



Levasseur and Carmel families

Web and social media capsule



Vasseur surname that is carried by someone connected to indigenous, Metis or mixed-heritage people in Canada.

Andre and Charles Vasseur were signatories to
« *The Penetanguishene Metis Petition* » of 1840

[Charles Vasseur](#) and Marguerite Longlade / Langlade are recognized as a « Root Ancestor Couple » by the Metis Nation of Ontario. They had descendants through their offspring: [Catherine Vasseur](#) (m. Joseph Legris Prisque). [Charles Vasseur](#) (m. Marie Vallee), [Louis Vasseur](#) (m. Harriet Boveniss), [Paul Vasseur](#) (m. Marie Legris Prisque).

Charles Vasseur is a direct descendant of the ancestors [Jean Levasseur dit Lavigne](#) (circa 1620-1686) and Marguerite Richard (Circa 1629 -1708).

Charles Vasseur and his brother André, were signatories to a historic moment in which the Metis declared themselves to be a distinct group of people and claimed rights based on that as well as the fact that they had proven their loyalty as part of the Militia.

Charles Vasseur and family

		Tous		
		Descendants	Spouses	Total
0	This person	1	1	2
1	Children	12	8	20
2	Grandchildren	26	9	35
3	Great grandchildren	20	15	35
4	Great*2 grandchildren	17	6	23
5	Great*3 grandchildren	6	2	8
	Total	82	41	123

Descendant Count for Charles Vassair Vasseur

Drummond Island, thence to Penetanguishene.



« *The Métis Nation Prior to Canada becoming a nation, a new Aboriginal people emerged out of the relations of Native women and European men. The initial offspring of these unions were individuals of mixed ancestry who resulted in the beginning of a new Aboriginal people with a distinct identity and culture in west central North America – the Métis Nation* »

From the Ontario History, Volumes 1-4:

« *Charles Vasseur, "the grantee of Park lot No. 6, Tiny, in 1834. He was born at St. Maurice, Québec, served with the "Voltigeurs," then went west with the Hudson's Bay Company. He joined the British forces and was at the capture of Mackinaw in 1812. There were six brothers and all went to Mackinaw and followed the British to*

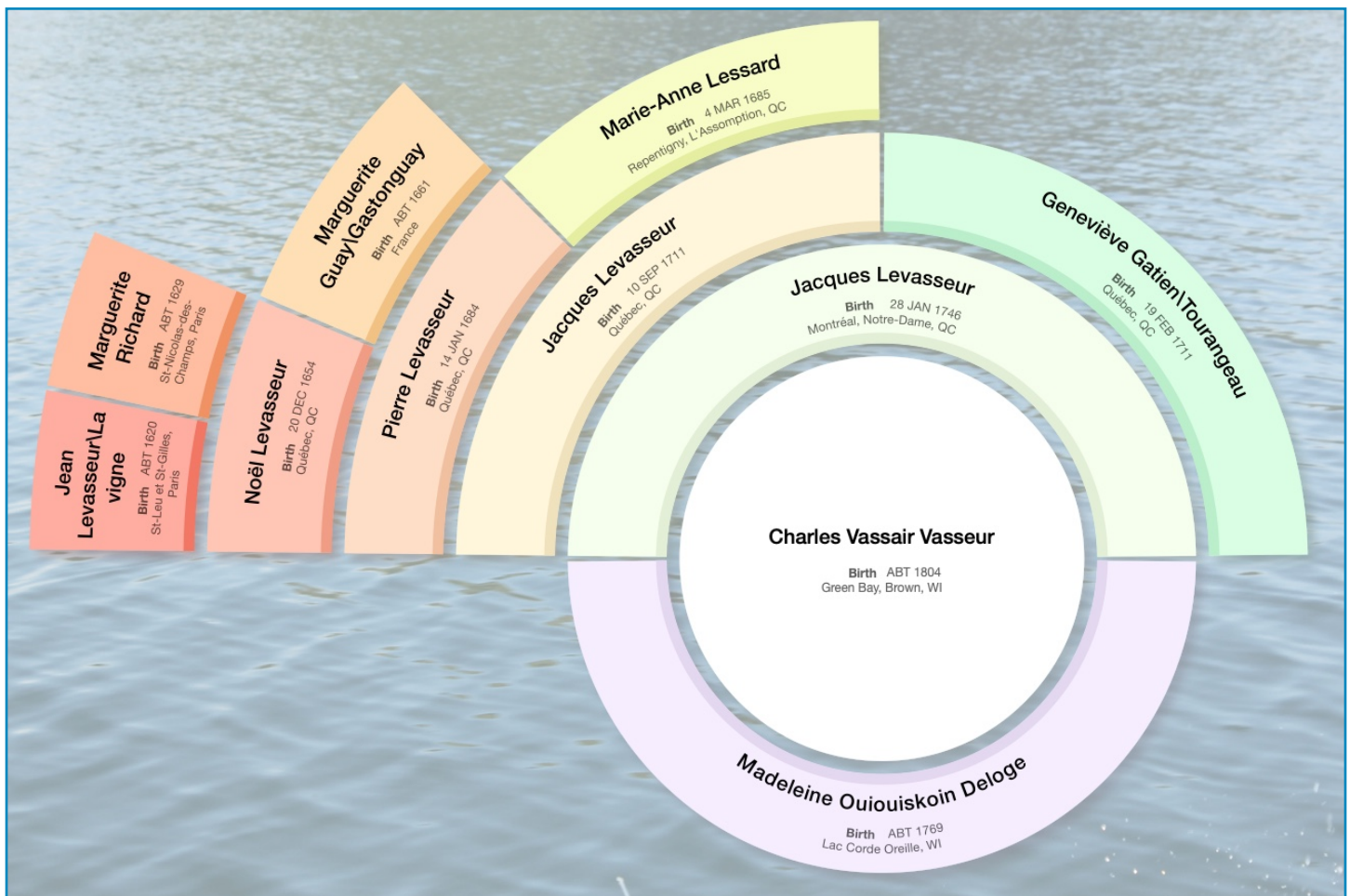
[https://
heritage.penetanguishene.ca/](https://heritage.penetanguishene.ca/)

See page 3 of this article for some historical facts relating to one of Charles Vasseur's sons, Louis Vasseur, a veteran of the American civil war.

Note: underlined links lead to external websites

While at Mackinaw Charles married a young half-breed woman, named Marguerite Langlade, a near relative of the famous [Captain Langlade](#) and cousin of the Langlades of Tiny. Charles and several others, under Captain James Darling, walked all the way to Toronto and back during the Rebellion of 1837.

He brought the first cow and the first yoke of oxen ever used in [Penetanguishene](#) from Georgina, around by Point Mara, the Narrows (Orillia) and Coldwater, thence home; the latter portion of the way being only an Indian trail so narrow and bad that he often had to carry the yoke on his shoulders and drive the animals ahead in single file. His mother visited Penetanguishene twice while living at Mackinaw, after which she moved to Green Bay, Wis., where she died. Charles was drowned near Manitoulin Island, where his remains are buried. His wife died at Ontonagon, Mich., where his son Louis still lives. He had a family of fifteen children, only the two eldest having been born on Drummond Island. I gleaned these reminiscences from his son, Paul, living in Penetanguishene, who claims that his father had a medal won fighting for the British, but that it has been lost.

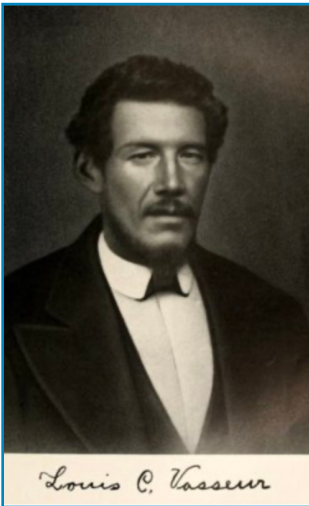


Family data for Charles Vasseur

Charles Vassair Vasseur was born in 1804 in Green Bay, Brown, WI. He was the ninth child of Jacques Levasseur (28/01/1746) and Madeleine Ouiouiskoin Deloge. He had five brothers (Louis Levasseur (born 15/06/1790), Joseph Levasseur (born 08/08/1797), Jacques Levasseur (born 08/01/1799), Jean-Baptiste Levasseur (born about 1801), André Andrew Vassair Vasseur (born 04/03/1802) and three sisters Marie-Louise Vasseur Levasseur (born 03/1787), Geneviève Katrine (Jane) Levasseur (born 02/07/1792), Madeleine Levasseur (born about 1800).

He was 24 years old when in 1828, his father Jacques Levasseur died. He was 24 years old when his mother Madeleine Ouiouiskoin Deloge died.

His wife was Marguerite Sicequam Langlade (born around 1810). He had twelve children with Marguerite Sicequam Langlade: Charles Vassair Vasseur (born around 1828), Louise Vasseur (born 10/02/1834), Jean-Baptiste Vasseur (born 06/01/1836), Paul Vasseur (born 01/12/1837), Louis C. Lewis Vasseur (born 19/10/1839), Andrew Andre Vasseur (born 20/08/1841), Jaco (Jacques?) Vasseur (born October 1843), Jean-Baptiste Vasseur (born 04/01/1846), Amable Vasseur (born 11/11/1847), Augustus Augustus Gustave Vasseur (born 10/12/1849), Catherine Kate Vasseur (born 01/01/1852), Peter Vasseur (born 21/02/1854). Around 1861, Charles died when he was 57 years old. His wife Marguerite Sicequam Langlade died in 1890, 29 years after him.



More about the Vasseur family from « The Northern Peninsula of Michigan »:

Louis C. Vasseur. -- A venerable and respected resident of [Ontonagon](#), Louis C. Vasseur has lived in this section of the Upper Peninsula for more than forty consecutive years, during which time he has been an interested observer of the many wonderful changes that have taken place in the face of the country, watching with pride and satisfaction its growing prosperity. A son of the late Charles Vasseur, Jr., he was born, October 19, 1839, in the village of Penetanguishene, Simcoe county, province of Ontario, Canada, of French descent.

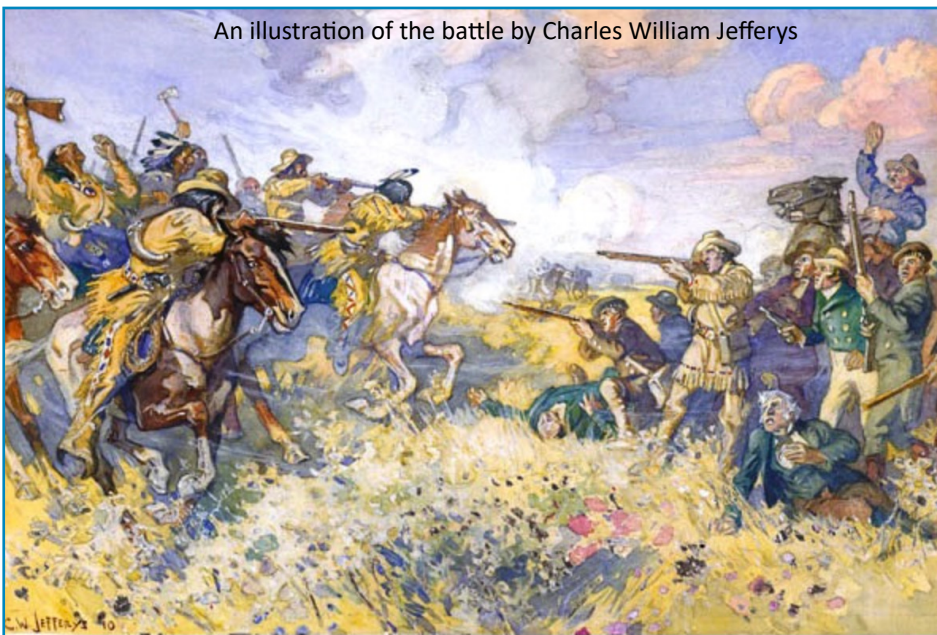
Louis Vasseur (Charles' son) was a Civil War Veteran with the [Grand Army of the Republic](#). He was in the 27th Michigan Infantry, Company B as a private. At the age of 22 on January 25, 1864, Louis enlisted in Marquette County, Michigan. He was wounded on July 15, 1864 in Petersburg, Virginia and was discharged on February 1, 1865. Source : [Find A Grave, USA](#).

Louis Vasseur reported that an Indian, who held Semple responsible for his child's death, shot him in the chest, resulting in Semple's death. According to Coltman, the Indians in their council informed him that of the three individuals present during the incident, one fled as soon as the battle started, while Machicabaou claimed he took cover in a hole right after the initial shots and stayed there until the fight was nearly finished. During the trial, Michael Martin testified that he witnessed an Indian named "Fils de la Corneille" (Son of the Crow) kill [Governor Semple](#).



He was married to Marguerite Pelletier, who was the sister of “Boston” Pelletier ». In the Red River Census of 1833, they are recorded as residing in Grantown. Louis was among those from Fort Cumberland who traveled south to join Cuthbert Grant in mid-April 1816. According to François Boucher's account, Vasseur, who was responsible for Governor Semple, took Semple's sash, watch, and pistols after the battle. Joseph Huppé reports having seen Michel Bourassa remove the breeches from a corpse and attempted unsuccessfully to stop him. While on duty protecting Semple, an Indian who recognized Semple and held him responsible for the death of his child shot and killed Semple.

Ref : <https://www.metismuseum.ca/media/document.php/14172>. Battle of Seven Oaks final 2015 oct second edition.pdf



An illustration of the battle by Charles William Jefferys

The Battle of Seven Oaks—also known as the Seven Oaks Massacre and the Seven Oaks Incident—was a violent confrontation of the Pemmican War between the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and the North West Company (NWC) which occurred on 19 June 1816 near modern-day Winnipeg, Manitoba. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Seven_Oaks



Penetanguishene (sometimes shortened to Penetang) is a town in Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada. It is located on the southeasterly tip of Georgian Bay. Incorporated on February 22, 1882, this bilingual (French and English) community has a population of 8,962 in the Canada 2016 Census. Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penetanguishene>

Other references:

- Penetanguishene's Vasseur Family : <https://www.ontariometisfacts.com/post/penetang-vasseur-family>
- Verified Métis family line - Vasseur-Longlade Family (document PDF) : <https://tinyurl.com/yc5rpbfz>
- Penetanguishene Halfbreed petition : https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c11025/1081
- Strange old legends surround Penetanguishene : <https://tinyurl.com/2p9n4n9z>