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The Church of the Ange-Gardien

One hundred fifty years of history, one hundred fifty-nine years of hope, of struggle, of courage, of love, at all ages.

The Church of the Ange-Gardien de Rouville was built in 1856. It was a wooden chapel that was subsequently enlarged due to the increased population of the parish. It was officially inaugurated on October 2, 1859, feasts of Holy guardian Angels.

The Interior was finished in 1910. The first president of the factory was Pierre Mercure, great-grandfather of my mother Flore Mercure. The sacristy, first chapel, is embellished with several sculptures given by parishioners and generous donors.

All the Carmels were baptized, confirmed, married and had their funeral celebrations in this church.

References: The story of l'Ange-Gardien.

Text: [Pauline Carmel](#)

Editorial

Family associations at a cross road

The Levasseur Association has existed now for more than 25 years. At the time, in 1988, Vincent Levasseur gathered a few relatives to form a first Board of Directors and published a first issue of the Levasseur Newsletter in January 1989.

Several new members have joined the ranks of the Association since the first years of existence and the Board of Directors has incorporated over the years new administrators who undertook different responsibilities. It is however time to renew the team of volunteers who have worked, often for 10, 15 or 20 years as Board members.

Like the situation of many other associations, the challenge of the coming years will be to pass the torch to new recruits that will renew the fundamental orientations of associations such as ours to maintain and increase the number of members necessary to ensure its continued development.

In this regard, we invite you to work as volunteers for the Levasseur Association. The needs are great, primarily for the production and translation of articles for the Newsletter. But also and above all, to ensure the development of new communication technologies such as the development of the Web site, and to ensure our presence on social networks like Facebook and Twitter.

Help would be appreciated also to assist our genealogists for the collection of data and also participate in the organization of regional gatherings of the Levasseur and Carmel families.

The next General Assembly of your association will be held on September 26 in Trois-Rivières. It would be a great opportunity to come and meet us.

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



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Mount-Carmel Street, Quebec City

The name of Mont-Carmel appears on the Québec site plan drawn by surveyor Jean Bourdon in 1640. The surveyor thus refers to the hill that is elevated at the southwest extremity of the locality as Mount Carmel.

On August 15, 1646, this name is cited in the Journal des Jésuites with the mention of a cross that is installed on the hill. The same year, according to the historian and Archivist Pierre-Georges-Roy, a contract dated October 17, 1646 designates the land at the bottom of the Montcalvaire alley as Mount Carmel. Also one can read in a notarial contract of Guillaume

Tronquet dated October 19, 1646 "The Mont-Carmel Alley". Thus this name probably comes from the presence of a cross on the hill. The name of Mount Carmel was given to this rocky rise in honor of Mount Carmel. Pilgrims of the Order: Hospitalier, dit de Saint-Jean de-Jérusalem, established around the year 1100 and referred to as the Order of Malta since

1530, was established to provide care for pilgrims travelling to the Holy places. The pilgrims went to the Mount Carmel, rocky promontory of the Israeli coast, which is the place of origin of the Order of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, Mount Carmel".Source : <http://grandquebec.com/capitale-quebec/rue-mont-carmel/>

ALA annual meeting

Dear members:

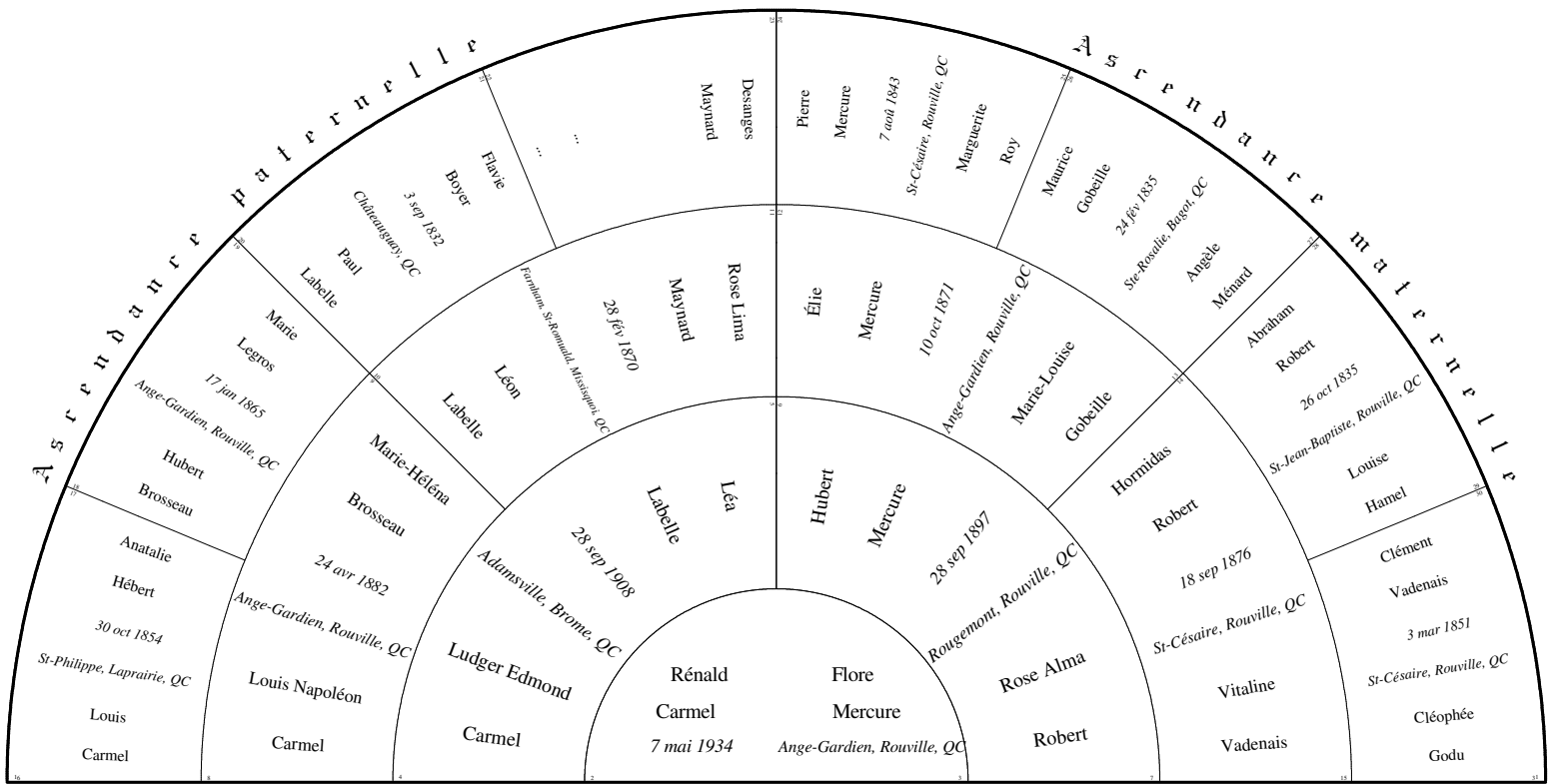
Hereby, you are invited to the annual meeting of the members of the: Association of the Levasseur of America. (ALA). This Assembly will be held on September 26, 2015 at 9:30 in the meeting room of:

[Complexe Hôtelier le Cinquante-Cinq, 4810 Fardel ave, Bécancourt \(St-Grégoire\), QC. Canada, G9H 1V6](#)

Please refer to the agenda on the Web site. We remind you that only members in good standing and the spouse (s) in good standing are entitled to vote and participate in the assembly. Hopefully many of you will be attending this annual meeting.

Roger Levasseur, President

Who are you? Who am I?



Pauline Carmel's genealogy

As a result of the famous Radio-Canada show named "who are you?" and a meeting with Mr. Marcel Fournier, historian, author, lecturer and genealogist Emeritus, I decided to supplement the information available to me concerning my ancestors.



by: Pauline Carmel

One of my cousins, Jeannine Carmel, had graciously provided research on the Carmel family and she had discovered that our ancestors were: Levasseur. **Why Levasseur, when our family name is: Carmel?**

I therefore launched an appeal to Mr. Gilles Carmel, Ms. Joceline Levasseur, The Levasseur Association of America, La Société d'Histoire et de Généalogie des Quatre Lieux and Mr. Guy McNicoll, an ancestral detective, who all assisted me in my research.

There are 3 lineages of Carmel: that of Pierre Levasseur (I), ours, a second strain, the Daudelin-Carmel, the children born of Pierre Levasseur (IV) and a third lineage, the Carmels from France whose ancestor is Michel Carmel....



Pauline Carmel's Paternal Ancestry 11 generations

1 ^o	Pierre Levasseur dit Lespérance	Octobre 25, 1655 Québec, QC	Jeanne Chaverlange
2 ^o	Pierre Levasseur	March 18, 1696 Québec, QC	Anne Ménage
3 ^o	Pierre Jacques Levasseur dit Carmel	Novembre 28 1744 Montréal, QC	Jeanne Lupien dite Baron
4 ^o	Pierre Levasseur dit Carmel	Mai 28, 1770 Boucherville, QC	Marguerite Lacoste dite Languedoc
5 ^o	Pierre Levasseur dit Carmel	February 10, 1794 Boucherville, QC	Charlotte Girard
6 ^o	Jean-Baptiste Levasseur dit Carmel	October 6, 1823 La Prairie, QC	Josette Moquin
7 ^o	Louis Carmel	<u>October 30, 1854</u> St-Philippe, <u>Laprairie</u>	<u>Anatalie Hébert</u>
8 ^o	Louis Napoléon Carmel	April 24, 1882 Ange-Gardien, <u>Rouville</u>	<u>Marie-Hélène Brosseau</u>
9 ^o	<u>Ludger Edmond Carmel</u>	<u>September 28, 1908</u> <u>Adamsville, Brome, QC</u>	Léa Labelle
10 ^o	Rénald Carmel	May 7, 1934 Ange-Gardien, <u>Rouville</u>	Flore Mercure
11 ^o	Pauline Carmel	<u>September 21, 1963</u> Ange-Gardien, <u>Rouville</u>	Marcel Benoît
		27 juillet 1989 Longueuil, QC	André La Rochelle

1st generation

Who is Pierre Levasseur dit Lespérance ?

Pierre Levasseur (I) dit Lespérance would be among the first to arrive to New France. His brother Jean and his sister Jeanne also came to New-France. Pierre was the son of Noël Levasseur and Geneviève Gauge of the parish Saint-Leu and Saint-Gilles, in Paris. He would be born circa 1627. His actual arrival date in New France is unknown. We know, however, that he was present in Quebec City in 1654, because he is recorded as being the Godfather of his nephew, Pierre Drolet. Pierre married Jeanne Chaverlange de Bourges (France) on October 25, 1655, in Quebec City. Pierre and his wife Jeanne had seven children, four girls and three boys. In 1657, land was granted to Pierre Levasseur dit l'Espérance at the île d 'Orléans. In 1659, he was granted land in the upper town of Québec, near the Chateau and the Fort, Saint-Louis. He is registered as being a master builder.

Pierre and his brother Jean are the founders of the brotherhood: **The carpenters of Madam Sainte-Anne**. Brotherhoods, at the time, were organized to regroup workers who had similar crafts. Many carpenters and masons came to Quebec at the beginning of colonization. They were required to build new buildings. Some of them had already belonged to the brotherhood Sainte-Anne in Paris. It was therefore understandable that they would regroup under a similar association in New-France.

Among Pierre and Jeanne de Chaverlange's sons, only Pierre will have children.

2th generation

Pierre Levasseur (II) was born on 30 April 1661 in Quebec and died March 2, 1731, at the age of 69. He married twice: his first marriage, on November 28, 1686, was with Madeleine Chapeau and his second marriage with Anne Ménage on March 18, 1696 in the Notre-Dame Church of Québec. Anne Ménage was born November 7, 1676, at Petite Rivière (Saint-Charles) in Québec and she was 19 when she married Pierre II.

Who is Anne Ménage ? She is Pierre Ménage and Anne LeBlanc's daughter. Anne Leblanc was a King's daughter and part of a group of 15 girls who come in New-France. She arrived in Quebec City on August 3, 1672, after some fifty-five days at sea. She was 17 years old. So Anne LeBlanc is Pierre Levasseur's (II) stepmother. Pierre Levasseur and Anne Ménage were granted a waiver of the three banns usually required, and also, because it was during lent. Pierre is a widower, aged 35 years and is a carpenter. He and his wife live on Mont-Carmel Street in Quebec. **The Carmel nickname was given to the Levasseur descendants who lived on Carmel Street and was eventually adopted as a family name.**

Today the home would be located under the Château Frontenac, on Mount Carmel Street, West of Carrières street and facing the Governor's garden. The residence was close to the Fort and Château Saint-Louis

The nicknames are ubiquitous in the genealogical history of Quebecers of French descent, since it was introduced to the country by immigrants themselves, mainly by soldiers who had received a nickname during their engagement in the colonial troops. These nicknames refer to a geographical location, a physical characteristic, quality or a defect. In many cases, the surname of origin is replaced by the nickname, which renders difficult the identification of an individual. Such is the case of many soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiments who arrived in the country in 1665.

Pierre Levasseur (II) and Anne Ménage had 16 children They are: Marie-Anne, Marie-Jeanne, François, Anne, **Pierre Jacques Levasseur Carmel (III)**, Barthélemy, Marie-Anne (2), François Louis Borgia, François Ignace, Augustin, Etienne, Denis-Joseph, Marie-Anne Thérèse, Marie Madeleine, Jean Baptiste, François Didace. Only nine attained adulthood.

3rd generation

Of my descendants, we will talk about **Pierre Jacques dit Carmel Levasseur (III)**, the 5th child of Pierre Levasseur (II) and Anne Ménage. Pierre Jacques was a master carpenter like his father, as well as merchant and sculptor. In turn, he transmitted the secrets of his trade to several of his sons.

He was born on November 19, 1703 in Quebec and died February 27, 1779 in Boucherville. He married four times. He married his first wife, Marie-Anne Bénard in Boucherville; the couple had no children. In a second marriage, he married on February 26, 1732, Marie-Anne Papin. Three children were born from this union. In a third marriage, he married Jeanne Lupien\Baron on November 28, 1744, at the Notre-Dame church in Montreal. Pierre Jacques established himself in Boucherville. As sculptor, in 1723, he was awarded a contract to decorate the new Church. Pierre Levasseur dit Carmel for the sum of 1 400 pounds, sculpted an altarpiece covered by a type of canopy or Imperial cover according to the Corinthian order. Then in 1729, he was asked to build the communion railing, for the price of 140 pounds.

Pierre Jacques and Jeanne Lupien\Baron had 5 children: Antoine Levasseur 1745-1828, Charlotte Levasseur\Carmel 1746-1781, Pierre Levasseur\Carmel 1747-1788, Marie-Angélique Levasseur\Carmel 1748-1748, Alexis Levasseur\Carmel 1749-1804.

4th generation

Pierre Levasseur dit Carmel (IV), the second son of Pierre Levasseur and Jeanne Lupien \Baron, was born on September 17, 1747 in Boucherville. He married, Marguerite Lacoste \Languedoc on May 28, 1770 in Boucherville. Of their union 12 children were born. He died on December 28, 1788 at Boucherville, at the age of 41.

5th generation

Pierre Levasseur said Carmel (V), first son of Pierre Levasseur dit Carmel and Marguerite Lacoste\Languedoc, was born April 23, 1771 in Boucherville. He married, on 10 February 1794, Charlotte Girard and they had 9 children. He died January 10, 1840 in Boucherville at the age of 68.

6th generation

Jean Baptiste Levasseur said Carmel, son of Pierre Levasseur\Carmel and Charlotte Girard, was born on January 15, 1798 at Boucherville. On his second marriage with Josette Moquin on October 6, 1823 in Laprairie 6 children were born: Marie - Joseph Levasseur in 1824, Salomé Levasseur\Carmel 1825, Carmel Jean-Baptiste 1827-1854, Louis Carmel 1828-1896, Peter Carmel (born Pierre Vasseur) 1830-1882, Marguerite Levasseur 1833-1869.

7th generation

Louis Carmel, son of Jean-Baptiste Levasseur and Charlotte Girard, was born March 16, 1828, Saint-Athanase, Iberville. On October 30, 1854, he married Anatolie Hébert. The couple had 13 children: Délima Carmel 1855-1882, Odile Carmel 1856, Nathalie Carmel 1858-1860, Louis Napoleon Carmel 1860-1937, Eugénie Carmel 1861, Mélanise Carmel 1863, Mélanie Carmel 1864-1933, Apolline Carmel 1864, Lumina Carmel 1866, anonymous Carmel 1868-1868, Eulalie Carmel 1869-1909, Xiste Carmel 1870-1941, Adolphe Carmel 1873-1873. Louis Carmel died on June 7, 1896, at the Ange-Gardien de Rouville at the age of 68

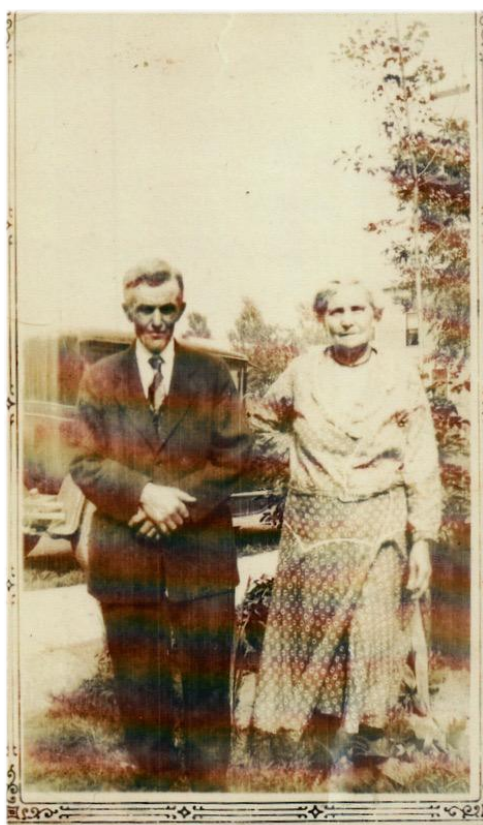
8th generation

Louis Napoléon Carmel, my great-grandfather, was born on May 30, 1860 in Ange-Gardien and died August 15, 1937, at the age of 77. He married Marie - Helena Brosseau April 24, 1882 in Ange-Gardien, Rouville County.

They had 13 children:

Ida Laura Carmel 1883, Marie-Isole Carmel 1885-1885, **Ludger Carmel 1886-1936**, Ogilvie Carmel 1888-1891, Henri Carmel 1890-1892, Hervé Agenor Carmel 1891-1921, Gilbert Honoré Carmel 1893, Eudore Carmel 1895-1964, Armand Césaire Carmel 1897-1950, Louis René Albani Carmel 1900-1900, Adélarde Carmel 1903-1971, 1905-1905, Roland Carmel 1906-1928.

Louis Napoléon Carmel was the first Carmel to really settle in l'Ange-Gardien in 1880. From this marriage, seven boys only will survive: Ludger, Hervé Agenor, Gilbert, Eudore, Armand Césaire, Adélarde, and Rolland. Louis is farmer, machinist and a carpenter. It is self-sufficient and works hard to raise his family. He purchased a farm on the Casimir concession. He built a beautiful stone house. Marie-Helena is the perfect woman of her time. The vegetable garden, the hen house and kitchen occupy her time. Music gives her several moments of happiness and joy to minimize the hardships of life at that time.



Louis Napoléon Carmel
and Marie-Hélène Brosseau

The music in this family was the main source of entertainment. All the boys played the violin and other musical instruments and brightened the lives of neighbours at various gatherings. Marie-Helena enjoyed seeing and hearing her husband with their seven playing music together.



Ludger Edmond Carmel
(1886-1936) and Léa Labelle.

9th generation

Ludger Edmond Carmel, my grandfather, was born October 15, 1886 in Ange-Gardien and accidentally died on October 8, 1936 in Ange-Gardien on the Casimir concession. He married Lea Labelle on September 28, 1908, in Adamsville, Brome. The children of this union were: René Carmel 1909-1909, Carmel Renald 1910-1966, Léonide Carmel 1912-1986, Rose de Lima Beatrice, Carmel 1917-1918, Blanche Gertrude Carmel 1922, Jeanne Yvette Ernestine Carmel 1924-1924, Alice Carmel 1926 still alive, Donat Maurice Carmel 1929-1929, Roland Carmel 1931-1997.

10th generation

Renald Carmel, my father, was born on October 30, 1910 in Ange-Gardien and died July 19, 1966, in l'Ange-Gardien. He married Flore Mercure on May 7, 1934. She was born on November 1, 1906. She was the daughter of Hubert Mercure and Rose-Alma Robert, a famous family of 17 children, 11 boys and 6 girls.

Flore, my mother, being the second eldest daughter, inherited the drudgery of the kitchen. It was not uncommon to cook 5 cakes and 15 pies on Saturday for the weekend visitors. My parents dated during 5 years prior to getting married. During that time they saved enough money to buy a farm. Rénald was a businessman, jovial, loving music and gatherings with families and friends. He did not care for farm work. He spent a lot of time doing small jobs to supplement his income.

My mother is the one who did the work on the farm. Rénald preferred to meet with political figures and had hope to become mayor or councillor but with his lack of education (only 3 years of schooling) his chances were not very good. He, however, became



Rénald and Flore had 5 children: Jacqueline,
Jacques, Pauline, Louise and Diane.

Chairman of the school Board in 1961, following the annexation of the Canrobert School Board with that of Ange-Gardien.



Roland Carmel and with the 2 violins his 2 brothers, Réналd and Léonide.

My mother worked as a seamstress to earn more money for the family. She loved to see the ladies of the parish wearing the clothes she had made for them. She made her own wedding dress, those of her bridesmaid and the flower girl. She was a redhead, and the dresses she made were very pale green.

Réналd loved playing the violin with his brother Léonide. He began at the age of four. Starting with the Christmas festivities to the Mardi Gras Reels and square dances were common in our household.



Alice Carmel Guertin, Ludger Carmel's daughter (aged 89 ans)

At one time, there were four farms on the Casimir Concession owned by the Carmels. They were the farms of Ludger, Eudore, Adéларd and Renald. It was therefore convenient to assist one another and spend good times together. I am regularly in contact with Alice Carmel, my father's sisters, aged 89 year old and she has a lot of family information and photos.

I now have my family history and more than 300 photos of all the descendants of Ludger Edmond Carmel. It is for me a passion to write all these stories and pass them on to my children, cousins, cousins, nieces and nephews and grandchildren.

I also hope that this information will interest the readers of your newsletter LEVASSEUR

[Pauline Carmel](#), March 26, 2015.

References :

[Levasseur Newsletter](#) vol 24 no 3 et vol 26 no 4, text by Huguette Levasseur.

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La petite Histoire de L'Ange-Gardien, Azilda Marchand.

Carmel family photos



Eudore, Roland, Louis, the father, Ludger,
Marie-Hélène, the mother, Armand, Adélarde Carmel.



Eudore Carmel on the accordeon and
Armand Carmel at the violon.



35 Filles du Roy amongst Joceline Levasseur's ancestors (part 2)

by: Huguette Levasseur (380)

Thirty-five King's daughters are listed among the maternal and paternal ascendants that appear in the wheel of our genealogist Joceline Levasseur. The previous issue of the Levasseur Newsletter provided a short biography on sixteen of them. This issue offers information on nineteen other King's daughters who came to New France to get married and start a family.

Marguerite ITAS is originally from Normandy. She arrived in 1667, at the age of 20. In Cap-de-la-Madeleine, before notary La Tousche, she entered a marriage contract with Jacques Aubuchon dit Le Loyal, farmer and master carpenter, November 11, 1667. The couple lives in Cap-de-la-Madeleine and had 4 children. Marguerite died on 28 October 1689 at Trois-

Rivières. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Marguerite de LAPLACE was born in Paris. She arrived at the age of 18 in 1671, bringing assets estimated at 300 pounds and a gift from the King of 50 pounds. Her first marriage with Marin Gervais dit Le Collier contract was annulled (contract Rageot, November 19, 1671). She married in 1672, at Lavaltrie, Pierre Lesiège dit Lafontaine, a farmer. The couple settled in Lavaltrie and had 8 children. (Joceline Levasseur is a descendant of this first marriage). Marguerite became a widow. She then married with Pierre Brébant dit Lecompte, soldier with the Cadillac company, on September 15, 1696, in Montreal. The couple had a child. Margaret was buried on October 7 at Saint-Sulpice. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Anne LEBLANC was baptized on December 7, 1654 in Ile de Ré, Diocese of La Rochelle. She arrived in 1672, with assets estimated at 200

pounds. On March 13, 1673, she married Pierre Ménage, farmer and master carpenter. The couple lived in Quebec and had 10 children. One of their daughters, Anne Ménage, married Pierre, son of the ancestor Pierre Levasseur. Anne Leblanc became grandmother of 16 Levasseur, including Denis-Joseph, Anne knew how to sign her name. An article about Anne was published in the Levasseur Newsletter, summer 2014.

Denise LECLERC is originally from the region of Paris. She arrived in 1669, at the age of 15 approximately. She brought goods estimated at 200 pounds and a gift from the King of 50 pounds. She was first married to Claude Delomay, farmer and rope maker, on October 3, 1669, in the parish of Saint-Laurent, Île d'Orléans. The household was established in the parish Saint-Laurent on the Île d'Orléans.

The couple had three children. Claude died on November 8, 1695. (Joceline Levasseur is a descendant of this first marriage). Denise married Martin Dalleray a farmer and carpenter, on February 19, 1703, in the Saint-Laurent church in l'Île d'Orléans. The couple lived in the parish of Saint-Laurent and will have no child. Denise died September 17, 1713, at the age of 59. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Suzanne LECOMTE arrived in 1665. Her origin is unknown. She was married in 1665, at Cap-de-la-Madeleine to François Arsenault, farmer. The couple settled in this locality. Suzanne died following the birth of her first child on December 24, 1666. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Françoise LEMOINE was born in Paris. She arrived in New France in 1665, at the age of about 21. Before the notary of La Tousche in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, she entered a marriage contract with Pierre-René Niquet, farmer, on June 15, 1666. The couple moved to Saint-François-du-Lac and had 11 children. Françoise was buried in Saint-François-du-Lac on November 10, 1728. She was about 84 years of age. She knew sign her name.

Jacquette MICHEL, aged about 32 years old, is a widow upon her arrival in 1668. She brought goods estimated at 100 pounds. On October 23, 1668 she married André Mignier dit Lagacé, a farmer, in Quebec. The couple settled in Rivière-Ouelle and had 6 children. Jacquette died at Rivière-Ouelle on November 28, 1710, at the age of 74. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Marie MORIN comes from the Paris region. She arrived in 1665, at the age of 20. She married Étienne Dauphin, a farmer, on November 15, 1665, in Quebec City. The couple settled at Beauport and had 8 children. (Joceline Levasseur was a descendant of this first marriage.) After the death of her first husband, Marie married Pierre Chaignon on August 10, 1694. The couple lives in Beauport and did not have child. Marie died on February 9, 1729, at the Québec General Hospital at the age of 84. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Agnès OLIVIER is the daughter of a merchant quarryman living in Paris. She arrived in 1669, at the age of 18. She brought goods estimated at 200 pounds and a gift from the King of 50 pounds. She married Louis Sivadier on October 9, 1669, in the parish of Sainte-Famille on l'Île d'Orléans. The couple settled in the Saint-Laurent parish on l'Île d'Orléans. Eight children were born of this union. Agnes died on April 6, 1730, at the age of 79, in Saint-Laurent, Île d'Orléans. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Michelle QUINVILLE was born in Paris. She was 21 years old when she arrived in 1668, bringing goods estimated at 400 pounds. She entered into a marriage contract with Nicolas Barabé, a servant for the notary Ameau, in Trois-Rivières, on October 21, 1668. The couple settled in Trois-Rivières and had 5 children. After her husband's death in 1676, she enters into a marriage contract (contract Adhémar) at Batiscau, on April 12, 1677, with Michel Lemaydit Le Poudrier, a farmer. The couple settled at Lotbinière and had 3 children. (Joceline Levasseur was a

descendant of this second marriage.) Michel Lemay died in November 1684. Michelle Quinville married a third time with Louis Montenu, a farmer, in Lotbinière, on November 5, 1685 (marriage contract Duquet). The couple did not have any children. Michelle did not know how to sign her name..

Marguerite PAQUET or Pasquier is originally from Poitou. She arrived in 1667, at the age of 22, with her father, Emery, her stepmother, her brothers Maurice and René, a sister-in-law and a niece. She brought goods estimated at 400 pounds and a gift from the King of 50 pounds. Marguerite married François Biville dit Le Picard, master carpenter, on November 26, 1670, in Quebec City. The couple, lived in Quebec, had 3 children. François died July 10, 1675. (Joceline Levasseur was a descendant of this first marriage.) Marguerite remarried Bernard Gonthier, a farmer, shoemaker and carpenter on January 20, 1676, in Quebec City. The couple lived in Beaumont and had 6 children. Marguerite died between April 22, 1687 and 31 July 1698. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Marie-Anne POUSSIN was born in Paris. She arrived in 1665, at the age of 23, bringing goods estimated at 500 pounds. She married Jean Larchevêque, a farmer, on September 7, 1665, in Québec. The couple lived in Quebec and had 11 children. Marie-Anne is buried in Quebec City on January 23, 1708. She was 65 years old and did not know how to sign her name.

Marie PRÉVOST, a widow, arrived in 1669 with her daughter Marie-Madeleine Berthelot and goods estimated at 100 pounds. She was from the region of Saintonge in Charente-Maritime. Her brother Pierre arrived earlier in New-France. At the age of 31, she married Michel Aubin, a farmer, on June 11, 1670 in the Saint-Pierre parish in the Sainte-Famille church on l'Île d'Orléans. The couple had 2 children. Marie died on December 4, 1700 at Saint-Pierre, Île d'Orléans, at the age of 61. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Marie-Madeleine PRUNIER is the daughter of the late François Prunier, Squire and Lord of Holy Sepulchre and Hiaz. A native of Champagne, she arrived in Quebec in 1671, around the age of 30. Before the notary Cusson, on November 4th, 1671, at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, she entered a marriage contract with Jean Gaillou, a farmer. The couple had four children and lived in Champlain. Marie-Madeleine died on April 10, 1689, at Champlain, at the age of 48. She knew how to sign her name.

Catherine RIVET comes from the Orléans region in France. She arrived in 1665, at the age of 21, bringing goods estimated at 200 pounds. Her first marriage with Jean Hardy was annulled (contract, December 21, 1665). Seventeen days later, (January 7, 1666) before the notary Becquet, on l'Île d'Orléans, she entered a marriage contract with Pierre Duchesne dit Lapierre, a farmer. The couple lived in Saint-François, Île d'Orléans and had 12 children. Catherine died on 9 June 1723, in Quebec City, at the age of 79. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Anne ROY was born in Paris. She arrived in 1671, at the age of 30. She brought assets estimated at 300 pounds and a gift from the King of 50 pounds. She married Jean Rodrigue, a farmer and deckhand. The couple settled at Beauport. Five children were born of their union. Anne died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on May 26, 1715. She didn't know how to sign her name.

Anne-Élisabeth de TARRAGON Anne-Elisabeth of TARRAGON was born on February 14, 1651 and was baptised in Chartres on February 3, 1653 at the church Saint-Pierre de Trancrainville. She is the daughter of Loup and of late Elisabeth Merlin. She arrived in New-France in 1673. She was married at Sorel, before 1676, with Gilles Couturier dit Labonte. The latter was a soldier of the Carignan-Salières regiment and a member the compagnie de Saurel. He remained in New France and worked as a shoemaker, boat master and Captain of the militia. The couple lived in Sorel and had three children. Anne-Elisabeth died 1682 or 1683. She knew how to sign her name. This King's daughter is the grandmother of Charlotte Couturier/Labonté, married to Denis-Joseph Levasseur and the great grandmother of nine young Levasseur.

Marie-Jeanne TOUSSAINT, of unknown origin, arrived in 1670, at the age of 18. She entered into a marriage contract before notary Cusson on August 9, 1670, with Noël Carpentier, a farmer. The couple had 10 children at Champlain. Jeanne died on December 16, 1708, at the age of 56. She and her husband knew how to sign their names.

Catherine VIEILLOT was from the Rouen region in Normandy. She arrived in 1667, at the age of 25. She first married Jacques Dubois, a farmer on October 18, 1667, in Quebec City. The couple had five children and lived in Saint-Laurent on the l'Île d'Orléans. Her husband died March 15, 1675. (Joceline Levasseur was a descendant of this first marriage.). Catherine married Pierre Guénet, a farmer and mason on May 19, 1675, at Sainte-Famille on l'Île d'Orléans. The couple lived in Saint-Laurent of l'Île d'Orléans and had 4 children. Catherine died between September 15, 1683 and 18 January 1685. She didn't know how to sign her name.

These King's Daughters (Filles du Roy) that came to New-France, contributed significantly to the settlement of the country. They can be considered as being the mothers of the french canadian nation. Their names appear thirty-four times in Joceline Levasseur's list of ancestors. Joceline is a descendant of Pierre Levasseur. These 34 King's Daughters (Filles du Roi) gave birth to 246 children, an average of 7.2 children each. They settled with their families in the Saint Laurent valley. Others settled on l'Île d'Orléans, in Beauport, Québec, the shores of Beaupré, Batiscan, Champlain, Trois-Rivières, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Varennes, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Sorel, Saint-François-du-Lac, Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly, Neuville, Rivière-Ouelle. Six of them knew how to sign their names.

They are Joceline's great-great-grand-mothers. Their names can be found in many genealogies of the descendants of the ancestor Pierre Levasseur, particularly that of Anne Leblanc. It would be interesting for our next research, to trace the King's Daughters who are descendants of the ancestor Laurent Levasseur.

Sources :

Yves Landry, Orphelines en France, pionnières au Canada. Les Filles du roi au XVIIe siècle, Montréal, Bibliothèque québécoise, 2013, 276 p.

Société d'histoire des Filles du Roy, Les Filles du Roy et leurs époux, Québec, La Société, 2011, 72 p.

Others :

Société d'histoire des Filles du Roy : <http://www.lesfillesduroy-quebec.org/>

Migrations : <http://www.migrations.fr/700fillesroy.htm>

Les Filles de la Casette

The "*filles de la cassette*" refers to the women brought from France to the French colonies of Louisiana to marry. The name derives from the small chests, known as cassettes, in which they carried their clothes. They were conspicuous by reason of their virtue. Other countries have also benefited from the contribution of young girls sent to the new continent. Just as the King's daughters were sent to New-France, the "Casette girls" are young women sent to America.

They were available for many single men for whom there were very few women to marry. In 1699, Pierre Le Moyne, sieur D'Iberville et d'Ardillières took possession of Louisiana with eighty men including a score of Canadians. He solicited thirty girls from France for his men who could not resist dating native American there being no French women available to marry. In 1704, the first contingent of women arrived in the Mobile port, the first capital of the vast Louisiana Territory of New France. Subsequently, other women landed in Biloxi and New Orleans. The King of France sent girls for the young men who had gone to the new French settlements in Louisiana. These girls were usually orphan raised by nuns and girls who came from Salpêtrière in Paris. They were given a dowery and were called "casette girls" because the French authorities gave them a trousseau which included "two pairs of clothes, two skirts and petticoats, six corsets, six shirts and supplies. The name "Casette" was the name given to the Royal Treasury. These Casette girls were akin to the "King's daughters" who came to New France in the 17th century.

This system of importing women arose from a shortage of white women in the French colonies of America (French Louisiana and Santo Domingo). New France was in need of women for men that had been sent to these overseas possessions. Despite the arrival of hundreds of Casette girls, there were not enough women for the large number of men. Some men took women of African origin as concubines. They kept them in their homes, thus allowing married men to have a mistress at their disposal. The arrival of the Casette girls provided single men an opportunity to get married.

Note: French traduction from Wikipedia by the Newsletter editor.

Source : [Wikipedia](#)



Help us identify these people

Céline LEVASSEUR, the wife of Zéphirin CHAMPOUX, is my great-grandmother. These two pictures were in the CHAMPOUX family. I visited many cousins, uncles and aunts to determine the identity of these persons. It was a lengthy task but very interesting research.

I therefore present the list of persons identified on the group picture (next page) hoping to compliment the site Association's photo album.

On the photo of the four persons (next page), Léonie Levasseur is the only one identified.

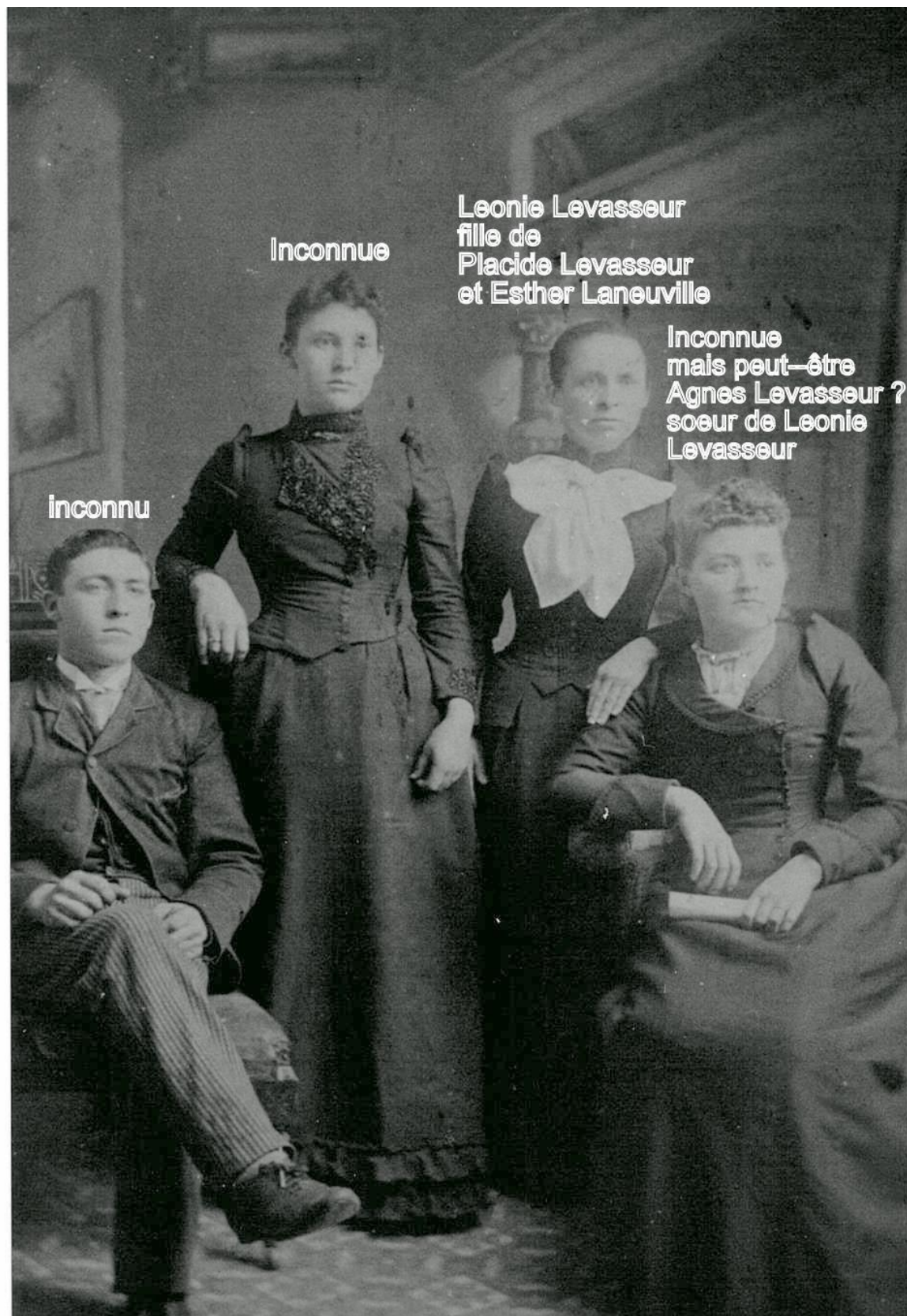
If you can help me identify any of the persons on the following photos, you can contact me at this address: robert.champoux@videotron.ca or that of my spouse: gisele.arnaud@videotron.ca.

We will gladly accept your comments and appreciate the opportunity to hear from you.

With thanks,

Robert Champoux

Help us identify these people



GENERAL INFORMATIONS



The Association, Levasseur d'Amérique Inc. is a non-profit organization, founded in 1988, in accordance to a federal charter. Its 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 with Internet, an electronic Newsletter published three times per year also 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 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 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 and genealogists.

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