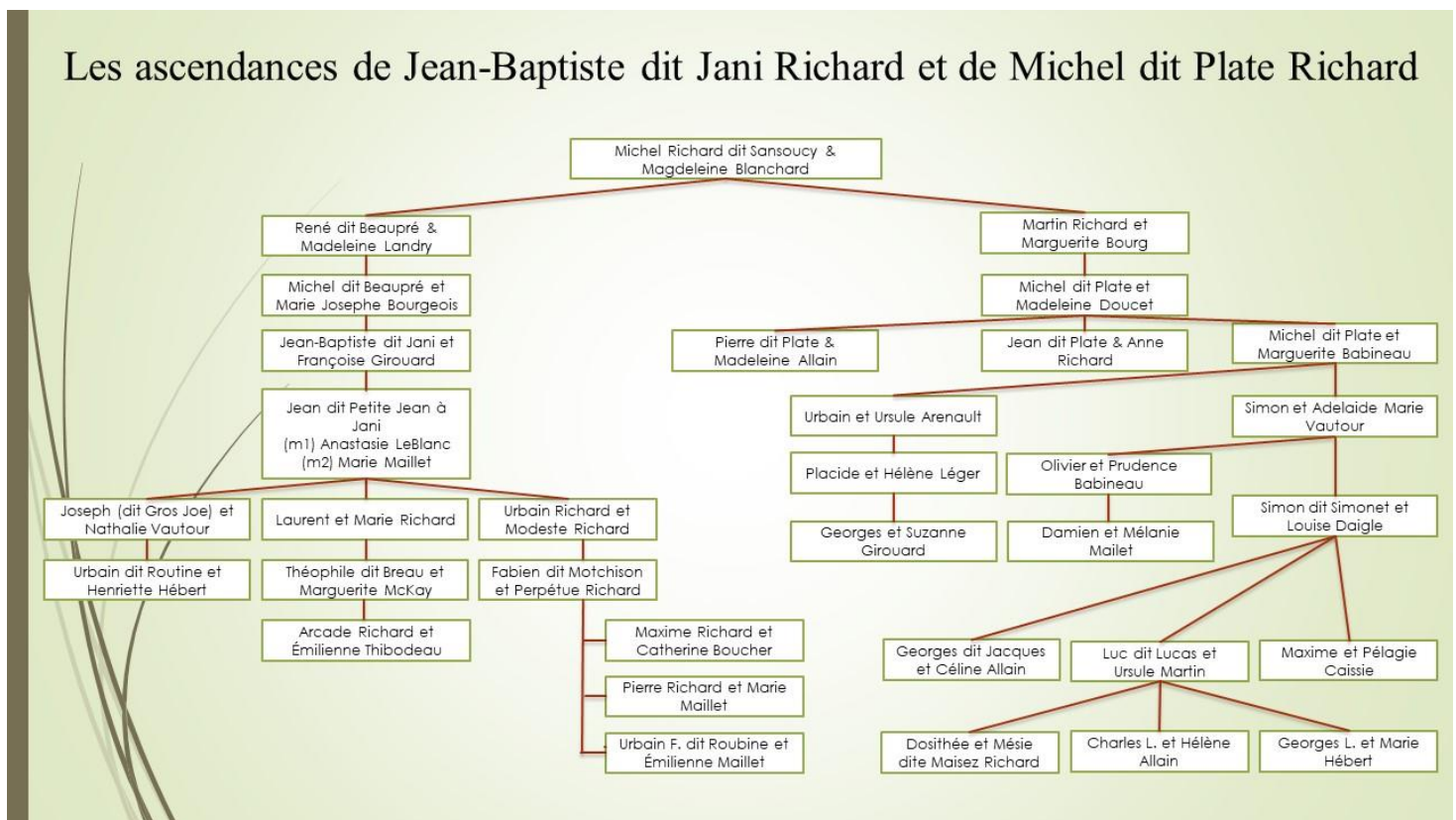


The seven families from Michel (dit Beaupré) Richard and Marie-Josèphe Bourgeois :

1. Jean-Baptiste (dit Jani), son of Michel (dit Beaupré) Richard and Marie-Josèphe Bourgeois, and Françoise Girouard;
2. Jean (dit Petit Jean à Jani) Richard, son of Jean-Baptiste, and Anastasie LeBlanc (1st marriage), and Marie Maillet (2nd marriage);
3. Urbain J. Richard, son of Joseph (dit Gros Joe) Richard and Nathalie Vautour, and Henriette Hébert;
4. Arcade Richard, son of Théophile (dit Breau) and Marguerite Maccaille, and Émilienne Thibodeau;

The three sons of Fabien (dit Motchison) and Perpétue Richard and their descendants:

5. Maxime Richard, son of Fabien (dit Motchison) and Perpétue Richard, and Catherine Boucher.
6. Urbain F. Richard, son of Fabien (dit Motchison) and Perpétue Richard, and Émilienne Maillet;
7. Pierre F. Richard, son of Fabien (dit Motchison) and Perpétue Richard, and Marie P. Maillet;



The eleven families descendant of Michel (dit Plate) and Madeleine Hébert :

8. Pierre (dit Plate) and Madeleine Allain;
9. Jean (dit Plate) and Anne Richard;
10. Michel (dit Plate) and Marguerite Babineau;
11. Georges Richard, son of Placide and Hélène Léger, and Suzanne Girouard.
12. Damien O. Richard, son of Olivier and Prudence Babineau and Mélanie Maillet.

The three sons of Simon (dit Simonet) Richard and Louise Daigle and their descendants:

13. Georges (dit Jacques) Richard, son of Simon and Louise Daigle, and Céline Allain;



14. Maxime Richard, son of Simon and Louise Daigle, and Pélagie Caissie (no children);
15. Luc (dit Lucas) Richard, son of Simon and Louise Daigle, and Ursule Martin.

The three sons of Luc (dit Lucas) Richard and Ursule Martin and their descendants:

16. Georges L. Richard, son of Luc (dit Lucas) and Ursule Martin, and Marie Hébert;
17. Charles L. Richard, son of Luc (dit Lucas) and Ursule Martin, and Hélène Allain;
18. Dosithée L. Richard, son of Luc (dit Lucas) and Ursule Martin, and Mésie (dite Maisez) Richard.

All of these families can therefore be grouped into two, that is, on the one hand, those who are descendants of Jean-Baptiste (dit Jani) Richard and Françoise Girouard and, on the other hand, those who are descendants of Michel's three sons (dit Plate) Richard and Madeleine Doucet.

Note 1 : *It is important to note that most of the documents concerning Michel Richard dit Sansoucy indicate his place of origin as being Saines or the region of La Rochelle and his arrival in Port-Royal as being in 1654. This information is in no way confirmed by concrete documents. Nobody to date knows the place of birth of Michel. His arrival in Port-Royal is simply an estimate based on information contained in the 1671 census which indicates his marriage to Magdeleine Blanchard and the ages of his children. (Paul Richard)*

Source : Les descendants des fondateurs de la paroisse de Richibouctou-Village : Richard, Arsenault, Hébert, LeBlanc, Maillet, Caissie, Léger, Thibodeau
Doris Mailelt-Gallant et Léandre Maillet, Les Éditions de la Francophonie 2009



Traditional medicine in Acadie

Here is a bit of information that I collected from the book “Médecine traditionnelle en Acadie” that I thought might amuse you.

Gin punch – To one cup of boiling water, add a few ounces of gin (or other alcohol), then sweeten with sugar, molasses or honey. The quantity of gin varies according to the taste and the age of the patient, or even according to the nature of the disease. In general, we will be more generous for a man than for a woman or a child. Similarly, in cases of fever, whooping cough or pneumonia, the amount of alcohol will be increased in order to induce profuse sweating.

Remedies for pre-mature babies:

- Only wash the baby with olive oil for the first 40 days
- Bundle up the baby and place him in a small cardboard box on the oven door; or lay him close to the oven in a dresser drawer.
- Feed the newborn with a spoon or dropper.
- Feed the baby with goat's milk.
- Wrap the baby in a red woolen blanket.
- Place hot water bottles in the crib
- Wrap a black ribbon around the baby's head "because his head was not fully formed."
- Lay the baby in sheep's wool

Sources: *Médecine traditionnelle en Acadie, Enquête ethnographique, Marielle Cormier Bourdeau, Les Éditions de la Francophonie, 2003*



Acadien Symbols

Acadian symbols were born during the first two Acadian national conventions (Memramcook, 1881; Miscouche, 1884). Imbued with strong emotion, these delegates, great defenders of Acadian rights, proudly presented what the future Acadian symbols were going to be. It must be remembered that these people met for the first time since the Grand Dérangement of 1755.

"In 1881, in fine dress at Memramcook, we organized ourselves into an army arrayed for battle, not to make war [...], but to defend ourselves against any attack attempted against our national autonomy. We claim to have the right to exist under the soil of Acadia, cleared and watered by the sweat, tears and blood of our brothers. We want to respect and have respected the just aspirations of the children of the martyrs of Grand-Pré and Port-Royal, and we are determined to show that the Acadian, like the Canadian, the English, the Irish and the Scottish, has rights in this country and is determined to defend them against any attempted invasion".

Patron saint and national holiday

It is no coincidence that all Acadian symbols have their sources in Notre-Dame de l'Assomption. According to some historians, the adoption of the Virgin Mary as patron of the people of France is rooted in the birth of King Louis XIV in 1638. His father, Louis XIII, so grateful to the Blessed Virgin Mary for this first born after more than 22 years of marriage with Anne of Austria, raised the saint to the rank of the great benevolent patrons of France. As this event occurred at the same time when the first families landed in Acadia, the Virgin Mary inevitably, but not officially, became the patron of the Acadians. It is for this reason that **August 15**, Day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was officially decreed the national day of Acadians during the first national convention in 1881.



National Anthem and Flag

The story surrounding the adoption of the Acadian national anthem, *Ave Maris Stella*, is very touching if we take into account the deliberations of the second national convention in 1884. Following numerous patriotic speeches and the adoption of the first Acadian flag, the assembly was preparing to close this day of August 15th when Father Marcel-François Richard, parish priest of Saint-Louis de Kent, informed them that he had in his possession the sample of this famous national flag chosen earlier with so much care. Enthusiasm at its height, cheers arose from everywhere. For the first time in its history, the Acadian people finally saluted the primary symbol of their national unity. In this storm of emotions, Abbé Richard instinctively intoned, in a grave and solemn voice, the Latin liturgical chant dedicated to their patron, *The Ave Maris Stella*. This initiative was acclaimed by the whole assembly and was immediately adopted unanimously by all.

Speech accompanying the presentation of the Acadian flag by Abbé Richard

An army needs a standard. The banner of the Assumption, naturally, will be carried with religious patriotism at the head of our religious processions. But we must have a national flag flying over our heads on the days of our national meetings or celebrations. Several forms of flags have been proposed. I do not wish to belittle the suggestions made in this regard, but I cannot agree with those who claim that we must choose a flag quite different from that which represents our mother country. The tricolor flag is the flag of France, of which we are the descendants, and this flag has the right to fly for international convenience throughout the entire universe. For us Acadians, this flag simply tells us that we are French and that France is our motherland, just as the Irish flag reminds the Irish of their origin and their homeland. However, I would like Acadia to have a flag that would remind it not only that its children are French, but that they are also Acadians. I therefore suggest, and I propose to the delegates of this Convention, the following plan of the national flag. The tricolor as made would be that of the Acadian by adding a star in the papal colors in the blue part. The star which represents the star of Marie, Stella Maris, will serve as a crest in our flag, as that of Canada makes the English flag that of the Confederation...

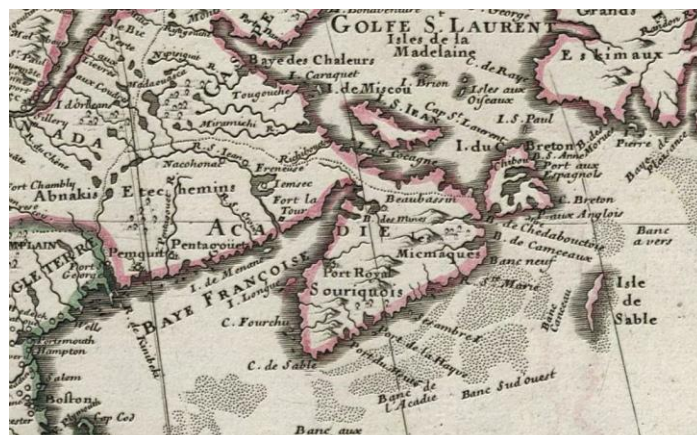
Sources: *Il était un première fois en Acadie 1604-1713*, Caroline St-Louis et
Souvenances accoutumées et croyances, Monique Thébeau



The census records and the Richard families

The Census of 1703

In the last bulletin, we gave an overview of the 1701 census. Here we will look at the 1703 census, only two years later. This census covers the regions: Port-Royal, Les Mines, Cobequid (Cobequid) and Beaubassin. This census, however, contains only the names of heads of families and not the names of wives and children. Do you see your ancestors Richard there? *(The quality of the images are not very good for this census so we are limited for this bulletin.)*



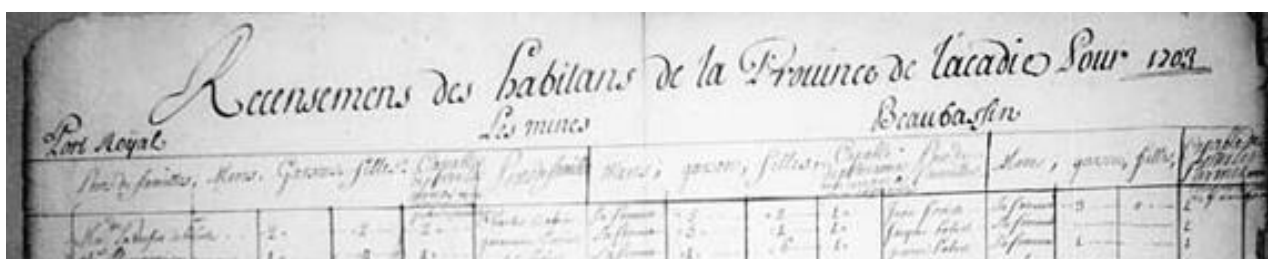
In Port-Royal, the first family connected to the Richard that we find is that of Jean Dupuis. It is indicated that at this time, he has a wife, 1 boy, 2 girls and that there is a person capable to bear arms not including the fathers of families. (The only reason we know his wife is a Richard is because of the last census where it was stated that he was married to Magdeleine Richard)



Further on, we find the eldest daughter of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Magdeleine Blanchard (Catherine Richard). Again, only the name of her husband is indicated but we can deduce it from the census of 1701. We can read: François Brossard, his wife, 5 boys, 3 girls, 1 able to bear arms not including the fathers of family.

Then, in the census, it is indicated "The widow of Michel Richard", 2 boys, 2 able to bear arms not including the fathers. *Other research between the different censuses is required to concretely identify this Michel. We know that it is not Jeanne Babin since her second husband remarried.*

The next in the census is Pierre Richard at "Les Mines", where we see: Pierre Richard, his wife, 5 boys, 4 girls, 3 capable of bearing arms not including the fathers of families.



Alexandre Richard, finds himself in 1703, in Cobequid where it is indicated: Alexandre Richard, his wife, 3 boys, 4 girls, 1 able to bear arms not including the fathers of families.

In Beaubassin, we find: Martin Richard, his wife, 3 boys, 1 girl, 1 able to bear arms not including the fathers.

In 1701, we also saw Pierre Richard in Les Mines but he is not indicated anywhere in the 1703 census. Would he have settled in another place?

Of all the descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy, we therefore find only 5 Richard families in the census. Where are the others? We will try to find them in the next census.

Sources : Recensements 1703 : Bibliothèques et Archives Canada; Analyse P. Richard



A bit of Acadian history; Dates to remember

1605 – In the spring of 1605, following a disastrous winter on Île Ste-Croix, the survivors of a group of French settlers tried to settle elsewhere, in Port-Royal, not far from the current small town of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. These settlers were led by Pierre Dugua de Mons. Among the people of quality were Samuel de Champlain and Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt. The current Port-Royal dwelling, a replica of one of the oldest European settlements on the North American continent, was completed in 1939 and is one of Canada's historic sites.

1632 – In 1632, a more serious colonization effort was started by the governor of Acadia, Isaac de Razilly, who arrived with "300 elite men" and set up the capital of Acadia at La Hève, on the south coast of Nova Scotia. Following the premature death of Razilly in 1635, his successor Charles de Menou d'Aulnay restored the capital to Port-Royal and, during his regime which ended with his death in 1650, he brought in some twenty French families, stabilizing somewhat the colonization, who become in part the ancestors of future Acadian generations.

1713 – Following the capture and recapture of Acadia between France and England, the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 restored peace between France and England, following the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713), but definitively cedes Acadia (delimited by its old borders) to England. From this date, the Acadian people are subject to the British regime.

1755 – The date 1755 is the second fateful date that forever changes the history of the Acadian people. As happens to all conquered subjects, England demands an unconditional oath of allegiance from the Acadians. Fearing that such an oath would make them susceptible to French and Amerindian reprisals, the Acadians wanted at all costs to remain "neutral" in the event of a conflict. Forced by their determination, Richard Phillipps, governor of Acadian in 1729-1730, accepts by verbal convention of the Acadians an oath without conditions. However, Charles Lawrence, Governor of Acadia from 1753 to 1756, in collusion with the Governor of Massachusetts (1741-1759), William Shirley, among others, decided to deport all "French neutrals" from all of Acadian territory, current maritime provinces. From 1755 to 1763, it was the "Great Upheaval" of the Acadian people: deported mainly to the English colonies on the east coast of the current United States, three quarters of the Acadian population were forcibly banished, of whom an unknown number died. hunger, disease or misery, without counting those lost on the high seas or slaughtered in the forests.

1763 – In 1763, the Treaty of Paris put an end to the Franco-British conflicts. It definitively strengthens British rule over the Maritimes and New France, and it confirms the end of the French presence in these territories. From this date, the Acadian people slowly recover despite multiple obstacles, then they quietly come back to life, especially during the 20th century, to become a vibrant and dynamic society in this 21st century.

1881 – With the first Acadian National Convention in Memramcook, New Brunswick in 1881, Acadia gave itself during its rebirth significant symbols of its cultural identity, for example a national holiday, August 15, the celebration of Notre-Dame de l'Assumption, its official patron. This date was the subject of an "Act instituting National Acadian Day", adopted by the Senate of Canada on June 5, 2003. In addition, on September 5, 2004, the Governor General of Canada, Adrienne Clarkson, has proclaimed July 28 of each year, beginning in 2005, the People's Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval.

Here are some dates considered notable in the history of the Acadian people; many others are as well.

Source : Les capsules acadiennes, The Université Sainte-Anne website

Thank You

A big **THANK YOU** to the following people for sharing their information with the New Brunswick Richard Association or for their involvement in the Association. It is always much appreciated.

- ❖ **Lisa Callais** – Thank you to Lisa for sharing a picture of her great grand father Émile Pierre Richard (see image further in the newsletter)
- ❖ **Émile Richard** – Thank you to Émile for also having shared a picture. This one is of Évangéline Richard of Louisians, grand mother of one of our members, James Rick Richard.

If you have research, images or stories that you would like to share with other Richard descendants, you are always welcome to send them to us at the contact details listed on the last page of the newsletter.



Richard Wall of Fame

Gloria Richard (1934 -)



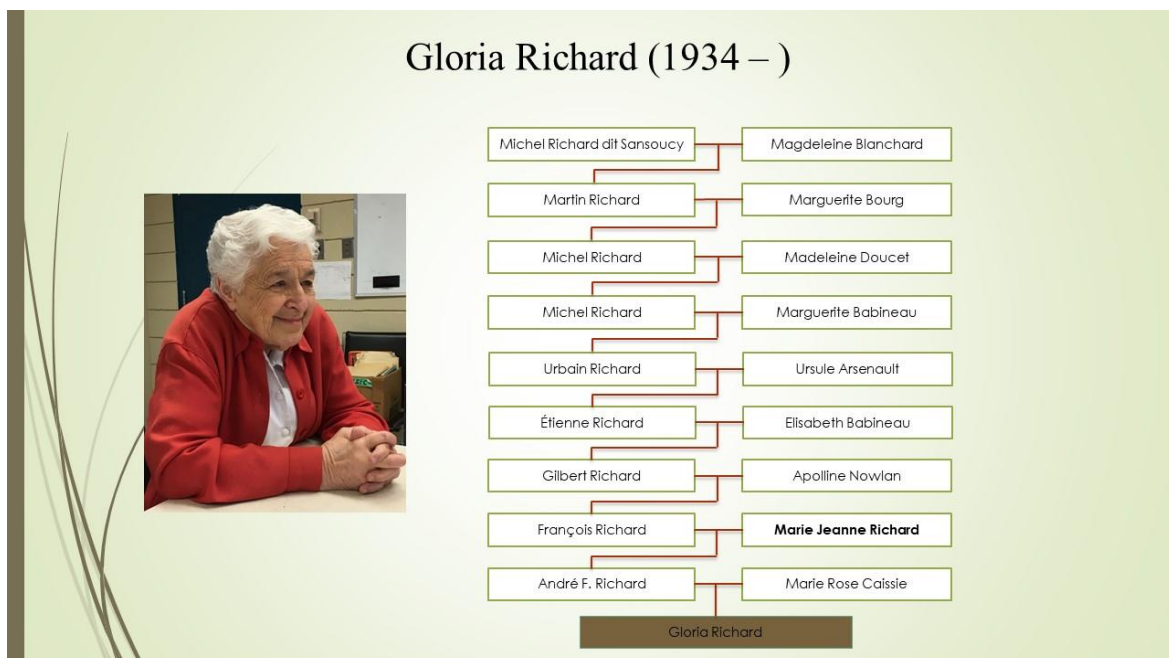
Gloria Richard. Soprano, teacher, educational adviser (born in Sainte-Anne, NB, 21 Apr 1934). B.Mus. (Montreal) 1963, M.Mus. (ibid.) 1965, B.Ed. (New Brunswick) 1970.

After two years of musical studies at Notre-Dame-d'Acadie College in Moncton, she obtained a Professorship diploma (piano and voice) in 1953. She then turned to teaching and producing radio programs at CBAF, Moncton. She then resumed her vocal studies at the École Vincent-d'Indy (1960-63) and at the Université de Montréal (1963-65) with Pierrette Alarie, Louise André, Bernard Diamant and Roy Royal.

She won numerous first prizes, notably at the CBC Trans-Canada Talent Caravan television competition (1959) as well as at various festivals in New Brunswick (1957, 1958, 1960), Toronto and Quebec (1961).

She was the winner of the JMC National Competition (1963) and a CAC scholarship holder (1963, 1964). She toured JMC (1964-65). In 1967, she was one of the winners of the Montreal International Competition. Between 1960 and 1970, she was heard in recitals as well as on CBC radio and television (Halifax, Moncton, Montreal, Toronto). On several occasions, she was invited to perform with the symphony orchestras of Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto.

She taught vocal art at the University of Ottawa (1976-79). At the same time, she became a pedagogical consultant for music education in New Brunswick, at the province's Department of Education. With the assistance of the pianist Claude Savard, she recorded (1963) the "Chant de Vénus" by Lully, "Nocturne" and "Rondeau" from the Fêtes vénitiennes by Campra, La Vie anterior by Duparc, as well as three lieder by Brahms on the microphone CD-JMC-3.



Source: *Canadian Encyclopedia / Research P. Richard*



Images of our ancestors

Some of our members have shared images of their ancestors with us. Here are a few as well as some from my own collection.



1 - Émile Pierre Richard
Lisa Callais' great grand father



2 - Évangéline Richard
James Rick Richard's grandmother



3 - Adeline Richard
Paul Richard's Great grand mother



4 - Jérôme Richard et Marie Arsenault
Paul Richard's great grand parents and their children



5 - Marie-Marguerite Richard
Daughter of Auguste Richard and Pélagie Maillet



6- Jean-Baptiste Richard and his
sons Néri and Joseph

Images donated by : 1 – Lisa Callais, 2 – Émile Richard, 3 et 4 – Paul Richard, 5 – Robert Richard et 6 – Dennis Richard

If you wish to share some of your pictures with the Association, please send them to us at

Associationrichardnb@gmail.com or you can upload them to our website at : <https://associationrichardnb.com/galerie-de-photos/?lang=fr>

We will be happy to add them to our next newsletter and our website.



Prince Edward Island Acadian Museum

Permanent Exhibit Island Acadians, a community and its history



Since April 1, 1996, the Acadian Museum has been one of the seven sites of the Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation, the province's museum network. The Museum and Heritage Foundation of Prince Edward Island operates seven provincial museums and heritage sites, providing Islanders and visitors with the opportunity to discover our Island's heritage and culture.

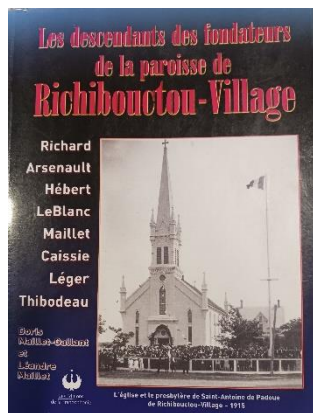
Business hours:

July and August: Every day 10am – 5:00pm

September to June: Tuesday to Friday 10am-5pm, Sundays 1pm-4pm



Our Website and Genealogy



We are always continuing to add information to our website. Our database now contains nearly 12,500 individuals. We have added more information about the Richard of St-Pierre and Miquelon and are continuing our work concerning the Richard of Richibouctou-Village.

Since the last bulletin we have added the Acadian census of 1703 containing not only the families mentioned in this bulletin but a transcription of the complete census.

❖ You can always visit our page showing the list of all the members. You can now access it and check if your membership is up to date. To the right of each name there is an “X” in each of the columns where the membership has been renewed.

Participate to our database

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, simply contact us to put an action plan in place.

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

Accueil Chercher Connexion		Français
Michel RICHARD		
1630 - 1687 (~ 57 ans)		
Personnes Famille Ancêtres Descendants Parenté Frise chronologique Suggestion		
Information Personnelle Notes Sources Tous		
Nom	Michel RICHARD	
Autre nom	(dit Sansoucy)	
Naissance	en 1630	Probablement de La Rochelle, France P
Sexe	M	
ADVL	vers 1656	La Rochelle, France P
Nombre de Mariages	2	
NumPro de rffrence	472	
Décès	en 1687	Port-Royal P
Rfidence	En 1707 [1]	
_UID	FSBFSIDTKPVBDOCO3FKRU7DEAGVINGCYSK5	
ID personne	1472	Généalogie de Michel Richard dit Sansoucy
Dernière modif.	24 oct 2019	



Request for help

We have not received any new requests since the last publication. So, I allowed myself to republish some requests for which we are still looking for answers.

All requests are also documented on our website, so you can check them at any time. If you have any information about these individuals, you can provide it to us using the form at the bottom of the page or send us a message to mail or email (<https://associationrichardnb.com/requests-for-help/>)

June 2021 : Denise Richard Malais is looking for her great-grandfather, Jack (Jean) Richard from the Shediac area of New Brunswick. He married Marie Bouchard of Saint-Basile, N.B. He adopted his son Alphonse, born in 1875 in Saint-Basile. Jack died and was buried in Saint-Basile in 1908. In the parish registers, his name is indicated as Jean S Richard de Shediac. Denise seeks to trace the names of Jean's (Jack) parents. He spoke French and English.

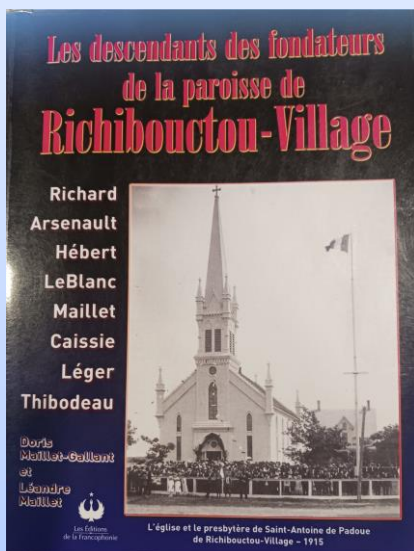
Dennis Richard of Los Angeles, CA is looking to identify the man in the photo. He found it among photos to his parents but has no information except his name: Napoleon Richard.



Claude Richard de Québec is looking for a birth or baptism document for Christine Richard, born in 1918 in St-Charles de Kent. She was the daughter of Mélème Richard and Marie Léa Daigle. She would have married a Paul Richard on April 24, 1940 in St. Rock, Quebec.

La Bibliothèque

Des livres soit concernant des Richard ou par des Richard



Les descendants des fondateurs de la paroisse de Richibouctou-Village

Encore aujourd'hui, certains Acadiens considèrent qu'ils ne forment qu'un peuple sans grand importance. L'Acadie est pourtant pourvue de richesses impressionnantes et les habitants de Richibouctou-Village en sont la preuve vivante. Un peuple qui ignore son histoire et ses racines ne peut que se replier sur lui-même ou se perdre à la recherche de son identité. L'ignorance du passé se présente comme un obstacle à la compréhension du présent. Un Acadien qui ne connaît pas ses origines peut-il comprendre son présent? Nous sommes, par essence, des êtres historiques : ce que nous sommes actuellement et le monde dans lequel nous évoluons dépendent du passé. Par ce travail, nous souhaitons inciter la population de Richibouctou-Village à prendre conscience de ses racines, et ce faisant, lui permettre d'entrer en contact avec la richesse de sa paroisse, son histoire et, par ricochet, du peuple acadien.

Doris Maillet-Gallant, née à Cap-Lumière, a fait ses années primaires à la petite école du cap, après quoi elle a fini sa formation intermédiaire au Couvent de Bouctouche. Elle détient un brevet d'enseignement de l'École normale de Fredericton et un baccalauréat en éducation élémentaire de l'Université de Moncton. Bien que n'étant ni historienne ni généalogiste, elle s'est toujours intéressée aux événements de son village natal, ramassant toutes les données possibles afin de mieux faire connaître les ancêtres de cette paroisse.

Professeur à la retraite, et auteur du roman *Le vieux pêcheur : la vérité tapie sous le voile de l'ignorance*, publié aux Éditions de la Francophonie, Léandre Maillet s'adonne à la lecture, la méditation, la pratique du tai-chi et gère le site de généalogie <http://www.acadiangenealogy.net>.



Café Inclusio



Something a bit different this time around for the newsletter. I find this such a great idea and big success that I thought it important to share.

Le Café Inclusio was started by my cousin Pierre Arsenault (grandson of Augustin Richard and Théodosie Arsenault of St-Raphaël, I.-P.E.), his wife (Suzanne Boudreau) and their friend (Nathalie Perron). They each have a son with special needs and wanted to give them the opportunity to be included in the work

force.

Here is some information taken from their website.

Café Inclusio is a heartfelt calling by three proud parents who wanted to create an opportunity for employment for their sons, who both have intellectual and developmental challenges.

Having never owned a business before, we were not quite sure where to begin at first. Thankfully, many people generously shared information, guidance and inspiration with us. It was through one of these conversations that we came upon the idea of starting small with a mobile “pop up” coffee shop and eventually working our way up to our ultimate dream of having a permanent Café Inclusio location. After a soft launch with family and friends, it has warmed our hearts to see our community embrace our project and vision.



Witnessing the joy of our sons as they have developed a sense of belonging and pride through their work has been a true gift. We look forward to bringing that same sense of accomplishment to many others with special abilities in our community when we open our permanent location. Every pop-up event we hold gets us closer to realizing this dream.

We hope you join us in helping Café Inclusio show our community that *everyone* can shine.

Café Inclusio's Mission

Creating inclusive employment opportunities for people with intellectual and developmental challenges in our community.



Samuel is a young man who loves life! He is personable, enjoys socializing and has a good sense of humor. He is a ray of sunshine that cheers up his surroundings wherever it goes! Samuel's interests are weightlifting, swimming, basketball, wrestling and movies. Samuel aspires to be a “businessman”.

Joël is a sweet, smiling and very amiable young man. He loves music on YouTube, going out in the car, helping with chores and errands. He enjoys taking nature walks, learning to play the drums and his cheese pizza OF COURSE.



Café Inclusio is open Friday to Monday from 10am to 3pm and are located in the basement of the Maison Doiron at 1150 Amirault st, Dieppe, N.B. Come and visit the Café Inclusio !



Recettes acadiennes

« Ol' Mom » Syrup Cake

Ingredients:

- 1 boiling water
- 2 teaspoons of soda
- 2-1/2 cups of flour
- 2 teaspoons of cinnamon
- 1 cup cooking oil
- 1-1/4 cup of sugar
- 1 cup cane syrup
- 2 eggs

Instructions :

- Bring 1 cup of water to a full boil.
- Let cool and add soda.
- In a bowl, mix sugar, oil and eggs
- Add flour and cinnamon
- Mix well. Add prepared water and soda
- Add syrup and stir well
- Bake at 350 degrees for 25 minutes
- One cup of nuts or raisins can be added to the dough.



Source : Émile Richard, recipe from Évangeline Richard, Church Point, LA



Game – Acadian words

Match the word with the definition?

Word	Definition
1. À c'te heure	a) ___ Découvrir, ôter les couvertures
2. Bénaise	b) ___ Pleuvoir
3. Désabrier	c) ___ Être prêt à partir, manger, etc.
4. Mouiller	d) ___ Maintenant
5. Paré	e) ___ Irriter, agacer

See answers on page 16.

Words take from « Les cahiers la société historique acadienne Vol 24 no. 3 Juillet-Septembre 1993. Game prepared by Paul Richard

Member News



This section is dedicated to news about members of the Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick inc. Be it obituaries, upcoming events or anything else. So, if you have family reunions planned or hear about upcoming activities, we will be happy to share them with our members if time permits.

New Members

Welcome to our new members:

- Christopher Richard, Camden, TN
- Lisa Callais, Gray, LA
- Rachel M. Baker Richard, Camden, TN
- Kathy McWilliam, Halifax, N.-É.

Family Reunion



The descendants of Augustin Richard and Théodosie Arsenault will have a family reunion at the end of July on Prince Edward Island. Augustin and Théodosie were from St-Raphaël, PEI.

So far, more than 100 descendants will be participating. This event will last a full weekend from Friday evening to Sunday.

Augustin Richard and Théodosie Arsenault are the grand parents of Paul Richard, president of the Richard Association of New Brunswick.

Do you have events or family réunions planned for this summer? Let us know.

Requests for Information

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

In addition, if you have ideas for columns or topics that you would like to add to the newsletter, do not hesitate to send them to us. We are always looking for new ideas.



Access to our « Members Only » section of our website

If you have not received your access information to our « Members Only » section of our website and you have an e-mail address, please let us know and we will immediately send it to you. The “Members Only” section of our website gives you access to the following:

- Our genealogy database of descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy
- The research document completed by George Richard
- The research document completed by Jacques Richard
- The transcriptions for the following Acadian censuses: 1671, 1678, 1686, 1689, 1693, 1698, 1700, 1701 and 1703
- Miscellaneous documents such as the ships of the deportation and genealogical charts
- PDF copies of all of our newsletters since November 2019



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2022-2023

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Answers to the Acadian Words Quiz (page 11): (a) 3, (b) 4, (c) 5 (d) 1, (e) 2

Licence plates

Plate -A



Plate - B



We still have plates in stock for sale at \$25.00 each. Please contact us by email for your order or, if you wish, you can order them on our website from our store.