



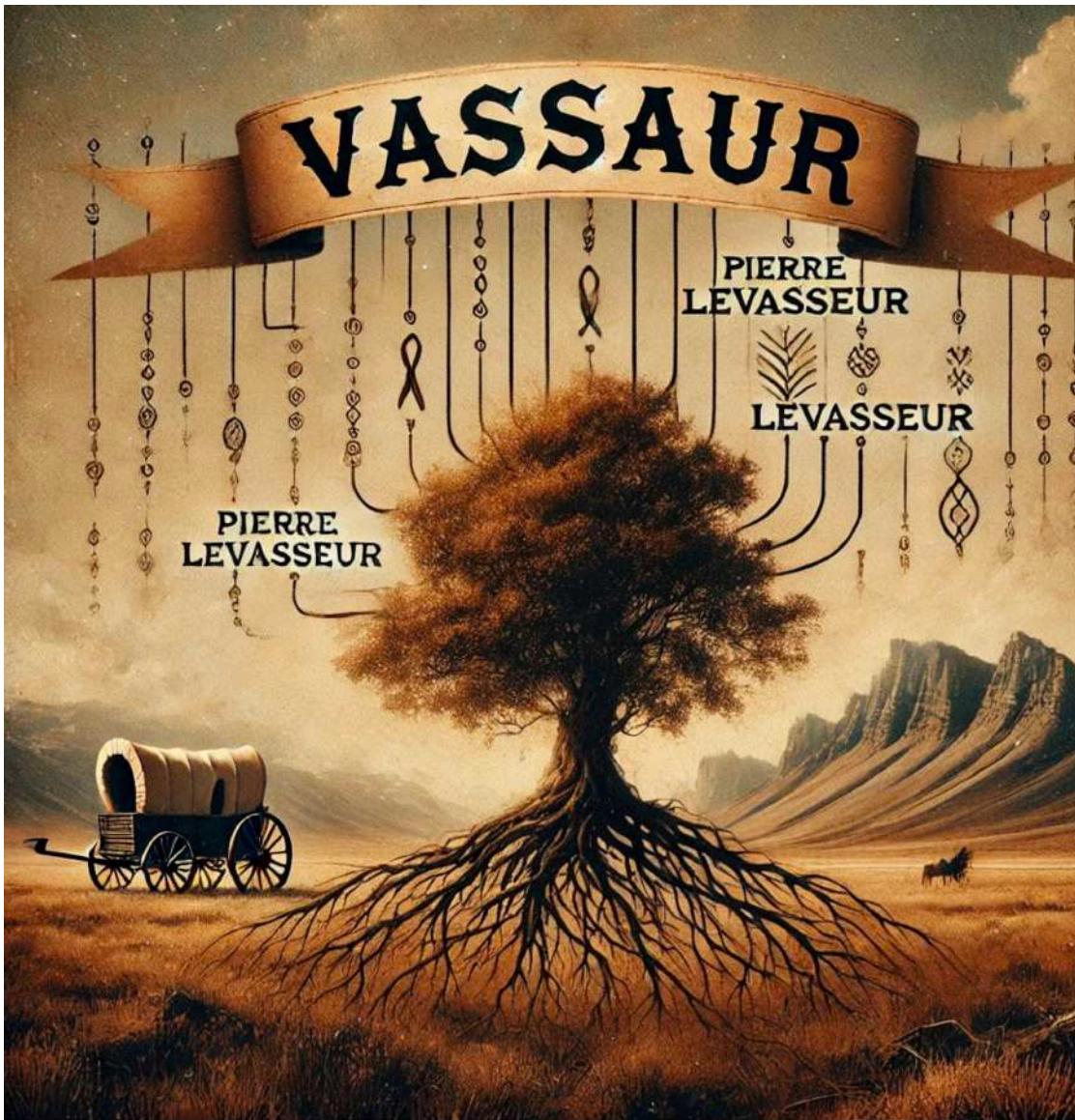
Levasseur and Carmel families

Web and social media capsule



The Vassaur family in Arkansas

A line of descendants of Pierre Levasseur emigrated to Arkansas In the 18th century



The "LeVasseur" name was subjected to various changes. For the most part, the "Le" prefix was dropped and in most cases the "Vasseur" was retained. However, with the poor spellings and pronunciations of the name, many descendants acquired a variational form such as, Vassar, Vassaur, Vasseau, Vassau, Vassaw. Most descendants retained the Vasseur, Vasseau, or Vassaur form.

In this issue:

- The Cradle of Mississipi.
- The first five generations: From Pierre Levasseur to Jean Duval Vassaur.
- More about the French inhabitants of Arkansas Post.
- New Web Site : <https://vassaur.org>

The Levasseur Association would like to extend its sincere thanks to Cheryl Vassaur of Salt Lake City and her family members for providing all the necessary documentation for the production of this publication on the Vassaur families of the United States. Their valuable contributions have greatly assisted in preserving the history and legacy of the Vassaur family.



Arkansas Post and The Cradle of the Mississippi

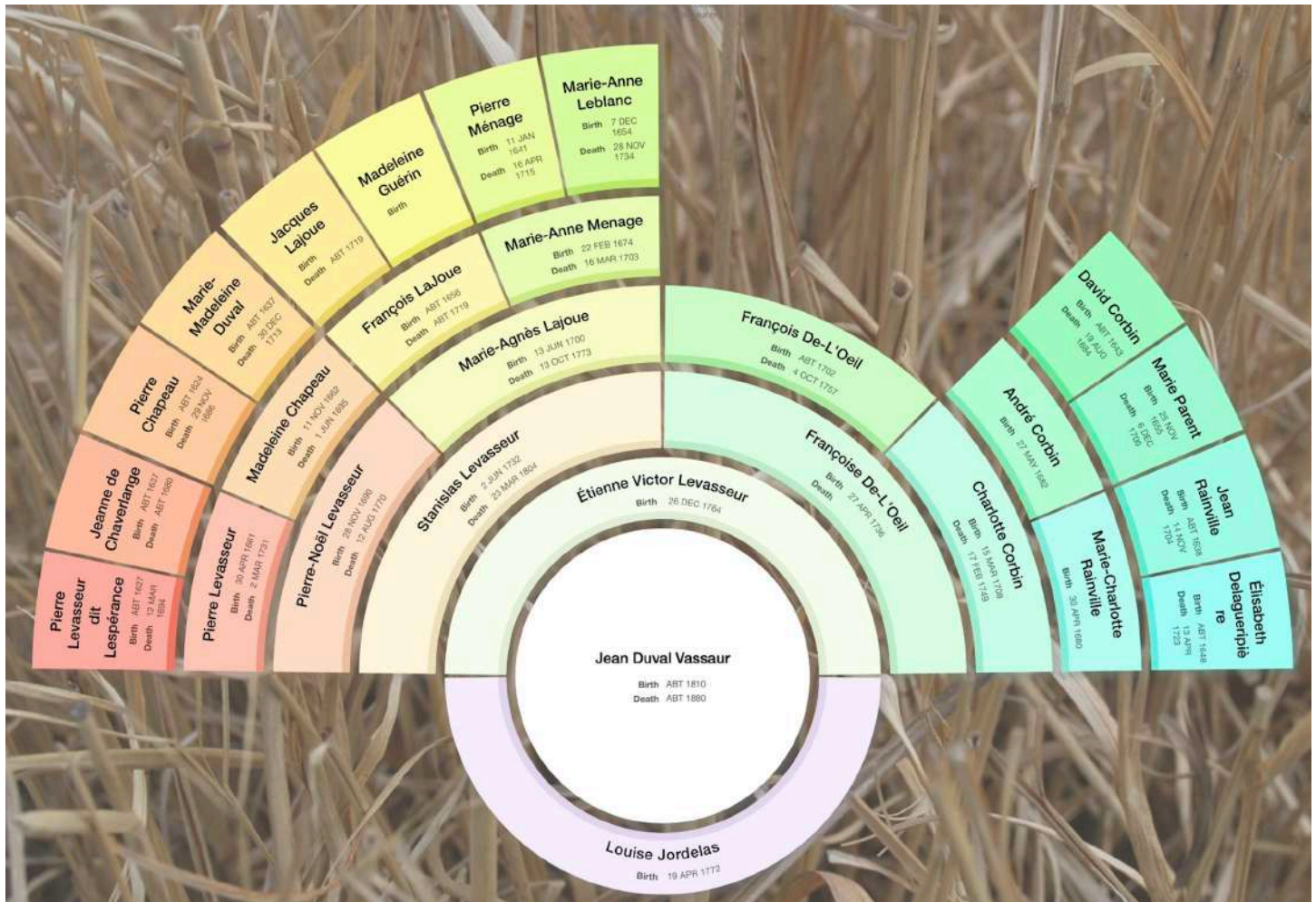


The Vassaur families, formerly known as LeVasseur, played a role in the colonization of the area called "The Cradle of the Mississippi", a key area of European colonization in North America. **Stanislas LeVasseur**, a notable member of this lineage, was the first of his family to leave Quebec to immigrate to the United States. Looking for new opportunities, he moved to Kaskaskia, Illinois, a small colony along the Mississippi River in the southeastern part of the state. Kaskaskia, at the time, was an important center of trade and culture in the region. Local records reveal that Stanislas LeVasseur became an established member of the community. His daughter, **Theresa LeVasseur**, was born there on April 19, 1773, testifying to the rooting of the family in this region. Thus, the LeVasseurs participated not only in the colonization, but also in the expansion of French communities in the American Midwest, marking the history of the Mississippi Valley and the surrounding region.

Sources :

Video: <https://youtu.be/sy5-LW-hT4>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas_Post



The first six generations: from Pierre LeVasseur to Jean Duval Vassaur

Generation 1 - Pierre LeVasseur dit Lesperance, born around 1629 in Paris, emigrated to New France around 1651 with his brother **Jean**. Although there is no formal proof of their arrival, evidence suggests they traveled on one of the three ships that arrived in Quebec in October 1651. Jean had a daughter in 1652 with his wife **Marguerite Richard**. Pierre married **Jeanne de Chaverlange** in 1655, a "Fille à Marier" ⁽¹⁾ from Bourges. An accomplished carpenter, Pierre became a master wood sculptor, renowned for his work on churches in the Quebec area. After unsuccessful attempts to settle as a farmer on various land grants, he returned to Quebec City in 1663 to resume his craft. He died in 1692 at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec. He and Jeanne had nine children, three of whom were sons. Only Pierre II married and had descendants. Pierre is known for his artistic contributions to the colony's development, particularly in wood carving and sculpture.

⁽¹⁾ The program was designed to boost New France's population both by encouraging Frenchmen to move to the New World, and by promoting marriage, family formation, and the birth of French children in the colony. Follow this link for more information: https://levasseur.org/bulletin/pdf/2014_04_en.pdf

Generation 2 - Pierre LeVasseur dit Lesperance II, son of Pierre LeVasseur dit Lesperance I, and Jeanne Chaverlange, was born April 30, 1661 in Ville de Quebec, New France. This Pierre, like his father, was a renowned master carpenter, carver and sculptor. His work was largely centered on the Eglise Notre Dame de Quebec (Notre Dame Church of Quebec).

Pierre married Nov. 28, 1686 **Madeleine Chapeau**, in Notre-Dame-de-Québec church in Quebec City. Madeleine was the daughter of Pierre Chapeau and Madeleine Duval. She was born Nov. 11, 1662 in Sillery, Quebec City. She died May, 30, 1695 in Quebec City. Pierre married second, March 18, 1696 Anne Menage, the daughter of Pierre Menage and Marie-Anne LeBlanc. She was born November 7, 1676 in Quebec City. She died March 28, 1738 in Quebec City.

In 1714, Pierre purchased property consisting of 90 arpents in the front by 180 in depth on St Louis Street which is situated today along the Carriers Street. According to "*The Ancient Quebec*", by A. Richardson, in 1716 there had been but three granted properties in the settlement. One was that of the LeVasseurs which accommodated 13 of the 24 people residing on that main street.

Pierre had three children with his first wife, Madeleine Chapeau, one of which was, Pierre-Noel LeVasseur, who became one the most famous and renowned carpenters, carvers and sculptors in the Quebec region. Pierre had seventeen children with his second wife, Marie-Anne Menage. Of these children, there were several sons who followed in their father's trade as carvers, sculptors and carpenters. One of his sons, Francois-Ignace LeVasseur dit Lesperance, became a Priest. Nearly half of the LeVasseur families in North America owe their being to this Pierre LeVasseur and his second wife, Marie-Anne Menage.

Generation 3 - Pierre-Noel LeVasseur, born on November 28, 1690, in Quebec City, was the son of Pierre LeVasseur dit Lesperance II and Madeleine Chapeau. He married **Marie-Agnes De Lajoue**, daughter of Francois de Lajoue, a master mason and architect. Pierre-Noel became one of Quebec's most renowned wood carvers and sculptors, known for his baroque altar designs, particularly the baldachin retable. His notable works include the elaborate main altarpiece of the Ursuline Chapel, for which he was paid 300 pounds in 1730. Though he focused primarily on religious art, Pierre also worked on ship ornamentation during the 1720^s and 1730^s. His sons, Pierre-Noel II, Charles, and Stanislas, followed in his footsteps as woodworkers, while his son Rene-Michel became a skilled draftsman in Montreal. Pierre-Noel also worked as a royal surveyor. He died on August 12, 1770, in Quebec City, and his wife, Marie-Agnes, passed away in 1744.

First generation in USA - Stanislas LeVasseur (1732-1804)

Generation 4 - Stanislas LeVasseur, son of Pierre-Noël LeVasseur and Marie-Agnes de Lajoue, was born June 2, 1732 in Quebec. He married, October 25, 1756 in Quebec, Marie Françoise De-L'oeil daughter of Francois De-L'oeil and Charlotte Corbin. Marie was born April 28, 1736 in Quebec City, Quebec. Stanislas was a master carpenter, carver, and a sculptor, voyager. He and his brother, Charles, received their education and training from their father, the renowned Pierre-Noël LeVasseur.

Stanislas was the first in this LeVasseur line to leave Quebec and moved to what would become the United States. He is said to have remained in Quebec for at least two years after his father's death in 1770. Then sometime prior to 1773 Stanislas, along with his family, left the Saint Laurent Valley area of Quebec. He settled first in Kaskaskia, Illinois, located in the south eastern part of the state along the Mississippi River. Kaskaskia records show his daughter, Theresa LeVasseur, was born April 19, 1773 in Kaskaskia, Illinois. While in Kaskaskia, Stanislas, continued to be active in the trades of his origin, (mainly that of carpentry). He eventually became involved in the Kaskaskia judicial system. Kaskaskia Court Records 1778-1790, show that on February 25, 1782 he was elected a magistrate, justice of the peace in Kaskaskia.

By April of 1783, Stanislas had left Kaskaskia and had relocated on down river to a settlement called, Arkansas Post, located in the southeastern corner of what is now Arkansas County, Arkansas. At that time, Arkansas had not yet become a state and the Post was in the Spanish Colony of Louisiana in 1783. This area, at that time, was rather sparsely populated. Though there are no records to document Stanislas work as master carpenter at the post, in the 1791 census, his occupation is listed as, "artisan". Surely as new settlers arrived, there is no doubt an artisan with the expert skills he possessed in carpentry would have been badly needed and appreciated.

Children of Stanislas LeVasseur and Marie Françoise De-L'oeil:

1. Noël LeVasseur b. Apr. 23, 1757 in Quebec, Canada d. July 18, 1784
2. Marie-Francoise LeVasseur b. Dec, 23, 1758 in Quebec, Canada d. Sept. 2, 1759
3. Nicholas-Simeon b. Feb. 9, 1760 in Quebec, Canada d. 1784 in Kaskaskia, Illinois
4. Charlotte-Carolina LeVasseur b. Feb. 26, 1762 in Quebec, Canada d. mar. 16, 1799 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas (m. Antoine Ste Gemme Beauvais, Pierre Burel)
5. Marie-Francoise LeVasseur b. Sept. 3, 1763 in Quebec, Canada d. July 12, 17647. Pierre LeVasseur b. Sept. 20, 1776 in Quebec, Canada Canada

6. Jean-Baptiste LeVasseur Illinois b. 1771 in Quebec, Canada d. Dec. 10, 1778 in Kaskaskia,
7. Pierre LeVasseur b. Sept. 20, 1776 in Quebec, Canada Canada
8. Louis LeVasseur b. 1761 d. Oct. 1768 d. Sept. 30, 1776 in Quebec,
9. Natole LeVasseur b. abt. 1762 in Quebec, Canada d. ???? in Arkansas Post, Arkansas
10. Etienne Victor LeVasseur b. abt. 1764 in Quebec, Canada d. Aug. 1, 1822 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas (m. Marie LaRose, Marie Louise Jardelas)
11. Theresa LeVasseur b. Apr. 19, 1773 in Kaskaskia, Illinois d. Mar. 13, 1838 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas (m. Joseph Dardenne)
12. Francois Levasseur b. abt. 1778 d. Bef. Apr. 1853 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas (m. Mary Elizabeth Landrum).

Historical note: The Revolutionary War



Here is an illustration of the 1783 battle at Arkansas Post during the American Revolutionary War, showing the defense of "Fort Carlos III" and the retreat of Colbert's forces. It captures the tension of the moment when the defenders successfully deceived their attackers.

By now, the American Revolutionary War, had been ongoing since 1775. The French had in 1762 ceded Louisiana to Spain, an ally of France. Later, the Spaniards, in fear of Great Britain's designs on the Mississippi River, and the local French settlers fearing attacks from the Chickasaw Indians, established a fort at Arkansas Post and called it, "Fort Carlos III". Because of its location at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Arkansas Rivers, the fort was considered to be a most strategic target. On April 17, 1783 the only battle, fought in Arkansas during the Revolutionary took place. The battle known as "*Colberts Raid*", (led by, Captain James Colbert) was launched against Arkansas Post and "Fort Carlos II" with great vigor. Among those listed as having fought in this battle, or contributed to the cause was, Stanislas LeVasseur, his wife, Françoise, and his son, Etienne. The commandant, Captain Joseph Vallière of the Louisiana Spanish Fixed Infantry Regiment, there were seventy Spanish soldiers defending the Post, four Quapaw Indians, and a few French Settlers. The captain knew the attackers had little fear of the few soldiers who occupied the fort. So, in order to deceive Captain Colbert and his men into thinking there were Indians helping to defend the fort, he instructed his men to yell like attacking Indians. Believing the deception, Colbert's forces fled, taking with them the few prisoners they had already



Annie Hatley, *Depiction of Arkansas Post in 1689*, Arkansas State Archives, 1904

captured. The next day, Angaska, Chief of the Quapaw, with approximately 100 Quapaw followers and twenty Spanish soldiers, crossed the Mississippi River, and persuaded Colbert to surrender most of the prisoners.

The Spanish ceded Louisiana to France in 1800. The Louisiana Purchase occurred in 1803. It may interest you to know that Stanislas died on the very day that American forces took over the fort at the Post following the Louisiana Purchase!

(Note: Due to deterioration of "Fort Carlos III" caused by the river's cutting away at it, the

Spanish later built a new fort down river called, Fort San Estevan de Arkansas. The Post moved upriver from there in 1779 to get away from the floods in the Lower Arkansas River region.)

Catholic church records

Church diocese records of Arkansas, confirm that the majority of the French and Spanish settlers of Arkansas Post were dedicated to the Catholic faith. In a book titled, "*Abstract Of the Catholic Church*", there are many entries of marriages, baptisms, and burials, for settlers during the years 1764-1802. Due to the fact that the priest was Spanish, there were many misspellings of the French names. On page 6 of this book is a record of the death and burial of Stanislas' wife, Françoise (De L'Oeil) LeVasseur. It simply states, "*18 Aug 1789 - death and burial of Madame Levasseur*". Conclusion that this is Stanislas' wife, comes from the fact that there is no mention of her otherwise and in the record of marriage of their daughter Theresa LeVasseur to Joseph Dardenne, 30 Sept. 1792, it states that Theresa LeVasseur, was the daughter of Stanislas LeVasseur and deceased Françoise de De-L'oeil. In this same book is a record of marriage 7 Aug 1802 of, Estanislao (Stanislas) Le Baisseur (Vasseur) native of Quebec, son of Noël Le Bassieur (Vasseur) and Ynes (Agnes) LaJeu, to Elizabetha (Elizabeth) Vigno. There were no known children from this marriage. Stanislas died March 23, 1804 at Arkansas Post, Arkansas.

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COLBERT RAID

-Berniece Clemons-

1783- A band of English trappers and Chickasas led by James Colbert attacked Fort San Carlos III because Spain had allied herself to the rebels in the Arkansas Revolution.

This is Arkansas' only Revolution War engagement.

Below is a list of known people who were at Arkansas Post during the Colbert Raid.

(List found in one of Dorothy J. Core's Records.)

Barthelemy, Joseph
Beauvais, Antonine
Billet,dit Lajuenesse,Anselme
Bonne, Michel (father)
Bonne, Michel (son)
Boulard, Louis
Du Breuil, Capt. Jacobo
Du Breuil, Inez
Clausin, Peter
Gousott, Francois
Cuisasola, Bruno
Dardenne, Jean Baptiste
Duchassin, Baptiste

Fagot, Andre
Grabert, Jean Baptiste (father)
Grabert, Jean
Garcia, Augustin
Imbeau, Jean Baptist
Imbeau, Joseph
Jardelas,Pierre (father)
Jardelas, Pedro (son)
Larose, Marie
Leouille,Francisce
LeVasseur, Stanislas
LeVasseur, Etinne
Languedoc, Marie

Longevas, Antonio
Lopez, Andres
Menard, Francois
Messenger, Marie,
Perrthuis dit Chevalier, Louis
Pastor, Sergeant Alexo
Perez, Mariano
Pinot, Antoine
Stillwell, Joseph
Souligney le Duc, Louis
Vilemont ,de, Charles
Villars,de, Lieutenant, Louis
Villars,de, Donna Marie Louise



Counterattack! by Sidney E. King shows the sally from Fort Carlos III made by Sergeant Alexo Pastor, nine soldiers of the Louisiana regiment, and four Quapaw warriors during the six hour siege of the fort.

Date: April 17, 1783 (241 years ago)

Location: Arkansas Post, Louisiana (present-day Arkansas)

Result: Spanish victory

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Etienne Victor Sr. LeVasseur (1760-1822) and Marie Larose

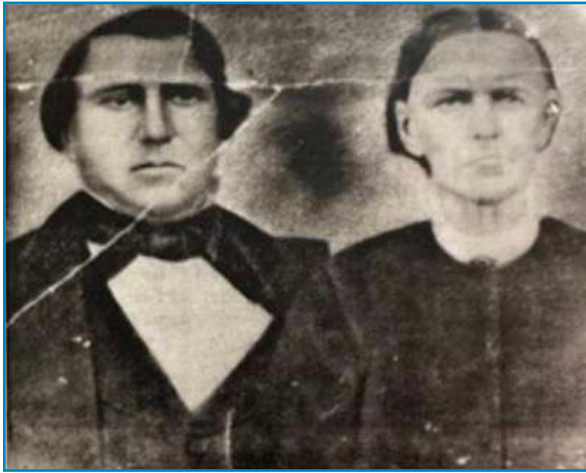
Generation 5 - Etienne Victor Sr. LeVasseur, son of Stanislas LeVasseur and Marie Françoise De-L'oeil, was born in 1760 in Quebec, Canada. In about 1773, when Etienne was about the age of nine years, his parents left Quebec and migrated to Kaskaskia, Illinois on the Mississippi River. The family remained in Kaskaskia until about 1783, then migrated to a little settlement on down river known as Arkansas Post, located in the south eastern corner of what is now Arkansas County, Arkansas.

Etienne, as previously stated, was among those listed as having contributed to the cause in the battle of "Colbert's Raid" during the "American Revolutionary War". Then in 1802 Spain conceded the land to France, but the French never took charge of it. The United States acquired the land from France in 1804 through the "Louisiana Purchase". As part of "Louisiana Territory", The Post", as it was commonly referred to at that time, consisted of 30 houses in rows along two perpendicular streets and inhabited mostly by the Post's French population. But, as the United States began to take charge of the land, more English settlers began to settle in the area.

Little is known about the personal life and character of Etienne LeVasseur. He married first, **Marie LaRose**, October 15, 1792 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas. He married second, **Marie Louise Jardelas/Jardelais**, April 16, 1798 in Arkansas Post, Arkansas. Various court records indicate he was active in buying and selling land. He was also a slave owner. There are court documents to confirm this. In the appraisal of his estate in 1825, it is stated that at the time of his death, he owned four slaves whose names were, Burd, Agattho (Agatha?), Antoine, and Claire.

Etienne died August 22, 1822 intestate (leaving no will) in Arkansas Post, Arkansas, but his estate was not settled until at least May of 1829. On May 31, 1825, his wife, Louisa was appointed administratrix by the court. His surviving heirs were his wife, Louisa, sons, Rosamond Vasseur, John Vasseur, Nathol Vasseur, Akin Vasseur, and Charles Bogy. Charles was the widower of his deceased daughter, Adelphina. His estate appraisal of personal property value was valued at \$1383.00. There was no real estate description or value. Perhaps he had already given his heirs whatever land he intended them to have. In the last entry concerning his estate, his wife Louisa, did not appear. The other heirs appeared and petitioned the court to release her from any further obligations upon paying the due administration court cost, as they had already received and secured their just share of the estate. The court's decision is not stated, but she was apparently released as there were no further entries.

Jean Duval Vassaur and Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn



Generation 6: Jean Duval LeVasseur/Vasseur/Vassaur, descended from a long line of French Canadian ancestry dating back to the mid-fifteen hundreds in Paris, Île de France. Beginning with, Noël LeVasseur dit Lespérance, Chief Carpenter of Paris, France, born about 1596 in France. Noël married about 1622, Geneviève Gaugé (also spelled, Gauche or Grange) in Paris, France. Geneviève was the daughter of, Gilles Gaugé and Jeanne Baudalet. He and Geneviève, were members of the parish of Saint

Leu and Saint Gilles Church in Paris, Île de France. In the middle of the seventeenth century King Louis XIV needed men expert in various trades to help settle his new colony in New France (Québec). Noël and Geneviève's sons, Jean LeVasseur, and Pierre LeVasseur dit Lespérance, along with a sister, Jeanne and her husband Christophe de Rollet, left France and are said to have arrived in New France (Quebec), in the year 1651. Our subject, Jean (John) Duval LeVasseur, descends from the immigrant brother, Pierre. The brothers, Jean and Pierre were master joiners (carpenters), carvers and sculptors. With Jean's (the elder brother) leadership, the brothers formed the first « Confrérie » (brotherhood, or union) of Carpenters in Quebec. This being the custom in their native France where Jean worked as a master carpenter and Pierre as a carpenter's companion (co-worker), the brother's immediately set to work to establish the « Confrérie » in New France. Some historians have stated that Jean and Pierre came to Quebec to help the inhabitants profit from their knowledge of carpentry, which was a common practice during that time. It was also customary at that time for the father to teach his trade to his sons. There are many records to confirm the "LeVasseur" families were dedicated to this custom as these renowned "LeVasseur" occupational skills continued to be prominent in the Québec area for at least the next four generations.



Jean Duval Vassaur (Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn) descended from a long line of French Canadian ancestry dating back to the mid-fifteen hundreds in Paris, Île de France.

Another biography of Jean Duval Vassaur

Source : Cheryl Vassaur

Jean Duval Vassaur/Vasseur/LeVasseur, was born about 1802/3 at Arkansas Post, Louisiana Territory. He was a Frenchman and spoke very little English. He was more commonly known as John the English form of the French name, Jean. John was the son of Etienne Victorie LeVasseur and Marie Louise Jardelas. He married first, **Catherine Godin**, Feb. 12, 1829 in Arkansas County, Arkansas. Catherine died ????. After Catherine's death, John married second, **Louisa Jane Linn** (or Lynn) Jan. 21, 1851 in New Gascony Catholic Church, Desha County, Arkansas. Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn was born in the year 1829 in Tennessee or Kentucky. She was the daughter of, John W. Linn (Lynn) and unknown mother.

Church baptismal records show Jean Vasseur and Catherine Godin had a daughter named Caroline, born March 22, 1821. She is thought to have died young. According to family tradition, the couple also had a son. After Catherine's death, the son, at age four years, was left with an unknown family member. Jean lost contact with the family member and was never able to locate his son again. He and his second wife, Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn, had ten children, six sons and four daughters. As is common with the spelling of French names, the name, LeVasseur, was shortened to Vasseur. Then with the various ways the spelling was subjected to over the years, in the end it finally became spelled as, Vassaur. Also, Jean/John Duval, eventually dropped the Jean/John, and was simply known by friends and family as, Duval Vassaur. Thus from here on, he will be referred to as "Duval Vassaur ». In his early adult life, Duval owned a flat bottom river boat and made his living by traveling up and down the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers buying, selling, and hauling merchandise. His business also involved the fur and slave trade. Duval was said to have been an expert fur tanner. He hired a man by the name of George Snyder to serve as a cook on his river boat. George's wife had a younger sister named Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn. Having lost his first wife, Duval was quite taken with the young Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn. Though there was nine-teen years difference in their ages, Duval purposed marriage and Louisa accepted. They were married about 1848, apparently in a civil service.

They lived in a small French settlement known as Arkansas Post (later part of Arkansas County, Arkansas). Their first child, Charles Wesley was born November 4, 1849. Then in 1851 their marriage was solemnized by the Catholic Priest. The record states that the Priest baptized them both and married them on the same day. This was common during that time period as there was no Priest available on a regular basis. The Priest would travel from community to community and it was

not uncommon for him to perform multiple marriages and baptisms dating back months and sometimes even years.

According to family tradition, Duval and Jane were living near Pine Bluff, Arkansas when their son, Rose More Vassaur was born in July of 1858. It was said that the family traveled with him on his river boat until while near Dardanelle, Arkansas, their boat was destroyed either by fire or shipwreck. It was then that Duval decided to give up the river boat business. He invested his money in buying land and relied on farming to make his living. In the 1850 census of Desha County, Arkansas, Duval is listed as a farmer, head of household with wife, Louisa (could not read or write), and one son, Charlie. His real estate value was \$2 000.00. In the 1860 census of Shoal Creek, Johnson County, Arkansas, the family is listed as, Duval Vasser (head of household), Jane Vasser (wife), children, Charles, Levi, James, and Rosemore. His property value was \$1500.00 and personal property value was \$100.00. That is an above average value for that day and time. As Duval aged, he began to lose his eyesight and was said to have been nearly blind before his death. He made his last will and testament on Mar. 23, 1878. He didn't list any personal property. He left 26 2/3 acres of land to each of his three living sons, Charles W., Rose More and George. All the rest of his real estate (amount not stated) was to be given to his wife, Louisa Jane Vassaur, and at her death was to be divided between his four daughters, Jennie R., Francis A., Sallie and Ida. Duval died in April 1880 of Pneumonia. He is buried in the Graves Cemetery at Delaware, Logan County, Arkansas.

His wife, Jane, was a very independent woman. After his death she refused to live with any of the children. So a small house was built for her by her sons, Rosemore and George Vassaur, near where they lived. It was said that she was rarely ever along though, because some of the grandchildren were always around. Louisa Jane died December 1, 1905 in Logan County, Arkansas. She is buried beside Duval in the Graves Cemetery at Delaware, Logan County, Arkansas.

NOTES: According to Louisa Jane (Linn/Lynn) Vassaur's granddaughter, Leona Ruth (Moore) Nichols, her grandmother, Louisa Jane Vassaur, was an old Indian woman who smoked a pipe. It was a pipe that came down from the mouth to well below the chin and then swooped upwards. No proof has been found of her being Indian, but it has been said by various family members that they were told that she was Indian too. Some older family members (now deceased) have said that when Duval and Louisa's son Tuck Vassaur was dying, Duval sent for the Priest, but he never came. As a result, Duval turned against the church.

1. Charles Wesley Vassaur b. November 5th, 1849 Arkansas Post, Arkansas d. Aug. 15, 1932 Delaware, Logan County, Arkansas (m. Nancy Elizabeth Braudrick)
2. Levi Vassaur b. Abt 1852 in Johnson County, Arkansas d. ????
3. "Jennie" Vassaur b. 1851 in Johnson County, Arkansas d. Aft 1920 in Oklahoma (m. Edward Blevins - moved to Le Flore OK)
4. James Vassaur b. Abt. 1854 in Johnson County, Arkansas d. ????
5. Rosemore Vasseur b. July 25, 1858 in Johnson County, Arkansas d. Mar. 11, 1918 in Logan County, Arkansas (m. Martha Raulston)
6. Francis Ann "Annie" Vassaur b. 1863 in Logan County, Arkansas d. July 2, 1903 in Logan County, Arkansas (m. William Hinton "Hint" Moore)
7. George W. Vassaur b. Sept. 1862 in Johnson or Logan County, Arkansas d. May 31, 1934 in Logan, County, Arkansas (m. Mattie Braudrick)
8. Sarah "Sallie" Ann Vassaur b. Oct. 10, 1866 Logan County, Arkansas d. Nov. 6, 1936 in Logan County, Arkansas (m. Henry Clay Raulston)
9. Ida Ellene Vassaur b. Aug, 13, 1871 in Logan County, Arkansas , Arkansas d. Mar. 13, 1937 in Logan County, Arkansas (m. Charles Albert Rollans)
10. Tuck Vassaur b. ???? in Arkansas d. ???? in Arkansas (was said to have died young)



Trivia: Thanks to early French explorers, trappers, and traders, many geographical features of the state have French names. Though much of these frontiersmen's history is lost, some places have retained their French names, while others have become Anglicized versions of their original names. Here is a map of Arkansas with many examples of these names.

Source: French Names in Arkansas

Other document for consultation: Early Arkansas Residents 1814-1816-VITAL RECORDS

More about slaves and other property sold to Duval Vasseur

Desha County, Arkansas

Deed Book "B" Pg. 80, 81, 82

Know all men by these presents that I Dudley G.W. Leavett of the town of Napoleon in the county and state of Arkansas for and in consideration of the sum of eleven hundred and sixty two dollars and twenty cents to me in hand paid by Duval Vasseur of the county and state aforesaid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and two writings of ligatory signed and sealed by said Duval Vasseur each for the sum of one hundred eighty six dollars and ninety cents, one of which constancy obligatory is due on the seventh day of March 1846 have bargained sold and delivered unto the said Duval Vasseur the following described property to wit Prudence a Negro girl aged about sixteen years, Elizabeth a Mulatto Slave aged about twenty five years and her child Joe aged about seven years, Slaves for life also the claim which I have to a Negro girl Elvira which is a mortgage from Minyard G. Stanley for the sum of one hundred & eighty three dollars and twenty five cents, also my two improvements on Red Fork Bayou in Township No. Ten South, Range No. one West they being the same improvements which I bought in the year 1843, the one of John Freeman and the other one of John Hale also one old pair of cartwheels, one yoke of oxen, two three year old steers, two horses Bob and Dagon, two sows and their shoats, five sheep and their lambs, one plough, one ox chain all of which property above described with the exception of the child Joe is now in the possession of the said Duval Vasseur. To have and be have the said above described property and claims to property unto the said Duval Vasseur his executors administrators and assigns to his and their own proper benefit be him forever. And I the said Dudley G. W. Leavitt for myself my heirs executors and administrators will well and truly warrant and defend the said bargained premises unto the said Duval Vasseur his heirs, his Executors Administrators and assigns from and against all persons whomsoever, and it is further covenanted by and between the said Dudley G. W. Leavett and Duval Vasseur that the said Dudley G. W. Leavitt is to have the use and hire of the said Negro girl Prudence for and during the term of six months from the date of these presents free from any charge from or by the said Duval Vasseur.

The Vassaur Family



Standing L/R - Henry Clay Raulston, Charlie Rollans, Sallie (Vassaur) Raulston, Ida (Vassaur) Rollans, George Vassaur, (Oxford) Vassaur - Sitting L/R - Charlie Wesley Vassaur/Vassar, Nancy Elizabeth (Braudrick) Vassar, Rosemore Vassaur, Babe (Lowery) Vassaur. (Source: [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com))

More about the French inhabitants of Arkansas Post, Arkansas:



Except for growing their own food, the French didn't indulge in farming too much extent, preferring instead to make their living buying and selling land and in the trade business. They were especially fond of fur trade as many were excellent hunters, trappers, tanners and merchants. They were friendly with the Indians and intermarriages were common. As for social life, according to the writings of the Frenchman, Francois Marie Perrin du Lac, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the French were fun loving people who, when not working, loved playing games, drinking, singing and dancing, or doing nothing. All that was needed for a party was but one fiddler who knew only one song, and even if the floor was dirt, it never dampened the joyous French spirits. In the journals of, **Thomas Nuttall**'s travels in Arkansas, he wrote of the French that their "love of amusements, particularly gambling and dancing parties "was" carried to extravagance ».



Thomas Nuttall is a British-born botanist and zoologist who lived and worked in the United States between 1808 and 1842.

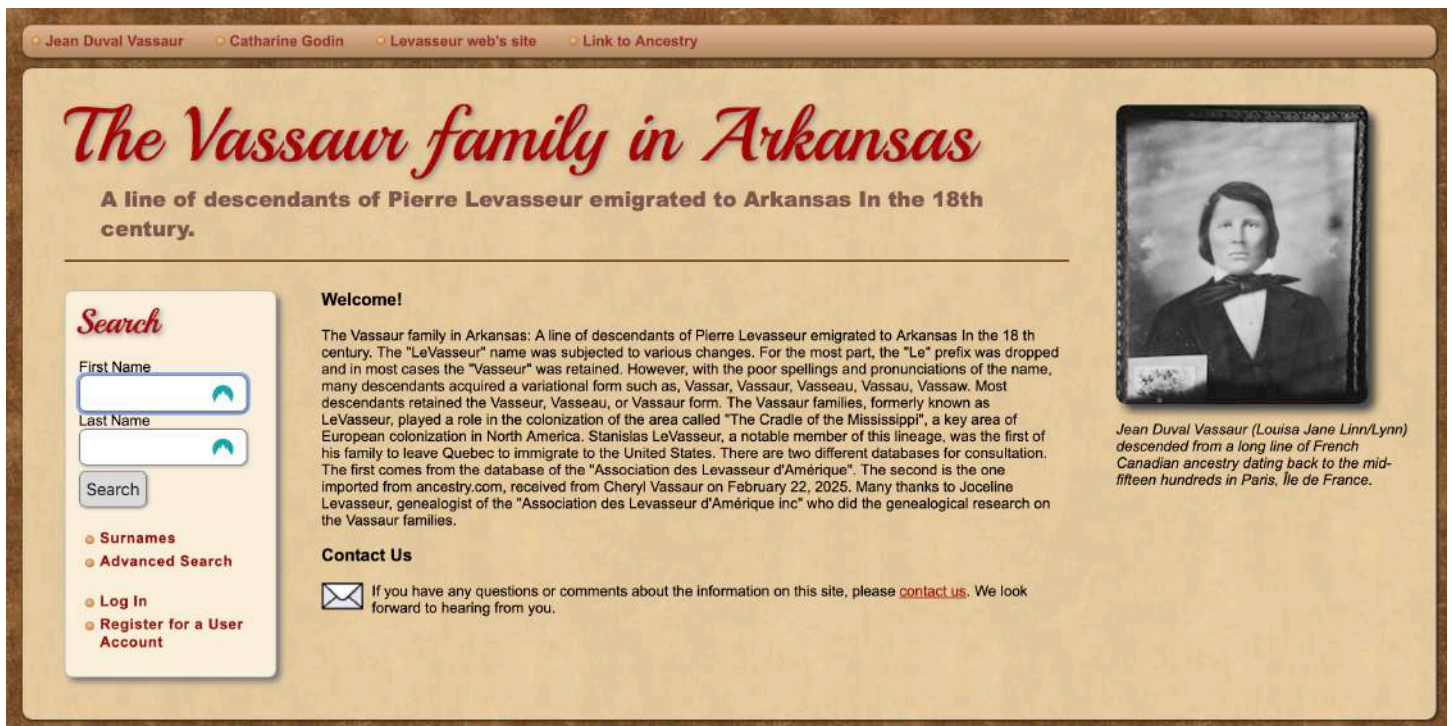
****Fun Fact:**** Did you know that the name **Arkansas** has French origins? Well, not entirely—but it is the French interpretation of the name used by the Quapaw people for this region. Early French explorers recorded it as **acansa** or **Arkansa** to describe the river where the Quapaw lived. Over time, the plural form **Arkansas**, referring to the people who inhabited the area, was adopted as the name of the territory and, eventually, the state.. **Source:** [French Names in Arkansas](#)

In addition to Cheryl Vassaur, here are the people who contributed to the production of this article: Joceline Levasseur, genealogist of our association, Jean-Pierre Levasseur, coordination, editing and distribution, Pierre Levasseur, review of English texts and translation into French.

To access the French version of this document, click on this link.

A new domain name and Web site for the Vassaur Family !!

<https://vassaur.org>



[Jean Duval Vassaur](#)
[Catharine Godin](#)
[Levasseur web's site](#)
[Link to Ancestry](#)

The Vassaur family in Arkansas

A line of descendants of Pierre Levasseur emigrated to Arkansas in the 18th century.

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Welcome!

The Vassaur family in Arkansas: A line of descendants of Pierre Levasseur emigrated to Arkansas in the 18th century. The "LeVasseur" name was subjected to various changes. For the most part, the "Le" prefix was dropped and in most cases the "Vasseur" was retained. However, with the poor spellings and pronunciations of the name, many descendants acquired a variational form such as, Vassar, Vassaur, Vasseau, Vassau, Vassaw. Most descendants retained the Vasseur, Vasseau, or Vassaur form. The Vassaur families, formerly known as LeVasseur, played a role in the colonization of the area called "The Cradle of the Mississippi", a key area of European colonization in North America. Stanislas LeVasseur, a notable member of this lineage, was the first of his family to leave Quebec to immigrate to the United States. There are two different databases for consultation. The first comes from the database of the "Association des Levasseur d'Amérique". The second is the one imported from ancestry.com, received from Cheryl Vassaur on February 22, 2025. Many thanks to Joceline Levasseur, genealogist of the "Association des Levasseur d'Amérique inc" who did the genealogical research on the Vassaur families.

Contact Us

 If you have any questions or comments about the information on this site, please [contact us](#). We look forward to hearing from you.



Jean Duval Vassaur (Louisa Jane Linn/Lynn) descended from a long line of French Canadian ancestry dating back to the mid-fifteen hundreds in Paris, Ile de France.

In collaboration with Cheryl Vassaur and her relatives, we are pleased to invite you to explore a brand-new website: <https://vassaur.org>.

Currently under development, this website will provide access to an extensive database containing several thousand records, old photographs, obituaries, and historical documents tracing the history of the descendants of Stanislas Levasseur and Marie-Françoise De-L'oeil.

Designed to become an essential reference for anyone interested in learning more about the Vassaur families of Arkansas, this project needs your contribution!

To enrich its content, we encourage all Vassaur family members to submit old photographs, historical documents, or any other valuable information to Cheryl.

You can contact Ms. Vassaur at one of the following email addresses:

 cherylvassaur@gmail.com

 cheryl@levasseur.org