



LE SANSOUCY

November 2025 * Newsletter – Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 58

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Message from the president

Hello everyone. I hope you all had a wonderful summer. It's already time to start preparing for Christmas. Feel free to share your summer experiences with us by sending us photos.

Since the FAFA is preparing for the Acadian Remembrance Day activities, I thought I'd share some historical background. Also, with November 11th fast approaching, I'm sharing a list of Acadian soldiers who died in the 1st and 2nd world wars.

In this newsletter, we continue our series on Acadian censuses. This time, we're discussing the 1763 census of Fort Beauséjour. I've also chosen to share some history about Beaubassin and the first Richard family to settle there.

With Christmas approaching, I found a short article about Acadian Christmas traditions. You are welcome to share yours with us. For our "Richard Wall of Fame" column in this publication, we will be discussing Louis-Eusébe Richard (1817-1876), merchant and politician.

We are always looking for information or articles that might interest our members. If you have any suggestions for articles for the newsletter, website, or our Facebook page, please feel free to send them to us. In addition, we are constantly working to expand our database of descendants of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy, so if you are interested in contributing, please send us a message. We would be happy to hear from you.

We look forward to connecting with you and meeting you soon.



Paul Richard, President of the RANB.



2024/2025 General Meeting

Our 2025 Annual General Meeting will take place on November 9, 2025, in Room A of the JK Irving Centre in Bouctouche, New Brunswick.

The meeting will be followed by 2 short conferences:

- Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and his younger brother
- The Richard members of the Ordre Jacques Cartier

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

For those wishing to renew their Association membership, you can do so in person at the AGM, by mail, by email, or on our website. The form has also been sent with this newsletter. Also attached is a membership list indicating the years for which you have paid your dues. If you have any questions, please contact us. We will be happy to assist you.



The FAFA Annual Meeting



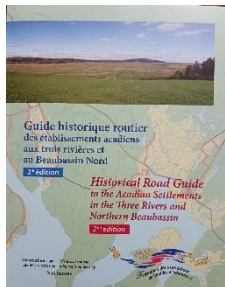
This year, the FAFA annual meeting will be at the Maison Doiron in Dieppe on November 8th, 2025.

The FAFA is also in the process of preparing the activities for Acadian Remembrance Day on

December 13th. This year, the activities will take place in the Cathedral, in Moncton, N.B., starting at 11:00 a.m. A snack will be served in the basement.

Participants will also be able to visit the monument for free.

The image on the right is a stained-glass window in the cathedral illustrating the shipwreck of Acadians during the Great Upheaval.



The FAFA has published the 2nd Edition of the Historical Road Guide to Acadian Settlements in the Trois-Rivières and Beaubassin Nord regions. It is available for purchase in our store on the website of the Richard Association of New Brunswick for \$20 plus shipping.



Request for information

If you have news, articles or activities that you would like to share with other members of the Association, simply send them to us at the email address associationrichardnb@gmail.com or by mail. We will be happy to add them to our next newsletter and/or on our website. In addition, if you have ideas for columns or topics that you would like to add to the newsletter, do not hesitate to let us know. We are always looking for new ideas



The Acadian Remembrance Day



1 Lettre écrite par le capitaine William Nichols du Duke William le 16 décembre 1758

Acadian Remembrance Day commemorates the shipwreck of three vessels on December 12, 13, and 16, 1758, in which 850 people perished. This day is observed annually on December 13th. It was the day of the Deportation on which the largest number of Acadians died.

History

Acadian Remembrance Day commemorates the shipwrecks of the *Violet* and the *Duke William*, which occurred on December 12 and 13, 1758, respectively, during the deportation of the Acadians. It also commemorates the sinking of the *Ruby*, which occurred a few days later. All three ships were carrying Acadians from Île Saint-Jean, present-day Prince Edward Island.

In total, 850 Acadians died. The sinking of the *Duke William* caused the greatest loss of life, with 362 passengers perishing.

Commemoration

In 2000, genealogist Stephen White proposed that December 13, the day the *Duke William* sank, be recognized as Acadian Remembrance Day. The first celebration took place in 2004 in the chapel at the Université de Moncton in New Brunswick. The first commemoration on Prince Edward Island was held in 2008 in Port-la-Joye, on the 250th anniversary of the Deportation. Wearing a black armband is customary.

The Duke William

The *Duke William* was 400 tons, had 10 cannons, and was captained by William Nichols. It left the fortress of Louisbourg on September 14, 1758, bound for Port-la-Joye on Île Saint-Jean—now Prince Edward Island. There, it took on 400 prisoners (Acadian deportees) and crossed Chedabouctou Bay on November 25th in company with the *John and Samuel*, the *Neptune*, the *Ruby*, the *Violet*, the *Yarmouth*, and several other ships. The *Duke William* finally encountered the *Violet* on December 10th, discovering its poor condition and the fact that it was taking on water. The *Violet* sank on December 12th, and there were no survivors. According to one account, the *Duke William* itself suffered a leak as early as November 29th, while according to other sources, it was after crossing paths with the *Violet* that large waves caused leaks and one of them broke its hull on December 10th or 11th, 1758. The cutter and the longboat were launched with difficulty on December 13th while the prisoners begged Captain Nichols to save them.

The captain, his first mate, twenty crew members, four of the people transferred from the *Richard and Mary*, and Father Jacques Girard boarded the longboat, while an officer and eight crew members boarded the cutter. The longboat sighted Cornwall a few days later and landed at Penzance, while the cutter reached Land's End. Later, on December 13, just before the **Duke William** sank, four male prisoners managed to board the boat and arrived safely at Falmouth.

296 of the 400 prisoners perished during the shipwreck, in addition to the hundred or so other deaths from disease during the crossing, for a total of 396 deaths out of 400 passengers

Sources : Wikipedia



The Richard who died in the First and Second World Wars

The vast majority of information concerning soldiers who died in the war comes from research conducted by Ronald Cormier. Many thanks for granting us permission to share this information. All soldiers are listed in alphabetical order. All military records for soldiers from the First World War are available online; however, only some records for soldiers who died in the Second World War are available.

Some information has been added by Paul Richard, President of the ARNB. This information is *in italics* in the tables below. More information is also available on our website.

If you wish to provide further information about these soldiers, please send it to us by email at associationrichardnb@gmail.com. We will be happy to add the information to our website.

1st World War

RICHARD, Benjamin Olivier

- Soldier, 3255517, 44th Battalion, N.B. regiment.
- Born *December 27th, 1896*, in Haute Aboujagane, N.B., *Son of Olivier Richard and Haute Aboujagane, N.-B.*
- He passed away on September 2nd, 1918 and is buried in the Dury Crucifix Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

RICHARD, Daniel

- Soldier, 712718, 26th Battalion, N.B. Regiment
- Born *on february 22nd, 1898* à Fifteen Point, Prince Edward Island, *Son of Jean Lemang Richard from Fifteen Point, Prince Edward Island*
- He died on November 6th, 1917 and is buried at the Port de Menin Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

RICHARD, Edmond

- Saper, 709039, 9th Battalion, Canadian Engineer
- Born *on january 10th 1890* in Richibouctou, N.B., *Son of Cyrille Richard of Richibouctou, N.-B.*
- He died on September 11th, 1918, Duisane British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

RICHARD, Fidèle T

- Soldier, 666336, 165th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment
- Born *on July 1st, 1896* in St-Charles, N.-B., *Son of Théotime Richard of St-Charles, N.-B.* He died on August 4th, 1916 and is buried in the St-Charles, N.B. Cemetery.

RICHARD, John Wilfred

- Soldier, 2699978, Canadian Forteresse Regiment
- Born *on June 25th, 1900* in Sackville, N.B., *son of Jean and Mary Richard of Sackville, N.B.* he died on October 20th, 1918 and is buried in the Middle Sackville Cemetery (St. Vincent, Holy Rosary), N.B.

RICHARD, Mick

- Soldier, 62285, 22th Battalion, Québec Regiment
- Born 10th June, 1892 in St-Édouard, N.B., son of Clément Richard of Bouctouche, N.B.
- Enlisted on April 10, 1915 and died on August 15, 1917. Vimy Memorial, France



RICHARD, Sylvère

- Soldier, 393530, 44th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment
- Born *March 30th, 1896 in Mont-Carmel, P.E.I., Son of Joseph Richard of Mont-Carmel, P.E.I.*
- *Enlisted on June 28th, 1917 in Sussex, N.B., Died September 27th, 1918, Vimy Memorial, France*

RICHARD, Valerie Albert

- Soldier, 666440, 22nd Battalion, Québec Regiment
- Born *April 29th, 1895 in Moncton, N.B., Spouse of Mme Blanche Lilian Richard of Salisbury, Massachusetts, USA. Enlisted on March 20th, 1916 in Moncton, N.B., Died on July 21st, 1917, British Cemetery of Loos, Pas de Calais, France*

2nd World War

RICHARD, Alonzo

- Corporal, D/56389, Maisonneuve Regiment
- Born on October 2nd, 1913 in Rivière-du-Loup, Québec, Son of Émile and Hélène (Girard Michaud) Richard of Edmundston, N.B.
- Died accidentally on 19 August 1943 when struck by an army truck in Petworth, Sussex, Great Britain. Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, Great Britain – Section 45, Row E, Stone 7.

RICHARD, Charles Urbain

- Airman 2nd Class, R/89726, Royal Canadian Air Force
Originally from Arichat, Nova Scotia, died April 18, 1941 of natural causes at the Niagara Falls General Hospital, Ontario, Arichat Cemetery, Nova Scotia

RICHARD, Clarence Edwin

- Section Sergeant, R/514916, 49 Squadron (RAF), Royal Canadian Air Force
- Born October 1, 1916, in Tignish, Prince Edward Island, son of Edward and Gertrude (Bernard) Richard of Tignish, Prince Edward Island. Husband of Dorothy Agès Richard of St. John, NB.
- Killed in action on April 11, 1944, when the Lancaster bomber in which he was serving as an air gunner was lost during a night raid on Aachen, Germany. Military section of Schoonselhof Cemetery, Antwerp, Belgium – Section IVa, Row C, Stone 25.

RICHARD, Clarence Joseph (Laurent)

- Soldier, G/28830, New Brunswick Rangers, 10th Independent Machine Gun Company
- Born April 3, 1921, in St. Joseph, NB, son of Alfred and Lina (Cormier) Richard of College Bridge, NB. He served in Labrador from July 1942 to September 1943.
- Died April 29, 1944, in a motorcycle accident in Great Britain..

RICHARD, Dolphe

- Soldier, G/57555, Régiment de la Chaudière
- Born October 27, 1918, in St-Ignace, NB, son of Fidèle P. and Marie (Daigle) Richard of St-Ignace, NB
- Killed in action July 18, 1944, near Louvigny, France, Bénvy-sur-Mer War Graves Commission, France – Section XIV, Row D, Stone 14.

RICHARD, Edgar Joseph

- Gunner, G/14141, Royal Canadian Artillery, 1st Anti-Tank Regiment
- Born December 22, 1920, in Rogersville, NB, son of Dominique and Léonie (Arsenault) Richard of Bouctouche, NB



- Killed in action (possibly an air raid) on January 16, 1941, at Botley Hill, Titsey, Surrey, Great Britain, Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, Great Britain – Section 30, Row D, Headstone 3.

RICHARD, Edmund Sylvester

- Cavalry soldier, F/65066, British Columbia Regiment, 28th Armoured Regiment
- Born November 1, 1922, in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, son of Paul and Mary Richard of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia
- Killed in action April 5, 1945, near Lochem, Netherlands, Holten CGC, Netherlands – Section IX, Row G, Stone 11.

RICHARD, Francis Dominique

- Gunner, F/77465, Royal Canadian Artillery
- Born October 25, 1914, in Arichat, Nova Scotia, son of Jeffrey and Florence Richard of Arichat, Nova Scotia
- Died March 2, 1946. No further information. Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Cemetery, Arichat, Nova Scotia.

RICHARD, Jacques

- Sapper, G/23928, Royal Canadian Engineers
- Born November 2, 1920, in St-Ignace, NB, son of Benoît and Alphonsine (Barrieau) Richard of St-Ignace, NB. He married Régina Richard of St-Ignace, NB, on July 2, 1943.
- Killed in action June 7, 1944, near Juno Beach, France (*one day after his arrival*).
- CGC of Bénny-sur-Mer, France – Section V, Row F, Stone 11.

RICHARD, Jean Baptiste

- Soldier, F/86865, Western Nova Scotia Regiment
- Born October 5, 1921, in Musselville, NB, son of Frank (Anicet) and Elizabeth (Boucher) Richard of Rogersville, NB
- Killed in action December 14, 1943, in the Ortona area of Italy, Mori River CGC, Italy – Section I, Row D, Stone 7.

RICHARD, Joseph Albert

- Flight Lieutenant, J/15772, 407 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force
- Born December 3, 1921, in Middle Sackville, NB, son of Dominic and Agnes (Cormier) Richard of Middle Sackville, NB
- Killed in action on April 28, 1942, when the Hudson aircraft in which he was serving as an air gunner failed to return from a maritime patrol off the Frisian Islands, Netherlands. All four crew members were lost. Body never recovered.
- Commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, Great Britain – Panel 101.

RICHARD, Joseph Pierre Fernand

- Sergeant, R/99395, 427 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force
- Born February 19, 1913, in Moncton, NB, son of Fidèle F. and Ludivine (Goguen) Richard of Rogersville, NB
- Killed in action on February 20, 1944, when the Halifax bomber in which he was serving as flight engineer was shot down over Gode, Germany, during a night sortie against Leipzig. All eight men on board were killed. Berlin War Memorial 1939-1945, Berlin, Germany – Section 8, Row E, Stone 34.



RICHARD, Joseph Régis

- Corporal, R/73359, Royal Canadian Air Force
- Born January 11, 1917 in Bouctouche, NB, son of Firmin and Madeleine (Léger) Richard of Bouctouche, NB. Husband of Frances A. Richard of Dauphin, New Brunswick.
- Died April 18, 1945 when the Mosquito fighter-bomber in which he was a passenger crashed southeast of Truro, NS. St. John the Baptist Cemetery, Bouctouche, NB.

RICHARD, Léon Joseph

- Acting Corporal, F/49820, West Nova Scotia Regiment
- Born October 27, 1917, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, son of Amédée Joseph and Emma Mary Richard of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Married Annie Galbally (?) on February 18, 1943, in Great Britain.
- Killed in action August 2, 1943, near Regaluto, Sicily, Italy, Agira CGC, Sicily, Italy – Section B, Row E, Stone 203.

RICHARD, Livain

- Soldier, D/51301, Maisonneuve Regiment
- Born February 22, 1919, in St-Ignace, NB, son of Trefflé and Emelie Richard of Cameron's Mill, NB
- Killed in action August 11, 1944, in the Bretteville-sur-Laize area of France, Bretteville-sur-Laize CGC, France – Section IV, Row F, Stone 13.

RICHARD, Louis Graham

- Cavalry soldier, F/2431, British Columbia Dragoons, 9th Armoured Regiment
- Born February 13, 1918, in Londonberry, Nova Scotia, son of Raphael Daniel and Mary Anne Richard of Londonberry, Nova Scotia
- Killed in action April 26, 1945, in the Delfzijl area of the Netherlands, Holten CGC, Netherlands – Section V, Row C, Stone 10.

RICHARD, Paul Henry

- Soldier, F/60005, Western Nova Scotia Regiment
- Born January 15, 1914, in Mont-Carmel, PEI, son of Joseph and Céline Richard of Summerside, PEI • Married Salome Carpenter on May 4, 1942, in Bishop Falls, Newfoundland
- Killed in action on December 31, 1943, near Ortona, Italy, Moro River CGC, Italy – Section V, Row E, Stone 14.

RICHARD, Russell Bernard

- Flying Officer, J/14785, No. 49 Squadron (RAF), Royal Canadian Air Force
- Born April 10, 1914, in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, son of Harry B. and Jean G. Richard of Halifax, Nova Scotia
- Killed in action November 22, 1943, when the Lancaster bomber in which he was serving as navigator was shot down near Hasephorst, Germany, during a night sortie against Berlin. His body was never recovered. Commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial, Surry, Great Britain – Panel 174.

RICHARD, Sylvère

- Soldier, F/88838, Cape Breton Highlanders
- Born February 7, 1921, in Mont-Carmel, PEI, son of Augustin and Théodosie (*Arsenault*) Richard of *St-Raphaël, PEI*.
- Died December 26, 1944, in the Fusignano area of Italy, Coriano Ridge Citadel, Italy – Section 1, Row F, Stone 5.

Sources: Ronald Cormier, Dieppe, N.-B., historian for the Dieppe Military Veterans Association. Some information added by Paul Richard, Dieppe, N.-B.



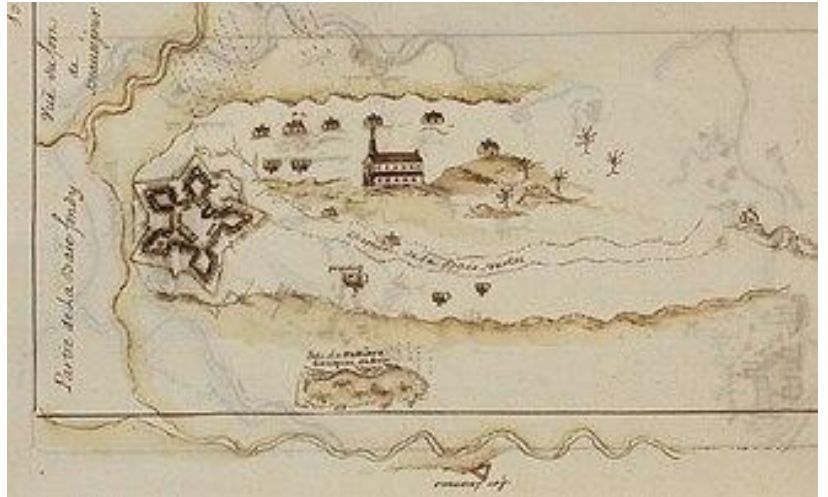
The Census Records and the Richard descendants of Michel

The census of 1763 – Fort Beauséjour (Cumberland)

Constructed in 1751, Fort Beausejour was built in response to the British having built Fort Lawrence across the Missiquash river, which divided British-held Nova Scotia from Acadia.

In June, 1755, the British, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Monckton, took the fort and renamed it Fort Cumberland. The fort imprisoned Acadians who had at first escaped to the woods but was also used as a temporary prison for others who would be deported from the region.

During the American Revolution of 1776 some Acadians joined forces with Jonathan Eddy [the Eddy Rebellion] in a failed attempt to retake Fort Cumberland from the British.



List of Acadian Prisoners at Fort Cumberland as of August 24, 1763

Fort Beausejour was renamed Fort Cumberland when it fell to the British.

Since 1926 it has been an historic site maintained by Canada Parks Service and is known today as Fort Beausejour.

At the time of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, nearly 2,000 Acadians were living as prisoners of war, at Halifax, Windsor (Pisiquid), (Cumberland) Pointe Beausejour at the St-Jean River. The Duke of Nivernois, ambassador of France in England, having expatriated the Acadians who had been prisoners in England, had them write to their imprisoned compatriots in Nova Scotia inviting them to return to France. A list was requested containing the names of those who desired to return to France. It seems that 87 Acadians of Rivière St-Jean, 694 from Halifax and 1,019 from Boston chose to leave. A list of the prisoners at Beauséjour, containing 374 names, was sent through the Governor of Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. The first time it was published by *La Société Historique Acadienne* of Moncton, New Brunswick in 1965, it was believed to be the first time this unedited list was being published.

Most of these names are those of Acadians who were captured on the Memramcook and Peticodiac Rivers by military parties sent from Fort Cumberland (Beausejour) or perhaps others coming from Cocagne and Miramichi who had made their oath of allegiance in 1760. English authorities now considering them to be British subjects, refused to let them go. The following year, they were offered land but most among them preferred to escape secretly to the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands and from there to France, to Saint-Domingue and to Louisiana. Nonetheless, many then returned from Miquelon to Cap-Breton, or to the Gulf coast, as did Joseph Goguen when he returned to Cocagne thus creating new Acadian settlements/villages.

The Restigouche register also reveals the presence of a few individuals from the lower St. Lawrence River (visitors, coastal traders, fishermen, or merchants).

Here is the list of the Richard families part of that census. Notes in *italic* were added by Paul Richard from the Richard Association of New Brunswick to better identify these Richard ancestors:



Joseph Richard
Anne Richard
Malenne Richard
Rozalie Richard
Marie Richard
Joseph Richard
Germain Richard

Jean Richard
Françoise Richard
Joseph Richard
Anne Richard

Pierre Richard
Magdelaine Richard
Anne Richard
Baptiste Richard
Jean Richard
François Richard
Michel Richard
Marguerite
Bazile Richard

Joseph Richard
Marie Richard
Marguerite Richard
Roze Richard
Joseph Richard

Joseph Richard (1732 – 1779) is the son of Pierre Toussaint Richard (Alexandre Richard and Marie-Magdeleine Levron) and Marie-Josephe Boudreau. His wife is Anne Agnès Poirier, daughter of René Poirier and Anne Gaudet.

Jean Richard (1718-1796) is the son of Michel Richard (René Richard and Magdeleine Landry) and Marie Joseph Bourgeois. His wife is Françoise Girouard daughter of Guillaume Girouard and Marie Bernard.

Pierre Richard (1735-1813) is very probably Pierre Richard dit Plate, son of Michel Richard (Martin Richard and Marguerite Bourg) and Madeleine Doucet with his brothers and sisters. Pierre would have been approximately 28 years old in 1763 and Bazile, the youngest, 5 years old.

It is very difficult to identify the last family since the names were so popular. More research will be required.

Note at end of census: The names listed above are all of the Acadians who are presently prisoners at Fort Cumberland on 24 August 1763. There are less than fifty-some-odd families on Ile St-Jean and along the coast who, we believe, desire the same as we do; but they have not yet heard the news, but we will do our best to inform them as soon as possible

This whole document was in the handwriting of Joseph Guoguen. [The census and statement were made by Joseph Gueguen.]

Sources : Site web www.acadian-home.org, additional information by P. Richard



Member News

This section is dedicated to news concerning members of the Richard Association of New Brunswick Inc. This includes obituaries, upcoming events, and other information. So, if you have family reunions planned or hear about upcoming activities, we will be happy to share them with our members if time permits.

New Members

Welcome to our new members:

- Simon Richard, QC
- Marguerite Bilodeau, NC
- Brittany Borgal, NH
- Carl Richard, TX
- Myreene Tobin, AB
- Theresa Roy-Richard, AB (*)
- Walter & Suzanne Holleran, N.-B. (*)



The History of Beaubassin

From the very beginning of Beaubassin's founding, there were two distinct settlements that merged into a single population group. These two settlements were organized by Jacques Bourgeois of Port-Royal and the seigneur de la Vallière. Around 1672, Jacques Bourgeois, the former surgeon from Aulnay and originally from Port-Royal, began farming at Chignecto, at the head of the French Bay. He was fifty years old and well-established, with ten children, over thirty head of cattle, a flock of sheep, and land from which he harvested wheat. With the help of his sons, Charles and Germain, and his pilot, Pierre Arsenault, Jacques Bourgeois recruited Acadian settlers from Port-Royal.



A few years later, in 1676, Michel LeNeuf de la Vallière, a Canadian gentleman born in Trois-Rivières in 1640, obtained a significant seigneurial grant in the same region. He received over 1,000 square miles of land. Arriving in Beaubassin via Baie Verte and the Chignecto Isthmus, La Vallière renamed this land Beaubassin, due to the beauty of the Chignecto Basin during the summer. However, La Vallière's settlement of the seigneur of Beaubassin was less popular than that of Jacques Bourgeois, since his son-in-law,

de Villieu, issued eviction orders to people who settled by squatting on his land. This did not encourage the settlement of Acadian families, so the population increased only through the natural growth of families already established. During La Vallière's regime, from 1678 to 1684, Beaubassin was the capital of Acadia and the only village that had contact with the government. La Vallière and the administrative officers in France encouraged trade with France only and restricted relations with New England.

Beaubassin was located exactly on the current border of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and extended over a vast territory. There were various Acadian settlements such as Pointe à Beauséjour, Aulac, Point-à-Buot (Point de Bute), Jolicoeur, on the Missagouache River, Baie Verte, Pré-des-Bourg, Pré-des-Richard, and Tintamarre (Upper Sackville) on the Tintamarre River (which became Tantramar).

In 1685, there were 22 dwellings in Beaubassin. However, it wasn't until around 1686 that Beaubassin was established as a parish. That same year, a Sulpician priest, Father Claude Trouvé, from Quebec City, built the first church in Beaubassin. The parish church stood on the exact spot where, today, a monument marks the site of Fort Lawrence, built in 1750. A railway line now runs through the cemetery. The village continued to grow from 1686 to 1714, when young settlers from Port-Royal, the Saint John River, Canada, France, and Acadia established themselves in Beaubassin. On September 25, 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick officially returned Acadia to France.

One of Jacques Bourgeois's first priorities was to build a flour mill and a sawmill, which he had acquired in Boston. Beaubassin was then importing some of the goods needed by its population from English-speaking Massachusetts.

When Roger Kuessey, a young Irish refugee who had been living in Port-Royal in 1671, arrived in Beaubassin, he brought with him the first fruit trees from Port-Royal. Apples, pears, and plums were now being enjoyed.



However, before the deportation, there was not a large amount of arable land in Beaubassin.

The Acadian women made their own woollen cloth, stockings, and shoes. Furs came from the Indigenous people. Most people owned 12 to 15 head of cattle, and some even had 20. Each family also had 10 to 12 pigs and sheep. The Acadians obtained their basic necessities from an English boat in Boston. New England was now becoming the Acadians' main supplier. The English accepted furs in exchange for manufactured goods. The Acadians were so indebted that they even had to work for the English to repay their debts. This made Beaubassin the point of connection between Canada and Acadia, since one arrived by water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is clear that long before the deportation, there were conflicts with the English in the Beaubassin region. Since the borders of this region were never definitively established, the Acadians maintained that Beaubassin belonged to them, while the English claimed it was theirs. In September 1696, the Anglo-Americans arrived in Beaubassin and killed livestock, destroyed crops, and burned Acadian homes. Fortunately, the population of Beaubassin had time to take refuge in the woods. In May 1704, when Beaubassin had 200 inhabitants, the Anglo-Americans invaded the region once again. On July 28 of that same year, the English burned about twenty houses and killed animals in the Acadians fields. The English could advance no further, and in 1710, the terms of the capitulation applied only to the 500 inhabitants of Port-Royal; the Acadians of Beaubassin were saved from the English.

On April 11, 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht ended the war between France and England and definitively ceded Acadia and Newfoundland to the British. The entire Beaubassin region and the Isthmus of Chignecto were located in French territory. While the British tried to gain Beaubassin, the Acadians continued to resist. They refused to take the new oath of allegiance demanded by Cornwallis. Governor Cornwallis forbade the Acadians from transporting anything out of the province. They were not even allowed to destroy or move their homes. In 1750, French and Canadian officers at Fort Beauséjour predicted that the British would eventually return to take Beaubassin. It was then that the Mi'kmaq of Abbé LeLoutre set fire to the church and all the houses in the village of Beaubassin, forcing the 1,000+ inhabitants to abandon their homes and head towards Fort Beauséjour, French New Acadia (the southeastern part of present-day New Brunswick), or Île Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island). Finding only ashes and ruins, the English returned to Halifax and came back in the fall of 1750 to build Fort Lawrence a few miles from Fort Beauséjour. The Acadians of Beaubassin had settled on Île Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island).

During the Deportation of 1755, the Acadians of Beaubassin, captured on August 10, were the first prisoners. Charles Lawrence, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, ordered that the first Acadians be arrested in Beaubassin. Most of the inhabitants of this region had hidden in the woods on the advice of their missionary, Father LeGuerne, who had been aware of the English arrival. Two-thirds of Beaubassin's population thus escaped deportation. These Acadians were eventually captured by the English, and many of them were held in Fort Cumberland, in Beaubassin. But not all the Acadians in this region were able to hide in time; on October 27, 1755, 1,900 Acadians from Beaubassin were put on ten English ships.

Approximately 1,000 of these Acadians were deported to South Carolina and North Carolina. Most were from Beaubassin and were landed in Charleston. Nearly 400 of the Acadians deported to Georgia were from Beaubassin; they had been found guilty of rebellion.

Around 1758, at the mouth of the Restigouche River, at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, there were several Acadian refugees, many of whom came from the Beaubassin, Pisiguit, and Grand-Pré regions. The Acadians from Beaubassin who had taken refuge there were, in fact, the first Acadian families in the Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse area. On Île Saint-Jean, there were also still many families originating from Beaubassin.

The Acadians were never allowed to return to Beaubassin; the parish was therefore never re-established after the



Great Upheaval. Fortunately, at the beginning of the century, the majority of Beaubassin's parish registers, covering most of the years from 1712 to 1748, were discovered in La Rochelle, France. The English remained in what is now known as Amherst.

The first Richard family in Beaubassin appears in the 1698 census. This census lists 178 people, 352 head of cattle, 176 sheep, 160 pigs, 298 acres of land, 32 fruit trees, 26 muskets, and 3 servants. The only Richard family is as follows:

Martin RICHARD 33; Marguerite BOURG (his wife) 24; Children: Martin 6; Alexandre 3; Michel 1; 10 head of cattle, 6 sheep, 8 pigs, 16 acres, 1 gun.

This Martin Richard is Martin Richard dit Plate, son of Michel Richard dit Snasoucy and Magdeleine Blanchard. He was born around 1665 in Port-Royal. He married Marguerite Bourg (daughter of François Bourg and Marguerite Boudrot) between 1689 and 1692 in Port-Royal. They had a total of 11 children: Martin in 1692, Alexandre in 1695, Michel in 1697, Marie-Anne in 1699, Marguerite in 1707, Joseph in 1708, Madeleine in 1710, Pierre in 1712, twins François and Paul in 1716, and Jean-Baptiste in 1719.

Sources: Cyberacadie.com website. Additional notes (in italics) by P. Richard

Acadian Christmas Traditions



For the early Acadians, Christmas was nothing like the grand and important celebration it is today. Midnight Mass and Christmas Day Mass, along with a visit to the nativity scene at the parish church, were the main activities. There were, of course, traditional carols and meat pie, a dish prepared only for Christmas and New Year's Day.

The only gift given at Christmas in several Acadian regions was a *naulet*, a small dough figure that children received from their godmothers.

Acadian Christmas has been enriched by several new traditions since the 1870s. It was then that Santa Claus, Christmas stockings, Christmas trees, and gift exchanges gradually appeared. These traditions first became popular in New England. With the help of commercialization, they then spread to the cities and English-speaking communities of Nova Scotia before taking firm root in Acadian culture.

Over the years, Christmas has become the biggest holiday of the year for Acadians in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere. The religious aspect remains, but the commercial side dominates, especially since the mid-20th century. While in the past the Christmas festivities began with midnight mass, today the civil celebrations continue from the beginning of December until the end of the month.

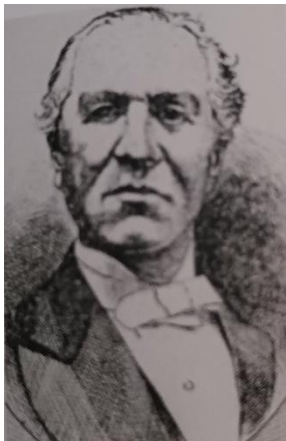
Share your Christmas traditions with us.

Sources : Les capsules acadiennes website, Georges Arsenault



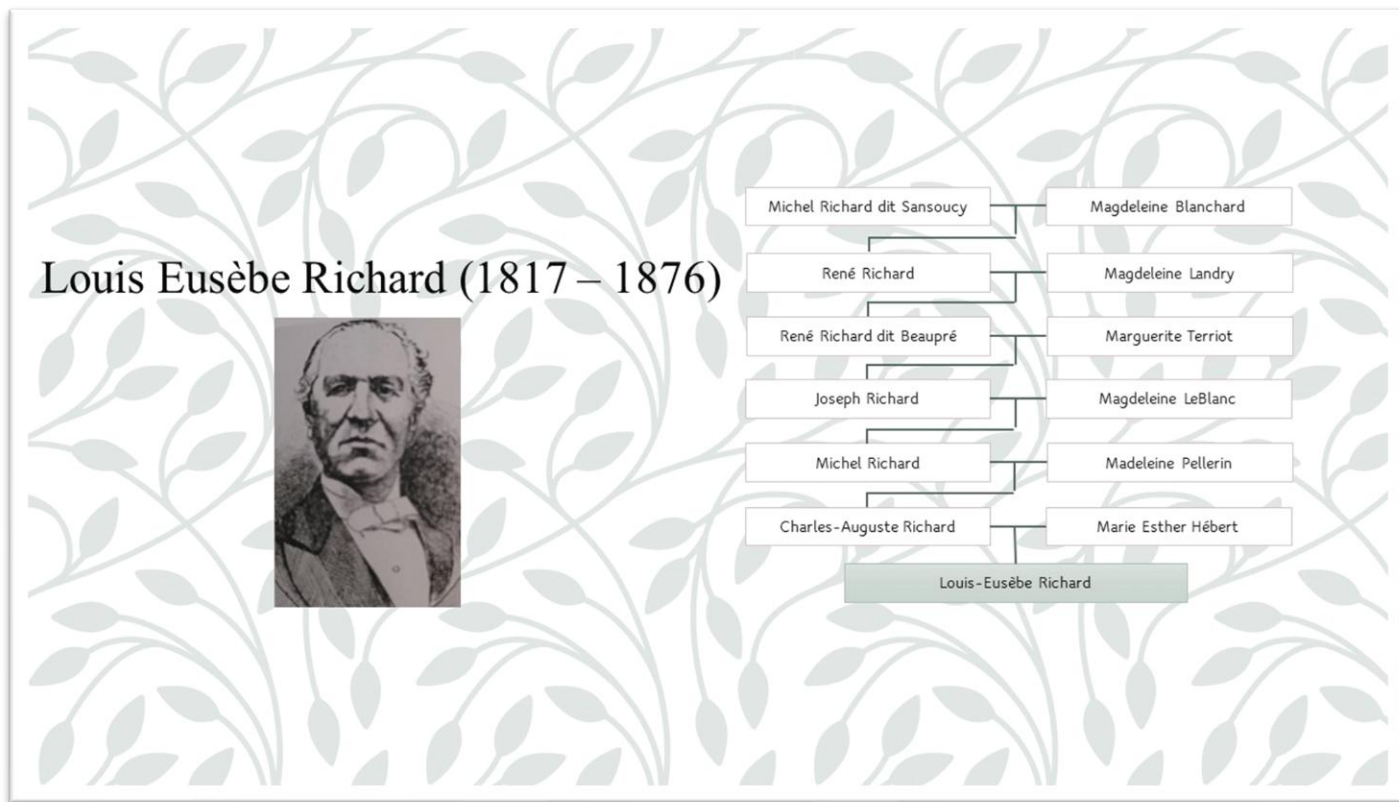
Richard Wall of Fame

Louis-Eusèbe Richard



RICHARD, LOUIS-EUSÈBE, merchant, legislative councillor; b. 1 March 1817 at Saint-Grégoire-le-Grand (Nicolet), L.C., son of Charles-Auguste Richard, merchant, and of Marie Hébert; d. 13 Nov. 1876 at Princeville, Québec.

In 1840 Louis-Eusèbe Richard came to settle in the township of Stanfold, to the west of the road leading to Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska, and opened a general store there; he thus became the second merchant of the township. He had foreseen the importance which the spot he had chosen would assume, and he placed himself at the head of a movement that brought about a modification in the route of the Grand Trunk Railway (from Richmond to Lévis) in the Arthabaska region. As he also traded in wood, the building of this line allowed him to enlarge his fortune appreciably. Thus, according to the notary François-Xavier Pratte's registry, in 1844 Richard began to "lend money" on recognizance, and until 1871 he arranged purchases, sales, transfers, conveyances, and other remunerative contracts.



In 1862 Louis-Eusèbe Richard, at the request of a large number of influential electors in the division of Kennebec, stood as a candidate for the office of legislative councillor against Charles Cormier, the first mayor of Plessisville. Having to contend with the influence of the representatives of three counties, Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière (Lotbinière), Noël Hébert (Mégantic), and Jean-Baptiste-Éric Doiron (Drummond-Arthabaska), and being up against a very highly regarded and respected man, he was defeated by a majority of 275 votes, even though he obtained the greatest number of votes in the two counties of Arthabaska and Lotbinière. In 1874 he accepted the seat left vacant by the resignation of the Honourable Isidore Thibaudeau, the Legislative Council



having ceased to be elective in 1867. Richard does not seem to have concerned himself very actively with politics, but he was known to be a Conservative.

On 15 Jan. 1841, Louis-Eusèbe Richard had married Hermine Prince, of Saint-Grégoire-le-Grand. After raising a large family, he left a sizeable fortune to his wife and four children, among them Édouard, who was mla for Mégantic from 1872 to 1878 and author of *Acadie, reconstitution d'un chapitre perdu de l'histoire d'Amérique*.

Louis-Eusèbe Richard belonged to one of the most highly respected families in old Acadia. "A man of uncommon vigour, of great intelligence, of proverbial honesty, he won the esteem of all those who, through ties of kinship, or business relationships, or friendship, were fortunate enough to know him." It was in his honour that in 1848 St Eusèbe was given to the parish of Stanfold as its patron saint

Sources: *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* – Genealogy: P. Richard

Images of our ancestors

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

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

We will be happy to add them to our next newsletter and to our website (with your permission).



Quiz – Acadian words

Which word goes with which definition ?

Word	Definition
1. Badgeuler	a) ___ Clôture
2. Bouchure	b) ___ Fête
3. Escousse	c) ___ Dentier
4. Frolic	d) ___ Moment
5. Palais	e) ___ Rouspéter

See answers on page 16. Words taken from « Expressions colorées de chez-nous » du Pays de la Sagouine.

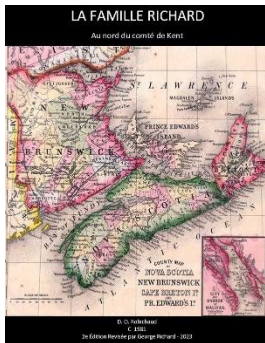
Contribute to our database

You are all welcome to share your genealogy, and we would be happy to add the information to our database. If you would like to participate in this project, simply get in touch with us to develop an action plan.

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



Our Website and Genealogy

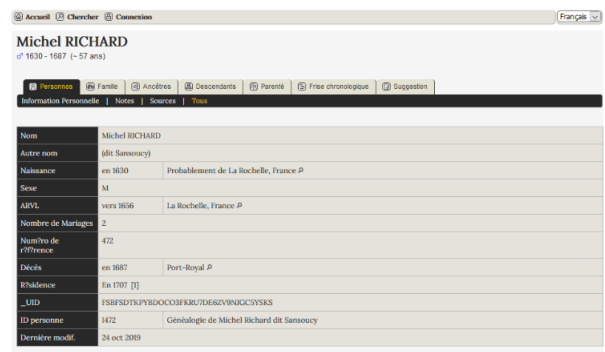


We are constantly adding information to our website. Our database now contains over 13,600 individuals. We are also continuing our work to add information about the Richards of Richibouctou-Village, the Richards of Guysborough County, and others. An update to the database with even more information will be released later this year.

Since the last newsletter, we have added the Acadian censuses of 1760 and 1763, containing not only the families mentioned in that bulletin but also a transcript of the complete census. We have also added a

page concerning the Richard families deported from Grand-Pré.

Thanks to Gilles Richard of Ingleside, ON for sharing his genealogical research. With his permission, his document has been added to the "Members Only" section of our website.

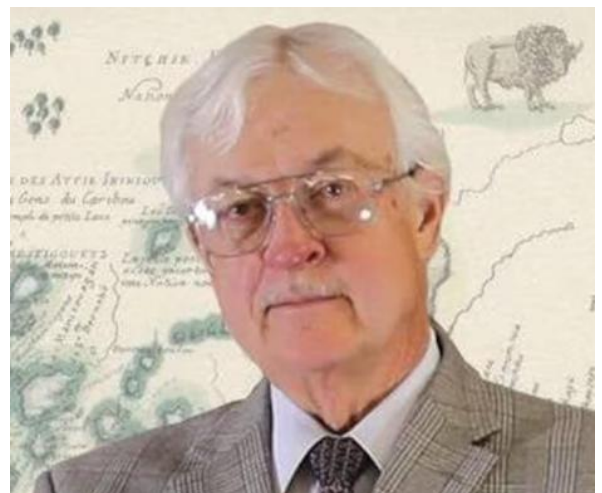


Stephen A. White

A graduate of Harvard College (class of '68) and the University of Pennsylvania Law School (class of '71), Stephen A. White practiced law in Boston for a few years before dedicating himself full-time to his work as a genealogist at the Anselme-Chiasson Centre for Acadian Studies at the University of Moncton for 49 years. Through his seminal work, the Genealogical Dictionary of Acadian Families, he helped countless people discover their Acadian heritage. He received numerous awards for his work, including the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal and, more recently, an honorary member of the Order of Canada.

Throughout his life, he was involved in the local community, volunteering for the Heart and Stroke Foundation, the Heritage Conservation Council, and several Acadian family associations, including the Federation of Acadian Family Associations (FAFA). He was also a passionate gardener and placed great importance on environmental protection.

Stephen Adrian White, C.M., 78, of Moncton, passed away on Wednesday, August 13, 2025, at the Grass Home in Riverview. Born in Framingham, Massachusetts, he was the son of the late Clement and Eileen (Miller) White..



Source : Frenette Funeral Home, Image : Facebook-Centre d'Études Acadiennes Anselme-Chiasson



Access to our « Members only » section

If you haven't received your access to the "Members Only" section of our website and you have an email address, please let us know and we'll send you your access. The "Members Only" section gives you access to the following information:

- Our genealogy database of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy
- Genealogy research by George Richard
- Genealogy research by Jacques Richard
- Transcriptions of the Acadian census for 1671, 1678, 1686, 1689, 1693, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1707, 1714, 1751, 1752, 1760 et 1763
- Miscellaneous documents such as the ships of the deportation, and genealogy charts
- PDS copies of our newsletters starting in Novembre 2019.



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Newletter Team

Paul Richard

Cover Image : Collection Paul Richard – Italian Military Cemetery (Sylvère Richard, Paul Richard's uncle)



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