



# Levasseur and Carmel Families

Web: <https://www.levasseur.org> | Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/associationlevasseur>

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A brief summary of our last general meeting, held on September 19, 2021 in Bécancour.

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...in the heart of the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

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The second part of our series: The Anglo-American war of 1812.

## A word from the president

On behalf of the members of the Board of Directors, I would like to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year 2022. May the New Year bring you and your loved ones success, health and serenity, and may it fulfill all your wishes!

We are all very proud to say that our Association is the envy of other family associations, with its many achievements, such as the Web sites, its gigantic database constantly updated by our genealogist Joceline Levasseur, the collection of obituaries compiled by Gilles Carmel and the publication of newsletters under the direction of Alex Levasseur. Our financial health is also excellent, benefiting from the rigorous supervision of our accountant, Pauline Carmel.

Our membership has increased slightly and we now have a new format for our quarterly publication.

The holiday season, a time of family gatherings, is a great opportunity to take some time to tell your families about our Association and the many services offered by our team of volunteers; and why not invite them to join our Levasseur and Carmel Family Association?

We are counting on your continued support and we hope that with your help, we will be able to welcome new members in 2022 and thus ensure the continuity of our great Association.

Happy Holidays!

Jean-Pierre Levasseur

# News from the Annual General Meeting of the Association des Levasseur d'Amérique inc.

by [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#) (250)



Your association held its annual general meeting on September 19th. The meeting was held on the Web, using the Zoom® platform. A few members of the Board of Directors had met in person to prepare this meeting and also to discuss the next Levasseur and Carmel family reunion which is planned to take place on the second weekend of June 2022 on the South Shore of Quebec City.

We were pleasantly surprised by the participation of our members as more than 10% of our membership joined this meeting. We had members from Quebec, Ontario, and the United States (It is interesting to note that nearly 60% of our membership comes from Canada).

Several reports from your directors and volunteers were presented. You can consult them by [following this link](#) <sup>(1)</sup>. Long video excerpts are also available for viewing on the YouTube® platform, [by clicking on this link](#) <sup>(2)</sup>.

We would like to thank our friend and one of the founding members, Pierre LeVasseur (002) from Ottawa, who joined us in Bécancour to translate the main reports and topics discussed at the meeting, for our English speaking members.

(1) <https://www.levasseur.org/infos/a/20210919.pdf>

(2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozUGFx-hFIU>

# Pierre Marc Levasseur tackles Silicon Valley

by [Alex Levasseur](#) (662)



Pierre Marc and his parents :  
Andrée Boissonneault and Jean-Guy Levasseur

## *Dream come true*

For the past 4 years, Pierre Marc Levasseur has been a software engineer for the prestigious Google company, in Mountain View, California. This area to the south of San Francisco Bay is known as Silicon Valley. Not too many francophones from Québec have been able to make their way there. « *This is the story of a determined guy who takes his studies very seriously* », reports his dad. From 2017 to 2019, he worked on the deployment of servers for the «data centers». He has now been assigned to the development of the Google « Cloud » for businesses.

He thought he was ready for this adventure; but he freely admits that the transition between Victoriaville and Mountain View was not easy: being apart from his family, his environment, his language, the American culture in the midst of the « Trumpist era <sup>(1)</sup> ». But he hung on; the young bachelor that he was, now has a lady in his life.

## Going back in his story

As a teenager, Pierre Marc really digs music. He will get a college degree in classical music. He loves electric guitar and classical percussions. But it is the area of sound and acoustic that attracts him the most. He completes his training in sound and recording at the Drummondville College (Cegep), where he will work for over three years « *As I got older , he says, I found myself more drawn into the complex and vast technical domain* ».

That's when he got bitten by the computer science bug; he started programming on his own and became interested in video games: « *What inspired me to explore the domain of programming and information technology was the documentary Indie Game the Movie* <sup>(2)</sup> » he explains. He then started a course in computer sciences by correspondence. One day he visited his father to announce that he was giving up his job at the Cegep to enrol in a computer science bachelor's program at Laval University. His father was not too worried by this change in orientation. « *My parents have always supported my choices, says Pierre Marc* »



Photo: Google on Twitter

During his university studies, he sent his CV to Google to apply for a work experience term there. He didn't hear anything back from them. Disappointment? A few months later, a letter arrived from the California company: it is not a work experience term that they were offering him but a job! Under the condition that he finishes his degree. He passed the four selection interviews with flying colors. So at the end of 2017 he finds himself in California and settles in Mateo. Every morning, he will be picked up by a special bus from Google to take him to work in Mountain View.

### Pierre-Marc's father:

Jean-Guy Levasseur, third child of Gérard and Thérèse Forcier, was born in Drummondville. He will have two children: Pierre Marc and Catherine. Married to Andrée Boissonneault (Roger Boissonneault and Léona Roy), he settled in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton. After his studies in natural sciences, he worked as a warehouseman, then as a technician in practical work at the Victoriaville Cegep, a position that he still holds today. Andrée is now retired; she owned a clothing boutique.

*Descendant of Pierre Levasseur dit L'espérance*

Pierre Marc is a tenth descendant of Pierre Levasseur dit (aka) L'espérance. This Pierre was born in Paris in 1629. He arrived in New France around 1653 or 1654 with his brother Jean (Levasseur dit Lavigne) and his sister Jeanne. They arrived as carpenters and cabinetmakers. Many descendants of Jean Levasseur dit Lavigne will leave behind a cultural legacy of altarpieces, altars and tabernacles that still adorn some Québec churches to this day.

Pierre Marc's grandfather was named Gérard. He made his home in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton, located between Drummondville and Victoriaville. A farmer and son of a farmer, he abandons this career in the mid 1950's to open a molding factory, a business that will close its doors a few years later. He will carry on as a carpenter and woodworker. It is Gérard who will provide a water well and dig up, partly by hand, the first aqueduct of the municipality of Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton, a network that will be in operation until 1980, when the city takes it over in order to modernize it. The Québec toponymy commission paid tribute to him by giving his name to the Gérard-Levasseur high pressure station.

The great-grandfather, Adélarde Levasseur, of Champlain, in Trois-Rivières, had also settled in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton with his wife Eugénie Boucher, who was also from the north shore of the St Lawrence river. He was a farmer who raised chickens. He is said to have been a great oyster lover, although they only had 2 children...!



Gérard Levasseur and  
Thérèse Forcier



Eugénie Boucher and  
Adélarde Levasseur

*Pierre Marc Levasseur's ancestors :*

1. Pierre Levasseur dit Lespérance (1627 - 1694) and Jeanne de Chaverlange (1637 -1680)
2. Pierre Levasseur (1661- 1731) and Anne Ménage (1676 - 1738)
3. Denis-Joseph Levasseur (1712 - 1792) and Charlotte Couturier (1710 - 1797)
4. Joseph Levasseur (1741 - 1825) and Madeleine Horne Laneuville (1742 - 1810)
5. Étienne Augustin Levasseur (1777 - 1851) and Antoinette Genest Labarre (1782 - 1814)
6. Étienne Levasseur (1803 - 1890) and Marguerite Larivière (1806 - 1884)
7. Hilaire Levasseur (1831 - 1927) and Philomène Martin (1839 - 1892)
8. Adélard Levasseur (1867 - 1941) and Marie Eugénie Boucher (1887 - 1967)
9. Gérard Levasseur (1917 - 2002) and Thérèse Forcier (1920 - 2016)
10. Jean-Guy Levasseur and Andrée Boissonneault
11. Pierre Marc Levasseur



Hilaire Levasseur 1831-1927



Etienne Levasseur 1803-1890 and Marguerite Larivière 1806-1884

(1) relating to Donald Trump, his politics and his partisans

(2) <http://buy.indiegamethemovie.com/>

# The Borgia Levasseur House at the heart of the battle of the Plains of Abraham - 1759

par: [Alex Levasseur](#) (662)

## Introduction

The battle of the Plains of Abraham, on September 13, 1759, is a well known and reasonably well documented historical event. But who among us really knows the details surrounding it? This article will shed light on a fact that has probably gone unnoticed by all but historians. Here is the important role played in this battle by the house of an ancestor Borgia Levasseur.

## The battle of the Plains of Abraham

This battle was part of the Seven Years' War between France and England; it was the second last episode of the British conquest of New France. It took place on September 13, 1759.

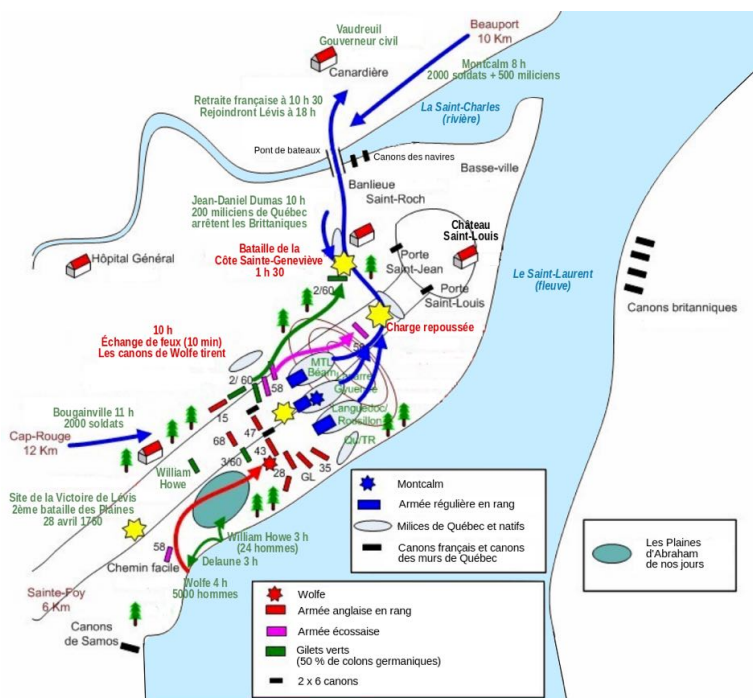


Image: Wikiwand

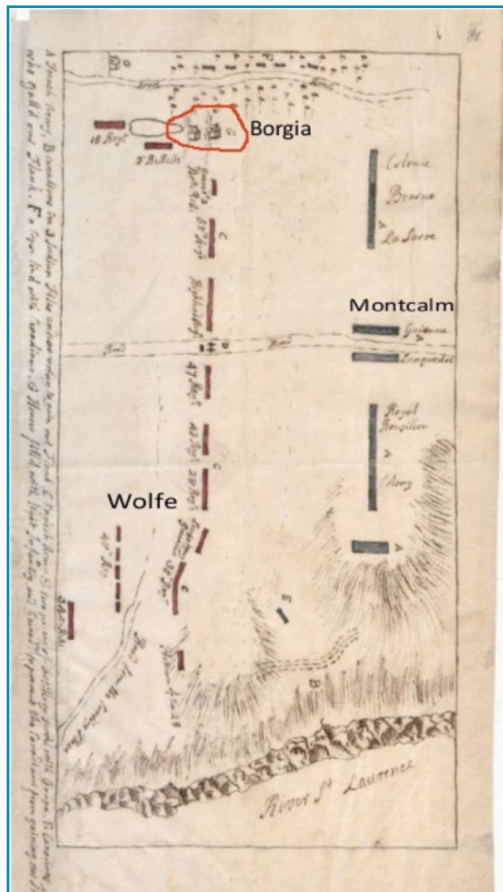
*"The battle lasted 15 minutes if we only take into account the French charge which started at 10 am. If we take into account all the events that took place from 10:00 a.m. on, the two charges of the pitched battle, the French and the British, as well as the shootout of about 1½ hours between the British and the Canadian and Amerindian snipers, the battle lasted more like two hours". »<sup>1</sup>*

The final episode was concluded the following spring, in 1760, with the surrender of Montreal, and the formal capitulation of the French colony.

The attack on Quebec City was led by the English general James Wolfe and the defence of Quebec City was in the hands of the Marquis de Montcalm, who was chief of operations for the French-Canadian military on September 13. Both generals died during the confrontation. According to historian D. Peter MacLeod:

"Both armies suffered about the same number of casualties: 658 on the British side and 644 on the French side."<sup>2</sup>

### The role of the House of Borgia Levasseur



In the red circle, the two houses Manseau and Borgia.  
From Dave Noël's book: Montcalm, American General.

The two armies were in position, one facing the other. Who gave the signal to engage? It seems that Montcalm ordered the attack. According to historian Dave Noël, the presence of a few houses near the battlefield worried the Marquis de Montcalm:

*"The high plateau of land located between Quebec City and the Sillery wooded area (Plains of Abraham) was a rather vague and almost fence-less land, little or not cultivated at that time (September 13, 1759) recalls historian Philippe Baby Casgrain. There were only a few dwellings and outbuildings concentrated along Chemin Ste-Foy. These buildings were occupied since the beginning of the morning (September 13) by detachments of British soldiers, the nearest of which barricaded itself in the house of Borgia Levasseur and in another one located nearby".<sup>3</sup>*

These houses were located a few hundred yards eastward, between Wolfe's left and Montcalm's right, as indicated on Thomas Jefferys' map.



At this point, we have two versions of the facts. First, that of Casgrain, who maintains that:

*Montcalm, going by hearsay that the enemy was beginning to entrench and would become hard to push out (...) and fearing a move by Townshend towards the Borgia house and the windmill -- from which the road descended to the St. Charles River, that his right would be blocked and his retreat cut off towards the boat bridge -- decided before he could assemble all his forces, to risk the attack and ordered, head down, the charge."*<sup>4</sup>

A few years later, the lawyer, MP and historian Casgrain states:

*"On their right the French attacked early and strongly the Borgia house where the enemies were entrenched and from where they protected their line and their left wing. The resistance was stubborn and then backed by Townshend. Cannon power was required to come back and dislodge them. The Canadians set fire to the two houses, and, pushing on with about thirty men of the Sarre (regiment) forced this vanguard back to its first position at Maple Avenue."*<sup>5</sup>

Contemporary historian Dave Noël is more precise when he writes:

"The Borgia house and its neighbor were exposed to the gunfire of the soldiers of the Navy and the militiamen of Major Dumas between the bushes of Coteau Ste-Geneviève and Chemin Ste-Foy. (...) These buildings soon caught on fire. It is not known if the fire was started by the Canadians, as Johnstone and Foligné believe, or by the British soldiers, as Marcel maintains.

(...)

The fire in the Borgia house and its outbuildings released a thick cloud of smoke driven by a southwest wind that obscured the northern part of the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm feared an outflanking to his right, towards the St-Charles bridge, under the blanket of the blaze.

(...)

According to Johnstone, he then convened a council of war, which is contested by MacLeod; he believes Montcalm led the troops on his own. The holding of an informal meeting on the buttes at Neveu is, however, likely, as the general was in the habit of consulting his subordinates as he did before the battle of Carillon."<sup>6</sup>

It is therefore concluded that it was the fire at the Borgia Levasseur house that forced Montcalm to engage in combat, with the consequences that we know.

Where was this Borgia Levasseur house located?

Many researchers and historians have searched high and low to find the exact location of the Borgia Levasseur house, as well as the other house that burned down along with the tanning mill. It is now certain that this second house belonged to the Manseau family, who also owned the windmill. At that time, two of the Borgia Levasseur sons were married to two of the Manseau family's daughters, hence the idea that these two houses burnt down at the same time, as they were very close to each other.



Bibliothèque et archives Canada

It was Me Philippe Baby Casgrain who finally found the answer to this question. During a 1899 lecture he gave at Morrin College as President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, he stated:

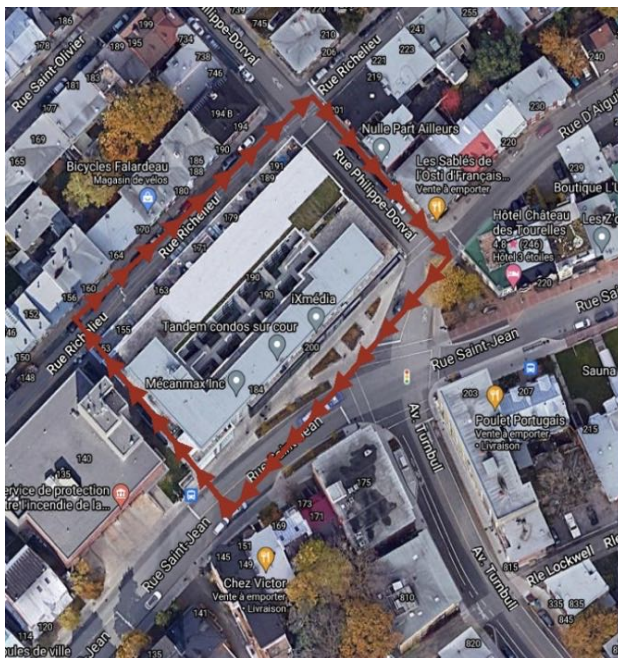


Image Google View

*"This mill appears to have been located on the site of the hangar for city wagons, on the curve of St. John's Road, at its entrance onto the present d'Aiguillon street, which then continued from there, by various detours around land faults, to the St. John's Gate.(...) It (the Borgia house) was near and in the direction of the windmill (...) and built on the south-east side of the curve of the old St. John's Road"*

He continued his research and a few years later, he produced a long article which appeared in the annals of the Royal Society of Canada, in June 1904. After studying the title deeds, Casgrain said:

*"The Urban Railway Company located on St. John Street acquired this land from the Federal Government by letters patent of November 2, 1878 (...) (There had been) two houses on it which had existed for a long time and during, if not before, the occupation of the War Department. One, on the west side, can still be seen sitting on an old foundation; the other has given*

*way to the present shed for city cars. Each occupied respectively the primitive site of the two houses of the Manseau and the Borgia, indicated in 1785 and sold in 1790 as said above. They may very well be the same as those rebuilt after the conquest”<sup>7</sup>*

And so the two houses burned during the battle of the Plains of Abraham. The few modern photos show what was the site of the urban cars hangar, which later became the Irving Block, and which was demolished just a few years ago.

### Who was this Borgia Levasseur

His name was François Louis de Borgia Levasseur. The first name Louis de Borgia was given to him at his baptism in 1707, in honor of Saint-François-de-Borgia, canonized a few years earlier. He was the son of Pierre Le Vasseur and his second wife Anne Ménage. That made him the grandson of Pierre Levasseur dit L'Espérance, his first Levasseur ancestor in New France.

This François Louis Borgia Le Vasseur wedded in first marriage Hélène Moreau in 1730 and in second marriage Marie-Joseph Gatien in 1744. At the time of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, he was 52 years old.

We have spoken extensively about the grandson of this François Louis de Borgia in a previous issue of our bulletin: Joseph Levasseur Borgia<sup>(8)</sup>.

1. [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bataille\\_des\\_Plaines\\_d%27Abraham](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bataille_des_Plaines_d%27Abraham)
2. D. Peter MacLeod, La vérité sur la bataille des plaines d'Abraham, Les éditions de l'Homme, 2008, page 278
3. Dave Noël, Montcalm général américain, Boréal, 2018, page 244
4. Philippe-Baby Casgrain, La bataille du 13 septembre 1759, Conférence donnée au collège Morrin, 14 décembre 1899
5. P.-B. Casgrain, Les batailles des plaines d'Abraham et de Sainte-Foye, Imprimerie Daily Telegraph, 1908
6. Dave Noël, Montcalm général américain, Boréal, 2018, page 245
7. Mémoires et comptes rendus de la Société Royale du Canada, seconde série, tome X, séance de juin 1904, pages 188 à 205
8. <https://levasseur.org/infos/f/20210601.pdf>

## Brief news

### Our members



The Levasseur and Carmel Family Association has 133 members as of September 2021. Our membership has been growing for the last 2 years (+24).

- ◆ 51,5 % Anglophones - 48,5 % Francophones.
- ◆ 78 Canadian, 54 American and 1 Australian.

You want to and you can do your own research in our databases. Here is how to do it (in French for now...)



<https://www.levasseur.org/fr/tng-comment-faire-des-requetes/>



He has worked in the mines, he was a professional hockey player, a movie star and he makes garage doors.... His name is Louis ... ..

## Some Levasseur, in the military over the centuries Part 2: British military and naval archives 1759-1871

by: Jean-Pierre Levasseur (250)

### To describe military life between 1759 and 1871

"From the end of the Seven Years' War (1763) to 1871, the British authorities stationed Regiments of the British Army to defend Canada. Generally, these troops were stationed in garrison in fortifications such as Quebec, Kingston and Halifax. The number of personnel was increased from time to time in cases of fear of conflict, rebellion or war. In addition, the Royal Navy maintained a fleet in Halifax at all times. In the late 1860s, the British authorities decided that, since colonial governments were now responsible for the administration of their own territory, they also had to defend themselves. Thus, in 1871, there were no more British garrisons in Canada. They had been returned to England or sent to other outposts. They were replaced by a new permanent Canadian force, initially consisting of two artillery batteries. Later, others other regiments were added such as the cavalry and the infantry. In emergency situations, militia units were called in to reinforce." <sup>(1)</sup>

### About the index

"Most of the documents in the RG 8 fund were acquired in the 1870s by Douglas Brymner, who would later become archivist of the Dominion. In the decades that followed, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Cruikshank and others selected and indexed certain volumes. The index on the map covers most volumes in series I A and I D. It contains more than 519,000 cards organized in alphabetical order. Most maps have entries for names, but there are also several entries for subjects and places such as battles, channels, forts etc. This index mainly covers the period of the American Revolution (1775-1783) until the mid-1800s. Series I B, I C, II and III have never been indexed. The index on the map was microfilmed in 1977." <sup>(2)</sup>



Photo: Ministry of Supply and Services, Canada. In Quebec City in 1759, Wolfe's men storm Abraham's plains to try to surprise the defenders of the city.

## During this, period, we find 21 files bearing the surname Levasseur and Carmel <sup>(3)</sup>

(Click on the underlined link to view the full scanned document)

1. [Carmel, Joseph](#) : Lieutenant Colonel, Nicolet division 12-5-1812.
2. [Carmel, Joseph](#) : Lieutenant Colonel, In command of Nicolet division 3-7-1818.
3. [Carmel, Joseph](#) : Re his contract to supply straw required in Montreal and Lachine. 25-4-1820.
4. [Carmel, Joseph](#) : Captain, 4th Batt'n, E.M. Grant of 800 acres 16-7-1839
5. [Levasseur, Jean](#) : "Private in Co. No. 1 Can Militia of the town of Quebec. 16-12-1775 ».
6. [Levasseur, Jean](#) : "Private in Can. Militia. Served during the siege of Quebec, 1775-76 (In Col Dupré's list, 14-7-1800) ».

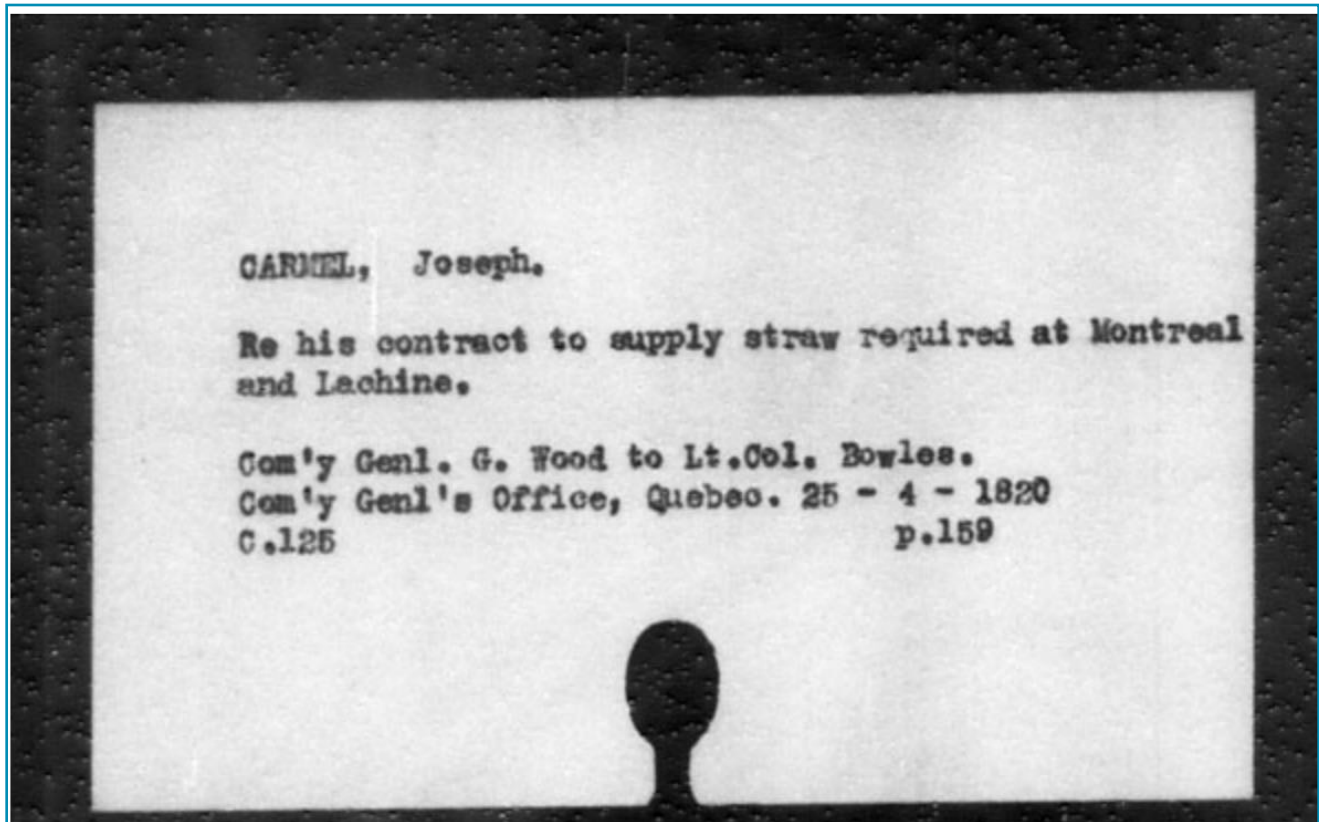
7. Levasseur, Jean Baptiste : "Private in Co. No. 3 Can. Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775 ».
8. Levasseur, Jean Dominique : "Private in Co. No.1 Can. Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775 ».
9. Levasseur, Jean-Dominique : "Absent from the last Co. Can. Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775 ».
10. Levasseur Borgia, Joseph : "Captain in the last Batt'n of the town & district of Quebec. 3-8-1812 ».
11. Levasseur, Louis : "Private in Co. No. 10 Can Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775 ».
12. Levasseur, Louis : "Enlisted in the Canadian Voltigeurs. Quebec. 25-4-1812 ».
13. Levasseur, Louis : "(Representative of) Private. Voltigeurs. Scrip for 100 acres of land for services during the war 1812-15. Quebec 20-2-1840. List 3. Quebec Gazette. 20-2-1840 ».
14. Levasseur, Mrs Pierre : "Widow of Pierre Levasseur who served during the Siege of Quebec, 1775-76 ».
15. Levasseur, Nicolas : "Absent from 4th Co, Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775"
16. Levasseur, Nicolas : "Private in Co. No. 4 Can. Militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775 ».
17. Levasseur, Nicolas : "Bécancour, Private, 1st Battn. Scrip for the acres of land for services during the war of 1812-15 ».
18. Levasseur, Pierre : "Employed as Carter in the King's service at Quebec. 16-12-1775"
19. Levasseur, Pierre : "Private in Co. No. 7 Can. militia of the town of Quebec. 13-10-1775"
20. Levasseur, Pierre : "Private in Can. Militia. Served during the siege of Quebec, 1775-76. (In Col. Dupré's list, 14-7-1800) ».
21. Levasseur, Pierre : "Re Seigniorial rents claimed by the Fabrique N.D., Quebec, on lot he sold to Govt, on Cape Diamond, 9th July, 1828, Quebec 30-10-1829 ».

## Sources :

(1) Library and Archives Canada. British colonial era, <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/decouvrez/patrimoine-militaire/Pages/ere-coloniale-britannique.aspx>, (consulté le 10 janvier 2016).

(2) Library and Archives Canada. Archived - Microform Scanning, <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/numerisation-microforme/006003-130-0007-f.html?PHPSESSID=v72bg4oard7ua1nfd49epoch6> (consulté le 10 janvier 2016).

(3) Library and Archives Canada. British naval military archives, <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/decouvrez/archives-numerisees-grande-echelle/archives-militaires-navales-britanniques-index/Pages/archives-militaires-navales-britanniques-index.aspx>



Example of digitized sheet available on the Collections Canada website

### « Some Levasseur, in the military over the centuries »

- Part 1 : Before the Conquest (1608-1759) - [Publish 2021/03/01](#).
- Part 2 : British Military and Naval Archives (1759-1871) (this issue).

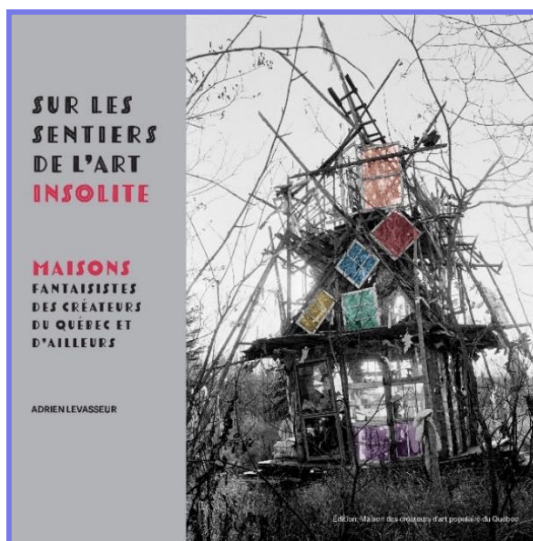
### Upcoming issues of this series:

- Part 3: La guerre anglo-américaine de 1812.
- Part 4: The 1837 rebellion: some Levasseur, Borgia and Carmel associated with events at Lower Canada.
- Part 5: Soldiers of the First World War: 1914-1918.
- Part 6: Soldiers of the Second World War : 1939-1945.
- Part 7: Levasseur and Carmel involved in other conflicts.
- Part 8: Levasseur and Carmel, Medals, Honors and Military Rewards 1812-1969.



## New publication by one of our members

### « Sur les sentiers de l'art insolite »



This past November 18, in Plaisance, in the Outaouais, Adrien Levasseur was launching his fifth book, entitled: « Sur les sentiers de l'art insolite » (On the paths of unusual art).

*"I bring you along to discover houses, installations and landscapes where popular art, while hanging on to its roots, changes somewhat its concept to become more unruly. A trip into the regions of Quebec such as Charlevoix, Laurentides, Beauce, as well*



*as abroad, will make you discover artists who exhibit their work outdoors in their open-air galleries. In this 220 page book, illustrated with many photographs, I could not help but to salute folk art with totems, cup canoes and others. So, through this book, I wish to bring the reader into a rarely visited universe in Quebec, where creation sometimes exceeds fiction ».*

Originally from Sainte-Anne-des-Monts in the Gaspé Peninsula, Adrien Levasseur has been travelling around Quebec's cities and villages for over 30 years, searching for new talent and sculptures in folk art. His passion and the solid reputation he has acquired through his intimate contacts with these "makers of happiness" as he likes to call them, make him a reference to be reckoned with in this field in Quebec. Approached by many collectors and others interested in this form of artistic expression, Adrien Levasseur has also assembled over the years one of the most remarkable private collections in Quebec. His collection consists of 1136 sculptures including 1583 numbered pieces from 180 Quebec folk artists and sculptors.

Mr. Levasseur has published five volumes on folk art, of which he has one of the largest private collections. You can reach him at the following address: [sculpture@artpopulaire.com](mailto:sculpture@artpopulaire.com) or through his website: <https://www.artpopulaire.com/fr/>



The Levasseur Association of America Inc. is a non-profit organization, founded in 1988, in accordance with a federal charter. It's 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 promote, develop and diffuse historical genealogical knowledge about the Levasseur families through the Internet, through an electronic Newsletter published four times per year and also through the publication of genealogical dictionaries.
- To maintain and update, on an ongoing basis, the genealogical data base that is 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 chronicles of 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.

### Board of directors 2020-2022

- President (interim): [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc)
- Vice-president: [Alex Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc)
- Treasurer: [Pauline Carmel](#) (Granby, Qc)
- Secretary: [Gilles Carmel](#) (Notre-Dame-des-Prairies, Qc)
- Former President: Roger Levasseur (Ottawa, On)

### Collaborators to the Association: (in alphabetical order of responsibilities)

- Ambassador for the United States: [Ernest Levasseur](#) (Boiling Spring, PA)
- Genealogist: [Joceline Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc)
- Quarterly infoletter: [Alex Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc) & [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc).
- Recorder of obituaries and membership registry: [Gilles Carmel](#) (N.D.-des-Prairies, Qc)
- Social networks (Facebook & Twitter): [Carmen Trottier](#) (Longueuil, Qc)
- Texts translation: [Pierre LeVasseur](#) (Ottawa, On)
- Webmaster: [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc)