# Levasseur



Do not forget to register for the Levasseur gathering on August 20, 2011. More information is available in the Newsletter or on our Web: «www.levasseur.org»

Trimestrial informations Vol. 23 no 3 July 2011

#### Jean-Marie Levasseur's conference

by: Joceline Levasseur (328)

Last summer, the Saint-Maurice Parish Historical Society, from the Champlain County, invited the Levasseur families to make a conference about their ancestors. Jean-Marie Levasseur accepted the challenge. The conference was presented on Friday March 11, 2011. Approximately 40 persons attended.

During his conference, Jean-Marie was able to present information about some of the Saint Maurice pioneers. The land they acquired was standing timber lots. In order to find information about how they lived, Jean-Marie did eight months of research. He provided an overview of the families based



on census data from 1851, 1881, 1901 and 1911. Since census data is not available after 1911, he used municipal property evaluation data (1951-1952). He also reconstituted family data based on the data recorded the Association's dictionaries of Jean and Pierre Levasseur. In the following pages of this

Newsletter you can read Jean-Marie's part I of his conference. «The Levasseur Pioneers (1831-1851)»

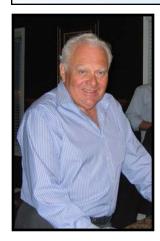
Jean-Marie gave the Levasseur Association and the Saint-Maurice Historical Society two volumes « The Levasseurs from Saint-Maurice». These volumes are the result of his research. Copies are available on a CD at a cost of \$20.00. To order please contact Joceline Levasseur at: <a href="mailto:jolevasseur@videotron.ca">jolevasseur@videotron.ca</a>.



Click on the link for the program and information on the August 20, 2011 Levasseur gathering in Sherbrooke or go at www.levasseur.org.

### The President Word

by: Roger Levasseur (004)



The main article that you will be reading in this Newsletter is about Father Jean-Marie Levasseur's dedicated research on the history of the Levasseurs who settled in the parish of St. Maurice.

I was impressed by two key features of his research. Firstly, the forth generations of Levasseurs, who had initially settled in Quebec, left Trois-Rivières to become farmers in the parishes of Bécancour and Pointe-du-Lac, shortly after the British conquest. There after, towards 1835-1850 their grand-sons immigrated to the parish of St. Maurice.

Secondly, it is interesting to read how these Levasseurs became self sufficient by clearing the land to garden, cultivating grain, lumbering wood products to build their homes, barns and outbuildings, transforming products to clothes themselves while keeping time for education, praying and living enjoyable lives.

These Levasseur are an example of people who lived a gratifying life thanks to the fruit of their labour.

Your research work, Father Jean-Marie and the conference you gave in St.Maurice were greatly appreciated and are worthy of the Association's thanks.



We are also grateful to our members Joceline and François Dupuis, Huguette and her husband Raymond, Robert and his wife Roxanne, André and his wife Irène, Pierre and his wife Hélène, who contributed towards the success of this gathering.

All Levasseurs are encouraged to write their souvenirs and memories of their ancestors for future publication in the Associations Newsletter.

## Genealogy

by: <u>Joceline Levasseur</u> (328)

Ju warrene

The Association thanks all of you who have sent information about their respective family. This information helps us keep the Levasseur data base up to date. It now contains more than 119,000 Names

If you have not already done so, we invite you to take a few minutes to consult the Association's genealogical data base to verify the accuracy of the data it contains about your family. http://www.levasseur.org/en/Online\_database/

It is with pleasure that we will add the corrections and additions you send. We need your collaboration for data related to the dates of birth, death and marriage of your spouse or partner. Do not forget to add information about events as well as the names your spouse's or partner's parents. In the future your grand children will be happy to find this type of information on the Levasseur Association Data base.

We hope that we will have the pleasure of meting you at our forth coming gathering of the Levasseurs in Sherbrooke Québec on August 20, 2011.

## Something new: www.levasseur.mobi

by: <u>Jean-Pierre Levasseur</u> (250)



Our Association continues to be innovative and is at the forefront of all new trends on the Web. It is my pleasure to inform you that your Association has launched a new mobile site and has reserved the domain name www.levasseur.mobi.

The addition of the .mobi domain is a new method to gain access to the Internet field. The name

(.mobi) is derived from «mobile». It facilitates access to the Internet by users of mobile communication devices.

Actually, that means that we have prepared a new enlighten version of our Web site, formatted specifically for listing on Mobiles such as (Blackberry, PDA, IPhone, IPod).

This new mobi Web site will offer the main functions that are on our regular site (www.levasseur.org). A request on our main Web site by a mobile device will automatically be directed to the Association's new Mobile site for ease of use. All mobi sites must be optimized for viewing on a mobile phone, providing the major advantage of the domain, from the users' perspective, of compatible content. This means, websites may be optimized for the special capabilities and restrictions of mobile devices, such as smaller screens, so, we are limited when gaining access to photos and pictures.

It will not, initially, be possible to give access to mobile users to our entire database since it is reserved for members only. Identifying members using a «mobi» would be a complex technological task at the present time. The main reason and objective for using the «mobi» is to communicate to readers at large the Association's mission and enabling them to gain access to the various services offered by the Levasseur Association of America, how to contact us and to be familiar with our ongoing events.

Another difficulty is having a bilingual site. It necessitates that we have information available on the same page, French followed by English. We thank our members for coping with this inconvenience. Within the next few months we will attempt to correct this situation by providing two distinct pages for the same information.

Here is what you will find on the site. Please note that other services will be added to the main menu in the next few weeks. We invite members who consult the Mobi Web site to offer comments and suggestions.

Each article on the menu will be identified with an appropriate icon:

MISSION: Association's mission and general informations will be presented

AGENDA: A listing of forthcoming activities, events and reminder dates for articles for publication in the Newsletter

Web: A link to the Association's regular site.

CONTACT US: Association's postal address

PHOTOS: A Photo-Album Picasa link (For non-members)

MESSAGE: To send us a message

BOOKS: Presentation of our Levasseur genealogical dictionaries

DATABASE: Presentation of our Database and a demo file

BECOMING A MEMBER: Links to the membership application form

The next development step should logically be an increase use by our association of social networks like (Twitter and others). This social network has experienced an explosive growth over the past years and is continually growing. If you would like to participate in this development and work with our volunteer team we invite you to let us know.



#### THE LEVASSEURS FROM ST-MAURICE

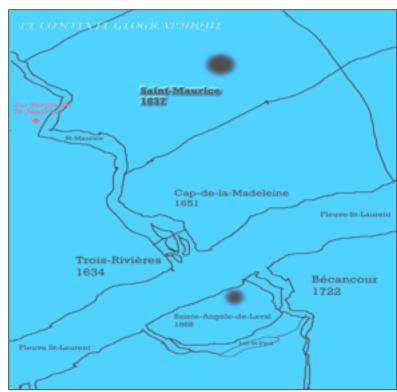
Partie 1: The Pionners (1831-1851)

by: Jean-Marie Levasseur (033)

An extract from a conference requested by the Historical Society of St-Maurice.

The first steel industry in Canada was called « Les Forges (foundry) du St-Maurice ». It was located on the western bank of the St-Maurice River approximately 10 kilometres (6 miles) north of the Trois-Rivières city center.

For wood supplies, the owners obtained exclusive cutting rights on a large section of the Cap-de-la-Madeleine Domain, located on the East bank of the St-Maurice River. This part of the domain was located seven kilometres (4.2 miles north of the Cap-de-la-Madeleine city center.



In the 19th century the Government of Canada ended the wood cutting agreement rights favouring the colonization of this section of the Cap de-le Madeleine domain. In 1830 an administrative concessionary agent was appointed. The concession of plots of land began in the spring of 1831: that was the beginning of what was to become the parish of St-Maurice.

The first to acquire a concession came primarily from Trois-Rivières, Cap-de-la Madeleine, Bécancour and Maskinongé. We were assisting a unique flow of the population among the Levasseurs: «Levasseurs from Bécancour» became « Levasseurs from St-Maurice. »

The Bécancour parish is the area where most of the Levasseurs in St-Maurice originated from. The Parish of Ste-Angèle-de-Laval is a sub-division of the Bécancour Parish appearing in 1868 sometime after the departure of the first Levasseurs from Bécancour towards St-Maurice. The opposite drawing illustrates the geographical context in which the Levasseurs lived in St-Maurice. The numbers next to the cities or parishes indicate the date when they were founded.

#### THE ANCESTORS OF THE LEVASSEURS OF ST-MAURICE

The Levasseurs from St-Maurice are all descendants of Pierre Levasseur dit L'Espérence. Originally from Paris, our common ancestor arrived in Québec mid 17th Century. He married Jeanne de Chaverlange in Québec on October 25, 1665.

His son Pierre, - the only one of his three sons to have descendants- was born in Québec on April 30, 1661. From his first marriage with Madeleine Chapeau, there were three children: from his second marriage with Anne Mesnage, there were 16 children of which, Denis-Joseph.

This Denis-Joseph, born in Québec on February 11 1712, is very important to us because he is the closest ancestor to all Levasseurs from St-Maurice. He settled in Trois-Rivières in 1736. He married Charlotte Couturier/Labonté, on February 4 1738 at Saint-François-du-Lac. They had nine children: three girls and six boys. Two boys, François and Pierre died at a young age. The four other boys are at the origin of all the Levasseurs of the Trois-Rivières region.

The first three generations of Levasseurs were mainly carpenters, of which, Denis-Joseph who settled in Trois-Rivières. The generations that followed, from Denis-Joseph's lineage were farmers. One must bear in mind that our Country became a British Colony in 1759. Life became more difficult for the people of Trois-Rivières that needed to conform to the rude decisions of Colonel

Ralph Burton. At times they had to accommodate the English soldiers in their homes. We can understand why Denis-Joseph's sons decided to seek more freedom by moving away from the city to become farmers.

It is important to note the names of Denis-Joseph's four sons and determine those, amongst them, who are at the origin of the Levasseurs of St-Maurice. They are:

- Ignace (1739-1814), married to Marie-Josephte Chauvet/Camirand, January 21, 1765...
- Joseph (1741-1825), married to Madeleine Dehornay/Laneuville, January 7, 1765.
- Jean-Baptiste (1744-1827), married to Louise Lemaître, May 29 1775.
- François/Vigoureux (1747-1827), maried to Charlotte Gailloux, January 16, 1775.

A summary of the preceding information in the table bellow:

	LEVASSEUR ANCESTORS FROM SAINT-MAURICE								
Paris	1	PIERRE	and	JEANNE					
<b>U</b>		(circa 1627-1694) Carpenter		CHAVERLANGE					
Québec		1							
Québec	2	PIERRE (1661-1731) Carpenter	and	ANNE MÉNAGE					
Québec	3	DENIS-JOSEPH	and	CHARLOTTE					
<b>↓</b>		(1712-1792) Carpenter		COUTURIER					
Trois-Rivières		YOM OF	YOCHDYY	VELAN DA DEVOED	ED ANGOYG				
Trois-Rivières	4	IGNACE	JOSEPH	JEAN-BAPTISTE	FRANÇOIS				
<b>U</b>		(1739-1814) <i>Farmer</i>	(1741-1825) <i>Farmer</i>	(1744-1827) <i>Farmer</i>	(1747-1827) Farmer				
Bécancour									

#### PIONEERS (1831-1851)

Colonization of St-Maurice began in 1831, but the movement progressed slowly at the beginning. The Levasseurs started settling in the area permanently in 1839-40.

According to the 1851 census carried out in 1852, there were two hundred and twenty six (226) homes in St-Maurice in 1851. All these homes were log-construction single storey homes. Among these homes, six were occupied by Levasseurs and one of them, belonging to Olivier, married to Marie-Anne Lacourse, sheltered twelve persons. There were four Levasseur brothers and three families. It is believed that Olivier's three brothers arrived to assist him in his settlement and to begin their own settlement. In 1851, there were in St-Maurice eight (8) Levasseur families living in six homes. If we consider the wives, there was forty-eight (48) Levasseurs in these six homes.

To those, can be added other individuals or some regrouped in another family:

- Marie Levasseur, aged 27, married to René Neau.
  - ♦ Marie may be the daughter of François-Xavier (son of François, of Denis-Joseph). René Neau is maybe from Honoré Rheault (see Jean Charles Henri Levasseur on the 1851 census).
- Marie-Anne Levasseur, aged 36, married to Antoine Jalbert.
  - ♦ Marie-Anne is a descendant of François/Vigoureux, Denis-Joseph's son, and possibly had an important role in the coming of other members of this lineage: She is Moïse's sister and Joseph-Alfred and Aimé's aunt.

- Marie Levasseur, aged 29, married to Antoine Lacommande.
  - ♦ Marie was Olivier Levasseur and his three brothers, Joseph, David and Alexandre's sister. They are mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Marie Levasseur and her husband Antoine Lacommande lived on a neighboring lot to Olivier's (he will be identified as Olivier-2 to distinguish it to another Olivier) Cecilia Levasseur, another sister of Olivier-2 also lived in St-Maurice. She married Nazaire Morin in 1861 but she was not in St-Maurice in 1851 at the time of the census
- David Levasseur, aged 20, « hired hand » by George Bogue and George Hall, upper-class lumbermen.
- Prosper Levasseur, aged 21, « hired hand » for Yvan Richard, farmer..

If you count only persons with the family name, Levasseur, there were forty Levasseur in six homes in St-Maurice and five elsewhere for a total of forty-five (45) Levasseur

#### LAND USE

According to the 1851 census, among the eight Levasseur families living in St-Maurice and regrouped in six homes, seven occupied land to be farmed. The following table illustrates the situation.

OCCUPANT	ARRIVAL DATE	RANGE OF THE	LOT NUMBER	CIVIC NUMBER
		RESIDENCE	[Cadastre 1877]	IN 2011
Louis	Circa 1840	Saint-Jean S	204 (Conc. 27 S)	2747
François	Circa 1839	Saint-Jean S	225 (Conc. 37 S)	2190 + 2200 + 2210
Louis-Étienne	Circa 1839	Saint-Jean N	335 (Conc. 38 N)	2201
Olivier-2/frères	Circa1848	Sainte-Marguerite N	639 (Conc. 40 N)	2181
Joseph	Circa 1850	Sainte-Marguerite S	425 (Conc. 36 S)	2300
Pierre	Circa 1839	Sainte-Marguerite S	411 (Conc. 25 S)	2730?
Olivier-1	Circa 1840	Sainte-Marguerite N	659 (Conc. 27 N)	2725

The 1851 census determines the number of lots owned by each and how the land was used. The table bellow regroups that data:

	Range Lot or part		Number of acres of land				
	or Conces-	thereof	Occupied	Cultiva-	With a	Pasture	Wood or
	sion		by a	ted	crop in	land in	not
			family		1851	1851	cultivated
19. Louis	2	3/4	50	12	10	2	38
37. François	2/3/5	3	180	18	14	4	162
38. Louis-Étienne	2/3/4/5	5	300	50	42	8	250
40. Olivier-2/Brothers	3	1	60	5	3	2	55
41. Joseph	3	1	60	9	9		51
9. Pierre	3	2	120	30	20	10	90
11. Olivier-1	3	2	120	20	10	10	100

Code: Range 1 = St-Alexis. Range 2 = St-Jean. Range 3 = Ste-Marguerite. Range 4 = St-Félix. Range 5 = ?.

#### PARENTAL LINKS IN 1851

These Levasseurs are all related to one another: they are all descendants of Denis-Joseph. The annexes 4 and 9 show how each family is composed: father, mother and children. The following table was prepared, based on the Association's genealogical dictionary. It clearly shows the parental link between the fathers of these families with their ancestors.

	DENIS-JOSEPH								
	(1712-1792)								
IGNACE			JOS	<b>EPH</b>					
(1739-1814)			(1741	1825)					
François		Étienne		Pierre	Mod	deste			
(1768-1843)		(1777-1851)		(1779-1813)	(1773	-1840)			
Louis	François	Louis-	Étienne	Pierre	Modeste	Olivier-1			
(1812-1855)	(1807-1884)	Étienne	(1803-1890)	(1809-1887)	(1797-1887)	(1821-1912)			
		(1805-1895)							
			Hilaire		Olivier-2				
					(1820-1906)				
					Joseph				
					(1824-1909)				

In the preceding table, the Levasseurs whose name is in bold black characters are pioneers of St-Maurice. Louis is IGNACE's grand-son, Denis-Joseph's oldest son. The seven other are descendants of Joseph, Denis-Joseph's second son: among them, four are Joseph's grand sons and three are his great-grand-son. François and Louis-Etienne are brothers. Pierre and Olivier-1 are cousins. Olivier-2 and Joseph are Olivier-1's nephews while Hilaire is the nephew of François and Louis-Etienne. These parental links played an important role: These first Levasseurs, no doubt, assisted one another by visiting advising, sharing work and celebrating together.

#### THE OUTPUT OF THEIR WORK

The 1851 census was not limited to a count of the population and the amounts of land owned by the farmers. It was also considered the production output of the land and its transformation. Here is a table showing the cereal production (wheat, oats and buckwheat) and peas produced by the Levasseurs in St-Maurice:

Occupant	WHEAT		PEAS		OATS		BUCKWHEAT	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Louis	3	42	1/2	6	4	100		
François	3	20	1	8	5	108	1/4	3
Louis-Ét.	9	41	3	15	10	200	1/4	18
Olivier-2	2	8	1	12				
Joseph	2	10	1/2	8	2	26		
Pierre	6	52	3	25	5	80		
Olivier-1	3	30	1	17	3	60		

Considering the amounts in this table, one would think that the Levasseur produced wheat, peas, and buckwheat for family consumption and oats for their horses; but, according to an observation by the census taker, who was commenting based on comments by the local farmers, the year 1851 was not a good year for cereal production: according to them the 1850 crop was four time superior to the 1851 crop.

Here is a second table that considers potatoes, hay, linen, hemp, wool, maple sugar and lentils:

Name of	Potatoes		Hay	Linen of	Wool	Maple sugar	Lentils
occupant				Hemp			
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Bushels
Louis	1/4	10	300	27	23	150	
François	1	200	1500	13	13	100	4
Louis-Ét.	3	500	1500	18	25	325	6
Olivier-2			200		12	250	
Joseph	1/2	30	150		9	150	
Pierre	1	50	800	70	22	300	
Olivier-1	1/4	15	500	60	12	350	

One would believe that all products listed on this table were also for family consumption. However in the case of potatoes, it appears that François and Louis-Étienne's production is intended for sale since they produced respectively 200 and 500 bushels. No doubt also, the same applies to hay since François and Louis-Étienne each produced 1500 bunches.

A third table is for finished products, no doubt by women:

Name of occupant	Milled fabric	Canvas	Flannel
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Louis	11	8	8
François		15	26
Louis-Étienne	12	53	12
Olivier-2/Brothers	11		
Joseph			18
Pierre	14	40	10
Olivier-1	7	40	7

#### REARED ANIMALS

The following table describes the animals owned by the first Levasseurs of St-Maurice and the second table, products obtained from them:

Occupant	Bulls, Beef	Milking	Calves and	Horses of all	Sheeps	Pigs
	and Steer	Cows	heifers	ages		
Louis		3	2	1	8	3
François	2	6	4	2	8	4
Louis-Ét.	1	3	1	1	7	3
Olivier-2		1	1	1	4	2
Joseph		1	1	1	4	1
Pierre	2	4	2	1	12	4
Olivier-1		3	1	1	6	2

Occupant	Butter	Lard
	(pounds)	(barrels or hundredweight)
Louis		1
François	200	2
Louis-Étienne	50	1
Olivier-2/frères		1
Joseph		1
Pierre	50	1
Olivier-1	30	1

According to these tables, the first Levasseurs did not rear animals for commerce. One would believe that these animals (beef, cows, calves, sheep and pigs) were primarily for family needs, while the horse was for farm work and to transport family members. Regarding butter and lard production, there was enough for family use, except in the case of François who produced 200 pounds of butter in 1851.

#### **LEADERS FROM 1831 TO 1851**

Available data does not permit us to easily identify the leaders among these first Levasseurs. The parish priest, Jean-Octave Prince wrote in 1888 that, among the first residents of range St-Jean, there was Louis-Étienne and François Levasseur (two brothers, to whom can be added Louis who died in 1855). Whereas on the Sainte-Marguerite range the first residents were Pierre and Olivier-Modeste Levasseur (Two cousins). Olivier-Modeste, referred to as Olivier-1 is the youngest son of Modest Levasseur. The first pioneers to arrive are not necessarily leaders, but they certainly are audacious men and women who cleared the way.

The major wave (5) of Levasseur arrived circa 1839-40: Louis, François, Louis-Étienne, Pierre and Olivier-1. Another smaller wave (3), arrived ten years later with Olivier-2 circa 1848, his brother Joseph circa 1850 and Hilaire circa 1851. (David and Alexandre, Olivier-2's two brothers, who lived with him, returned to Bécancour). This second Olivier is more than likely the one who attracted his brothers to St-Maurice.

Of the first wave of immigrants, Pierre and Olivier-1 of the Ste-Marguerite range are well established in 1851. They own 120 acres of land and have respectively 20 and 30 cultivated. Pierre, 12 years older than Olivier-1, has more cultivated land and is producing more. He is possibly the one who attracted his cousin Olivier-1 to St-Maurice.

In the St-Jean range, Louis, François and Louis-Étienne own some of the most fertile land in St.-Maurice; Land owned by François and Louis-Étienne generates abundant production. In 1851, fifty (50) acres of Louis-Étienne's 300 acres are cultivated, of which 42 generate a crop. His land produced 500 bushels of potatoes and 1500 bunches of hay. François is close behind with 200 bushels of potatoes and 1500 bunches of hay.

Louis-Étienne (frequently called Louis: not to be confused with his little cousin with the same name) is probably the first Levasseur to arrive in St-Maurice. He is somewhat older, more experienced and certainly wealthier. He could have served as a mentor to the others allowing them to capitalize on his experience; I am thinking of his nephew Hilaire. Louis-Étienne did not read or write, like many persons during the first half of the 19th century, but he knew how to count, organize, plan and evaluate: his successes as a land-clearer and farmer illustrate that clearly.

In addition to these activities that ensured their survival, the Levasseurs played an important role when taking major decisions that favored the development of St-Maurice. At stake there was: 1- the foundation of the parish, 2- the construction of the church, 3- the nomination of a parish priest and 4- the organization of schools.

#### The foundation of a parish (1837)

The religious parish was founded in 1837; however the civil proclamation occurred in 1841. Since the first Levasseurs arrived in 1839-40, they were not part of the residents who had signed a request to obtain an autonomous parish. But they may have been among the non-resident owners.

#### The construction of a church (1843)

In 1840, a request was sent to Mgr. Signay, Québec's bishop and the spiritual leader of the St-Maurice parish asking for authorization to build a church. The request is backed by 151 owners 74 residents and 77 non-residents) It is dated June 15, 1840. Authorization was granted and a log-construction chapel was built like the homes of the inhabitants of the time. Father Charles-Olivier Caron celebrated the first mass on July 20, 1843 and the church was blessed on the same day by Thomas Cooke, Vicar General who became the first bishop of Trois-Rivières in 1852. Were there Levasseurs among the applicants and builders? Certainly, and no doubt among them, Louis-Étienne Levasseur

#### The nomination of a resident parish priest (1850)

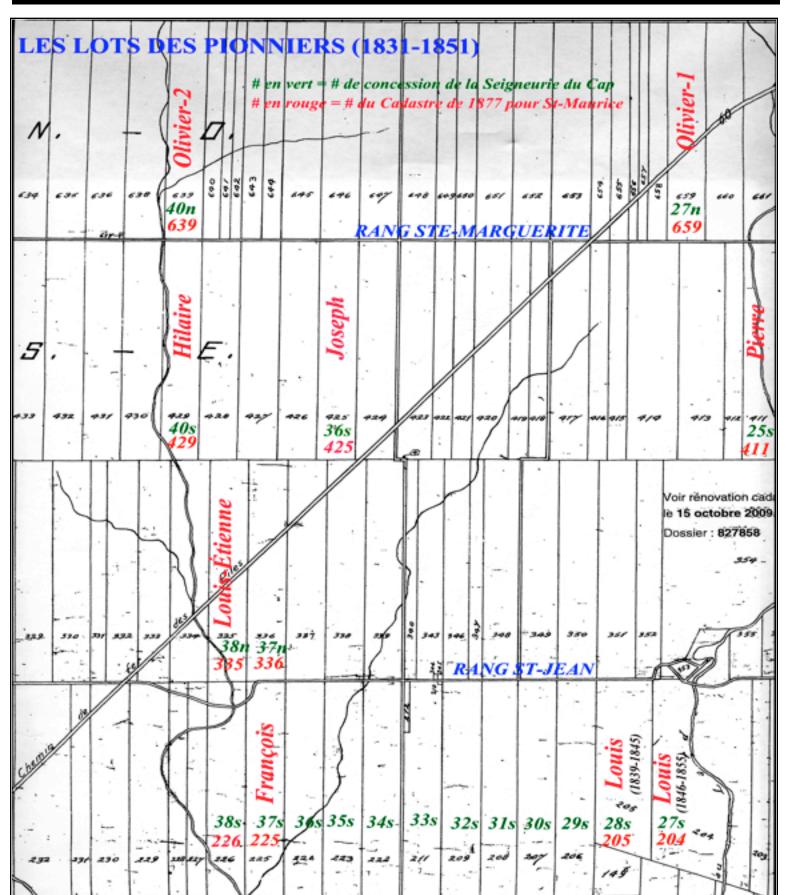
The residents of St.-Maurice also want a resident parish priest: To that end, shortly after the construction of the chapel, they formulated a request to Québec's bishop. Initially in 1844, the bishop appoints Father Léandre Tourigny, who was the parish priest at the Cap-de-la-Madeleine, to also service St-Maurice. The parishioners are not totally satisfied with this decision; however, it allows St-Maurice to have an official parish register in 1844. It is interesting to note that the first name recorded in the registry is that of Joseph Jalbert whose mother is Marie-Anne Levasseur. Prior to that date, the first Levasseurs had many children who's name was not recorded in the St-Maurice parish's register: for example David, Pierre Levasseur and Marie Martel's son, the first Levasseur born in St-Maurice, on July 5 1839 was baptized by a visiting priest and is registered in the Ste-Marie-Madeleine parish register on July 6, 1839. It is possible that the residents of St-Maurice traveled to the Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The parishioners still want their own parish priest and finally after a second official request the bishop appoints Joseph Bailey as a resident parish priest to the parish of St-Maurice in 1850

#### The first school (1851)

In the historical publication commemorating St-Maurice's 150 years, the authors write: «Father Bailey is the instigator for the implementation of a first school. »They do not give a specific date but they ensure that a school exists in 1853: however the 1851 census shows that the school is there in 1851. At that date, there are forty-five (45) children 18 boys and 27 girls) who attended school. Among the Levasseurs, Olivier-1, Olivier and his brothers do not have children of school age: Pierre has five children that are believed to be of school age (from 6 to 14) but do not go to school. The Levasseurs from the St-Jean range are the only ones sending their children to school. Their proximity to the school was possibly the reason. Louis has three daughters of school age in 1851: two among them, Marie and Henriette (11 and 9) went to school, whereas Zoé (8 years) is not registered with the school. François has four children of school age (two boys and two girls, from 6 to 13), but Jean-Olivier (6 years) is the only one registered at school. Education is very important to the Levasseurs. Consequently, when the school board is established, they are the first to become involved in its administration.

These eight (8) pioneers had some impact on the life of the parish of St-Maurice by opening roads: clearing and cultivating the land, settling on farms with their families and collaborating in various ways by laying the foundations for a parish and the school. Among them, some had a greater impact because they resided in the parish longer. The table below shows for each the time they lived in the parish of St-Maurice.

•	Hilaire:	from 1851 to 1927:	76 years
•	Olivier-1:	from 1846 to 1912:	66 years
•	Joseph:	from 1850 to 1909:	59 years
•	Louis-Étienne:	from 1839 to 1895:	56 years
•	François:	from 1839 to 1884:	45 years
•	Pierre:	from 1839 to 1862:	23 years
•	Olivier-2:	from 1848 to 1869:	21 years
•	Louis:	from 1840 to 1855:	15 years



The cadastral plan, shows the first farms that the Levasseurs owned in St-Maurice and, finally, on the other subsequent page, the data in the table summarizes the main information gathered on the first Levasseurs who were pioneers of St-Maurice

#### THE FIRST FARMS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE PIONNERS

NAME	DATE	AGE	DATE OF	1st FARM	Nº LOT	1st CHILD	ARRIVED
Number in Genealogical	and area of	in	MARRIAGE	Saint-	Concession AND	in Saint-	in St-
Dictionary	birth	1841	and name of	Maurice	Cadastre	Maurice	Maurice
			the spouse	Seign. Cap	1877		
							Residant
Louis	July 24, 1812	29	Nov 18, 1839	Jan 9, 1839	28 Js	Nov 21, 1840	Abt 1840
(355)	Trois-Rivières		Zoé Dufresne	(26 years)	205	Marie Eulalie	
François	Aug 23, 1807	34	Jul 15, 1834	Jan 31, 1834	37 Js	May 22, 1845	Abt 1839
(396)	Bécancour		Louise	(26 years)	225	Joseph	
			Laneuville			Olivier	
Louis-Ét.	Jan 2, 1805	36	Mar 2, 1835	<u>Abt</u> 1834?	38 Jn	Mar 14, 1844	Abt 1839
(374)	Bécancour		Apolline		335	Hermine	or before
			Gauthier				
Olivier-2	Jan 8,1820	21	Sep 15, 1846	Sep 28,	40 Mn	Jan 18, 1849	Abt 1848
(765)	Bécancour		Marie-Anne	1841	639	Zéphirin	
			Lacourse	(21 years)			
Pierre	Apr 11, 1809	32	Oct 18, 1831	Oct 3, 1833	25 Ms	Jul 5, 1839	Abt 1839
(411)	Bécancour		Marie Martel	(24 years)	411	David	
Olivier-1	Jan 4, 1821	20	Jul 6, 1846	Fev 6, 1835	27 Mn	Jun 13, 1847	Abt 1846
(392)	Bécancour		Luce	(14 years)	659	Jos. Amédée	
			Bellefeuille				
Joseph	May 13,1824	17	Aug 6, 1850	<u>Bef</u> 1850	36 Ms	Nov 27, 1853	Abt 1850
(768)	Bécancour		Célina		425	Célina	at Ol2
			Désilets				
Hilaire	Jan 27, 1831	10	Mar 7, 1859	Feb 8, 1852	40 Ms	Jun 23, 1860	In 1851
(827)	Bécancour		Philomène	(21 years)	429	Exilia	or before.
			Martin				at LÉ.

**Codes for lots:** • Js = Range St-Jean, south-east

- Ms = Range Ste-Marguerite, south-east
- Jn = Range St-Jean, north-west Mn = Range Ste-Marguerite, north-west

- **Lots numbers:** in black =# concession of the domain
  - in red = # of the cadastre of 1877

#### Declared having signed:

- Olivier-2 (Acts 541 and 10 944)
- François (Act 844)
- Pierre (Act 1 170)
- Louis (Acts 1 227 and 2 037)
- Louis-Étienne (Marriage contract February 27, 1835; Act 16 514 et Will)
- Joseph (Act 28 041: marriage of Zéphirin; Act 28 749)

#### Signed:

- Olivier-1 (Act 55 525: Will and marriage contract of Joseph-Amédée)
- Hilaire (Act 86 641)

## PROGRAM OF THE DAY Levasseur Gathering August 20, 2011

BEFORE NOON			AFTERNOON				
8:00	Welcome and Registration	12:00	Lunch				
9:00	Welcome by the President	13:30	Activity « Traces and Recollections »				
9:15	Conference on DNA	15:00	Coffe/Tea Break				
10:30	Coffe/Tea Break	16:00	Annual Meeting				
11:00	Varied Activities	18:30	Diner and entertainment				

During the day there will be various activities related to genealogy such as family monographs, ancient photos, workshops on how to use the dictionaries and navigating the Web site «www.levasseur.org»

#### LOCATION WHERE THE GATHERING IS HELD ON SATURDAY AUGUST 20, 2011

## Hôtellerie Jardins de Ville, 4235, boul. Bourque, Sherbrooke (Qc) J1L 1N7 Telephone: 819-566-6464. www.jardinsdeville.com

The Association has reserved 20 rooms for the nights of August 19 and 20 at a rate of \$ 99.00 plus taxes (for double occupancy and \$10.00 plus tax for any additional persons). On May 1st, the number of rooms reserved will be reduced to 10 and on June 1st to 5 rooms. Rooms not reserved by August 1st will be released, however they may be reserved depending of availability.

We encourage you to book your room as soon as possible if you are planning to attend the gathering. Communicate with the Hotel (see above) and make reference to the Gathering of the Levasseur to get the preferred negotiated room rate. Expenses other than the lunch and the dinner on August 20<sup>th</sup> are the responsibility of the participants.

Registration cost is \$ 74.00 per person for the day. (Option 1 all day) For half a day (Option 2 afternoon activities and dinner) the cost is \$ 55.00 per person. (For children the cost of meals only is: children under 5 no charge, children aged 5 to 9 is \$ 7.00 for lunch and \$ 11.00 for dinner)

Please complete the attached registration form before July 15, 2011.

If rooms are not available at the l'Hôtellerie Jardins de Ville you may book rooms at the following:

Hôtel Delta Sherbrooke, 2685 King ouest, Sherbrooke, 819-822-8990 Comfort Inn, 4295 Bl. Bourque, Sherbrooke, 819-564-4400 Auberge Élite, 4200 King ouest, Sherbrooke, 819-563-4755 Hôtel Le Président, 3535 King ouest, Sherbrooke, 819-563-2941

### The Levasseur Association

The Association, Levasseur d'Amérique Inc. is a non-profit organization, founded in 1988, in accordance to a federal charter. Its goals are:

- ★ To join together and unite a large number of Levasseur and other descendants who have adopted the patronymic Borgia, Carmel, Carmell, Vasseur, Vasser.
- ★To organize meetings and gatherings that reinforce links between the members of the great Levasseur family.
- ★To promote, develop and diffuse historical genealogical knowledge about the Levasseur families with Internet, an electronic Newsletter published three times per year also the publication of genealogical dictionaries.

- ★To maintain and update, on an ongoing basis, the genealogical data base available to members at all times on the Internet.
- ★ To make available to members a family photo album and the Newsletters that the Association has published since 1988.
- ★To honor the memory of our forefathers and their descendants by way of monuments, plaques or symbolic gestures that commemorate historic events that are chronicle the Levasseur family.
- ★To gather all documents related to the Levasseur family for the purpose of constructing archives that will constitute the heritage or our Association and that will provide a source of information for historians and genealogists.

Your Association is managed by a board of directors made up of official members who offer their services voluntarily and who come from various regions in North America. (Québec, Ontario, Maritimes and New England). Official members of the Association come from all parts of Canada but (40%) come from the United States. Our executive meets two to three times per year to discuss mainly future meetings, publications for our members and genealogy.

L'Association des Levasseur d'Amérique is also a member of the Fédération des familles-souches québécoises (www.ffsq.qc.ca).



The Coat of Arms has been granted and assigned by the Herald of Canada on October 15, 1997 to l'Association des Levasseur d'Amérique:

Azure a chevron between an oak tree an base and a chief Argent charged with a maple leaf Gules between dexter a fleur-de-lis and sinister a mullet Azure; And for a Motto:

DU MIEUX QUE JE PUIS

#### Board of Directors 2010-2011

President: Roger Levasseur (Ottawa, ON) (613) 841-7690

Past President: Gilles Carmel (Saint-Charles-Borromée, QC) (450) 755-3856

Vice-president (Canada): Réjean Levasseur (Ottawa, ON) (613) 741-8499

Vice-president (USA): Joseph Levasseur (Manchester, NH, USA) (603) 623-2695

Secretary: Marie-Noëlle Levasseur (Edmunston, N.B.) (506) 735-8048

**Treasorer:** Paul Levasseur (Sherbrooke, QC) (819) 564-0957 **Genealogist:** Joceline Levasseur (Québec, Qc) (418) 658-3593

Webmaster and director: Jean-Pierre Levasseur (Québec, QC) (418) 843-1956

Director: André Levasseur (Trois-Rivières, QC) (819) 377-4306

Director: Diane Lacroix (Ottawa, ON)

#### The Levasseur Newsletter

You can contact: André Levasseur (819) 377-4306 (levasseur.andre@cgocable.ca) or submit your article via our web site www.levasseur.org



#### L'ASSOCIATION DES LEVASSEUR D'AMÉRIQUE

C.P. 57063, SUCCURSALE VISITATION SAINT-CHARLES-BORROMÉE, QC J6E 9G4 www.levasseur.org webmaster@levasseur.org

## Sherbrooke Gathering August, 20th 2011 REGISTRATION FORM

NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS (check one or other options): Option 1 Option 2 Option 1 Option 2 Option 1 Option 2 Option 1 Option 2 Mailing Address: E-Mail Address: Phone ( Option 1 includes all day activités, meals, activities, entertainment and wine Number of participants (adult): \_\_\_\_\_ X 74 \$ each for a total of: \_\_\_ \$ Number of participants (ages 5 to 9 years): \_\_\_\_\_ X 18 \$ each for a total of: \_\_\_\_\$ Less than 5 years (free): Option 2 includes activities in the afternoon, the banquet, wine and entertainment Number of participants (adult): \_\_\_\_\_ X 55 \$ each for a total of \_\_\_\_\_\$ Number of participants (ages 5 to 9 years): \_\_\_\_\_ X 11 \$ each for a total of: \$ Less than 5 years (free):

Please send your registration **no later than July 15**, but preferably before this date, with your payment by check made payable to The Association of Levasseur Inc. at this address:

Association des Levasseur - RASSEMBLEMENT 2011 4240 rue Bernard, Sherbrooke, QC, J1L 1R5

If you prefer to pay by Paypal, please contact at: <a href="webmaster@levasseur.org">webmaster@levasseur.org</a> to receive payment instructions electronically. For more details and see the program, visit the website of the association <a href="www.levasseur.org">www.levasseur.org</a>, then go to "Activities" or contact Paul Levasseur (819) 564-0957 (pauleva@videotron.ca).