



LE SANSOUCY

August 2026 * Newsletter – Richard Association of New Brunswick * No. 59

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Message from the President

Hello everyone. I hope you're all having a wonderful summer so far. First, I apologize for the delay in publishing this newsletter. 2026 has been extremely busy for me so far. Please feel free to share your summer experiences with us by sending us photos; we will publish them in our next newsletter.

In this newsletter, we continue our series on Acadian censuses. This time, we're discussing the 1767 census of Icelles, where we find 4 Richard families.

On July 28th, the 20th Odyssey monument was unveiled in St-Louis de Kent, New Brunswick. I'm sharing some photos of the park and the unveiling.

I recently found a copy of a speech by Mgr Marcel-François Richard that he was supposed to give at the national congress in Saint-Basile in 1908. I'm sharing some excerpts with you. The full speech is available on our website on the page dedicated to Mgr Marcel-François Richard.

For our "Richard Wall of Fame" column in this publication, we will be discussing Mgr Joseph-Arsène Richard (1859-1945) of Verdun, Quebec, a descendant of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Jeanne Babin.

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 always looking 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 pleased to hear from you.

We look forward to connecting and meeting you soon.

Paul Richard, president of the ARNB.





Assemblée générale de 2026

Our 2026 Annual General Meeting will be held in early November. The date and location will be announced in early October.

The Board of Directors will meet in September to make preparations. As in previous years, attendees can participate either in person or via Zoom.

The main topics of discussion will be:

- Amendments to certain points in the Association's statute
- Elections
- The name of the Richard Association of New Brunswick

The meeting will be followed by a short presentation, the details of which are yet to be determined.

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 Richard Association of new Brunswick

We want your opinion



The Association now has members throughout North America, in virtually every province of Canada and in 11 states of the United States.

Should we change the Association's name to reflect this, or should we keep it as it is?

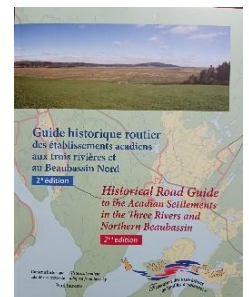
Share your thoughts with us.



La Fédération des associations des familles acadiennes



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





The 20th Odyssey Monument



On July 26th, the 20th Odyssey monument was unveiled at Place du Drapeau acadien in St-Louis-de-Kent, Beaurivage, New Brunswick. Here are some images from their Facebook page and an article from L'Acadie Nouvelle.

Article from the Acadie Nouvelle of July 27th, 2026, by Stéphane Paquette

The heart of the Beaurivage community is being transformed into a public, cultural, and historical space that will showcase Acadian culture throughout the Maritimes and across Canada.

A group of dignitaries unveiled a monument commemorating the Acadian Odyssey at Place du Drapeau



acadien (Acadian Flag Square) on Sunday in Saint-Louis-de-Kent.

This \$750,000 project is a fitting addition to the large Acadian flag that already flies throughout the region.



In addition to the monument, the site includes an interpretation centre dedicated to Acadian history, as well as an outdoor stage with a natural amphitheater.

The project also includes the relocation and restoration of the historic Grenier building and the construction of a visitor centre.

Interpretive trails will be created to connect all the sites and allow visitors to explore them.

The monument unveiled on Sunday pays tribute to the extraordinary journey of the Acadian people, from deportation to the Acadian renaissance, while celebrating their history, resilience, and identity.

The ceremony included the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Louise Imbeault, Senators René Cormier and Rose-Mai Poirier, the federal Member of Parliament for Beauséjour Dominic LeBlanc, the Minister of Tourism, Heritage and Culture Isabelle Thériault, the President of the Société nationale de l'Acadie Émile Gallant, the President of the Commission de l'Odyssée acadienne Jean J. Gaudet, the Minister of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, Pat Finnigan, the Vice-President of the Société de l'Acadie du Nouveau-Brunswick Antoine David, and the Mayor of Beaurivage, Danielle Dugas.

Senator René Cormier highlighted the solidarity shown by all stakeholders in this project.





“It’s a beautiful coincidence that the unveiling is taking place on the feast day of Saint Anne, patron saint of the Acadians and the Mi’kmaq people,” he says.

“The unveiling of this monument commemorates the Great Upheaval but also testifies to the courage and resilience of the Acadian people and serves to ennoble the history of what Acadia has chosen to become.”



Dominic LeBlanc also displayed his pride. “By showcasing our shared Acadian heritage and creating an accessible space where our history and traditions can be passed on to future generations, this site will foster pride in our Acadian roots, strengthen community ties and enrich the cultural and tourist offerings of the region. »

He quoted the French Consul General, saying that “history honours those from whom the original Acadia was taken, as well as their descendants who rebuilt and fortified it, ensuring its continuity.”

Minister Pat Finnigan also emphasized the importance of Acadian culture to New Brunswick. “Acadian Flag Square is a valuable addition to the community of Saint-Louis-de-Kent, as it pays tribute to our Acadian roots while helping to preserve them for future generations.”

The president of the Acadian Odyssey Commission, Jean J. Gaudet, beautifully summarized the importance of this monument by stating that “We are here to stay and take our place. »

The monument in Saint-Louis-de-Kent is the 20th in the world dedicated to the Acadian Odyssey, but the only one to include text in an Indigenous language.

The federal government invested \$300,000 in this project through the direct delivery component of the Strong Communities Fund.

The provincial government also contributed \$300,000, while the Beaurivage community raised \$150,000.



Sources : Acadie Nouvelle and the facebook page « La Place du Drapeau Acadien ».



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



Speech by Mgr Marcel-François Richard in 1908

I recently came across this speech published in the book "Les conventions nationales acadiennes 1900-1908" (The Acadian National Conventions 1900-1908), a critical edition by Denis Bourque and Chantal Richard. I am sharing some excerpts with you in this post. The full speech is available on our website on the page dedicated to Bishop Marcel-François Richard.

Report prepared by Mgr. M.F. Richard on the agriculture and colonisation.

This speech by Bishop M.F. Richard was not included in the program of the Saint-Basile national congress, but it was reproduced in *Le Moniteur Acadie* and *L'Impartial*. In the October 1, 1908 issue of *Le Moniteur Acadien*, on page 3, the following note accompanies Richard's speech: "We have already mentioned that Bishop Richard did not have the opportunity to present his report on agriculture and colonization at the Saint-Basile national congress. *Le Moniteur* took steps to obtain it, and today we are pleased to be able to publish a portion of it."

Speech



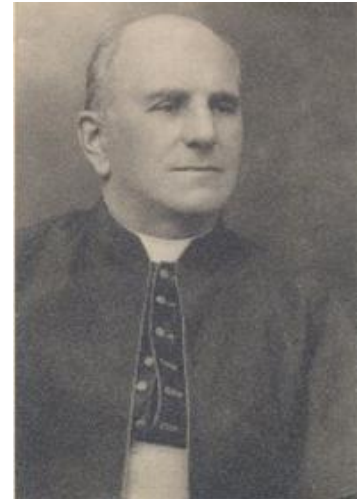
Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It seems to me that after fulfilling the role of rapporteur on colonization and agriculture at four general conventions, this duty should have been entrusted to a younger person, in order to accustom the new generation to bearing arms in the service of the nation. Since this is a vital issue for Acadia and of the utmost importance from a national and religious standpoint, it would be fitting for a master of eloquence to be called upon to extol the greatness and glory of the oldest and noblest of professions. Eloquence has been defined as "a

ray of light for the mind, and a ray of warmth for the heart." And it is with this eloquence that he speaks worthily and fruitfully of colonization and agriculture, the two pillars of the national edifice of any country, and the cornerstones of the religious edifice in our beloved Acadia. ----....

The plow, an instrument of struggle, accustoms the farmer to the fight for the defense of his homeland and makes him the true patriot and the ultimate benefactor of his country. The true soldiers of the nation are undoubtedly the settlers and the farmers. Agriculture, which on the surface seems to concern itself only with material interests, can become, and indeed does become, one of the most fruitful elements of national greatness. The prosperity of nations depends on agriculture. Let us therefore love agriculture since it is an art dear to religion, an element of happiness, one of the forces of society, a tribute paid to the sacred soil which saw us born and which we cannot name without emotions, because it is called the Fatherland.





Let us now consider what colonization and agriculture have accomplished for Acadia. On this day of national and patriotic reunion, it is fitting to remember what our ancestors did to prepare a future for us in this land and to give us a place of honour in our beautiful Canada. First, it is good not to forget that our forefathers were the first pioneers in Canada, the first settlers, the first farmers. Until the arrival of our ancestors, agriculture had not yet shown any signs of life in North America. The Acadians devoted themselves to this profession with intelligence and perseverance, and in a relatively short time, they became the owners of fertile lands that promised comfort and prosperity. It was precisely their success in agriculture that aroused the envy of their enemies and persecutors, whose greed led them to commit this shameless and atrocious theft, which was attempted to be justified by false and treacherous pretexts, but which history has long since condemned. -----



It is the Acadians, through colonization and agriculture, who founded the towns and the entire country we call the Maritime Provinces—Acadia.

There are no more valiant soldiers than the settlers who bravely ventured into the forest to expand and enrich the nation's land: the Acadians were those courageous and persevering soldiers who, in Acadia and the province of Quebec, demonstrated their patriotism by conquering new territories for the good of the nation. ----

Today, their descendants can no longer be considered a negligible part of the Church and the State. The future always determines each person's place. The Acadians will have their turn. They wish to preserve their national identity, their distinct character, the unique traits of their race, their sphere of influence in the land founded by their fathers. Not division, but distinction; not independence, but liberty; not a state within a state, but one large, distinct family, preserving its own identity, its home, its altars. ----

The Acadians want to live their national lives like other peoples. They declared this at their first convention held in Memramcook in 1881, choosing a national holiday of their own—the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This choice received the Church's approval, and all people of goodwill acknowledge this act of great patriotic importance for the small Acadian people.

They confirmed this choice at the Miscouche convention in 1884, when the Acadian delegates chose a flag that reminded them of their French origins and their status as privileged children of Our Lady of the Assumption. It was also at this important convention that the national anthem was, so to speak, inspired and adopted amidst an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed in Acadia. **Vidimus Stellam ejus.** We saw her star and we wanted to acclaim her with the most beautiful melody composed in honor of Mary, the *Ave Maris Stella*.

At each of our conventions, we affirmed our existence as a distinct people, we claimed our rights, as Catholics and as citizens, and duty compels us to continue this struggle for life. We asserted the privilege and the justice for our people to settle the land, our civil heritage, in preference to foreigners who are often of little worth or at least could never advantageously replace the children of this land. Let us not disinherit our own to enrich foreigners.

Monuments have been erected to the distinguished men of Canada. That is fitting. For my part, I ask my fellow Acadians that all Acadian hearts serve as monuments to our greatest benefactors, to the true heroes of the homeland, the Acadian settlers and farmers, past, present, and future.



The census records and the Richard descendants of Michel

The Icelles census of 1767



In the 1767 census of Icelles, we find five Richard families.

Here is the main information about them.:

The Acadian Families that are not in Isles St Pierre et Miquelon following the census of Icelles completed on the 15th (?), 1767

- Paul Sire 46 years old, Marie Richard, 44 years, Marie their daughter 18, Jean their son 15, Louise their daughter 13, Pierre their son 9, Paul their son 6, Rosalie their daughter born in Miquelon 4 and Joseph their son born in Miquelon 1.

This family belongs to the group of Acadians who emigrated to France in 1767 and are listed as passengers on the Senault private ship from St-Jacques. They eventually returned to St-Pierre and Miquelon, as they appear there in the 1776 census..



Marie Joseph Richard was born around 1723 in Port-Toulouse, Île Royale (now Cape Breton). She was the daughter of Pierre Richard, known as Pitre, and Marie Josephe Boudrot. Pierre Richard was the son of Alexandre Richard (son of Michel Richard, known as Sansoucy, and Magdeleine Blanchard) and Isabelle Petitpas..



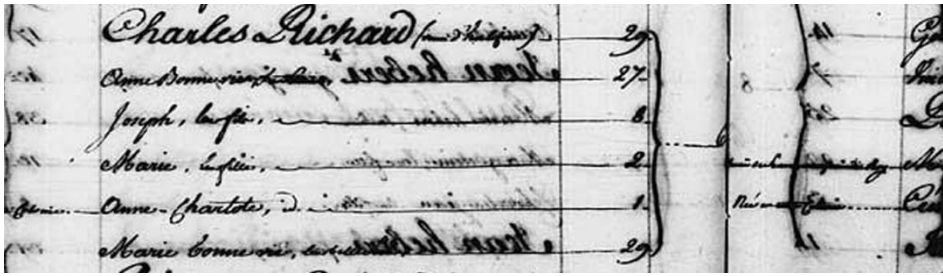
- Joseph Richard coming from Pisiguit 35, Anne Poirier his wife 32, Melem their son 15, Marie their daughter 10, Joseph their son 6, Jean their son 4, Anne, their daughter 1, Germain their son 24 years.

Joseph, Anne and their family were part of the private schooner La Louise during the Acadian emigration to France in 1676. They later returned to St-Pierre and Miquelon at some point, as they appear in the 1776 census..

Joseph is the son of Pierre Toussaint Richard and Marie-Josophe Boudreau. Pierre Toussaint is the son of Alexandre Richard (son of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Jeanne Babin) and Marie-Magdeleine Levron..



- *Charles Richard coming from Halifax 29, Anne Bonnevie his wife 27, Joseph, their son 8, Marie their daughter 2, Anne-Charlotte their daughter 1 and Marie Bonnevie, their sister-in-law 29.*



This family returned a little later in 1767 to the Chezzetcook region, near Halifax on the schooner La Marianne with 5 other families.

Charles Richard is the son of Michel Richard, known as Plate, and Madeleine Doucet. Michel Richard,

known as Plate, is the son of Martin Richard (son of Michel Richard, known as Sansoucy, and Magdeleine Blanchard) and Marguerite Bourg..

- *Pierre Richard coming from Chédabouctou 69, Marguerite LeBlanc 67, Pépin their son 20*

This family also appears in the 1774 and 1776 censuses of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The 1774 census indicates that Pierre suffered from asthma and that his wife was disabled.

Pierre Richard dit Pitre was the son of Alexandre Richard (son of Michel Richard dit Sansoucy and Magdeleine Blanchard) and Isabelle Petitpas.

Sources : Library and Archives Canada, 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:

- Reed Richard, Baton Rouge, LA
- Jennifer Blackwelder, Easley, SC

Death Notices



Achilles Albert Richard, of the Manoir Saint-Jean Baptiste in Bouctouche, NB, passed away on September 28, 2026. She was the son of Michel and Alizine (Robichaud) Richard. He is survived by his brother Émile (Laura) Richard, as well as a brother-in-law and friend, William (the late Rosemonde), who was married to Jeanne (Morris) Richard.

Achilles was a member of the Association, as was his brother Émile. Our condolences to the entire family.



Research by Nicole Gallant-Nunes

Liste Commémorative de l'expulsion des Acadiens



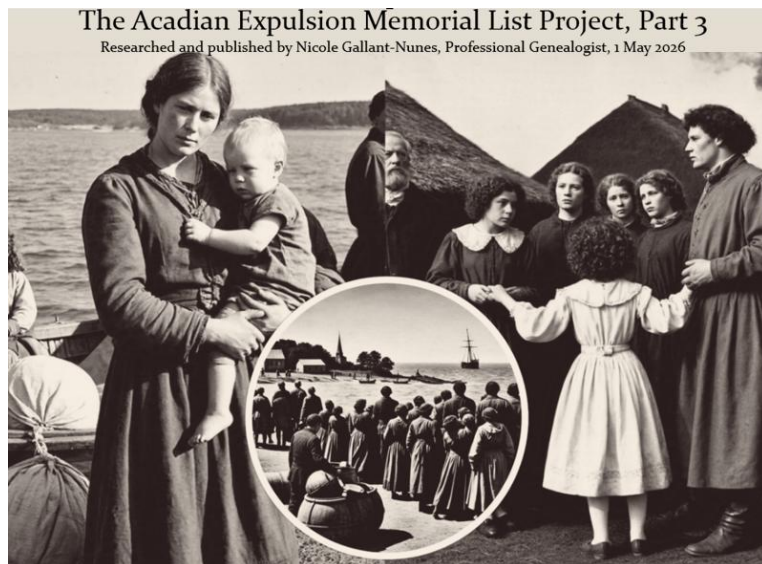
The Richard Association of New Brunswick has received permission to copy its research onto our website. Its commemorative list (Version 3) is now available in the "Members Only" section of our website. The list contains over 5,500 Acadians. In this article, I share some information about their project. Since the list is too long to share in this newsletter, you can access it from our website or Nicole's website, or you can email us and we will send you a copy.

Nicole Gallant-Nunes is a professional genealogist living in Massachusetts. She specializes in French-Canadian and Acadian genealogy.

Hi all! Part 3 of my Acadian Expulsion Memorial List project is now available as of 1 May 2026. Part 3 includes all of the names from the previous versions of Part 1 (published Dec 2024) and Part 2 (published Jun 2025). Over the past year I've added over 600 more names to this list of Acadians who tragically died as a result of the Acadian Expulsion. Part 3, now with over 5,545 names, will likely be the final installment, but I will make additions and corrections over time as needed.

It's been nearly 2 years since I began this project and unsurprisingly, it's brought waves of intense emotions. The immense sadness for our ancestors and relatives having to go through this prolonged physical and emotional hardship, the deep-seated anger that all this was so completely unnecessary and most of all, the overwhelming pride in their fortitude and determination to ensure that the Acadian culture would not be erased. I am honored to shed light on parts of their stories and hopefully help their descendants and cousins learn what became of their family.

Those who survived these perilous years fought hard to carry on with broken hearts to keep their traditions, culture and memories of those lost alive. Many came back to Acadia, the lands they loved, and rebuilt what had been so mercilessly broken. For those of us Acadian descendants here today, we are the embodiment of their strength and resilience.



Here is a bit of history on the project

I began this project in September of 2024 and my main goal was to list the names of the Acadians who sadly passed away during the period of the Acadian Expulsion. I recorded a 2 hour long video to accompany the release of Part 1 of this list that I published in December of 2024 that explains all of the information you may want to know, if you don't already, about who the Acadians were, where they settled and all about the events leading up to this expulsion so I recommend checking that out so you will know the more of the backstory of these events. The link to that video hosted by the Have Roots Will Travel YouTube channel is available right at the top of my Memorial List when you open it up in Google Sheets or Microsoft Excel. A link is also available here: [The Acadian Memory Project, Have Roots Will Travel YouTube Channel](#).



The period of the expulsion is generally recognized as starting in 1755 and ending in 1763 following the Treaty of Paris. After this, Acadians were free to relocate from the location they had been exiled to. These places include the U.S. colonies along the east coast, England, France and even from being detained inside of Acadia such as at Halifax. Most were looking to resettle in French Territories and presumably trying to locate their family members they may have been separated from.

The next few years between 1763 and 1767 included a lot of moving around for our Acadian ancestors. We can see distinct migrations happening from certain areas to another, such as the Acadians in Halifax went on to settle in Louisiana, the Acadians in England went on to settle in France, the Acadians in Massachusetts went on to settle in Quebec and the Acadians in Connecticut went on to settle in St-Domingue (Haiti). Not everyone resettled in the same place but just to give some examples.

After 1763 wouldn't generally be considered part of the expulsion period as most Acadians were now considered free subjects, however there were extensive losses of Acadians even after 1763, especially soon after arriving in new locations. Louisiana, French Guiana, Haiti and Quebec saw significant losses as Acadians landed in these new areas. This continued even until 1785 when Acadians from France were attempting to settle in Louisiana, nearly 20 years after the early groups of Acadians arrived there. There were even still deportations happening to the Acadians in St-Pierre and Miquelon which were French territories just off the coast of Newfoundland. The Acadians there were deported multiple times to mainland France and many did not survive. This was happening in the 1760's and 1770's.

So when I went about compiling this list, I didn't have a set criteria in mind when it came to specific years or locations. I kind of went with my gut and if I felt that this person's death could have been a direct result of the expulsion, they were included. This criteria may change over time as I edit the list, but this is how I have done it so far. I tried to take certain factors into consideration, such as knowing that the infant mortality rate was already high during this time period to begin with. Most couples had several children and it's uncommon to find a family that didn't lose at least one child young even before the hardships of the expulsion, so it's tough to say if a child who died during this period was simply an expected infant mortality loss or a loss as a direct result of hardship. Either way, they were included just in case.

I also took into account how long someone was living in a particular area before passing away. Let's say someone arrived in Quebec in 1755 but didn't pass away until 1763. I might look a bit deeper into that person, more than just their year of death, and I would look at their age. Were they already in their 60's or 70's and could this have just been a natural death due to old age? Or were they 15 years old when they would have been out of that 'danger zone' of the expected childhood losses and by all accounts should have survived until adulthood had they not experienced the physical and mental trauma of the expulsion that may have hastened their demise? I took that into account. I also look at the children lost, again keeping the infant mortality in mind but also considering the physical and mental trauma the mother would have experienced. Did the events of the expulsion impact her ability to develop and nourish a healthy child? In some cases I saw losses of several children in a row during and following the period of the expulsions. If that mother had remained in Acadia, living her normal life, would she have had 6 children perish young? Hard to say, but those children are noted just in case.

So how did I go about finding the people whose names are listed? Ideally we want to find a burial record and in a lot of cases we do have those but in most other cases we don't so I had to rely on other records to help figure out if they were still alive at a certain time. There were censuses taken in Acadia, such as in



Grand Pre and the Beaubassin area that let us know if someone was living at that time. I then tried to find them on subsequent censuses or records. For example, we know that the Acadians around Chignecto were sent to South Carolina so I checked those records upon arrival in 1755/6 and then again in 1763 to see who was still present or who was lost. I did this for each location that the Acadians were exiled to. I used a variety of sources, which I've cited at the bottom of my Memorial List, in order to try to pinpoint particular years and locations where our ancestors were. I also used the records of family members to help, such as if a spouse remarried by a certain date, if a child married and listed her parent as deceased on that date, the burial record of a spouse or child that may list their family member as deceased. All of those are examples of other ways I tried to determine a particular person was alive or not at certain times and I did this for each person on the list.

When I published Part 1 I was asked a few questions that maybe others were thinking as well so I figured I would mention them. The abbreviation NFI that you will see in the Notes section stands for No Further Information. It just means that this person has disappeared from paper trail records at the time of my current research. As I keep researching, I may find a burial record for them somewhere that I've overlooked or I may find them alive and well in another location 20 years later so the list will be edited as needed as I conduct more research. NFI just means for now, I don't know what happened to them during the expulsion period.

The different columns of the list are pretty self explanatory. It's the name of the person who died (or likely died) and the name of their spouse, or spouses, and their marriage year. Then the name of their parents and the parent's marriage year. Followed by their date of birth or baptism. A lot of these birth years are estimated based on subsequent records such as censuses or burial records where an age may be provided. They are not always accurate, but more of an estimation. When a specific date is noted that means there was a baptism record found for them mentioning their date of birth. Then a column for their location of birth or baptism.

Their last known location in Acadia is the next column. Again, I would primarily use census records for this information or even perhaps a baptism, marriage or burial record of a family member that puts them in a specific location at a certain time that I can reference. If we know they died at sea in 1758/1759 en route to France then we know they would have been in Prince Edward Island or Ile Royale in 1758 so that's how I determined that. There are still plenty of gaps in my research where I haven't figured out exactly where someone was just prior to the deportations. That may be because I couldn't find them on any records or simply because I didn't have enough time to research that aspect of their lives prior to Part 2 being published. At some point I will go back and try to fill in all those gaps but I ran out of time for this publication as I'm having shoulder surgery in a couple of weeks and won't be able to use my arm much for at least the first month of recovery so I will follow up with a Part 3 in the future which should tie up any loose ends I can.

A little more information about the information board is available on its webpage.

Sources: Treasured Trees Genealogy website



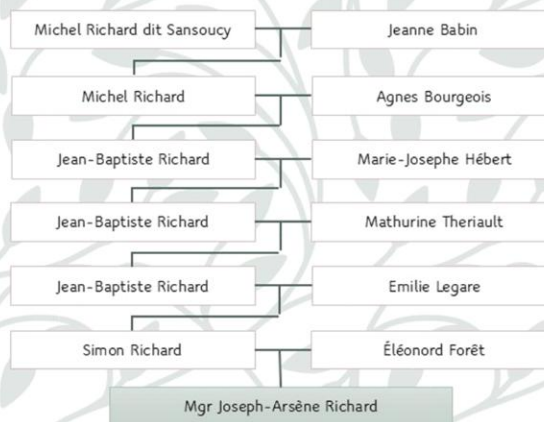
Richard Hall of Fame

Monseigneur Joseph-Arsène Richard



Mgr Richard was born on September 19, 1859, and baptized the same day at St-Liguori-de-Montcalm. He is the son of Simon Richard and Eléonord Forêt (Forest). He studied at the Collège de l'Assomption in 1879 and at the Collège de Joliette in 1880. In 1885, he took the cassock at the Collège de Joliette, and was later ordained a priest on March 17, 1889. He first served as a priest in St-Barthélemy (1889-1891), St-Paul-l'Ermite (1891-1897), and St-Enfant-Jésus du Mile-End (1897-1899). In 1899, he became the founding pastor of the parish of Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs, where he remained until his death. He passed away on June 17, 1945, at the age of 85 years and 9 months, at the Christ-Roi hospital... which he himself had founded, known today as Verdun Hospital.

Mgr Joseph-Arsène Richard (1859 – 1945)



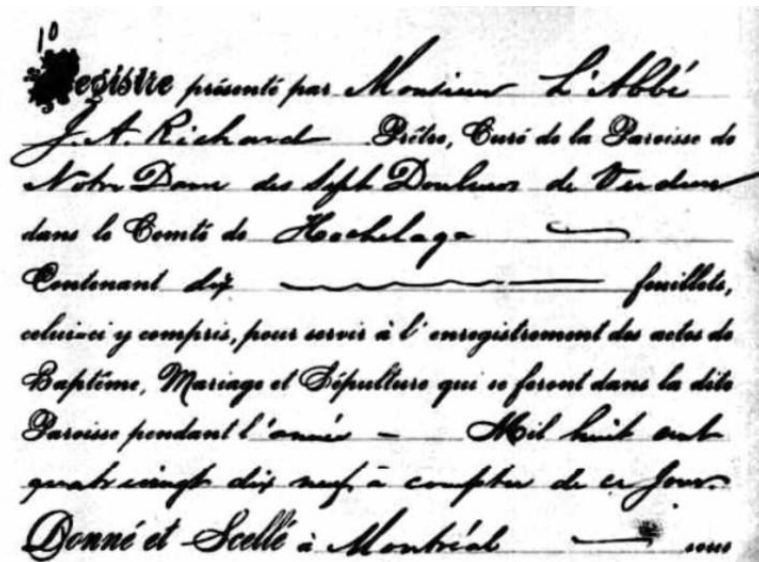
First register written by Mgr Richard

In the picture, we can see the first page of the parish register of Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs in Montreal (Verdun), presented by Bishop Richard in 1899. The document states that the parish is located in Hochelaga County and that it contains 10 sheets, including this page, for recording Baptism, Marriage, and Burial records.

This register was given and sealed by the Superior Court of Lower Canada in the Montreal district. Following this are the notifications of Article 1311 of the Civil Procedure Code of Lower Canada and Articles 42 and 42 A-B-C and 45 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada. The document was signed in Montreal on September 2, 1899, by E. Lamontagne, Deputy-Prothonotary.



In the 1925 register, there are a total of 6,970 baptisms, 1,090 marriages, and 3,212 burials. By 1941, the register contained more than a hundred pages. This shows that the number of people living in Verdun gradually increased over the years. Let's end this chapter with this quote from a historian of the time: 'My Lord — We are both growing old, the time to leave will come soon. But, for your comfort and for your glory, I remember with joy that, while people pass away, their works remain!' C.



Source: <https://exploreverdunids.com/genealogie-mgr-joseph-arsene-richard/> *** research. 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

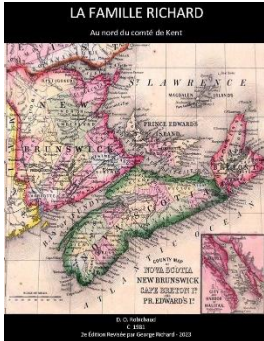
Which word goes with which definition?

Mot	Définition
1. Abrier	a) ___ Action de tricoter
2. Bâdrer	b) ___ Lancer
3. Brochure	c) ___ Embêter
4. Garocher	d) ___ Une bande au complet
5. Trâlée	e) ___ Couvrir bien comme il faut

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



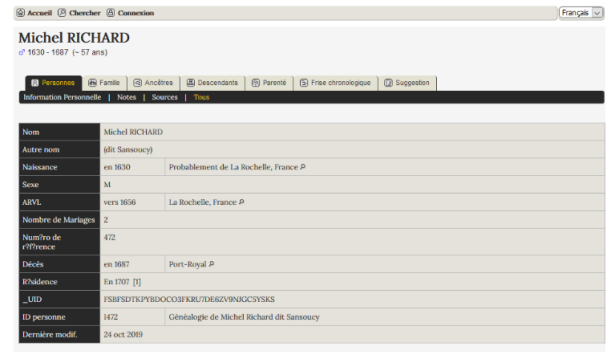
Our Website and Genealogy



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 1766 and 1774, which include not only the families mentioned in that newsletter but also a transcript of the

complete census.



We have also added Bishop Joseph-Arsène Richard to our "Wall of Fame." In addition, we have added Nicole Gallant-Nunes' research on her Commemorative List of the Expulsion of the Acadians to the "Members Only" section of our website.



Participez à notre base de données

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



The Library

Books about Richard, published by people named Richard, or concerning Acadian history

**The Acadian National Conventions 1900-1908
Critical edition by Denis Bourque and Chantal Richard**

The Acadian National Conventions were organized by the Société nationale l'Assomption, a kind of mini-government for the Acadians of the Maritimes. This group of patriots succeeded in uniting the Acadian people at the end of the 19th century. In a short time, they gave them a national holiday, an anthem, and a flag. This volume brings together for the first time the sermons and speeches from the Acadian National Conventions of 1900, 1905, and 1908.



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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Answers to our word quiz (page 13) : (a) 3, (b) 4, (c) 2, (d) 5, (e) 1