



Levasseur & Carmel Newsletter

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

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Alexandre
Levasseur
campaigns in
Manchester N.H.

Levasseur militaries

who were
involved in
conflicts other
than the two
great wars.

Le Matanoscope

The first
"animated views"
in the east of
Quebec City.

Did you know that ...

Fred Vasseur
heads the Ferrari
team.

From the president's desk

With the return of the sun and warm temperature, the need of sending you a message is back.

Having had a very exciting spring with our Laurent Levasseur monument project, as well as the generous contributions of everyone on our Go Fund Me and others, we have raised enough funds to go ahead with this project. Although we didn't reach our goal, we were still able to witness your generosity. It's not too late, and donations of any value are welcome.

The remainder will be provided by the association to ensure the quality of the monument and its longevity over time. Special thanks to Alex Levasseur (from our Board of Directors) for bringing this project to fruition. A lot of work is done behind the scenes, but how important.

I'd also like to thank all our volunteers who do such outstanding work for the association, and especially Huguette Levasseur for her contribution to preserving the archives of Abbé Jean-Marie Levasseur, of Trois-Rivières, who passed away this year. Her involvement, along with that of Gilles Carmel, made it possible to repatriate many of the documents the Abbé had accumulated over the years, which will be added to our already impressive collection of archival and historical documents available to all our members.

In fact, I invite you all to visit our website to consult these documents and, at the same time, validate your genealogy to ensure its accuracy and update any new developments, such as a birth, for example. The association's volunteers go to great lengths to keep all this information up to date and as available as possible.

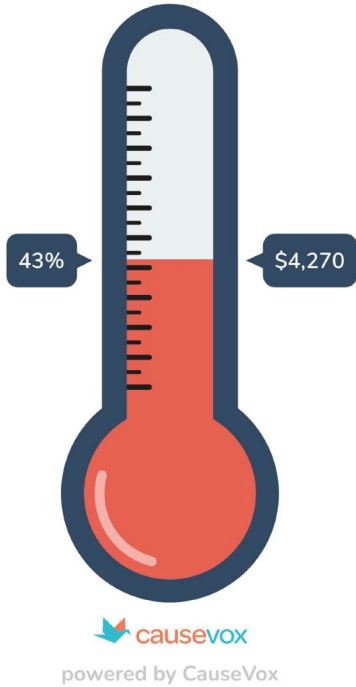
In closing, I would like to inform you that the unveiling of the monument to Laurent Levasseur and his wife, Marie Marchand, will take place **on September 17, 2023 in Lévis**, at the same time as our annual General Meeting. Mark this date in your calendar. More details to follow. Come one, come all - it's important for your association.

In the meantime, enjoy the summer, heat up the BBQ and enjoy your vacation.

Guy Levasseur, President

In memory of our ancestor Laurent Levasseur

Goal 10 000 \$



In the fall of 2023, the Levasseur Association of America will erect a monument to the memory of Laurent Levasseur in the Domaine Etchemin Park, on the banks of the river of the same name.

We need your donations to make this project a reality. Whatever the amount of your contribution, it will be greatly appreciated!

In addition, we will have certain mentions of our donors according to the amount of their donation:

- Under \$500, your name will be listed as a donor on our website.
- Between \$500 and \$1,000, in addition to the above recognition, you will have your name in a special pamphlet that will be created for the dedication of the monument.
- **In addition to the above, a donation of more than \$1,000 will get your name engraved on the granite of the monument.**

So for posterity's sake, be generous.

Guy Levasseur, President

Donation via GoFundMe platform: <https://www.gofundme.com/f/monument-a-la-memoire-de-laurent-levasseur>

You can also contribute to this cause simply by sending your check to: **Levasseur Association of America, 2227 Nature Trail Crescent, Orléans, ON, Canada K1W 1E7.**



A bit of history: The « Matanoscope » in 1909. The first « moving pictures » east of Quebec City were Raoul Levasseur's business.

Research: Jean-Pierre Levasseur

Translation : Pierre Levasseur

Silent cinema is an art form that found its place as a means of entertainment and expression in the early 20th century. Originally considered subversive, silent films were soon recognized for their creative and daring vision. Thanks to the technological advances of the Victorian era, filmmakers could make the most of the visual power of cinema. Silent films were filled with imaginative and captivating scenarios, such as fantasy or romantic stories, which are still enjoyed today. They also used rich and unique symbolism to tell stories without dialogue between the characters. The greatness of silent cinema lies not only in its technical originality but also in its ability to touch the viewer with its expressive poetry without the use of additional sounds or music.

In eastern Quebec, the first screening hall was opened in Matane

*« The first films were silent and very short. The screenings took place almost everywhere: in theaters, church halls, fairs, restaurants or public parks. The screenings were usually combined with other variety shows or theatrical performances. The first screenings were an immediate success. They led to the opening of several permanent theatres in all communities where the population density allowed it. From small-scale and irregular, the cinematographic projections became an organized commercial business. This phenomenon was also observed in Lower St. Lawrence. In 1908, the **Levasseur brothers**¹ from Matane and J.P. Pomerleau greeted the first customers in their movie theatre, the Matanoscope, two years before the opening of the **Nickel Theatre** in Fraserville and the **Théâtre Populaire** in Rimouski. »²*

These halls could also be used for municipal or community meetings

« On May 1, 1913, the Chamber of Commerce of Matane held its general meeting at the Matanoscope hall located on Saint-Pierre Street. »³

¹ One of them is Raoul. Despite our research we were unable to identify the second brother

² https://semaphore.uqar.ca/id/eprint/648/1/RIMOUSKI_1696-1996.pdf

³ Archives - Matane Chamber of Commerce - 1913

matanes. Heureusement, M. Raoul Daneau arriva au même instant sur le théâtre de l'accident, et parvint à retirer l'enfant de sa terrible position.

Matane, 23—Notre coquet petit village a maintenant son théâtre de vues animées. Les propriétaires de ce nouvel établissement sont MM. J. P. Bilo-deau et R. Levasseur. Le théâtre a reçu le nom de **Matanoscope**.

O'est une innovation qui n'est certes pas à blâmer, et qui permettra à nos bons villageois et à nos gentilles villageoises de se recréer honnêtement, espérons-le, et à bon marché.

Rimousik 22—Le "Canadian Telle

Journal « Le Peuple » - Montmagny, Edition of January 1, 1909

limes dans notre région ; les cultivateurs se plaignent un peu du manque de pluie.

—MM. L. P. Béliveau, marchand, et **Raoul Levasseur**, commis-marchand, fils de M. Levasseur, maire et préfet, se feront construire sous peu une grande salle dans notre village, afin de leur permettre de continuer l'entreprise par eux commencée pour représentation de vues animées, sous le nom de «Matanoscope »

Nous leurs souhaitons beaucoup de succès.

—Des recherches actives se font

Journal « Le Progrès du Golfe » - Rimouski Edition of June 11, 1909

crement de la Confirmation à plus de deux cents vingt-cinq enfants, la cérémonie a été très imposante.

—De jolies soirées dramatiques et musicales avec représentation de vues animées seront jouées les 18, 19 et 20 courant par nos jeunes gens et ce à l'occasion de l'inauguration de la nouvelle salle que se sont fait construire MM. L. P. Béliveau et **Raoul Levasseur**. Nous osons espérer qu'il y aura foule afin d'encourager ces jeunes gens qui ont pris l'initiative de nous fournir un moyen de récréation.

—Etaient de passage dans notre

Journal « Le Progrès du Golfe » - Rimouski Edition of July 23, 1909

Official Gazette of Quebec. July 10, 1920, Saturday 10 (No. 28). Letters patent. Agreement between Louis-Joseph and three of his sons, including Raoul Levasseur

Lettres patentes

“ L.-J. Levasseur, Limitée ”.

Avis est donné qu'en vertu de la première partie de la loi des compagnies de Québec, 1920, il a été accordé par le lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec, des lettres patentes, en date du trentième jour de juin 1920, constituant en corporation : Louis-Jos. Levasseur, Hector Levasseur, Emile Levasseur, Raoul Levasseur, marchands ; Joseph-A. Malenfant, employé de banque, tous du village de Saint-Jérôme-de-Matane, dans le district de Rimouski.

Faire le commerce général de marchandises sèches, épiceries, ferronneries, provisions, grain, farine, foin, charbon, en gros et en détail ;

Acheter, vendre, emprunter, donner des garanties et en recevoir, hypothéquer tout ou partie des propriétés de la compagnie ;

Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les propriétés ou le commerce de toute personne ou compagnie faisant un commerce semblable à celui fait par eux, et généralement faire toutes affaires, transaction se rapportant à leur commerce, sous le nom de “L.-J. Levasseur, Limitée”, avec un capital total de quarante mille piastres (\$40,000.00), divisé en quatre-vingt (80) actions de cinq cents piastres (\$500.00) chacune.

Le bureau principal de la compagnie sera à Saint-Jérôme-de-Matane, dans le district de Rimouski.

Daté du bureau du secrétaire de la province, ce trentième jour de juin 1920.

Le sous-secrétaire de la province,
2621 C.-J. SIMARD.

Raoul Levasseur (1886-1949), a prosperous merchant, like father like son...



Raoul Levasseur's father, Louis-Joseph Levasseur was born in Rimouski on May 23, 1850. Mr. Levasseur was the image of an entrepreneur. He arrived in Matane to work as a clerk for the Price company and began operating a general store in 1872. Business prospered, but the merchant was not satisfied with his contribution to the local economy. He got on the board of the Saint-Jérôme factory and the School Board, and in 1910 he presided over the construction of the railroad that would link Matane to the rest of the network. This railroad will be a major asset in the economic development of the city. He was mayor three times (1889-1891, 1896-1897, 1907-1910), and he dedicated the last 15 years of his life to presiding over the destiny of the Chamber of Commerce.^{4 5}

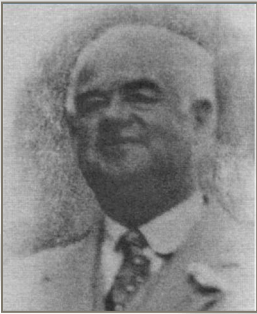


Family of Raoul Levasseur and Marie-Louise Lévesque around 1928. This family had 11 children and more than 100 descendants who settled mainly in eastern Quebec.

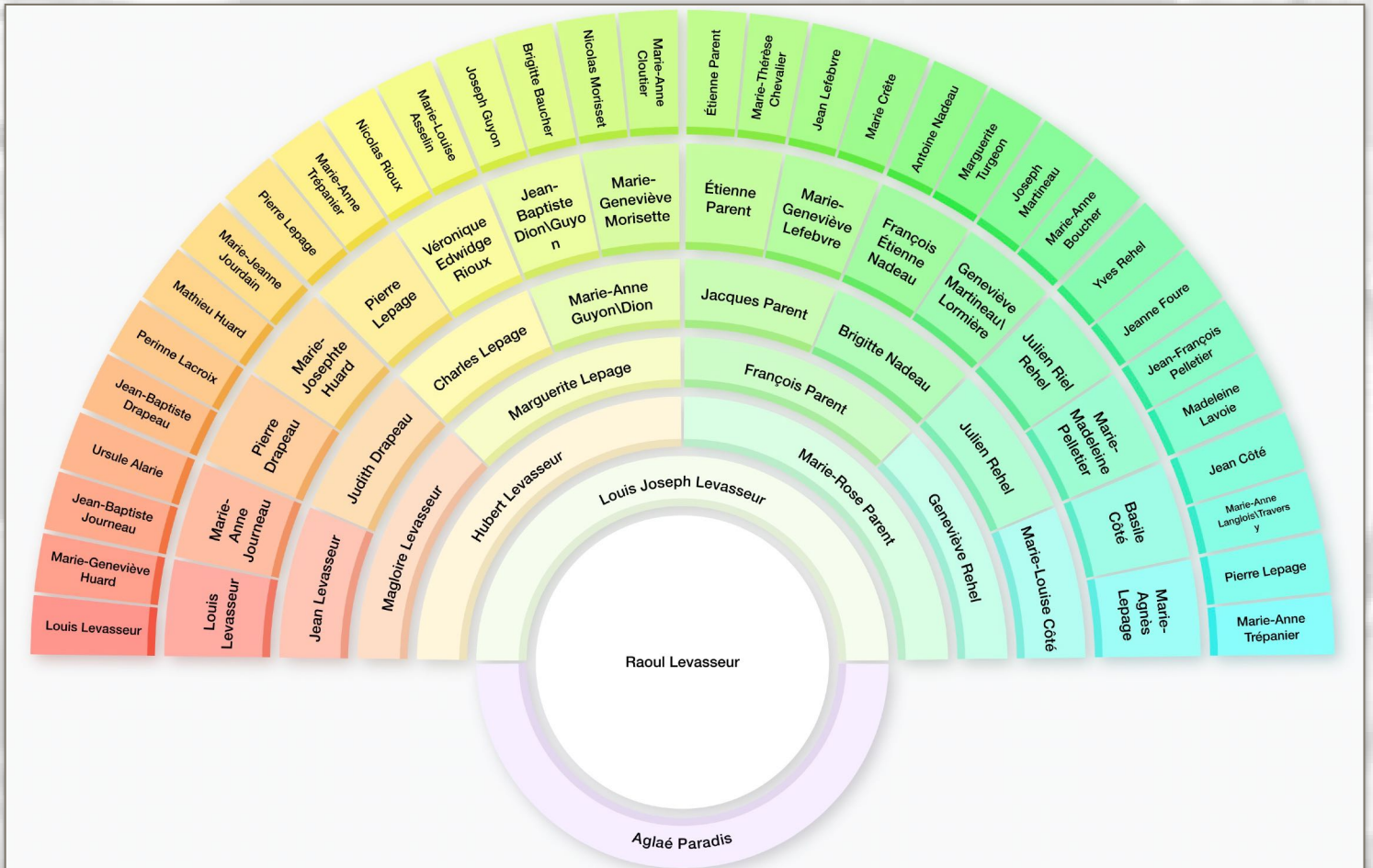
⁴ <https://www.ccmatine.com/le-conseil-dadministration/>

⁵ See previous article by Alex Levasseur on the Levasseurs of Matane: : <https://www.levasseur.org/infos/a/20210101.pdf>

Biography of Raoul Levasseur, merchant (1886-1949)



Raoul Levasseur was born on April 21, 1886 in Matane, St-Jérôme, QC. He was the eighth child of Louis Joseph Levasseur (May 23, 1850) and Aglaé Paradis (September 14, 1855). He had four brothers (Hector Louis Levasseur (September 17, 1875), Hector Levasseur (November 10, 1878), Louis Joseph Romuald Levasseur (August 7, 1882), Émile Levasseur (May 15, 1884)). He also had nine sisters (Lauretta Levasseur (November 10, 1873), Aglaé Hectorine Levasseur (October 12, 1876), Aglaé Hectorine Levasseur (October 29, 1880), Yvonne Levasseur (December 11, 1888), Marie-Anne Levasseur (December 11, 1888), Irène Hermance Levasseur (January 24, 1891), Marie-Aglaé Levasseur (April 10, 1894), Paquerette Levasseur (April 14, 1895), Blanche Amanda Levasseur (May 7, 1899). He was 33 years old when his mother Aglaé Paradis died on January 2, 1920. He was 42 years old when his father Louis Joseph Levasseur died. On January 24, 1910, he married Marie-Louise Lévesque (July 20, 1888) in Matane, St-Jérôme, QC. He was 23 years old when he married Marie-Louise Lévesque who was 21 at the time. He had 13 children with Marie-Louise Lévesque: anonyme Levasseur, Jean-Paul Levasseur, Madeleine Levasseur, Léonce Levasseur, Françoise Levasseur, Ghislaine Levasseur, Louis Marie Levasseur, Lucien Levasseur, Jacques Levasseur, Marie-Marthe Levasseur, Suzanne Levasseur, Sabin Levasseur, anonyme Levasseur. On February 26, 1949, he died in Quebec City, QC at the age of 62. His wife Marie-Louise Lévesque died on August 26, 1970, 21 years later.



A bit of history: 1909, Alexandre Levasseur campaigns in Manchester N.H. for the return of French Canadians expatriates

Research: [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#)

Translation: [Pierre Levasseur](#)

It was primarily because of a lack of land that French-Canadian farmers began their migration to the United States around 1840. Although they settled there temporarily at first, entire families migrated to the manufacturing towns of New England in the 1860s and 1870s.

At the turn of the century, the Quebec government wanted to turn the tide by creating the General Society of Colonization and Repatriation of the Province of Quebec. **Alexandre Levasseur**¹, one of the founders of the village of St-Léandre, near Matane, was put in charge of convincing his compatriots to return to their country. He was 63 years old when he made this trip.

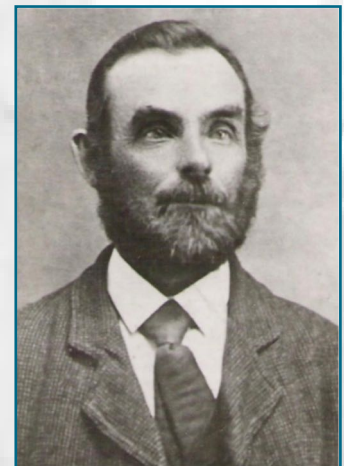
The newsletter « **Le Progrès du Golfe** »¹ of Rimouski in its edition of November 5, 1909, published this, under the following title:

"A brave colonist, Mr. Alexandre Levasseur, is on a visit with us. We read in the Réveil de Manchester »²

*« We have among us, since yesterday, one of those brave compatriots who are still part of the glory of Canada. **Mr. Alexandre Levasseur**, of Saint-Léandre, in the county of Matane, is certainly an accomplished type of Canadian pioneers and is among us on a colonization mission »*

"Delegate of the General Society of Colonization and Repatriation of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Levasseur's mission is to induce those French Canadians who, for one reason or another, would like to return to their native land, to return to the territories that require only the necessary manpower to create wealth and prosperity. »

« This charming little old man, with his energy and enthusiasm, has already managed to raise the interest of many with his propaganda. Twenty-seven years ago Mr Levasseur was plunging into the woods, in the center of a huge forest, clearing the land



Alexandre Levasseur
1846-1920

¹ https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Progrès_du_Golfe

² <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/2474133?docsearchtext=levasseur>

necessary to build his home. He was eight miles from any village and there were no railroad going through the region at the time. Through unwavering courage, deprivation and hard work, **Mr Levasseur** succeeded in founding what is today the village of Saint-Léandre, which is already home to 85 families. There is now a pretty little church, a presbytery, and a post office which is under the responsibility of Mr Levasseur. The railroad linking the colonies now passes four miles from there and the roads leading to it are excellent. « In two years, with God's help », said **Mr Levasseur**, we will have 115 families in the village which is showing surprising growth. »

« **Mr Levasseur** is in the United States for one month and plans to visit all the centers where there is a strong French Canadian concentration, in order to explain to them all the advantages of returning to their native land to settle down on wooded properties. Apart from the joy of being back in the land of their forefathers, among their loved ones and good friends, there is the good life that can be had there in agriculture; the lumber industry which now makes the prosperity of Canada and is increasingly flourishing, as well as the dairy industry which is one of the most important economical factors north of the 45th parallel. It is important to mention that the Colonization Society of the Province of Quebec, subsidized by the government, will pay for half the costs of personal and household transportation, from Montreal to all parts of Canada.

"**Mr. Levasseur**, who is an entertaining conversationalist, makes a hearty appeal to all those who would be interested in settling in the counties of Matane, Rimouski, Témiscouata or Bonaventure, as well as the Eastern Townships, and invites anyone looking for more information, to visit him at 138 Pearl Street, Manchester, where he has established his quarters and he will be pleased to provide any further information that may be required. There in person, everyone will be able to see for themselves the truthfulness of Mr Levasseur who is equipped with the necessary photographs, plans and maps to explain and demonstrate in a manner satisfactory to all that Canada offers unprecedented advantages to those who wish to take advantage of it »



... Of Alexandre's eight children, four boys continue the lineage: Louis, with nine children, six of whom are still living (in St-Léandre and Matane); Léonide, five children, one of whom is single (St-Ulric); Isidore, nine children (St-Ulric and St-Luc de Matane); and Hypolite, nine children (St-Léandre). When it comes to the girls: Gracieuse married Herménégilde Coulombe (St-Léandre), Marie-Louise and Marie-Rose will become nuns, and Élise died at the age of four. (Follow this link for more details: <https://www.levasseur.org/infos/a/20210101.pdf>)

Levasseur militaries who were involved in conflicts other than the two great wars.

Research: [Jean-Pierre Levasseur](#)

Translation: Pierre Levasseur

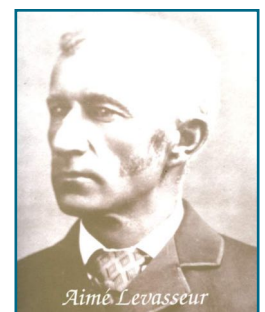
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1. *The Fenian Invasion (1866-1871)*
 2. *The Northwest Rebellion (1885)*
 3. *Canada and the South African (Boers) War (1899-1902)*
 4. *Korean War (1950)*
 5. *Vietnam War (1955-1975)*
 6. *Other Canadian and American military records available on Ancestry © website*

1. *The Fenian Invasion 1866-1871*¹

"The Fenian Raids were attacks carried out between 1866 and 1871 by the Fenian Brotherhood, a grouping of North Americans of Irish descent based in the United States, targeting British settlements in Canada. These raids, also known as the Irish invasion of Canada, were intended to force the British government of the day to withdraw from Ireland. These actions caused dissension within the Irish Canadian community, divided between loyalty to their new homeland and sympathy for the Fenian cause. The Irish of Protestant descent, mostly loyal to the crown, fought the Fenians. While the American authorities arrested these men and confiscated their weapons, there was controversy that several members of the government had turned a blind eye to the preparations for the invasion, angered by several British actions that could be seen as assisting the Confederate forces during the American Civil War. There were five Fenian raids in all."

Let us mention **Aimé Levasseur (P)**² (1850-1906) - Fenian Insasion1870

Aimé Levasseur was born on December 27, 1850 in the parish of Bécancour, more precisely in the part that was detached in 1868 to become the parish of Sainte-Angèle-de-Laval. In the lineage of Pierre (1st generation) and of Denis-Joseph (3rd generation), Aimé was the son of Joseph Levasseur (6th generation) and Marie-Anne Rheault. His youth was hectic : he enlisted as a Canadian soldier against invaders (the Fenians), then against invaders from the Papal States (the Piedmontese) before continuing his life more peacefully as a farmer in Saint-Maurice, among his parents and friends (Biography and genealogy).



¹ Wikipédia : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenian_raids

² In this article, the symbol (P) indicates a descendant of Pierre Levasseur, the symbol (L) a descendant of Laurent Levasseur

2. The Northwest Campaign (or Northwest Rebellion) 1885 ³

« The Northwest Rebellion (or Saskatchewan Rebellion) of 1885 was a brief and unsuccessful attempt by Canadian Métis to rebel against the Canadian government. After the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70, many Métis moved from Manitoba to Saskatchewan, then part of the Northwest Territories, to found the settlement of Batoche, south of the Saskatchewan River. But English-speaking settlers began to arrive from Ontario, rearranging the distribution of land according to the "English-style" square grant system rather than the New France seigneurial system of strips perpendicular to the river, which the Métis had inherited from their French-Canadian ancestors.»

« In 1884, the Métis asked Louis Riel to return from his American exile, where he had fled after the first rebellion, to approach the government on their behalf. With no clear answer from the government, Riel, Gabriel Dumont, Honoré Jackson and others formed a provisional government in March 1885, hoping to influence Canadians in the same way as in 1869. Riel and his allies, however, had underestimated the importance of the newly established transcontinental railroad and the creation of the Northwest Mounted Police. Lacking support among English-speaking settlers as well as among non-Métis Amerindians, his belief that he was God's prophet in Canada also alienated the Roman Catholic Church: Father Albert Lacombe obtained assurances from Crowfoot that his Blackfoot warriors would not intervene ».

Let us point out **Nazaire Levasseur** (L) (1848-1927) - Northwest Campaign 1885



« Journalist, civil servant, military man, musician and writer, born February 6, 1848 in Quebec City, son of Zéphirin Levasseur and Madeleine Langevin; on June 5, 1872, Nazaire Levasseur married in that city Phédora Venner, and they had four children, including Irma, the first woman French-Canadian physician in the province of Quebec.

«...He also regularly signed articles on the Rebellion. His busy schedule did not prevent him from joining the 9th battalion of the Voltigeurs de Québec as a militiaman, and participating in the 1885 Northwest campaign against Louis Riel's Métis, which earned him the rank of major upon his return. Between 1898 and 1913, LeVasseur was appointed consul in Quebec City for several Central and South American countries, including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Brazil and Chile. » (Biography and Genealogy). ⁴

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-West_Rebellion

⁴ http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/le_vasseur_nazaire_15F.html

3. Canada and the South African War 1899-1902

The Canadian War Museum has a good summary on its website of what led Canadians to participate in this war..



« The South African War (1899-1902), also known as the Boer War, marked the first time Canada officially sent troops to fight in a war overseas. During these three years, more than 7,000 Canadians served overseas, including 12 nurses. They participated in important battles, including Paardeberg and Leliefontein. The Boers inflicted heavy losses on the British, but were defeated in several decisive battles. Refusing to surrender, the Boers adopted a guerrilla tactic of ambush

and retreat. In this second phase of the fighting, the Canadians took part in many small-scale operations. Exhausting horseback patrols were aimed at bringing the enemy to fight and the harsh conditions meant that all soldiers had to fight against disease in addition to sniper bullets. Of the Canadians who served in South Africa, 267 were killed. Their names are recorded in the Books of Remembrance. At the time, the Canadian government maintained that this overseas expedition would not set a precedent. History would prove otherwise. The new century would see Canadians involved in two world wars, the Korean War and dozens of peacekeeping missions. » Source: Canadian War Museum« ⁵

The Boer War, 1899-1902 - Service records, medals and land applications

Two people with the surname Levasseur (possibly the same individual) participated in this war. However, it is not possible for us at this time to link them to their genealogy in our database, due to lack of information or access to the handwritten records of their enlistment.⁶

- **Levasseur, Joseph**, Service number 6013. Document type: Applications for land. Item number : 3720
- **Levasseur, J.** Service number 1683. South African Constabulary Regiment, Document Type: Other documents. Item number : 18262.

⁵ The Canadian War Museum - The South African War. http://www.museedelaguerre.ca/cwm/exhibitions/boer/boerwarhistory_f.shtml

⁶ Search results: Boer War, 1899-1902 - Service records, medals and land applications - [Library and Archives Canada \(bac-lac.gc.ca\)](https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca)

4. The Korean War (Korean War Casualties)

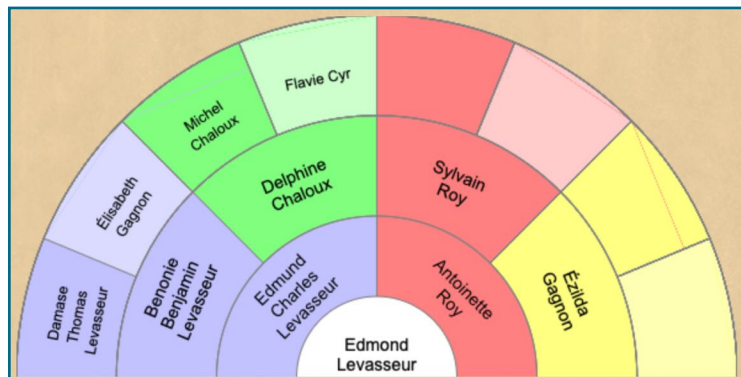
« From June 25, 1950 to July 27 1953, the Korean War was fought between the Republic of Korea (South Korea, and supported by the United Nations), and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea, and supported by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union). It was the result of the partition of Korea following an agreement between the Soviets, having liberated Manchuria and Northern Korea from the grip of Japan, and the victorious Allies of the Pacific War at the end of the Second World War... The Korean peninsula had been occupied by the Japanese Empire since 1910. After Japan's surrender in September 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union shared the occupation of the peninsula along the 38th parallel, with U.S. occupation forces in the south and Soviet forces in the north. » Source Wikipedia⁷



Source : <https://www.nj.gov/military/community/civic-engagement/war-memorials/korean-war-memorial.shtml>

Levasseur soldiers who died in service during the Korean War

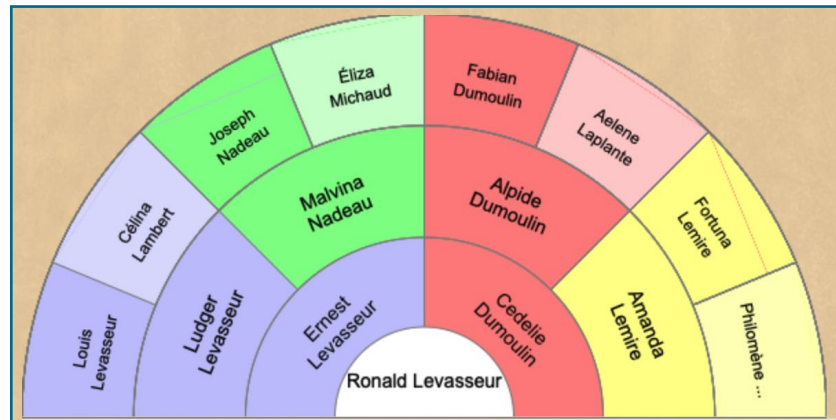
- **Edmond Donat Levasseur (L)** – Born: July 20, 1931 in Caribou, Aroostook County, Maine USA. Died June 10, 1953, at the age of 21. Genealogy - Application for monument ⁸



⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War

⁸ Edmond Donald Levasseur (1931-1953) - Find a Grave Memorial

- **Ronald Norman Levasseur (P)** Born August 7, 1930, in Laconia, New-Hampshire, USA. Died November 29, 1950 ⁹ & ¹⁰




AWARDS BY DATE OF ACTION: 1 of 1

Navy Cross

AWARDED FOR ACTIONS DURING Korean War

Service: Marine Corps
 Rank: Private First Class
 Battalion: 3d Battalion
 Division: 1st Marine Division (Rein.)

GENERAL ORDERS:
 Authority: Board of Awards: Serial 943 (September 14, 1951)



5. Vietnam War (Casualties of the Viet Nam War)

« The Vietnam War (also called the Second Indochina War, the Vietnamese Civil War or the Ten Thousand Days War by the Vietnamese, who do not consider it as a separate conflict from the Indochina War⁸) is a war that took place in Vietnam and opposed, from 1955 to 1975, on the one hand, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (or North Vietnam) with its Vietnamese People's Army - logistically supported by the Eastern bloc and China - allied with the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, known as the Viet Cong, and on the other hand, the Republic of Vietnam (or South Vietnam), militarily supported by the United States Army and backed by several allies (Australia, South Korea, Thailand, Philippines). » ¹¹

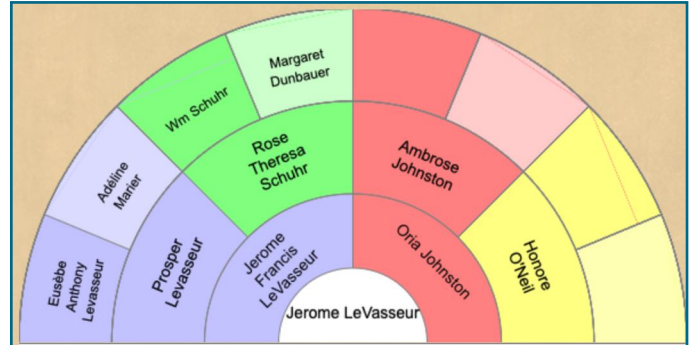
⁹ <https://iowa.shnw.net/~levasseu/getperson.php?personID=115189&tree=Levasseur>

¹⁰ <https://valor.militarytimes.com/hero/5731>

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War

Military Levasseurs who died in service during the Vietnam War:

Jerome F Levasseur J (P) - Born: April 29, 1944, in Minnesota, USA. Death: December 19, 1967, at the age of 23 ¹²



6. Other records of American military Levasseurs on Ancestry© site ¹³

All Military results for levasseur

Your search: levasseur 1-50 of 4,162

Filters: Military (2,772), Draft, enlistment and service (2,772), Casualties (344), Soldier, veteran & prisoner rolls & lists (902)

U.S., Returns from Military Posts, 1806-1916	Name: George Levasseur
Soldier, veteran & prisoner rolls & lists	Other: Charles B Elliott
	Military: Fort Barry, California
	Residence: Apr 1910 California
U.S., Returns from Military Posts, 1806-1916	Name: George Levasseur
Soldier, veteran & prisoner rolls & lists	Other: Charles B Elliott
	Military: Fort Barry, California
	Residence: Jul 1910 California
U.S., Returns from Military Posts, 1806-1916	Name: Dennis Levasseur

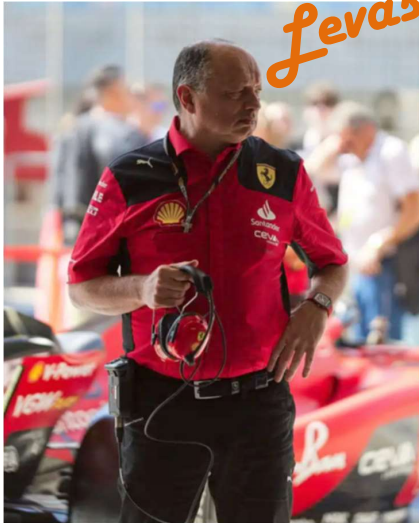
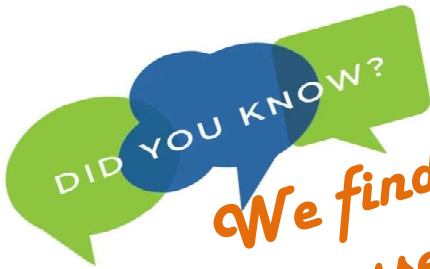
More than 4,000 records have been found on the Ancestry© reference site. Please note that many of these records oftentimes refer to the same person. Good luck with your research.

To our readers

We are well aware that this list of Levasseur soldiers who died during armed conflicts cannot cover all the Levasseurs who disappeared in combat. We would be grateful if you could inform us of possible additions to this list with the required references. We could add them to a future listing in a section of our website dedicated to Levasseur soldiers.

¹² Lt Jerome Francis Le Vasseur Jr. (1944-1967) - Find a Grave Memorial

¹³ <https://www.ancestry.ca/search/categories/39/?name=Levasseur> (abonnement requis)



Frédéric Vasseur, born May 28, 1968 in Draveil (Île-de-France), is a French engineer, specialized in motor sports. He graduated from the École supérieure des techniques aéronautiques et de construction automobile (ESTACA). Since January 9, 2023, he is installed as General Manager; Vasseur will have the difficult task of restoring the most successful team in history to its former glory. *"I look forward to working with the talented and truly passionate team at Maranello to honor the history and legacy of the Scuderia Ferrari and deliver results to our Tifosi around the world."*

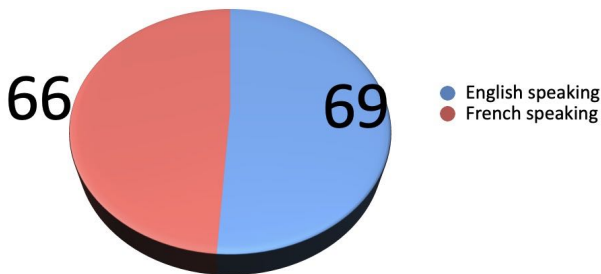
The Ferrari SF-23 is the Formula 1 car entered by Scuderia Ferrari for the 2023 Formula 1 World Championship season.



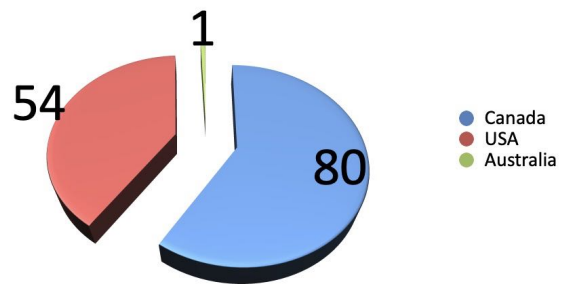
Frédéric Vasseur, Team principal and general manager for Scuderia Ferrari

Scuderia Ferrari was founded in 1929 by Enzo Ferrari

Statistics on our membership



Total membership: 135



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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)
- Vice-president: Alex Levasseur, Lévis, Qc (alex@levasseur.org)
- Treasurer: Pierre Levasseur, Ottawa, On (tresorier@levasseur.org)
- Secretary: Position to be filled

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

- Genealogist: Joceline Levasseur, Québec, Qc (jolevasseur@videotron.ca)
- Layout and distribution of newsletters: Jean-Pierre Levasseur, Québec, Qc (jean-pierre@levasseur.org)
- Newsletter editor, review of text: Alex Levasseur, Québec, Qc (alex@levasseur.org)
- Recorder of obituaries: Gilles Carmel, Notre-Dame-des-Prairies, Qc (membership@levasseur.org)
- Representative for the United States: Position to be filled
- Social networks (Facebook & Twitter): Carmen Trottier, Longueuil, Qc (carmen@videotron.ca)
- Text translation: Pierre Levasseur, Ottawa, On (pierre@levasseur.org)
- Webmaster: Jean-Pierre Levasseur, Québec, Qc (webmaster@levasseur.org)