



Levasseur and Carmel families

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On page 2 of this newsletter, you will find a message from our elections director Gilles Carmel, regarding the directors' positions to be filled at our next general meeting. This meeting will be held in Quebec City in October.

The Levasseur Association of America Inc. has been fortunate to be able to count on a solid core of administrators and a team of volunteers who have dedicated themselves to disseminating and promoting the history of the Levasseur and Carmel families. Over the past fifteen years, we have successfully met the challenge of the necessary transition to new information technologies. Technically, we believe we are a reference for many associations. Our mission, or basic vision of our orientations, has been realized mainly through the following three activities: the regular publication of the Levasseur Bulletin (now in the form of a quarterly newsletter), the constant updating of our databases, as well as the maintenance of our two websites.

Several of your administrators, often in office for more than 20 or 25 years, have indicated their intention to give up their position. These will need to be filled at the next general meeting. However, the good news is that they have all agreed to work with a new team that will be appointed for the next two years.

The countdown has thus started. We ask the Levasseurs and Carmels to indicate their interests and to get directly involved in the destiny of their association. Without this essential input, we will probably have no choice but to consider making difficult decisions and considerably reduce the services offered to our members.

Jean-Pierre Levasseur

Message from the Chief Electoral Officer for the positions of President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Levasseur and Carmel Families

In accordance with our by-laws, an election will be held on October 1, 2022 to fill the positions of President, Vice-President and Treasurer. In August you will receive by email the description of the positions to be filled, a nomination form, the notice of meeting and the agenda for the general meeting of our association.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our treasurer, Pauline Carmel, will not be renewing her mandate. We are therefore looking for a person who has a basic knowledge in accounting and financial management of a non-profit organization. It is important that members get involved. We need volunteers and people who are willing to be part of the board of directors. Many hands make light work.

The association is you. The question is: What can you do for your association?

Gilles Carmel

Membership and obituaries (as of April 1, 2022)

Members in good standing: 139 Pictures in the "Obituaries" section: 3 200

Pictures of the deceased members of Florido Levasseur's family can now be found in this section.

I wish to thank Carmen Trottier for providing me with old obituaries of Levasseurs and Carmels. I invite all members to send me photographs and obituaries of their deceased to: membership@levasseur.org

Visit our "What's new" section (nécrologies/obituaries) ¹

Gilles Carmel

¹ <https://iowa.shnw.net/~levasseu/>

Pohénégamook, a place of legends

by: Alex Levasseur

The most famous legend is without a doubt that of Ponik, the monster of Lake Pohénégamook. Starting in the 19th century, it is said that a sea monster was spotted on the lake. Described as a "water dragon", a "sea cow" or a "sea serpent", it would appear at least once a year during the spring thaw.



No need to fret, because in Pohénégamook the legend is skillfully blended with reality. Talk to Florido Levasseur about it. Now 77 years old, he is about to publish the third volume of his "gamookoise" trilogy. Stories about his country, his family, the people he has known, all intertwined with legends worthy of Ponik.

Florido Levasseur is a ninth descendant of Laurent Levasseur and Marie Marchand. He was born in St. Eleuthère (now merged with its neighbors to form Pohénégamook) where he spent most of his life. Trained in classical studies, he became a teacher:



Florido and his spouse, Andrée
Saindon

"For 31 years I taught different subjects... Latin at Collège Sainte-Anne, Catechism, Canadian history, Environmental studies (a course I created with the consent of the school board), but the heart of my teaching has always been French (Secondary IV and V) and most of my career was spent in Pohénégamook. I obtained my Master's degree in Education from UQAR over these years. I was president of the Teachers Association of Grand-Portage for four years, from 1989 to 1993. I retired from teaching in the year 2000".

An avid reader, he devoured everything that came his way: from Bob Morane, Signs of the Trail, The Three Musketeers, Monte Cristo, Les Misérables. Then Les exilés dans la forêt by Mayne Reid (1885); One lost, two found by Boucher de Boucherville (1836?). But early on a passion for poetry emerged...

"In La Pocatière, I went on to write poetry for the newspaper Le Dôme for which I was the page editor... And all those wonderful moments of writing that occupied my weekends: literary and philosophical essays... "

A career in writing is revealed!

It is through the theater that he also brings himself to writing and stage directing. 1974 was St. Éleuthère's centennial; he wrote:

"La force de vivre chez-nous (The strength of living at home), 5 plays bringing to life 5 eras of the history of St-Éleuthère, and 5 sold out performances. A big success! Plus the effects on the festive mood of the celebrations. He was furthermore praised by a newspaper that pointed out the author's strong ties with his community, which the audience seemed to appreciate a lot".

25 years later, he will do it again. In 1999, for the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, he writes a new play "Le parfum de Violaine" (Violaine's perfume). The play presents a teacher's encounter with a ghost (the beast of the lake???) which ends with a round dance:

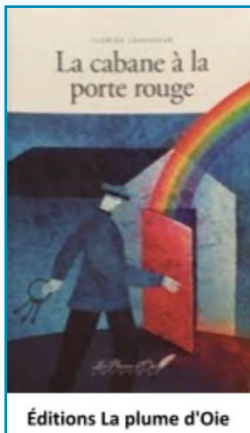
*"Everybody has a ghost
Who will haunt his nights;
Everybody looks for a fix
To cheer up his boredom!
Hiding deep beneath the surface ,
He comes out on rainy nights
To make people talk
And to make them forget about life... "*

A "gamookoise" trilogy



In 2015 he is 70 years old , and he has stories to tell. Stories about the characters of his family and his village, stories about the eccentric, original, and sometimes bizarre people who have marked his life. The first part of the trilogy was "La méshanche", in which he portrayed his grandmother, a postmistress, while his father was a letter carrier. "I still remember the smell of the mail bags that my father would fetch at the train and bring to the post office. I can still see my grandmother at the post office wicket ." When she was young, his grandmother was always cheerful and jovial as a "mésange" (chickadee). But she needed hip surgery, which made her walk with a limp. So the grandfather changed the word "mésange" (chickadee) to "méshanche" which means bad hip and rhymes with "mésange"!

*"The méshanche is the story of
the church street of St. Eleuthère...
But retold in a fictionalized fashion. "*



During the same year, he came back with "La cabane à la porte rouge" (The shed with the red door). It will be his paternal family's turn to enter the legend, through the red door of the shed, behind the house. In the village, it was believed that the Levasseur brothers hid all their money there... another legend, perhaps!

*"The characters in this story
have all lived for real,
but they did not really live
all that I made them live".*

There remains a third volume to be published soon: "Hermancho du coin du six" (Hermancho from the corner of the six (road)). It is expected by the summer.

«The story is based on the activities of characters who are a little fantastic, originals who have really lived in another neighborhood of St. Eleuthère, the corner of the Sixth Line. One of the characters whose real name was Herman, dreamed of reaching the unattainable stardom and imagined himself as Don Quixote, whose novel he had received as an end-of-year gift.»



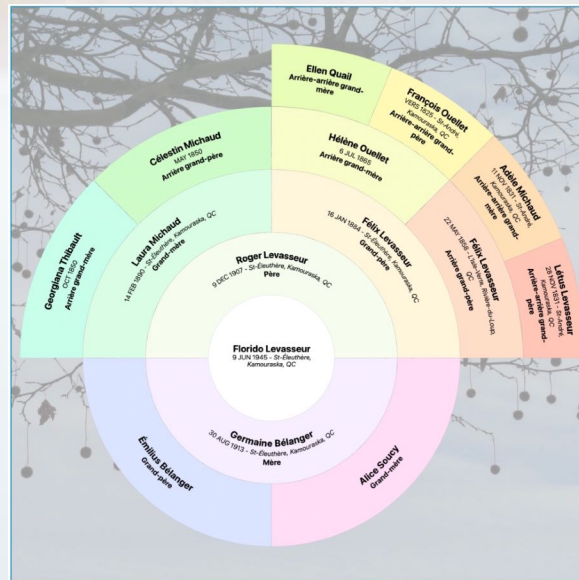
Émile Levasseur, Clément Levasseur, Albert Levasseur, Alphée Levasseur and Gérard Levasseur, all brothers of Roger Levasseur (in white shirt and tie). Roger is the father of Florido Levasseur

There you have it, you know everything about St. Eleuthère, at least everything that the legendary storyteller of the lake wants to tell you. "What my memory wanted to retain about my life and what I wanted to tell is found in the landscapes and the life of the people of this village".

There are no less than 45 Levasseurs listed in the telephone directory of Pohénégamook! And that is not a legend.

Here is Florido Levasseur's ancestry:

1. Laurent Levasseur (around 1648-1726) and Marie Marchand (around 1651-1716)
2. Pierre Levasseur (1679-1738) and Élisabeth Michaud (1685-1766)
3. Jean-Timothée Levasseur (around 1716-1816) and Marie-Claire Nadeau (1730-1814)
4. Jean Levasseur (1762-1836) and Judith Roy Desjardins (1766-1830)
5. Alexandre Levasseur (1793-1853) and Charlotte Phocas Raymond (around 1809 -*)
6. Létus Levasseur (1831-1908) and Adèle Michaud (1831-1916)
7. Félix Levasseur (1858-1895) and Hélène Ouellet (1865-1936)
8. Félix Levasseur (1884-1959) and Laure Michaud (1890-1958)
9. Roger Levasseur (1907-1959) and Germaine Bélanger (1913-2007)
10. Florido Levasseur (*-*) and Andrée Saindon (*-*)



[Click on this link](#) to consult Florido Levasseur's genealogy

Members of the Military over the centuries, including Levasseurs and Carmels. Part 4: The Rebellion of 1837; Some Levasseurs, Borgias and Carmels associated with events in Lower Canada

research: Jean-Pierre Levasseur
revised by: Alex Levasseur and Joceline Levasseur
translated by: Roger Levasseur

The more one blames the carelessness and temerity of the patriots, the more absurd one finds that they have thought of undertaking such an unequal struggle, the more one should at least praise their courage and energy. »¹

Laurent Olivier David (1840 - 1926)

During different searches in certain volumes of references and websites, we were surprised to find dozens of historical references on the events that have shaped our history over the past two centuries. One of the major events in our history was certainly the events of 1837 during the "Rébellion des Patriotes". A few quick searches allowed us to find some of our common ancestors involved in some way or another in these events.

Who are the patriots??



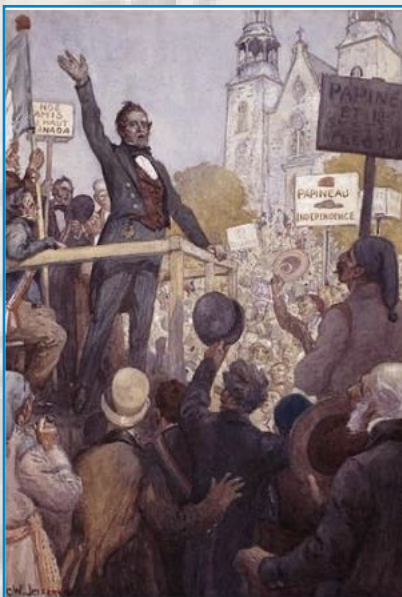
« Les Patriotes » is the name given to the members of the Parti Patriote, its sympathizers and those who defended their ideas during the rebellions of 1837 and 1838 in Lower Canada. The Patriotes were the ideological heirs of the Parti Canadien, created around 1806 and led by Louis-Joseph Papineau from 1815. The group called itself the Parti Patriote from 1826 to show its openness to English-speaking supporters. With a majority in the House from the election of 1827, the Patriotes were led mainly by members of the professional bourgeoisie, whose main spokesmen were *Louis-Joseph Papineau*, *Wolfréd Nelson*, *Denis-Benjamin Viger* and *Elzéar Bédard*. In 1834, the Patriotes established a Permanent Central Committee, which structured their movement and made it possible to

¹ <https://bibliothequenumerique.tv5monde.com/auteur/177/Laurent-Olivier-David>

² <https://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.do?methode=consulter&id=18702&type=pge>

coordinate the parliamentary action of elected officials and that of the extra-parliamentary action of parish and county committees. The Patriot organization also includes associations of patriotic ladies, particularly in Deux-Montagnes and Richelieu. In order to disseminate their ideas, the Patriotes enjoyed the support of newspapers, including *La Minerve*³, *The Vindicator*⁴, *Le Canadien*⁵ et *L'Écho du pays*⁶. Adherents to the Party's ideas are members of the liberal professions, small French-speaking merchants and locals.

The Patriotes demanded a democratic reform of the political institutions of Lower Canada that were controlled by the colonial oligarchy and British merchants. They wanted an elective Legislative Council, an Executive Council accountable of elected officials, and control of the subsidies and of the civil list managed by the House of Assembly. The Patriotes opposed the mass immigration of people of British origin to the colony, as well as the project of union between Upper and Lower Canada, which had been languishing in the political landscape since 1810.



Louis-Joseph Papineau
addressing the crowd

Calling for major political reforms, the Patriote deputies set out their grievances in 1834 in the 92 Resolutions, which they presented to the British Parliament. London responded in March 1837 with Russell Resolutions, which rejected the proposed reforms and allowed the governor to use public funds without the consent of the House of Assembly. Following the Russell resolutions, the split between the moderates and the radicals of the party proved unavoidable, the latter displaying increasingly anticlerical, anti-seigneurial and independent positions. These positions resonated with a large part of the population, which took part in the demonstrations organized by the party's Standing Central Committee: petitions, boycott of British products and popular assemblies. For their part, young radical patriots formed the Association of the Sons of Liberty (Les Fils de la Liberté), a paramilitary organization.

After a scuffle between the Fils de la Liberté and the Doric Club, a loyalist association, in November 1837, arrest warrants were issued for 26 Patriote leaders. Confrontations took place in 1837 and 1838 between the Patriotes and the British army, reinforced by

³ [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Minerve_\(journal_montr%C3%A9alais\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Minerve_(journal_montr%C3%A9alais))

⁴ https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Vindicator

⁵ [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Canadien_\(journal\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Canadien_(journal))

⁶ <http://www.mndp.qc.ca/collections/archives-textuelles/journal-lecho-du-pays/>

loyal volunteers. The winter battles of 1837 of Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu and Saint-Eustache were among the most important clashes. During these events, Wolfred Nelson and Jean-Olivier Chénier distinguished themselves by their actions. In February 1838, the Patriotes exiled to the United States, including Robert Nelson, proclaimed the Republic of Lower Canada at Caldwell's Manor and recruited fighters called the Frères Chasseurs. Nelson's offensive in November 1838 was quickly dismantled. The balance sheet of the clashes of 1837-1838 shows, on the side of the patriots, 298 dead and 1,280 prisoners. Of these, 12 are hanged, 58 were exiled to Australia and 8 to Bermuda. The defeat of the rebellion led to the disappearance of the Patriotes.

As early as 1791, the Constitutional Act granted Lower Canada an elected assembly. However, this democracy is imperfect since the deputies do not have the power to apply the laws desired by the population. Most of the power remains in the hands of a governor and council appointed by Britain. The deputies become gradually aware that the real power eludes them, especially when freedom of the press is taken away from them, and the rights of the elected parliament are being violated. The Patriotes were therefore first members of a political party, the first to be known in Quebec, then, by extension, those who supported their ideas in Lower Canada and, finally, those who defended freedom and the homeland during the rebellions of 1837 and 1838.

Some ties to the Levasseur name associated with these events

Period 1800-1837

Joseph LE VASSEUR BORGIA, (1773-1839)⁷

"Born in Quebec and baptized in the parish of Notre-Dame, January 6, 1773, son of Louis LE VASSEUR Borgia, blacksmith, and Marie-Anne Trudel, signed (his name) LeVasseur Borgia. He studied at the Petit Séminaire de Québec from 1786 to 1792 and then articulated as a law clerk. Levasseur Borgia obtained his commission as a lawyer in 1800. He practiced his profession in Quebec, was defeated in Cornwallis in 1804 and defeated in Quebec's Upper Town in a by-election on 14 Dec. 1805. He participated in the founding of Le Canadien in 1806. Because of his links with the paper, he was removed from his post as a militia officer by Governor James Henry Craig on 14 June 1808; was reinstated and promoted captain in 1812 by Governor George Prévost. Elected in Cornwallis in 1808; supported the Canadian party. He was re-elected in 1809, 1810, 1814 and 1816. He was arrested and placed in the custody of the

⁷ http://biographi.ca/fr/bio/le_vasseur_borgia_joseph_7F.html

sergeant-at-arms on an order given by the assembly on March 10, 1819, for insulting and threatening the deputy Samuel Sherwood. Joseph was defeated in April 1820, elected in Cornwallis in 1824 and re-elected in 1827. He did not run again in 1830. Joseph Levasseur Borgia died in Quebec City on 27 June 1839 at the age of 66 years and 5 months and was buried in the cemetery of Les Picotés, in the parish of Notre-Dame, July 2, 1839. He had one son, Narcissus Charles. »

Period 1837-1838

Bonaventure VIGER, patriot son of LOUISE LEVASSEUR-CARMEL (1775-????)⁸



Louise Levasseur-Carmel was the mother of Bonaventure Viger, one of the major players in the Rebellion of 1837. Bonaventure Viger (photo on the left). On 18 November he launched the rebellion of 1837 in Longueuil. Viger was the main actor in the coup of the Chemin de Chambly, while at the head of a handful of men he liberated from the hands of Colborne's dragons, Dr. Davignon and the notary Demaray who were being taken to the Montreal prison.

From then on, Viger had already taken refuge in Saint-Denis. It was the day before the battle and he intended to take part in it, but on Nelson's orders, he immediately left to organize Longueuil and Boucherville. On the other hand, he distinguished himself during the Battle of Saint-Charles. Viger later tried to take refuge in the United States, but was caught in the Bedford (Missisquoi) area. Incarcerated in the Montreal jail on Dec. 7, 1837, Viger was to stay there for six long months. Bonaventure Viger was one of eight who accepted exile to Bermuda in exchange for the freedom granted to the other prisoners. Still skillful, Viger quickly escaped and returned clandestinely to Canada. He was again taken prisoner on 22 May 1839. In the meantime, he had engaged in numerous raids fomented by the Frères Chasseurs. Free at the end of 1840 he finally married. Thus the one who was certainly the most turbulent of the patriots spent the rest of his days "making cheeses of super-fine quality". (Faulteux).

⁸ http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/viger_bonaventure_10F.html

François-Stanislas NICOLAS, patriot and son of **Louise Levasseur-Borgia**, (1762-????)⁹

"He was born in Saint-Marc-sur-le-Richelieu in 1795, son of Étienne NICOLAS and Louise Borgia-Levasseur (Aubin, 2000: 427). François-Stanislas NICOLAS was raised by his uncle François Borgia, a lawyer and Member of Parliament for Quebec City. A man of imposing posture, he began his career as a merchant (Aubin, 2000: 323). He then turned to teaching and taught in Acadia in 1831. He was well educated and wrote French impeccably. (Aubin, 2000: 323). NICOLAS participated in the Battle of Saint-Denis. Arrested for the first time in July 1838, he was prosecuted for his involvement in the execution of the spy Joseph Armand dit Chartrand (Aubin, 2000: 26). A jury of French Canadians had acquitted him because the execution had taken place in accordance with military laws. Released, he went to the United States to prepare for the insurrection of 1838 (Costisella, 1965: 67). He appears again at the Battle of Odeltown. On the eve of this battle, Captain Hefferman manages to tie up François Trépanier, Robert Nelson and François NICOLAS to hand them over to the colonial authorities. However, they were liberated by Captain Joseph Trudeau and a group of rebels under Louis Defaillette (Aubin, 2000: 293-294, 423). NICOLAS was nevertheless arrested again and found guilty by the court martial. He was incarcerated a second time on January 18, 1838 (Costisella, 1965: 67). His conviction was assured from the moment he had fallen into the hands of authority because the Bureaucrats had not forgiven the crime committed against the spy called Chartrand (Filteau, 1975: 436). Sentenced to die by hanging, he learned of his death on February 12 from Crown prosecutors who told him in the afternoon (Filteau, 1975: 437). He went to the gallows on February 15, 1839, at nine forty-five in the morning, in the company of the Chevalier de Lorimier, Charles Hindenlang, Pierre-Rémi Narbonne and Amable Daunais (Aubin, 2000: 321-322). Before the opening of the trapdoor, NICOLAS declares verbally: "I regret only one thing, it is to die before having seen my country free, but providence will eventually have mercy for my country, because there is not a worse governed country in the world" (Costisella, 1965: 68). He was 41 years old and not married.

⁹ <https://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.do?methode=consulter&id=20107&type=pge>

Direct lineage of Bonaventure Viger and François-Stanislas Nicolas to the ancestor Pierre Levasseur

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Pierre Levasseur 1627-1694 & Jeanne Chaverlange 1637- | |
| Pierre Levasseur 1661-1731 & Anne Mesnage 1676-1738 | |
| François-Louis Borgia Levasseur 1707-1780 | Pierre Levasseur/Carmel 1703-1779 |
| Louis Levasseur-Borgia 1733-1811 | Alexis Levasseur/Carmel 1749-1804 |
| Marie-Louise Levasseur-Borgia 1762-???? | Louise Levasseur/Carmel 1775-??? |
| François-Stanislas Nicolas 1795-1839 | Bonaventure Viger 1792-??? |

Signatories of petitions or invitations to partisan meetings

|  Event associated with patriots |  Event associated with the "Loyal" |
|---|--|
|  Levasseur, Frs. - Signatory to a Patriote invitation to Yamachiche (St-Maurice) on July 10, 1837 | |
| |  Levasseur, Louis - Petitioner to a loyal petition in Quebec on July 25, 1837 |
|  Levasseur, Ol. - Signatory to a Patriote invitation to Yamachiche (St-Maurice) on July 10, 1837 | |
| |  Borgia, JBte - Signatory to a loyal petition in Portneuf on December 1, 1837 |
|  Borgia, J.L. - Committee (75) to a Patriote appointment in St.John subiras (Que-Ville) on April 24, 1833 | |
|  Borgia, J. Levasseur - Signatory to a Patriote invitation to (Que-ville) on May 18, 1835 | |
|  Borgia J.L. - Committee on a Patriote appointment to St. John suburbs (Que-ville) on April 24, 1833 | |
|  Borgia, Jean Bte - Committee (70) to a Patriote appointment to Pointe-aux-Trembles (Portneuf) on April 20, 1834 | |

Sources :

To learn more about the Patriots, the following book is recommended: "*Brève Histoire des Patriotes*"¹⁰ by Gilles Laporte, from Éditions Septentrion, in paper, PDF or EPUB format.

¹⁰ <https://www.septentrion.qc.ca/catalogue/breve-histoire-des-patriotes>

Inventors at the turn of the 20th century. Levasseurs and Carmels apply for patents

by: Jean-Pierre Levasseur
translation: Pierre Levasseur

Searches on the Library and Archives Canada website¹ can sometimes lead to interesting discoveries! For instance, here are a few individuals who have filed patent applications for inventions that came out of their imagination.

The Canadian Patent Act² first came into effect in 1869. Patents have always played a key role in promoting innovation and economic growth in Canada by providing an exclusive, time-limited and legally protected right to make, use and sell an innovation.

Patent No.: [68708](#) - Date filed: 1900-08-07

Patent title: Machine for unloading and stacking hay.

Patent holder: **Levasseur, Louis C.**, Pincher Creek, Northwest Territories, Canada.³

Patent Number: [152425](#) - Date filed: 1913-06-10

Patent Title: Acetylene Gas generator - [View sketch](#)

Patent holder: **Levasseur, Émile**, Matane, QC

Patent Number: [178831](#) - Date filed: 1917-06-27

Patent Title: Cuff Fastener

Patent holder: **Levasseur, Louis-Joseph**, Bay City, Michigan, USA

Patent No.: [188423](#) - Date filed: 1918-08-06

Patent Title: Cuff

Patent holder: **Levasseur, Louis-Joseph**, Bay City, Michigan, USA

Patent Number: [44040](#) - Date filed: 1893-01-01

Patent Title: Announcement Envelope - [View Sketch](#)

Patent co-owner: **Carmel, Adjutor**, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

¹ <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx>

² <https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/wr04732.html>

³ Pincher Creek is located in Alberta. In 1891, Alberta was a part of the Northwest Territories. Alberta would become a province of Canada in 1905.

Patent Number: 50156 - Date filed: 1894-01-01

Patent Title: Rescue ladder - View Sketch

Patent Co-owner: **Carmel, Adjutor**, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Who are these inventors?⁴

Louis C. Levasseur

Louis Célestin Levasseur (descendant of Laurent Levasseur) was born on May 22, 1868 in St-Basile, Madawaska, NB (son of Hilaire Levasseur and Adéline Pelletier). Louis C. Levasseur is the younger brother of George and Frank⁵. George is the subject of an article in this edition of our Newsletter.

Louis Joseph LeVasseur

Louis Joseph LeVasseur (descendant of Pierre Levasseur) was born on November 2, 1872 in Bay City, MI (son of Zéphirin Charles Levasseur and Rose Louise Belleville); died on December 26, 1936 in Bay City, MI. Louis married Alice Chaurette on December 31, 1897 in Bay City, MI. Alice was born around 1878 in Canada.

Adjutor Carmel

Adjutor Carmel (descendant of Pierre Levasseur) was born on July 14, 1848 in Beloeil, Verchères, QC (son of Flavien Levasseur Carmel and Hermine Petit/Beauchemin); died on November 6, 1911 in Montréal, and was buried on November 9, 1911 in Montréal, QC.

Émile Levasseur

Émile Levasseur (descendant of Laurent Levasseur) was born on May 15, 1884 in Matane, QC (son of Louis Joseph Levasseur and Aglaé Paradis); died on September 12, 1973 in Matane, QC. Émile married Alida Lévesque on June 17, 1907 in Matane, QC. Alida (daughter of François-Xavier Lévesque and Marguerite Blackburn) was born on April 20, 1885 in Chicoutimi, QC; died on November 4, 1958 in Matane, QC.

⁴ For more details please consult the database of the Association of Levasseurs of America Inc. (www.levasseur.org/tng)

⁵ Reference : 1901 Census, city of Fernie, BC

Chronique : Levasseur blood flows in their veins

by: Alex Levasseur

Many families have a very close link with the Levasseurs, either through their mothers or their wives. These ties are sometimes very old and go back to France in some cases. We are starting a quarterly column to introduce you to these families and their link with the Levasseurs.

Henri Lamarre dit Bélisle

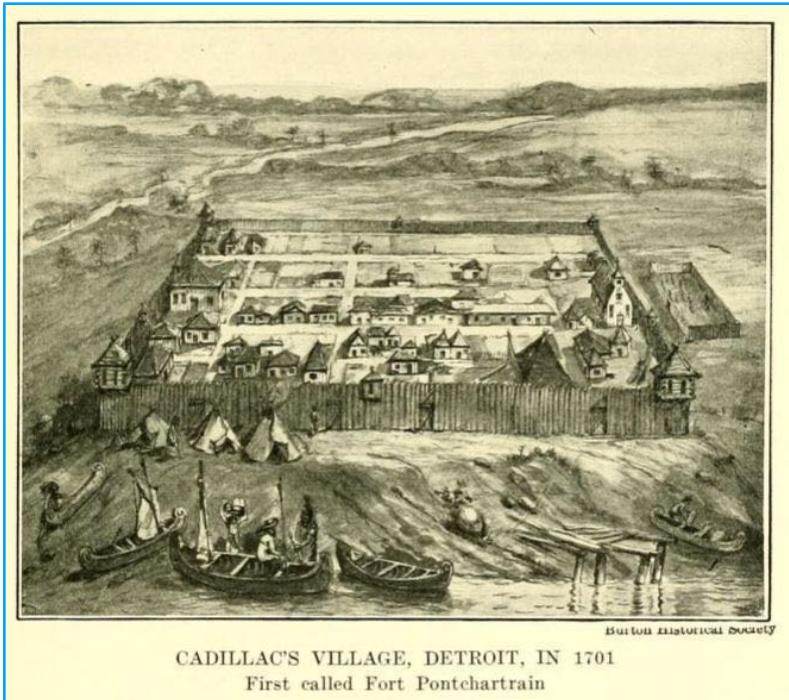
He was the son of Antoine Lamarre dit Bélisle, a drugstore merchant¹, and Marguerite Levasseur, of Saint-Michel-la-Palud, parish of Angers (in Maine-et-Loire). He would have been born around 1665; other sources speak of 1669. He arrived in New France after 1681, but neither of his two parents would ever make it there.



His name is also a source of confusion, for which he is partly responsible. Indeed, sometimes he signs his name as Henry Lamarre dit Bélisle, as on his first marriage contract, and later he will sign Bélisle dit Lamarre, and sometimes he will even use the patronymic Bélisle-Levasseur in reference to his mother.

| Number of descendants | Use the name: |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| By Henri Bélisle: | |
| 60 | Levasseur |
| 62 | Levasseur-Bélisle |
| 147 | Vasseur |
| 215 | Vasseur-Bélisle |

When he arrived, he first settled in Quebec City as a barber surgeon. On June 26, 1690, he married Catherine Demosny, herself the daughter of a barber surgeon. For the next ten years, he trained two apprentices and provided care throughout the Quebec region. In 1701, he was sent to Fort Pontchartrain in Detroit, to assist Antoine Laumet, who had given himself the pompous title of Antoine de la Mothe, sieur de Cadillac.



While he was in Detroit, his wife died, leaving four children¹ (another source speaks of five children). Bélisle returned and settled in Champlain, near Trois-Rivières, and in November 1705, he married Françoise-Perrine Dandonneau, a widow from Batiscan with nine children. "However, nothing was less stable than Bélisle's existence, since notarial records indicate that he was living in Québec in 1707 and that in 1708, 1709 and 1710 he was in Detroit; his second wife died there in 1711»²

Bélisle then moved to a new house in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal, and on August 25, 1712, he married Jeanne Archambault, the eldest daughter of a local farmer.

This successful union added seven children to those from his first marriage. When Bélisle died in 1740, his estate covered his declared debts. What remained, however, was not enough to support his widow.

«Descendants of this third marriage adopted the family name Levasseur dit Bélisle. Henri is the ancestor of the Levasseurs dit Bélisle»³

¹ La médecine en Nouvelle-France – les chirurgiens de Montréal 1642-1760 par Marcel J. Rhéault, paru en 2004 chez Septentrion, pages 115 à 119

² http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/lamarre_henri_2F.html

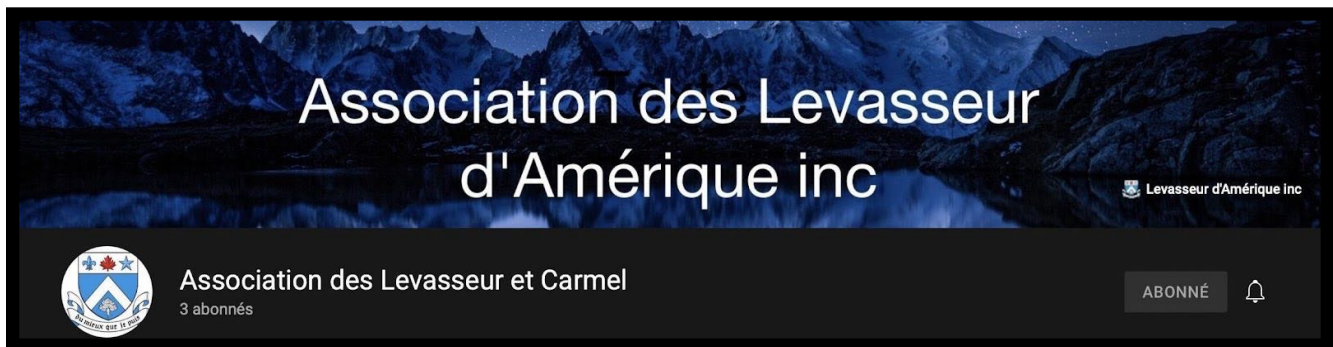
³ <https://www.levasseur.org/en/our-ancestors/others-levasseur/>

A new YouTube© channel for the Levasseur and Carmel Family Association

by: [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#)

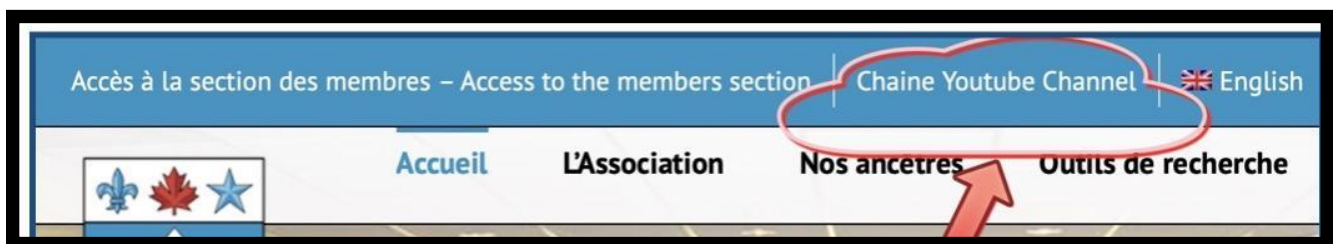
YouTube© is an American platform for sharing online videos and social media owned by Google. It is the second most visited website, just after Google itself. YouTube© has more than one billion monthly users who collectively watch more than one billion hours of video every day.

We have created a YouTube© channel in our name to broadcast our video content.



The major advantage of this platform is the search engine, which represents an effective way for us to increase our visibility, but also to generate traffic to our website. Indeed, our listings will likely improve resulting in better ranking for our sites by Google. In the last few weeks, we have integrated information videos on the use of the Association's databases and excerpts from our general meetings. In the future, we will even be able to broadcast live on this medium some of our future activities (such as conferences during our gatherings).

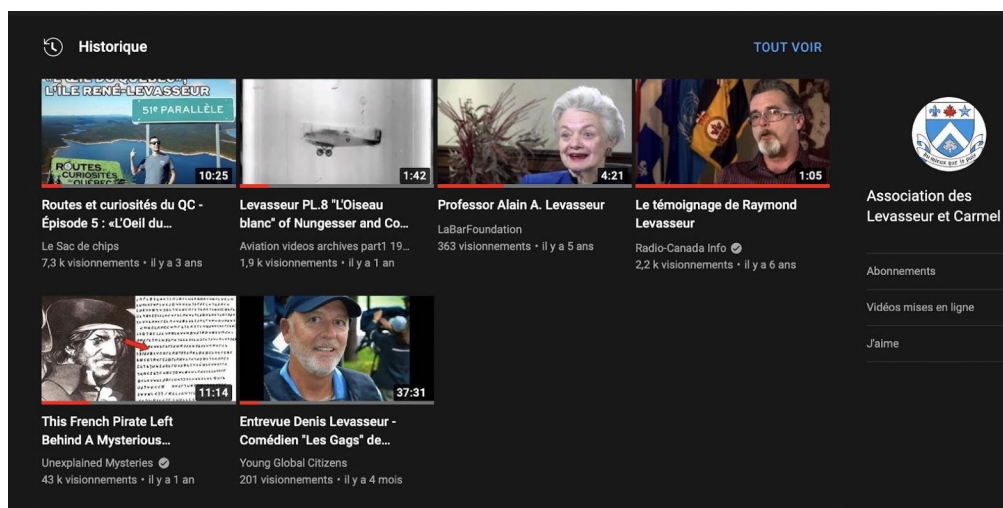
How to subscribe to our channel



Log in to our main web page (www.levasseur.org). At the top center of the page, click on the "YouTube Channel" link. You will then be directed to our YouTube homepage. After logging in with your Google access code (i.e. YouTube access code) look for the "Subscribe" button.

Adding external playlists⁽¹⁾

Just as interesting, we can also add to our library links to "playlists" of other producers who have created videos using our family names. This makes it easy for you to find and watch them. We have grouped together several documents (The Levasseur Pirate, The René-Levasseur Island, conferences, biographies, etc.). To consult these external links, simply click on the link "Playlists" and then "External references".



To submit a video for posting on our platform as "External Content"

Simply provide us with the address of the published video. If the topic is relevant to our mission we will add it to our external references after a quick content check.

⁽¹⁾ A Playlist is a list of video or audio files that can be played on a media player either sequentially or in a mixed order [In its most general form, an audio playlist is simply a list of songs, but sometimes a loop. The term has several specialized meanings in the fields of television broadcasting, radio broadcasting, and personal computers (Wikipedia).



We find the name
Levasseur everywhere



In the municipality of Ussy in Calvados, Normandy, we find Levasseur nurseries who have been specializing in tree seedlings since 1810. In 1892, Ernest Levasseur and his brother Norbert acquired several nurseries and founded the company "Levasseur & Fils Successeurs ". In 1903, thanks to hard work, Norbert produced an exceptional rose variety and gave it the name of his wife: "Madame Norbert Levasseur". This rose comes from a cross between the "Crimson Rambler" and the "Glory of the Polyanthas" roses. It is a diploid polyantha rose whose red flower, with a small white heart, turns crimson . These flowers are small and semi-double. Between 1903 and 1918, the "Levasseur & Fils" company created a dozen varieties of Polyantha type roses. Today, the Company is run by 2 of Norbert's descendants : Étienne and Guillaume Levasseur.





Combien y a-t-il de Levasseur au Canada ?

According to / selon :
<https://www.geneanet.org/genealogie/levasseur-vasseur/CAN/LEVASSEUR-VASSEUR-Canada>

How many Levasseur are living in Canada ?

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Québec | 42150 | Québec |
| New Brunswick | 711 | Nouveau-Brunswick |
| Ontario | 169 | Ontario |
| Alberta | 42 | Alberta |
| Manitoba | 30 | Manitoba |
| Nova Scotia | 20 | Nouvelle-Écosse |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 16 | Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador |
| Saskatchewan | 14 | Saskatchewan |
| Prince Edward Island | 8 | Île du Prince-Édouard |
| British Columbia | 7 | Colombie-Britannique |
| North West Territories | 2 | Territoires du Nord-Ouest |
| Canada | 43169 | Canada |

Death of Irène Garand wife of André Levasseur



We regret to inform you of the death of Irène Garand, wife of André Levasseur. She passed away at the Maison Albatros in Trois-Rivières on March 2, 2022 at the age of 86

Irène attended all our gatherings. She was devoted to the Association and worked alongside her husband André Levasseur, former member of the board of directors of the Levasseur and Carmel Families Association. We shall miss Irene.

We offer our sympathies to her husband André Levasseur, her children Alain, Serge, Josée and Manon Levasseur, as well as to the family.

You can view Irène Garand's genealogical information and obituary on our genealogical site at: <https://iowa.shnw.net/~levasseur/getperson.php?personID=I31559&tree=Levasseur>

Gilles Carmel

COMING SOON

- ◆ *Between 1890 and 1905, Quebec granted land to families of 12 or more children, and there were several of these families among the Levasseurs.*
- ◆ *Part 5 on the Levasseurs and Carmels in the military: Soldiers of the First World War: 1914-1918.*
- ◆ *First World War (the Great War!) A simple soldier .. Levasseur.*
- ◆ *The foundation of the cities of Macleod and Pincher Creek, Alberta. Contributed by Georges-Noël Levasseur, freight carrier from Madawaska..*



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) and Roger Levasseur (Ottawa, On)
- Webmaster: [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#) (Québec, Qc)