



LE SANSOUCY

November 2024 * Newsletter – Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 56

Summary

- Message from the President
- 2024 General Assembly Meeting
- FAFA
- CMA 2024
- The census records and the Richard (1751/1752)
- The Richard of Petite-Anse
- Michel Richard dit Cadet
- The Richard Wall of Fame
- Our website
- Lionel Richard (1939-1989)
- Member News
- Board of Directors 2023-2024
- Newsletter team



Message from the president

Hello everyone. Summer is already over and preparations for Christmas are probably already beginning for many of you. I hope your summer was full of happiness and adventure. Feel free to share your experiences with us by sending us your pictures.

For us, the summer was very busy with the preparations for the Richard Family Reunion during the Acadian World Congress. In this newsletter, you will find a brief summary of our meeting as well as photos shared by the participants.

In this newsletter we continue our column on the Acadian censuses. This time, we are discussing the censuses of 1751 and 1752, 37 years after the one discussed in the last newsletter.

For our column "The Richard Wall of Fame", we will talk about Clovis T Richard, a Canadian lawyer and a political figure from New Brunswick. In honour of Remembrance Day, Jonathan Richard shares an article he wrote concerning Lionel Richard, a soldier of the Second World War.

A news article was published last week in the Acadie Nouvelle concerning the Robichaud dit Cadet dit Richard, I will give you a short summary.

We are always looking for information or articles that might interest our members. If you have suggestions of articles for the newsletter, the website or our Facebook page, do not hesitate to 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. We will be happy to communicate with you.

I am looking forward to communicating and meeting you soon.



Paul Richard, President of the RANB.



2024 General Meeting

Since we were unable to reach our quorum for our meeting scheduled on June 23rd, 2024, the board of directors have decided to reschedule the meeting after the World Acadian Congress. For this reason, the meeting will be held on November 17th, 2024, instead.

Location: Room A, JK Irving Center
Address: 30 Évangeline Street, Bouctouche, N.B., E4S 3E4
Time: Registration at 1:30; Meeting will start at 2:30pm

The meeting will be followed by a conference by Jonathan Richard concerning his visit to Normandy and the Richard who were at war.

If you are unable to attend in person, we also offer the option to participate by ZOOM. We will send a ZOOM link by email to everyone who requests one. A snack will be served.

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

We are always looking for new members to join the board of directors. If you are interested, please contact us by phone or email.

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



Fédération des Associations de Familles Acadiennes (FAFA)



The FAFA annual meeting was held on November 2nd at Maison Doiron, located on Amirault Street in Dieppe, NB.

This year, the Acadian Remembrance Day celebration will be held at Abbey-Landry School in Memramcook at 432 Centrale Street, Memramcook, NB.

This ceremony commemorates the loss of Acadian lives during the Deportation. This date was chosen because it represents the day of the greatest loss of Acadian life during the Deportation (1755-1763). On that day, the *Duke William* sank with 362 Acadians on board. It was the worst of three shipwrecks (over 850 drowned) that occurred in five days.

This is in addition to the thousand other deaths recorded during the transport of Acadian families from the Royal Islands (Cape Breton) and Saint John (Prince Edward) to Europe in 1758. Another important point to emphasize is that most of these were children because the average age was about 15 years old.

Book: The FAFA has just published the 2nd Edition of the book: **Historical road guide to the Acadian settlements at the three rivers and Beaubassin Nord.**

Check the "**Library**" section on page 13 for more information



World Acadian Congress 2024

Richard Reunion – CMA 2024



Our Richard Family reunion took place on August 17th at the Acadian Club in Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau. We are very happy with how the day went.

Although we were not a very large group, we had a fairly large representation of Acadians from across North America. In total, we had 75 participants from the following regions:

From Canada, We had participants from New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, uébec, Ontario, and Alberta.

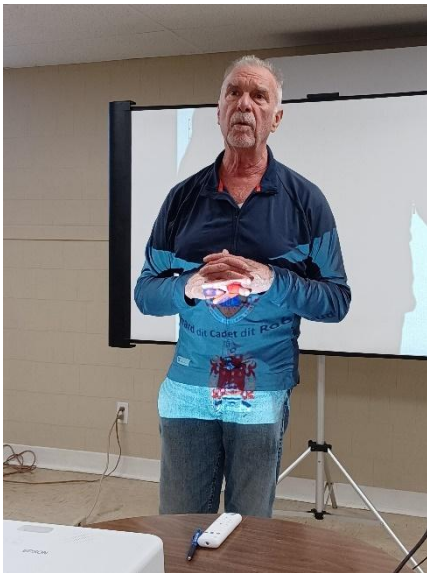
From the United States : Maine, Massachussetts, the State of New York, Louisiana and Texas.

In addition to our genealogy database, pictures projected on a screen, computers, our wall of fame and books and souvenirs sales booth, we had two speakers:

Denis Savard gave us his conference on Richard dit Cadet dit Robichaud while **André-Carl Vachon** presented his brand-new book “Port-Royal – Territorial and Demographic Development (1670 – 1710).

Early in the afternoon, we received a little surprise visit from Zachary Richard who chatted with some of our participants and sang us a little a capella song.





A big thank you to all the participants, the members of the organizing committee, our volunteers and our speakers. We look forward to seeing you again at the next congress in 2029.

The location of the next World Acadian Congress should be announced in early 2025 and will be either in the Greater Bouctouche region or in the Chaleur Region.



The Census Records and the Richard descendants of Michel

The Census Records of 1751 and 1752

In the last newsletter, we did an overview of the 1714 census. There are not many censuses after this date that contain the names of Acadians. The next censuses are not until 1751 and 1752. In this publication, we will discuss 4 different censuses. *(The texts in italics were added by me according to my research and our genealogy database).*

The first census is that of Île St-Jean: Census of inhabitants of Isle Saint-Jean and the names of locations they occupy on said Isle. This census is only a summary and simply gives the totals number of inhabitants:

<i>(1751) Recensement des Habitans de L'Isle Saint-Jean</i> <i>et le Nom des Lieux qu'ils occupent sur L'Isle St-Jean</i>																	
	Hommes	Femmes	Garçons	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants	Jeunes	Enfants
<i>Côte du Nord de La Baye du Petit Port</i>	82	75	149	177	154	170	55	60	64	80	97	12	154	29	60	10	12
<i>Rivière du Nord</i>	88	85	184	187	219	194	70	69	128	171	182	26	398	167	66	14	6
<i>Rivière du Sud</i>	6	6	10	8	9	18	8	5	5	5	10	1	25	1	2		2
<i>Rivière du Nord</i>	16	15	27	40	26	40	15	7	17	45	52	2	82	46	8		1
<i>Port La Joye</i>	4	6	14	8	2	6	2	1	1	10	8			4			
<i>Port Saint Pierre</i>	46	46	124	69	125	124	58	46	65	140	124	6	225	158	27	4	4
<i>La Trappe</i>	3	7	12	17	18	11	2	4	11	15	18	1	20	15	1		
<i>Totale</i>	247	240	630	567	568	560	192	192	239	400	492	49	858	478	171	24	25

In the image above, we can see:

- The north side of the Port LaJoye Bay from lance...: 82 men, 75 women, 149 boys, 177 girls
- North East River: 88 men, 85 women, 184 boys, 187 girls
- North River: 6 men, 6 women, 10 boys, 8 girls
- West River: 16 men, 15 women, 27 boys, 40 girls
- Port LaJoye: 4 men, 6 women, 14 boys, 8 girls
- Port Saint Pierre: 46 men, 46 women, 124 boys, 69 girls
- Les Etemps : 3 men, 7 women, 12 boys, 17 girls

Total:

247 men, 240 women, 630 boys, 506 girls

The 2nd census is the “General list of French Acadians by their names and villages with the number of boys and girls.” We find a few Richard families in the censu :

At the Pré des Richard:

- Martin Richard, widow, two sons, one daughter
- Jean Richard, his wife, one sone, one daughter
- Pierre Richard, his wife, two sons, two daughters
- Joseph Richard, his wife, two sons, two daughters

In Memeramkook (Memramcook)

- Joseph Richard, his wife, two sons, one daughter
- Grégoire Richard, his wife, one daughter
- Jean Richard, his wife, one son, three daughters
- Joseph Richard, his wife, one son, three daughters



This census also includes the following regions, but no Richard families live there: Veskak, Pré des Bourgs (Bourque), Tintamarre, La Coupe, Le Lac, La Pointe à Beauséjour, Petkoudiack (Petitcodiac) and Chipoudy.

The 3rd Census is the *General List of refugee families by their names and village and the number of boys and girls*. In this census, we find the following Richard families

In Gasparaux (Gaspereau)

- Pierre Richard, Jr, his wife, 2 sons, 1 daughter (Planches)
- Pierre Richard, Sr, his wife, 3 sons, 1 daughter (Planches)

Le Lac

- Jean Richard, his wife, 1 son, 1 daughter
- Michel Richard, his wife, 7 sons, 4 daughters

In Pré des Richard

- Joseph Richard, his wife, 4 sons, 2 daughters (Nanpan)

In Tintamarre

- Pierre Richard, his wife, 3 sons, 2 daughters (Nanpan)

The other villages named in this census are: Baye Verte, Portage, Pointe Buot, La Coupe, La Pointe de Beauséjour, Veskak, La Pré des Bourg, Memramkouk (Memramcook), Chipoudy and Petkoudiak. No Richard refugee families are named in these regions.

The 4th census from 1751/1752 is the one made by **Sieur de LaRoque** for Ile Saint-Jean

This census is much more detailed and in addition to giving the names of all family members, it indicates how many years these families have been on Ile St-Jean and it also gives a very good description of the different regions surveyed.



The first Richard family found on this census is in the **North East River region**:

Marie Boudrot, widow of Pierre Richard, very poor, native of Acadia, aged 36, has been in the country for two years. She has 6 children, 5 boys and a girl: Pierre Richard, 19 years old, Paul, 17 years old, Joseph, 13 years old, Honoré 10 years old, Thomas, 6 years old, Marie 15 years old. They have no animals. The land on which she is established is located on the north bank of the said North-East River. It was given to her verbally by Monsieur de Bonnaventure and he takes possession of it due to no improvements having been made to the land.



In the Moulin-à-Scie River region

- Little Paul Duaron, plowman, native of Acadia, aged 39, he has been in the country for two years. Married to Marie Richard, native of Acadia, aged 40. They have a son and 4 daughters: Paul Michel Duaron 12 years old, Marie Joseph 15 years old, Marguerite Modeste 8 years old, Elizabeth 5 years old and Judith 7 months old. They have a pig and 7 chickens. The land on which they are established is located on the stream at Dubuisson, it was given to them verbally by Monsieur de Bonnaventure; on said land they have cleared two acres of land.

In the Malpèque Region

- Marguerite Richard, widow of the late Claude Arcenau, native of Acadia, aged 45. She has been in the country for 15 years. She has nine children, four sons and five daughters: Claude, eldest son, aged 24, Paul 20, Ambroise 14, Joseph 11, Magdeleine 21, Anne 18, Judich 16, Rose 9 and Anastasie 7. Her livestock consists of seven oxen, three cows, four heifers, a horse, seven sheep, eight ewes, two sows, a pig and a hen. They hold their land by a concession given by Messrs. Duchambon and Dubuisson dated September 6, 1742, and approved. They made a clearing and sowed nineteen bushels of wheat, one bushel of barley, three bushels of oats, one bushel of peas, and have enough fallow land to sow thirty-two bushels.
- Alexandre Richard, plowman, native of Acadia, aged 57. He has been in the country for 11 years. Married to Magdelaine Thibaudeau, native of Acadia, aged 47. They are three sons and three daughters: Jean Richard aged 15, Joseph 11, Victor 5, Anne 17, Catherine 13, Jeanne Rosallye 9. In livestock they have four oxen, two cows, a heifer, six sheep, four pigs, seventeen geese, twenty chickens. They hold their land with verbal permission of Messrs. Duchambon and Dubuisson. They have a clearing where they have sown ten and a half bushels of wheat and three bushels of peas and have a fallow land to sow twenty bushels.
- Michel Richard, plowman, native of Acadia, aged 20, he has been in the country for 11 years. (*He is the son of Alexandre Richard and Magdelaine Thibaudeau*). Married to Marie Dugast, native of Acadia, aged _____. They have no children. In livestock, they have a cow and her calf, as well as two sheep. They hold their land with the verbal permission of Monsieur de Bonnaventure, but have not cleared it, being newly settled.
- Pierre Richard, plowman, native of Acadia, aged 22. He has been in the country for 11 years. (*He is the son of Alexandre Richard and Magdelaine Thibaudeau*). Married to Margaret Dugast, native of Acadia, aged 17. They have no children, having been recently married. In livestock, they have a cow and her calf. They hold their land with the verbal permission of Mr. de Bonnaventure but have not cleared any land.
- Paul Richard, plowman, native of Acadia, aged 27. He has been in the country for 11 years. (*He is the son of Alexandre Richard and Magdelaine Thibaudeau*). Married to Herre Boudrot (*Renée Boudrot*), native of Port Toulouse, aged 23. They have two sons and a daughter: Joseph aged 5, Charles 1 year old and Marie, 2 months. In livestock, they have an ox, two cows, two calves and five sheep. The land on which they are established was given to them verbally by Mr. de Bonnaventure. They made a clearing there to sow two bushels of wheat.

In the next publication (May 2025 bulletin), we will go into more detail to identify each of the Richard families named in the 2nd and 3rd censuses described in this bulletin.

Sources : Census of 1751 and 1752 : Library and Archives Canada; Analysis P. Richard



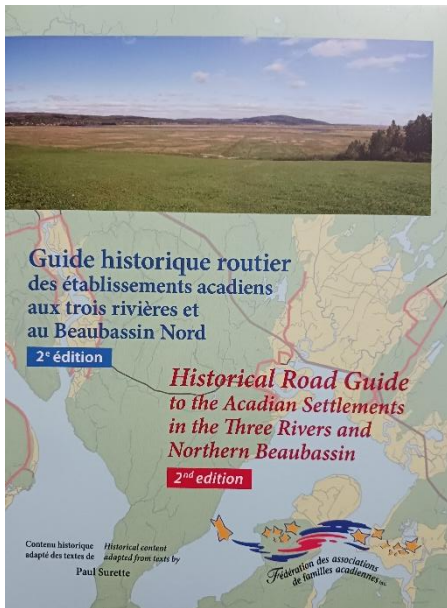
Request for information

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 the email address associationrichardnb@gmail.com or by mail. We will be happy to add them to our next newsletter and/or on 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 let us know. We are always looking for new ideas



The Richard of Petite-Anse



Around 1734, Honoré Blanchard, son of Antoine à Guillaume, became engaged to Marie-Josephte Giroir. While improving their small meadow, Honoré and his future brother-in-law Charles Giroir established themselves on the point of land at the entrance of Petite Anse (little cove) and dyked the upper half.

In January 1739, Honoré and Marie-Josephte got married and in May Charles Giroir married Madeleine Thibaudot. The following year, Honoré welcomed another brother-in-law Jean-Baptiste, nicknamed Bistet.

Blanchard and Giroir finished reclaiming the upper part of Petite Anse. In 1743 Bistet married Anne, the daughter of François Doucet from Beaubassin. At that time, Françoise Giroir, a cousin, accepted the suitor **Jean-Baptiste dit “Jani” Richard**, who also settled in Petite-Anse.

Around 1746, Jani Richard’s sister, **Madeleine**, became engaged to Jean Hébert’s son Amand. Subsequently, several close relatives settled in and around Village-à-Honoré – a **sister of Jani** on the opposite shore and one of his **brothers** in Grands-Buttes.

On September 2, 1755, in the aftermath of the deportation, English soldiers came to destroy the settlements in the Peticoudiac and Memramkouke areas. In the late afternoon, the transport ship under the command of Newell entered the mouth of the Memramkouke River where several detachments burned the villages in the vicinity. But shots rang out, indicating an attack on the Peticoudiac River. The English soldiers took off quickly. In all likelihood the village of Petite-Anse was spared. However, the soldiers led by Scott returned later that year to the Memramkouke River and burned the buildings probably including the ones in Petite-Anse.



Genealogy of Jean-Baptiste Richard dit Jani:

Jean-Baptiste Richard dit Jani was born April 10, 1718, in Port Royal. He is the son of Michel Richard dit Beaupré and Marie-Josephe Bourgeois. He married Françoise Girouard on November 4, 1745, in Port-Royal. His sister, Madeleine, was born on February 12, 1722, in Port-Royal. She married Amand Hébert on February 12, 1748, in Port-Royal.

The parents of Michel Richard dit Beaupré, born circa 1681 in Port-Royal are René Richard and Magdeleine Landry. He married Marie-Josephe Bourgeois on November 26, 1712, in Port-Royal.

René Richard dit Sieur de Beaupré was born circa 1656 in Port-Royal. He is the son of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Magdeleine Blanchard. He married Magdeleine Landry around 1680 in Port-Royal.

Sources: Historical Road Guide to the Acadian Settlements in the Three Rivers and Northern Beaubassin / Genealogy – Paul Richard



Michel Richard dit Cadet *Brother of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy*

Here is an overview of Denis Savard's conference (presented at the Richard Meeting of the World Acadian Congress) – **Les Richard dit Cadet dit Robichaud** as well as his article "The Acadian pioneer forgotten by history and rediscovered by DNA", which was published in the Acadie Nouvelle on November 9, 2024.

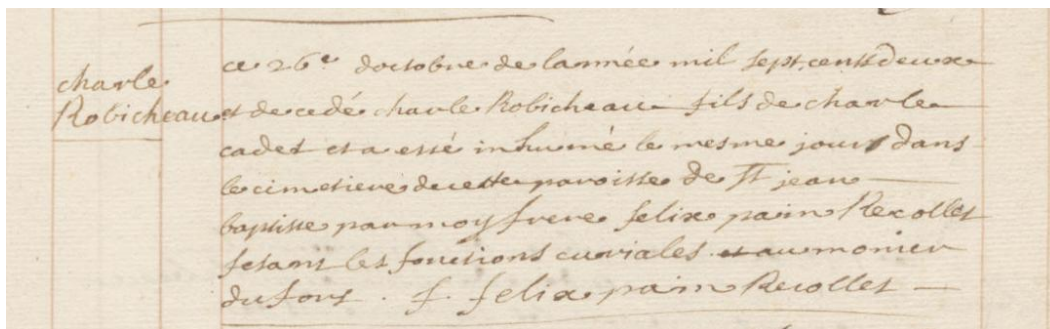
It has been eight years since a "bomb" was dropped in the genealogy of the Robichaud and Richard families. DNA had just shown that a branch of the Robichaud family was not actually descendants of the Robichauds, but of the Richards, from the same line as Michel Richard, known as Sansoucy.

With minimal information regarding the Robichaud and Richard Y-DNA, we only knew that Joseph Robichaud (son of Charles, son of Étienne Robichaud) and his male descendants were actually Richards (Y-DNA Signature: R1b-FT163002) rather than Robichauds (J2-BY63627). Y-DNA is only passed down from father to son and is unchanged from one generation to the next, thus generally following surnames.

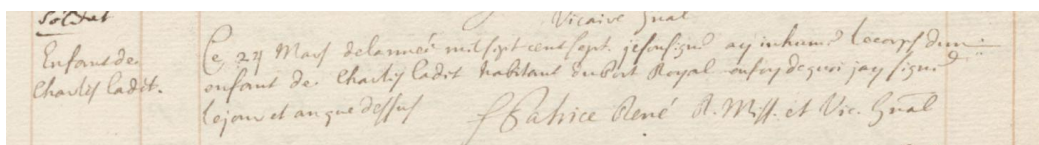
In recent years, other Robichauds have received their Y-DNA test results and further research has shown that it is not Joseph Robichaud but rather his father, Charles Robichaud, the supposed son of Étienne Robichaud who is not a Robichaud but a Richard.

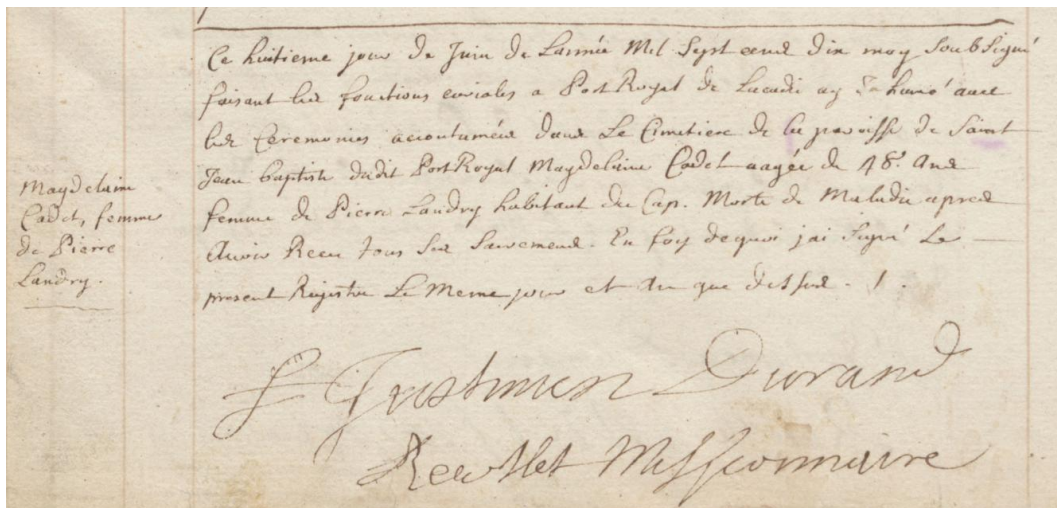
At first, we automatically thought of a scandal in the Robichaud and Richard homes. However, the analyses revealed the existence of an Acadian pioneer, who died too young and was forgotten by history.

The new Y-DNA analyses and the research done by Stephen A. White of the Centre d'Étude Acadienne have allowed new hypotheses to be put forward. By analyzing parish registers from Port-Royal, Stephen A. White noted that Charles, like his sister Madeleine, takes the name Cadet rather than Robichaud.



The word cadet is generally used to mean a younger person and not the older ones, which intrigued Stephen A. White. Since Charles and Madeleine were the eldest children of Estienne Robichaud and Françoise Boudrot why use the name Cadet?





By examining the composition of the Robichaud family as it was known in the censuses, we also note that there are at least 3 years between the birth of Charles Robichaud (Cadet) around 1666 and Prudent born around 1669. This analysis would indicate that there were at least two families, and that Charles and Madeleine were born to the same parents and that they are children of a Richard, nicknamed Cadet, since this nickname is also passed on to them. This would therefore indicate that Charles and Madeleine would simply be Françoise Boudrot's children from a first marriage. After the death of her first husband between 1665 and 1667 (According to the 1678 census, Madeleine was 16 years old and Charles was 12 years old), Françoise would have taken Etienne Robichaud as her second husband around 1668.

In the 1686 census, Françoise Boudrot, being widowed a second time, answers the census. Charles Robichaud, even though he is the eldest son (at 19 years old), is listed last in the list of children of Étienne and Françoise. Children in censuses are usually listed from oldest to youngest, this would be another indication of a child born from a first marriage.

So who was Françoise Boudrot's first husband? We know from the results of Y-DNA tests that it would be a Richard. Most often, the usual nicknames of "elder" and then "younger" were assigned in official documents. More rarely, "Cadet" is used for the second of the name. "Cadet" is already very rarely used as a nickname and there are not a thousand reasons for it to be used. Françoise Boudrot's first husband has no reason to carry this nickname with him to Acadia, except to differentiate him from a brother who would also be in Acadia.

Although we do not have absolute proof, the father of Charles and Madeleine Richard dit Cadet dit Robichaud, was most likely called Michel Richard dit Cadet, as opposed to his older brother, Michel Richard dit Sansoucy.

According to André-Carl Vachon, Michel Richard dit Sansoucy landed in Acadia in 1651 and after his military service, married Magdeleine Blanchard around 1656. Again, according to André-Carl Vachon, his brother, Michel Richard dit Cadet would have arrived in Acadia 10 years later around 1661 and married Françoise Boudrot around 1662.

This is a very valid hypothesis. Maybe we will never be able to confirm it 100% without finding other original documents or other discoveries in France from Y-DNA results. Maybe one day.

Sources : Acadie Nouvelle published November 9 2024, Denis Savard, page 28, A.C. Vachon, La colonisation de l'Acadie. / Register research : P. Richard



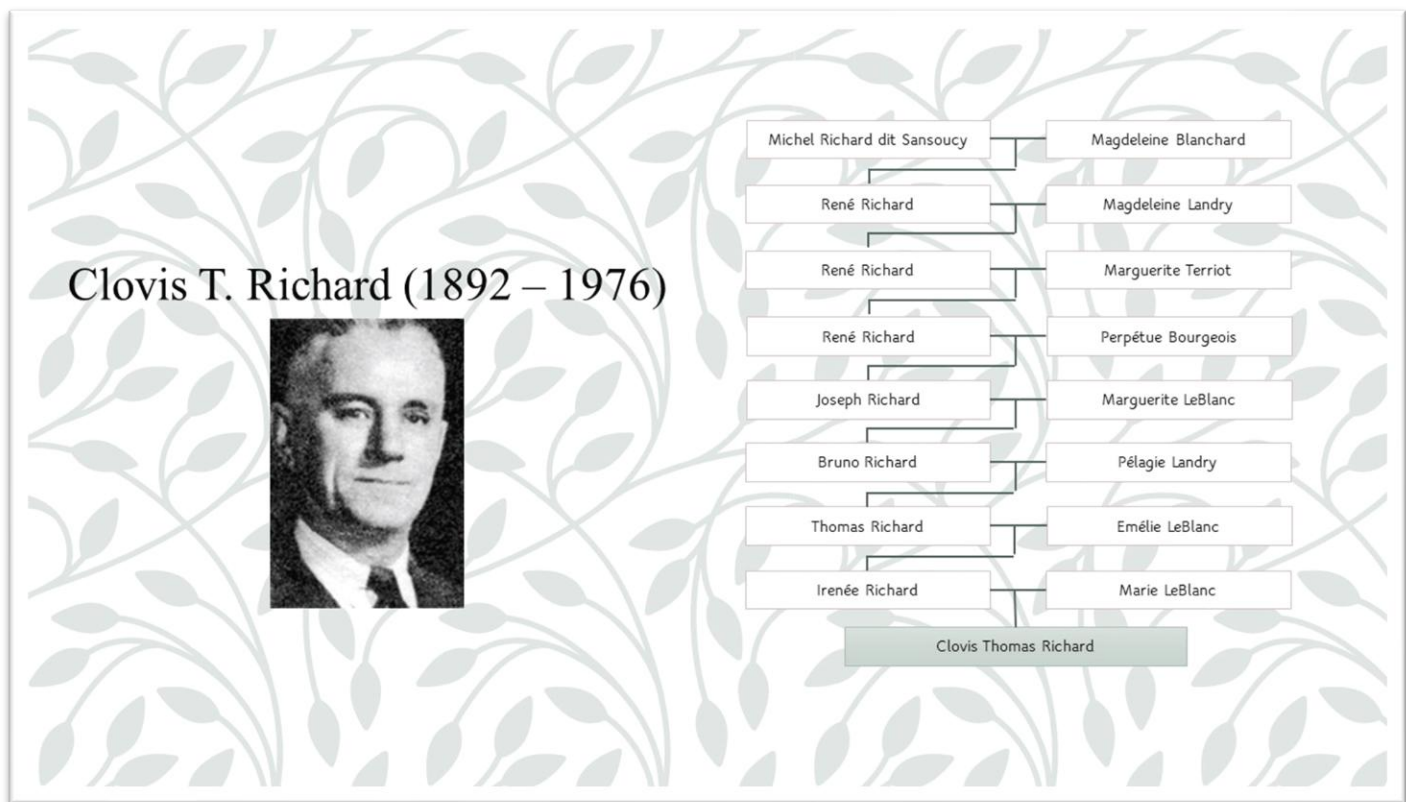
Richard Wall of Fame

Clovis T. Richard (1892 – 1976)

Clovis-Thomas Richard (1892 – 1976) was a Canadian lawyer and political figure in the province of New Brunswick.

Son of Irenée Richard and Marie LeBlanc, he was born on May 8, 1892, in South Framingham, Massachusetts and grew up in College Bridge, New Brunswick. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, where he earned a bachelor's degree before attending Dalhousie University where he earned a Bachelor of Laws in 1918. He married Alice Bernadette Hayes, daughter of John Hayes and Victoria Hawkes, on September 15, 1925, in Restigouche and became the father of 4 children.

Richard was a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War. After the war, he practised law; then, in a 1926 by-election to replace Peter Veniot who had been elected to the Canadian House of Commons in Ottawa, Richard won election to the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly as the Liberal Party candidate for the riding of Gloucester County. He was re-elected in 1930, 1935, 1939 and 1944.



Richard served as provincial secretary-treasurer from July 16, 1935, to January 10, 1940. He left provincial politics in 1945 to successfully run for a seat in the House of Commons of Canada as the Liberal Party of Canada candidate in the riding of Gloucester. Re-elected in the 1949 federal election, he served in Ottawa until his retirement from politics in 1952.

In 1952, Richard resigned as Member of Parliament for Gloucester County to accept a position as a judge of the provincial Supreme Court. In addition to receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Saint Joseph University, Clovis T. Richard was involved in his community as a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Canadian Legion.



The Clovis T. Richard House is a two-storey private residence, inspired by the Queen Anne Revival style, built in the early 20th century. It is one of the last remaining private homes on Main Street in the City of Bathurst.

HERITAGE VALUE



The Clovis T. Richard House is designated a local historic place to recognize the importance of Clovis T. Richard and for its architecture.

The Clovis T. Richard House is recognized as the former residence of Clovis T. Richard. After studying at Collège Saint-Joseph in Memramcook and Dalhousie University in Halifax, he settled in Bathurst in 1919 to open a law office.

The Clovis T. Richard House is also known for its architecture. Built on a square plan specific to the American Four Square model, it takes on a neo-Queen Anne look thanks to its gallery stretching over two facades and its projecting windows on two floors on the main facade. The quality of its interior woodwork and the presence of its original interior partitions give this residence a cachet representative of the interior finish of houses of this type and period.

Sources : Wikipédia, Heritage places of Canada / Research P. Richard



Images of our ancestors

Some of our members have shared images of their ancestors with us which we have added to our website.

If you would like to share your photos with the Association, please email them to us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com or using the link on our website on the following page: <https://associationrichardnb.com/photo-gallery/>

It will be our pleasure to add them to our next newsletter and on our website



Quiz – Acadian words

Match the word with the definition ?

Mot	Définition
1. Accoutumance	a) ___ Déranger
2. Bodrer	b) ___ Prendre
3. Coffre	c) ___ Dix
4. Échine	d) ___ Habitude
5. Pogner	e) ___ Cerceuil

See page 16 for answers. Words taken from “Expression colorées de chez nous” from the Pays de la Sagouine.

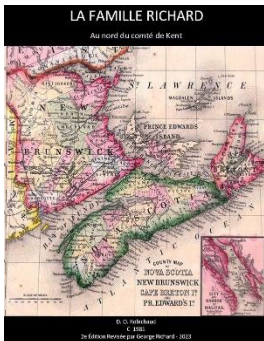


Participate to our database

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.

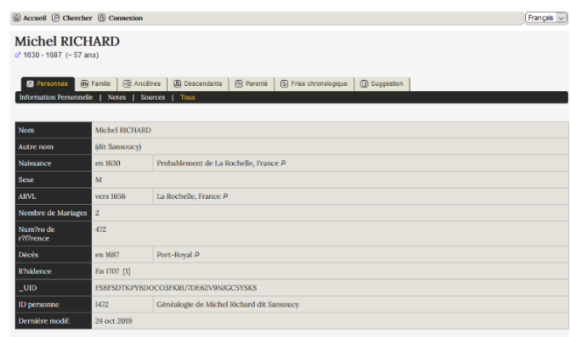
If you ever have any questions, need help navigating the site, or have any suggestions for information you would like to see, please email us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com

Notre Site Web et la Généalogie



We always continue to add information to our website. Our database now contains more than 13,600 individuals. We are continuing our work to add information regarding the Richard of Richibouctou-Village, the Richards of Guysborough County and more. An update to our database with even more information will be completed later this year.

Since the last newsletter, we have added the 1751 and 1755 census containing not just the families mentioned in this newsletter, but a transcription of the entire census.



Our page dedicated to the 2024 World Acadian Congress has been updated to include the Richard Family Reunion of August 17th.

The Library

Books about the Richard or by Richard.

Historical Road Guide to the Acadian Settlements in the Three Rivers and Northern Beaubassin

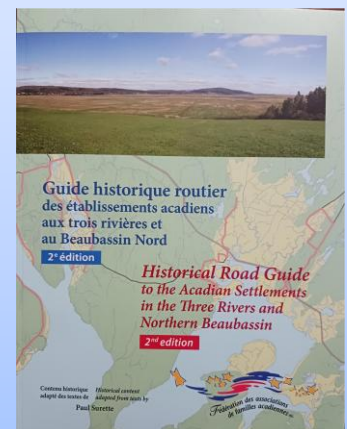
All the old Acadian villages were burned by English soldiers following the capture of Fort Beauséjour in June 1755. This destruction was part of the plan to deport Acadian families which was decided on July 18, 1755, by the Council of Nova Scotia in Halifax.

These ancient villages had in common their location near marshes on the banks of rivers. Our Acadian ancestors built dikes and aboiteaux that allowed the marshes to drain. Once drained, these marshes produced abundant agricultural crops. For each settlement, we wanted to answer the following questions:

1. Who were the founders?
2. When were the establishments founded?
3. Which families settled there?
4. What are the known births, marriages and deaths?

You can purchase this book through our website for \$20 eac.

If you have any book suggestions, please send us the information at associationrichardnb@gmail.com.





Lionel Richard (1912 - 1989) Carleton & York Regiment

Born in Petite-Aldouane, New Brunswick, Lionel was the son of François Richard and Delphine Robichaud. He spent his youth working in the farm fields, as did most young men in the area. In 1939, when Canada entered the war, Lionel was eager to enlist, but he did not think he would be selected because he was 27 years old. Nevertheless, he was assigned to the New Brunswick regiment, the Carleton & York, thus marking the beginning of his military career.

After a few years of training in Canada and Great Britain, the big day finally came for Lionel and his comrades from Carleton & York. In July 1943, the 1st Canadian Infantry Division set sail for Sicily. For several months, Lionel and his compatriots fought hard on Italian soil. It was during this furious fighting that he was wounded for the first time, struck in the leg by an enemy projectile. In the spring of 1944, Lionel returned to England to join his new unit, the North Shore Regiment. On June 6, 1944, the North Shore, composed mainly of Acadians, landed on Juno Beach near Saint-Aubin-sur-Mer in Normandy. Lionel rejoined his regiment on July 3, and once again engaged in the mass offensive against the vigorous German defense of the Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS units. Looking back, Lionel had a lot to say about the enemy. He sympathized with the Wehrmacht



infantrymen who, like him, had enlisted to defend their side. However, he did not share the same opinion of the Waffen-SS soldiers, men commonly categorized as “ideological” warriors of the Third Reich, guilty of numerous war crimes. In Normandy, Lionel faced the 12th SS Panzer Division “Hitlerjugend”, a unit composed of young Germans aged 16 to 18. Many of these young men, ultimately taken prisoner by the Allies, were greeted with hostility by the Canadian soldiers. Notably because of their participation in the execution murder of 20 Canadian prisoners of war at the Abbey d’Ardenne in June 1944.

After the victory in Normandy, Lionel was wounded a second time in an accidental bombing raid on American aircraft in Belgium. The injury did not prevent him from continuing his duty as he fought in the Netherlands until Germany surrendered in May 1945. Lionel remained in Germany and Holland for several months to help bury the dead and get the population back on its feet. Motivated by his patriotism, he volunteered to fight the Japanese forces in the Pacific. However, he was not called up as Japan finally surrendered in August 1945. Back in Canada, Lionel was admitted to the Saint John Military Hospital in New Brunswick where he had to undergo surgery on his leg to remove pieces of shrapnel.

Lionel spent his post-military life in Richibucto with his wife, Anna Blanchard, and their nine children. Lionel died in 1989 and is buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery of Aldouane.

*Source: Jonathan Richard, member of the RANB board of directors
Images: Jonathan Richard*



Member News

This section is dedicated to news concerning members of the Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick inc. Whether they are obituaries, upcoming events or others. So, if you have family reunions planned or hear about activities coming up, we will be happy to share them with our members if time permits.

New members

Welcome to our new members:

- Chantal Saucier, LA
- Cathy Anderson, St. Albert, AB
- Dolores Breau, Irishtown, N.B.
- André Richard, Dieppe, N.B.
- Sonia Gaul, Kentville, N.S.
- Brenda Scrimes, Kentville, ON
- Elizabeth B. Landry, Nouvelle Orléans, LA
- Jeanne Richard, Grand-Barachois, N.B.
- Barbara Girouard-Elliott, Kingston, ON
- William Reashore, Shelby Co, N.S.
- Odette Maillet, Acadieville, N.B.
- Lois et Melvin Richard, Deerfield, N.S.
- Lyness Richard, West Pubnico, N.S.
- Benjamin Richard, Scott, LA
- Michael Downes, Lowell, MA
- Richard Gingras, Québec, QC
- Gille Richard, Ingleside, ON



Death Notices



Rose-Mai Gallant of Saint-Ignace passed away on April 16 at the age of 88. Born in Saint-Ignace, she was the daughter of Joseph W. and Madeleine (Gallant) Richard. Rose-Mai was a great volunteer for her community and her parish. She was notably secretary-treasurer of the Saint-Ignace Golden Age Club for 28 years. She was a member of the Richard Association since its creation in 1995. She leaves behind a daughter and a son as well as a sister and four brothers.



Access to our « Members Only » Section

If you have not received your access to the “Members Only” section of our website and you have an email address, please notify us and we will send you your access. The “Members Only” section gives you access to the following information:

- Our genealogical database of descendents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy
- The genealogical research done by George Richard
- The genealogical research done by Jacques Richard
- The transcriptions of the following Acadian census: 1671, 1678, 1686, 1689, 1693, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1707, 1714, 1751 and 1752
- Various documents such as the ships of the deportation, genealogical charts
- PDF copies of our newsletters since November 2019.



Did you know ...?



Did you know that in France, Acadian Week is an annual event that pays tribute to Acadian soldiers who participated in the Second World War. In Normandy, blue candles are lit on the graves of Acadian soldiers, symbolizing their Acadian heritage. These ceremonies are held each year to recognize their contribution to the war.

Acadian Week was founded in 2005 by Arnaud Blin and takes place in August each year.

This year, the musical group La Famille Gallant-MacInnes from PEI was invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Sources and image: La Voix Acadienne September 20, 2024.



Members of the Board of Directors 2023-2024

President	Paul Richard	854-4179	pjarichard@yahoo.ca
Vice-president	Jonathan Richard	876-2959	Jonathan.richard@nbed.nb.ca
Président sortant	Adrien Richard	876-3877	adrien.richard21@hotmail.com
Trésorier	Gervais Richard	876-2959	gervais.richard@rogers.com
Conseiller	Paul Richard	548-8197	polricar@gmail.com



Newsletter Team

Paul Richard
Jonathan Richard

Cover Image: Collection Paul Richard



Contact Us

By mail:	Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick inc. 455 Vanier St, Dieppe, N.B., E1A 6X3
By email:	associationrichardnb@gmail.com
CMA2024 Richard Family Reunion:	FamilleRichardCMA2024@gmail.com
Our website:	https://associationrichardnb.com
Facebook:	https://www.facebook.com/DaMichelRichardDs

Answers to the Acadian Words Quiz (page 12): (a) 2, (b) 5, (c) 4, (d) 1, (e) 3