

# Levasseur



## Special Issue: The Levasseurs from St-Maurice

Special issue

May 2012

### LEVASSEURS FROM ST-MAURICE (sequel)

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While researching on the Levasseur ancestors who contributed to the establishment of the Saint-Maurice parish, Jean-Marie Levasseur gathered interesting information that he would like to share with readers of this special issue of the Newsletter.



It refers to the second and third generations of Levasseurs of this region who contributed to the growth and development of the area with large families, by establishing schools, building churches and creating municipal structures. Let us discover the second and third generation of Levasseurs known as «the growth, consolidating and productive generation».

Many of our members have their roots in these families. They are David Vasser, Richard G. Levasseur, Gerald W. (Gerry) Levasseur, Jean-Marie Levasseur, Jean-Guy Levasseur, Robert Levasseur, Fernand Levasseur, Joceline Levasseur, Huguette Levasseur, Jacqueline Levasseur, Gerard Carleton, Lisa Levasseur, Réjean Levasseur, Josephine Chisholm Morrissey, Lise Levasseur, André Levasseur, Pierre Levasseur.

[Joceline Levasseur](#) (328)



#### «La relève» <sup>(3)</sup> 1851 to 1881

##### LEVASSEUR FAMILY IN 1881

- ▶ Growth due to, birth related
- ▶ Growth due to, immigration)

##### PARENTAL LINKS IN 1881

##### LEADERS 1851 TO 1881

- ▶ Construction for a new church
- ▶ Development of Municipal affairs
- ▶ School board affairs

##### CONSOLIDATION 1881 TO 1901

##### LEVASSEUR FAMILY IN 1901

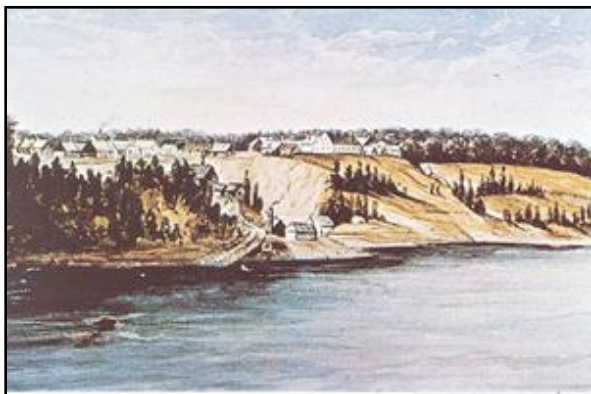
##### PARENTAL LINKS 1901

##### LEADER 1881 TO 1901

- ▶ Municipal administration
- ▶ School board administration
- ▶ Provincial Politics

##### Conclusion

## 2. Growth of the population, consolidating religious and lay duties and being productive generations as were the forefathers (1851-1901)



In the fall of 1831, the Northern part of the Cap-de-la Madeleine domain (Seigniory) was open to colonization. It had been previously reserved as a source of wood supply for the Saint-Maurice foundries.

*From 1833 to 1839, five (5) Levasseurs* acquired concessions and established themselves with their families in this new domain. In 1837 it became the parish of Saint-Maurice..

*Around 1850, three (3) other Levasseur* settled in St-Maurice. These eight (8) young farmers and their wives are, rightfully referred **to the pioneers amongst the Levasseurs of St-Maurice**. Here are the names of these first Levasseurs, that of their wives and the date of their marriage:

Pierre	October 18, 1831	Marie Martel
François	January 15, 1834	Louise Laneuville
Louis-Étienne	March 2, 1835	Apolline Gauthier
Louis	November 18, 1839	Zoé Dufresne
Olivier-1	July 6, 1846	Luce Bellefeuille
Olivier-2	September 15, 1846	Marie-Anne Lacourse
Joseph	August 6, 1850	Céline Désilets
Hilaire	March 7, 1859	Philomène Martin

*The parish of St-Maurice was young in 1851, having originated 14 years earlier in 1836. The first parish priest arrived in 1850.*

*Hilaire was not yet married:* he lived with his uncle Louis-Étienne and was learning how to clear the land and become a farmer.

*The first seven families who settled in St-Maurice* had many children. Together, there were 48, accounting for 2.9 % of St-Maurice's population.

## Growth of population (1851-1901)

*Thirty years later in 1881, what happened to these Levasseurs who were considered as being the pioneers of St-Maurice?*

### *Levasseurs on Concession road Saint-Jean:*

1. **Louis** past away on December 24, 1855, at the age of 43. His sons, the youngest being only nine years of age moved back to Trois-Rivières..
2. **François**, who was 74 and widowed, retired and lived in his home. It was eventually handed over to his son Joseph-Olivier.
3. **Louis-Étienne**, was 76 and retired in his home with his wife Appoline. The home was given to Clarisse and his son in law Aimé Levasseur. New generations of Levasseur continue the development work on the Saint-Jean Concession road.

### *Levasseur on Concession road Sainte-Marguerite:*

1. **Pierre**, in 1862, settled in Pointe-aux-Roches in Ontario, with his wife Marie Martel.
2. **Olivier-2** returned to Ste-Angèle-de-Laval, towards 1868.
3. **Olivier-1**, at the age of 60, one of the five original pioneers, is on the farm with his wife, Luce Bellefeuille, two daughters aged 11 and 22 and 6 boys aged 14 to 29. The two oldest boys, Antoine and David are identified as farmers and ready to carry on the work of pioneers.
4. **Joseph**, at 57 is Olivier-2's brother and well established in St-Maurice. Joseph and Hilaire are the last two remaining from the second wave of descendants. Joseph is married to Céline Désilets, and two of his sons, Zéphirin et Onésime, aged 21 and 24 are listed as farmers in the 1881 census ensuring continued involvement in the area
5. **Hilaire**, aged 50, after leaving his uncle Louis-Étienne, settled in the Sainte-Marguerite Concession. He was married to Philomène Martin in 1859 and in 1881 they are registered as having 7 children, two girls and five boys the oldest being 20.

By 1881 the status of the pioneers had changed significantly. Two had past away, two had left the St-Maurice area and two had retired. Only three of the original are still active. They are: Olivier-1 aged 60, Joseph 57 and Hilaire 50.

The continued growth and carrying on the activities initiated by the pioneers are attributable primarily to the *birth rate*, and on having *large families* and not to *immigration*. In addition to these 4 pioneer families, here is a list of 8 new families who contributed to the growth of the population and carried out farming activities between the years 1851 and 1881:

**THE LEVASSEUR FAMILIES IN 1881**

NAME OF HEAD OF THE FAMILY	DATE OF BIRTH OR ARRIVAL	CONCESSION OF RESIDENCE	# LOT [in 1877]	SURVEY CIVIC NUMBER (2012)
<b>Joseph Olivier</b> (François)	May 22, 1845 (B)	St-Jean S	225 (Conc. 37)	2200
<b>Zéphirin</b> (François)	Dec 12, 1852 (B)	St-Jean S	226 (Conc. 38)	2180
<b>Alfred</b> (François)	May 19, 1849 (B)	St-Jean S ?	Chez Jos. Olivier ?	
<b>Louis-Étienne</b> (Étienne)	Circa 1839 (P)	St-Jean N	335 (Conc. 38)	2201
<b>Aimé</b> (Joseph)	Circa 1871 (I)	St-Jean N	335 (Conc. 38)	2201
<b>Moïse</b> (Jean-Baptiste)	Circa 1856 (I)	St-Jean N	336 (Conc. 37)	2231
<b>Joseph</b> (Olivier-2's brother)	Circa 1850 (P)	Ste-Marguerite S	425 (Conc. 36)	2300
<b>Hilaire</b> (Étienne)	Circa 1851 (P)	Ste-Marguerite S	429 (Conc.40)	2180
<b>Joseph-Alfred</b> (Joseph)	Circa 1870 (I)	Ste-Marguerite N	639 (Conc. 40)	2181
<b>Olivier-1</b> (Modeste)	Circa 1840 (P)	Ste-Marguerite N	659 (Conc. 27)	2725
<b>Joseph Amédée</b> (Olivier-1)	June 19, 1847 (B)	Ste-Marguerite N	682 (Conc. 6)	
<b>Zéphirin</b> (Modeste)	Circa 1863 (I)	St-Félix S	726 (Conc. 35)	2300

This table regroups the Levasseur families in three categories who carried on the tradition: 1. The pioneers (P) 2. Birth growth (B) 3. Growth due to recent immigration (I).

**By birth (B)**

In 1881, there were four young farmers who were born and raised in St-Maurice : **Joseph Amédée**, *Olivier-1's son*, and **Zéphirin**, **Joseph Olivier and Alfred**, François's *three sons*.

**Due to immigration (I)**

Between 1856 and 1871, four (4) other Levasseurs immigrated to St-Maurice. They were **Aimé** and **Joseph-Alfred**, Joseph's sons. **Moïse**, their uncle and *Jean-Baptiste's son*, and **Zéphirin**, Modeste's son. These new immigrants came from Bécancourt or Ste-Angèle-de-Laval. They all had parents in St-Maurice.

**Parental links in 1881**

The Levasseurs who arrived in St-Maurice are descendants of Denis-Joseph. **The Trois-Rivières Patriarch**. In 1851, other than Marie-Anne Levasseur and Marie, that descended from **FRANÇOIS/VIGOUREUX**, the Levasseur from St-Maurice are all descendants of **IGNACE** or **JOSEPH**, two of Denis-Joseph’s brothers. In 1881, Ignace has no descendants since Louis died and his sons returned to live in Trois-Rivières. Amongst the new immigrants there are descendants of François/Vigoureux and Joseph. I have regrouped all the Levasseur families of 1881 in two tables. One for **JOSEPH’s descendants**, (9 families), and the other are descendants of **FRANÇOIS dit VIGOUREUX** (3 families).

<b>JOSEPH</b> (1741-1825)					
<b>Étienne</b> (1777-1851)			<b>Pierre</b> (1779-1813)	<b>Modeste</b> (1773-1840)	
François (1807-1884)	<b>Louis-Étienne</b> (1805-1895)	Étienne (1803-1890)	Pierre (1809-1887)	Modeste (1797-1887)	<b>Olivier-1</b> (1821-1912)
Jos. <b>Olivier</b> (1845-1921) <b>Alfred</b> (1849-1923) <b>Zéphirin</b> (1852-1898)		<b>Hilaire</b> (1831-1927)		<b>Joseph</b> (1824-1909) <b>Zéphirin</b> (1835-1905)	<b>Joseph Amédée</b> (1847-1910)

<b>FRANÇOIS/VIGOUREUX</b> (1747-1827)		
<b>Jean-Baptiste dit Vigoureux</b> (1783-1830)		
Joseph (1809-1884)		<b>Moïse</b> (1827-1910)
<b>Joseph-Alfred</b> (1849-1893)	<b>Aimé</b> (1850-1906)	

In these two tables, the Levasseurs whose name is in bold black characters are all heads of a family of St-Maurice in 1881. In the first table, François has three sons to carry on being farmers. They are: **Olivier, Alfred** and **Zéphirin**.

**Louis-Étienne had no boys, only two girls**, Adélaïde and Clarisse, who married François/Vigoureux’s descendants, **Joseph-Alfred and Aimé**, thus ensuring the continuation of the Levasseur name. **Olivier-1 is still active and his son Joseph Amédée is also settled in the area**. There are also his two nephews, **Joseph and Zéphirin** who are well settled. **Hilaire and Moïse** arrived between 1851 and 1856 also contributing to the growth of St-Maurice. Parental links are very strong amongst the Levasseurs and this solidarity is evident for important events such as funerals. They did remain as close group as the years progressed.

## LEADERS FROM 1851 TO 1881

In addition to mutual support, the Levasseurs are implicated in various parochial issues. The important issues requiring their involvement over a thirty-year period were: 1 ° Construction of a new church, 2° Developing municipal structures, 3° Development of school boards

### Construction of a new church

The parish church by 1851 could no longer accommodate the growing number of parishioners that had grown to 1600 in population. It was an old wooden chapel that was built in 1843. A new church had to be built. This project caused some controversy amongst the population, especially about the location to build the structure and how the parishioners would share the construction cost. What was the Levasseurs' role in this project and also in the controversy? Were they amongst the 258 signatures in 1854 requesting permission to the bishop to build a new church. Certainly, because among those who voluntarily contributed to pay for the costs of construction between 1862-1864, were: Levasseurs from the St-Jean Concession (François, Moïse et Louis-Étienne), the Ste-Marguerite Concession (Joseph, Hilaire, Olivier-2, Jean-Baptiste et Onésime) and the St-Félix Concession (Zéphirin et David). What is also certain is that **Louis-Étienne** was among the generous parishioners. With others he mortgaged his property in 1866 to guarantee the payment of the loan to the diocese.

### The development of municipal structures

Municipal structures developed very slowly between 1851 and 1881 in St-Maurice. They were of limited interest to the citizens of that time. This is also true of the Levasseurs, since none appear as having been mayor or municipal councillors.

### The development of school structures

In the field of education the Levasseur are much more interested. During that 30 year period schools increased from 1 to 12 in St-Maurice. By 1857 there are 7 schools in the St-Maurice seven school districts. The *president of the school board* is **Olivier-1**. Their interest is also manifested by *having two Levasseur school teachers* in 1881. They are: **Élise**, «Lisa», (François' daughter aged 25) and **Philomène**, (Olivier-1's daughter aged 20).

## Consolidation (1881-1901)

In 1901, twenty years later, the population had diminished considerably. From a high of 4120 inhabitants in 1887 the number had dropped to 2210 in 1901. The number of Levasseur also diminished but to a lesser degree. The table below shows the drop in population size and the number of Levasseur (in %) in relation to the total population from 1851 to 1901.



POPULATION CENSUS AND PERCENTAGES OF LEVASSEUR			
CENSUS	POPULATION	LEVASSEUR	PERCENTAGES
1851	1648	48	2,9%
1881	3305	75	2,3%
1901	2210	68	3,0%

This table shows that the Levasseurs are fewer in number than they were in 1881 but their percentage, as a share of the total population, increased slightly to 3%. In 1901 the average age of Levasseurs living in St-Maurice was 26 years of age compared to 16 years of age in 1851.

*Amongst the pioneers*, Only **Olivier-1**, **Hilaire** and **Joseph** (Modeste’s son and Olivier-2’s brother). However Joseph does not appear in the 1901 census. Louis-Étienne died on June 24,1895. Olivier 80, is the oldest in St-Maurice who, with his wife Luce Bellefeuille, witnessed the arrival of the Levasseurs to the St-Maurice area in 1840.

*Amongst the (8) heads of families who settled in the area as farmers between 1851-81*, There are **four (4) young farmers**. Only **Joseph Amédée**, Olivier-1’s son remains active. François’ three sons left the St-Maurice area. **Alfred** left to go to the USA (Wild Rice, ND) circa 1882, **Joseph Olivier** also went to the USA (Lowell, MA) circa 1895 and **Zéphirin** died 1898. Regarding the **four (4) who immigrated to the area between 1856-71**, **Joseph-Alfred** died in 1893, but his family remained in the area. The other three, **Aimé**, **Moïse** and **Zéphirin** (Modeste) are also well rooted in the area. What to the Levasseur families from St-Maurice look like in 1901? The table below provides an overview of these 11 families.

### The Levasseur Families in 1881

Name of head of the family [avec no de ménage]	Date of birth Or arrival	Concession of residence	Lot Number [1877 Survey Civic]	Civic Number in 2011
1. <b>Zéphirin</b> (Modeste)	Circa 1863	St-Félix S	726 (Conc. 35)	
4. <b>Joseph Esdras</b> (from Esdras Isidore)	Circa 1899	Ste-Marguerite S	474 (Conc. 75)	
28. <b>Olivier-1</b> (et <b>Théophile</b> )	Circa 1840	Ste-Marguerite N	659 (Conc. 27)	2725
53. <b>Hilaire</b> (from Étienne)	Circa 1851	Ste-Marguerite S	429 (Conc. 40)	2180
54. <b>Adélaïde</b> (Joseph-Alfred’s widow)	1854, March 20	Ste-Marguerite N	639 (Conc. 40)	2181
79. <b>Joseph Amédée</b> (from Olivier-1)	1847, June 30	Ste-Marguerite N	682 (Conc. 6)	
94. <b>Moïse</b> (and <b>Napoléon Paul</b> )	Circa 1856	St-Jean N	336 (Conc. 37)	2231
95. <b>Aimé</b> (from Joseph)	Circa 1871	St-Jean N	335 (Conc. 38)	2201
97. <b>Marie</b> (Zéphirin’s widow)	1857, May 7	St-Jean S	226 (Conc. 38)	2180

Compared to the table of 1801, in 1901 (8) of the twelve families still reside there. They are Olivier-1, Hilaire, Moïse, Joseph Amédée, Zéphirin (Modeste's son), d'Adélaïde (widow) Joseph-Alfred), Aimé and Marie (Zéphirin's widow). There are three new families : they are those Joseph, Esdras (Esdras Isidore's son), Théophile's (he resides with his father Olivier-1) and that of Napoléon Paul (he resides with his father, Moïse). In addition to these 11 families, listed as Levasseur families, there is a Théophile Levasseur, aged 24 ans, who works as a hired hand in the Ste-Marguerite Concession for the the widow Virginie Héon.

The difference in the 1901 survey is that it identifies the Concession of the residences . There are (5) Levasseur families on the Ste-Marguerite Concession, (3) on St-Felix Concession and (1) on St-Jean Concession.

Also noticeable is: Adélaïde, Joseph-Alfred's widow and Marie, Zéphirin's widow, have taken over the management of the family farm with the help of the older off-springs.

Also a new statistic is that there are grand-parents living with their married children and their families. They are: **Théophile's** family, whose 80 year old father, Olivier-1 and his 77 year old mother, Luce Bellefeuille lives with them as well as his 37 year old brother, Jean-Baptiste. **Napoléon Paul**, married to Rose-Anna Biron, has his father, Moïse, 74 years old and his mother, Philomène Laneuville, 63 living with them. (it could be that the children were living in the grand parents home). Moise has his son Paul with his wife and (5) five children living with them. **Aimé** and his wife Clarisse have her father Louis-Étienne, living with them. Louis Etienne passed away in 1895. **Marie**, Zéphirin's widow has 81 year old uncle by marriage living with them.

That is how families cared for their elder parents prior to the advent of senior residences. This approach to care for the aging population is common at that time and is advantageous to share farming knowledge and house hold experiences. It also contributes to consolidate the many accomplishments of the Levasseur in St-Maurice.

## PARENTAL LINKS 1901

According to birth or arrival dates of all the Levasseur family heads in 1901, **Joseph Esdras** is the only one who came to the area after 1881. Actually he arrived from in 1899. He was born in Mont Carmel and is descendant of Joseph, one of Denis-Joseph's (4) four sons. Consequently all Levasseurs residents of St-Maurice are descendants of Denis-Joseph. The majority are descendants of **JOSEPH**, or that of **FRANÇOIS/VIGOUREUX**.

The table below shows the parental link of the (11) eleven Levasseur families from St-Maurice in 1901. One for **JOSEPH'S** (7) families and for **FRANÇOIS-VIGOUREUX** (4 families) :



<b>JOSEPH</b> (1741-1825)					
<b>Étienne</b> (1777-1851)			<b>Pierre</b> (1779-1813)	<b>Modeste</b> (1773-1840)	
<b>François</b> (1807-1884)	<b>Louis-Étienne</b> (1805-1895)	<b>Étienne</b> (1803-1890)		<b>Pierre</b> (1809-1887)	<b>Modeste</b> (1797-1887)
<b>Marie</b> (1857-1927) <small>[Vve de Zéphirin] (1852-1898)</small>		<b>Esdras-Isidore</b> (1828-1915)	<b>Hilaire</b> (1831-1927)		<b>Zéphirin</b> (1835-1905)
		<b>Joseph Esdras</b> (1871-1933)			<b>Joseph Amédée</b> (1847-1910) <b>Théophile</b> (1867-1944)
<b>FRANÇOIS/VIGOUREUX</b> (1747-1827)					
<b>Jean-Baptiste dit Vigoureux</b> (1783-1830)					
<b>Joseph</b> (1809-1884)			<b>Moïse</b> (1827-1910)		
<b>Adélaïde</b> (1854-1904) <small>[Vve de Joseph-Alfred] (1849-1893)</small>		<b>Aimé</b> (1850-1906)		<b>Napoléon Paul</b> (1865-1944)	

**Olivier-1** is unique being the only survivor remaining from the first Levasseur pioneer in St-Maurice and he lives with his youngest son, Théophile and his family. Moïse and Olivier-1 are the great-grand sons of **Denis-Joseph** the Trois Rivières patriarch. In 1901 the remaining eight (8) family heads of Levasseur families are from another generation: they are **Marie, Hilaire, Zéphirin, Joseph Amédée, Théophile, Adélaïde, Aimé** and **Napoléon Paul**. And with the last, **Joseph Esdras** begins the new generations of the 20th century.

### LEADERS FROM 1881 TO 1901

During the latter part of the 19th century, consolidating the numerous accomplishments of the previous 50 years was very important. On a religious basis, Father Jean-Octave Prince (parish priest 1865 to 1898) contributed significantly by solidifying the parochial infrastructures and promoting unity amongst the parishioners. During this same period the municipality continued to improve its organization.

### Administration of the municipality

The Levasseurs were not overly eager to get involve in municipal affairs. However in 1885, **Joseph-Alfred**, from the Ste-Marguerite Concession, accepted to be the mayor of St-Maurice for a five year period. (1885-1890). His brother **Aimé Levasseur**, from the St-Jean Concession, was a municipal councilor for three years (1887,1888 and

1889) They served together for three years with vigorous determination (*they were descendants of Levasseur dit Vigoureux Vigorous in english*). Aimé was 36 years old and his brother was 38.



An important responsibility of municipalities at that time was to build roads and bridges. Aimé and Joseph-Alfred had roads and bridges built in the municipality of St-Maurice, thus ensuring greater trade in the region and more security and safety for the inhabitants. At council meetings Aimé proposed many resolutions to have bridges and roads built with the assistance of his brother Joseph-Alfred.

They saw to it that the work to build these bridges and roads were carried out by local residents under the supervision of a qualified inspector appointed by the municipality. This approach contributed to lower taxes for local residents.

Those not involved in the building of bridges and roads paid a greater share of the costs. Aimé and Joseph-Alfred developed an equitable taxation system to provide required services for the municipality. Taxes were based on property tax and a special tax on growing commerce and trade. These actions reflect aptitude for business and commerce by our Levasseur ancestors.

### **School board administration**

Eleven years later **Aimé** accepted another challenge. He became president of the local school board for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902. He was 49 when he was first elected in July of 1900. Five of his children were in school

at that time. During his second term, he worked with Théophile, Olivier-1's son. **Théophile** was a young school commissioner at the age of 33. Aimé's goal was for all the young children to have access to an education.

He paid special attention to the hiring of qualified teachers, the maintenance of schools and the collection of school taxes.

His other objective was to encourage advanced education. In 1901 he had a model school for advanced education built in district No.1 This school had greater demands than those of primary schools.

### **Provincial Politics** <sup>(1)</sup>

There is limited information about Levasseurs being involved in provincial or federal politics in the 19th century. I do know however that Pierre Calixte Neault was a member of the provincial government from 1900 to 1912 representing the Champlain constituency. He was a friend of my grand-father, **Aimé** Levasseur and my father's god-father. (**Pierre Levasseur**). In 1883 **Joseph** Levasseur (probably Joseph Amédée) took part in Pierre Neault's political assemblies. There are no other records of Levasseurs involved in either political or federal politics between 1881 and 1901.

### **Conclusion**

**Eight pioneer families** are at the origin of the Levasseur in the St-Maurice area between 1831 and 1851. In the second half of the 19TH century 13 additional Levasseur families joined their ranks thus contributing to the growth of the territory and the development of community life<sup>2</sup>.

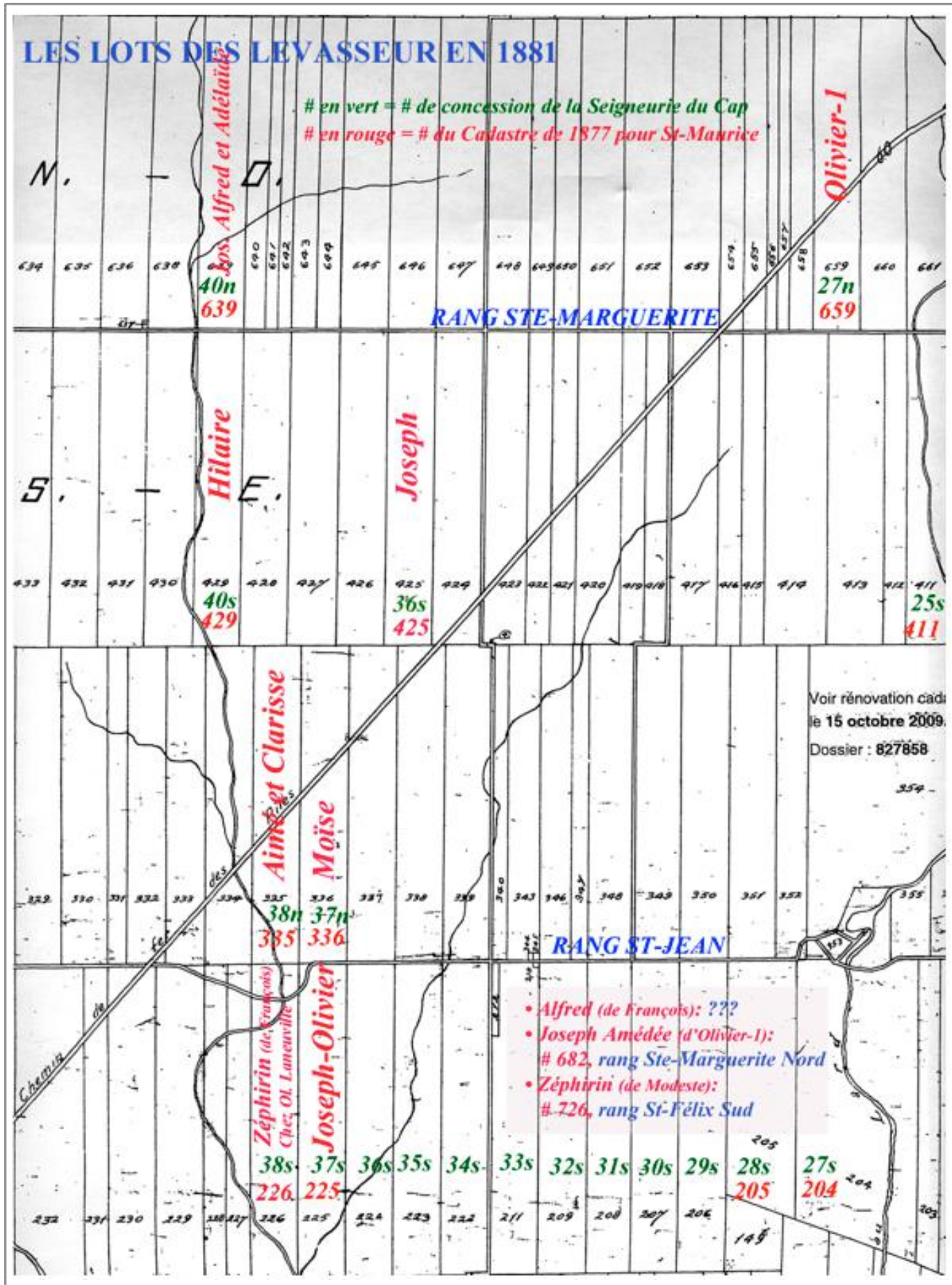
The two tables below show based on *land survey maps*, farms where Levasseurs lived in 1881 and 1901. The inserts in the lower right refers to Levasseurs who resided in the outskirts of the parish centre.

A third table on the last page provides data on the **twenty one (21) Levasseur families** that resided in the area in the 19th century. <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Letter from Mgr Laflèche ( February 14, 1883) ...re Pierre Neault, Joseph Levasseur and Georges Béliveau, in J.-Octave Prince Fund, 1826-1898 Archives (Séminaire de Trois-Rivières 0106-135).

<sup>2</sup> The families of Jean-Baptiste and his son Onésime tabulated this information that is not on he previous tables about the Levasseur families from 1881 and on 1901. Jean-Baptiste and his family arrived in St-Maurice in 1858 after the 1858 census was taken and left prior to the 1881 census. Jean-Baptiste returned to the Bécancourt area towards the end of 1868 or at the beginning of 1869. Onésime settled in Ste-Angèle-de-Laval in 1870. The two families are listed in the last table referring to the Levasseurs of St-Maurice in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

<sup>3</sup> Those who followed and continued the work initiated by there forefathers are refered to as «La relève» in the the original french text.To convey that meaning the words «emerging population» is used). Note from Roger Levasseur who translated Jean-Marie's research.





# LEVASSEUR FROM SAINT-MAURICE IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

[Red: *pioneers*] [Blue: *new generations*]

NAME Genealogical dictionary : number	DATE et BIRTH PLACE	AGE in 1841	MARRIAGE DATE and name of the spouse	1 <sup>re</sup> TERRE St-Maurice Seign. Cap	Concessio n Lot number Cad. 1877	First Child born in St-Maurive	ARRIVAL date <b>Resident</b>
<b>Louis-Ét.</b> (394)	2 jan 1805 Bécancour	36	2 mar 1835 Apolline Gauthier	Circa 1834?	38 Jn <b>335</b>	14 mar 1844 Hermine	Circa 1839 or before
<b>François</b> (396)	23 aug 1807 Bécancour	34	15 jul 1834 Louise Laneuville	31 jan 1834 (26 y.o.)	37 Js <b>225</b>	22 mai 1845 Joseph Olivier	Circa 1839
<b>Pierre</b> (411)	11 apr 1809 Bécancour	32	18 oct 1831 Marie Martel	3 oct 1833 (24 y.o.)	25 Ms <b>411</b>	<b>5 jul 1839</b> <b>David</b>	Circa 1839
<b>Louis</b> (355)	24 jul 1812 Trois-Rivières	29	18 nov 1839 Zoé Dufresne	9 jan 1839 (26 y.o.)	28 Js <b>205</b>	21 nov 1840 Marie Eulalie	Circa 1840
<b>Olivier-2</b> (765)	8 jan 1820 Bécancour	21	15 sep 1846 Marie-Anne Lacourse	28 sep 1841 (21 y.o.)	40 Mn <b>639</b>	18 jan 1849 Zéphirin	Circa 1848
<b>Olivier-1</b> (392)	4 jan 1821 Bécancour	20	6 jul 1846 Luce Bellefeuille	6 feb 1835 (14 y.o.)	27 Mn <b>659</b>	13 jun 1847 Joseph Amédée	Circa 1846
<b>Joseph</b> (768)	13 may 1824 Bécancour	17	6 aug 1850 Céline Désilets	Avant 1850	36 Ms <b>425</b>	27 nov 1853 Céline	Circa 1850 chez Olivier-2
<b>Hilaire</b> (827)	27 jan 1831 Bécancour	10	7 mar 1859 Philomène Martin	8 feb 1852 (21 y.o.)	40 Ms <b>429</b>	23 jun 1860 Exilia	In 1851 chez Louis-Ét.
<b>Jean-Baptiste</b> (395)	23 may 1806 Bécancour	35	26 oct 1830 Marguerite Leduc	23 feb 1858 (51 y.o.)	65 Ms <b>457</b>	7 nov 1858 Sinai	In 1858 (immigration)
<b>Moïse</b> (471)	6 oct 1827 Bécancour	14	23 oct 1855 Philomène Laneuville	Circa 1856 (28 y.o.)	37 Jn <b>336</b>	10 oct 1856 Georgina	Circa 1856 (immigration)
<b>Zéphirin M.</b> (774)	1 jul 1835 Bécancour	6	16 feb 1863 Clarisse Désilets	31 jan 1852 (16 y.o.)	35 Fs <b>726</b>	22 nov 1863 Anselme	Circa 1863 (immigration)
<b>Onésime</b> (853)	23 aug 1838 Bécancour	3	6 jul 1863 Adéline Lacourse	14 sep 1863 (25 y.o.)	65 Mn <b>601</b>	19 sep 1864 Anonyme	In 1858 (immigration)
<b>Jos. Olivier</b> (868)	22 ma 1845 St-Maurice		25 nov 1873 Agnès Gagnon	16 nov 1873 (27 y.o.)	37 Js <b>225</b>	17 sep 1874 Alma	22 may 1845 (birth)
<b>Jos. Amédée</b> (809)	13 jun 1847 St-Maurice		13 jul 1875 Henriette Clément	10 mai 1871 (23 y.o.)	6 Mn <b>682</b>	23 sep 1876 Marie-Anne	13 jun 1847 (birth)
<b>Jos. Alfred</b> (995)	7 jan 1849 Bécancour		11 feb 1873 Adélaïde Levasseur	28 jan 1873 (24 y.o.)	40 Mn <b>639</b>	1 jan 1874 Émile	Vers 1870 (immigration)
<b>Alfred</b> (870)	19 mai 1849 St-Maurice		19 jul 1880 Lumina Désilets	Chez J. Olivier to 1882?	Aucun	25 avr 1881 Marie Flore Alida	19 mai 1849 (birth)
<b>Aimé</b> (996)	29 dec 1850 Bécancour		12 oct 1875 Clarisse Levasseur	29 sep 1875 (24 y.o.)	38 Jn <b>335</b>	16 jun 1882 Alexandrine	Vers 1871 (immigration)
<b>Zéphirin F.</b> (872)	12 déc 1852 St-Maurice		5 oct 1880 Marie Exilda Hébert	21 mar 1905 (Marie: 47 y.o.)	38 Js <b>226</b>	25 feb 1885 Joseph Léon	12 dec 1852 (naissance)
<b>Nap. Paul</b> (1007)	11 feb 1865 St-Maurice		5 may 1889 Rose-Anna Biron	19 nov 1910 (45 y.o.)	37 Jn <b>336</b>	9 nov 1890 Arthur Napoléon	11 feb 1865 (naissance)
<b>Théophile</b> (822)	6 aug 1867 St-Maurice		24 sep 1895 Maria Anne Grégoire	13 feb 1920 (52 y.o.)	27 Mn <b>659</b>	4 mar 1897 Anne Alma Ide	6 aug 1867 (birth)
<b>Jos. Esdras</b> (1542)	14 apr 1871 Mont-Carmel		24 jan 1899 Marie-Louise Raiche	18 jul 1899 (28 y.o.)	75 Ms <b>474</b>	28 sep 1900 Marie-Anne Berthe	Vers 1899 (immigration)

**Codes for lots :** Js = Rang St-Jean, sud-est Jn = Rang St-Jean, nord-ouest  
Ms = Rang Ste-Marguerite, sud-est Mn = Rang Ste-Marguerite, nord-ouest Fs = Rang St-Félix, sud-est

# 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, Vassor, 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 of 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](http://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 2011-2012

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## The Levasseur Newsletter

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