



# Levasseur and Carmel families

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

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### Meeting of Conrad Levasseur's descendants

Roland Levasseur and his wife Myriam gathered more than 60 people on August 20 in Toronto.

### René Levasseur, young engineer at Hydro-Québec

The next year would mark the 90th birthday of René Levasseur's birth.

## A word from the President

« *Like the past, the future is a guarantee of adventure* ». These words come from the great Julius Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon! This fall, I had the honor of being named president of the Levasseur Association of America, which includes the Carmel families. It is understood that the Levasseur / Carmel lineage is not limited to North America, but spread out over the world.

Let me introduce myself. I come from the aerospace entrepreneurial sector and live in Lanaudière, Quebec. I was born in Laval, Quebec and my father was named Bertrand and my mother Gisèle Sirois. I am the youngest of fourteen children. I think my mother didn't like the number thirteen for a family, and knowing that it was to be her last pregnancy, she took advantage of it to have twins, which makes me the fourteenth child and the seventh boy in the family.

Why a family association? In my opinion, it is the most beautiful legacy that anyone can leave to his children and grandchildren to perpetuate the knowledge of their family and ancestors. As I often say, my plan is to live forever, and so far, everything is going according to plan (lol). But unfortunately, it won't last. So how do we all make sure that we will leave for future generations the knowledge and information about who we are and who were our parents, grandparents, etc.?

It's not vanity, believe me, I'm the most humble person in the world (again lol), but who knows, someone from your descendants could be the next Einstein, Marie Curie, the first person to walk on Mars, or inventor of the next « Willi Waller potato peeler ». So, research on their ancestors will be indispensable to get to know the heritage of these exceptional people, as we do today for our illustrious ancestors such as Irma Levasseur, Réal Levasseur, and many others. This is why I got involved, to try and make sure that what my ancestors did becomes known. And that includes my parents, because I consider them to have been exceptional parents, especially for putting up with me, and they deserve that their heritage be perpetuated in time. This leads me to ask for your involvement. If you don't do it for yourself, do it for your parents and your descendants who will one day be proud of your contribution to this association which is the collective memory of the Levasseurs and Carmels throughout the world.

Guy Levasseur, President  
[guy@levasseur.org](mailto:guy@levasseur.org)

## The foundation of the towns of Macleod and Pincher Creek (Alberta) Contribution by Georges-Noël Levasseur, freight carrier, originally from Madawaska

research: Jean-Pierre Levasseur  
review: Alex Levasseur  
translation: Pierre Levasseur



Fort Macleod<sup>1</sup> is a town in southern Alberta, Canada. It was originally named Macleod to distinguish it from the North West Mounted Police<sup>2</sup> barracks (Fort Macleod, built in 1874) around which it was developed. The fort was named after the then Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, Colonel James Macleod<sup>2</sup>. Founded as the municipality of the City of Macleod in 1892, the name was officially changed to Fort Macleod already in common use in 1952.

The « old » town of Macleod was built on an island; and the houses were mostly log cabins. There were a few small stores and a general store owned by I. G. Baker. All their goods were transported from Benton, Montana, by bull teams, hence the term « bull-teamsters » which you will find later in this text.



<sup>1</sup><https://fortmacleod.com>

<sup>2</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Macleod](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Macleod)

In an article from the June 1948 edition of « The Canadian Cattlemen » on the history of the Canadian western plains, Mrs. Marie-Rose Smith<sup>3</sup> recounts her memories of Georges Levasseur:

*« . I have a vivid memory of one of them, Georges Levasseur, one of the greatest « bull-teamsters » of his time. It is interesting to know his story, so I'll tell you a few things about his life. »*

Further on, Mrs. Smith continues her story:

*« Georges Levasseur came west to the Black Hills of the Dakotas in 1870, from Madawaska, New Brunswick, at the age of fourteen. He first worked in a mine, but later became a freight carrier, contracting to take supplies up the Missouri River to Benton, Montana, which was then an outpost. They used flat-bottomed boats and the trip was long and difficult. Sometimes the season was dry and the water low, which could slow down the freight for weeks.*

*... Many of the miners, with whom he mingled, had money and there was always a lot of gambling going on between them. Levasseur considered himself very good at cards and one evening he was in a game with the owner of an ox cart, for the transport of goods. Throughout the game, the owner had bad luck and lost regularly. Finally he bet everything he had, win or lose, everything was at stake. The owner lost and Levasseur won a team of bulls for freight.*

*So he immediately began hauling freight for the I.G. Baker Company, traveling as far as the new Fort Macleod, Alberta. The trip took a month or more and the oxen were changed almost daily. Some of the crew members were assigned to herd the oxen and watch over them, not only against the aggressions of the «Big Belly » Indians (The Atsinas or Big Bellies)<sup>4</sup>, but they had to protect themselves from the renegade white men who had smuggled in whiskey and buried the barrels in the ground here and there along the trail. These men were more to be feared. Sometimes the Big Belly Indians would find these caches and a terrible fight would ensue (one of the old employees, Tom Craig, told me that when George Levasseur*

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.canadiancattlemen.ca/history/eighty-years-on-the-plains-part-1/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Atsina>

*was in the mounted forces, a hundred boys confiscated several kegs of liquor and he said that ninety-eight percent of them got drunk, but he insisted that he was one of the two percent who did not touch a single drop).*

*In 1880, when they stopped using ox teams, Levasseur partnered with his brother-in-law, Harry Stedman, on Fort Macleod Island, opening a stable and still carrying freight, but this time with a team of horses.*

*The horses were harnessed one in front of the other, up to 30 horses hitched together. They were accompanied by several people on the « convoy line », who walked alongside the animals to keep them in line. Georges Levasseur and his partner had several of these teams.*



*Photo: Team of twelve horses on the Levasseur ranch, near Pincher Creek. Alberta - date circa 1890*



*In 1883, Levasseur returned to the East to get married, and since his sister-in-law was also getting married on the same day, the two happy couples left together for the West. It took them twenty-one days to reach Calgary. Their route took them through Montreal, Detroit, Minneapolis, Winnipeg and from there to Calgary.*

*The last leg of their journey, from Calgary to Macleod, took three days, as they camped along the way.*

*In 1884, the « Mounted Police » quarters were built, so the stores and businesses all moved to this new area away from the island. Levasseur had built a new residence across from the present site of the Catholic Church, while the other bridal couple (Dolphis Cyr) had moved to Pincher Creek and managed the Brick Hotel. »*

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### **Biography of Georges Noël Levasseur <sup>5</sup>**

(descendant of Laurent Levasseur and Marie Marchand)

Georges Noël Levasseur was born on December 24, 1854 in St-Basile, Madawaska, NB. He was the first child of Hilaire Levasseur (May 19, 1822) and Adéline Pelletier (June 24, 1830). He had four brothers (Joseph Marie Levasseur (March 24, 1856), Irénée Levasseur (July 18, 1857), Francois Frank Levasseur (December 18, 1861), Louis Célestin Levasseur (May 22, 1868) and two sisters Marie Levasseur (March 24, 1856) and Adéline Levasseur (April 12, 1867).

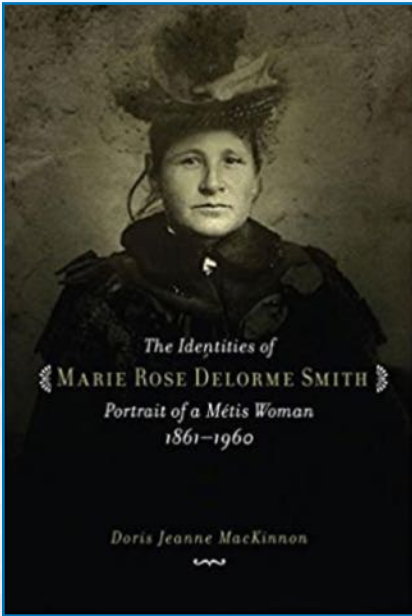
On April 1, 1884, he married Sophie Pelletier (September 18, 1861) in St-Basile, Madawaska, NB. He was 29 years old when he married Sophie Pelletier who was 22 years old at that time. He had five children with Sophie Pelletier: Wilbrod Levasseur (March 21, 1886), George H. Levasseur (August 13, 1887), Joseph Alphonse Levasseur (March 26, 1889), Francis Levasseur (August 31 1890), Timy Edward Henry Levasseur (February 10, 1895).

On February 21, 1902, he died in Fernie, BC at the age of 47. His wife Sophie Pelletier died on November 24, 1945, 44 years after him.

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<sup>5</sup> Source : Joceline Levasseur - See <https://www.levasseur.org/tng>

## About the author of the referenced article



Marie Rose Delorme (1861-1960) was a woman of Franco-Métis ancestry who was born near Winnipeg during the fur trade era and who, as an adult, was a pioneer livestock farmer in the Pincher Creek district of southern Alberta. In 1877, when she was 16 years old, her mother sold her to Charles Smith, a Norwegian "Indian" trader for \$50. In exchange, Marie Rose became his wife. Marie Rose raised seventeen children, established a boarding house, took up land, served as a doctor and midwife and published several articles in the first prairie ranching periodical, *Canadian Cattlemen*. Clearly proud of her Métis identity, Marie Rose was a member of an extended family that served as soldiers for Louis Riel, and she presented this identity timidly in her own writings. The roles Marie Rose proudly assumed were those of author, historian, mother, and historical figure. Her memoirs, entitled « *Eighty Years on the Plains* » were published in the *Canadian Cattlemen's* newspaper.

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### Notes taken from the database of the Levasseur Association of America Inc

- Georges Noël Levasseur accompanied by his father Hilaire and his brother Francois (Frank) went to work in the Black Hills silver mines of South Dakota. Hilaire then went to Montana (Fort Benton) and Deer Lodge in 1874. They started breeding Rodeo cattle. Georges-Noël and François then went to live in MacLeod, Alberta. Hilaire then returned to Tracadie, New Brunswick where he died.
- Georges-Noël Levasseur, first son of Hilaire and Adéline Pelletier.
- Georges-Noël with his brother François (Frank) and his father Hilaire, went to the mountains called the Black Hills of South Dakota, where they worked in the silver mines. Later we find their tracks again in Fort Benton and Deer Lodge, Montana.
- Towards the end of 1874 they started breeding "Rodeo" cattle. The two brothers Georges-Noël and François then went to Fort McLeod in Alberta. In the fall of 1883 Georges-Noël returned to New Brunswick where he married Sophie-Joséphine Pelletier. He brought his wife to Fort McLeod in the spring of 1884, where they lived for five years. He then bought a ranch in Pincher Creek, Alberta, where he lived until 1897, and then moved to Fernie, British Columbia, where he owned a hotel, and ended his life there in 1902.
- His widow Adeline Pelletier moved to Spokane, Washington in 1911 to raise her children. She married Damase J. Cyr and returned to Alberta to stay at Pincher Creek and at the ranch. Damase Cyr died in 1935, and Adeline went to live with her son in Pincher Creek. She died in St. Vincent's Hospital on November 26, 1945.

Taken from the manuscript of Jean-Charles Henri Levasseur<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Henri-Charles Levasseur (1892-1968) <https://www.levasseur.org/fr/lassociation/nos-genealogistes/>

# Chronicle: Levasseur blood runs in their veins

by: [Alex Levasseur](#)  
translation: Pierre 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 continue this quarterly column to introduce you to these families and their link with the Levasseurs.*

## Chronicle # 2

Louis Levasseur was born in Paris (St-Jacques parish ???) around 1635. He was the son of André Levasseur (Paris) and Louise Dufey (perhaps also from Paris!).

We do not know the exact date of Louis' arrival in New France. But we do know that he married Marguerite Bélanger on December 13, 1666 in Château-Richer. Louis died in Quebec City on July 1, 1690 (he was almost 55 years old), while Marguerite died in Quebec City on January 22, 1703 at the age of 57.

They will have 11 children: Marguerite, Jean-François, Louis, Louise, Geneviève, Anne Thérèse, Charles, Marie-Catherine, Anonymous, François and Jacques.

We will focus on one of these children, Anne Thérèse Levasseur<sup>1</sup>, who was born on April 9, 1678 and died at the age of 24 on January 3, 1703, a few days before her mother.

On June 30, 1696, Anne Thérèse Levasseur married Jean-Baptiste Fournel, born around 1651, in Auch, Gascony. He died on September 12, 1723 in Quebec City at about the age of 72. They had 5 children together:

- **Joachim Fournel**
- **Louis Fournel**
- Marie-Anne Fournel
- Marie Catherine Fournel
- Marguerite Thérèse Fournel

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<sup>1</sup> Over 12 generations, Anne Thérèse Levasseur would have 43 descendants, 22 of whom are still alive (as of 2007)

## Joachim Fornel or Fournel.

(fils aîné d'Anne Thérèse Levasseur)

« Joachim, older brother of the merchant Louis FORNEL, entered the seminary of Quebec on July 14, 1712, « at the age of 15 », according to the records of the institution, and « studying at the third year level ». He was tonsured by Mgr de Saint-Vallier on October 4, 1717 and ordained as priest on August 18, 1720. Appointed parish priest in Ancienne-Lorette the day after his ordination, Father Fornel returned to Quebec City in 1724 to become a member of the Chapter on January 4 and to become promoter of the diocesan Ecclesiastic Tribunal on the following October 14.

In 1726, Mgr de Saint-Vallier, who obviously appreciated his talents, put him in charge of establishing control in the parish of Louisbourg, île Royale (Cape Breton Island), which was under the ministry of the Order of Friars Minor Recollect from the province of Brittany, France. Although Fornel had the powers of a vicar-general, Governor Saint-Ovide refused to receive him, being satisfied with the services rendered by the Recollects and judging the accusations made against them to be unfounded. The bishop's representative did not insist, but instead of returning to Quebec, he decided to go to France.



At the Seminary of the Foreign Missions in Paris, where he stayed, Joachim Fornel made an excellent impression. The superiors recommended to their colleagues at the seminary of Quebec City that they employ him and other equally gifted Canadians « to give spiritual conferences » to the seminarians.

Joachim Fornel did indeed return to the Quebec seminary in 1727, but it was to support a manifestation against the new superior, Jean LYON de Saint-Ferréol. From then on, and until his final departure for France in 1742, the exuberant canon would be involved in all the quarrels that would agitate the Church of Quebec. He had given early signs of his taste for bickering.<sup>2</sup> »

<sup>2</sup> Noël Baillargeon, « FORNEL, JOACHIM », in Dictionnaire biographique du Canada, vol. 3, Université Laval/University of Toronto, 2003 [http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/fornel\\_joachim\\_3F.htm](http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/fornel_joachim_3F.htm)



In 1742, Joachim Fornel asked the chapter for permission to go to France to recover his health. He embarked in October of the following year and never returned to Canada. He died after 1753.

**Louis Fornel or Fournel.**

(second son of Anne Thérèse Levasseur)

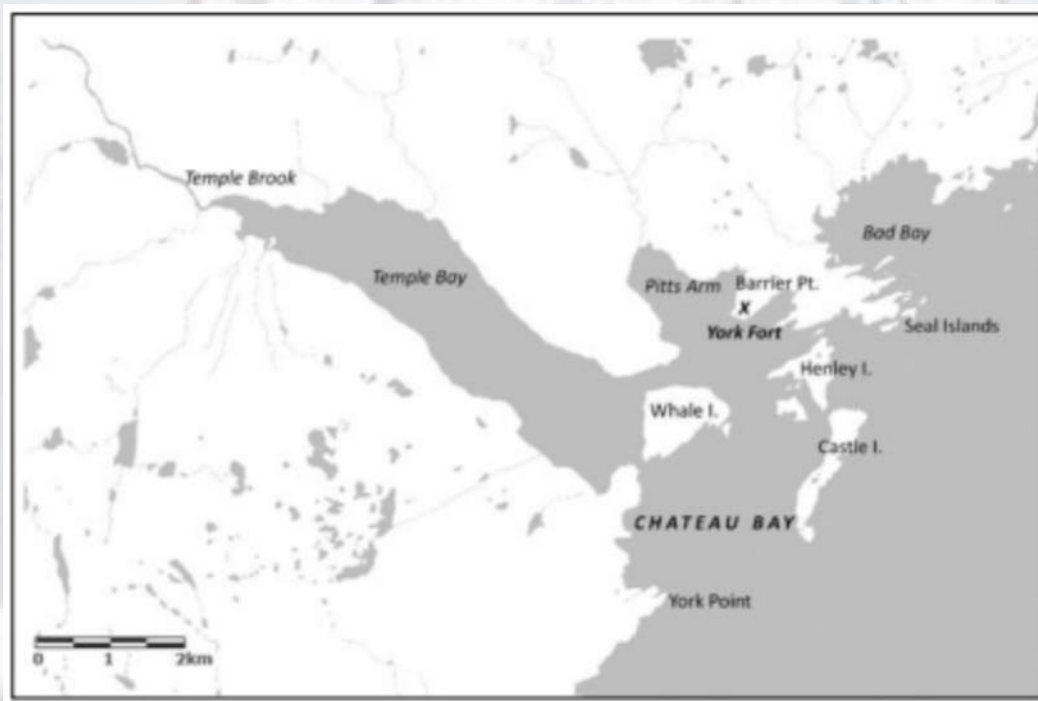
« LOUIS (baptized Jean-Louis), merchant and entrepreneur, explorer, lord, was born in Quebec City on August 20, 1698, son of Jean Fornel, merchant, and Anne-Thérèse Levasseur. On December 31, 1723, he got married in Quebec City to Marie-Anne Barbel, who gave him 13 children, 5 of whom reached maturity; he died in Quebec City on May 30, 1745 and was buried in the same city the next day.



Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil de Cavagnial, Marquis de Vaudreuil (1698-1778) Provenance : Bibliothèque et Archives Canada/MIKAN 2838030

Judging by his position as administrator of the Québec General Hospital, Fornel Sr. had been a respected citizen. The marriage of his son Louis Fornel to the daughter of Jacques Barbel, a lord having attained several important positions in the judiciary, further illustrates the family's status. Among the signatories to the marriage contract were Governor Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Intendant Michel Bégon and several lower officials. (...)

Like many Quebec City merchants, in the 1730s he became interested in seal hunt, a promising new industry on the coast of Labrador. (...)



In 1737, Fornel, François Havy and Jean Lefebvre obtained two-thirds of the shares in the still unexploited seal hunting post at Chateau Bay on the Strait of Belle-Isle, from the concessionnaire Louis Bazil, husband of his maternal cousin, Charlotte Duroy. Fornel, Havy and Lefebvre provided the capital, including the third of the shares belonging to Bazil, for this venture, which proved unprofitable.

(...)

In 1743, he undertook the expedition that he had until then declared impossible unless he first received the Chateau Bay concession. Beyond Cape Charles, the last French outpost on the Labrador coast, he was to discover the wide and promising estuary (Hamilton Inlet) of the Kessessakiou River (Churchill River).

Fornel embarked at Quebec City on May 16, 1743, as a passenger on the Experiment (which he co-owned with Havy and Lefebvre), which was on its regular voyage to Chateau Bay, and continued his trip on a fishing schooner rented in Tierpon, Newfoundland. He disembarked at Eskimo Bay, which he renamed Saint-Louis Bay, on July 11, and took possession of it, he wrote, « in the name of the King, and of the French nation ». In fact, in 1740, Intendant Hocquart believed that this site corresponded to the fief of Saint-Paul, granted to Jean-Amador Godefroy\* de Saint-Paul in 1706 and long since included in the King's domain.

On August 25, Fornel was back in Quebec City on the Experiment. His « Relation de la Découverte [...] » is a minor classic of Canadian exploration literature, with a pleasant adventure story interwoven with very precise observations about the Inuit. It includes a description of Fornel's attempt to disprove the myth that the Inuit lived on raw meat and salt water.

(...)

Fornel also became interested in real estate, which in the uncertain world of eighteenth-century business was almost always a safe investment. In the 1740s, he bought land in the suburbs, on the La Canoterie road and in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, as well as a lot near his house in the Place de la Basse-Ville. On May 14, 1741, he was granted a seigneurie located right behind the seigneurie of Neuville, not far from the city. He immediately undertook the development of this concession, which he named Bourg-Louis. At the same time, he received the title of lord and a social rank that as a successful merchant he had coveted and truly deserved, but that only the grant of land could assure him.



Louis Fornel fell ill in March of 1745 and died on May 30, only 46 years old. His widow, who, like the wives of merchants of the time, was very knowledgeable about business, continued to run his business for many years. In his life and career, Fornel reveals himself to be a unique and dynamic personality, as well as a true reflection of a class, a country and an era.

## The Fornel House



Jean-Louis Fornel was therefore a prominent businessman. He had bought a house on Place Royale, in the Quebec City lower town. Research performed by the archaeology department of the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs has allowed us to learn more about the Fornels. Thus, Michel Gaumond, technical advisor to the ministry writes:

« Jean Fornel (father) did not leave behind him the reputation of a great merchant, overshadowed, it seems, by that of his son Jean-Louis who

was nicknamed the Discoverer.

However, at his death, he left more than 10,000 pounds of real estate and 4,887 pounds of merchandise, which is equivalent today (1965) to about \$12,000. In his lower town store one could find « fabric, blankets, shoes, gloves, combs, knives, nails, lead pellets for hunting, etc.» He also left « 1,300 pounds for the opening of the Sainte-Geneviève chapel the following spring ». This chapel is inside the Notre-Dame des Victoires church, located two steps from the Fornel house.

This will and testament, dated August 26, 1723, specifies that the testator « wants and intends the house where he now lives, to remain and to wholly belong to Jean-Louis Fornel, his youngest son ... to help him establish himself ».

And indeed, Jean-Louis Fornel was to become one of the most important merchants of Quebec City . And his wife, Marie-Anne Barbel, now a widow, would carry on the business, perhaps with even more talent and daring. Unfortunately, the War of the Conquest in 1759 would ruin everything.

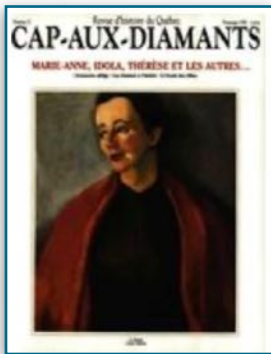


Maison Fornel - Place Royale, Québec

<https://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.do?methode=consulter&id=92647&type=bien>



**Further reading:**



**Marie-Anne Barbel, une femme d'affaire culottée,**

By Lilianne Plamondon, Revue Cap-aux-Diamants, number 21, spring 1990

<https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/haf/1977-v31-n2-haf2097/303606ar.pdf>



**written by Sir Louis Fornel in 1743 on the Eskimo bay named kessessakiou by the savages**

<https://www.heritage.nf.ca/articles/en-francais/exploration/relation-de-louis-fornel.php>



**La maison Louis-Fornel**

La Maison Fornel, by Michel Gaumond, minister of Quebec Cultural Affairs, 1965

[https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/2988957?docref=jLeW46LuoEKmFyLpa\\_YWA](https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/2988957?docref=jLeW46LuoEKmFyLpa_YWA)



## A beautiful meeting of Levasseur

Tribute to Conrad Levasseur and Gilberte Levasseur (Lagacé)

by: Roger et Henriette Levasseur

*The Levasseur and Carmel Family Association encourages people wearing these surnames to organize family meetings throughout North America. We can, on request, offer logistical assistance for such meetings.*



Banner featuring the wedding photo of Conrad and Gilberte Levasseur, married June 30, 1938

On Saturday, August 20, 2022, Roland Levasseur, son of Conrad and Gilberte, and his wife Myriam hosted a family gathering for the descendants of Conrad and Gilberte, at their home in Toronto. Warm temperature prevailed as brothers and sisters, wives, husbands and partners mingled with their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. A total of 61 persons from Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and even Cyprus had the opportunity to renew acquaintances and enjoy a memorable event made all the more pleasant with various refreshments and fine food.

1942 - Conrad Levasseur, son of Roméo Levasseur and Amanda Champagne with their first three children: Cécile Levasseur (standing), Roger Levasseur (Marie Fisette) and baby Edmée Moir.

(Source: Roger Levasseur's photo album on the Association's website)



Conrad was the son of Roméo Levasseur and Amanda Champagne. Roméo was born in Sainte-Angèle de Laval, Quebec on July 10, 1882. His father Joseph and his mother Marie-Clara, née Cormier, settled on a farm in La Salle, Manitoba in 1896. Roméo was 14 years old. He was accompanied by his brothers Antonio, Donat, Liqouri, Willy, and his sisters Bertha and Marianna. This family is a descendant of Denis Joseph Levasseur, one of the founders of Trois-Rivières, and of Pierre Levasseur, who was born in France and arrived in Quebec in 1652.



Grandchildren (parent): Robert Leblanc (Henriette) Alain Couture (Simone), Claude (Roger), Rachel Druwé (the late Pauline), Nicole (Roger), Natalie (the late Pauline), Joanne (Gilbert), Rachel (Jean), Ginette Simone), Chantelle (Gilbert), Thomas (Gilbert), Mikaela (Roland), Katrina (Roland), and Daniel Leblanc (Henriette).

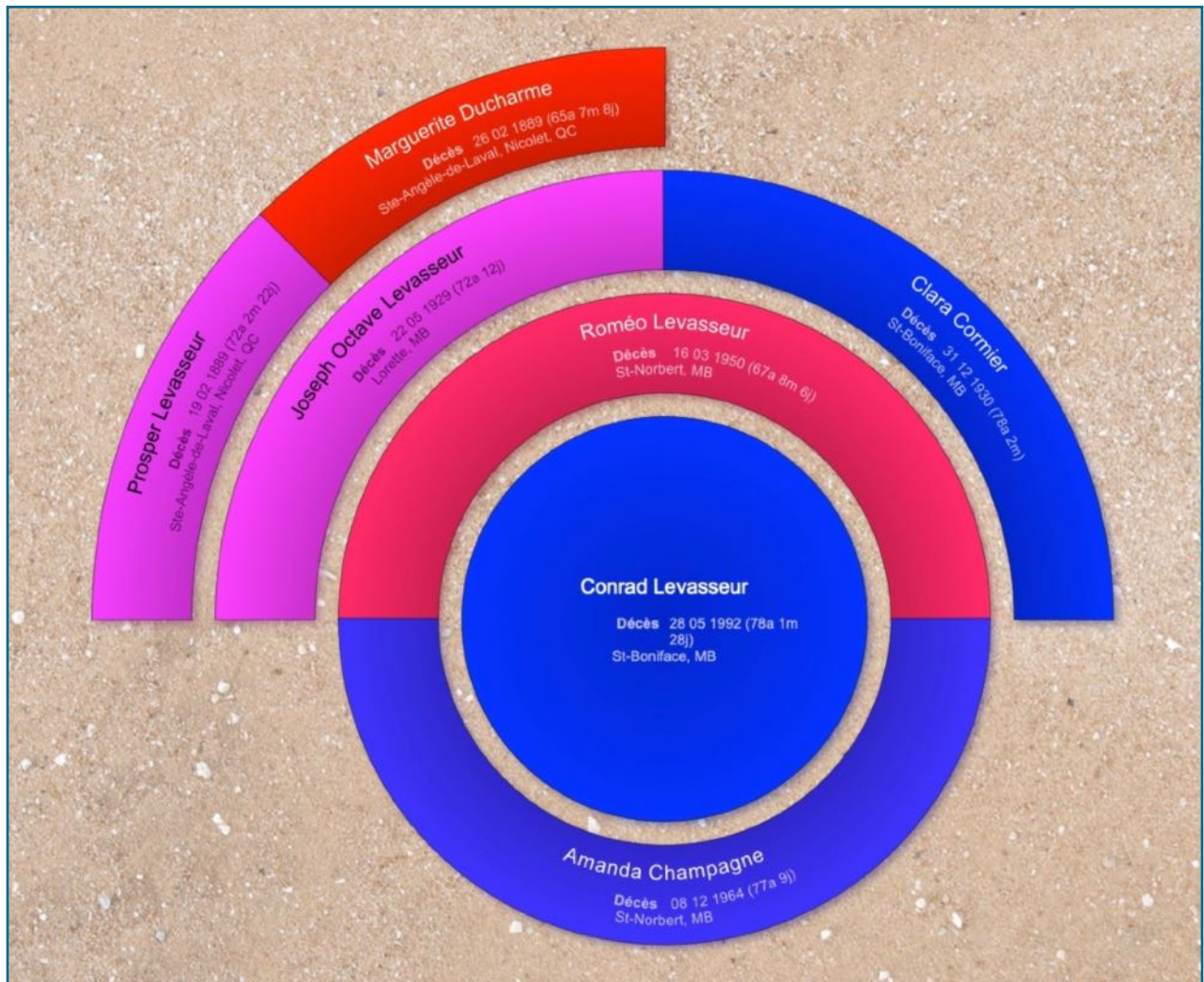




Roger and Marie Levasseur stand by the banner announcing the gathering, in the front yard of Roland and Myriam



The children of Conrad and Gilberte; Roger, Henriette, Edmée, Gilbert, Simone and Roland.



## Known gatherings of Levasseurs and Carmels since 1954

Several family gatherings have been organized in the last 7 decades. Here are a few. To access more details about them, such as photos, summaries of meetings, you can consult our association's website. Some photos and documents are placed in links in the texts<sup>1</sup>. You can access them by clicking on the corresponding link. Do you have memories of Levasseur or Carmel family gatherings in your area? Please share this information with us so that we can add it to this list on our website.

- 1954 - Lowell, Ma, USA - Organizer unknown<sup>2</sup>. [Photograph](#)
- August 18, 1957 - Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, Qc - Organizing committee, including Irma Levasseur. [Photograph](#)
- August 18, 1984 - Kamouraska, Qc - Mr. Bernard Gaouette.
- August 19, 1988 - Saint-Éleuthère, Qc - Mr. Bernard Gaouette.
- July 21 and 22, 1990 - Quebec, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- Summer 1991 - Salt Lake City - Mr. Douglas Levasseur.
- 1992 - St-Léandre-de-Matane, Qc - Bernard Gaouette.
- 1992 - White Bear Lake, Mn - Ken and Grace LeVasseur.
- September 6, 1992 - Oakville, Mn, USA - Nancy and Delsie Levasseur.
- August 8, 1992 - Montreal, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- September 11, 1993 - Ste-Angèle (Bécancour) - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 4 and 5, 1995 - Manchester, NH - Levasseur Association of America inc. [Photograph](#)
- August 31, 1996 - Rimouski, Qc- Levasseur Association of America inc..
- August 31, 1997 - Hull. Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 15, 1998 - Ste-Marthe du Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 28, 1999 - Kamouraska, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 5, 2000 - Edmundston, NB - Levasseur Association of America inc
- August 30 and 31, 2002 - Gatineau, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- September 4 and 5, 2004 - Quebec, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- September 1, 2 and 3, 2006 - Gatineau, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 16 and 17, 2008 - Quebec, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 14, 2010 - Pohénégamook, Qc - Mrs. Marie-Stella Morneau, Mr. Roland Williams and the Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 2011 - Sherbrooke, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- September 2012 - Rimouski, Qc - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- September 2014 - Trois-Rivières (Hotel Delta) - Levasseur Association of America inc.
- August 8, 2015 - Michigan, USA - Descendants of Maxim Joseph Levasseur and Marjorie Heritier ([YouTube video](#)).
- 2016 - Maple Creek, SK - "Levasseur Family Reunion at the Historic Reesor Ranch" ([video on Pinterest](#)).
- August 6 and 17, 2017 - Quebec City, Qc (Campus Notre-Dame-de-Foy) - Levasseur and Carmel Families Association.
- September 14, 2019 - Quebec, Qc - Levasseur and Carmel Families Association.
- August 20, 2022 - Toronto, On - Descendants of Conrad Levasseur and Gilberte Levasseur (Lagacé).

Research and compilation by: Jean-Pierre Levasseur

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.levasseur.org/en/gatherings/>

<sup>2</sup>Who are these people? Thank you for informing us.





**DID YOU KNOW?**  
*We find the name Levasseur everywhere*

**13<sup>e</sup> Arr<sup>t</sup>**  
**RUE ÉMILE LEVASSOR**  
 (1842 - 1897)  
 UN DES PROMOTEURS  
 DE LA LOCOMOTION AUTOMOBILE

A mechanical engineer, Émile Constant Levassor played an important role in the history of the automobile. In partnership with René Panhard, their company took the name Panhard & Levassor. Émile Levassor's contribution to this new industry was significant in many respects: in France he benefited from the exclusive use of the license to manufacture Deutz AG and then Daimler engines. Worthy of note is that some of his technical design ideas, which were leading edge at the time are still used today. For instance, the placement of the engine in the front position and the design of an original gearbox, are directly attributable to him.

A hard worker, Emile Levassor also took part in the first automobile races of the time, which allowed him to test the models and innovations he developed with René Panhard. In 1895, with his mechanic Charles d'Hostingue, he won the Paris-Bordeaux-Paris race in 48 hours 47 minutes, giving an average speed of 24.6 km/h.

## Historical reminder<sup>1</sup>



This coming year would mark René Levasseur's 90th birthday anniversary. It was this young Hydro-Québec engineer, René Levasseur<sup>2</sup>, who had done the careful planning and carried out the numerous preparations before the construction of the largest multiple arch and buttress dam in the world, the Daniel-Johnson dam, initially called Manic-5. He died at the age of 35, a few days before the official inauguration of the dam. The island in the center of the Manicouagan reservoir was named in his honor.

<sup>1</sup> source : [Hydro-Québec](https://www.facebook.com/hydroquebec1944/posts/3018548748161315/) - <https://www.facebook.com/hydroquebec1944/posts/3018548748161315/>

# LEVASSEUR & CARMEL ASSOCIATION



The **Levasseur Association of America Inc.** is a non-profit organization, founded in 1988, in accordance with a federal charter. Its goals are:

- To join together and unite a large number of Levasseurs 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 & Carmel families through the Internet, 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 available to members at all times on the Internet.
- To make available to members a family photo album as well as 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 chronicle the Levasseur family.
- To gather all documents related to the Levasseur family for the purpose of constructing archives that will constitute the heritage of our Association and that will provide a source of information for historians.

## Levasseur and Carmel Families Association Board of Directors 2022-2024

- President: Guy Levasseur, St-Calixte, Qc ([guy@levasseur.org](mailto:guy@levasseur.org))
- Vice-president: Alex Levasseur, Lévis, Qc ([alex@levasseur.org](mailto:alex@levasseur.org))
- Treasurer: Pierre Levasseur, Ottawa, On ([tresorier@levasseur.org](mailto:tresorier@levasseur.org))
- Secretary: Gilles Carmel, Notre-Dame-des-Prairies, Qc ([membership@levasseur.org](mailto:membership@levasseur.org))

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

- Genealogist: Joceline Levasseur, Québec, Qc ([jolevasseur@videotron.ca](mailto:jolevasseur@videotron.ca))
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- Recorder of obituaries and membership registry: Gilles Carmel, Notre-Dame-des-Prairies, Qc ([membership@levasseur.org](mailto:membership@levasseur.org))
- Representative for the United States: Position to be filled
- Social networks (Facebook & Twitter): Carmen Trottier, Longueuil, Qc ([carmen@videotron.ca](mailto:carmen@videotron.ca))
- Text translation: Pierre Levasseur, Ottawa, On ([pierre@levasseur.org](mailto:pierre@levasseur.org)) and Roger Levasseur, Ottawa, On
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