

Marie-Madeleine d'Aillebout de Manthet

Marie-Madeleine was born on April 19th, 1703 in Montreal, Canada to parents Nicolas d'Aillebout de Manthet and Françoise Denys de la Ronde. She had six sisters. She was baptized on April 20th, 1703 at only a day old. She married her first husband, Jean Baptiste Jarret de Vercheres (1687-1752) on November 24th, 1721. Together, Marie-Madeleine and her husband had six children, five daughters and one son. Several died in infancy. She lived in Montreal, Canada in 1741, most likely on Rue Saint-Paul. On March 28, 1751 when Jean Baptiste left for his commanding post at Fort Monterac, he appointed his wife as his "procuratrice," or representative (proxy). After her husband's death in 1752, she leased Le Moulin Banal, a windmill that he built and one of the oldest buildings in Verchères, to miller Pierre Bertrand Durocher.

On February 14th, 1756, Marie-Madeleine married her second husband, Jean-Baptiste Levraux (Levrault) de Langis (1723-1760). During the French and Indian War, he and his older brother were responsible for scouting the Lake Champlain area, taking prisoners, and gathering information on the British's military strategy. He spent time at Fort Carillon (now Fort Ticonderoga) and was an ensign for the majority of his military career. In July 1757, Colonel Lévis sent him from Carillon with Iroquois and Ottawa allies to scout a land route between Carillon and Fort George (now Fort William Henry). On July 4th, 1758, Brigadier General Montcalm, commander-in-chief of the French army, placed Levraux in charge of an expedition of 130 volunteers from Carillon to the area of Fort George. The following night, his group returned to Carillon, informing Montcalm that the enemy was approaching. The army prepared defensive positions, and the Battle of Carillon was fought on July 8th, 1758. Levraux was wounded in this battle, but he continued to serve for two more years before drowning near Île Saint-Paul (present-day Île des Soeurs) during the defense of Montreal in the spring of 1760.

Marie-Madeleine died on April 8th, 1782 in Montreal, Canada.

Bibliography

Fauteux, Aegidius. *La famille d'Aillebout: etude généalogique et historique*. Montreal: La Cie d'Imprimerie Godin Limitée, 1917.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015025957906&view=1up&seq=6>

Royal Society of Canada. *Proceedings and transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*. Ottawa: Jas. Hope & Son, 1921.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b3065300&view=1up&seq=7&q1=%22Madeleine%20D%27Ailleboust%22>

"Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968," s.v. "Madeleine

Dailleboust,” *Ancestry.com*.

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/104605414:1091?src=pt&tid=191726231&pid=372494500778>

“Quebec, Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families (Tanguay Collection), 1608-1890,” s.v. “Marie-Madeleine Daillebout” (baptized 20 Apr. 1703), *Ancestry.com*.

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/271020:2177?src=pt&tid=191726231&pid=372494500778>

Russ, C. J. “LEVRAULT DE LANGIS MONTEGRON, JEAN-BAPTISTE,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 3, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed June 26, 2023,

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/levrault_de_langis_montegron_jean_baptiste_3E.html

Additional Information:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015074775886&view=1up&seq=289&q1=%22Marie%20D%27Aillebout%22> - There is a reference to Marie here that I cannot fully decipher what this document is.

Louise-Thérèse de Fleury d'Eschambault

Louise-Thérèse was born on May 6th, 1713 in Quebec to parents Joseph de Fleury d'Eschambault de la Gorgendière and Claire Joilet d'Anticosti. She had many siblings, around eight of whom survived to adulthood. She was baptized on the day she was born in Quebec. She married François-Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil (1703-1779) on May 2nd, 1733 in Quebec. Together, they had five children, none of which survived to adulthood.

François-Pierre was sent to survey Fort Carillon in 1752 prior to the French and Indian War. He commanded the advance guard of Montcalm's army that attacked the forts in Oswego, New York on August 11th, 1756. In early 1757, he commanded a corps of 1500 soldiers made up of Canadians and Native Americans that ravaged the Fort George/Lake George region. During this time, he was also the governor of Trois Rivières. Between 1757 and 1760, he was governor of Montreal.

In the early 1750s, Madame Marin, Louise-Thérèse's sister, came to visit her with engineer Franquet and a few other important officials at her home in Trois Rivières. She was ill at the time, so she "received her visitors in bed, and ordered an ample dinner to be provided for them; after which they returned to her chamber for coffee and conversation." These were people that Louise-Thérèse was at frequent social engagements and parties with, typically brought together by people like François Bigot, Intendant of Canada. She also hosted regularly. The inspect of fortifications, Louis Franquet, described her as "a hostess distinguished by looks, social graces, and intelligence."

At some point during her lifespan, Louise-Thérèse and her husband had owned the fief of the Island of Anticosti. In 1765, they transferred the posts of La Baye and the exclusive right of trading with the Indians in that region and of forming settlements there to William Grant of Quebec. In 1767, they gave proxy to her father so that he could sell Château Vaudreuil.

Louise-Thérèse sold her rights in the Seigniorship of Terra Firma of Mingan on November 23, 1774 to Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. Following this, she left France to accompany her niece to Saint-Domingue (Hispaniola) in present-day Haiti. She died there in February 1775.

Bibliography

Altsheler, Joseph A. *The Hunters of the Hills*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1920.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x001123897&view=1up&seq=8&q1=%22Mada%20de%20Rigaud%22>.

Bibaud, Maximilien. *Le panthéon canadien: choix de biographies*. Montreal: Jos. M. Valois,

- Libraire-Éditeur: 1891.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044081334864&view=1up&seq=14&q1=%22Louise-Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se%20Fleury%22>.
- Brynmer, Douglas. *Report on Canadian archives: 1890*. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin., 1891.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=iau.31858029729658&view=1up&seq=7&q1=%22Louise-Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se%20Fleury%22>.
- Brynmer, Douglas. *Report on Canadian archives and on the system of keeping public records*. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1885.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=iau.31858029729450&view=1up&seq=5&q1=%22Charlotte%20de%20Fleury%22>
- Hamelin, Jean, and Jacqueline Roy. “RIGAUD DE VAUDREUIL, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE DE,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 4, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed June 28, 2023,
http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/rigaud_de_vaudreuil_francois_pierre_de_4E.html.
- Parkman, Francis. *The works of Francis Parkman*, v. 9. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1910.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000026378817&view=1up&seq=5&q1=%22Madame%20de%20Rigaud%22>.
- “Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968,” s.v. “Dame Louise Fleury,” Ancestry.com.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/12833320:1091?ssrc=pt&tid=191727786&pid=282491742199>.
- “Quebec, Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families (Tanguay Collection), 1608-1890,” s.v. “Louise-Thérèse Defleury,” Ancestry.com.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/276807:2177?ssrc=pt&tid=191727786&pid=282491742199>.
- Taché, M. Louis-H., ed. *Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes: Recueil de Littérature Nationale*. Montréal: Typographie Imprimerie Générale, 1888.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.319510007397360&view=1up&seq=9&q1=%22Louise-Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se%20Fleury%22>.
- Young, Brian. *Patrician Families and the Making of Quebec: The Taschereaus and McCords*. Canada: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2014.
- <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=aeu.ark:/13960/t11n8jr5v&view=1up&seq=6&q1=%22Louise-Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se%20Fleury%22> – I have no idea how to cite this.

Additional information:

MAJOR NOTE - François-Pierre de Rigaud unfortunately has a brother named Pierre de Rigaud (1698-1793). The records and sources available confuse them constantly. The brother married Mme Le Verrier in November 1746.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=iau.31858029729484&view=1up&seq=215&q1=%22Madame%20de%20Rigaud%22> - shows that Canadian archives have letters from April 1757 (Paris) from Madam de Rigaud to Minister, setting forth her husband's services. Fol. 43 to 45.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89094337375&view=1up&seq=22&q1=%22Madame%20de%20Vaudreuil%22> - No. 138 is an autograph letter with seal from her, dated January 8th, 1759

The Vaudreuil Papers

A Calendar and Index of the Personal and Private Records of Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Royal Governor of the French Province of Louisiana, 1743-1753 — FIND THIS

Elizabeth Betsy Browne

Elizabeth was born on June 29th, 1741 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to parents Reverend Arthur Browne and Mary Coxe (Cox). She grew up with eight siblings, four brothers and four sisters. She met her future husband, Robert Rogers (1731-1795), at the beginning of the French and Indian War where he had just started to gain notoriety. They were married on July 1st, 1761 in Portsmouth with her father performing the ceremony. They had at least one son together, Arthur.

Robert Rogers recruited and commanded Rogers' Rangers, a company of soldiers from New Hampshire with the British Army during the French and Indian War. This company was deployed in the Lake George and Lake Champlain region and was trained by Rogers to withstand the harsh weather conditions of winter in the mountains of New York. They were considered "the scourge of the French," destroying settlements and Indian villages while also reporting on the French's progress in constructing Fort Carillon. Rogers and his Rangers took part in the Battle of Carillon, the First and Second Battles of the Snowshoes, and played a key role in capturing Quebec. In the second half of the war, the Rangers occupied Fort Michilimackinac and Fort St. Joseph.

Unfortunately, Rogers ended up not being a good husband to Elizabeth. He kept promising her to send money in his letters to her, but never following through. She filed a petition for divorce in January 1778 to the State of New Hampshire. In this petition, it was mentioned that her marriage was likely an arranged one and only six days after marriage, Rogers left her for South Carolina. He stayed there for seventeen months without sending any money. He returned to her for a few months before leaving again for another twelve months. Another eighteen month journey was made to England, and both times, no money was sent. Her father had to continue supporting her, even placing a farm in her name. When Rogers returned the next time, the couple went to Mishelmakinow (Michilimackinac), an fur-trading outpost where he was made the Royal Governor. Elizabeth recounts that while there, she "underwent every hardship, and endured every species of ill-treatment which infidelity, uncleanness & drunken barbarity could inflict from one bound by the tenderest & most sacred ties to succor, protect and comfort her." After Rogers was accused of high treason by the Crown and later acquitted, he returned to his wife for only a few days before spending seven years in England. He never sent money, and Elizabeth was supported by her father until he died.

She was granted a divorce and remarried to her second husband, Captain John Roche (1737-1811) on June 11th, 1778 in Portsmouth. They settled in Concord, New Hampshire where they had at least one son.

Elizabeth died on December 11th, 1813 in Concord, New Hampshire, and was buried there.

Bibliography

- “Dictionary of National Biography, Volumes 1-22,” s.v. “Robert Rogers,” *Ancestry.com*.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/46985:1981?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591741>.
- “Ireland, Catholic Parish Registers, 1655-1915,” s.v. “Elizabeth Roche,” *Ancestry.com*.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/305382058:61039?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591740>.
- “New Hampshire, U.S., Births and Christenings Index, 1714-1904,” s.v. “Elizabeth Browne,” *Ancestry.com*.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/650051:2559?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591740>.
- “New Hampshire, U.S., Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947,” s.v. “Elizabeth Roche,” *Ancestry.com*.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/213781:5242?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591740>.
- “New Hampshire, U.S., Marriage and Divorce Records, 1659-1947,” s.v. “Elizabeth Rogers,” *Ancestry.com*.
<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/800123:5241?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591740>.
- “Robert E. Rogers.” Memorial, Find a Grave, March 28th, 2010.
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50372309/robert-e.-rogers?_gl=1*_jrhw84*_gcl_a_u*MTczMjA1NDcxNC4xNjg1MTI4NjE4*_ga*MTM5MjgzNDE3My4xNjg1MTI4NjE4*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*ZWJkYTlhNTUtYjQ2YS00N2EzLWEzY2EtYWY2ZWViYjE2MjQ3LjE0LjEuMTY5MDQ4MzE3OS41Ny4wLjA.
- Rogers, Mary Cochrane. *Glimpses of an Old Social Capital (Portsmouth, New Hampshire): As Illustrated by the Life of the Reverend Arthur Browne and His Circle*. United States: subscribers, 1923.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Glimpses_of_an_Old_Social_Capital_Portsm/oTZXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.
- Rogers, Robert. *Ponteach or The Savages of America: A Tragedy, with an introduction and a biography of the author by Allan Nevins*. Chicago: The Caxton Club, 1914.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101004196224&seq=15>.
- The American Neptune. United States: Peabody Museum of Salem, 1967.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_American_Neptune/N2rVAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0&bsq=%22Elizabeth%20Browne%22%20%2B%22Robert%20Rogers%22.
- “The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum,” vol. 6, no. 1. *The Fort Ticonderoga Museum*, January 1941.
- “The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, 1847-2011,” s.v. “Elizabeth Brown,” *Ancestry.com*.

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/512491:2129?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498591740>.

“The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, 1847-2011,” s.v. “John Roche,”
Ancestry.com.

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/512402:2129?ssrc=pt&tid=192322780&pid=222498592539>.

Need citation for: Petition of Elizabeth Rogers to the General Assembly of New Hampshire,
February 11, 1778.