

The Richard Family

First Generation

1. **Jean Andre¹ Richard** was born 1600. Jean died 21 May 1681 in France, at 80 years of age.

He married **Michelle Paullin** in France, Abt 1629. Michelle was born in France 20 Nov 1600.

Jean Andre Richard and Michelle Paullin had the following child:

+ 2 i. **Michel² Richard dit SanSoucy** was born Abt 1630.

The following article is taken from "Association des Richard du Nouveau-Brunswick":

Who are Michel Richard dit Sansoucy's parents?

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 be 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 Saintongeais. 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 Saintongeais. 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:

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.

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...

Second Generation

2. **Michel² Richard dit SanSoucy** (Jean Andre¹) was born in Saintonge, near La Rochelle, France Abt 1630. Michel died 1687 in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, at 57 years of age.

He married twice. He married **Madeleine Blanchard** in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, Abt 1656. Madeleine was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1642. Madeleine was the daughter of Jean Blanchard and Radegonde Lambert. Madeleine died 1680 in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, at 38 years of age.

He married **Jeanne Babin** in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, Abt 1683. Jeanne was born 1668. Jeanne was the daughter of Antoine Babin and Marie Mercier.

He had ten children with Madeleine and two with Jeanne. He had 88 grandchildren.

Michel Richard came to "Nouvelle France" with Emmanuel LeBorgne. LeBorgne was a merchant banker who had invested money in the new world ventures of Charles d'Aulnay. D'Aulnay had died in a boating accident at Port Royal. LeBorgne came to Port Royal to claim his share of D'Aulnay estate.

For more on LeBorgne and D'Aulnay see web site:

<http://www.blupete.com/Hist/BiosNS/1600-00/List.htm>

The following is a paragraph from the book "L'Acadie Des Origines" by Leopold Lanctot o.m.i (1988)

"De son cote, Le Borgne repart pour Port-Royal sur le Chateaufort, que le duc de Vendome, son associe, a mis a sa disposition. Le vaisseau, qui amene quelques nouveaux colons, est arme en guerre et charge d'armes, de munitions et de provisions. Le vaisseau de 300 tonneaux commande par le capitaine Guilbeault, part de La Rochelle le 25 mars 1654 et arrive a Port-Royal vers la fin de mai. Il porte a son bord deux personnages ayant laisse des descendants:

Michel Richard, dit Sansoucy, laboureur, et Pierre Thibodeau, meunier."

From another source:

"Michel Richard portait le surnom de Sanssoucy, sobriquet de regiment qui confirme en quelque sorte de soldat. Il devint colon sur la riviere de Port-royal. Il y obtient deux concessions a quelque dix a quinze milles du fort, du nouveau seigneur LeBorgne."

The land he was given was in the Belle Isle Marsh region.

<https://sentieracadie.ca/en/stages/item/504-marais-de-belle-isle-111>



Area Where Michel Given Land

1671 Census:

(Madeleine's family: Her father listed all children, although some had already left home)

Jean BLANCHARD, 60, wife, Radagonde LAMBERT; Children: Martin 24, **Madeline** 28, Anne 26, Guillaume 21, Bernard 18, Marie 15; cattle 12, sheep 9

Michel RICHARD, 41, wife Madeleine BLANCHARD 28; Children Rene 14, Pierre 10, Martin 6, Alexandre 3, Catherine 8, Anne and Magdeleine 5 weeks; cattle 15, sheep 14.

(Jeanne's family twelve years before her marriage)

Antoine BABIN 45, wife, Marie MERCIER; Children: Marie 9, Charles 7, Vincent 5, **Jeanne** 3, Marguerite 1; cattle 6, sheep 8.

1678 Census:

(Madeleine's parents were now living with their son Guillaume)

Jean Blanchard & Radegonde Lambert, Guillaume Blanchard & Huguette Gougeon

6 acres 17 cattle 1 gun

2 boys 3 6/M Rene

1 girl 5 Marie

Michel Richard & Madeleine Blanchard

10 acres 21 cattle

4 boys

22 Rene

19 Pierre

13 Martin

10 Alexandre

5 girls

8 Anne

8 Marguerite

6 Madeleine

3 Marie

1 Cecile

(Five years before Jeanne's marriage)

Antoine Babin & Marie Mercier

1 acre --4 cattle & 2 sheep

3 boys

Charles 15

Vincent 13

Antoine 3

6 girls

Jeanne 11

Marguerite 9

Catherine 7

Anne 5

Madeleine 3 Mths

1686 Census: (Madeleine has died; Michel has remarried)

Michel RICHARD 56, Jeanne BABIN 18; Children (the first 5 are from a previous marriage to Madeleine BLANCHARD): Martin 19, Alexandre 17, Marie 12, Cecille 10, Marguerite 7, Michel 2, and 5 others who are married; 2 guns, 12 arpents, 16 cattle. 30 sheep, 8 hogs.

Antoine BABIN 55, Marie MERCIER 40; children: Vincent 21, Marguerite 16, Catherine 14, Anne 12, Antoine 10, Magdelaine 8, Francoise 5, Jean 2; 1 gun, v 1-1/2 arpents, 10 cattle, 12 sheep, 8 hogs.

1698 Census: (Michel has died; Jeanne has remarried)

Laurent DOUCET 29; Jeanne BABIN (wife) 30; Michel 14; Alexandre 13; Pierre 8; Jeanne 6; Marie 4; Laurent 2; 13 cattle, 13 sheep, 6 hogs, 18 arpents, 7 fruit trees, 1 gun.

A excellent web site featuring Michel:

<https://associationrichardnb.com/genealogy-2/>

Michel Richard dit SanSoucy and Madeleine Blanchard had the following children:

- + 3 i. **Rene³ Richard Sieur de Beaupre was born 1657.**
- 4 ii. Pierre Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1661. He married Marguerite Landry in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, 1687. Pierre and Marguerite had ten children: Rene, Marguerite, Jean, Angelique, Anne, Pierre, Jacques, Charles, Joseph, Paul. 1686 Census: Pierre RICHARD 24; 1 gun 5 arpents, 10 cattle, 10 sheep. Pierre Richard moved from Port Royal to St. Charles des Mines abt. 1695. In Sept. 1714, he was with a group of first settlers to Ile Royal (Cape Breton).
- 5 iii. Catherine Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1663. Catherine died 1755 in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, at 92 years of age. She married Jean Francois Broussard in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, Abt 1680. *Catherine's son Joseph, nicknamed "Beausoleil", was the leader of the Acadian resistance during the deportation years.*
1686 Census: Francois BROUSSARD 33, Catherine RICHARD 22; children: Magdelaine 5, Pierre 3, and a daughter who has not yet been baptized 11 days; 1 gun, 7 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 hogs.
1698 Census: Francois BROUSSARD 45; Catherine RICHARD (wife) 35; Madeleine 18; Pierre 15; Marie 13; Catherine 7; Elisabeth 5; Francois 3; Claude 1/2; 15 cattle, 20 sheep, 14 hogs, 16 arpents, 2 fruit trees, 2 gun, 1 servant.
- 6 iv. Martin Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1665. Martin died Abt 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He married Marguerite Bourg in Beaubassin, Acadia, 1688. Martin and Marguerite had seven children: Martin, Alexandre, Michel, Marguerite, Marie, Pierre, Joseph.
- 7 v. Alexandre Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1668. Alexandre died 1709 in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada. He married Elizabeth Petitpas in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, Abt 1686. Alexandre and Elisabeth had ten children: Jean-Baptiste, Marie-Joseph, Marguerite, Jeanne, Pierre, Angelique, Germain, Michel, Anne-Marie, Jean-Baptiste(2). The first Jean-Baptiste died young. The second was on the list on expelled Acadians in Massachusetts)
- 1698 Census:
Alexandre RICHARD 30; Elisabeth PETITPAS (wife) 30; Marie 10; Marguerite 6; Jeanne 4; Pierre 2; 12 cattle, 20 sheep, 10 hogs, 16 arpents, 1 gun
- 8 vi. Marie Anne Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1670. Marie died May 7, 1745 at 74 years of age. She married Germain Theriot in Grand Pre, 1686.
1686 Census: Germain TERRIOT 23, Anne RICHARD his wife 15; 1 gun, 6 arpents, 6 cattle, 8 sheep
- 9 vii. Madeleine Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1670. She married Charles Babin in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, 1686.
- 10 viii. Marie-Josophe Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1672. Marie-Josophe died Nov. 3, 1709 in Pisiquit, Acadia, at 37 years of age. She married Michel Vincent in Pisiquit, Acadia, 1694.
- 11 ix. Cecile Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1676. She married Pierre Forest in Pisiquit, Acadia, 1691.
- 12 x. Marguerite Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1679. Marguerite died Nov. 8, 1771 in Martinique, at 92 years of age. She married Jean Leblanc in Grand Pre, Acadia, Canada, 1696.

Michel Richard dit SanSoucy and Jeanne Babin had the following children:

- 13 xi. Michel Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1684. He married Agnes Bourgeois in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, 1707. Michel and Agnes had eight children: Marie-Jeanne, Michel, Joseph(deported to Louisianna), Marguerite, Marie-Madeleine, Jean-Baptiste, Zacharie, Victor.
- 14 xii. Alexandre Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada 1686. He married Marie Levron in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, 1711. Alexandre and Marie had six children: Pierre-Toussaint, Claude, Marie-Joseph, Marguerite, Isabelle, Joseph. Alexandre was on the list of expelled Acadians in Massachusetts in 1755 at 70 years old with his wife and widowed 29 year old daughter.

Alexandre is the ancestor of Maurice Rocket Richard and his brother Henri (Hockey players with Montreal Canadiens.)

Third Generation

3. **Rene³ Richard Sieur de Beupre** (Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1657. Rene died 1693 in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, at 36 years of age.

He married **Madeleine Landry** in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, 1680. Madeleine was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1655. Madeleine was the daughter of Rene Landry and Perrin Bourg. She married **Pierre Dupuis** in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, Abt 1693. Madeleine died at the age of 85 on Feb 17, 1740 in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada. Rene founded the village of Beupre.

1686 Census:

Rene RICHARD 28, Magdelaine LANDRY 29; children: Michel 5, Anne 4, Antoine 2; 1 gun, 5 arpents, 10 cattle, 10 sheep

1698 Acadian Census: (Rene has died; Madeleine has remarried)

Pierre DUPUIS 28; Madeleine LANDRY (wife, widow of Rene RICHARD) 43; Michel (RICHARD) 17; Anne (RICHARD) 16 ; Antoine (RICHARD) 15; Pierre (RICHARD) 13; Rene (RICHARD) 12; Jeanne 3; Marie 2; 34 cattle 25 sheep, 16 hogs, 40 arpents, 30 fruit trees, 3 guns, 1 servant



Characterization of the Acadian People

The following taken from www.acadian-home.org

According to historian Carl A. Brasseaux, individualism, adaptability, pragmatism, industriousness, egalitarian principles, and an ability to pull together when threatened characterized the Acadian pioneers. They also possessed extended families, and distinctive language and speech patterns. The Acadians were also typically non-materialistic, seeking only economic independence and a decent standard of living through an agrarian way of life. Some ethnic diversity did exist among the Acadians, however: a few were of English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish, Basque, and even American Indian origin. Those of French origin, however, dominated the cultural landscape, and as intermarriage occurred the Acadian population quickly became homogenized. Studies indicate that between 1654 and 1755 the Acadian population grew from 300-350 colonists to about 12,000-15,000 (despite a fifty-percent child mortality rate). By the mid-eighteenth century thousands occupied not only the Acadian peninsula, but also the Chignecto Isthmus (connecting the peninsula to the Canadian mainland), Ile St. Jean (now Prince Edward Island), Ile Royale (now Cape Breton Island), and the coastal region of present-day New Brunswick. In 1710 Acadia passed from France to England as a prize of war, and for the next forty-five years the Acadians lived in relative peace under British administrators.

According to author Bona Arsenault re HISTORY OF THE ACADIANS (page 94), Captain Brooke Watson, an English Officer who took part in the embarkation of the Acadians for exile in 1755, wrote:

"They were an honest, hard-working, sober and virtuous people ... rarely did quarrels arise among them. In summer the men were continually at work on their farms; in winter, they were engaged in cutting wood for their fuel and fences, and in hunting."

"The women spent their time carding, spinning and weaving wool, flax and hemp which this country furnished in plenty."

These articles, with the fur of bear, beaver, fox, otter and marten provided them not only with comfortable, but often with tasteful garments."

"They also procured for them other necessary or useful objects by means of exchange-trade they carried on with the French (of Louisbourg) and the English (of Boston). There were few houses without a cask of French wine. They had no other dyes than black and green; but to obtain red, of which they were remarkably fond, they got English red stuffs, which they cut up, unravelled out, carded, spun and wove into strips to adorn the women's dresses."

"Their country was so rich in provisions that, as I have heard, an ox could be bought for fifty shillings, a sheep for five, and a bushel of wheat for eighteen pence."

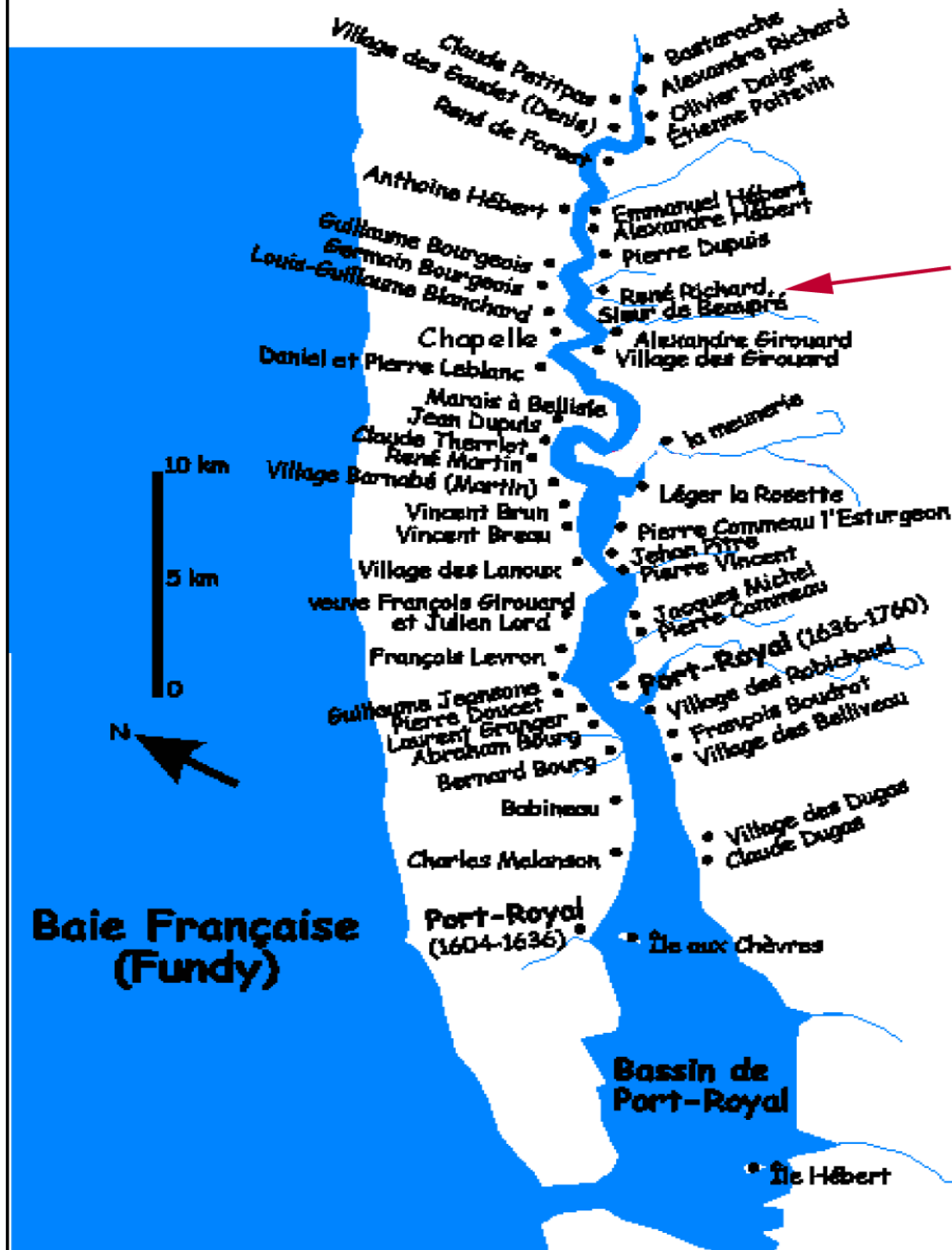
"Young men were not encouraged to marry unless the young girl could weave a piece of cloth, and the young man make a pair of wheels. These accomplishments were deemed essential for their marriage settlement, and they hardly needed anything else, for every time there was a wedding the whole village contributed to set up the newly-married couple. They built a house for them, and cleared enough land for their immediate needs; they gave them livestock and poultry; and nature, seconded by their own labor, soon put them in a position to help others."

"I have never heard of marital infidelity among them. Their long cold winters were spent in the pleasures of joyous hospitality. As they always had plenty of firewood, their houses were always comfortable. Rustic songs and dancing were their principal amusement."

Rene Richard Sieur de Beaupre and Madeleine Landry had the following children:

- + **15 i. Michel⁴ Richard dit Beaupre was born 1681.**
- 16 ii. Anne-Madeleine Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1682. She married Jean Dupuis around 1699.
- 17 iii. Antoine Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1684.
- 18 iv. Pierre Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1686. Pierre died Apr. 21, 1730 in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, at 43 years of age. He married Marie-Madeleine Girouard in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada, January 26, 1711. 1714 Acadian Census: Pierre de BEAUPRE and wife, sons 1
 Pierre and Marie-Madeleine had nine children: Pierre, Joseph, Marie, Anne, Jean-Baptiste, Simon, Armand, Francois, Claude. Pierre's son Pierre, was deported to England during the Acadian expulsion. With the peace treaty in 1763, Pierre Jr. would go to the island of Belle-Ile-En-Mer near France. His wife had died in Liverpool and he remarried. In 1785, at the age of 74, Piere Jr would emigrate to Louisiana with his family on the ship "Le Beaumont".
 Five of Pierre Sr.'s other children Anne, Jean-Baptiste, Simon, Armand, Francois were sent to British colonies with their families. Joseph ended up in Louisana and has descendants there.
- 19 v. Rene Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1688. 1714 Acadian Census: Rene de BEAUPRE and wife, daughters 1
 Rene married Marguerite Theriot on Jan. 12, 1711 in Port Royal. He was deported to Massachusetts in 1755. Like many other deportees to the northern states, he walk through the woods to settle in Quebec where he died in 1776.
 One of his sons, Rene, was one of the few who managed to stay in the Maritimes. He escaped from Cumberland prison and eventually made his way to Memramcook, N.B., where he raised his family. Joseph, son of this Rene, is the great grandfather of Edouard Richard, the historian.

Port-Royal en Acadie vers 1700



Fourth Generation

15. **Michel⁴ Richard dit Beaupre** (Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada 1681. Michel died before 4 Sep. 1745 (he was deceased at the time his son, Jean-Baptiste, was married) in Port Royal, Acadia.

He married **Marie-Josephe Bourgeois** in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, Nov. 21, 1712. Marie-Josephe was born 1692. Marie-Josephe was the daughter of Germain Bourgeois and Madeleine Dugas. Her grandfather was the first surgeon in Port Royal. Marie-Josephe died on the 3rd of August 1754 in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, at 62 years of age.

Une paroisse acadienne rappelée

Les registres de St. Jean-Baptiste
Annapolis Royal, 1702-1755

An Acadian Parish Remembered

The Registers of St. Jean-Baptiste
Annapolis Royal, 1702-1755

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Michel Richard

Registre	RG 1 Vol. 26 p.304	Register
Prêtre	Justinien Durand	Priest
Date d'enregistrement	21 November 1712	Registration date
Événement	Marriage	Event
Marié	Michel Richard	Groom
Père	René Richard deceased	Father
Mère	Magdelaine Landry	Mother
Mariée	Marie Bourgeois	Bride
Père	Germain Bourgeois deceased	Father
Mère	Magdelaine Dugast	Mother
Témoins		Witnesses

1714 Acadian Census: Michel de BEAUPRE and wife, son 1.

EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS IN 1755

It was Michel's children's generation that would experience "Le Grand Derangement". Jean-Baptiste, our ancestor, and his youngest brother Amable are the only two of this family that managed to remain in the Maritimes area. Amable eventually joined his older brother in Memramcook but did not follow him to the Richibuctou area in 1793. What happened to Joseph, Marie-Joseph, Madeleine, Joseph-Gregoire, Marguerite, Honore and Nathalie is unknown. (Note: (Sep 2013) As you will see further in the document, I was able to discover the whereabouts of these people.) One of the children of Jean-Baptiste's brother, Michel, has descendants in Louisiana. There are at least 13 cousins, 2nd cousins, and 3rd cousins of Jean-Baptiste who have descendants in Louisiana. It still leaves many Richards unaccounted for. We do know that Acadians were scattered to places such as France, England, New England, Virginia, Carolinas, Louisiana, French Caribbean Islands, and as far south as the Falkland Islands near Argentina. At the Richard reunion in St. Louis New Brunswick in 1994, there was a EmJoseph'sssssrom Brazil.

We also know that hundreds of Acadians were lost at sea due to overloaded ships. There are reports of Acadians taking turns to sleep because there was not enough surface area for everyone to lie down. Many became sick. At least two ships with 650 people sank in the cold Atlantic. Only 26 survivors, aboard a life raft, survived to tell the story. It is estimated that about half of the Acadian population died during the expulsion years.



The following was taken from:

<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/acadian/english/eexile/eexile.htm>

"There were small numbers of Acadians from almost every settlement throughout the entire Atlantic region who managed to escape deportation. They either hid or moved to distant locations.

Upon hearing rumors of an upcoming eventual deportation in August of 1755, hundreds of Acadians took refuge in the woods of Nova Scotia. That year, some reached Cap Sable and established a camp there for the winter. The following year, in 1756, they continued their journey to New Brunswick and Quebec. They were forced to remain in wooded areas as Lieutenant Governor Lawrence had put a price on their heads. Some of these Acadians were successful in reaching their destinations while others died along the way from exhaustion. During the winter of 1756-1757, many died in Quebec because of a food shortage.

Many of the Acadians from Nova Scotia and Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) took refuge along the Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers and along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur in what is now northern New Brunswick. A few escaped to the Gaspé Peninsula and the French islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

Even after the initial deportations, attacks on the Acadians continued. In 1757, Monckton along with 300 men attacked many newly founded Acadian villages on the borders of what is today the province of Quebec. Acadians left their settlements and headed for Quebec hoping that they would be sheltered from British attacks. Once more, Acadians suffered calamity this time in the form of disease and smallpox, causing many deaths.

Although they managed to escape the deportation, their fate was not much better than their exiled counterparts. They lived in a constant threat of renewed English attacks, never knowing when, where or how these would occur. "

From www.acadian-home.org

After years of wandering, about 2,600 to 3,000 Acadians (roughly 15 to 25 percent of the pre-expulsion population) sailed to Louisiana between 1765 and 1785 to begin their lives anew. On this subtropical frontier, the Acadian exiles and their descendants intermarried with other ethnic groups (mainly French, Spanish, German, and Anglo-American settlers), and in the process evolved into a new ethnic group: the Cajuns. Other Acadian exiles found refuge in present-day Canada and abroad; those in Canada still describe themselves as Acadians. The word is used less commonly in Louisiana because of the popularity of Cajun, which generally is not considered synonymous with Acadian. In addition, it is believed that some 20,000 persons of Acadian ancestry reside in the New England states (1980 estimate), particularly Maine, which directly borders Canada's Maritime Provinces. It is estimated that today there are between 700,000 and 1,500,000 Acadians worldwide (including Cajuns).



“Acadian Deportation” memorial church at Grand Pré National Historic Park.

From www.acadian-home.org

The Telling By An Acadian Woman From Cobequid As She Witnessed the Horror of the Deportation

*This story was first written by John Frederic Herbin in his book *The History of Grand-Pré in the 1800's*. Herbin's mother was Acadian and so in 1907, John Frederick Herbin, poet, historian and jeweler, purchased the land believed to be the site of the church of Saint-Charles so that it might be protected. In 1917, the Dominion Atlantic Railway bought the land but Herbin sold it on the condition that Acadians be involved in its preservation. In 1957, the government of Canada acquired Grand-Pré and in 1961 designated it a national historic site. Money raised by Acadians to build the Memorial Church and the statue of Evangeline now stand there as monuments of the Acadian Ancestors who had lived here, raised their families, owned productive lands and who finally had everything taken from them by the British in the Deportation of 1755.*

THE RETURNED ACADIAN

*Along my father's dykes I roam again,
Among the willows by the river-side.
These miles of green I know from hiss to tide,
And every creek and river's ruddy stain.*

*Neglected long and shunned our dead have lain,
Here where a people's dearest hope had died.
Alone of all their children scattered wide,
I scan the sad memorials that remain.*

*The dykes wave with the grass, but not for me.
The oxen stir not while this stranger calls.
From these new homes upon the green hill-side,
Where speech is strange and this new people free,
No voice cries out in welcome; for these halls
Give food and shelter where I may not bide.*

-J.F. Herbin

John Frederic Herbin published the following excerpt stating that it was from Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers of Colchester County, by Thomas Miller, had been recorded as told by an Acadian woman who witnessed the events:

"On the second day of September, 1755, the French inhabitants of Cobequid Village (now Masstown), lying on the north side of the bay, and upper part of the Township of Londonderry, were engaged in their fields at their work, it being harvest time. With the afternoon Tide three vessels were seen coming up to the Bay. Two of them prepared to anchor, one opposite the Village, and the other at Lower Cobequid, whilst the third ran further up the shore. Curiosity was high! Who were they, and where were they going? Their curiosity was still heightened by the appearance of a person in the garb of a curate, who informed them that a notice telling the inhabitants of the village of Cobequid, and the surrounding shores, as well ancient as young men and lads, ordering them all to be at the Church the next day at 3:00p.m. The order had been signed by John Winslow. Then the men and boys in the Church were read the Order, they were speechless with terror; death stared them in the face. Three hundred men and boys found themselves prisoners in their own Church. Some of the boys screamed aloud, some attempted to force the door, but they were overawed by the muskets of their guards. Much has been written about that terribly frightening day. Once the deportation was in motion, one woman who had either escaped or been left behind because of overcrowding, returned to her former place of abode, and there remained during the night altogether unconscious. In the morning, when she returned to consciousness she was too weak to stand; it was some hours before she realized the full horror of her situation. After a time she was able to crawl to the door, and there the scene which surrounded her was fearful. The first object she beheld was the Church, the beautiful Mass House, a blackened heap of ruins. She was recalled to a sense of her forlorn situation by her cow which came to her, asking by her lowing to be milked. She milked her cow and partook of some of the milk with a crust of bread, which revived her so much that she set out to see if she could find any one remaining in the village; but there was no one to be found. cattle had broken into the fields, and were eating the wheat; horses were running in droves through the fields. On the evening of that day, cows and goats came to their accustomed milking place and lowed around the deserted dwellings; pigs yet fastened in the pens squealed with hunger; and the oxen, waiting in vain for the master's hand to free them from the yoke (for they were used in moving the goods to the vessels), were bellowing in agony of hunger; they hooked and fought with each other, running through the marsh, upsetting the carts or tumbling into ditches, until death put an end to their sufferings. The pigs were rooting up the gardens.

This woman sat down on the doorstep beholding the desolation of the Village, when an Indian approached her, and told her to come with him. She inquired the fate of her people. Gone, said he, all gone, pointing down to the Bay; the people everywhere are prisoners; see the smoke rise, they will burn all here tonight. He pointed up the Bay; two or three blazing fires attested the Indian's story as too true. He assisted her in gathering some of the most valuable things that were left. The Indian then piloted her to his wigwam, near the edge of the forest; here she found about a dozen of her people, the remnant left of what was once the happy settlement of the village of Cobequid.

They waited about the woods on the north side of the Bay for more than a month to see if any more stragglers could be found before they would start to go to Miramichi. At length they were joined by about twenty of the French inhabitants who had escaped from Annapolis (Port-Royal). These persons informed them that the houses and crops in Annapolis were burnt by the soldiers who were sent the river to bring them to the ships. Some fled to the woods; some, besides this party, crossed the Bay, intending to go to Miramichi through the woods.

After another week's travel, they met with a party that had escaped from Shepoudie (now called Shubenacadie). From these persons they learned that about two hundred and fifty buildings were burned along the sides of the river, and that while they were firing the Mass House there, the Indians and French rallied and attacked the British soldiers, and killed and wounded about thirty of them, and drove the remainder back to the ships."

When John Frederic Herbin wrote his book, this is what he thought and saw as he looked across what once was the thriving, bustling, lively village of Grand-Pré: A commemorative structure of a permanent character will before long be erected at Grand-Pré. In the history of this part of Acadia it was the most clearly marked and important place in Minas. Winslow and his soldiers were encamped there in 1755. It was the last to be destroyed when the Acadians were removed. Grand-Pré is the home of Longfellow's "Evangeline", and a stone memorial there would be fitting to perpetuate the name of the poet, as well as to mark the spot he has made famous, and to stand among the few landmarks of the departed people which have come down to us from their day. The row of willows they set out alongside the church road must in time fall into decay. The depression in the earth which was once a cellar will be filled up. The well may cease to exist. The site of the Acadian church is less plainly discernible every year. Not a trace remains of the cemetery. Time is obliterating the Acadian roads. Imperishable marble should now mark the place, and tell its history to the many persons who come every year to look upon what remains of the once populous Grand-Pré of the Acadians. A fund is now being raised for the purpose of making of this ground an Acadian and Longfellow Memorial Park.

And so today, at this very location stands the Grand-Pré National Historical Park - All that John Frederic hoped for has come to pass - his was a great vision equaling the legacy he left us as a tribute to his Mother's People, The Acadians. Through the efforts of Herbin in purchasing the land and in the end donating it to the government of Nova Scotia, it has, ironic as it may seem, been made a National Historic Park by the government. The location of the well remains well marked; the Memorial Church of St-Charles has been built where the original Church once stood; a beautiful statue of Evangeline stands before the walk to the Church looking wistfully out to the sea; there is a haunting memory where it is believed the cemetery once was (many who visit say they feel the presence of their ancestors); vestiges of the dykes can still be seen; the now immense almost 400 year old Willows still stand - once as silent witnesses to all that happened in September of 1755 - now as silent witnesses to all who come to remember the ancestors who gave life and breath to this land they called their beloved Acadia!

VIVE L'ACADIE! LONG LIVE ACADIA! .. if not in fact, then in our hearts and spirits!

Michel Richard dit Beaupre and Marie-Josephe Bourgeois had the following children:

Because this is the deportation generation, there is more detail for their children.

- 20 i. Michel⁵ Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on the 18th September 1713. Michel died in 1756 at sea during the crossing from Virginia to England, at 43 years of age. He married Francoise Theriot in Acadia, 1740. Michel and Francoise had five children: Marguerite, Charles, Marie, Joseph and Elizabeth. His son Charles made his way to Louisiana and has descendants there.

1500 Acadians were deported to VA. The English took pride that of the 1500 Acadians shipped to Virginia only 500 survived. They felt that this was just punishment for being "French savages" and practicing Catholic beliefs. The goal of the VA was nothing short of extermination of the Acadian people. Those who did survive were brought into slavery and worked and lived with the African Americans. After 4 months the VA Legislature shipped the Acadians to England.

- 21 ii. Joseph Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, Canada on the 10th of Sept. 1715. He married Anne Mouton in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, on the 27th of January 1749. Anne was the daughter of Jean Mouton and Marie Girouard. Her father was a surgeon who left France in 1706. Anne's nephew Jean Mouton is regarded as the founder of Lafayette, Louisiana. Jean's son Alexander became the 9th governor of Louisiana in 1844.

Also, Jean Mouton's grandmother is Angelique Richard, The grand-daughter of Michel "dit Sansoucy" Richard.

Joseph and Anne probably made their way through the woods to Quebec City

Joseph died between March 1755 and the 15th of July 1757.

Anne died November 4th, 1757 in Quebec City at 30 years old.

(As stated earlier: During the winter of 1756-1757, many died in Quebec because of a food shortage)

Joseph and Anne had a daughter named Marguerite who was born Jan 18, 1752 in Port Royal, Acadia. She died December 22, 1783 in Quebec City. She was 33 years old. She married Francois Lacasse on Oct 28 1771 at Notre Dame Parish in Quebec City. Marguerite and Francois had five children: Marie-Marguerite, Francois, Marie-Anne, Catherine and Pierre.

Joseph and Anne had another daughter named Anne was born Dec 1755 and died Jul 14, 1759.

Aug 30 2024

From Association des Richard NB

From a database prepared by Jacques Richard based on a book by Andre-Carl Vachon "Les Deportation des Acadiens et Leur Arrivee au Quebec 1755-1775"

Rescue of Acadians Evading deportation By Hiding

Joseph and Anne Mouton arrived in Quebec on a ship named "Le Brilland" or "Le Jason" from Miramichi which departed 13 Jun 1757 or 6 Jul 1757.

Notes from Mark B. Arslan's Richard Family Genealogy website:

112. Joseph RICHARD (male)

B. 10 Sep 1715 @ Port-Royal, Acadia
 M. /1/ 27 Jan 1749 @ Port-Royal, Acadia to Anne MOUTON
 (daughter of Jean MOUTON & Marie GIROUARD)
 b. ca. 1727
 d. 4 Nov 1757 @ (Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, Quebec, Quebec Co., PQ)

Children:

1121. Marguerite RICHARD (female)

B. 18 Jan 1752 @ Port-Royal, Acadia

1122. Anne RICHARD (female)

B. ca. Dec 1755

D. 14 Jul 1759 @ (Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, Quebec, Quebec Co., PQ)? [

+ 22 iii. **Jean Baptiste Richard dit Jani** was born April 10, 1718. (more detail on our ancestor later)

23 iv. **Marie-Joseph** Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on the 1st of May 1720. She married Prudent Robichaud on 22nd July 1744 in Port Royal. She died before 1755.

They had a daughter named Marie-Joseph (*Robichaud*) who married Joseph Dugas in 1764:

The following is an interesting story about their **daughter** Marie-Joseph and husband Joseph:

DUGAS, JOSEPH, settler; b., probably in 1738, in Cobequid (near Truro), N.S., eldest child of Pierre Dugas and Isabelle Bourg; m. 1764 Marie-Josephte Robichaud in Annapolis Royal, N.S., and they had seven children; d. 26 Feb. 1823 in Anse des LeBlanc, N.S.

In 1751 Pierre Dugas and his family moved from Cobequid to Île Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island). Along with other Acadians there, Pierre, his wife, and six children were victims of the deportation supervised by Colonel Lord Rollo in 1758. Embarking on the Tamerlane, they reached Saint-Malo, France, on 16 Jan. 1759 and were later found at Saint-Servan. Young Joseph Dugas, however, does not appear among the children of Pierre and Isabelle who landed in France. Nor is he listed among the prisoners at Fort Cumberland (near Sackville, N.B.), Fort Edward (Windsor, N.S.), or Halifax.*

According to one family tradition, Joseph had moved to Louisbourg, Île Royale (Cape Breton Island), at the age of 16, enrolled in the French militia there, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the fall of the fortress in 1758 to British forces under Jeffery Amherst. The story continues that while in hospital Joseph was nearly poisoned but managed to survive; he then escaped and made his way to the Baie des Chaleurs, joining about 800 Acadians already settled in the region. This account may be true but its veracity is doubted by the Acadian historian Placide Gaudet*, who rather believes that Joseph's capture by British forces took place in October 1760 at the fall of Restigouche (Que.), the site of a large concentration of Acadian refugees [see Jean-François Bourdon* de Dombourg]. Gaudet's claim is supported by another Dugas family tradition, according to which Joseph lived at Restigouche, in the Miramichi region (N.B.), and in the vicinity of Fort Cumberland before moving to Pisiquid (Windsor, N.S.) and then to Annapolis Royal. Whatever the case, it is known for certain that after the Treaty of Paris in 1763 Joseph went to Annapolis Royal, where in 1764 he married Marie-Josephte Robichaud, daughter of Prudent Robichaud and Marie Richard. The Robichaud family had been among the Acadian prisoners at Fort Edward.*

In 1764 the British government informed the authorities of Nova Scotia that Acadians willing to take the oath of allegiance could return to the colony. Three years later Lieutenant Governor Michael Francklin, responding to the appeals of Acadians who had returned from exile, set aside lands for an Acadian settlement along St Mary's Bay. During the summer of 1768 this area, given the name of Clare, was surveyed by John Morrison, deputy provincial surveyor, and divided into lots. The lands surveyed later became known as the Bastarache Grant.*

When in 1767 the government had announced its intention of creating a settlement along St Mary's Bay, Dugas had taken it upon himself to explore the territory from the mouth of the Sissiboo River to Chicabén (Church Point). In September 1768, accompanied by his wife and his four-year-old daughter, Isabelle, he again travelled to the bay and this time settled at a place later called Anse des LeBlanc. The following spring a large group of almost 100 Acadians joined Dugas in the region, and in the next few years still others arrived. Among the new settlers were Pierre Le Blanc, Pierre Doucet*, and Amable Doucet*.*

Dugas's wife had been pregnant at the time she and Joseph left for St Mary's Bay and, 20 days after their arrival, a baby boy was born and named Joseph. During that first year in the region the couple had to overcome the many difficulties of their isolated life in the wilderness, the nearest neighbour being some 50 miles away. The mere fact that they and their two children survived, depending only on their own resources, shows ability and initiative well above the ordinary. Perhaps Joseph's greatest accomplishment was in laying the foundation of the well-integrated subsistence economy by which the settlers of St Mary's Bay prospered even into the 20th century. Following Joseph's example each settler skilfully combined the occupations of fisherman, farmer, lumberman, builder, and hunter.

Little else is known of Joseph Dugas and his family. On 8 Sept. 1769 Abbé Charles-François Bailly de Messein celebrated the first mass in the present district of Clare in Dugas's rude dwelling at Anse des LeBlanc; the next priest to visit the area was Joseph-Mathurin Bourg* in 1774. Joseph Dugas the younger, the first Acadian born in Clare, settled at Grosses Coques; his house is still standing and bears a plaque commemorating both his birth and the establishment of Clare Township. A monument to Joseph Dugas the elder and his wife was erected in front of the Joseph Dugas School at Church Point. The inscription on the monument notes in part that "the courage of this couple, who faced and surmounted all the difficulties of survival by themselves, has inspired a feeling of pride among all the settlers who followed them."*

- 24 v. Magdeleine Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on the 21st of February 1722. She married Armand Hebert on 12 February 1748. She died before Nov. 12, 1759. Armand (Amant) married his 2nd wife Marie Poirier on Nov. 12, 1759 in Ristigouche, St. Anne, Quebec. Magdeleine and Armand had probably made their way through the woods to Quebec.

The following is an article on Armand Hebert's father and family, the positive outcome of Armand's marriage to Madeleine Richard and the role played by our ancestor Jean-Baptiste:

Jean dit Emmanuel (Hebert), his wife, Magdeleine Dugas, and their family helped to found the Memramcook-Chipoudy region in present day New Brunswick, Canada.

One of their sons, Jean Baptiste, married Claire Robidhaud, the daughter of Charles Robichaud. Eventually a feud erupted between the Heberts and their allies, the Cyrs (Suire) against the Blanchard family. One of the Cyr boys, Jean Jacques, married the second daughter of Jean dit Emmanuel named Marie Josephe.

Jean Jacques Cyr and his wife and two of her younger brothers, Michel (who married Elizabeth Benoit) and Belony (who married Jeanne Savoie, daughter of Francois Savoie), encroached on land along the Memramcook River claimed by the Blanchard family.

It was no doubt therefore a Blanchard who gave the Hebert settlement the rather unflattering name of Butte a Retard.

Finally, one of the sons of Jean dit Emmanuel, Armand, married Madeleine Richard, the daughter of Michel Richard dit Beaupre. Madeleine's brother, Jean Baptiste, was an ally of the Blanchard family, and this marriage began a process of reconciliation between the Blanchards and the Heberts in the Memramcook Valley just a few years before the British invasion of 1755.

- 25 vi. Joseph-Gregoire Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia, the 16th April 1724. He married Helene Hebert around 1747. He died on the 25th of December 1757 in Quebec at the age of 35. She died on Dec. 1, 1808 in St-Gregoire du Nicolet, Quebec. Helene was a sister of Amand Hebert who was married to Joseph-Gregoire's sister Magdeleine. It's possible that the family members travelled together through the woods to Quebec.

Helene second marriage was to Francois Doucet, July 9 1764 in Trois Rivierre, Que..

Joseph-Gregoire and Helene had three children: Pierre-Paul (1749), Marie Luce (1751), Joseph (1755). Marie Luce married Jean-Baptiste Doucette on 25th August 1768 in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec. Marie Luce and Jean-Baptiste had nine children between 1769 and 1787.

Aug 30 2024

From Association des Richard NB

From a database prepared by Jacques Richard based on a book by Andre-Carl Vachon "Les Deportation des Acadiens et Leur Arrivee au Quebec 1755-1775"

Rescue of Acadians Evading deportation By Hiding

Joseph-Gregoire and Helene Hebert arrived in Quebec on a ship named "L'Oyseau Royal" or "Marechal" from Ile St-Jean (PEI) which departed 20 Oct 1757 or 8 Nov 1757.

Notes from Mark B. Arslan's Richard Family Genealogy website:

Marriages of Gregoire's Children:

PQ, Nicolet Co., Becancour, Parish Records

26 May 1777 Richard, Pierre

son of Gregoire Richard (dec'd) & Helene Hebert

Filteau, Agatte

dau. of Joseph Filteau & M^{ie} Josephe Bigo

witnesses: Pierre Genette, Jean Doucet, Alexis Tourigny, Joseph Filteau, & Charles Hamelle

19 Feb 1781 Richard, Joseph

widower of Marguerite Darois

son of Gregoire Richard (dec'd) & Helaine Hebert

Richard, Marie

dau. of Joseph Richard (dec'd) & Francoise Cormier

witnesses: Pierre Richard [#1163] (brother of groom), Jean Doucet (brother-in-law [of groom]), Jean Leprince (friend of groom), Joseph Richard [#4141] (brother of bride), & Joseph Beliveaux (brother-in-law [of bride])

- 26 vii. Amand Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on 24 April 1726. Amand died on the 17th of February 1770 in Nicolet, Quebec, Canada, at 44 years of age. He married Marie Gaudet in St. Pierre-les-Becquets, Que, 1760. He was deported to Maryland but from there made his way to Quebec. They had four children: Amant, Marguerite, Joseph and Louis.

Notes from Mark B. Arslan's Richard Family Genealogy website:

Children of Amant and Marie:

PQ, Nicolet Co., Becancour, Parish Records Baptisms

ca. 23 Apr 1763 Michaut, Amant #1171

male

father: Amant Michaut (Acadian) (This should be Richard, not Michaut)

mother: Marie Gaudet

godparents: J. Baptiste Leynier?? (officer) & Marie Doucet (wife of J. Baptiste Gaudet)

bapt. 23 Apr 1763

4 Nov 1764 Richard, Marguerite
 female
 father: Amant Richard
 mother: Marie Gaudet
 godparents: Raphael Foucault & Marie Richard
 bapt. 6 Nov 1764

1 Apr 1766 Richard, Joseph
 male
 father: Amant Richard
 mother: Marie Gaudet
 godparents: Joseph ---ard & Marie Catherine Pinard (wife of J. Baptiste Foucault)
 bapt. 2 Apr 1766

Death of Joseph:

ca. 15 Jun 1768 Richard, Joseph
 male
 d. @ age 2y
 cause: inanition
 father: Amant Richard
 mother: Marie Gaudet

6 Dec 1767 Richard, Louis
 male
 father: Amant Richard
 mother: Marie Gaudet
 godparents: Louis Provencher & Magdeleine Pinard
 bapt. 29 Dec 1767

Death of Amant:

16 Feb 1770 Ricard, Amant
 male, Acadian
 d. @ age about 35y
 witnesses: Joseph Laforce, J. Baptiste Champagne, Louis Rene, & J. Baptiste
 Dec--- [#11C/1 ?]
 buried 17 Feb 1770

2nd Marriage of Marie Gaudet(Amant's wife):

17 Sep 1770 Simoneau, Michel
 son of Michel Simoneau & Angeliqne Renaut
 Gaudet, Marie #117/1
 widow of Amant Ricard (Acadian)
 witnesses: J. Baptiste Champagne, Louis Raymon, J. Baptiste Dupuis, Antoine
 Pinard?, & Raphael Foucault

Death of Marie Gaudet:

10 Nov 1791 Gaudet, Marie #117/1
 female
 spouse: Michel Simoneau
 d. @ age 52y
 witnesses: Nicolas Salmon & Nicolas Bourgeois
 buried 11 Nov 1791

Marriages of Their Children:

27 Sep 1790 Richard, Amant
 son of Amant Richard (dec'd) & Marie Godette
 Vilat, Marie Joseph
 dau. of Jean Baptiste Vilat dit Beausoleil & Marie Anne Foucaut dit Lemirre
 witnesses: Jean Baptiste Vilat, Raphael Foucaut, Francois Richard [#15413 ?],
 Jean Baptiste Decoteau, & Joseph Deziles

14 Oct 1798 Richard, Louis Joseph son of Amant Richard (dec'd) & Marie Gaudet (dec'd)
 Provencher, Marie Joseph
 dau. of Alexis Provencher (farmer) & Theotistite? Boudreau
 witnesses: Amant Richard [#1171] & Michel Simoneau (brothers of groom)

- 27 viii. Marguerite Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on 20 June 1728.
 Not much is known about Marguerite. She probably died young.
- 28 ix. Honore Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on 13th of September 1730. He died on the 21st of May 1751 at 20 years.
- 29 x. Basile Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada on 2nd of May 1733. He married Marie Granger in Falmouth, England, August 1757. Marie was born May 20, 1736. Basile was one of the Acadians taken to England as prisoners. It was in prison that he met and married Marie Granger. With the treaty of Paris in 1763, the prisoners were released from Falmouth and France offered the Acadians (there were about 80 families, 400 people) a home on a small island off the west coast of France called Belle-Ile-En-Mer. The King of France had wanted settlers on this island. Basile, Marie and his family were on this list of settlers. At this time they had two children: Joseph, born in 1759, and Jean-Baptiste born in 1763. Later they had another 7 children Pierre Jean Francois Marie; Marie Anne; Jean Marie born jul 10 1770; Elizabeth Josephe born sep 1 1772; Charles Gregoire; Marguerite born nov 25 1776; Marie Elizabeth born feb 9 1789, died dec 25 1782. The descendants of this family still live on the Island of Belle-Ile-En-Mer, France. A cousin of Basile's, Pierre a Pierre a Rene, and his wife Francois Daigre were also on this list. They eventually went to Louisiana in 1785. Of the 1200 Acadians who went to England, one third would die before 1763. Basile died on 17th November 1819.
- For a description of how life was for the Acadians in England see:*
 Basile's family can be seen on the list at this site.
<http://www.falmouth.packet.archives.dial.pipex.com/id163.htm>
- 30 xi. Nathalie Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada Sep. 9, 1736. Nathalie and Amable were twins. Nathalie probably walked through the woods to Quebec with brothers and sisters. Nathalie married Jean-Baptiste Decoteau on the 4th of February 1765 in Nicolet, QC. Nathalie died on the 26th of March 1790 in Nicolet.

Notes from Mark B. Arslan's Richard Family Genealogy website:

Nathalie's Marriage:

PQ, Nicolet Co., Becancour, Parish Records

4 Feb 1765 Decoteau, J. Baptiste
 son of Joseph Decoteau & Catherine Benoit (dec'd)
Richard, Nathalie
 dau. of Michel Richard (dec'd, of Acadia) & Marie Bourgeois (dec'd)
 witnesses: Amant Richard [#117], Louis Rene, Decla? DeCoteau, Antoine Houde,
 & J. Baptiste Pinard

ca. 26 Mar 1790 Michau, Natalie (This should be Richard, not Michau)
 female
 spouse: Jean Baptiste DeCoteau
 witnesses: [blank]
 buried 26 Mar 1790

- 31 xii. Amable Richard was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada Sep. 9, 1736. He first married 1759 to an unidentified spouse. He then married Marguerite Boudreau in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mar. 3, 1771. Amable and Marguerite had four children: Jean-Benoni, Pierre, Thaddee, Anne-Marie. Five other children died very young. According to Steven White, genealogist, there are indications that he was married once previously. But, there is no knowledge of his wife's name. Amable and his family would eventually join his brother Jean-Baptiste in Memrancook but did not join him in the move to Richibouctou Village. Amable has descendants in Memrancook. He died before the 11 of November 1806.

Fifth Generation

22. **Jean Baptiste⁵ Richard dit Jani** (Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada April 10, 1718. Jean Baptiste died Mar. 19, 1796 in Richibouctou Village, at 77 years of age.

He married **Francoise Girouard** in Port Royal, Acadia Canada, Sep 4, 1745. Francoise was born in Port Royal, Acadia Canada Mar. 10, 1724. Francoise was the daughter of Guillaume Girouard and Marie Bernard. Francoise died Mar. 5, 1803 in Richibucto, at 78 years of age.

Une paroisse acadienne rappelée

Les registres de St. Jean-Baptiste
Annapolis Royal, 1702-1755

An Acadian Parish Remembered

The Registers of St. Jean-Baptiste
Annapolis Royal, 1702-1755

Jean Baptiste Richard

Registre	RG 1 Vol. 26a p.297	Register
Prêtre	Defenetaud	Priest
Date d'enregistrement	4 September 1745	Registration date
Événement	Marriage	Event
Marié	Jean Baptiste Richard	Groom
Père	Michel Richard deceased	Father
Mère	Marie Bourgeois	Mother
Mariée	Françoise Girouard	Bride
Père	Guillaume Girouard	Father
Mère	Marie Bernard	Mother
Témoins	Joseph Richard	Witnesses
	René Richard	
	Guillaume Girouard	
	Pierre Girouard	

The following is taken from "A Day of Great fatigue and Trouble" by Jim Bradshaw:

"Of an approximate population of 18,000 Acadians, about 6000 had left Nova Scotia between 1749 and 1752, as troubles with their British governors began to grow. Many more fled - to PEI and other areas in maritime Canada still held by the French - after 1752, and were continuing to flee even on the eve of their exile."

Some time after his marriage, Jean-Baptiste and his family emigrated to Memramcook and settled on the west side of the river about one mile north of the current location of St. Joseph University. They left Memramcook to escape the expulsion but were in Caraquet during the Mackenzie incursion in 1760. They were taken prisoners to Fort Cumberland. With the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the ambassador of France in England offered the prisoners refuge in France. J.B. chose to stay in N.B. They had spent about three years in prison. A list of the prisoners in 1763 included Jean (Baptiste), Francoise, Joseph and Anne Richard. When they were released J.B. was about 45 and Joseph (our ancestor) was about 15.

They had met the Louis Allain family(also on the list) in prison who would join them in Memramcook. Two of Jean-Baptiste children would marry two of Louis Allain's children. Another family on the list is Pierre Gaudet, his wife Marie-Madeleine, and their children. Their daughter Felicite would marry Jean-Baptiste's son Joseph (our ancestor).



Imprisoned at Fort Cumberland

JB and his family later returned to Memramcook which is considered the "cradle" or re-birth location of the Acadians. Some of the family of the Richard "dit Plate" also joined them in Memramcook. To this day, in Memramcook, there are two areas called "Marais des Richard" and "Marais des Plates".

Jean-Baptiste also had two girls listed in the 1752 census (not listed below). It is assumed that they died young, possibly related to the upheaval at the time of the Acadian expulsion in 1755.

In March of 1790, they were among the first settlers in Richibouctou area (Richibouctou Village). Jean-Baptiste and his two sons, Joseph and Jean, had each applied and received land amongst a group of 16 Acadians about seven years earlier. They had visited the site a few times, and I assumed had made preparations before moving.

Before the 16 are listed, an excerpt from Stephen White's "La genealogie des Richard" explaining the name "RICHARD, (dit Plate)".

"The Richard family name we call "Plate" is widespread. This nickname comes from a river named "Plate" in Prince Edward Island. At the time of the deportation, Michel (son of Martin, grandson of Michel dit Sansoucy), lived in the Beaubassin region. However, he was arrested at Fort Beausejour and then expelled to South Carolina without his family. His wife, Madeleine Doucet, fled and settled her large family in Prince Edward Island on the side of the "Plate" River." (Madeleine and her children were all listed in the prisoner list at Fort Cumberland)

After the treaty of Paris in 1763, this family later joined their Acadian cousins in Memramcook and from there to Richibouctou Village. See Michel and Madeleine's children amongst the sixteen below.

According to Steven White, all Richards in New Brunswick are descendants of either Jean-Baptiste, his brother Amable, the Richard "dit Plate" family or a 2nd cousin of Jean-Baptiste named Rene. Rene escaped Fort Cumberland with a group of 84 Acadians who dug a tunnel under the walls.

From the Kent County web site:

La colonisation de la Région de Richibucto

En 1783, une première concession attribuait des terres à 16 colons. dans la région de Richibucto. Cette distribution de terres se continua en 1790 à Richibouctou-Village. Les premiers habitants français venaient des îles St-Pierre et Miquelon. A ceux-ci vinrent s'ajouter d'autres acadiens.

Les pionniers de Richibucto et environs (Richibouctou-Village inclus) furent:

Pierre RICHARD, (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né vers 1735, m. à Madeleine ALLAIN, fille de Louis et Anne LÉGER

Joseph RICHARD, (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né le 2 avril 1743; m. à Marie-Rose GAUDET, fille de Pierre et Marie BELLIVEAU.

François RICHARD, (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né vers 1744; m. à Marie DAIGLE, fille de Paul et Marie Josèphe HÉBERT.

Michel RICHARD, (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né le 25 juin 1746; m. à Marguerite BABINEAU, fille de (Jean et Isabelle BREAU.

Basile RICHARD (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né vers 1753; m. à Esther LÉGER, fille de Pierre et Marguerite GROVALET

Jean RICHARD, (dit Plate) fils de Michel(à Martin) et Madeleine DOUCET
né le 1 mars 1742; m. à Anne RICHARD, fille de Jean-Baptiste et Françoise GIROUARD.

Jean-Baptiste RICHARD, (dit Jani) fils de Michel(à René) et Marie-Josèphe BOURGEOIS
né le 10 avril 1718; m. à Françoise GIROUARD, fille de Guillaume et Marie BERNARD. (Ancestor)

Jean RICHARD, (dit Petit Jean à Jani) fils de Jean-Baptiste et Françoise GIROUARD
1m. vers 1786 à Anastasie LeBlanc, fille de Jacques et Nathalie BREAU
2m. le 9 juillet 1798 à Marie MAILLET, fille de Jean-Baptiste et Marguerite RICHARD

Joseph RICHARD, fils de Jan-Baptiste et Françoise GIROUARD
né vers 1748; m. à Félicité GAUDET, fille de Pierre et Marie-Madeleine AUCOIN. (Ancestor)

Pierre LÉGER, (dit Pierrot) fils de Jacques Léger et Anne AMIRAULT
né vers 1730; 1m. à Marguerite GROVALET, fille de François et Angélique MIUS;
2m. à Nathalie BREAU, fille de Pierre et Anne-Françoise DUPUIS

Paul BABINEAU, fils de Jean BABINEAU et Isabelle BREAU
né vers 1740; 2m. à Ludivine BELLIVEAU, fille de Pierre et Marie GAUDET

Charles MAILLET, fils de Antoine-Salomon et Marie SAULNIER
né vers 1752; m. à Marie LEBLANC, fille de Jacques et Nathalie BREAU

Jean-David THIBODEAU, fils de Germain et de Madeleine Blanche PRÉJEAN
né en 1760; m. à Anne LEBLANC, fille de Jacques et Nathalie BREAU.

Pierre DOIRON, fils de Pierre et Marguerite LÉGER
né le 9 juillet 1767; m. à Anne-Marguerite SURETTE, fille de Joseph et Isabelle BABINEAU.

Pierre Arsenault, fils de François et Anne Bourgeois
né vers 1742; m. à Marie CYR, fille de Jean et Anne BOURGEOIS.

Jean-Baptiste Landry, fils de René et Madeleine BOUDREAU
né vers 1764; m. à Marguerite LeBlanc, fille de Jacques et Nathalie BREAU.

The 16 above were almost all prisoners at Fort Cumberland.

Jean-Baptiste Maillet, an ancestor of Yvonne Maillet (Richard)(my mother), also settled there a little later. On June 30, 1800, he bought the land belonging to Pierre Doiron (the third last on the list). So, ancestors of Armand Richard and Yvonne Maillet were neighbors in 1800. The Charles Maillet listed above is a cousin of Jean-Baptiste Maillet. He is also the grandfather of Gertrude Maillet, who is the grandmother of Maxime Maillet.

Richibouctou Village and its environs (Chockpish) would become home for our ancestors for about the next one hundred years.

Because they moved frequently after their marriage, the birth location of their children is difficult to determine.

Jean Baptiste Richard dit Jani and Francoise Girouard had the following children:

+ 32 i. **Joseph⁶ Richard was born Abt 1748.**

Two girls that were included in the 1752 census appeared to have died young.

33 ii. Anne Richard was born Abt 1754. She married Jean Richard dit Plate in Memramcook, Abt 1780.

34 iii. Jean Richard dit Petit Jean a Jani was born Abt 1764. He married twice. He married Anastasie Leblanc Abt 1786. He married Marie Maillet in Richibucto, Jul. 9, 1798. Marie was born in Memramcook Abt 1780. Marie was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Maillet and Marguerite Richard. Marie died Apr. 18/20 1869 in Richibouctou Village, at 88 years of age. *Jean's second wife Marie is a sister to Pepere Maillet's grandfather. Jean's brother Joseph is our direct line ancestor.*

Jean and Anastasie had five children: Urbain, Laurent, Joseph dit Gros Jos, Placide, Marie.

Jean and Marie had eleven children: Anastasie, Judith, Jean, Marguerite, Pierre, Modeste, Francois, Petronille, Jacques, Brigitte, and Placide.

(Jean and his son Joseph dit Gros Jos are also direct ancestors. Joseph's daughter Henriette is the mother of Augustin, our grandfather.)

35 iv. Marie Richard was born Abt 1765. Marie died May 27, 1847 in Bouctouche, at 81 years of age. She married Louis Allain in Memramcook, Abt 1788. Marie and Louis, as well as her brother Francois and family were amongst the first settlers in Bouctouche. Marie's name is recorded as godmother at first baptism in Bouctouche parish register.

From the Ville de Bouctouche web site:

First Baptism Recorded in Bouctouche Parish Register
This is to certify that Marguerite LeBlanc, born in wedlock on August 10, 1799, to Charles LeBlanc, labourer, and Marie Bro, was baptized conditionally by me this 19th day of November, 1800. The godfather was Pierre Girouard and the godmother Marie Allain, both of whom did state that they do not know how to sign their names. Signed: Ant. Bédard, Missionary Priest.

First Recorded Burial in the Parish
This is to certify that burial rites were performed by me on this 22nd day of November, 1800, on the body of François Benoit, deceased September 5. Present were Jacques Cormier and Louis Allain. Signed: Ant. Bédard, Missionary Priest.

36 v. Francois Richard was born in (probably) Memramcook Abt 1770. Francois died Jan 8, 1854 in Bouctouche, at 83 years of age. He married Judith Allain in Carleton Que, Feb 25, 1791. They later moved to Bouctouche.

Francois and Judith had twelve children: Isabelle, Rosalie, Francois, Placide, Jean-Louis, Anne-Marie, Marie-Apolline, Urbain, Simon, Elie, Barbe, and Thomas.

Sixth Generation

32. **Joseph⁶ Richard** (Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born Abt 1748. Joseph died Apr. 30, 1840 in Richibouctou Village, at 91 years of age.

He married **Felicite Gaudet** in Memramcook, Abt 1776. Felicite was born in Memramcook Abt 1752. Felicite was the daughter of Pierre Pierrotte Gaudet and Marie-Madeleine Aucoin. Felicite died May 19, 1840 in Richibouctou Village, at 87 years of age. Felicite's grandmother was Marie Beliveau. Marie Beliveau's grandfather is Antoine Belliveau, the ancestor of **Jean Beliveau**, formerly captain of the "Montreal Canadiens". When Joseph's and Felicite's families were released from prison in 1763, Joseph and Felicite would have been about 15 and 11 years old. After their release, the Gaudet family settled in Pisiquit. They later moved to Memramcook where Joseph and Felicite would meet again and eventually marry. Four of their boys, Laurent, Emmanuel, Dominique, and Damase would marry four of Dominique Babineau and Rosalie Gadrau's girls.

Joseph Richard and Felicite Gaudet had the following children:

- 37 i. Marie⁷ Richard was born in Memramcook Abt 1777. Marie died Jul. 19, 1864 in St. Louis, N.B., at 87 years of age. She married Joseph Richard in Richibouctou- Village, Jul. 30, 1799. Joseph was the son of Michel Richard and Marguerite Babineau.
- 38 ii. Jean Richard was born in Memramcook Abt 1778. He married Francoise Richard in Richibouctou (Saint-Antoine De Padoue), May 17, 1802. Francoise is the daughter of Pierre Richard and Madeleine Allain. Jean and Francoise had nine children: Anne-Marie, Joseph, Simon, Justinien, Barbe, Francois, Gregoire, Barthelemi and Anselm.
- 39 iii. Laurent Richard was born in Memramcook Abt 1780. Laurent died Apr. 7, 1876 in Richibouctou Village, at 95 years of age. He married Victoire Babineau in Richiboutou Village, Nov. 10, 1806. Victoire was the daughter of Dominique Babineau and Rosalie Gadrau.
- + 40 iv. **Emmanuel Richard was born Abt Apr 1784.**
- 41 v. Dominique Richard was born in Memramcook Abt 1786. He married Julie Babineau in Richibouctou Village, Oct. 24, 1808. Julie is the daughter of Dominique Babineau and Rosalie Gadrau. Dominique and Julie had seven children: Marie-Anne, Nicholas, Augustin, Florence, Fidele, Natalie, and Marie Henriette.
- 42 vi. Damase Richard was born in Memramcook Abt 1788. Damase died Nov.2, 1877 in Richibouctou Village, at 89 years of age. He married Blanche Babineau in Richibouctou Village, Oct.24, 1814. Blanche was the daughter of Dominique Babineau and Rosalie Gadrau. Damase and Blanche had four children: Perpetue, Thomas, Maximin, and Meleme.
- 43 vii. Anne Richard dite Nanette was born in Richibouctou V. Abt 1795. She married Joseph Richard in Richibouctou Village, Aug. 26, 1817.
- 44 viii. Rosalie Richard was born in Richibouctou Village Abt 1799. Rosalie died Jul. 14, 1864 in Bouctouche, at 65 years of age. She married Amable Allain in Richibouctou Village, Nov. 9, 1818. Amable was the son of Jean-Baptiste Allain and Marie Babineau.

By 1798 , Joseph and his fellow pioneers had been in Richibouctou Village for five years. Joseph is now fifty years old and the settlement is established. His father , Jean-Baptiste had passed away two years earlier and there probably wasn't even a cemetery to bury him in. With the help of a missionary priest, L.J. Desjardins and Joseph as "premier Margaillier" , they begin the process of building a chapel in the village. Land is donated by Joseph's brother Jean and Pierre Leger. Besides the priests signature are the signatures of four of the original sixteen: Joseph, Jean, Pierre, and J.B. Landry. A number of the church records are listed in the next generation "Emmanuel". A number of Joseph's children would be married there and their children would be baptized there.

Aujourd'hui neuf juillet mil sept cent quatre-vingt dix huit, par devant nous, prêtre missionnaire sous-signé, se sont présentés les deux marguilliers de la Chapelle du premier village de Richibouctou pour constater & assurer par un acte solide une propriété de terrain à la dite Chapelle.

Deux arpents de Terre ont été mesurés suivant la demande du prêtre missionnaire, dans l'emplacement ou la Chapelle et le Cimetière se trouvent situées, sur le lot de Pierre Léger & de Jean Richard qui ont déclaré & certifient par le présent acte, en faire un don gratuit & entier abandon à l'église.

Les deux arpents de superficie, se trouvent bornés à L'est par la terre de Basile Richard, à L'ouest par Jean Richard, au sud par le bois, au nord par la rivière.

Fait et passé Le jour & an susdite, au Village de Richibouctou en présence de Joseph Richard premier Marguillier & de Jean-Baptiste Landry second Marguillier de L'endroit.

Signé par les Donateurs susdits & par Nous.

Pierre Léger, Jean Richard
Joseph Richard, J.Baptiste Landry

(signé) L.J. Desjardins
ptre Missionnaire

All the above people were among the original sixteen settlers in Richibucto Village.

This text is taken from "Les Familles Maillet du Comte de Kent." It describes a land petition (1805) made by Joseph for two of his sons, Dominique and Damase (not brothers as stated in the book) amongst a group of others.

Après plusieurs années à St-Louis deux concessions de terres de 100 acres (10 acadiens) et 200 acres (14 acadiens) leur fut accordées¹⁴. Le demandeur était dans les deux cas un certain Joseph Richard (dit Jani) fils de Jean-Baptiste à Michel à René Richard (dit Beaupré). Sur la liste des colons de ces concessions apparaît les noms de Dominique et Damase Richard, les frères de Joseph et ensuite ceux de Jean et Augustin Maillet, les frères cadets de Frédéric et Joseph.

A few notes on education and Mgr. Marcel-Francois Richard taken from "The Acadians of the Maritimes" written by a number of students at the Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes at the Universite de Moncton. These particular excerpts were written by Alexandre J. Savoie:

On June 8, 1766, when New Brunswick was still part of Nova Scotia, the government in Halifax passed a law allowing citizens to build schools, provided they obtained authorization to do so. But, this law excluded Catholics. When New Brunswick became a province in 1784, it adopted a more conciliatory attitude than Nova Scotia in matters of education. Catholics recovered some of their rights but not the right to vote.

Concerning Mgr. Richard:

On July 30, 1874, the "Moniteur Acadien" announced the opening of two institutions in St. Louis-de-Kent: a convent for girls and a college for boys.

The newspapers article's introduction alluded to the stubborn determination of politicians "to subject Catholics in this province to the most unfair restrictions in the field of education" and noted the Catholics' resolution to make major sacrifices in order to give their children "the only education that is right for them". He concluded by saying: "this is our response to the attacks which are constantly made against us by those who are responsible for governing us."

In the same issue of the paper, Father Marcel-Francois Richard, parish priest of Saint Louis, announced the opening of the convent and academic college "to which three competent teachers are assigned for the first year: one for French, one for English and a third for the various sciences".

In connection with the unfairness of the 1871 School Act, Father Richard wrote in his memoirs:

"As it had always been my desire and my ambition to serve the Church and my country..., I decided to establish two schools in my parish...in order to counteract the disastrous effects of the public schools and to prepare young men and women for the teaching profession."

Mgr. Marcel-Francois Richard was truly one of the most dynamic leaders in New Brunswick at the end of the last century; he was "the leading advocate of the colonization of Kent county and the priest and the founder of Rogersville".

It is impossible to describe in a few short words the role played Mgr. Richard. Let us simply note that his name is linked to a number of national movements, including the Memramcook convention and the choice of a national feast, a national hymn and an Acadian flag.

He went as far as Rome to plead the Acadians' case before Their Holiness Pius IX and Pius X. His efforts paved the way for the appointment of Mgr. Edouard A. Leblanc to the diocese of Saint John N.B.

Unfortunately, Saint-Louis College, "strongly disapproved" of by Mgr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, was forced to close its doors after only eight years of existence (from 1874 to 1882). It had helped to encourage higher French-language education.

(Rogersville was named after Mgr. Rogers)

Seventh Generation

40. **Emmanuel⁷ Richard** (Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Memramcook Abt Apr 1784. Emmanuel died Jan.6, 1865 in Richibouctou Village, at 80 years of age.

He married **Anastasie Babineau** in Richibouctou Village, Aug. 14, 1809. Anastasie was born Sep. 8, 1791. Anastasie was the daughter of Dominique Babineau and Rosalie Gadrau. Anastasie died Nov. 24, 1875 in Richibouctou Village, at 84 years of age.

Saint-Antoine De Padoue Church Records

The following is not the full transcription, but excerpts pertaining to our family. Each entry will be followed by a description of family relation. These records are quite interesting because they include events from both the Richard and the Maillet families)

Legend:

ER : Emmanuel Richard (Armand Richard(Dad)'s great grandfather)

JBM : Jean Baptiste Maillet (Yvonne Maillet(Mom)'s great great grandfather)

Note: Jean Richard, ER's uncle, is Jean "dit petit Jean a Jani" His first marriage is to Anastasie Leblanc.
His second is to Marie Maillet.

SAINT-ANTOINE DE PADOUE Richibucto, Kent County, NB

PANB Microfilm Number F15673

Transcribed by: Cecelia (Richard) Payne

(Cecelia is a descendant of Dominique, Emmanuel's brother.

She also helped me by finding information from the records of the church in Rogersville)

RICHARD, Anastasie, bpt Oct 19, 1800, b. Aug 26. 1799

d/o Jean Richard (laborer) & Marie Maillet

(Jean Richard is ER's uncle; Marie Maillet is JBM's eldest daughter)

RICHARD, Marie Henriette, bpt Jan 18, 1801, b. Dec 02, 1800

d/o Joseph Richard (laborer) & Marie Richard of Chigibougouet

(Marie is ER's sister)

RICHARD, Judith, bpt Mar 08, 1801, b. Mar 07, 1801

d/o Jean Richard (laborer) & Marie Maillet

RICHARD, Anne Marie, bpt Jun 24, 1801, b. Apr 08, 1801

d/o Francois Richard & Judith Alain of Bouctouche

(Francois is ER's uncle who was about 22 yrs younger than ER's father, Joseph)

RICHARD, Jean s/o Joseph Richard & Felicite Godais married RICHARD,

Francoise d/o Pierre Richard & Magdeleine Alain May 17, 1802

(Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Jean, bpt Dec 28, 1802, b. Dec 28, 1802

s/o Jean Richard & Marie Maillet

RICHARD, Marguerite, bpt May 29, 1803, b. Nov 25, 1802

d/o Joseph Richard & Marie Richard of Chigibougouet

(Marie is ER's sister)

RICHARD, Anne Marie, bpt July 04, 1804, b. July 04, 1804

d/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard

(Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Marie Polonie, bpt Aug 12, 1804, b. Apr 08, 1804

d/o Francois Richard & Judith Alain of Bouctouche
(Francois is ER's uncle)

RICHARD, Marguerite, bpt Dec 14, 1804, b. Dec 14, 1804
d/o Jean Richard (farmer) & Marie Maillet

RICHARD, Joseph, bpt June 29, 1806, b. ?
s/o Jean Richard (laborer) & Francoise Richard
(Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Laurent s/o Joseph Richard & Felicite Gaudet married BABINEAU, Victoire
d/o Dominique Babineau & Rosalie Godereau Nov 10, 1806
(Laurent is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Placide was buried Dec 27, 1806 at the age of 13 ½ years
s/o Jean Richard & Anastasie LeBlanc
(Jean Richard was first married to Anastasie Leblanc and then to Marie Maillet; Placide was ER's cousin)

RICHARD, Pierre, bpt Feb 04, 1807, b. Jan 23, 1807
s/o Jean Richard (farmer) & Marie Maillet

MAILLET, Joseph, bpt June 07, 1807, b. ?
s/o Jean-Baptiste Maillet & Marguerite Richard
buried June 30, 1807
died (le jour precedent) aged 2 months
(Joseph is JBM's son. Antoine, another of JBM's son, is Yvonne Maillet's great grandfather.)

RICHARD, Marie Anne, buried Oct 23, 1807, d.Oct 22, 1807, 3 yrs 4 months
d/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard (ER's brother)

RICHARD, Urbain s/o Jean Richard & Anastasie LeBlanc married RICHARD, Modeste
d/o Michel Richard & Marguerite Babineau Nov 23, 1807
(Urbain is ER's cousin)

RICHARD, Simon, bpt Apr 28, 1808, b. Apr 28, 1808
s/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard (Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Dominique s/o Joseph Richard & Felicite Gaudais married BABINEAU, Julie
d/o Dominique Babineau & Rosalie Gadereau Oct 24, 1808
(Dominique is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Modeste, bpt July 27, 1809, b. July 05, 1809
d/o Jean Richard & Marie Maillet

RICHARD, Joseph, bpt June 03, 1809, b. June 03, 1809
s/o Urbain Richard (farmer) & Modeste Richard
(Urbain is cousin of ER and child of Jean Richard's first marriage)

RICHARD, Elie, bpt June 19, 1809, b. Apr 28, 1809
s/o Francois Richard & Judith Allain
(ER's young uncle)

**RICHARD, Emmanuel s/o Joseph Richard & Felicite Godais married BABINEAU, Anastasie
d/o Dominique Babineau & Rosalie Gadereau Aug 14, 1809
(ER gets married!)**

RICHARD, Marie Anne, bpt Sept 17, 1809, b. Sept 16, 1809
d/o Dominique Richard & Julie Babineau

(Dominique is ER's brother) (The woman who transcribed these records is a descendant of Dominique)

RICHARD, Luce, bpt Sept 23, 1810, b. Sept 07, 1810
d/o Emmanuel Richard & Anastasie Babineau
(ER's first daughter)

RICHARD, Justinien, bpt Nov 11, 1810, b. Sept 05, 1810
 s/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard
 (ER's brother)

MAHIET, Amant s/o Jean-Baptiste Mahiet & Marguerite Richard married BOURK, Euphrosin
 d/o Francois Bourk & Marguerite Thibodeau of L'Ardoine Nov 12, 1810
 (One of JBM's sons get married)

RICHARD, Luce was buried Nov 29, 1810, died in Cockpiche, age abt 1 month,
d/o Emmanuel Richard & Anastasie Babineau
(Sad day for ER and Anastasie)

RICHARD, Francois, bpt Apr 03, 1811, b. Apr 02, 1811
 s/o Jean Richard & Marie Mahiet

RICHARD, Luce, bpt Dec 21, 1811, b. Sept 17, 1811
 d/o Pierre Richard (laborer) & Natalie Mahiet of Chocpiche

RICHARD, Gertrude, bpt Dec 21, 1811, b. Nov 10, 1811
d/o Emmanuel Richard & Anastasie Babineau of Chocpiche
(ER and Anastasie have another daughter)

RICHARD, Nicolas, bpt Jan 08, 1812, b. Sept 09, 1811
 s/o Dominique Richard & Julie Babineau
 (ER's brother)

MAHIET, Susanne, bpt Apr 17, 1812, b. Apr 17, 1812
 d/o Marc Mahiet & Judith Bourk
 (One of JBM's son has a daughter)

RICHARD, Laurent s/o Jean Richard & late Anastasie LeBlanc married RICHARD, Marie
 d/o Francois Richard & Gertrude Bourk Aug 25, 1812

RICHARD, Sebastien, bpt Sept 18, 1812 at the age of 8 days.
 s/o Urbain Richard & Modeste Richard
 (Urbain is son of Jean "dit petit Jean a Jani" and Anastasie Leblanc)

RICHARD, Barbe, bpt Dec 03, 1812, b. Dec 03, 1812
 d/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard
 (Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Petronille, bpt June 06, 1813, b. June 06, 1813
 d/o Jean Richard & Marie Mahiet

RICHARD, Augustin, bpt Nov 29, 1813, b. Aug 29, 1813
 s/o Dominique Richard & Julie Babineau
 (Dominique is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Polycarpe, bpt Feb 05, 1814, b. Jan 26, 1814
s/o Emmanuel Richard (labourer) & Anastasie Babineau of Chocpiche
(ER and Anastasie have another son)

MAHIET, Charles s/o Jean-Baptiste Mahiet & Marguerite Richard married

BABINEAU, Marguerite d/o Michel Babineau & Madeliene Gueguen
 Oct 10, 1814
 (one of JB's son gets married)

MAHIET, Olivier s/o Jean-Baptiste Mahiet & Marguerite Richard married
 RICHARD, Marie, d/o Jean Richard & the late Anastasie LeBlanc
 Oct 17, 1814
 (Another one of JB's son gets married)

RICHARD, Damase s/o Joseph Richard & Felicite Gaudet married
 BABINEAU, Blanche d/o Dominique Babineau & Rosalie Gadereau
 Oct 24, 1814
 (ER's brother gets married)

RICHARD, Francois, bpt Mar 12, 1815, b. Mar 12, 1815
 s/o Jean Richard & Francoise Richard
 (Jean is ER's brother)

BOURK, Anselme s/o late Francois Bourk & Marguerite Thibodeau married
 RICHARD, Isabelle d/o Francois Richard & Judith Alain of Bouctouche
 Apr 03, 1815
 (Isabelle is ER's cousin)

RICHARD, Florence, bpt Sept 07, 1815, b. Sept 07, 1815
 d/o Dominique Richard & Julie Babineau
 (Dominique is ER's brother)

MAHIET, Aime, bpt Nov 19, 1815, b. Nov 12, 1815
 s/o Olivier Mahiet & Marie Richard
 (Olivier is JB's son)

RICHARD, Jacques, bpt Nov 23, 1815, b. Nov 23, 1815
 s/o Jean Richard & Marie Mahiet

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RICHARD, Perpetue, bpt Feb 12, 1816, b. Feb 08, 1816
 d/o Damase Richard and Blanche Babineau
 (Damase is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Anselme, bpt Mar 23, 1816, b. Mar 14, 1816
s/o Emmanuel Richard and Anastasie Babineau
(ER and Anastasie have another son)

RICHARD, Gregoire, bpt May 19, 1817, b. May 19, 1817
 s/o Jean Richard and Francoise Richard
 (Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Joseph, w/o Felicite Arseneau of Cap Nord de l'isle St. Jean, Prince Co. married
 RICHARD, Anne, d/o Joseph Richard and Felicite Gaudet of St. Antoine
 Aug 26, 1817
 (Anne is ER's sister)

RICHARD, Thomas, bpt Dec 23, 1817, b. Dec 23, 1817
 s/o Damase Richard and Blanche Babineau
 (Damase is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Louis, bpt Mar 20, 1818, b. Mar 19, 1818
s/o Emmanuel Richard and Anastasie Babineau
(Another son for ER and Anastasie)

RICHARD, Brigitte, bpt June 20, 1818, b. June 19, 1818
d/o Jean Richard and Marie Mahiet

RICHARD, Fidele, bpt July 25, 1818, b. June 15, 1818
s/o Dominique Richard and Julie Babineau
(Dominique is ER's brother)

ALAIN, Amable, s/o Jean-Baptiste Alain and Marie Babineau of St. Jean-Baptiste of Wellington married
RICHARD, Rosalie, d/o Joseph Richard and the late Felicite Gaudet
Nov 09, 1818
(Rosalie is ER's sister)

MAHIET, Antoine, s/o Jean-Baptiste Mahiet and Marguerite Richard married
BABINEAU, Anne, d/o Michel Babineau and Magdeleine Gueguen
Jan 09, 1819
(This is JB's son and our great-great-grandfather on the Maillet side)

RICHARD, Barthelemi, bpt Sept 07, 1819, b. 3 days
s/o Jean Richard and Francoise Richard
(Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Maximin, bpt Oct 01, 1819, b. this morning
s/o Damase Richard and Blanche Babineau
(Damase is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Natalie, bpt Mar 27, 1820, b. last night
d/o Dominique Richard and Julie Babineau
(Dominique is ER's brother)

RICHARD Pelagie, bpt May 01, 1820, b. this morning
d/o Emmanuel Richard and Anastasie Babineau of Chokpik
(ER and Anastasie have another daughter)

ALLAIN, Thadde, bpt July 15, 1820, b. May 06, 1820
s/o Amable Allain and Rosalie Richard of St. Jean-Baptiste de Wellington
(Rosalie is ER's sister)

RICHARD, Placide, bpt Dec 08, 1820, b. this morning
s/o Jean Richard and Marie Mahiet

MAILLET, Antoine w/o Anne Babineau, s/o Jean-Baptiste Maillet and Marguerite Richard married
MAILLET, Gertrude, d/o Joseph Maillet and Magdeleine Arseneau
June 25, 1821
(Our great-great-grandfather's first wife has died and he marries our great-great-grandmother)

RICHARD, Meleme?, bpt July 27, 1821, b. today
c/o Damas Richard and Blanche Babineau
(Damase is ER's brother)

VAUTOUR, Joseph, s/o Pierre Vautour and Marie Thibodeau of Kigibougoucek married
RICHARD, Rosalie, d/o Francois Richard and Judith Alain of Bouctouche
Nov 05, 1821
(Francois is ER's uncle)

RICHARD, Anselme, bpt Feb 07, 1822, b. Feb 01, 1822
s/o Jean Richard and Francoise Richard
(Jean is ER's brother)

RICHARD, Maxime, bpt May 03, 1822, b. Apr 25, 1822
s/o Dominic and Julie Babineau
(Dominique is ER's brother)

**RICHARD, Jean-Baptiste, bpt June 23, 1822, b. two days
s/o Manuel Richard and Anastasie Babineau
(ER and Anastasie have another son)**

RICHARD, Julie, bpt June 08, 1823, b. yesterday
d/o Damase Richard and Blanche Babineau
(Damase is ER's brother)

**RICHARD, Anselme buried Nov 01, 1823, died yesterday, age 8 years
s/o Manuel Richard and Anastasie LeBlanc
(ER and Anastasie's son dies young)**

Extracts of family names by Cecelia (Richard) Payne from the
Church of Saint-Antoine de Padoue, PANB Microfilm F15673.

This page is part of the Kent County GenWeb Project

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nbken/St.FrancisPadoue.html>

Emmanuel Richard and Anastasie Babineau had the following children:

- 45 i. Luce^s Richard was born in Richibouctou (Saint-Antoine De Padoue) Sep. 7, 1810. His body was interred Nov. 29, 1810 in Richibouctou (Saint-Antoine De Padoue).
- 46 ii. Gertrude Richard was born in Chockpish Nov. 10, 1811. She was baptized in Richibouctou (Saint-Antoine de Padoue), Dec. 21, 1811. Religion: R.C. She married Etienne Caissie Nov 21, 1836. Etienne father was Joachim Caissie. They had a son named Louis. She died Aug. 2, 1901 at 90 years old.
- 47 iii. Hypolite Richard was born in Chockpish Jan 26, 1814. He married Julie Thibodeau Nov 14, 1848. He is the ancestor of the wood carver William Joseph Richard. His son Emmanuel would go to Rogersville with his uncle Jean (our ancestor) and sons.
- 48 iv. Anselme Richard was born in Chockpish Mar. 14, 1816. He was baptized in Richibouctou (Saint-Antoine De Padoue), Mar. 23, 1816. Religion: R.C. He died Oct 31, 1823 (8 yrs old)
- 49 v. Louis Richard was born in Chockpish Mar. 19, 1818. He married Anastasie Boucher in Richibouctou Village, Abt 1847.
- 50 vi. Pelagie Richard was born in Chockpish May 1, 1820.
- 51 vii. Jean-Baptiste Richard was born in Chockpish Jun 21, 1822.
- + 52 viii. **Jean Richard was born Dec 28, 1826.**
- 53 ix. Cesime Richard was born in Chockpish (RV) 1828. He married Marie ? in Chockpish (RV). Marie was born 1833.

1861 Census HH 340 Richibucto 1861
RICHARD Emanuel head 78 French RC
Anastasia wife 60 " (That should be 70)
Sesime son 33
Maria dau in law 28
Gertrude dau 50
Quesy, Louis GS 22 (Gertrude's son)

Notes on Emmanuel's Daughter Gertrude:

Gertrude's husband, Etienne, had died.

Surname	Given Name	Sex	Age	Birth Place	Religion	Origin	Occupation	M/W	Birth Year
Caissie	Louis	M	32	New Brunswick	Catholic	French	Farmer		
Caissie	Marguerite	F	26	New Brunswick	Catholic	French			
Caissie	Gertrude	F	58	New Brunswick	Catholic	French			

Source: 1871 Canadian Census, County of Kent, Parish of Richibucto, district C-2, page 33/34, family #95

1881 Canadian Census Household Record http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/census/household_record...

Household Record 1881 Canadian Census

[Search results](#) | [Download](#) [Previous Household](#) [Next Household](#)

Household:

<u>Louis CAISIE</u>	M	Male	French	41	New Brunswick	Fermier	Cotholique Roman
<u>Marguerite CAISIE</u>	M	Female	French	36	New Brunswick		Cotholique Roman
<u>Gertrude RICHARD</u>	W	Female	French	70	New Brunswick		Cotholique Roman
<u>Marie BABENEAU</u>		Female	French	11	New Brunswick		Cotholique Roman

Source Information:

Census Place	Richibucto, Kent, New Brunswick
Family History Library Film	1375820
NA Film Number	C-13184
District	34
Sub-district	D
Division	1
Page Number	33
Household Number	139

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[Privacy Policy](#) (last updated: 10/12/2001). 30 <http://www.familysearch.org> v.2.5.0

nom	RICHARD, Gertrude
naissance	--
décès	Aug 02 1901
âge	90 années
lieu de naissance	--
endroit du décès	--
lien de parenté	--
cimetière	St Antoine De Padoue Roman Catholic, comté du Kent

Eighth Generation



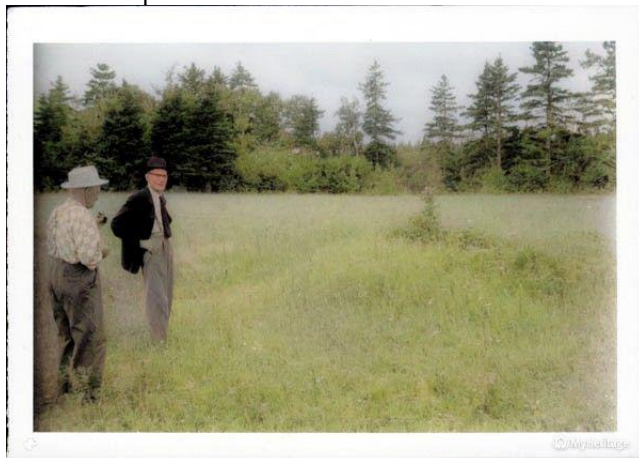
52. **Jean⁸ Richard** (Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Chockpish or Richibouctou Village Dec 28, 1826.

Jean died after 1901 Rogersville, N.B., Canada. (Before 1905 when his son Augustin married Josephine)

He married twice. He married **Henriette Richard** in Chockpish or Richibouctou Village, abt 1854. Henriette was born Jun 11, 1826. Henriette was the daughter of Joseph (dit Gros Jos) and Marie Surette. Henriette died Jun 12, 1876. He married **Marie Leger** in Richibouctou, N.B., Canada, May 6, 1878. (Marie a Frederic a Etienne Leger)

He applied for homestead land in Village St. Pierre (Rogersville), Abt. 1880.

Apparently Jean Richard and Meleme Maillet (our great-grandfather) were neighbors in Chockpish before moving to the Rogersville area. Their properties were next to each other. In the following photo Maxime Maillet stands on the land in Chocpish where his father Meleme lived before moving to Collette:



1861 Census HH 228 Parish of Richibucto 1861

RICHARD, John head 35 French NB RC
 Harriette wife 35
 Sebastion son 5
 Marie dau 4
 Ruben son 2 (This should be Urbain)
 Deliah dau 1 (This should be Adelaide)

(Obviously an English - French communication problem)

In the 1901 census, Jean and his 2nd wife Marie were living with his son Augustin and family in Rogersville.

An excerpt from Kent County web site describing Rogersville (My comments in brackets):

Rogersville, our neighboring village, is situated on the Kent-Northumberland border, on route 126. It is an Acadian village that celebrates many Acadian activities. It has been over the years an important religious center for the Acadian community. It is the home of the Acadians National Monument and each year attracts numerous Acadians from everywhere. Also the trappist monks and the trappistine sisters have established monasteries here.

Rogersville owes its beginnings to the coming of the intercolonial railway. Around 1869, a group of ten men arrived at Carleton (now Rogersville) to build the railroad. These men also cleared lands, settled and became the original inhabitants of Rogersville. According to Donald Cormier, in his booklet "Paroisse St-François-de-Sales" these men were:

*Michel SAVOIE, in charge,
 Cyprien and Alexis GOGUEN
 Armand CYR
 Thomas and Mélème LEBLANC
 Thomas HÉBERT, son fils Pierre
 Sylvain ALLAIN
 Ambroise ARSENAULT*

Soon, other settlers followed;

*Théophile LAVOIE, first farmer of the region, (Yvonne Maillet's mother's grandfather)
 Augustin LAVOIE
 Israël ROY
 Mélème MAILLET (Yvonne Maillet's grandfather)
 Géo. BULGER (Friend of Maxime Maillet)
 Cyrille THIBODEAU
 Jos CORMIER
 Augustin RICHARD
 Abraham and Honoré BOURQUE*

These men had to work their lands after their day's work on the railroad.

In 1887, Mgr Marcel François Richard was named parish priest in charge of Rogersville. Mgr Richard knew this new colony well, because from 1869-1887 it was a mission of Saint-Louis-de-Kent, his native village and his former parish.

Rogersville Monument



The house that Jean built (abt 1880/85) with the help of his sons: (Now owned by Edmond Richard, Jean's great grandson).



The following is the prepared text for the Jean Richard Reunion in Rogersville (Village St. Pierre) July 2000:

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you all to this second gathering of Jean Richard's family. We hope that this get-together will evoke in each of you, some good reflections of the past and will permit us, as descendants of Jean Richard, to meet and get to know each other.

Around the year 1880, Rogersville was known as "Carleton". Monseigneur Marcel-Francois Richard, who was then the parish priest in St. Louis, was sent off by his Superior as a missionary to the Carleton Area around 1885. As soon as he arrived, he put into action his plans to continue the colonization of the area.

The Intercolonial Railway was then under construction, and work was progressing in the Rogersville area. Workers

on this project were moving on, as the construction was moving north.

It was Monseigneur Richard's wish to see as many sectors of the region to be cleared, and developed for cultivation. He, therefore, invited and encouraged new settlers to come to the Rogersville area, clear out the land and establish themselves. They came, mainly from St. Louis, Richibouctou, Chockpish and the surrounding areas.

At the time, in order to reach Rogersville, settlers had to walk, following trails through the forest, or on horseback on rough narrow roads. According to traditions, Jean and Henriette Richard and their family were among those new settlers who responded to Mgr. Richard's appeal and established themselves in this area.

Jean Richard, with his wife and five children, had been established in the Chockpish area for a number of years. For those who wonder where Chockpish is, it is situated near Cote Ste-Anne, on the road between St-Edouard and Richibouctou Village. Jean decided to leave his village to come to clear and settle on a "concession" of land in the Rogersville region now known as Village St. Pierre, where we are now located.

Jean's children also settled in this region. Bastien nicknamed "Trochu", Augustin, nicknamed "PacSac", and Sylvain, nicknamed "Bouchon", each built a home in Village St. Pierre. Marie who married Frederic "La Gadelle", established residence in Shediak Ridge.

With much courage, determination and effort, together, with a great deal of encouragement from Mgr. Richard, our forefathers succeeded in establishing fairly profitable farms. The forest also provided an additional source of income.

Through the years, as Jean's grandchildren grew and became adults, Village St. Pierre didn't seem to have much to offer for the future; therefore, a number of them decided to move on, to the United States, and other areas, to seek employment. That is why we find today, that descendants of Jean Richard are scattered, some in many distant regions.

We hope that this gathering will permit you to meet relatives that you never had the pleasure of knowing, and that you will renew acquaintances with, those you already know.

Rogersville Census 1891

Sylvain is Jean's son; Manual (Emmanuel) is nephew (son of Hypolite); Augustin is married to his first wife Marie, but still living with father Jean and step-mother Marie; Sebastien is Jean's son; Plased (Placide) is a brother of Marie (Augustin's 1st wife).

96.	Richard Sylvain	h	28	NB	Farmer
	Agnes	w	31	NB	
	Joseph	s	6		
	William	s	4		
	Marian		2		
	Eugène	s	1		
97.	Richard Manual	h	35	NB	
	Apolin	w	24	PE	
	Joseph	s	2		
98.	Richard Jean	h	64	NB	Farmer
	Marie	w	50	NB	
	Augustin	s	25		
	Marie	w	21		
	Jean Sozime	s	1		

99.	Richard Sébastien	h	35	NB	Farmer
	Suzan	w	27	NB	
	Jean B	s	7		
	Louis	s	5		
	Harriet	d	3		
	Ann	d	2		
	Arthur	s	1		
100.	Richard Plased	h	34	NB	Farmer
	Rosane	w	28	NB	

The “Augustin Contingent” at the Jean Richard Reunion



Jean Richard and Henriette Richard had the following children:

- 54 i. Sebastien⁹ Richard (Trochu) was born in Chockpish (RV) Jul 6, 1855. He married Susanne Richard Abt 1882. He died Jun 24, 1924 at 69 years of age.
- 55 ii. Marie Richard was born in Chockpish (RV) 1857. She married Frederic "Gadelle" Richard Abt 1877.
- 56 iii. Urbain Richard was born in Chockpish (RV) 1859. (died Young)
- 57 iv. Adelaide Richard was born in Chockpish or Richibouctou Village 1861.
- 58 v. Sylvain Richard (Bouchon) was born in Chockpish Oct 9, 1862. Sylvain died 1947 at 84 years of age. He married Agnes Caissie in Chockpish (RV), Abt 1883.
- + 59 vi. **Augustin Richard (Pac Sac) was born Sep 15, 1865.**

1901 Census Sebastien (Augustin's brother)

28	95 Richard Sebastien	M	Head	M	Jul 6	1855	45 PANB
29	95 Richard Suzanne	F	Wife	M	Apr 16	1864	36 PANB
30	95 Richard Jean Baptiste	M	Son	S	May 26	1884	16 PANB
31	95 Richard Louis	M	Son	S	Nov 25	1885	15 PANB
32	95 Richard Henriette	F	Daughter	S	Sep 20	1887	13 PANB Links
33	95 Richard Anne	F	Daughter	S	Jun 13	1889	11 PANB
34	95 Richard Arthur F	M	Son	S	Sep 12	1893	7 PANB
35	95 Richard Urbain J	M	Son	S	Jun 4	1895	5 PANB
36	95 Richard Adélene M	F	Daughter	S	Mar 14	1898	3 PANB Links
37	95 Richard Louise	F	?	S	Feb 19	1880	21 PANB

Sebastien and Suzanne had another daughter: Marguerite was born Oct 08, 1901 (Source: PANB)

1901 Census Sylvain (Augustin's brother)

48	97	Richard Syvain J	M	Head	M	Oct 9	1862	38		PANB	
49	97	Richard Agnes	F	Wife	M	Aug 1	1860	40		PANB	
50	97	Richard Joachim J	M	Son	S	Mar 14	1885	16		PANB	
	1	97	Richard Guillaum	M	Son	S	Mar 23	1887	14		PANB
2	97	Richard Marianne	F	Daughter	S	Sep 26	1888	12		PANB Links	
	3	97	Richard Eugenie	F	Daughter	S	Feb 7	1890	11		PANB
4	97	Richard Eleonore M	F	Daughter	S	Jun 29	1891	9		PANB Links	
5	97	Richard Caroline	F	Daughter	S	Dec 30	1892	8		PANB	
	6	97	Richard Piere	M	Son	S	Feb 7	1895	6		PANB
7	97	Richard Marie	F	Daughter	S	Apr 31	1899	1		PANB	
	8	97	Caissie Marie B	F	mother-in-law	W	Aug 27	1833	17		PANB

Sylvain and Agnes also had the following children:

Marie Delima Sep 1, 1899 ? (Source: PANB)
 Yvonne 1901 (Source: 1911 Census)
 Marie Laura Sep 30, 1903 (Source: PANB)

Augustin's cousin Emmanuel 1901

9	98	Richard Emand	M	Head	M	Nov 25	1855	46		PANB
	10	98 Richard Appioline	F	Wife	M	Feb 2	1867	34		PANB
11	98	Richard Mathurin J	M	Son	S	Mar 7	1891	10		PANB
12	98	Richard Catherine M	F	Daughter	S	Feb 9	1893	8		PANB
13	98	Richard Alice M	F	Daughter	S	Apr 22	1895	5		PANB
14	98	Richard Delphine MJ	F	Daughter	S	Jan 31	1897	4		PANB
15	98	Richard Rosalie	F	Daughter	S	Oct 22	1898	2		PANB
	16	98 Richard Guillaum	M	Son	S	Jun 2	1900	9/12		PANB

The following web site is about Guillaume (William) Richard(woodcarver):
(Scroll down to "Double Fan Tower")

<https://festival.si.edu/50objects#double-fan-tower>

[http://mason.gmu.edu/~myocom/yocomroad/maine/logging_museum/ric
hard.html](http://mason.gmu.edu/~myocom/yocomroad/maine/logging_museum/ric
hard.html)

Ninth Generation



59. **Augustin⁹ Richard (Pac Sac)** (Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Chockpish, NB (RV) Sep 15, 1865. Augustin died 1950 Rogersville, N.B., Canada, at 84 years of age. Augustin had 83 grand-children.

He married twice. He married **Marie Richard** Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Feb 25, 1889. Marie was born 1870. Marie was the daughter of Cecime and Marguerite Allain. Cecime's mother is Blanche Maillet who is a sister of Antoine, Pepere Maillet's grandfather.

Notes from Mark B. Arslan's Richard Family Genealogy website:

Northumberland Co., Marriages

25 Feb 1889 Richard, Augustin
age 23y, farmer, of Rogersville
b. Villge Richibucto
son of Jean Richard & Henriette Richard

Richard, Marie
age 19y, of Rogersville
b. Village Richibucto
dau. of Cesime Richard & Marguerite Allain
m. @ Rogersville Parish
witnesses: William Caissie, Rosann Richard

He married **Josephine Arseneau** Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Sept. 13, 1905. Josephine was born in Egmont Bay (PEI) Jul 8, (1879). Josephine was the daughter of Philippe Arseneau and Lucie Bernard. Her first marriage was to **Joseph Babineau** Jun 24, 1895. Josephine died Jun. 7, 1968 Rogersville, N.B., Canada, at 88 years of age.

Josephine had the following children from her first marriage:

Melina (Nov 8, 1896; died young),

Odille (Apr 13, 1898),

Marie (Nov 4, 1899),

Lucie (a nun)(Jan 17, 1902),

Joseph (Feb 24, 1904; never married; died in 1953).

1901 Census (In 1901 Josephine was living in Acadieville. Shortly after, the family would move to Village St. Pierre. Joseph Babineau sr. died shortly after the birth of his son Joseph in 1904)

32	44	Babineau F. Joseph	M	Head	M	Apr 13	1872	28	
33	44	Babineau Josephine	F	Wife	M	Jul 8	1877	23	
34	44	Babineau Mélina	F	Daughter	S	Nov 4	1896	4	
35	44	Babineau Odile	F	Daughter	S	Apr 13	1898	2	Links
36	44	Babineau Marie	F	Daughter	S	Nov 3	1899	1	

1901 Census

38	96	Richard Augustin	M	Head	M	Sep 15	1865	35	PANB
39	96	Richard Marie	F	Wife	M	Jul 28	1870	30	PANB
40	96	Richard Jean C	M	Son	S	Feb 27	1890	11	PANB Links
41	96	Richard Marguerite	F	Daughter	S	Jun 15	1891	9	PANB
42	96	Richard Francois	M	Son	S	Oct 6	1894		PANB

						6	
43	96 Richard Charles	M	Son	S	Sep 6 1897	3	PANB
44	96 Richard Simon	M	Son	S	Oct 27 1899	1	PANB Links
45	96 Richard Syvain J	M	Son	S	Mar 31 1901	1 day	PANB
46	96 Richard Jean M	M	Father	S	Dec 28 1826	74	PANB
47	96 Richard Marie	F	Mother	S	Mar 21 1841	60	PANB

Augustin Richard (Pac Sac) and Marie Richard had the following children:

- 60 i. Jean Cesime¹⁰ Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Feb. 27, 1890. (killed by a horse in 1906.)

*The following song was written by Laurent Doucet who was living in Village St Pierre.
It was a song that was well known by Acadians at that time.*

JEAN RICHARD

*Une mort pénible et triste
A Rogersville est arrivée.
Dans l'année mil neuf cent six.*

*Dans le mois de février.
C'est la mort d'un jeune homme,
Jean Richard est nommé.
Que son cheval assomme
En l'frappant d'un coup de pied.*

- 61 ii. Marguerite Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Jun. 15, 1891. She married Luc Thebeau. Marguerite and Luc had five children: Edgar, Antoine, ?, Francois, Emile. Marguerite died on Dec. 7, 1990 at 99 years old.
- 62 iii. Francois A. Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Oct. 4, 1894. He married Leonie Collette. Francois and Leonie had ten children: Léandre, Raymond, Roger, Clifford, Etienne, Denis, Elmer, Robert, May, Yolande.
- 63 iv. Charles Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Sep. 27, 1897. He married Edith Leger. Charles and Edith had seven children: Omer, Allain, Rene, Dorilla, Viola, Lita, Yvonne.
- 64 v. Simon Judus Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Oct.27, 1899.
- 65 vi. Sylvain Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Mar. 31, 1901. He married Lina Fournier. Sylvain and Lina had seven children: Augustin, Leo, Albert, Marie, Etney, Lina, Merle
- 66 vii. Elvina Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada 1902.
- 67 viii. Regina Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Jul. 17, 1904. She was baptized in Saint-Francois-de-Sales, Rogersville, Jul. 22, 1904. Regina had six children: Roland, Robert, Henri, Dorothé, Eveline, Lilliane.

Index to New Brunswick Marriages

Name	BABINEAU, JOSEPHINE*
Married	RICHARD, AUGUSTIN
Date	1905 09 13 (Y-M-D)
County	NORTHUMBERLAND
Parish	----
Number	2893
Reference	B4/1905
Microfilm	F15919

Augustin Richard (Pac Sac) and Josephine Arseneau had the following children:

- 68 ix. Joachim Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Aug. 8, 1906. He married Azelda Dubeau. He was baptized Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Aug. 13, 1906. Religion: R.C. Joachim and Azelda had four children: Jacques, Rheal, Robert, Lise.
- 69 x. Melina Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Oct.2, 1908. She married Albert Boucher. Melina and Albert had eight children: Ovila, Antoine, Fernand, Omer, Ola, Alberte, Claudette, Gilberte.
- 70 xi. Ernest Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Mar., 1910. He married Anna Maillet May 14, 1940. Ernest and Anna had thirteen children: Jean, Lorenzo, Rheal, Roger, Edmond, Augustin, Daniel, Simone, Sara, Flora, Dianne, Noella, Lucie.
- 71 xii. Etienne Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada 1913. Etienne died in 1995. He married Therese Maillet, Aug. 27, 1946, Rogersville, N.B., Canada. Etienne and Therese had two children: Arthur, Etienne.
- 72 xiii. Antoine Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Jan. 17, 1915. Antoine died Sep. 23, 1916 Rogersville, N.B., Canada, at 1 year of age. He was baptized Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Jan. 17, 1915. Religion: R.C.
- 73 xiv. Marie-Anne Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Mar. 8, 1917. Marie-Anne died 1995 in Fredericton, at 78 years of age. She married Neil Anderson. She was baptized Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Mar.11, 1917. Religion: R.C. Marie-Anne and Neal had nine children: Ronald, Richard, Robin, Neal, Charles, Letitia, Lucie, Susan, Violet.
- 74 xv. Wilfred (Fred) Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Nov. 18, 1918. He was baptized Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Nov. 20, 1918. Religion: R.C. Fred was a Brother (Religious)
- + **75 xvi. Armand Richard was born Jun. 13, 1921.**



Anna, Jean?, Augustin in front of door, Etienne, Ernest, Hilaré Poirier (husband of Pierre's daughter), Arthur Maillet (Anna's brother) or Fred, ?, ?, Armand (Dad) with bike, ?, Joseph Babineau. (photo taken abt 1942)

(The Pierre mentioned above is Sylvain's son)



Augustin's Funeral (1950) (Josephine, Charles, Armand, Fred, Etienne, Ernest, Melina)

Tenth Generation



75. **Armand¹⁰ Richard** (Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Jun. 13, 1921. Armand died Aug. 12, 1980 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, at 59 years of age.

He married **Yvonne Maillet** Rogersville, N.B., Canada, Aug. 13, 1945. Armand and Yvonne were married the day before WWII ended.

Yvonne was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Mar. 21, 1929. Yvonne is the daughter of Maxime Maillet and Ernestine dit Marie-Mai Lavoie. She died Oct 30, 2023.

Armand Richard and Yvonne Maillet had the following children:

- + 76 i. Thomas Richard was born Mar. 31, 1947.
- + 77 ii. Gilles Richard was born Sep. 4, 1948.
- + 78 iii. Paul Richard was born May 9, 1950.
- + 79 iv. Armand Richard was born May 25, 1951.

- + 80 v. Jean-Guy Richard was born Aug 8, 1952.
- 81 vi. Maurice Richard was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Oct. 21, 1953. Father Maurice was ordained a priest in Albany, NY, USA, May 23, 1987. Earlier, Maurice's profession as a Franciscan was Aug. 2, 1981 in Staten Island N.Y.
- + 82 vii. Louis Richard was born Jan 10, 1955.
- + 83 viii. Marie Richard was born May 21, 1957.
- + 84 ix. Robert Richard was born Jul. 19, 1958.
- + 85 x. Irene Richard was born Oct. 27, 1959.
- + 86 xi. Christianne Richard (Kitty) was born Dec. 24, 1960.
- + 87 xii. Jacinthe Richard (Cinta) was born May 15, 1962.
- 88 xiii. Roger Richard was born in St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada Jul. 20, 1963.



Eleventh Generation

76. **Thomas¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Moncton ,N.B. Mar. 31,1947. Thomas died Feb. 4, 1976 in Frobisher Bay, N.W.T, Canada, at 28 years of age.

He married **Sherrie Foster** in Ottawa. Ont., Canada, May 31, 1969.

Thomas Richard and Sherrie Foster had the following children:

- 89 i. Collin¹² Richard was born in Ottawa, Ont., Canada Mar. 18, 1970.
- 90 ii. Jeannine Richard was born in Ottawa, Ont., Canada Dec. 28, 1972.

77. **Gilles¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Summerside, PEI, Canada Sep.4, 1948.

He married **Irene Finnigan** in Carleton place, Ont., Canada, Jun. 6,1970. Irene was born Rogersville, N.B., Canada Jul. 10, 1948. Irene is the daughter of Leandre Finnigan and Bertha Arseneau.

Gilles Richard and Irene Finnigan had the following children:

- 91 i. Denise¹² Richard was born in Pointe Claire, Que., Canada May 9, 1972.
- 92 ii. Nicholas Richard was born in Pointe Claire, Que., Canada Mar. 10, 1975. He married Kimberly Thiessen in Brandon, Man., Canada, Aug.5, 2000.

78. **Paul¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Chatham, N.B., Canada May 9, 1950.

He married **Annie Kramer** in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 23, 1975. Annie was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Jan. 15, 1958.

Paul Richard and Annie Kramer had the following children:

- 93 i. Mark¹² Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Mar. 7, 1982.
- 94 ii. Juliana Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada May 21, 1984.
- 95 iii. Christopher Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Feb. 26, 1987.

79. **Armand¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Chatham, N.B., Canada May 25, 1951.

He married **Cheryl Pecus**. Cheryl was born in Karachi, Pakistan Nov. 8, 1955.

Armand Richard and Cheryl Pecus had the following children:

- 96 i. Sarah¹² Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Jun. 4, 1980.
- 97 ii. Joshua Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Oct. 28, 1982.
- 98 iii. Rebecca Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Oct. 31, 1984.

He married **Sue Gaskell**. Sue was born in Montreal Que, Aug 27, 1960.

Armand Richard and **Sue Gaskell** had the following children:

- i. Zachary Richard was born in Montreal Quebec, Canada 29 Aug 2005.

80. **Jean-Guy¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Chicoutimi Aug 8, 1952.

He married **Manon Cunningham** in St. Hubert, Que, Canada, Oct. 20, 1973. Manon was born in Longueuil, Que, Canada May 14, 1954.

Jean-Guy Richard and Manon Cunningham had the following children:

- 99 i. Candice¹² Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Aug. 5, 1976.
- 100 ii. Leslie Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Jul. 20, 1984.

82. **Louis¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Longueuil, Que., Canada Jan 10, 1955.

He married **Mary Cosentino** in Toronto, Ont., Canada, Jun. 28, 1986. Mary was born in Hamilton, Ont., Canada Jun. 8, 1962.

Louis Richard and Mary Cosentino had the following children:

- 101 i. Nicole¹² Richard was born in Winnipeg, Man., Canada Feb. 27, 1990.
- 102 ii. Cecile Richard was born in Winnipeg, Man., Canada Feb. 13, 1992.
- 103 iii. Catherine Richard was born in Winnipeg, Man., Canada Sep. 13, 1994.
- 104 iv. Daniel Richard was born in Winnipeg, Man., Canada Nov. 9, 1996.
- 105 v. Anna Richard was born in Winnipeg, Man., Canada Nov. 10, 1999.

83. **Marie¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Longueuil, Que., Canada May 21, 1957.

She married twice. She married **Robert Piquette** in Montreal, 1982. Robert was born in Montreal Aug. 12, 1958. She married **Charles Obrul** in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 3, 1996. Charles was born in Slovenia Dec. 7, 1953.

Marie Richard and Robert Piquette had the following children:

- 106 i. James¹² Piquette was born in Montreal Aug. 22, 1983.
- 107 ii. Genevieve Piquette was born in Montreal Jan. 31, 1986.
- 108 iii. Thomas Piquette was born in Montreal Dec. 19, 1989.

84. **Robert¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in Longueuil, Que, Canada Jul. 19, 1958

He married **Anne Bullard** in Greenfield Park, Que., Canada, May 28, 1983. Anne was born in St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada Sep. 21, 1962.

Robert Richard and Anne Bullard had the following children:

- 35 i. Michael³ Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Oct. 26, 1986.
- 36 ii. Paul Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Apr. 28, 1989.
- 37 iii. Benjamin Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Sep. 17, 1991.
- 38 iv. Adam Richard was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Mar. 1, 1994.

85. **Irene¹¹ Richard** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada Oct. 27, 1959.

She married **Alan Fraser** in Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada, Jun. 21, 1985. Alan was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Nov. 28, 1959.

Irene Richard and Alan Fraser had the following children:

- 113 i. Ian¹² Fraser was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Sep. 13, 1986.
- 114 ii. Stuart Fraser was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada Jun. 1, 1989.
- 115 iii. Cameron Fraser was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Nov. 30, 1990.
- 116 iv. Zoe Fraser was born in Abbotsford, B.C., Canada Apr. 2, 1996.

86. **Christianne¹¹ Richard (Kitty)** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada Dec. 24, 1960.

She married **Norman Fex** in Thornhill, Ont., Canada, Apr. 14, 1984. Norman was born Aug. 8, 1953.

Christianne Richard (Kitty) and Norman Fex had the following children:

- 117 i. Jesse¹² Fex was born Mar. 25, 1985.
- 118 ii. Eric Fex was born May 11, 1987.
- 119 iii. Emily Fex was born Oct. 14, 1989.
- 120 iv. Vanessa Fex was born Oct. 14, 1989.

87. **Jacinthe¹¹ Richard (Cinta)** (Armand¹⁰, Augustin⁹, Jean⁸, Emmanuel⁷, Joseph⁶, Jean Baptiste⁵, Michel⁴, Rene³, Michel², Jean Andre¹) was born in St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada May 15, 1962.

She married **Anthony McPartland** in Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 3, 1984. Anthony was born Sep. 23, 1949.

Jacinthe Richard (Cinta) and Anthony McPartland had the following children:

- 121 i. Shannon¹² McPartland was born in Gatineau, Quebec, Canada Dec. 27, 1985.
- 122 ii. Meagan McPartland was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada May 31, 1987.
- 123 iii. Peter McPartland was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Feb. 14, 1989.
- 124 iv. Christianne McPartland was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Nov. 23, 1995.



Above is most of the Generation 11 and children (2003).

Some Acadian and Richard web sites to check out:

<http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mbp/museum/richard.html>
<http://www.acadian-home.org/frames.html>
<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/acadian/english/toce/toce.htm>
<http://www.acadian-cajun.com/>
<http://northrustico.peicaps.org/acadian.htm>
<http://www.girouard.org/cgi-bin/page.pl?file=Ahistory&n=9>
<http://museum.gov.ns.ca/arch/infos/info.htm>
<http://www.charlenerichard.com/>

Well known descendants of Michel “dit Sansoucy” Richard:

Maurice “Rocket” Richard (Captain of Montreal Canadiens)
 Henri Richard (Captain of Montreal Canadiens)
 Zachary Richard (Singer, composer)
 Jean Mouton (Founder of Lafayette, Louisiana) (Jean’s grandmother is Angelique a Alexandre a Michel “dit Sansoucy”)
 Alexandre Mouton (9th Governor of Louisiana) (Jean’s son)
 Joseph William Richard (Woodcarver – Works displayed at Smithsonian Institute Folk Festival)

An Interesting article from Zachary Richard’s website:

August

1,

2007

According to Antonine Maillet, an Acadian is one who is descended from an inhabitant of pre-dispersal Acadia. A simpler definition would be: and Acadian is somebody who thinks that he is. There is no citizenship test, no passport no official outwards signs of Acadian identity. So just what does it mean to be Acadian, or to consider oneself Acadian over 250 years after the dispersal?

The “Grand Dérangement” scattered the French speaking population of present Nova Scotia to the four winds in 1755. There were basically two routes of exile: transported by force to the British North American colonies, or, for those who were able to escape capture, eking out a precarious existence in the woods. Of these two main branches of the Acadian story sprang a multitude of twigs. By 1763, year that the Seven Years War came officially to an end, there were Acadians scattered around the Atlantic basin, in the British colonies, in prisons in England, in France as well as in the woods of what is today New Brunswick. There is a map which was drawn to commemorate the peregrinations of the Acadians in the decades following the deportation. The Atlantic Ocean is black with lines crisscrossing its surface.

Following the treaty of Paris of 1763, the Acadians generally speaking, were able to regain a certain freedom of movement. They had been attempting to reunite their families throughout the war, and the cessation of hostilities between England and France allowed them greater possibilities of doing just that. The Acadians in the colonies of New England attempted to return to the homeland on foot. Those in the southern colonies of Georgia and the Carolinas had all but disappeared. The exiles of the mid-Atlantic colonies descended to Louisiana in the second great wave of Acadian immigration to La Louisiane.

The first Acadians to arrive in New Orleans were 193 exiles who had left the port of Halifax in November of 1763, arriving at the mouth of the Mississippi in February 1764. This group was led by Beausoleil Broussard. He had fought the British in a guerilla style resistance until the imminent starvation of his family forced him to surrender in at Fort Cumberland (formerly Fort Beauséjour) in the fall of 1760. This group was imprisoned in Halifax for the duration of the war, forced to work on the Acadian-built dikes that were now in the hands of British landowners. These Acadians were an unruly lot. Fearing an uprising, the governor of Nova Scotia shipped them off to Boston in 1762. But the governor of Massachusetts didn’t want them either and sent them back. They remained in prison until the end of the war.

Under the terms of the treaty of Paris, Acadian exiles were allowed to settle in the province of Nova Scotia after the war, provided they swore allegiance to the British crown. The Beausoleil Acadians would have nothing of

it. Pooling their meager resources, they were able to hire a ship which brought them ultimately to New Orleans. On board was Beausoleil's first cousin, Pierre Richard, his wife Margu  rite Dugas and their three sons, Fabien, Louis and Pierre who was an infant, being born the previous year. This child, Pierre    Pierre    Alexandre    Martin    Michel Richard was my direct ancestor. Also on board was Olivier Boudrot, my ancestor on my mother's side. He arrived in Louisiana accompanied by his son, Simon. His wife, Marie Dupuis, had died during the exile. Olivier, called Belhomme, had been captured at the Battle of Restigouche in 1760 and taken to Halifax where he joined the Beausoleil Acadians. We do not know what happened neither to his wife nor to his two brothers who had accompanied Olivier from the Petitcodiac valley after the Deportation, walking up the coast to the Bay des Chaleurs. They may well have been at Miramichi during the winter of 1756. A make shift refugee camp, called le Camp de L'esp  rance, the camp of Hope, was a center for Acadians who had manage to escape the transport ships. Many of them died from starvation that winter, forced to eat the leather soles of their shoes and the bark from the trees. In fact, it is estimated that within one year of the deportation, 50% of the Acadians had died from starvation and disease.

It is perhaps the power of this story which has inspired generations of Acadians to preserve the memories of their deported ancestors. These experiences were repeated thousands of times, weaving their tale of suffering and resistance through much of North America, England and France. The desire to reunite their families was the primary social force for generations of Acadians. As late as 1785, 30 years after the Deportation, the Acadian exiles in France left that country en masse to rejoin their relatives in Louisiana. No matter where they wound up, in Louisiana, Qu  bec, Haiti, Australia, New England, Old England, France, wherever destiny had led them, the Acadians were driven by an overwhelming desire to rebuild the society which had been brutally taken from them by the British in 1755. Perhaps this explains the feeling of kinship which binds Acadians today, no matter where they may live.

My first visit to Acadie was in 1975 at the occasion of the Frolic (a music festival based on the Woodstock model). I had met my first Acadien du Nord (from the North) in Louisiana in 1973. His name was Donald Doiron. He had heard of the French program in Louisiana and had hitchhiked down to teach in the schools. At that time not many of us had any real understanding of Acadian history or culture. The history of the Acadians was not taught in the schools in Louisiana and what little we knew was clouded by myth. We (the Cajuns) understood somehow that we were part of an exiled community, that our ancestors had come from someplace in Canada, but that was pretty much the extent of our understanding. Acadian (Cajun) culture in Louisiana was scorned. The French speaking generation of my grandparents was swept into a current of assimilation which denigrated their language and their identity. Without the knowledge of their own history, they were unable to resist the notion that their culture was inferior to the Anglo-American culture which dominated the political and economic society of South Louisiana.

I went to New Brunswick inspired by the thought that I was to participate in the creation of a new Acadian society. The organizers of the festival explained to me that in the parlance of New Brunswick, a "frolic" was a celebration which followed a communal undertaking. Except that this time, instead of building a barn or a house, the frolic was to celebrate the building of a nation. The Acadian communities of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland suffered from the same social scorn of which the Acadians in Louisiana were victim. But, unlike the Cajuns, the Acadian elite in maritime Canada did not assimilate into the Anglo culture. In Louisiana, the wealthy and well-educated Acadians were able to achieve social prestige and political power simply by speaking English. In the mongrel mix of South Louisiana culture, they were just another ethnic group. In Canada, on the other hand, the Acadian community remained isolated, and its elite remained French speaking and thus excluded from political power to a great extent. There was still in 1975 a bitter racial hatred of the French in New Brunswick. In Louisiana the Anglo-Americans were content to simply make fun of the "Coon-Asses". In New Brunswick, crosses were burned Ku Klux style in Acadian yards into the 1960s.

The first thing that struck me upon arriving in Acadie was the semblance between our two communities. In spite of 250 years of separation, there are strong similarities. All of the family names are the same. And the Acadians resemble the Cajuns physically.. Both communities are rural. Both have strong family traditions. The Catholic religion still has a significant influence. I remember that after playing the festival, I was approached by a Mrs. LeBlanc. She was an elderly lady, the age of my grandmothers. LeBlanc is a common name in Acadian Louisiana, and what is more, this lady resembled my own grandmother. She spoke with the heavy accent of Southeastern New Brunswick. This accent is quite different from that of South Louisiana, yet, for me was much easier to understand than that of Qu  bec or France. And the expressions used are common to both Louisiana and Acadie derived from

the same source of the parlance of 18th century Western France. This charming little woman with grey hair and blue-green eyes asked me if, in fact, there were Acadians in Louisiana. She had heard that after the “Dérangement” some had settled there. I told her that, yes, there were Acadians in Louisiana. And she asked me the kinds of questions that my own grandmother would have asked: were the people still Catholic, what did they do for a living, what kinds of crops did they grow, what was the weather like? When we parted, she looked at me gently and said something that my grandmother had told me the last time that I had seen her: “be safe in your travels, may you return to your home and family”. She finished by telling me, “I will pray for you.” These were words of farewell shared by Acadians for 250 years. Even though I was thousands of miles from Louisiana, I knew that I had somehow come home.

The New Brunswick of 1975 was far different from that of today. The Acadian World Congresses of 1994, 1999 and 2004 have instilled a confidence which was unknown a generation ago. I remember being asked to leave a restaurant in Moncton because my friends and I were speaking French. And we were busted by the Moncton police and my friend, Rhéal Drisdelle spent the night in prison because we dared celebrate the Acadian holiday. (Of course the fact that it was midnight and that we were a coven of hippy radicals probably had something to do with it too).

It is hard to explain my feeling of Acadian identity. In Louisiana, the Acadians have assimilated as well as been assimilated. There are Cajuns with German, Spanish, Irish and even English family names. The history of the Acadians in Louisiana is like a meandering bayou with twists and turns, whereas the history of the Acadians in maritime Canada is relatively linear: flee British persecution for 100 years and then try to attain political and social recognition. Ethnically, the Acadians of Canada have remained relatively isolated. And yet in spite of these and a multitude of other differences, there is something, which unites our two communities, something that goes beyond folklore. It is something that is felt, rather than reasoned. It is the emotion that springs up when I think of the brutal conditions that my ancestors suffered because they practiced a different religion and spoke a different language than the men who forced them on the transport ships (ex-slave transports) and sent them into exile. It is the emotion that I feel when I think of that Mrs. LeBlanc in Cap Pelé New Brunswick who said a prayer for my safe journey home.

I will spend the Acadian National Holiday, August 15 in Caraquet, New Brunswick. There will be celebrations throughout the region and even as far away as Québec and Louisiana, as sons and daughters of the exiles will gather to commemorate the tenacity and the courage of the deported Acadians and to share in the heritage of hope which they transmitted to us.