



Newsletter

May 2020

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Richard Association of New Brunswick

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No. 47

Summary

- Message from the president
- 2020 General Assembly meeting
- FAFA Activities
- George Island
- The Robichaud that are Richard
- Henri Richard
- Richard Hall of Fame
- Library and Archives Canada
- Acadian Myths
- Our website and genealogy
- Member News
- 2019-2020 Board of directors
- Becoming a member



Message from the president

Hello everyone. Wow! Who would have thought when we published our last newsletter (November 2019) that we would be in a pandemic situation as we are today? I will start by saying that I hope everyone is taking care of themselves and that you are staying safe and healthy. We are currently living in a global situation which is unprecedented. For me, one thing is certain; I think that we are all going to come out of it for the better and that this situation will make us realize that what is important in life is not material goods, but health and family.

In this newsletter, we continue to publish articles on well-known Richard as well as discoveries I made during my research and preparations for the Richard family reunion at CMA 2019 this past summer. We will also introduce you to our new section on our Association's website: this "Members Only" section also now contains a genealogy database.

Due to the current situation of COVID-19 and the cancellation of the majority of summer activities to date, certain sections of the newsletter such as "FAFA Activities" and "Upcoming Events" have been replaced or modified by other information. We will add these sections again on the next issue in November 2020.

If certain activities are announced, we will add them to our blogs on our website or on our Facebook page.

If you have any suggestions for articles for the newsletter, or any changes or additions to the website or our Facebook page, please email us the information at: associationrichardnb@gmail.com. We will be happy 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 Saint-Ignace Golden Age Club.

Unfortunately, due to the situation we are currently experiencing with COVID-19, we are forced to postpone the meeting until later. We will follow government directives and once group meetings are permitted, we will notify you of the new date.

For those who want to renew their Association membership before the meeting, you can do so either by mail, email or through the website. Please follow the guidelines on the last page of this bulletin.

FAFA Activities



Since it is very difficult to know if there will be FAFA activities in the near future due to the situation of COVID-19, I thought I would give you a little more information on what FAFA is instead. In the event that activities are announced, we will post them on our website and Facebook page.

The Fédération des Associations de Familles acadiennes, Inc. (FAFA) was founded on March 25, 1995 following the great success of family gatherings as part of the 1994 Acadian World Congress which took place in southeastern New Brunswick.

The FAFA is a non-profit organization that aims to be a link between the different Acadian family associations, and which aims to:

- Promote the cultural heritage, and genealogy of Acadian families;
- Represent and coordinate the interests and services of Acadian family associations and;
- Bring together the Acadian family associations in order to act in a concerted manner.

Board of directors members

President : Jean J. Gaudet	Past President : Donald Chevarie
Vice-president : Paul I. Belliveau	Secretary/Trésorier : Donald Boudreau
Councillor : Oscar Duguay	Councillor : Arthur Gauvin
Councillor : Lucie Mallet	Communication committee president : Dorothee Maillet-Arsenault
Councillor and recruitment and membership committee president: Paul Savoie	Genealogy committee president: Stephen White

Families member of the FAFA

Allain	Arsenault	Babin
Babineau	Belliveau	Boudreau
Bourgeois	Caissie-Caissey-Quessy et Roger	Chevarie
Duguay	Gaudet	Gauvin
Girouard	Haché-Gallant	Hébert
LeBlanc	Maillet	Mallet
Mazerolle	Richard	Savoie
Thibodeau		

For more information and to check the FAFA activities, you can visit their website at fafa-acadie.org



George Island

Following Zacharie Richard's conference at the Richard family reunion at the CMA 2019, I realized that many people were not aware of George Island in the Halifax region and its involvement during the period of the deportation. Here is a small summary.

George Island, located in the Halifax Harbor, served as a place of detention for hundreds of Acadians during the time of the Deportation, from 1755 to 1762. Among the first prisoners detained in the Island include Acadian deputies who refused to take an unconditional oath before the governor's council in July of 1755. Shortly after their departure, around fifty people from Mirligouèche or Lunenburg were deported to North Carolina from the island, in November 1755.

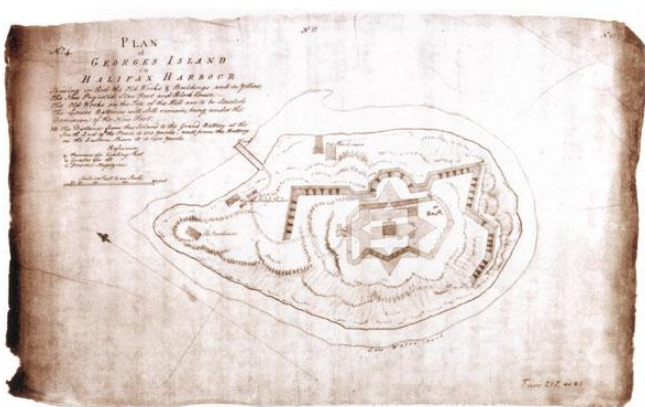


This will be the first of two deportations from the island, as families from the Cap-Sable region and the Saint-Jean river will be held captive there until their forced displacement in November 1759. Another deportation, that of 1762, will take place from the city of Halifax itself and will include more than 900 people, mostly families who escaped deportation and who offered fierce resistance to British troops between 1755 and 1760.

Finally, starting in November 1764, hundreds of Acadians will leave Halifax for a better life in Louisiana, while others will remain there for a while before settling throughout the Atlantic region.

In **Appendix 1** at the end of the document, we find the "List of Acadian families and individuals who stayed in Halifax between 1759 and 1764". In this list, we find the following Richard:

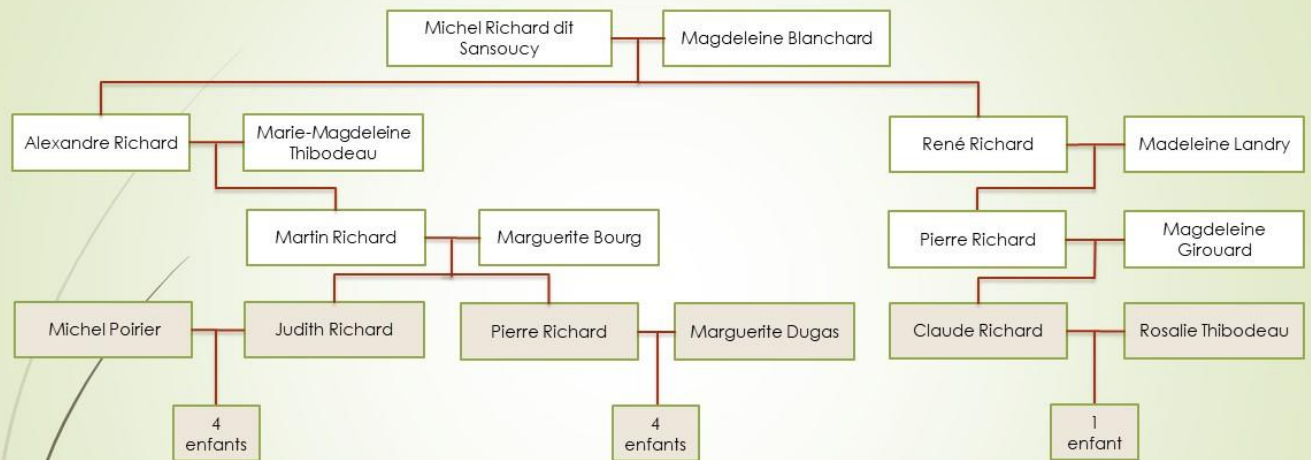
- Michel Poirier and his wife Judith Richard; married around 1756 and originally from Beaubassin. Sought refuge in Ristigouche in 1760. At this time, they have 4 children with them;
- Pierre Richard and his wife Marguerite Duga; married around 1752 and originally from Malpègue with their 4 children;
- Claude Richard and his wife Rosalie Thibodeau; married around 1761, originally from Port Royal and one child.



Plans for a new fort on George Island, 1794



Familles Richard qui ont séjournées à l'Île Georges



Source : LeBlanc, R.-G. (2012). Les Acadiens à Halifax et dans l'Île Georges, 1755-1764. Port Acadie, (22-23), 43-76.
<https://doi.org/10.7202/1014976ar>

Acadian Words

Aoindu – sortir : I a aoindu son manteau de printemps et rangé celui de l'hiver.

Tirette – tiroir : N'oublie pas de fermer la tirette d'en haut.

Badjeuler et Engotter - bavarder, s'étouffer en mangeant : Arrête de badjeuler en mangeant, tu vas d'engotter.

Please send us your favourite acadian words



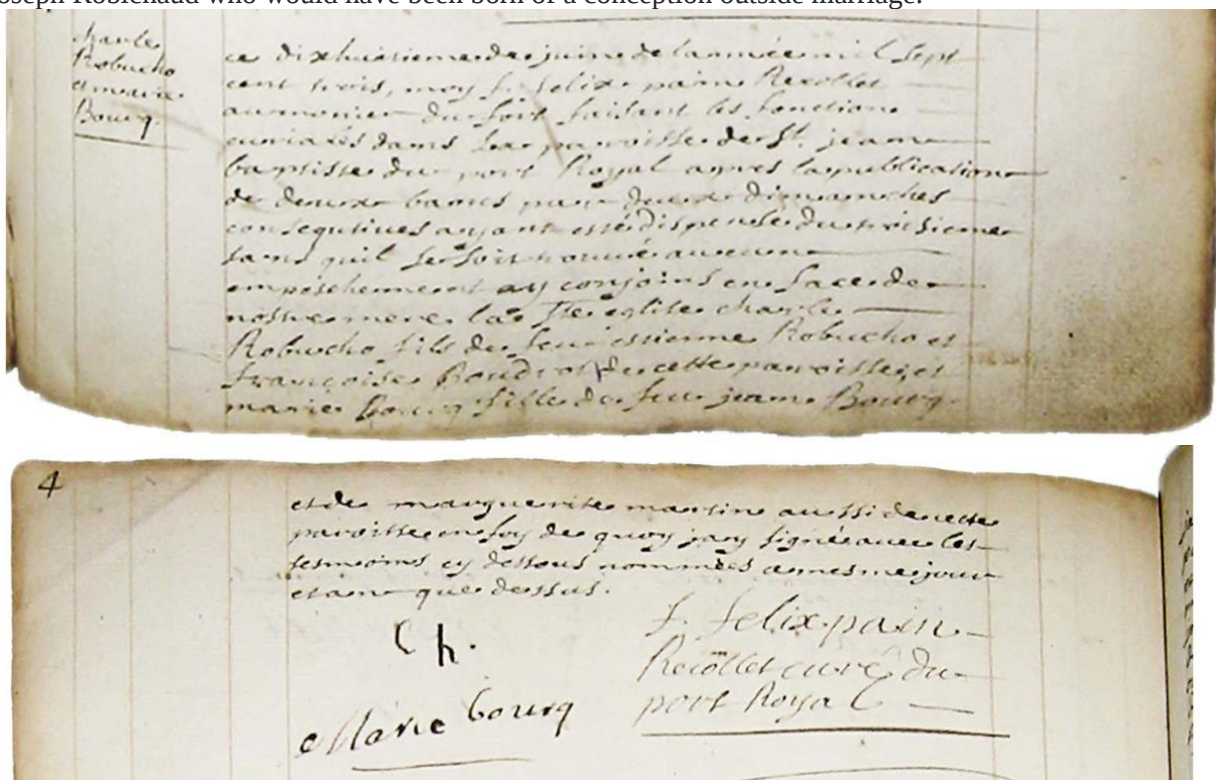
The Robichaud that are Richard (1)

According to DNA tests, two Robichaud out of three in the Atlantic are, in fact, descendants of the family of Michel Richard said Sansoucy.

Marc Robichaud is a great lover of genealogy. He loves to find interesting stories about his ancestors, but the discovery he made in 2016, when he compared his DNA to that of a Richard, was way above his expectations.

The ancestors of Marc Robichaud participated in the founding of Port-Royal, in the 1600s. It is a little more than 100 years later that the story begins. In 1703, Charles Robichaud married Marie Bourg, her maiden name, as a second marriage. They have a first child, Joseph Robichaud. But current technologies have revealed that Joseph was actually a Richard. It is not known, however, whether the child was born from an unregistered first marriage or was born after the union of Marie Bourg and Charles Robichaud.

Charles Robichaud and Marie Bourg were residents of Port Royal, before and after their marriage. Their marriage is recorded in the parish register of the place June 18, 1703. Strangely, the baptism of Joseph Robichaud, probably born in early 1704, is not there. The absence of Joseph's expected baptism and the results of the DNA analysis strongly suggest that it is Joseph Robichaud who would have been born of a conception outside marriage.



It took me a week or two to digest the information, says Marc Robichaud, who even wondered if he should tell his father.

The discovery created work for genealogist Stephen White, who had to add a branch to the Robichaud tree. If DNA gives us something that is not in line with what we already have, we must adjust the family trees accordingly. The Robichaud on the Acadian Peninsula and part of Kent County are particularly likely to be of Richard descent.

Sometimes the truth can be a little tricky, admits the genealogist.



Who is the father of Joseph « Robichaud »? (2)

Among the descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy, there are nine potential candidates of childbearing age (15 and over in 1703). Y-DNA does not make it possible to discern precisely who the father is.

Pierre à Michel: 42 years old, married;

Martin à Michel: 38 years old, married;

Alexandre à Michel : 35 years old, married;

Michel à René à Michel : 22 years old, single;

Antoine à René à Michel : 19 years old, single;

Michel à Michel : 19 years old, single;

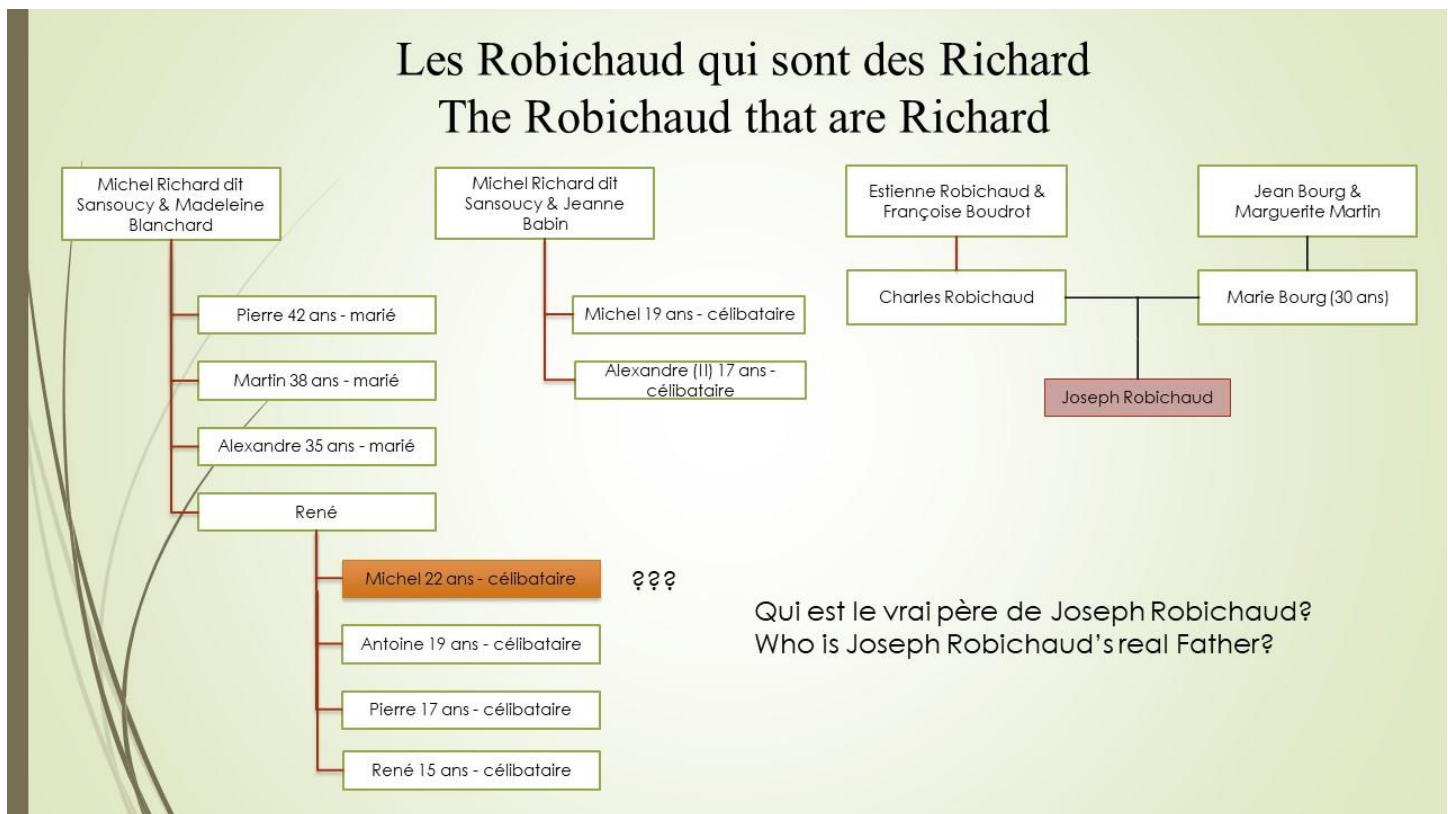
Pierre à René à Michel : 17 years old, single;

Alexandre (II) à Michel: 17 years old, single;

René à René à Michel : 15 years old, single.

Since it is quite unlikely that a married man had a mistress in Port-Royal, the first three may be eliminated.

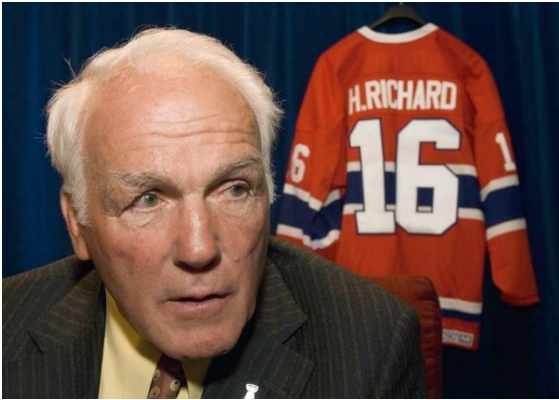
As the widow was then 30 years old, the younger candidates also seem rather unlikely. There remains Michel to René (dit Beaupré) to Michel Richard Sansoucy, 22, as the most likely candidate, although we cannot be sure.



Sources : (1) Radio-Canada ; (2) Denis Savard, Racines acadiennes – Acadie Nouvelle



Henri Richard (1936 – 2020)



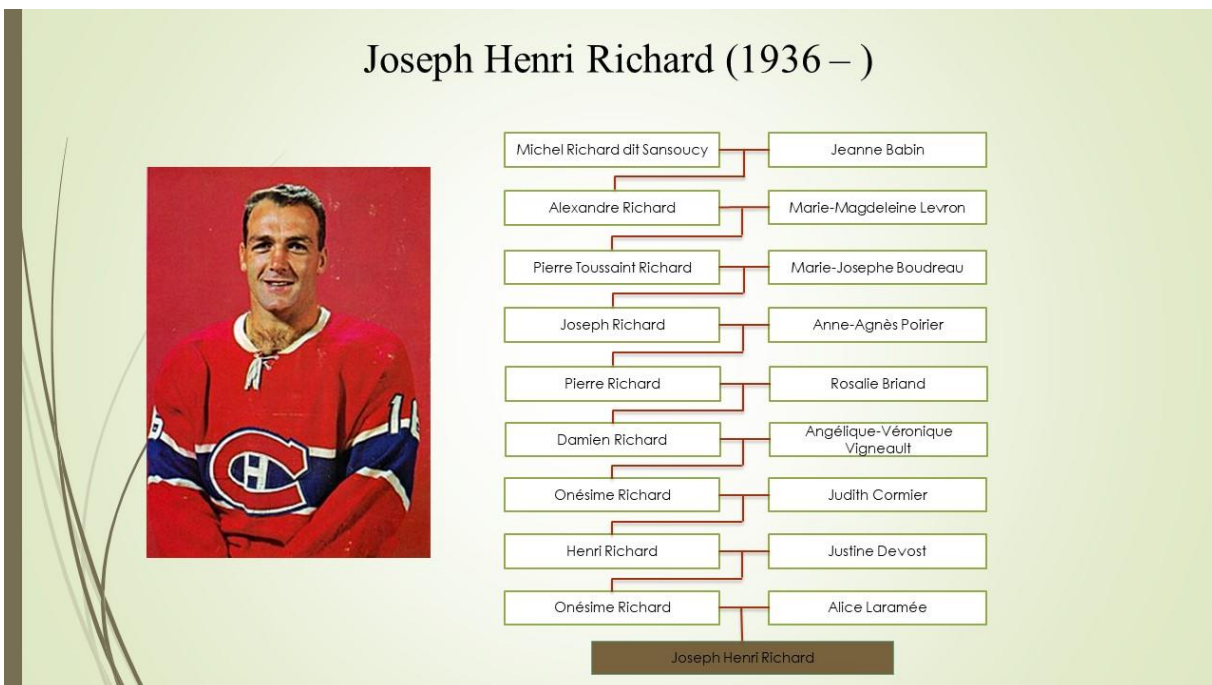
Joseph Henri Richard (born February 29, 1936) is a Canadian former professional ice hockey player who played centre with the Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League (NHL) from 1955 to 1975. He is the brother of Canadiens legend and fellow Hockey Hall of Famer Maurice Richard. Fifteen years younger and three inches shorter, he was given the nickname "The Pocket Rocket". In 2017 Richard was named one of the '100 Greatest NHL Players' in history.

The two Richard brothers' style of play was quite different. While Maurice shot left (left hand lower on the stick), Henri shot right. Maurice played right wing and Henri played centre. Henri led the league in assists in 1957–58 and 1962–63, a feat never matched by Maurice

though the latter had led the league in goals five times. Lastly, Henri totaled over 1000 points, a mark never reached by Maurice.

Henri won 11 Stanley Cups, more than any other player in NHL history. Former teammate and predecessor as team captain Jean Béliveau has 17 Stanley Cup titles, but only 10 as a player (the other 7 as an executive). Only one other athlete in North American professional sports has achieved winning eleven championships in his respective league—Bill Russell of the NBA's Boston Celtics.

In 1957–58, he was named to the First All-Star Team and in 1959 he was named to the Second All-Star Team. In his career, he scored 358 goals and earned 688 assists in 1256 games. His 1256 regular-season games played in a Canadiens uniform are a franchise record.



He scored the Stanley Cup clinching goal at the 2:20 mark of the first overtime of Game Six in the 1966 Stanley Cup Finals against the Detroit Red Wings. In the 1971 Stanley Cup Finals, Richard scored the game-tying and Stanley Cup-winning goals in Game Seven against the Chicago Black Hawks. He was named captain of the Canadiens in 1971 until his retirement in 1975, after his team was eliminated in the playoffs by the Buffalo Sabres. He always wore the number 16 which was retired December 10, 1975 by the Canadiens in his honour. He was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in



1979. In 1998, he was ranked number 29 on The Hockey News' list of the 100 Greatest Hockey Players. He currently serves as an ambassador for the Canadiens' organization. It was announced in 2015 that Richard had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

Joseph Henri Richard passed away on March 6th, 2020 at the age of 84.

Acadian history quiz

Do you know your Acadian history? Here is a little contest. Send us your answers by mail (using the small answer table on the last page of the newsletter) or by email before June 15. All those with the highest number of correct answers will be part of a small draw for a personalized license plate. (See photo on the at the end of the newsletter). The answers will be published on our website and in the next newsletter.

- 1 – According to the 1671 Port-Royal Census, how many Acadians were there at that time in Acadian?
a) 517 b) 904 c) 392 d) 468
- 2 – In what year was Beaubassin founded?
a) 1669 b) 1671 c) 1685 d) 1692
- 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?
a) 8 and up b) 10 and up c) 9 and up d) 12 and up e) 13 and up
- 4 – Acadians were deported to these areas (and more) except for?
a) Maine b) Massachusetts c) Pennsylvanie d) Caroline du Sud e) France
- 5 – What does the star mean on the Acadian Flag?
a) The stars that guide the sailors b) Stella Maris, the star of Mary, yellow to represent the church
c) The French of the New World d) Angèle Arsenault's song « Y'a une étoile pour vous ».
- 6 – Where was the first French settlement in Canada, founded in 1604?
a) Port-Royal b) Grand-Pré c) L'Île Ste-Croix d) Beaubassin
- 7 – What does the word « Bailler » mean?
a) To give b) Involuntarily opening your mouth c) Removing water from a boat using a pale
d) Action of signing a lease.
- 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.
a) True b) False
- 9 – The declarations of Belle-Île-en-Mer were given in what year?
a) 1763 b) 1765 c) 1767 d) 1769
- 10 – What year did the Acadians deportations of Île St-Jean and Île Royale start?
a) 1755 b) 1757 c) 1758 d) 1759

Richard Hall of Fame



Mgr Marcel-François Richard (1847 – 1915)



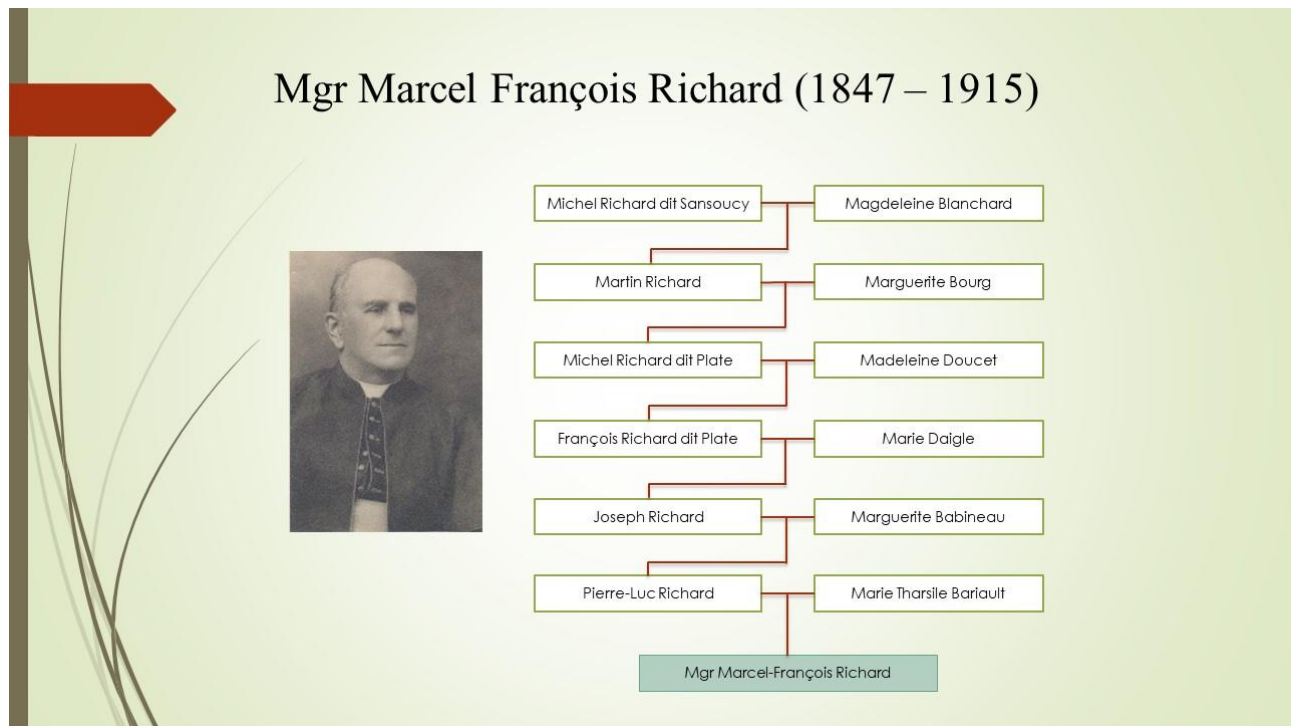
Mgr Marcel-François Richard (April 9, 1847 - June 18, 1915) was a Catholic priest and Canadian pedagogue¹. He played an important role in the development of the Acadian people.

Born in Saint-Louis-de-Kent, New Brunswick (son of Pierre-Luc Richard and Marie Tharsile Bariault), he studied in public schools and then at Saint-Dunstan College in Charlottetown. He completed his classical studies before doing his theology at the major seminary of Montreal.

In 1870 he was ordained priest by Bishop Peter McIntyre at the age of twenty-three. Appointed curate in his native parish, he will then serve as pastor of the parish and surrounding services for the next fifteen years.

In Saint-Louis-de-Kent, Father Richard's main concern was education. In 1874, he invited the congregation Notre-Dame de Montréal to settle in the region. A convent is built for the popular education for women, nuns and teachers

A bilingual school offering a commercial course and a preparatory course was built by him for young Acadians in 1874. This school will become the Saint-Louis College a few years later. The director of the institution, Father Eugène Biron, however, disagrees with Bishop Diocesan Bishop Rogers. The quarrel was resolved in 1892 following the response of the prefect of propaganda Giovanni Simeoni.



In 1885, Bishop James Rogers sent Marcel-François Richard to the Rogersville Mission. At which, he began to get involved in Acadian national societies and collaborated at the Memramcook Acadian National Convention. He then founded the parish of Acadieville. He even borrowed to save Rogersville and Acadieville from ruin after the bad harvests of 1884 and 1885.



Within the Acadian movement, he is committed with Stanislas-Joseph Doucet and François-Xavier Cormier to decide that the Assumption celebration becomes the national holiday of the Acadian people. Some figures like Philéas-Frédéric Bourgeois and Pierre-Amand Landry had then favored the date of June 24, but the date of August 15 was finally chosen.



Church and college in Saint-Louis-de-Kent in 1880

Marcel-François Richard is also the one who chose the Ave Maris Stella for the Acadian national anthem. In addition, it led to the adoption of the tri-colored star as the national flag of Acadia. Father Richard campaigned for more Acadian priests to be admitted to the episcopate in the dioceses of the Maritimes.

In 1912, he finally won the nomination of the first Acadian bishop, Édouard Alfred LeBlanc. His activism, however, displeased some Irish-Canadian prelates, who criticized him for putting too often the interests of the Acadian people before the interests of the universal Church, regardless of language or origin.

Nevertheless, Father Richard will have contributed much to the formation of Acadian national identity during the difficult period of survival. His contributions to education have earned him the nickname of Apostle of Education.

Marcel-François Richard died June 18, 1915 and was buried in Rogersville near the monument of Our Lady of the Assumption that he had created himself. In 1936, the diocese of Moncton was erected in the canonical territory of the Acadian people, in accordance with his wishes.

Source : Wikipedia.ca Phyllis E. LeBlanc, “RICHARD, MARCEL-FRANÇOIS,” dans *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada en ligne*, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2000—https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcel-François_Richard

Généalogie : Paul 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 :

- Souvenirs d’une paroisse acadienne; Les registres de St-Jean Baptiste, Port-Royal 1702 – 1755
<https://novascotia.ca/archives/acadian/?Language=French>
- La Charente Maritime, les Archives départementales : Contient des copies numérisées du registre paroissial de Beaubassin de 1712 à 1748 :
<https://archives.charente-maritime.fr/consulter-documents-numerises>
- Centre d’études acadiennes Anselme-Chiasson :
<https://www.umoncton.ca/umcm-ceaac/>
- Le centre de généalogie francophone d’Amérique :
<http://www.genealogie.org/sites/sitesaca.htm>
- Family Search :
<https://www.familysearch.org/en/>
- Les Archives Provinciales du Nouveau-Brunswick :
<https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/VISSE/>



Library and Archives Canada

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada



One of my favorite websites for research is the Library and Archives Canada website. This site contains an enormous amount of original scanned documents and transcripts. All online documents can be downloaded to your computer for free.

In this article, I will try to give you a little overview of some of the content.

On the introduction page (web page <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca>), we find the following paragraph:

As the custodian of our distant past and recent history, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) is a key resource for all Canadians who wish to gain a better understanding of who they are, individually and collectively. LAC acquires, processes, preserves and provides access to our documentary heritage and serves as the continuing memory of the Government of Canada and its institutions.

From the main page, you can access the following sections of the site (and more):

Census records

Discover a large collection on the Canadian censuses (1640 to 1926) and the Newfoundland censuses (1671 to 1945). Library and Archives Canada holds many census documents, most of which are available only on microfilm. Finding aid 300 (available on the site) is a comprehensive guide to early censuses and related documents from 1640 to the 1800s. It also contains documents from the 1900s, and documents from Newfoundland and -Labrador dating from 1921 to 1945.

Military heritage

Library and Archives Canada has a large collection of files of Canadian men and women who served their country in the military and in the early years of the North West Mounted Police. There are records relating to the Loyalists, the War of 1812, the Rebellions, the Boer War, the First World War and the Second World War, many of which are featured in databases, research guides and exhibits virtual. Records include call sheets, military service records, unit war diaries, medal registers, photographic collections, documentary art and posters, as well as published sources.

M. D. 1st Depot Battalion 1st Regiment
Regtl. No. 04544

PARTICULARS OF RECRUIT
DRAFTED UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917
(Class One)

1. Surname Richard
2. Christian name Augustin
3. Present address 15 Point P.E.I.
4. Military Service Act letter and number HC 678156
5. Date of birth 1896

From this section of the site, I was able to find the service documents of my grandfather, Augustin Richard (picture on the left), who was in the 1st World War, as well as his son, Silvére, who died in The Second World War.



Genealogy and family history

This page contains a lot of information for people who want to start doing genealogical research, including the following sections:

- How to begin
- Databases
- Sources for genealogy research (by topic and place)
- Other research tools
- How to access our records, etc...

Documents sur l'immigration

Library and Archives Canada holds immigration records, up to and including 1935 for arrivals at ocean and border ports.

From 1865 onwards, passenger lists and border entry lists were the official record of immigration; no immigrant applications or files exist. For a period of five years, from 1919 to 1924, an individual form was used instead of passenger lists and border entry lists. The Form 30A was used for ocean arrivals while Form 30 replaced the border entry lists. The use of passenger lists and border entry lists resumed in 1925.

Researching the collection

If you have a particular subject you want to see if there are documents or images, you can also just go to the page: <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/recherche/collection/Pages/recherche/collection.aspx> and enter what you are looking for. For example, if I enter « Port-Royal », the system comes back with 2,360 results (documents, images, letters, etc...). From there, it is possible to filter by year or by type of document. Here are a couple of examples of images I have found.



On the left: a 10 page document. Description of that happened at Port-Royal when the English returned for a second time to attack in the month of August 1707 (translation of French) ... Below, Plan of area of the Fort Port Royal in Acadie and surrounding area (1708).



Acadian Myths

- The Acadians were deported to Louisiana: This statement is false. The Acadians were deported to South Carolina, North Carolina, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and in France. The first four Acadian families to arrive in Louisiana was in 1764, then followed by a group of approximately 200 on February 27th, 1765.
- A lot of people think that Michel Richard dit Sansoucy's parents are Jean André dit Richard and Michelle Paulin or Guillaume Richard and Huguette Poirier: As of today, there is absolutely no concrete proof that either of those are true. There are no known documents proving a family relationship between these couples and Michel.
- Radegonde Lambert and Catherine and Edmée Lejeune were Micmak: The mtDNA test results prove that this is not the case and that all of the Acadians were in fact from European descent.



Our website and genealogy

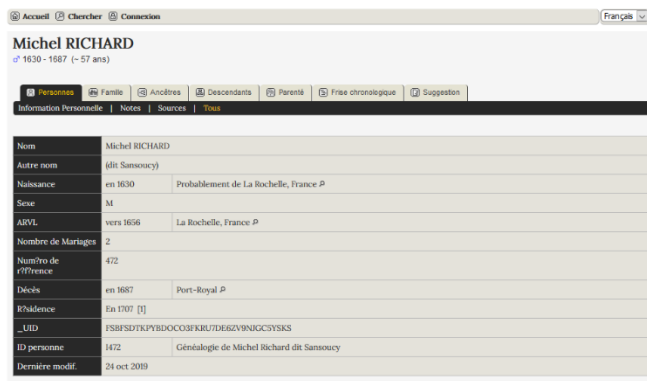
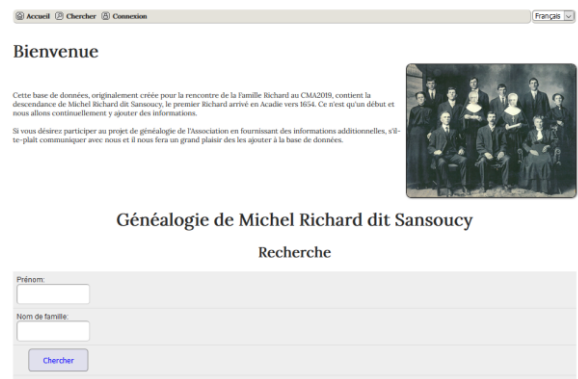
I am very pleased to announce that since the publication of our last newsletter, we have been able to add a new section to our website entitled "Members Only" which is available to the Association members only. Members can access it from the main menu under the "Resources" section. You will be asked for a username and password. We have sent this information by email to all members for whom we had contact details. If you have not received it or would like to receive access, please email us to request it.



Once connected on the new page, you will have access to our genealogy database as well as several other documents that we will add on a regular basis. Currently, we have added a transcript of the Port-Royal census of 1671 as well as documents demonstrating how to calculate family ties. In addition, from now on, the newsletters will be available on this page as they are published.



Association des Richard du N.-B.



Our database currently has nearly 10,000 individuals and we continue to add information to it regularly. You are all welcome to share your genealogy and it will be our pleasure to add the information to the database. If you have any questions, need help navigating the site, or have suggestions for information you would like to see, please email us at associationrichardnb@gmail.com.

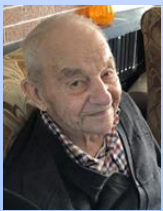


Member News

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

Alyre Richard of Saint-Louis died on February 12 at the age of 88. Alyre was a founding member of the Association in 1996 during the first CMA and its president in 2007 to 2010. He was very interested in genealogy. He is survived by his wife of 59 years Marie-Louise as well as five sisters, Maria, Germaine, Yvonne, Éliza, Juliana and Rose as well as two brothers Laurie and Claude. All are members of the RANB. Marie-Louise was treasurer of the Association for 15 years.



Alyre Richard of Saint John died on February 14 at Ridgewood Veterans Hospital at the age of 97. A native of Acadieville, he had lived in the port city for over forty years. He is survived by five girls and three boys as well as three sisters, Maria, Jeanne and Imelda and two brothers Camille and Jean who are all members of the Association. Our condolences to the families affected.

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.

Acadian Recipes

Jam-jam cookies

Ingredients:

1 cup of butter
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon of vanilla
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons of milk
3 cups of flour
3 teaspoons of baking powder
Strawberry jam



Instructions :

- Mix all ingredients together (except for the jam)
- Make balls of dough and push down with your thumb, place some jam in the middle (Make sure to use the cleanest thumb)
- Cook at 350F for 12 to 14 minutes (until golden)

Memories : My mother used to make these every Christmas.



Board of Directors 2019-2020

President	Paul Richard	854-4179	pjarichard@yahoo.ca
Vice-president	Gervais Richard	876-2959	gervais.richard@rogers.com
Past president	Adrien Richard	876-3877	adrien.richard21@hotmail.com
Secretary	Adrice Richard	876-9094	adricerichard145@gmail.com
Treasurer	Memmé Richard	876-3877	memmerichard@gmail.com
Councillor	Aline Richard	876-2108	
Councillor	Laura Richard	341-1909	mri.laura@gmail.com
Councillor	Noëlla Doucette	382-6323	nodou08@hotmail.com
Councillor	Mémmé Richard	876-2959	gervais.richard@rogers.com
Councillor	Émile Richard	341-1909	pakrat1@gmail.com

For Sale

We currently have personalized licence plates for sale at \$25 each (\$5 shipping fee for outside province). You can order on-line 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 send us a cheque at the address below.

Send to : Paul Richard, President
Richard Association of New Brunswick Inc.
455 rue Vanier, Dieppe, N.B., E1A 6X3

	
Plaque - A	Plaque - B
Quantity :	Quantity :
Price \$25/each : \$	Price \$25 each : \$
Shipping Fee :	
Total Price :	
Name :	
Address :	
City :	Province :
Postal Code :	Telephone :



Newsletter Team

Paul Richard
Adrice Richard
Cover photo : Lise Page-Richard

Contact Us

By regular mail: Richard Association of New Brunswick, Inc.
455 Vanier St, Dieppe, N.B., E1A 6X3
By e-mail: associationrichardnb@gmail.com
Our website : <https://associationrichardnb.com>

Send us your quiz answers

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
Question 6	Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	Question 10

Membership

Membership is valid from July 1 of a year until June 30 of the following year at a rate of \$ 5.00 per year. This rate is subject to discussion and vote at the AGM each year. In order to make room in the newsletter for adding more items, the membership list has been removed from it and is now available upon request. If you have not renewed your subscription you can now do so online or by filling out the following document and sending it with your check to the following address:

Envoyer à : Paul Richard, President
Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick Inc.
455 Vanier St, Dieppe, N.B., E1A 6X3

Membership/renewal form 2020-2021

Name : _____

Address : _____

Postal Code : _____ Telephone : _____

Email address : _____

I want to join/renew for 2020-2021 _____ 2021-2022 _____ 2023-2024 _____ 2024-2025 _____