

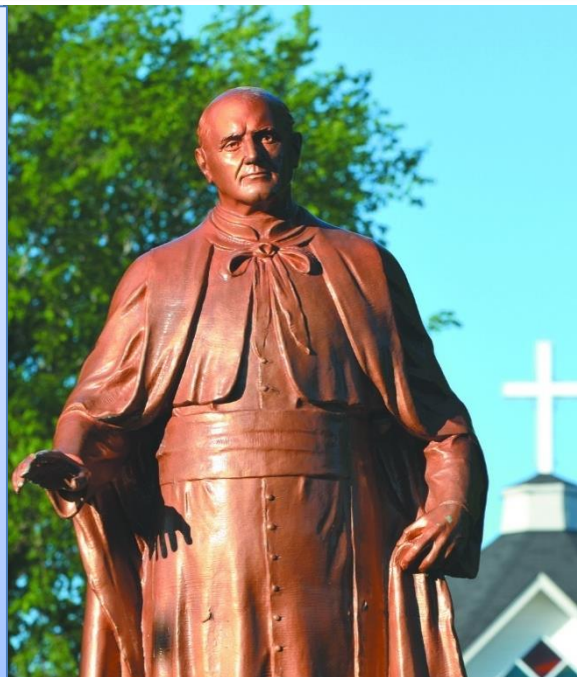


Newsletter

May 2021 * Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 49

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Message from the president

Hello everyone. I hope you are all doing well with the spring that has finally come. For our part, we always continue to improve our website and expand our genealogy database. (There is more information in the "Our Website" section of this newsletter.

In this newsletter, we continue the chronicles concerning the various places where the descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy lived as well as our chronicle on the Acadian censuses. Since the last newsletter, we have received other news concerning the Robichaud descendants who are Richard, I will share the details with you in the article "The Robichaud who are Richard (Part 2)".

We also received an article claiming that the parents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy were identified in France. I will share a summary of the report with you as well as our findings from this article and those of Stephen A. White.

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

Looking forward to communicating and meeting you in the next year.
Paul Richard, president of the ARNB.





2021 Annual General Meeting

Unfortunately, we do not yet feel comfortable planning our general assembly following the developments to date in 2021. We hope that with all the people receiving their COVID-19 vaccine, we can make a decision in the coming months. We are following government guidelines and once larger group meetings are permitted, we will notify you of the new date. In the meantime, if you have any questions regarding the Association, please do not hesitate to contact us by email or phone at the contact details provided on the last page of the newsletter.

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

FAFA Activities



Currently, the FAFA website does not indicate any activities planned for 2021.

We assume that July 28th, Acadian Memorial Day will always take place like other years. If we receive any further news from the federation, we will let you know.

Here are the directives from last year's event:

Because of social restrictions on public health prudence, expressions of memory, respect and honor for the ancestors of our Acadian families will take the form of a modest vigil this year, July 28, 2021, commemorative day for the wrongs caused to the Acadian people by the Deportation and the Grand Dérangement.

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

The Fédération des Associations de Familles Acadiennes (FAFA) in collaboration with the Commission de l'Odyssée acadienne once again took the initiative to promote the commemoration of July 28 this year. Members of Acadian families were invited to bring a flower that they placed at the foot of the 16 Acadian Odyssey Monuments on Tuesday, **July 28, 2020. The bells rang at 5:55 pm** followed by a moment of respectful silence. It all took place at a prescribed distance, in silence and with a protective mask over his mouth.

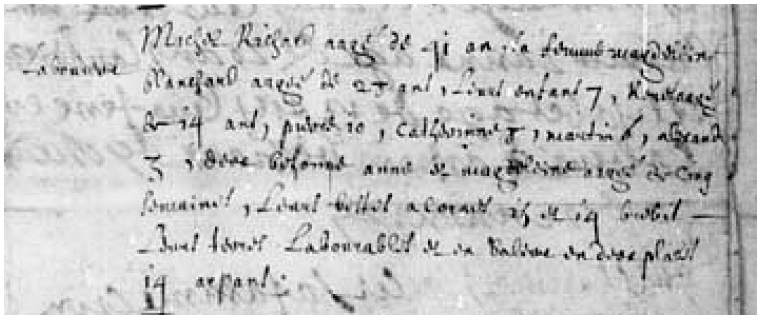
List of commemorative monuments

Dieppe, N.-B.	Saint-Grégoire-de-Bécancour, Qc
Halifax, N.-É.	Houma, Louisiane, ÉUA
Saint-Basile, N.-B.	La Petite-Rochelle, Campbellton, N.-B.
Miramichi, N.-B.	Saint-Jacques-de-Montcalm, Qc
Caraquet, N.-B.	Baie-Sainte-Marie, Univ. Sainte-Anne, N.-É.
Miquelon, S-P-M, France	L'Acadie de St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qc
Port-la-Joye, I.-P.-E.	Pubnico-ouest, N.-É.
Capt-Saint-Georges, T.-N.-L.	Carleton-sur-Mer, Qc

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



Who are Michel Richard dit Sansoucy's parents?



Port-Royal 1671 census

Before going any further, I want to share with you what currently exists on the internet regarding the parents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. If you do the exercise and make a query, you will find that the following couples have all been identified as possibilities:

- Guillaume Richard dit Sansoucy and Huguette Poirier
- André Richard and Michelle Paullin
- André Jean dit Richard and Huguette Poirier
- André Richard and Catherine Noel

So, the question is: Who are Michel's real parents? Last February, I received an article from André Richard, editor of

the Entre Richard newsletter of the Association des familles Richard (see article "What is the Association des familles Richard"). This article was sent to me so that I could give my opinion on the document entitled "Origins of Michel Richard, Saintonguais dit Sansoucy" which claims to have identified the parents of Michel Richard. This research was written by Rodolphe Defiolle, Onile Gagné and Antoine Hardy in the MSGCF (Mémoires de la Société généalogique Canadienne-française). My first reaction was one of excitement at finally getting to know our ancestor's parents. Afterwards I began to read the article in more detail.

Article summary

The article indicates that Michel Richard dit Sansoucy would be a Saintonguais having left for Acadia from LaRochelle on March 25, 1654 aboard the Châteaufort, a boat chartered by Emmanuel Le Borgne.

The study was carried out by making a census of all Michel Richard who lived in Saintonge in the 17th century and was made from various bibliographic sources. Several databases were consulted as a priority. They made a search for all Michel Richards born in Saintonge at the beginning of the 17th century who could therefore be 25 years old in 1654, the age required to emigrate.

From this census, they identified 15 Michel Richards born between 1617 and 1708 and continued to analyze them by eliminating them either due to the fact that there is evidence that they still live in France after 1654 or that they are either too old or too young based on the fact that our Michel Richard was born around 1630. At the end of their study, only one remains. Michel Richard, born October 1, 1629 in Brie sous Mortagne. He is 24 years old from Saintonge. He does not seem to be recorded in France after 1654 and he is the second child of a notarial dependent family which he cannot claim. He is therefore the only candidate who meets the criteria to be the ancestor sought. He was the son of André Richard and Marie Cellier. Including the 4 pairs indicated at the beginning of the article, we now have a fifth.

This therefore brings us to the following question: Is this study valid and are André Richard and Marie Cellier really the parents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy?

Reading the article, I found that the analysis and conclusions were, to me, a little too easy and that there were not enough hard facts to confirm this conclusion once and for all. I continued my analysis and also took the liberty of forwarding the article to Denis Savard and Stephen A. White for their comments.

We have all come to the same conclusion. The study is based on the fact that Michel Richard arrived on the Châteaufort and that he is Saintonguais. This aspect has never been 100% confirmed. There were other ships that came to Acadia in the same period and no document has been found proving that he was on the Châteaufort with Emmanuel LeBorgne or any other ship. Also, the study assumes that all church records or other documents have been found. This is most likely not the case since many church records have not survived, and others simply did not exist during this period of time. In addition, one of the starting principles is that Michel is Saintonguais. Without any concrete documentation, this point is no longer valid as a starting point for the study.

At the end of the day, the conclusion of the article does not hold.



So, where are we and what do we know about Michel Richard dit Sansoucy

The first thing we know for sure is that he was born in either 1629 or 1630. According to the Port-Royal censuses of 1671, 1678 and 1686, he is indicated to be 41, 49 and 56 years old respectively.

We also know that he died between 1686 and 1689. Michel is listed on the 1686 census with his second wife, Jeanne Babin, and 6 of his children (5 from his first marriage to Magdeleine Blanchard and 1 from his second). In the 1693 census, Jeanne Babin is remarried and has 2 other children, a 3 year old boy and a 1 year old girl). If we do the math, that would indicate that she remarried about 4 years earlier, in 1689.

The third thing we know about Michel is that he was French and most likely in the military. This information is included in the declarations of Belle-Île-En-Mer. The nickname Sansoucy is mentioned four times in the declarations from Belle-Île-en-Mer, always attributed to the ancestor Richard who came from France. On the other hand, it must be remembered that nowhere in the documentation found to date is there any mention that he comes from the Saintonge region. The fact that he is named "dit Sansoucy" indicates that he was most likely in the military.

Finally, we know that he married Magdeleine Blanchard around 1656 since according to the 1671 census, their eldest son, René, was already 14 years old.

Next steps

For the moment, we do not know the real parents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. Will we find out eventually? Perhaps...

There are two possibilities:

1. There are always new documents that are discovered or digitized and made accessible through the internet. Who knows, maybe one day we will find a link between our Michel Richard and concrete documentation indicating either his parents, his place of birth or possibly a signed contract for a ship coming to Acadia.
2. The second possibility, and probably the most probable, is to discover kinship ties through DNA with people in France who have done their genealogical research and who have been able to trace their ancestors to the beginning of the 17th century when potential parents of Michel would have been born. With the use of the YDNA test (see the article "My Adventure with YDNA") it would be possible to identify whether or not we are descendants of these same ancestors.

More to come...

Mots acadiens

Abrier – Couvrir quelqu'un d'une couverture: Je suis allé abrier les enfants parce qu'ils avaient froid.

Barrer – Verrouiller : As-tu barré la porte pour la nuit?

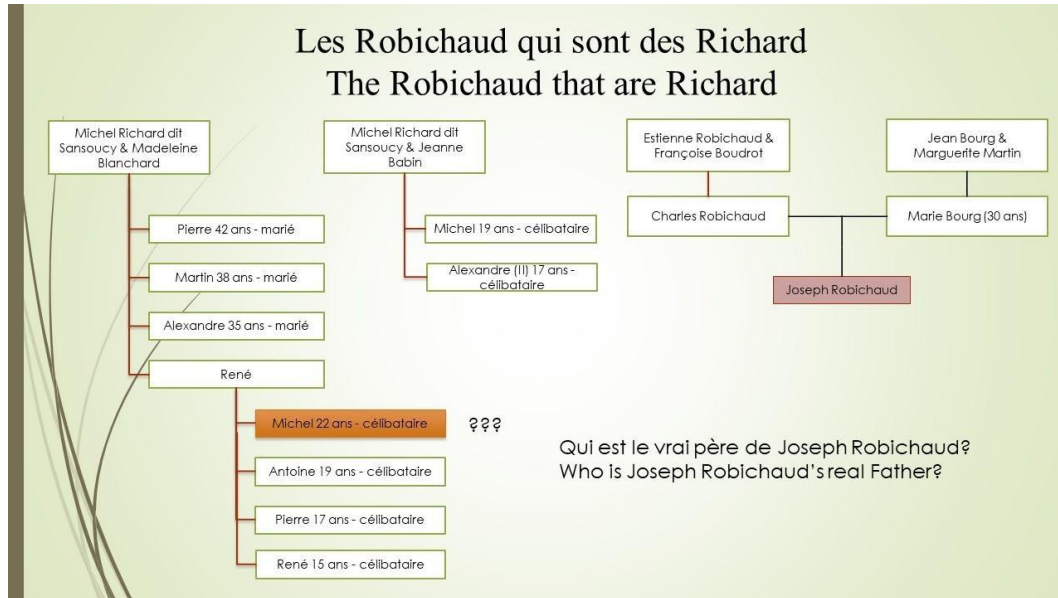
Boucane - Fumée : Y'avait assez de boucane qu'on voyait rien.

Please share your favorite words with us.



The Robichaud who are Richard (part 2)

If you remember, in the May 2020 newsletter, we published an article about the Robichaud who are Richard. In that article, Joseph Robichaud, son of Charles Robichaud and Marie Bourg was reportedly identified as the son of a Richard and not of Charles Robichaud. A first hypothesis was that Michel Richard, son of René, the son of Michel Richard said Sansoucy would have been the father. Here is an update on that study.



On February 22, I received this article from Denis Savard on my Facebook group "Racines Acadiennes".

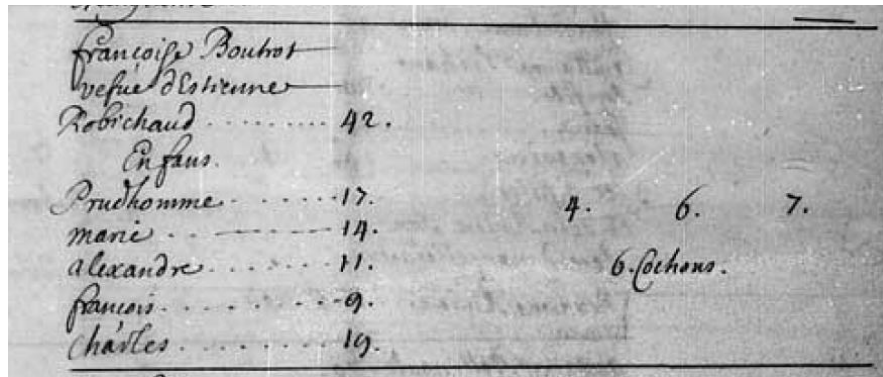
“Already more than 4 years ago, I published this column which announced that many Robichaud would in fact be (according to their true paternal line) of Richard from the line of descendants Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. After several other tests with the Robichaud, we were able to determine that it was indeed Charles Robichaud (and not his son Joseph) who was the result of this ENP (non-paternal event). We can therefore believe that the parents of Charles Robichaud dit Cadet were undoubtedly the pioneer Michel Richard dit Sansoucy with Françoise Boudrot, before she married Étienne Robichaud.

There are therefore even more Robichaud who are in fact Richard than we thought! "

Following this article, concerning Michel Richard dit Sansoucy being the father of Charles Robichaud, I returned to the censuses of 1671, 1678 and 1686 to verify certain information. Françoise Boudrot, Etienne Robichaud's wife would have been approximately the same age as Magdeleine (about 13 years younger than Michel). We have no information on Étienne Robichaud and Françoise Boudrot in 1671 since he allegedly refused to answer the census questions. In the census we see Etienne's family four families later in the document after Michel Richard and it is indicated "Estienne ROBICHAUT, did not want me to see me he left his house and told his wife who told me he did not want to give the count of his cattle and lands. "

On the other hand, in the 1678 census, we have the following information: Estienne Robichaud and Françoise Boudrot have 6 children: 4 boys (Charles - 12 years old, Prudhomme - 9 years old, Alexandre - 4 years old, François - 1 year old) and 2 girls (Magdeleine - 15 years old and Marie - 6 years old). This means that Charles would have been born around 1666 or 1667. The same year of birth or the year after the birth of Martin Richard (son of Michel and Magdeleine). Martin was their fourth child (after René, Pierre and Catherine). This would also mean that there is a good chance that the two women (Magdeleine and Françoise) may have been pregnant at the same time or at least very close to each other.

There is one thing that struck me when analyzing the 1686 census. Charles (son Michel Richard and Françoise Boudrot) appears last in the list of Françoise and Estienne's children (Françoise was widowed in 1686). Throughout the rest of the census (as well as the vast majority of censuses, children are always listed in descending order of age (oldest first) or boys first and then girls (but still in order of age) "I wonder if there is any significance to that? Is he last by coincidence, by mistake, or because people know who his real father is? We will probably never know."

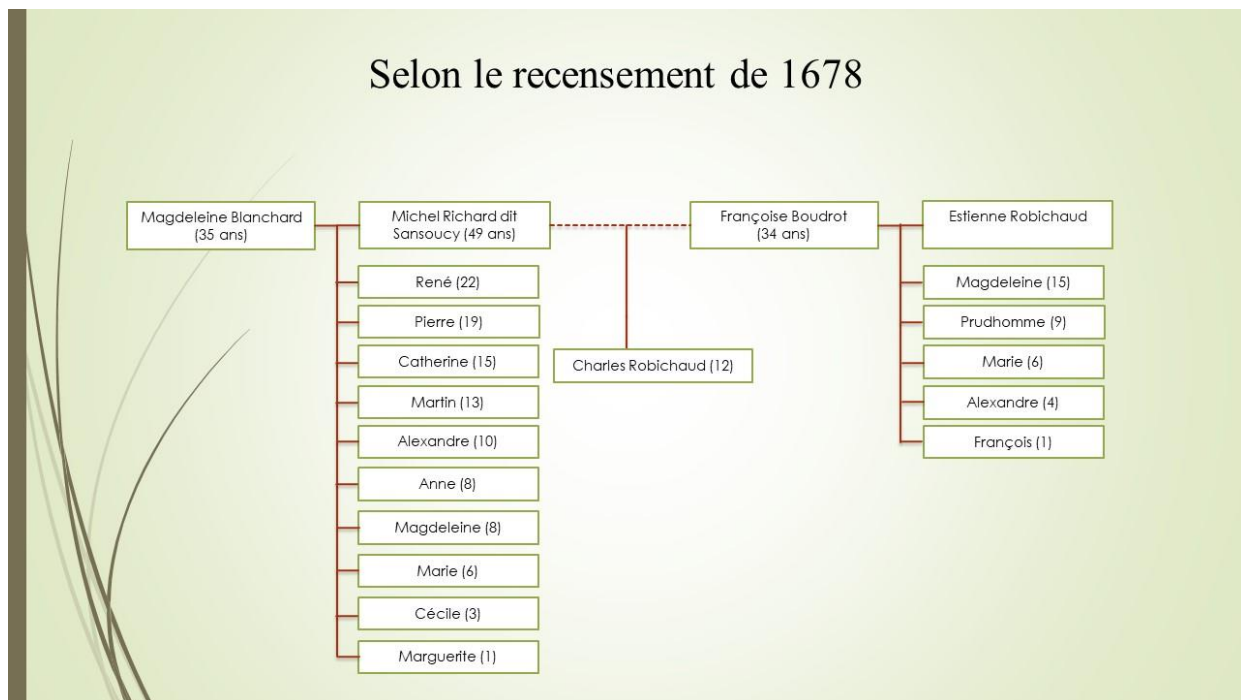


1686 Acadian census

How do we know that Michel Richard said Sansoucy is indeed the father of Charles Robichaud? Every human being on earth receives one chromosome 23 (the one that determines the sex) from the father and one from the mother. A daughter receives an "X" chromosome from the mother and a 2nd from the father. A son receives a "Y" chromosome from the father and an "X" from his mother. So "XX" is a girl and "XY" is a boy. Y-DNA is passed from father to son virtually unchanged from generation to generation with what is called mutations from time to time between generations. This means that if we could test Michel Richard's DNA, he would have the same as me today (or almost). All surnames have different y-DNA sequences, which means, for example, that Gallant, Arsenault, Babineau, Richard, etc. do not have the same y-DNA signature.

At one point, some Robichaud took their y-DNA test and discovered that they did not have the same DNA signature as others of their surname who had done their genealogical research up to Estienne Robichaud. To their surprise, they actually had the same signature as that of the Richard who had researched up to Michel Richard dit Sansoucy.

All this means that today there are even more Robichaud who are in fact descended from Michel than we thought 4 years ago. This also means that Michel would have had an affair with Estienne's wife (Françoise) while both were married since we know that Michel and Magdeleine had already had children and that according to the 1678 census, Estienne and Françoise already had a daughter, Marguerite, aged 15.



Sources – Census records : Library & Archives Canada, research P. Richard



La Petite-Anse

Around 1734, Honoré Blanchard, son of Antoine à Guillaume, became engaged to Marie-Josephite Giroir. Exploiting their small land, Honoré and his future brother-in-law Charles Giroir settled on the point of entry of the Petite anse, half of which they dammed upstream.

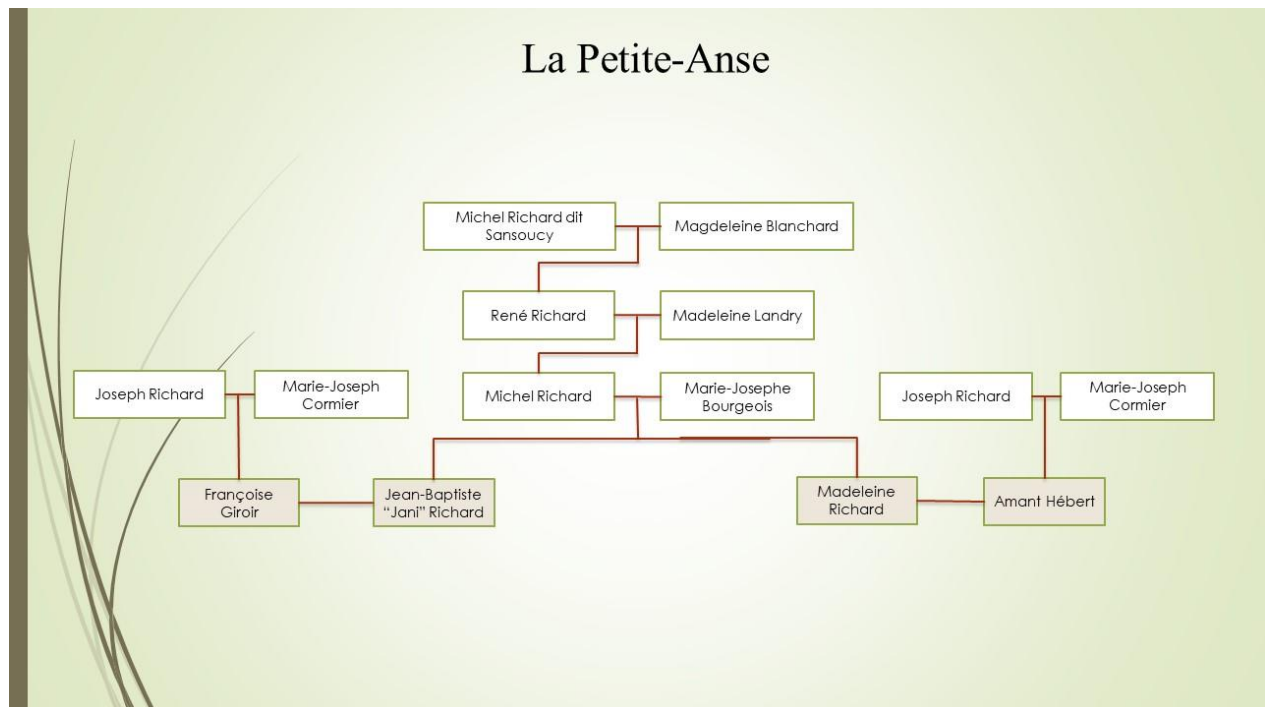
In January 1739, Honoré and Marie-Josephe married; Charles Giroir, in May, married Madeleine Thibaudot. The following year, Honoré welcomed another brother-in-law, Jean-Baptiste known as "Bistet".

Blanchard and Girouard complete the recovery of the upstream end of the Petite anse. Bistet married in 1743 to Anne, daughter of François Doucet of Beaubassin. At this time, a cousin Giroir, François, accepts as suitor Jean-Baptiste dit "Jani" Richard who settles in Petite-Anse.

In 1746, a sister of Jani Richard, Madeleine, became engaged to Amand, a son of Jean Hébert. Several relatives then settled in or around "Village-à-Honoré" - a sister of Jani on the opposite bank and a brother of the same in Grands-Buttes.



On September 2, 1755, as a result of the deportation, the English soldiers came to destroy Petcoudiac and Memramkouke. In late afternoon, the transport ordered by Newell entered the mouth of the Memramkouke where a few detachments set fire to the villages there. But gunshots rang out, evidence of an attack on the Petcoudiac. The English went to the rescue. It is probable that the village of Petite-Anse was spared. However, under Scott, English soldiers returned to the Memramkouke later that year. They set fire to buildings there, no doubt including those in Petite-Anse.



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



The genealogy of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy

The census records of 1689 and 1693

In the last newsletter, we saw the censuses of 1678 and 1686. In this newsletter, we will look at the ones from 1689 and 1693. In 1686, 5 of Michel and Magdeleine children were married, namely: Catherine, Magdeleine, Anne, René and Pierre. Where are they now?

1689 census

The 1689 census is very summary and gives only totals by place of settlement. For example, in Port-Royal where the majority of Richards were in 1689, we find the following information:

Category	Qty	Category	Qty
Churches	1	Barns	57
Priests	2	Water mills	2
Married men	77	Wind mills	1
Widowed men	3	Wood mills	1
Married women	77	Acres of plowed high land	136
Widowed women	7	Acres of plowed low land	342
Boys over 15 years old	43	Cattle	573
Boys under	112	Sheep	617
Girls over 12 years old	46	Pigs	619
Girls under	96	Horses	7
Houses	78	Guns	86

According to this census, Port-Royal was still the largest Acadian settlement, the second being Les Mines (Grand-Pré). Although Beaubassin was already established by this date, there is no information on the census.

A full census transcript (though minimal) is now available in the "Members Only" section of our website.

1693 census

The 1693 census gives us the list of the inhabitants (parents and children) of Port-Royal, Des Mines (Grand-Pré), Cap de Sable, La Rivière du Port Razoir, La Hève, La Rivière St. Jean, Pesmonguadis and Beaubassin . Here is a small summary table of each of the regions:

Village	People	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Plowed land	Guns
Port-Royal	500	878	1240	704	1315	129
Des Mines	306	461	390	314	360	41
Cap de Sable	32	54	0	39	0	7
Port Razoir	12	0	0	0	0	1
La Hève	50	54	0	0	0	13
Rivière St. Jean	21	14	0	0	26.5	7
Pesmonguadis	6	0	0	0	0	0
Pentagouet	14	0	0	0	0	0
Beaubassin	119	309	280	146	157	28
Total	1060	1770	1910	1203	1858.5	226

The first person we find on the 1693 census (still in Port-Royal) is Jeanne Babin (25), the second wife of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. She is now married to Laurens Doucet (24 years old) and she had two other children: Pierre who is 3 years old and Jeanne who is one year old. Michel and Alexandre, the children of Michel and Jeanne are now 9 and 7 years old respectively. From his information, we can estimate that Michel probably died between 1686 and 1689.





Two families later on the same page, we find Catherine, daughter of Michel and Magdeleine. She is now 29 years old. She and her husband François Brossard (39) have 4 children: Marie (11), Pierre (9), Marie (7) and Catherine-Josephe (3). They also have 15 cattle, 20 sheep, 16 pigs, 7 arpens of land and 1 gun.

François Brossard	39					
Catherine richard	29					
Marie leur fille	11					
Pierre	9					
Marie	7					
Catherine Joseph	3	15	20	7	16	1

On the last page of the Port-Royal census, we find Martin (22), married to Marguerite Bourg (23). They have a 1-year-old son, 10 cattle, 12 sheep, 6 pigs, 16 arpens of land and 1 gun. Immediately after, we find his brother Alexandre (25) who is married to Isabel Petitpas. They now have 2 children: Jean Baptiste (6) and Marie-Josephe (2). They also have 8 cattle, 10 sheep, 8 pigs, 18 arpens of land and a gun. The fact that they are one after the other on the census strongly suggests that they were most likely neighbors.

The 1693 census is the first time we see that there are some of Michel and Magdeleine's children who have settled in places other than Port-Royal. It is in Des Mines (Grand-Pré) that we find their other children.

Anne Richard (20) is married to Germain Terriot (30). They have 3 children: Claude (7), Jean (3) and Jacques (1-1 / 2). They also have 12 cattle, 12 sheep, 12 pigs, 8 arpens of land and a gun.

	age	Beasts or Pigs	Archie	Cochons	arpens de terre	fusils
Germain Terriot	30	12	12	12	8	1
Anne Richard Entans.	20					
Claude	7					
Jean	3					
Jacques	1 1/2					

We then find Pierre Richard (31), married to Marguerite Landry (19) and 2 children: René (4), Jean (2). In inventory, they have 10 cattle, 3 sheep, 6 pigs, 6 arpens of land and 1 gun. His sister Marie (18) is his neighbor. She is married to Michel Vincent and have 2 daughters, Marie (3) and Agnes (1). 6 cattle, 5 sheep, 3 pigs, 3 arpens of land and a gun.

	age	Beasts or Pigs	Archie	Cochons	arpens de terre	fusils
Pierre Richard	31	10	3	6	6	1
Margt. Landry Entans	19					
René	4					
Jean	2					
Michel Vincent	24	6	5	3	3	1
Marie Richard Entans	18					
Marie	3					
Agnes	1					

Further in the census we see Madeleine Richard (22) married to Charles Babin (28); 3 children: Anne (5), Marguerite (3) and René (1). 6 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 pigs, 6 arpens of land and 1 gun.



Charles Rabin	28	6	7	5	6	1
Mad ^{re} Richard	22					
Enfants						
Anne	5					
Marg ^{te}	3					
Rene	1					

The last to be found in Grand-Pré is Cécile (19) married to Pierre Forest. They only have a little girl, Marie, 3 months old, 8 cows, 3 sheep, 5 pigs and 4 acres of land.

Pierre Forest	25	8	3	5	4
Cécile Richard	19				
Enfants					
Marie	3 mois				

In the November newsletter, we will be looking at the next available census to see if we can find all family members.

Sources : Census : Library & Archives Canada, research P. Richard

Genealogy and Acadian History websites

To underline, in 2004, the 400th anniversary of the French presence in America, France and Canada undertook to revive their singular adventure and to provoke a new reflection on their common history by putting online documents reproduced in their entirety, which digitization technologies are now making available very widely to everyone.

With enthusiasm and determination commensurate with the project, the Direction des Archives de France, Library and Archives Canada, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec and the Embassy of Canada in Paris have established work teams in constant and effective liaison between the two continents. This site provides access to a virtual exhibition as well as a database containing more than one million images.

<https://nouvelle-france.org/eng/Pages/new-france-archives.aspx>



What is the Association des Familles Richard?



I got to know about the Association des Familles Richard in 2019, while planning our Richard reunion at the CMA2019. Two members of their C.A. (the president, Apolline Richard, and the secretary, Cécile Richard) attended our meeting and had a booth in our room. I thought you might like to know more about this association.

The Association's objectives

When we wonder about the past of our ancestors, we naturally feel the need to come together to share the pride we feel in the legacy they left us. It was to respond to this desire that some Richard took the initiative, in 1993, to set up the current Association, which has become one of the many families that are part of the Fédération des Associations de Familles du Québec. (FAFQ) (<https://fafq.org/>).

The objectives of the Association are:

- Group all the descendants of the different ancestors
- Exchange information, documents, etc. between members
- Establish friendships between members
- Encourage its members to discover their genealogy
- Encourage its members to recruit other members
- Encourage and help descendants of the same line to commemorate the memory of the first to arrive, with a monument
- Help its members to form regional committees
- Establish bonds of friendship and mutual aid with other associations of founding families
- Promote the Association



The families

The Richard are one of those original families who, from the 17th century, braved the dangers of crossing the Atlantic to come and found a new colony in America. Indeed, we find a few who, around 1660, settled in Quebec or in Acadia. And they are relatively numerous, these Michel, Pierre, François, Guillaume, Martin About 20 of them would have come to America, which makes the task of finding one's own ancestor more complex, even if a few of them have left no descendants. We are descendants of ancestors who, it seems, were on the move! They were prolific: their current descendants, in Quebec alone, are estimated at around 20,000.

- Barthélémi, royal notary, born in Saint-Audion (Poitou) married M.-Dorothée Fortin in Saint-Vallier in 1752.
- Jacques, known as Larose, originally from Juillé, district of Niort, bishopric of Poitiers, Poitou; married Élisabeth Baudreau on September 3, 1696, in Notre-Dame parish in Montreal; 11 children came from this union.
- François, born in Auray (Brittany), would have arrived in Acadia in 1707 as a marine. He married in Port-Royal for the first time in 1710 to Anne Comeau. His children were exiled to Connecticut before taking refuge in Quebec.
- Guillaume, from Saint-Léger (Saintonge), married Agnès Tessier in Montreal in 1675. He was a sergeant in the militia garrison at Pointe-aux-Trembles. On July 2, 1690, he was killed in a fight against the Iroquois.
- Marin, born in the arrondissement of Rouen (Normandy), married M.-Madeleine Grangeon in Quebec in 1669. We find him in Grondines in 1681.
- Michel, born in the region of Saintes (Saintonge), married Marie Blanchard in Port-Royal around 1656. He then married Jeanne Babin. **His descendants are the most numerous of the Richard.** Although some were deported in 1755, many managed to escape and this is how we find them all over Quebec, in the Maritime provinces and in the United States.
- Michel, born in Combours (Brittany), settles in St-Vallier. He married Angélique Mercier in 1746.
- Pierre, dit Pétrus, born around 1635 in Hiers-Brouage (Charente-Maritime), lived in Montreal.
- Pierre, born in Écoveux (Saintonge) in 1643, married Marguerite Hévain in 1670 and moved to Ange-Gardien. Then in 1678, he moved to the seigneurie of Pointes-aux-Trembles. He leaves a large number of descendants.
- Pierre, born in Saint-Georges-des-Côteaux (Saintonge), received, in 1673, a concession on the seigneurie of Vincelotte (Cap-Saint-Ignace). He married in 1680 with Françoise Miville. He had a large number of descendants. A monument is erected in his memory on the grounds of the Cap-Saint-Ignace church.
- Jacques-François, born in Saint-Pair-sur-Mer in Normandy on January 13, 1753, he settled in St-Michel in 1772 then Beaumont east of Quebec. On August 18, 1777 he married Marguerite Jean dit Vien and they had 5 children. He died in Beaumont on April 3, 1822 at the age of 69.



If you are interested in knowing more about the association, visit their website at: <http://www.famillesrichard.com>

Sources: Website of the Richard Families Association, summary: P Richard



Mur de la renommée Richard

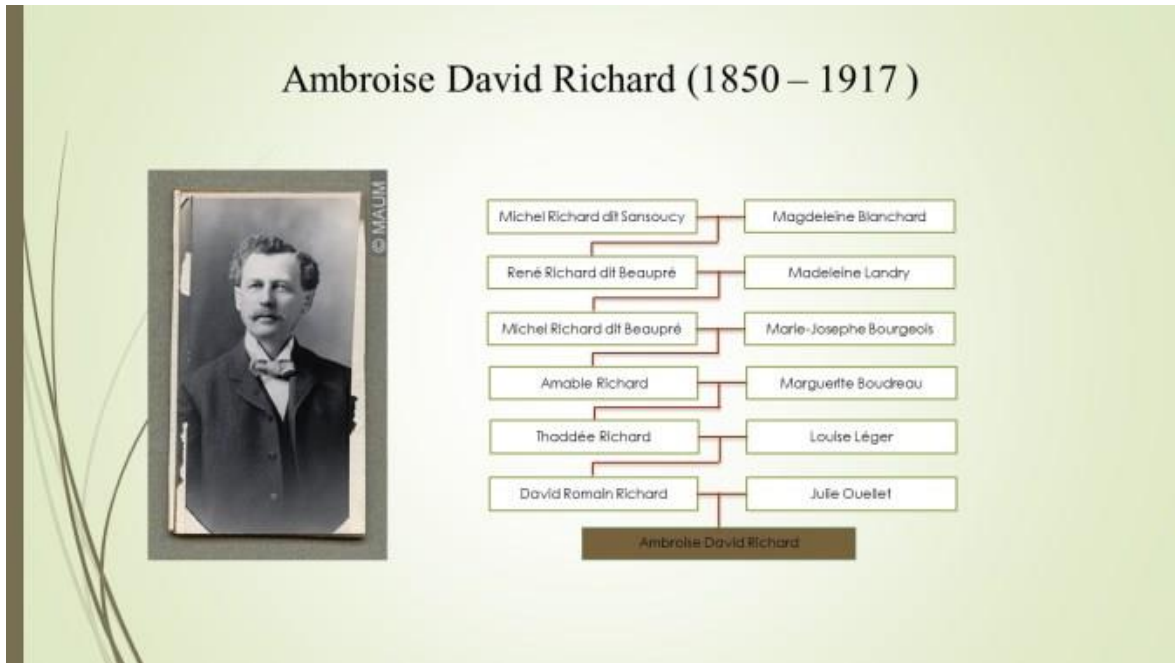
Ambroise David Richard (1850 – 1917)



Ambrose D. Richard (February 6, 1850 - 1917) was a lawyer and politician of Acadian descent in New Brunswick, Canada. He represented Westmorland County in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly from 1895 to 1899 as a Conservative member.

He was born in Memramcook, New Brunswick, the son of David Richard and Julie Ouelette. Richard was educated at Joseph College, St. Dunstan's College in Prince Edward Island, and Boston University. He was called to the bar in 1879.

In 1884 he married Lizzie (Elizabeth) V. Holt. Ambroise David Richard served on Dorchester City Council and was Westmorland County Commissioner. He was the first Acadian to sit on the Legislative Council from 1882 to 1891. He unsuccessfully ran for the Provincial Assembly in 1892 after being appointed Solicitor General.



Sources: Wikipédia / Recherche P. Richard

Acadian Myths

The mistreatment of Acadians during the Île Saint-Jean deportation

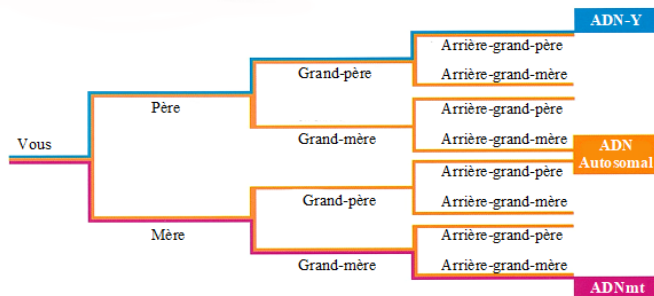
Another myth, specific to the deportation of Île Saint-Jean, maintains that the Acadians were huddled together on old boats, which would have contributed to shipwrecks and disease. In fact, according to a 1758 report, all boats used were in good condition and some were even used for several years afterwards. The idea that the ships were overcrowded likely stems from the fact that the governor of Nova Scotia, Charles Lawrence, decided in 1755 to put twice as many prisoners on the ships as their usual load. The deportation plan for Île Saint-Jean, however, provided for placing 3,890 passengers in various boats with a total capacity of 4,354 tons, or a ratio of 0.89 passengers per ton, compared to 2 passengers per ton according to Charles Lawrence. The number of deportees having been lower than expected, and even considering the transfer of passengers from the Parnassus to other ships, Earle Lockerby arrives at a real average of less than 0.8 passengers per vessel. This ratio is relatively good compared to that of liners of the time.



My Y-DNA Adventure

Following the article received from Denis Savard in February that Michel Richard said Sansoucy was the biological father of Charles Robichaud, I decided to go ahead and order my Y-DNA test from the "Family Tree DNA". This test would either confirm or not that Michel Richard dit Sansoucy is in fact my ancestor. In addition, the more people who take the test, the more chances we get to try to find Michel's ancestors.

Y-DNA is passed from father to son; a Y-DNA test provides information about your direct male line (blue line in the image below). This test determines whether families with the same surname are related and when the common ancestor lived. The results are only for male ancestors in your direct paternal line. Only men can take this test; a woman should test her father, brother or other known relative of the male line.



The test is quite simple, all you have to do is order a y-DNA kit online, when it arrives, you take a swab in each cheek, send it back by mail and wait. The process takes about six to eight weeks.



After a long wait and after checking the site every day, my results finally arrived.

I'm part of the RM269 group, which is one of the bigger groups. The Y-DNA 37 test compares 37 different "STRs" in the y-DNA. It is these values that make it possible to differentiate the different families. All families in the world have different combinations of these 37 "STRs". This means that we can differentiate the Richard from the Robichaud, the Gallant, etc ...

By comparing my YDNA with other individuals who have taken the test and worked their genealogy up to Michel Richard dit Sansoucy, we see that the values are the same and can therefore

conclude that we are all truly descendants of Michel.

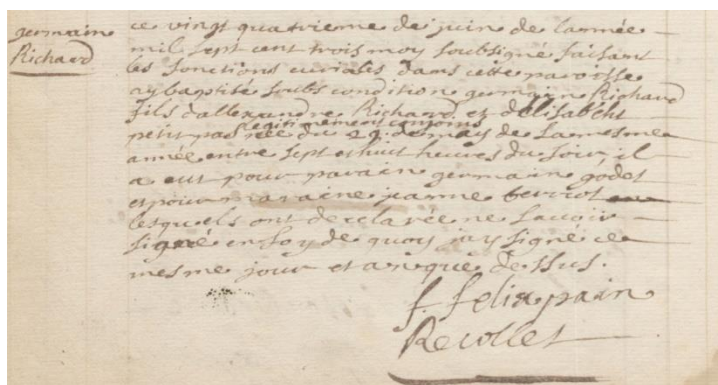
This is also how we learned from the Robichaud DNA tests that their paternal ancestor was Michel Richard and not Étienne Robichaud since they had results on the 37 "STRs" equal to the other Richard who tested and not to other Robichaud. which had different results.

The next step? There are Y-DNA tests that are even more precise and that may eventually help identify the parents of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy. If you ever want to participate, please contact us. It will be our pleasure to guide you through this process.

Y-DNA - Standard Y-STR Values

PANEL 1 (1-12)											
Marker	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19 **	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389I	DYS392	DYS389II ***
Value	13	24	15	11	11-13	10	12	13	13	13	29
PANEL 2 (13-25)											
Marker	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464		
Value	17	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15-15-17-18		
PANEL 3 (26-37)											
Marker	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4	YCAII	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438	
Value	11	11	19-23	15	15	17	18	37-37	12	13	

Sources : P. Richard

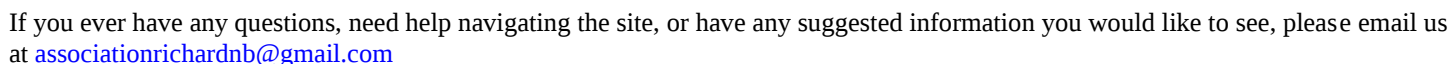


A sepia-toned studio portrait of three men. An older man with a white beard and mustache, identified as Jean-Baptiste Richard, is seated in the center. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a dark tie. To his left (viewer's right) stands a younger man, Arthur, also in a dark suit and tie. To his right (viewer's left) stands another younger man, Nérie, in a similar dark suit and tie. The background is a dark, textured studio backdrop. The photo is mounted on a light-colored card with a decorative border.



Participate to our database

You are all welcome to share your genealogy with us. We will be happy to add the information to our database. If you want to participate in this project, just get in touch with us by email or through our website.





Requests for help

In this new section of the newsletter, I will share requests that we have received from various descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy that are looking to find answers to their genealogical research.

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

Claude Richard from Quebec 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 is said to have married a Paul Richard on April 24, 1940 in St. Rock, Quebec.

Émile Richard from Bouctouche, is looking for more information about his ancestor Charles Daniel Richard, son of Pierre Richard and Marguerite Landry. There are reports that Charles and his son are buried in St. Gabriel d'Iberville, Louisiana, but other reports say Charles was deported and died in France. His son Joseph would have married a Marie Luce Bourg in Saint-Servan, France before returning to Acadia or Louisiana.



If you have any information on these Richard ancestors, please send it to us at the contact details listed on the last page of the newsletter.

Members News

This section is dedicated to news about members of the Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick inc. Whether they are obituaries, upcoming events or other.

Death Notices

1928 – 2021 Maria Richard from Saint-Ignace, NB passed away on March 5, 2021 at the age of 92. She is survived by three daughters and five sons. She also leaves several sisters and brothers. Laurie, Alyre (deceased in February), Yvonne and Julianna are members of the Association. Condolences to the bereaved families.



1922 – 2020 Camille Richard of Moncton passed away on January 6, 2021 at the age of 87. He is survived by his wife Thelma (Babineau) Richard as well as three children Jacques, André and Anne. Also survived by three sisters, Maria, Imelda and Jeanne as well as a brother Jean. All are members of the Association. Camille has been a great volunteer in many organizations including the ARNB of which he was treasurer, and he was particularly involved in the organization of the Richard's family reunion during the 2010 World Congress. Our sympathies to the grieving families.

1930-2020 Charles Richard passed away on December 10, 2020 in Dieppe, NB He was born in Atholville and grew up in St-Raphaël, P.E.I. In addition to his 6 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, he leaves in mourning, two sisters and a brother. Charles was the father of Paul Richard, president of the ARNB. Our condolences to the families.





Acadian Recipes

Pets de sœur (or tourillons)

Ingredients :

3 cups of flour
6 tsp of baking powder
½ tsp of salt
½ cup of brown sugar
½ cup of lard
½ cup of milk (*approximately*)
cinnamon



Instructions :

- Sift the dry ingredients and mix the lard well. Gradually add milk until dough is soft enough.
- Spread the dough ½ inch thick, in the shape of a rectangle on a floured surface. Spread with butter, brown sugar and cinnamon.
- Roll dough lengthwise and cut into rounds about ½ inch thick and place on a baking sheet.
- Bake at 400 degrees F for about 10 minutes or until a little golden in color.

Request 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. 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 include in the newsletter, please let us know.

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