



Bulletin des

# Levasseur

Newsletter

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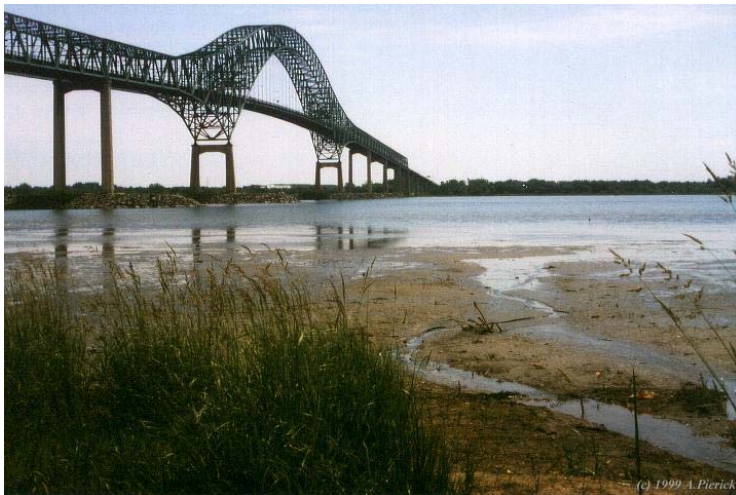
## President's word



You are cordially invited to the Levasseur Association of America's Annual meeting. The meeting will be in Trois Rivières on Saturday September 10, 2004. At noon we will have a corn roast. I hope many of you will attend. It will be an excellent opportunity to fraternize and to learn about the activities of the Association. You will find more comprehensive information about this meeting in the insert sent with the Newsletter. Until then, enjoy a pleasant summer.

Gilles Carmel, président

## General reunion of the members



General reunion of the members of the Levasseur Association of America will be held in Trois Rivières Québec Saturday September 10, 2005 at 2:00 pm The reunion will be held at the Scouts meeting hall in Trois Rivières «La Tanière» 6470 Street Quirion Trois-Rivières, QC G8Y 5K2.

Members are invited to a Corn Roast at noon on a lot adjacent to the meeting hall. We will be offering the corn and coffee. Members may bring other beverages and food of their choice to complete their meal.

Details at : [www.levasseur.org/meeting2005.pdf](http://www.levasseur.org/meeting2005.pdf)

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## Portrait of a Pioneer : Réal Levasseur



It is with great sadness that we learned the death of Mr. René Levasseur of Pohénégamook. Mr. Levasseur was the founder of Furniture Rhéal Levasseur. The business is celebrating this year its 50th anniversary. In addition to being a pillar for the economy of the region, he contributed significantly to the municipal politics being one of the three people who founded the municipality of Pohénégamook. Though preoccupied with the development of his company, Rhéal devoted much of his time to the progress of his community. He was mayor of St-Éleuthère when the three municipalities merged in 1973 to form the city of Pohénégamook. He was the first mayor of the new city and his two co-founding partners were mayors the following years. According to Mr. Georges Comeau, Secretary Treasurer of the city of Pohémégamook, the local press referred to Rhéal as being «a good man, a good boss, someone who was very human. He was a good negotiator devoted to the interests of his citizens. Mr. Levasseur had excellent ideas and new how to sell them. He did not impose his beliefs but succeeded in getting people to follow his thinking».

To solve the problem of water supply that affected the three municipalities, Mr. Comeau remembers that Mr. Levasseur fought bitterly with the government to have them respect their promises of installing a sewage and water system. That was the reason, sine qua non, why the municipalities had agreed to merge. Mr. Levasseur was primarily responsible to establish the organizational structure of the new city. When the Levasseur Association of America met in Kamouraska in 1999, Mrs. Denise LaPointe, his wife, actively participated in the organization of that gathering. Mr. Levasseur has been a strong supporter of the Association during the last two decades. His funeral was held on March 16, 2005 in the St-Éleuthère Church. The Levasseur Association of America offers its condolences to the Rhéal Levasseur family.

Source : Le St-Laurent

### Réal Levasseur's lineage

Laurent Levasseur 1646-1726  
 |  
 Pierre Levasseur 1679-1738  
 |  
 Jean Timothée Levasseur -1816  
 |  
 Benjamin Levasseur 1765-1845  
 |  
 Fabien Levasseur 1802-1888  
 |  
 Octave Levasseur 1841-1917  
 |  
 Philias Levasseur 1874-1957  
 |  
 Conrad Levasseur 1901-1979  
 |  
 Réal Levasseur 1930-2005

### Réal Levasseur (1930-2005)

Born in 1930 in Pohénégamook, QC, St-Éleuthère, died March 12, 2005 at the age of 75 : Parents, Conrad Levasseur (1901- 1978) and Bernadette Boucher (1905-1978)

#### Marriage and children: :

- First wife, Marielle Dumont 1933-1977, married September 26 1953, St-Athanase, Kamouraska, QC.
  - Children: Gilles (1954), Christian (1957), Lynn (1962), Jean-Pierre (1964), Claude (1967- 1976) and François (1970-1976)
- Second wife: Denise LaPointe



## Céline Dion

by : Gilles Carmel

Profession : Chanteuse

Being an international star of popular music, Céline Dion needs no presentation. She was the recipient of the Diamond Award from World Music having sold the largest number of recordings in the world. From 1987 to August 31 2004, she had sold 175 million albums. This amount does not include 12 albums that she recorded prior to 1987.

She was born in Charlemagne in the Lanaudière region on March 30, 1968. She is the youngest child of a singing family of fourteen children. Her parents were musicians and sang at a local bar on weekends. The entire family would sometimes meet and sing for the residents of their small town. If you would like more information about Céline, check her web site at: [www.celinedion.com](http://www.celinedion.com)

Here is how Céline is a descendant of Jeanne and Laurent Levasseur

<b>Jeanne Levasseur</b>	<b>Laurent Levasseur</b>
Pierre Drolet	Claire Françoise Levasseur
Joseph-Marie Drolet	Élisabeth Michaud
Angélique Drolet	Pierre Bernard Lévesque
Marie-Anne Belleau	Geneviève Lévesque
Antoine Parent	Joseph Létourneau
Malvina Parent	Marcelline Létourneau
Achille Tanguay	Adélard Dion
Thérèse Tanguay	Charles Édouard Dion
Céline Dion	Adhémar Dion
	Céline Dion

<b>She is the grand child at the 10th generation of Jeanne Levasseur</b>	<b>She is the grand child at the 11th generation of Laurent Levasseur</b>
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## Western Canadians Noël Levasseur

(part 1)



*This article is the first one of a series that has been written about Noël Levasseur. It was published a century ago in volumes titled Western Canadians. The reader should bear in mind that the article was written more than 125 years ago. The translation attempts reflect that fact.*

**Noël Levasseur** was born in 1799 at Saint-Michel d'Yamaska on Christmas day. That is why he was christened Noël. His father, Antoine was one of these brave Canadian farmers, remarkably dexterous, very religious, a hard worker and was dedicated to the land. His mother, born Angélique Lavallée was blessed with all the qualities of a strong woman. The parents of the young Levasseur had no other ambition than keeping him close to themselves and seeing him settle on part of the family homestead as was the custom. That custom contributed significantly to the impoverishment of the inhabitants of the land. But at the age of barely seventeen, their son, whom they believed they would never separate from, submitted to his passion for travel and adventure and informed them that he was going to seek his fortune out West. He left Montréal on May 15, 1817 sailing on the Saint Laurent and crossed the Great Lakes on a barge with a group of twenty men hired by a Mister Rocheblave, an important trader. When they arrived in Michillimakinac, Mister Rocheblave sold his enterprise to an American Fur trading Company and all the employees were transferred to the new powerful association which was headed by a Mister Astor.

Levasseur left Michillimakinac with four other Canadians to do some fur trading in Wisconsin. He spent that winter in Fond-du-Lac in a crude cabin that he built and returned to Michillimakinac in the spring. There, he spent two months preparing furs to be exported to England. For the next seven years he traded furs throughout Indiana returning to Michillimakinac for two or three months each year.

Nothing of significance occurred for Levasseur during this period. His trading partners were primarily Iroquois. Where he carried out his trading, one finds today the charming little parish of l'Érable. He was then working for a Mister Gordon S. Hubbard, an agent for Mr. Astor and one of the first inhabitants of Chicago. Two years later, Levasseur was sent to Rockville to trade with the Indians at a time when they were receiving an annual indemnity paid by the American Government. He ventured there with two men equipped with trading merchandise and two kegs of brandy. It was perilous voyage because when Indians had access to brandy, unfortunate disturbances would frequently occur. Levasseur used slyness to confuse them. When he arrived at Rockville, at early nightfall, he would hide the precious liquid in a bush and would offer the merchandise to the Indians for trading. They in turn would refuse to do any trading until they had access to the brandy. It had been a promise Levasseur had made to loved ones who had recently died. But, he eventually had to give in.

Levasseur would tell them that he did have some brandy but only a limited quantity. This news was welcome with triumph and the Indians with all kinds of casks would gather around our trader. He would guide them to the hideout and give them only part of his brandy. These terrible woodsmen would soon be intoxicated and in a delirious state. It was soon a disorder with songs, yelling followed by a wild frenzied dance on the prairies. The raucous voices of the drunken savages would awaken the sleepy echoes of nocturnal birds. It was a dreadful drunken dance. The chief of the band fearing problems advise Levasseur to skip camp. He realized that it would prudent to leave promptly and with his two companions he set up camp in the village known as Bourbonnais. When they arrived on location the plain was entrenched in darkness.

They released their horses on the prairie after having filled their feeding bags with hay and attached bells to their necks thus the sound of the ringing bells would identify their whereabouts. When the first endless rays of the sun enlighten the prairies, Levasseur and his companions had been awoken for sometime. They were admiring for the first time the sight of the early morning light that engulfed them. In the west the plains unfolded in a brilliant green, like a sea of emeralds: in the East a long strip of maple and oak trees ran along the river banks balancing their lofty peaks dripping with morning dew. Close to them, among bushes of flowers, flowed a fountain of crystal clear water that disappeared in the prairies. It was a picturesque and enchanting scenery worthy of a painter's paint brushes! Levasseur could not mask his admiration for this site and told his companions: « What a beautiful country to live-in ». He had no doubts, that after eleven years of running around that he would come and settle in this area like a king in the midst of his domains and live a life of ease that had to that date been so difficult and eventful. Within a short period of time Levasseur learned the Patouatomis dialect and acquired the general respect of the Indians. For ten years he worked for Mr. Astor in Iroquois.

When his working agreement ended, he had saved fifteen hundred dollars. A Mr. Stewart, originally from Montreal, sold him six thousand dollars of merchandise as initial stock to open a store and assured him that he would have no competition within sixty miles. Within eighteen months he had traded more than eighteen thousand dollars of merchandise with local Indians. They were receiving, from the American Government an annual annuity, as agreed by the treaty of Tippecanoe. The agreement totaled the sum of two hundred thousand dollars over a twenty year period.

That is how Levasseur made his quick fortune. In Danville, the American Government had given the Indians a few reserves. Levasseur purchased two vast spreads of land that he paid a little more than a dollar and acre. He then resold the land to emigrants for five to six dollars an acre. An Indian wanting to purchase a horse from another Indian had asked Levasseur to sell him a keg of brandy to facilitate the transaction. Levasseur agreed. The two Indians got drunk and the buyer killed seller in his drunken stupor. When the son learned the death of his father, he swore revenge with Levasseur's blood. The son's mother tried in vain to convince him that the white man had nothing to do with the death. He would not listen, mounted his horse and sped off to fulfill his vengeance. The noisy arrival of the horse woke Levasseur. When he came out of his house he noticed the Indian smeared in black paint, his floating hair down to his shoulders. Indians are known to paint themselves and let their hair down when they decide to go kill someone.

(to follow in the next Newsletter)



**The sons of the sculpture Pierre-Noël Levasseur**

Par : Joceline Levasseur

At the last Quebec Reunion, we spoke about the master-sculptor, Pierre-Noël Levasseur, who was the grand son of the ancestor, Pierre Levasseur dit Lespérance, a master carpenter. It was customary at that time for a father to teach his trade to his sons. Many factors confirm that happening in the Levasseur family. However, Pierre Noël I, who was also an excellent carpenter, had worked under the guidance of a master sculptor of Quebec or Montreal to acquire knowledge in that field. At that time in New-France, the need for these trades was very high, because of the numerous new churches and parishes being built. There was a need for furniture and sculptures for the places of worship.

In turn, Pierre-Noël wanted to transmit to his sons, René-Michel, Pierre-Noël II, Charles and Stanislas, according to John R. Porter and Jean Bélisle in their book, «The Sculpture of Ancient Québec»

*«.....he was most successful with the young Stanislas (born 1732) who eventually became an indispensable collaborator during his old age. It was however otherwise for René-Michel and Pierre-Noël II for different reasons»<sup>(1)</sup>*

**René-Michel**

Born in 1724, René-Michel was the black sheep of Pierre-Noël's family. Pierre-Noël renounced training his son after having given him the opportunity. In despair he chose to entrust this task to a fellow cabinetmaker Jean-Baptiste Filiau dit Dubois (1699\_1772) originally from Quebec but established in Montréal since 1719. Prior to René-Michel being hired as Filiau's apprentice, before the notary François Simonet, on September 8, 1745, Pierre-Noël had written a letter dated July 17 to his colleague to inform him about his son and his expectations of him: (An interpretation in English of the letter written in old French follows the actual text.)

*« Monsieur,*

*J'ai l'honneur de répondre à Celle que vous m'avez fait le plaisir de m'écrire par laquelle vous m'apprenez que mon fils est Ché vous, je vous remercie du bon accueil que vous luy avez fait à notre Considération. je souhaite quil soit Constan dans la volonté quil a daprendre la menuiserie avec vous, je consant quil sengage à vous au Condissons Enoncé dans votre lettre que je vous renvois et que vous représenterée à Celuy qui fera Langagement susdit; que vous le treterez et lentretiendrez en bon père de famille, je laisse à votre Confiance de luy donner son entretien ou trante livres par Chaque année, je Compte que vous luy donnerez quelque momans pour lire et écrire et dessiner et que vous veillerez sur sa conduite Comme sil vous apartenoit afin quil fréquante les Eglises et les sacrements et quil ne ante point les hivrognes et Les libertins, sil a besoin de papier pour Ecrire et designer, je luy en envoyeré sitot que je sauré quil demeurera Ché vous et que vous me donnerez de bon témoignage de son aplication, je vous prie de vous metre à ma place en cette occasion, de luy parler en père, de luy faire sentir le droit que j'ai de loublier pour le punir des déplaisirs quil madonné jusque à présent, il me quitte dans le temp que je suis seul et que j'ai besoin d'aide il pouroit aprandre avec moy tout Ce quil peut apprendre ailleurs et quelque Choses de plus, il na jamais voulue profité de mes Conseilles non plus que de ceux de sa mère,. J'espère que dieu lui fera la grace destre plussage à lavenir et quil profitera des votre et de Ceux de votre Epouse à qui je prent la liberté de le recommander, je vous prie de luy Cacher les bontés que j'ai encorre pour luy et de ne luy faire Connoitre que du resentment pour sa mauvaise Conduite à mon Egare, j'atan de vos nouvelles par les premières*

*occasions... »* <sup>(1)</sup>

#### Interpretation of letter to Jean-Baptiste Filiau

*«Thank you for accepting my son as an apprentice. I hope he appreciates learning the trade with you and I agree with the conditions outlined in your letter. I will be paying you thirty pounds per year and I appreciate that you will be like a father to him. I am confident that you will be giving him some time to write, read and to draw. If he needs paper I will send some. I ask that you keep a watchful eye on him as if he were your own son. See to it that he goes to Church, receives the sacraments and avoids places of drunkenness and debauchery. I pray that you will be taking my place as a father. Let him know that I must punish him for all the sorrows he has caused me and my wife and that he leaves me at a time when I could use his services. He never would listen to me or his mother's advice. I hope God will give him the grace to be more sensible in the future. Do not let him know how much I still care for him but make him realize the hurt he has caused us. »*

René-Michel never returned to Québec to work with his father. He practiced his trade as a draftsman and carpenter in Richelieu. He married Marie Tellier on January 29 1753, in Saint Ours. Together they had eleven children and most of his descendants reside in the USA.

#### **Pierre-Noël**

*«Pierre-Noël's deception relative to his son Pierre-Noël II (born in 1719) was different. The colony required specialist for the ornamentation of the King's ships built in Quebec. Pierre-Noël II was sent to France to learn and improve his skills as a sculptor of ornaments for ships. In the Fall of 1743 he boarded the Rubis to the arsenal of Rochefort for a stage as an apprentice. He returned to New France in 1746 and after a short stay, for unknown mysterious reasons, he went back to France. Pierre-Noël II pursued his career in Rochefort until 1763 and then signed a contract with the Chamber of Commerce of LaRochele to sculpt ornaments to decorate the buildings of the Stock exchange. Completed between 1763 and 1769 these sculptures of maritime inspiration are still in place and remain a testimony of his skills as a sculptor. Though he left no traces, Pierre-Noël II Levasseur never came back to his country of origin. »* <sup>(1)</sup>

#### **Charles**

Amongst Pierre-Noël Levasseur sons there was Charles. In the Quebec 1745 census he is listed as a sculptor and married to Marie-Anne-Françoise Neuville the daughter of Royal notary Jacque Neuville and of Marie-Anne Oliviers. He was married on January 7, 1745 in Québec. For this couple one notes the birth of a girl, Marie-Françoise Levasseur Lebrun who died at the age of two. Mari-Anne-Françoise Neuville died on December 6, 1788 at the Quebec General Hospital at the age of 86. She was the widow of Charles Levasseur Lebrun. <sup>(3)</sup>

#### **Stanislas**

Stanislas worked with his father for many years. Born in Quebec on June 2, 1732, he was married to Françoise De-L'Oeil in Quebec on October 25, 1756. They had thirteen children. Two years after his father's death, Stanislas with his family left the Saint-Laurent valley in 1772 to settle in the Illinois area. His descendants reside in the USA. On August 7, 1802 Stanislas married Elisabeth Vigno in Arkansas.

Références : (1) John R. Porter et/and Jean Bélisle, La sculpture ancienne au Québec/Ancient Quebec Sculptures. Montréal, Les Éditions de l'Homme, 1986, p. 157- (2) En 1772, deux ans après la mort de son père, Stanislas quitta la vallée du Saint-Laurent pour le pays des Illinois. Sa descendance est aux Etats-Unis. (3) PRDH



## L'Association des Levasseur

### Different roots of the Levasseur

#### 1<sup>st</sup> generation: Louis Levasseur and Marguerite Bélanger

by : Gilles Carmel (352)

##### Louis Levasseur, sieur de Lespérance

Louis Levasseur is the son of André and Louise Défaie. Their origin in France is not known. Louis was born in France in 1635. He married Marguerite Bélanger, daughter of François Bélanger and Marie Guyon on December 13, 1666 at Château Richer. Together they had four boys and seven girls. One of the girls, Marguerite married Pierre Roy and Thérèse-Anne-Marie was married to Jean-Baptiste Fournel<sup>(1)</sup> and they are at the origin of all the Fournels. One son, Louis was married (see article on following page) but did not have any sons. One son, Joseph, was born out of marriage but had no known descendants. No Levasseur can claim descending from this couple, even though they had eleven children.

- According to notarized deeds, Louis Levasseur had a very productive life
- He occupied Antoine Berson's land at Lotinville, his wife's first husband
- According to the 1667 census, we find him there. Antoine Berson's estate was a complicated procedure.
- On October 24, 1670, the Jesuits rented him a place in perpetuity above l'Hôtel Dieu that was 58 rods in area.
- On April 16, 1678, Philippe Gauthier sells him a place with 20 feet of frontage on the wharf of the city, at the dead end.
- In 1679, he had a house built on that place in the Lower town of Quebec
- On the 1681 census, he lives in the Quebec Lower town and owns a gun. In addition he has a servant working for him.
- Jean Langlois, his brother in law builds a boat for him
- In 1687, Claude de Berman, granted him fourteen acres of frontage and forty acres deep on the Lauzon domain
- Louis was asked to be a tutor for his nephews and nieces on many occasions
- 

(1) Jean-Baptiste Fournel had a lineage



## 2nd generation: Louis Levasseur and Marie-Anne Lorant

**LEVASSEUR, LOUIS**, scrivener, lieutenant general of the Admiralty Court of Ile Royal. (Cape Briton Island) He was born on December 27, 1671 at l'Ange-Gardien Quebec He was the son of Louis and Marguerite Bélanger. On January 6, 1736, in Louisbourg Île Royal, he married Marie-Anne Lorant, daughter of Jean-François and Marie-Suzanne de La Bazinière by whom he had three daughters. He died June 3, 1748 in Saint-Malo, France.

Born in the bourgeoisie, Louis, at a young age, began working as a secretary to the quartermaster Jean Bochart de Champigny in Quebec. Later in 1695, he went to Marseille France where he was appointed scrivener. At the request of Pierre-August de Soubras, he came to Ile Royal as scrivener in 1716. He was asked to do the bookkeeping functions of the store and was appointed clerk to the financial commissary. He progressed rapidly in Louisbourg under the guidance of Soubras and his replacement, Jean-Ange Le Normant de Mézy during the next 20 years. Levasseur he resided at Le Normant's home.

In 1718 Levasseur was appointed lieutenant general of the Admiralty Court of Louisbourg. Being the leading official, he was responsible for a wide variety of judicial and administrative matters pertaining to maritime trade. The regulations he established related to different areas, for example the regulations pertaining to smuggling were somewhat lax. One of his reports on that topic led to the replacement of Saint-Ovide (Monbeton) in 1739. Although he did not have any legal training, Levasseur was recognized as a competent and impartial judge.

In 1719 the Minister of Marine vetoed the suggestion of appointing Levasseur as clerk of the Conseil Supérieur but in 1720, the task of controller was added to his regular duties. Resulting from the misuse of funds intended for the fortification of Louisbourg (V. Le Normant de Mezy) the minister decided to appoint a finance controller. Levasseur's was made responsible for certifying treasury receipts, verifying expenses authorized by the superintendent, preparing quarterly reports and assisting at the calling of official tenders. Saint-Ovide, who previously was co-signer of all accounts with the superintendent and who's duties were restricted, complained to the minister about the numerous appointments he had lost to Levasseur.

He claimed: « The public is strongly ill-disposed towards the controller...he does not suit the interests of the King nor those of the country» Consequently, Antoine Sabatier replaced Levasseur in 1723: nevertheless he continued to act as scrivener until 1730. Mézy appointed him as an assistant judicial sub-delegate during his absence in France in 1723.

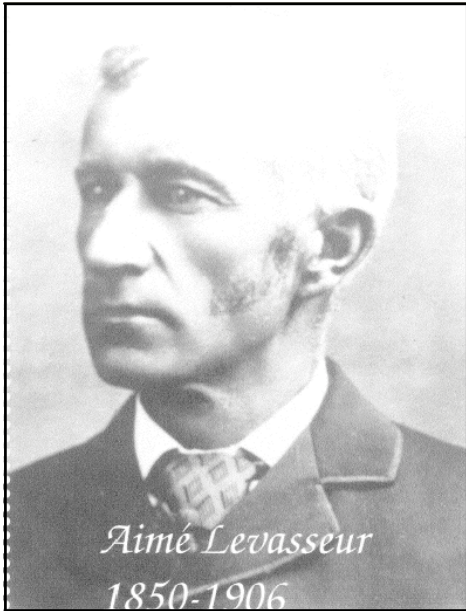
From his position as lieutenant general he earned 4000 livres annually to which was added a pension of 300 livres granted to him in 1734. He sold cod fish in partnership with his father in law, Claude-Joseph le Roy Desmarest, and a Mister Morel, a Louisbourg merchant providing him additional income. He rented his house to Desmarest and built an annex that he himself lived in the 1730's.

Levasseur remained as lieutenant general of the Admiralty court until 1745 when Louisbourg was captured by the Anglo-American troops under William Pepperell. He returned to France around that time but nothing is known of him or his activities. He died in Saint-Malo on June 3rd 1748.



# A publication to discover *Aimé Levasseur 1850-1906*

Author : Jean-Marie Levasseur



At the September reunion in Quebec, Jean-Marie Levasseur submitted superb volumes on the lives and descendants of Aimé and Clarisse Levasseur. Aimé was born on December 27 in the parish of Bécancour, more specifically in that portion that was severed in 1868 to become the parish of Sainte-Angèle-de-Laval. From Pierre's lineage in the (1st generation) and Denis-Joseph in the (3rd generation), he was the son of Joseph Levasseur in the (6th generation) and of Marie-Anne Rheault. His youth was very active: he was a military who fought against the Fenian invasion and also against the invaders of the Pontifical States (Piémontais) prior to spending the rest of his life more peacefully as a farmer in the Saint-Maurice area amongst his parents and friends. This work in two volumes includes information about the Levasseur couple and their impact on their environment. It also includes unpublished documents, copies of civil registers, magnificent photos of people and places of which many are in color to enhance this 260 page great volume.

**Lignée directe Aimé Levasseur**

**Lineage of Aimé Levasseur**

Pierre Levasseur 1629-1694

Pierre Levasseur 1661-1731

Denis Joseph Levasseur 1712-1792

François Levasseur\Vigoureux 1747-1827

Jn-Bapt. Levasseur\Vigoureux 1783-1830

Joseph Levasseur 1809-1884

Aimé Levasseur 1850-1906

**Lignée directe Clarisse Levasseur**

**Lineage of Clarisse Levasseur**

Pierre Levasseur 1629-1694

Pierre Levasseur 1661-1731

Denis Joseph Levasseur 1712-1792

Joseph Levasseur 1741-1825

Étienne Levasseur 1777-1851

Louis Étienne Levasseur 1805-1895

Clarisse Levasseur 1858-1935

## Father Ambroise's Silver beaker



Amable Ambroise Robillard, a father with the Recollet order, well known as Father Ambroise, ministered various parishes and missions in towns along the Lower Saint Laurent from 1727 to 1768. He always resided with Lord Rioux in Trois Pistoles. On his last visit to carry out his priestly functions, there was an artist of portraits. Lord Rioux and other inhabitants of Trois Pistoles convinced Father Ambroise that he should have his picture painted. Since it would please his parishioners, he agreed. In those days the portrait was a large painting of the individual not small photos like those taken today. Following completion, the portrait was exhibited in the Rioux residence for the inhabitants of Trois Pistoles. All were impressed by the portrait of Father Ambroise. It was an exact copy of the Father in his robe with his prayer book. Father Ambrose's comment about the painting, after the painter was gone, was that he looked like a drowned man in that portrait. His mission completed, Father Ambroise was on his way to Rimouski when he told Lord Rioux: "My kind lord, would you be kind enough to give me an old tin beaker for my trip, since I have unfortunately misplaced the one I had ?" "My dear father", said Lord Rioux while taking a silver beaker on the table, "do me the favor of accepting this one in memory of me". "Ah but I cannot do that. Just give me, I beg you a simple tin beaker". "Father do not refuse me this small gift for I would be very saddened if you did". My dear Mister Rioux I will accept only if I could eventually give it back to you someday, and what if I were to loose it". "Well my dear Father take it and upon your death I am sure it will be returned to my family". Should you loose it, do not be concerned, God will get back to me". "let it be" said Father Ambroise and may God gratify you and your family for all your kindness and generosity to your humble servant. Father Ambroise left in a canoe with two men. The Rioux family and neighbors accompanied him to the shore from where he departed for Rimouski. All were sad to see him go. It was like a funeral. In the area of Pointe-A-La-Cive the canoe overturned and one of the men with Father Ambroise drowned. The other hung on to the canoe and managed to save himself. The next day, while doing her cleaning, Mme Rioux noticed on the table the Silver beaker that her husband had given Father Ambroise. It was on the same table where it had been taken by Lord Rioux to give to the kind Father. The good Father was dead but he had said upon looking at his portrait that he looked like a drowned man. He was a big lost but there is a Saint in heaven. As you can well imagined the silver beaker is well worth its weigh in gold and it is kept as a relict.

*Reference Jean-Charles Taché, Father Ambroise's Silver Beaker. «Quebec Historical Research Bulletins» (1898) IV : 52-54.*

*Note : Amable Antoine Rouillard is the son of Jean Rouillard and Jeanne Levasseur and grand-son of Pierre Levasseur and Jeanne Chanverlange. He was born in Quebec City on March 28, 1693. He joined the religious order of the Récollets 1718 and was ordained to the priesthood in the Quebec General Hospital Chapel on September 18, 1723. He served in many localities and from 1759 to 1761 at Retigouche. He drowned in 1768. A search on Internet informs us that he has served on a war frigate, le Michault in 1760: <http://groups.msn.com/JacquesKanon/chapitre5.mswn>*



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E-mail: [webmaster@levasseur.org](mailto:webmaster@levasseur.org)

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SITE WEB  
[WWW.LEVASSEUR.ORG](http://WWW.LEVASSEUR.ORG)

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Our motto ,  
**DU MIEUX QUE JE PUIS**

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SURFACE**

## Pioneer family Family Julien Lambert et Solange Lambert

Julien Lambert came from Sainte-Perpétue in les Bois Franc. He settled initially in Macamic in 1936, than in Amos in 1940 prior to joining in 1945 the construction firm of Simard Brothers. He concurrently held the functions of accountant, secretary treasurer and director general. During his brief foray on the shores of Harricana, in addition to his numerous commitments, the business man became actively interested in the cultural life of his new milieu. In 1951, he became promoter of the Society's concerts, an organization for which he became president. In 1955, after 20 years in the Abitibi region, he settled in the Montreal area. His move coincided with the move of the Simard Brothers to the Montreal area. Within the Montreal Community, Julien Levasseur, beginning in 1965, played an important role in the foundation of the prestigious journal «LES AFFAIRES»

- Born 31 march 1912 - Sainte-Perpétue, QC, Nicolet
- Baptized 31 mach 1912 - Sainte-Perpétue, QC, Nicolet
- Died 2 July 1972 - Montréal, QC
- Buried 6 July 1972 - Montréal, QC, (Notre-Dame-des-Neiges)

### Parents

- Ferdinand Levasseur 1874-1947 and Mary Doucet 1884-1926

### Marriage and Children

Married in 1939, Macamic, QC, Abitibi, with Solange Lambert 1917-1966:

- Claudette 1940-
- Lorraine 1941-
- Louis Jacques 1943-
- Jean Paul 1948-

Married in 1967, in Saint-Laurent, Montreal, QC with Jeanne Leduc.

