

A GENEALOGY AND HISTORY OF JACQUES TIMOTHE
BOUCHER SIEUR DE MONBREUN AND HIS
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

Compiled by
KATHRYN DE MONBREUN WHITEFORT

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BOUCHER COAT OF ARMS

(From a painting that was
copied from the original)

PERSONAL RECORD

My Name: _____ Born: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Present Address: _____

My Parents:

Father: _____ Born: _____

Mother: _____ Born: _____

My Grandparents:

Father's Parents:
(Paternal grandfather):

1. _____

(Paternal grandmother):

2. _____

Mother's Parents:

(Maternal grandfather):

3. _____

(Maternal grandmother):

4. _____

My Great Grandparents:

(Paternal grandfather's father):

1. _____

(Paternal grandfather's mother):

2. _____

(Paternal grandmother's father):

3. _____

(Paternal grandmother's mother):

4. _____

(Maternal grandfather's father):

5. _____

(Maternal grandfather's mother):

6. _____

(Maternal grandmother's father):

7. _____

(Maternal grandmother's mother):

8. _____

DEDICATION

"To All Relatives, I wish to dedicate the poem by
Sam Walter Foss, that is loved by the whole world."

- - - -

"The House by the Side of the Road"

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze the paths
Where highways never run;--
But let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by--
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;--
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears--
Both parts of an infinite plan;--
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,
And weep with the stranger that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by--
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish-- so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?--
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

INTRODUCTION

Jacques Timothe Boucher Sieur de Montbrun was born at Boucherville, the Province of Quebec, Canada, March 23, 1747, and on this one hundred and ninety-first anniversary of his birth, in order to rescue his name from almost oblivion, and that I may pay a personal tribute to his memory, "I pledge anew my allegiance to our flag and to the country for which he served, as County Lieutenant of the Illinois country, during the Revolutionary War," and mail my application blank to the Daughters of the American Revolution, "Kuilka Chapter," Shelbyville, Illinois. This seemed to make a perfect setting for the humble tribute I sought to pay, as "Kuilka" is an Indian word meaning "Kaskaskia," and it was at this old French village of Kaskaskia, that Timothe DeMonbreun lived during his service in the Revolutionary War. Long had I waited for a reply from the Jesuit Fathers at St. Louis University about the baptism records of Timothe DeMonbreun's children who were born at Kaskaskia. When the flood threatened in 1881 to destroy these records, as it did destroy the village, the Jesuit Fathers graciously gathered up all the old church records and carried them to safety. The morning mail brought a reply from the Most Reverend Father Laurence J. Kenny, S. J., Professor of American History, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, under date of March 22, 1938, giving me the needed information to finish my D.A.R. application and on it is the Notary Public's seal stamped March 23, 1938, this being my tribute in honor of the one hundred and ninety-first birthday of my great-great grandfather.

There were no individual family genealogical records to help me in my research--just a few scattered dates from here and there, which when pieced together, as my grandmother would piece together odds and ends of cloth, resulting in a beautiful old fashion crazy quilt--so I have a wonderful family genealogy started.

The work of creating a genealogy that has been neglected for over one hundred and fifty years is a monumental task; it required nearly two years of steady research work and nearly seven years of trying to find a starting place. The difficulties that rose mountain high and stood in my way seemed insurmountable at first. Very few facts had been recorded to remain after Timothe DeMonbreun's death. Part of this might be contributed to his unpretentious and retiring disposition. While there are gaps in his life that are not filled satisfactorily to me, I have, after diligent research, recorded what seemed to me to be the true facts. There are many that will not agree with my way of seeing things. Remember that I am not a historian, nor a writer, merely a seeker after the true facts in Timothe DeMonbreun's life, and to compile a genealogy of the DeMonbreuns. However, this first attempt made at a biography of Timothe DeMonbreun is not a commercial enterprise, but my desire to know more of my ancestors literally drove me on. This I may better explain by a quotation from Daniel Webster's discourse in commemoration of the first settlement of New England delivered at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 22, 1820: "There may be, and there often is, indeed, a regard for ancestry, which nourishes only a weak pride; as there is also a care for posterity, which only disguises an habitual avarice, or hides the workings of a low and groveling vanity. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which has departed; and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it."

First, it might be best to acquaint you with Timothe DeMonbreun's ancestors for a better understanding of his life. When later you read that "Grand Pre" (so spelled in Draper MSS 26CC35), the Governor of Florida, a relative of Captain Demum-breun's (so spelled in Draper MSS 26CC35), gave him permission to hunt on the Arkansas River; or, if you are fortunate enough to visit the old city of Quebec and see the bronze statue of Pierre Boucher that adorns the Parliament building, you will know that he was the great grandfather of Timothe DeMonbreun and "Grand Pre," was his cousin.

Timothe DeMonbreun's grandfather Jean Boucher was the first to add to his name "de Mont Brun," meaning brown mountain in French. When Timothe DeMonbreun took the oath of allegiance to America, or after he was "Anglicized" he signed his name as I have spelled it. He wrote a fine hand and his writing may be seen in his letters to George Rogers Clark in State Historical Society of Wisconsin. DeMonbruen is spelled various ways by our family even today, and everyone that writes it spells it incorrectly. Felix DeMonbreun spelled his name as above, yet his three sons each spelled his differently: John F. and his descendants, "DeMunbrun"; William Carrol's descendants, "DeMumbrum"; Francis Marion's descendants, "DeMonbrun." The last included my father, yet when I started this research work, so that my name might be spelled the same as Timothe's and Felix's name, I added an "e" while the two sons at Nashville, Tennessee, have still a different way of spelling their name, and through this manuscript I have spelled the name as I found it written.

We are indebted to our newly found cousin, Montarville Boucher de La Bruere, of Montreal, Canada, for all the early history given here. He is also a direct descendant of Pierre Boucher, and I vouch for their authenticity. I extend to him and all others that have helped in any way to make this genealogy more complete, my deepest appreciation. Those that need special mention are:

Reverend Father Laurence J. Kenny, S.J.
Montarville Boucher de La Bruere
R. Bruce DeMumbrum
Josh. A. DeMonbrun
Annie Nunns
Paul M. Angle
P. H. Hicks
C. Leplie Kanatzar

Ste Anne-de-Sorel
22 August, 1938

Mrs. Kathryn de Monbrun Whitefort
St. Elmo, Illinois
U. S. A.

Dear Cousin:

I am well satisfied with all you have written to me in your last letter. All the facts you have been able to gather on your family will be welcome and be useful for me to complete the history of your family, from Pierre Boucher Governor of Trois-Rivieres up to now.

Every information I will send to you will be accurate or reliable, having gone through all the registers to ascertain the dates and places of baptism, marriage and burial of every member of the family. This I have done for the nine families issued from the nine sons of Pierre Boucher and the five families of the issue from his five daughters.

I will be pleased to receive the Illinois Historical Collections Volumes 2 and 5, and return them to you after having taken notes of the contents.

I will be back to Montreal the 6th of September and all the material you have on your family may be sent for that date or after at your own convenience to my address—
Montreal.

Yours very truly,

Montarville Boucher de La Bruere

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Chapter I

ANCESTORS BY MONTARVILLE BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE

GASPARD BOUCHER, First Generation

The date of his birth is unknown, he was born at Mortagne, a fortified city, the capital of the Province of Perche, now in the department of Orne, France. ¹⁶¹⁹He married Nicole Le Mere, and they lived in this city until 1635, when he removed to New-France (Canada).

PIERRE BOUCHER, Second Generation 1622-1717

Born, August 1st, 1622, at Mortagne, France, he came to New-France at the age of thirteen, with his father, Gaspard Boucher, his mother, Nicole Le Mere, one brother, Martin who was two years younger, and his three sisters, in 1635. Samuel de Champlain, the founder of New-France was still alive to welcome them when they arrived. Gaspard Boucher and his family settled at Trois-Rivieres, a military and a fur-trading post, at this time the only settlement outside of Quebec.

Montreal was not yet in existence, the city having been founded seven years later in 1642.

Pierre, being a bright young man, strongly built, sound of heart and mind he was chosen by the Jesuit Fathers to accompany them to Huronia (western part of Ontario), to make him efficient in the Indian languages.

He became an interpreter of the first order in four years, from 1637 to 1641. Back to Quebec in 1641 he was put in the garrison by Governor M. de Montmaguy and named his first interpreter. As such he was transferred to Trois-Rivieres, in 1645 and made also clerk in chief of the "Hundred Associate," a fur-trading company of France, which had the entire control of New-France by a charter delivered by the king in the year 1627.

From 1641 to 1651 he took part in every encounter against the Iroquois Indians in the district of Trois-Rivieres with such valor and ability, that he was the best French-Canadian fighter of his time. And because of this soon became the commanding officer in his district. At the time Trois-Rivieres was considered, in a military sense, the Key po-

sition to be held at all cost. During the summer of 1652 the Governor of the place, Kerbodot, was killed with nineteen of his guards in an ambushade, about a mile from his residence. Pierre Boucher was chosen as his successor. Expecting a mass attack from the Iroquois Indians he built fortifications around the settlement of about two hundred inhabitants. In 1653 he was besieged by six hundred of the former, having only forty-six men, old and young, to defend his fort. After six months of siege, marked by many assaults, he succeeded to repulse them and force the enemy to sign a treaty of peace and deliver to him the prisoners, among them a Jesuit Father taken prisoner very near Quebec.

"You save the country," said the Governor General, M. de Lauson to Pierre Boucher. If Trois-Rivieres had been taken, Quebec would have suffered the same fate, being without any defence, and New-France would have lost altogether."--M. de Lauson wrote a report to the King, and Louis XIV sent letters of nobility to Pierre Boucher for himself and all his descendants. When enobled he took the names of de-Grobois and de Boucherville. In virtue of these letters, and otherwise, you are a noble person, my dear cousin, Mrs. Catherine de Monbrun Whitefort.

These letters of nobility, delivered to Pierre Boucher in the year 1661, were burned in Seminary of Quebec, in 1701, when it was destroyed by fire. One of his sons, being a priest, having them in his room. Louis XIV sent other letters to Pierre Boucher in the year 1707. They are preserved in the family of my cousin M. Charles B. de Boucherville, Montreal.

The peace was of a short duration, and war resumed, but this time nearer Montreal. In the year 1661 the situation was so critical that the inhabitants decided to send Pierre Boucher to interview the King himself, implore him to come to the assistance of New-France the "Hundred Associates" company being bankrupt, unable to defend the country, and to add to its population or furnish soldiers for the defence of the settlers.

Pierre Boucher was well received at court. And was assured by Louis XIV that he would administer New-France himself, add to its population and send regular soldiers, a full regiment equipped to administer a serious

defeat to the Iroquois.

Pierre Boucher was exactly twelve months in France, from October, 1661, to October, 1662. He came back with one hundred immigrants and a first contingent of one hundred soldiers. In March, 1663, true to his promise, Louis XIV took in hand the government of New-France, the "Hundred Associates" company was dissolved.

The same year Pierre Boucher wrote a book: "Histoire veritable et naturelle des mœurs et productions de pays de la Nouvelle-France" which has remained an authority, and which has been four times reprinted since its first publication in Paris, in 1664, by Colbert. Colbert the next year sent a Viceroy with the famous regiment Carignan, regular soldiers. In two years the Iroquois were subdued, and New-France was in Peace for twenty years.

The regular soldiers established themselves permanently in the country, their officers being given Seigniories to induce them to stay also, which they did.

Having been Governor of Trois-Rivieres from 1652 up to 1667, he resigned and went up to establish himself and family on an extensive track of land, a Seigniorie called after his name Boucherville, given to him for his services.

Where he died in April, 1717, and buried under his Seigniorial pew in the church of Boucherville, on the 21st of April, aged ninety-five years old.

He was married at Quebec the ninth of July, 1652, to Jeanne Crevier, daughter of Christophe Crevier, Sieur de la Meslee and Jeanne Enard. He had fifteen children, and each of his sons added a different name to the general family name of Boucher, as it was done by the nobility in France. "Translated from the old French records of Montreal, Canada."

THE CHILDREN OF PIERRE BOUCHER, Third Generation

1. Pierre, born at Trois-Rivieres, 16 August, 1653, the second Seignior of Boucherville. Took for his family name "Pierre Boucher de Boucherville." Married at Quebec, to Charlotte Denys, 25 October, 1683. After a brilliant military career died 17 August, 1740, eighty-seven years old. Twelve children. His first son retained the family name "Boucher de Boucherville" and the three others respectively took the family name of Boucher de La Bruere, Boucher de La Broguerie (extinct), and Boucher de Montarville (extinct). Since the English regime there is no

such change or addition of names among the sons of a same family.

2. Marie, born at Trois-Rivieres, 8th March, 1655. Married 26th September, 1667, to Rene Gaultier, Sieur de Varennes, Lieutenant in the famous regiment of Carignan. He succeeded to Pierre Boucher, a few days after his marriage, as Governor of Trois-Rivieres. Marie, died in Montreal, the 13th March, 1733, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was the mother of the great explorer, "Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendrye," who discovered the western territory of Canada and the United States, the first white man, with his two sons, to contemplate the Rocky Mountains.

3. Lambert, who took the family name of Lambert Boucher de Grand-Pre. Born at Trois-Rivieres, 12 August, 1656. After a brilliant military career he died 3 April, 1699, major of the town of Trois-Rivieres. Married at Quebec, 13 August, 1693, to Marguerite Blazon, one son issued from this marriage, Louis Boucher de Grand-Pre, born at Trois-Rivieres, 3 July, 1695. He left Canada for Louisiana in 1731, at the time of Bienville. In New Orleans, Louisiana, the 10th of May, 1734, marriage contract of Louis Boucher, ecuyer, Seigneur de GrandPre, officer, son of Lambert Boucher, Escuyer, Seigneur de Grand-Pre and of Dame Marie Vauvriel de Blazon, his wife, residing during their life in the town of Three Rivers, Canada, and Demoiselle Therese Gallard, daughter of Francois Gallard and of Dame Marie-Anne Hervieux, his wife, signed by Bienville, de Grand-Pre, Therese Galar, Francois Gallard, Marie Anne Hervieux, de Cremont, Petil de Coulonges, Petil de Levilliers, Malbec de Livilliers, de Chevalier de Noyan, Fleurian, de Macarty

Rossard, Notary

("The Louisians Historical Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 4. October, 1924, p. 701.")
Louis Boucher de GrandPre, age sixty-eight years, the 13 April, 1763, was still alive in New Orleans, Louisiana, captain of the troops in Louisiana, having received the Cross of St. Louis for his military valor from the King of France.-

I know of a son, Charles or Carlos, of which it is said:- "I arrived at Baton Rouge, waited at the Governor's, whose name is de GrandPre (Carlos), of French education, was born in Louisiana, was educated in France to the profession of the law and is universally esteemed and a man of politeness, good sense and strict integrity; he is a widower about fifty years of age, his wife was a French woman born at Isle Erion, he speaks English, has

several children, a daughter nearly grown. "Journal of Dr. John Soblely, July-October, 1802." (Louisiana Historical Quarterly, X. No. 4, p. 492.) I know also of a daughter, Charlotte Constance, born 30 June, 1754, at New Orleans, married 22 January, 1774, at the St. Louis Cathedral, to Jean-Antoine Gayarre, a brilliant Spanish Officer, from this marriage three boys were born, and the eldest, Carolos Anasteris de Gayarre, married the daughter of Etienne de Bare and became the father of Charles-Etienne Arthur Gayarre, the historian of Louisiana, born January 9, 1805, died February 11th, 1895. "L'Histoire de la Louisiana" in two volumes, published in New Orleans, 1846; I have in my library--A last quotation about Carlos de Grand-Pre--"Baton Rouge continued under Spanish domination until September 21, 1810, when Philemon Thomas, with a band of flat-boatmen, attacked the fort, and having captured it, unfurled the flag of the Florida Republic. The fort was in command of de Grand-Pre, a Spanish officer of French extraction, who was universally liked by people of the town. The forces led by Thomas attacked the fort and called on de Grand-Pre to surrender. With a most wonderful sang froid he replied, that he had nothing to surrender and was not capable of resistance against such numbers. It is recounted that during the invasion of de Grand-Pre's office someone fired a shot that struck him in the breast and from which wound he died. This useless assassination was much decried by the people of that period." Cf. (J. S. F.: Baton Rouge, the histore capital of Louisiana, in Louisiana Historical Quarterly, V. 12, no. 4, Oct. 1919-p. 618.) In old Natchez there is the remains of Don Carlos de Grand-Pre's home, it was first built about 1774, by whom it is not known, but was remodeled in 1789 by de Grand-Pre who built the front of the house with it two handsome, iron-railed stairways, and was known as "Hope Farm" and the house was called "Concord." Several years ago the house was entirely destroyed by fire, and all that is left, is this unusual old wrought iron-railed, double stairway.

The above-mentioned Louis Boucher de Grand-Pre, the Governor of Florida, is the kinsman that gave Timothe DeMonbreun permission to hunt on the Arkansas River, in about the year of 1771. He lived at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that might be one reason that each spring, Timothe DeMonbreun took his cargo of furs, hides, and tallow there to trade for merchandise to supply his trade with the Indians, and visit with the relatives along the route; Carlos de Grand-Pre, the son, was

the Governor of Natchez Country, in Louisiana, in 1789; here at Natchez was a stopping place, also, with the cousin Don Carlos.

While making the tour of Ante-Bellum Houses in Old Natchez during a Garden Club Pilgrimage, I visited "Hope Farm" and viewed--what is left of house "Concord," little thinking, that the once Governor de Grand-Pre was my blood relation.

4. Ignace, his family name, Ignace Boucher de Grobois, born Trois-Rivieres, 18 January, 1659. Distinguished himself at the seige of Quebec, 1690. Died 27 October, 1699. He was married to, Marie-Anne Marganne de la Valterrie.

5. Madeleine, baptised at Quebec, 11 March, 1661. Died at Montreal, 3 February, 1739, 77 years and 10 months old. Had married Pierre Noel Le Gardeur, Sieur de Tilly, a captain, member of the Superior Council of New-France.

6. Marguerite, born Trois-Rivieres, 26 July, 1663. Died at Boucherville, 30 June, 1698, age 34 years, 11 months. Had married an officer of merit, named Governor of Louisiana, he died in Havana, January, 1708, on his way to take his new post.

7. Philippe, born Trois-Rivieres, 20 December, 1665. Died a priest at Levis, near Quebec, 8 April, 1721.

8. Jean, his family name, Jean Boucher de Montbrun. Your ancestor after Pierre Boucher, the first of the family bearing the name of Boucher de Montbrun.--Details later on.

9. Rene, his family name, Boucher de Laperriere, born at Boucherville, 13 June, 1668, baptised at Montreal, the 18th of the same month. Died 2 August, 1742. He had married, 15 December, 1705, Francoise Mailhot. A famous soldier in New-France.

10. Jeanne, born 5 December, 1670, with her sister Louise, both baptised at Boucherville, 8 April, 1671, being in danger of death at the time of their birth. Jeanne married to Jacques Charles de Sabrevois, 16 November, 1695. Died 9 July, 1703.

11. Louise, never married. She was very nearly an old maid when she died at the age of 85 years, eleven months and 19 days. Buried at Montreal, 24 October, 1756.

12. Nicolas, baptised 15 November, 1672, at Boucherville. Died a priest at Quebec, 30 July, 1733, 60 years old.

13. Jean-Baptiste, family name, Boucher de Niverville, born 10 December, 1673, with his brother, Jacques, family name Boucher de Montizambert. Jean Baptiste B. de Niverville another brave officer, married to Marguerite-Therese Hertel, 10 February, 1710, died 1st April, 1748. Jacques Boucher de Montizambert, his brother, was killed accidentally at the age of 15, September 10, 1688, in a hunting party. The family name Boucher de Montizambert, was revived by Jean-Baptiste de Niverville, giving the name of Montizambert to his second son.

15. Genevieve, born 19 August, and baptised the 30th, 1676. Died a nun in the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, under the name of Sister St. Pierre, at the age of 89 years, 9 months and 11 days, 30 March, 1766.

Pierre Boucher died 19 April, 1717. Jeanne Crevier, his wife, died 10 years later, 9 December, 1727, *age 96*

While the fame of Pierre Boucher as being the father of fifteen children may have been a great factor in his day, yet his fame as a leader among men was far greater, and his memory being so highly respected in his own country of Canada, you (all DeMonbreuns) will be proud to be able to trace your true descent from him. That he was the first Canadian ennobled by Louis XIV is a trifling matter compared to the reputation he has left of honesty, ability, courage and worth. His children seemed to have closely followed in his footsteps.

JEAN, Third Generation 1667-1744

Jean, the fifth son of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Trois-Rivieres in New-France, and Jeanne Crevier, his wife, was the first to assume the family name of Boucher de Montbrun. Jean is of Special interest to the writer being the direct lineage to Timothe DeMonbreun.

Baptised at Trois-Rivieres, 7th of February, 1667. His godfather, Arnould de Loubias, captain in the regiment of Carignan, later on Seigneur of Nicolet. Godmother, Delle Perinne Picote de Bellestre, wife of Michel Godfroy de Linotot, esquire, seignior of Dutort.

First Marriage, at Levis, 24 November, 1692, to Miss Francoise-Claire Charest, daughter of Etienne Charest, merchant, and Dame Catherine Bissot his wife.

His Children.

1. Jeanne, baptised at Levis, 10 September, 1693. Married, 22 October, 1725, to Augustin Roy, son of Pierre Roy and Marie Anne Martin, at Boucherville. Died at Ste Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, 3 July, 1749, mother of several children.

2. Catherine, baptised at Boucherville, 7 June, 1697. Godfather Pierre Boucher, esquire; godmother, Jeanne Crevier. Marriage at Levis, 17 July, 1735, to Joseph Damours, Sr. des Plaines, esquire, son of Bernard Damour sr des Plaines et de Freneuse, officer at Port Royal, Acadia and Dame Marie-Jeanne Le Borgne his wife. Died and was buried the 16 December, 1752, in the crypt under the Cathedral, Quebec.

3. Rene, baptised at Boucherville, 10th January, 1699. Godfather, his uncle, Rene Boucher de la Periere; godmother, his aunt Louise Boucher. Married at Trois-Rivieres, 14 September, 1738, to Madeleine Godfroy de Saint-Paul. Died suddenly 29 August, 1773, buried the 31st, at Boucherville. No children. His wife had been buried 7 February, 1759.

4. Jean-Baptiste, baptised at Boucherville, 10 August, 1700. Godfather, Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Niverville, his uncle; godmother, Charlotte Boucher de Boucherville, his cousin. In society with a younger brother, Francois, he left New-France in the year 1727 to trade with the Sioux Indians in the Mississippi, and down the river in lower Louisiana. He added to his name Sieur de St. Laurent. His name is frequently mentioned in the Historical publications of the United States. Marriage in the St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, Louisiana, 9 February, 1736. In the last number of year 1936, "Louisiana Historical Quarterly," a petition is cited, dated 3 July, 1748, to the Superior Council of Louisiana, from Dame Francoise Petit de Coulonges, widow of Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Montbrun de St. Laurent, officer in the troops, assisted by Louis Boucher de Grand-Pre, captain of infantry, her uncle and curator, stating that he husband had died 7 months previously, in the Illinois, leaving all his goods and effects at the post, in charge of a Sieur Lasource, who was keeping everything for himself in virtue of a will

which was a forgery pure and simple. The validity of the petition was recognised by the Superior Council and Lasourse was ordered to remit all the goods and effects to the widow. This petition being in the name of the widow only, M. de Grand-Pre the only curator, I surmise that there was no children issued from the marriage of Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Montbrun. I never heard of any.

5. Francoise, born at Boucherville, 1701. A nun of the "Congregation Notre Dame" Montreal. On the eve of her vows, 20 April, 1722, she received a dowry of 2000 livres from her father. With four other nuns she was sent to Isle Royale, Cap-Breton. They were made prisoners by the English at the siege of Louisbourg, and sent in a miserable sloop to La Rochelle, sea port of France. Being dangerously sick, Francoise de Montbrun, on her arrival, was conveyed to a convent at La Rochelle, where she died, 17 September, 1745, twenty four days after having set foot on the soil of France. She was 44 years old.

6. Pierre-Joseph, baptised at Boucherville 13 July, 1702. Godfather, Pierre Gaultier Sr de la Verendrye, who was to become the famous discoverer; godmother, Marie de Boucherville, aunt of the child. He added to his name, Sieur des noix, became a surgeon. Married at Varennes, next parish near Boucherville, 13 June, 1729, to Agatha Hebert, daughter of Augustin Hebert, esquire, major of militia, and Magdeleine Girard, his wife. His first wife died, and she was buried in the church of Varennes, 11 August, 1735. Three girls were born from her. Pierre-Joseph was married a second time, 11 November, 1736, at Vercheres, to Marie-Amedee de Bailleul, daughter of Louis Audet de Picre-Cot, Sieur de Bailleul, officer, and Marie-Anne Trotier des Ruisseaux.

7. Francois, baptised at Boucherville, 14 July, 1704. Godfather, Francois Le Moyne, son of the Baron de Lougueuil; godmother, Marguerite Gaultier de Varennes, sister of the famous de La Verendrye, and daughter of Marie Boucher, wife of the late M. de Varennes, Governor of Trois-Rivieres.

He went to Louisiana with his brother Jean-Baptiste, 1727, and added to his name Sieur de Bonaceuil. His marriage is recorded in the register of St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, 22 June, 1733, to Demoiselle Genevieve Monique Rivard, daughter of the late Antoine Rivard and of the late Marie Driard of Isle Dauphine.

8. Pierre, baptised at Boucherville on 2 June,

1706, born the 9th May, previously. Godfather, Pierre de la Saudraye, rector at Boucherville. Godmother, Mary Slover. Buried at Boucherville, 31 August, 1708, age two years and four months.

9. Marie-Anne, baptised at Boucherville, 2 June, 1708. Godfather, Pierre Boucher Sieur de Boucherville; godmother, Della Marie Marguerite La Valterie, widow of late Ignace Boucher Sr. de Grobois. Married at Montreal, 25 July, 1729 to Joseph Outlas, son of Thomas Outlas, esquire, and Dame Francoise denis, of Quebec. She died at the age of 29 years and was buried at Boucherville, 26 January, 1737.

10. Pierre, baptised at Boucherville, 2 February, 1710. Godfather, Rene Boucher Sr. de Montbrun, and godmother, Jeanne Boucher de Montbrun, brother and sister of the child, added the name of Sieur de La Soudraye, to his family name. Like his two brothers, Jean-Baptiste and Francois he went fur-trading in the Illinois country. In the year 1736, before a Notary of Montreal, named Lepailleur (the first the second, and the nineteenth of June) he enlisted or engaged the service of Ignace Goulet, Louis Galarneau, Gabriel Desuoyers, Jacques La Source, Joseph Marie Ste. Marie, Louis Quartier, and Joseph Marketeau, to accompany him for Michilli-MacKinac and the Illinois. Before the 30 December, 1740, he married Antoinette, daughter of Etienne Langlois and Marie Catherine Beaudreau, his wife, resident of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. He died at the end of the year 1775, or at the beginning of 1776, having then, three children living, according to a power of attorney given to Sieur Gabriel Cerre, merchant at Kaskaskia village, signed by them before M. Blay Judge of the Illinois, authorizing said M. Cerre, to represent them at the sale of the estate of their father at Boucherville, Canada. The power of attorney is dated the 15 of April, 1776, and the sale was held at Boucherville the 15 of August, following. What the deceased had at Boucherville was sold to M. de La Pierre de Montarville and to M. Le Chevalier de La Bruere.

The three children were:

1. Louis de Monbrun de La Soudraye
2. Delle Placide Monbrun de La Soudraye

3. Marie-Therese B. de Monbrun de La Soudraye.

Marie-Therese B. de Monbrun de La Soudraye was married to Jean Baptiste Bauvais Ste. Gemme, son of Jean Ste. Bauvais and of Louise Lacroix, his wife. January 29, 1770.

Kaskaskia Records, Illinois Historical Collection v-5, p. 414 (here the name is spelled DeMonbreun). She was the mother of but one child, born in 1786, by Kas. rec.; but was godmother eight times, between 1767 and 1782. Her father, Pierre Boucher de Montbrun de La Soudraye, was a former captain of militia in the Illinois Country, for many years; an uncle of Timothe Boucher de Montbrun your great-great-grandfather. Jean-Baptiste de Montbrun de St. Laurent and Francois de Montbrun de Bonneacueil were also uncles of Timothe Boucher de Montbrun.

11. Marie-Angelique, baptised at Boucherville, 8 December, 1711. Godfather, Rene Boucher de Montbrun, and godmother, Catherine Boucher de Montbrun, brother and sister of the child. She died a single woman 78 years old, and buried at Boucherville, 27 December, 1788.

12. Claude, baptised at Boucherville, 17 September, 1713. Godfather, Jean-Baptiste de Montbrun; godmother, Francoise de Montbrun, brother and sister of the child, who died two days later, and was buried at Boucherville, 19 September, 1713.

13. Etienne, baptised at Boucherville 28 November, 1714. Godfather, Jean-Baptiste de Montbrun; godmother, Francoise de Montbrun, brother and sister of the child. Married at Boucherville, 17 November, 1744 to Delle Marie Racicot; died at Boucherville, 14 April, 1773.

The father of this numerous family, Jean Boucher, Sieur de Montbrun was buried at Boucherville; 78 years old, 20 October, 1744. He had a brilliant military career, and at his death he was the commanding officer of the entire militia on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River. His first wife, Claire-Francoise Charest, died and was buried at Boucherville, on the 20th of December, 1725.

He had married a second wife, Francoise Michelle Godfroy, at Trois-Rivieres, 10 November, 1729. She died and was buried at Boucherville, February, 1770, age 88 years. No children issued from this second marriage. Translated from old French records of Montreal, Canada.

ETIENNE BOUCHER DE MONTBRUN, Fourth Generation
1714-1773

Grandson of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Trois-Rivieres and of his wife Jeanne Crevier, was the son of Jean Boucher, Sr. de Montbrun and

of his wife Claire Francoise Charest. Born at Boucherville and baptised 28 November, 1714, he had a brilliant military career, participating in all the campaigns under M. de Montcalm against the English up to the cession of New-France to England.

The 17 November, 1744, he married at Boucherville, Marie Racicot, daughter of Jacques Racicot and Marie L-Abbe. (Marriage contract by Loiseau, Notary 15 November, 1744.)

His Thirteen Children.

1. Etienne, baptised at Boucherville, 26 October, 1745; died a few months after. Godfather, Jacques Racicot, and godmother, Marie L-Abbe, his grandparents, mother's side.

2. Jacques-Timothe, baptised at Boucherville, 23 March, 1747. Godfather, Jacques Racicot, grandfather of the child; godmother, Pelagie Robin, wife of Charles Racicot. Married at Boucherville, 16 November, 1766 to Therese-Archange Gibault, daughter of the late Etienne Gibault and Marie Catherine Dubois, then wife of Pierre Reanne, merchant of Boucherville.--(Marriage contract by L. de Courville, Notary, November 26th, 1766.)

3. Marie-Charlotte, baptised at Boucherville, 15 May, and buried 29 July, 1748, two months and a half old.

4. Jean-Baptiste, baptised at Boucherville, 9 July, and buried 25 July, 1749. Godfather, Sr. Jean-Baptiste Houtelas; godmother, Miss Angelique Boucher.

5. Marie-Beatilde, baptised at Boucherville and buried, respectively the 23 and 29 of August, 1750.

6. Charles, baptised at Boucherville, 10 January, 1753, buried few days after. Godfather, Charles Boucher de Grobois, esquire; godmother, Lady Renee Pecandy de Coutrecoeur, wife of Rene Boucher de La Bruere, esquire.

7. Marie-Apolline, baptised at Boucherville, 20 October, 1755. Godfather, Rene Boucher de La Bruere, Junior; godmother, Apolline Spagnolini, a nun, General Hospital at Montreal. Died 4 June, 1818, age 62 years, after 41 years in the nunnery.

8. Pierre-Philippe, baptised at Boucherville

9 December, 1756, died 3 July, 1757. Godfather, Philippe de Noyelle, Sr. de Fleuri-mont, infantry officer; godmother, Miss Charlotte de La Perriere.

9. Marie-Louise, baptised at Boucherville 26 November, 1757. Died very young.

10. Catherine, baptised at Boucherville 8 February, 1759. Godfather, Thomas Ignace Desaulniers; godmother, Miss Catherine Bissot de Vincennes, daughter of the founder of Vincennes, Indiana, U. S. A. A nun at the General Hospital, Montreal, (Grey nunnery). She pronounced her last vows six months after her sister Apolline's death. Died 6 April, 1829, age 70 years.

11. Charlotte, baptised 22 November, 1761, at Boucherville. Godfather, Etienne Boucher, Jr.; godmother, Miss Charlotte de La Bruere. Died very young.

12. Marie Louise, baptised at Boucherville, 6 September, 1763. Godfather, Timothe Boucher de Monbrun, brother of the child; godmother, Marie-Louise Boucher de Grobois. Buried 21 September, 15 days old.

13. Etienne-Timothe, baptised 18 November, 1764. Godfather, Timothe Boucher de Montbrun, brother of the child; godmother, Marie-Josephte Gibault, sister of the future wife of Timothe de Monbrun. The infant died 7 January, 1765. "Translated from the old French records of Montreal, Canada."

The 14 April, 1773 Etienne Boucher Sieur de Monbrun was buried at Boucherville age 60 years. His wife, Marie Racicot had been buried at the same place, 29 November 1772. They found their last resting place, near the ten little graves, that they were called upon to make in the days of their early married life.

Chapter II
MARRIAGE CONTRACTS
1744 - 1766

Montreal
November 15, 1744

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE OF MR. ESTIENNE BOUCHER, ESQUIRE, LORD OF MONBRUN,
TO MISS MARIE RACICOT

* * * * *

In the presence of Antoine Loiseau, Royal Notary of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, residing in the Burg of Boucherville, undersigned and witnesses named below were present, Mr. Estienne Boucher, Esquire, son of the deceased Jean Boucher, Esquire, Lord of Monbrun, and Lady Claire Francise Charet, his father and mother, living in said Burg of Boucherville, stipulating for himself and in his name, party of the first part;

And Mr. Jacques Racicot and Marie Labe, his wife, authorized to the effect of the present (document), living in said burg, stipulating for Miss Marie Racicot, their daughter, here present and consenting for herself and in her own name, party of the second part;

Which parties in the presence of (the said?) and having consent of their parents and friends below named,

On the part of Mr. Etienne Boucher, Thimothée de Silvain, Esquire, doctor in all the islands of America and partly Lord of the Lordship of Varenne, Espolite Gaultier, Esquire, Lord of Varenne, officer in the troops of the Marine, his cousin, and the (suad nore?) also his cousin,

And on the part of Marie Racicot, her father and mother, Charles and Jacques, Antoine and Joseph, her brothers, Louis Morelle, Esquire, Lord of the Durantaye and Mrs. Marguerite Dhumon, his wife, friend and lady friend of the future spouse, Mr. Pierre Bernard and Marguerite Durant, his wife, friend and lady friend of the future wife,

Who have all voluntarily recognized and gathered together to hear, in good faith, the agreements, promises and matrimonial endowment contained in the present document, for the marriage which is soon to take place and celebrated between the above mentioned Etienne Boucher and said Miss Racicot, who have promised and promise to take one another by name and laws of marriage, as legitimate husband and wife and to have celebrated and solemnized by Our Mother, the Holy Church as soon as possible, and that it will be also deliberated upon between them, their parents and friends.

The above future couple will share in common all wealth, real estate and property acquired and that they are to acquire, and will submit, during their future years of marriage, to the customs of this country and to the execution of the clauses of this document;

Nevertheless will not the future husband and wife be responsible for any debt contracted before their marriage. They will (the debts) be paid by the one who will have contracted them, out of his own wealth without the other being obligated in any manner whatever.

Said future husband takes above mentioned future wife, with her wealth and rights such as will be hers after the death of her father and mother.

In consequence of the future marriage, said future husband has given and gives said future wife the amount of Five Hundred Pounds of dowry, agreed upon and to be paid all at once and taken from the liquid assets of future husband, who, from this date, is obligated to furnish and produce said dowry whenever he will be asked to do so, according to customs and without said future wife being compelled to ask for it through the courts of justice.

Page 2

Estienne Boucher, Esquire, Lord of Monbrun and Marie Racicot, 1744

The last survivor of said future husband and wife will take for his share, besides the total amount of property and without confusion, the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds either after estimations and inventory, or in cash, as survivor chooses, and besides whatever property there is then.

The above content is formally agreed upon and stipulated between said contracting parties, both present, and without its clauses and conventions the above marriage could not have taken place nor would it have been granted. After promises and obligations, (marriage) done and passed upon at the Burg of Boucherville in the study of said Notary, the 15th day of November, Seventeen Hundred Forty-four, after noon, in presence of Francois Laframboise, blacksmith, and Joseph Laporte, barrelmaker, living in said Burg of Boucherville. Have been witnesses and signed this contract of marriage of future husband and wife Mr. de Silvain, Mr. de Varenne, Jacques Racicot and the Notary, the other parents and friends having said and declared that they could neither write nor sign. After reading done, before above mentioned parties as well as witnesses according to order:

(signed) Estienne Boucher

C. Racicot

Marie Madeleine Racicot

J. A. Racicot

F. Framboise

T. Silvain

J. H. Laporte

Gaultier de Varenne

A. Loiseau

N O T E S

CONTRACT OF 1744

This contract evidently was written by an individual more highly educated in the French grammar of the times than he who wrote the 1766 contract. Translation is therefore more certain, and while it is still a free translation, yet it is more exact than is that for the 1766 document. Spelling seems to offer the main difficulty here.

Paragraph #1: Note on 1766 document referring to titles applies to this document, as well. See Paragraph #1, Notes on 1766 document.

Paragraph #3: "lavis" is here translated "the said", undoubtedly referring to the witnesses mentioned in Paragraphs #1, 2. This is comparable to the present English use of the word, "said", in legal phrases and documents.

Paragraph #4: "suad nore" comprise two words which without doubt are misspelled, either by the original notary, or as a result of copying from the original. No possible English translation can be advanced.

Paragraph #5: "spouse" and "wife" may be used here interchangeably.

Paragraph #8: The English words, ("the debts"), are inserted here to clarify the meaning of the sentence.

Paragraph #11: Last clause of the paragraph is a very loose translation for the French clause, but seems to fit without question the context of the paragraph.

November 26, 1766

M A R R I A G E

Thimothé Boucher Montbrun
and
Marguerite-Archange Gibault

Were present Mr. Thimothé Boucher, Esquire, Lord of Montbrun, son of Mr. Etienne Boucher, Esquire, and of Marie Racicot, his father and mother, living in Boucherville Manor and stipulating for himself and in his name, party of the first part,

And Miss Marguerite Archange Gibault, daughter of Mr. Etienne Gibault and of Mrs. Dubois, actual wife of Mr. Pierre Reaume, business man, living in Boucherville, party of the second part:

Both parties having said that they had been in love for a long time and the beautiful Gibault (girl) finding opposition to her marriage with Mr. Boucher, who, in order to succeed in it, is about to have recourse to the authority of the gentlemen Justices of the Peace of His Majesty in this city, consequently cannot have the consent of said gentlemen—Mrs. Reaume having had stipulated the articles and conventions that they* wish to have executed, nevertheless said parties finding that they were sufficiently authorized to contract said marriage, despite the lack of consent of Mr. and Mrs. Reaume, have made in presence of Messrs. Pierre Lafrance, Joseph Gauthier, Jacob Letard, and Mr. Du Vigneau, surgeon of Boucherville, the following conventions:

The parties have consented that the wealth (property) that they will acquire together will belong to them and each one will own half on the day of their death (without?) children, except for the following clauses:

It remains absolutely understood between both parties that the wealth, real estate and buildings that they own now will enter into common ownership.

If it should happen that said husband should die before his said wife, with living children from this marriage, said wife will take and will have on all the property of said husband, without deduction of her half, the amount of two hundred pounds of income annually, which will be paid to her beginning the day of his death, as long as she will live, and in this connection will be constituted a fund for the security of said income.

The survivor of said couple, if there are children, will take at the death of the other his bed in the condition in which it will be, together with clothes, linen and jewels to use as he pleases, all independently of his share.

And as the parties wish to give each other certain proofs of their reciprocal love, they have made and they make each other by this document entire donation, pure and reciprocal, of all the wealth, buildings and real estate acquired or to be acquired, in such a manner that said wealth be owed to and acquired by the survivor of the two; said survivor is to accept whatever will have belonged to the first deceased, at the day of his death, provided that at said day there are no children or will not be any from said marriage, otherwise the present donation will be nullified, but will again be in force if said children were to die in minority or before being provided for by marriage, all in case that said donation take place, to enjoy by said survivor from the benefit of it as his own property and to use as he pleases, as well as (ses hoire & aiant causes?), for such is the wish of these parties, who, as proof of their own consent to the present agreement despite all opposition and lack of parents of said wife, have signed in Boucherville this twenty-sixth day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-six with Mr. Vigneau, witness and us, notaries, undersigned, after reading, Messrs. Lafrance, Gautier and Letard have put their mark.

(signed) Therese Gibault
Timothé Boucher de Montbrun
Vigneau

Pierre La
x france Joseph
 x Gautier Jacques
 Letard

L. Decourville
Notaire

N O T E S

CONTRACT OF 1766

Translation of this document becomes extremely difficult owing to (1) the very bad grammar in which it is written, (2) misspelled words, (3) abbreviations used in place of words, and (4) errors which might have arisen in copying from the original document or from a copy of the original in longhand. Therefore, this version in English can be considered only as a very free and loose translation of the French original. Further complications are found in the Old French used at the time the original document was composed and in the possibility that certain phrases which at that time bore a legal significance have since lost their legal meaning.

Paragraph #1: The title "Sieur" is here translated "Lord", but may be "Sir" or "Sire". It seems to have been a title conferred upon the French gentry who migrated to America, particularly Canada.

Throughout the translation, "M." (abbreviation for Monsieur) may well be substituted for "Mr."; "Mlle." (Mademoiselle) for "Miss"; and "Mme." (Madame) for "Mrs." It is strongly suggested that such change be made for the sake of custom.

Throughout the translation, "stipulating" has been used in place of the less preferable "witnessing".

Paragraph #3: * "they" might preferably be translated "she and her husband" so that the context of the paragraph might be more closely followed. This would then conform to the following reference to "Mr. & Mrs. Reaume".

Paragraph #4: The translation, "without", is used rather guardedly for the French word "on". However, general context precludes possibility of any other meaning.

Paragraph #8: The phrase, "ses hoire & aiant causes", cannot possibly be translated into English; a possibility exists that it is an old legal phrase whose meaning has been lost in more modern French.

This translation was made, April 12, 1939, by C. Leplie Kanatzar, Instructor of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

(From the Kaskaskia MARRIAGE Records, p. 130. This original record of Marriage is at present in the library of St. Louis University. It belongs to the Diocese of Belleville, Illinois. Translated from the original by Reverend Father Laurence J. Kenny, S.J.)

The fourth of May of the year thousand seven hundred four-twenties (and) five, by us undersigned, priest, pastor of Notre Dame of Kaskaskia, after three publications of the banns between Alexis Doza, son of Joseph Noel Doza and of Josephine Pelletier Antahia, native of this parish, on one part; and with Therese Archange Boucher de Montbrun, daughter of Timothy Boucher de Montbrun, Esquire, and of Therese Archange Gibaux, widow of James Chenier, on the other part;-(there) not having been discovered any impediment canonical- the said Alexis Doza and Therese Archange Boucher de Montbrun have been united in legitimate marriage and received of us the Nuptial Benediction according to the rites of the Roman Church in presence of Joseph Page, of Anthony Prieur, of Louis Buyatt and of Louis Longval, who have signed with us.

(Signed) JOS. PAGE' LONBUYAT PRIEUR
G. RICHARD, CURE'

(Most of this record is very distinct although browned by age; the record reads "Joseph Pelletier", we took the liberty to write Josephine; Father Richard wrote his name twice, the first writing was smeared somewhat, Longval signature is covered by a blot that makes it illegible.)

Owing to an unavoidable delay I am not able to give you Therese Archange Boucher de Montbrun's first marriage contract to Jacques Chenier, February 22, 1784. (Kas. Rec.)

While I do not have the marriage contract of Jean Boucher de Montbrun, married to Claire Charest, November 24, 1692; With him started our name de Montbrun, he was Sir or Lord of Montbrun his "Seignior" (estate). He was also the first of the family to marry in November, then their son Etienne Boucher Sieur de Montbrun, married Marie Racicot, November 17, 1744; And their son, Jacques Timothe married Marguerite (Therese) Archange Gibault, November 16, 1766. But their son

Felix prefers May 24, for his wedding day, when he married Mary Cagle of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1809. Again the family tradition of marrying in November is resumed when Francis Marion married the lovely Ann Clemons, November 17, 1847. The wedding took place in Hart County, near Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. This marriage is of unusual interest as his

father, Felix DeMonbreun, a Baptist minister, officiated at this wedding, record was found in Washington D.C. in Veterans Administration Bureau. You will notice that an "e" has been added to the name DeMonbreun, and the "t" omitted, and the small "d" changed to a capital; soon there are other changes in spelling the name; the "e" was dropped by some.

Chapter III

JACQUES TIMOTHE BOUCHER SIEUR DE MONBREUN, FIFTH GENERATION

His Own Times 1747-1826.

Born March 23rd, 1747, at Boucherville, Canada; The second child of Etienne Boucher Sieur de Montbrun, and his wife, Maria Made-liene Racicot.

There was a great inheritance to give dignity to the life that started on this day. For was he not the descendant of a family of nobility, of statesmen and soldiers and noble women? And named Jacques for his maternal grandfather, Jacques Racicot; was baptised the same day he was born, with his grandfather Racicot as godfather; and Pelagie Robin, wife of his uncle Charles Racicot was god-mother. He was given an education befitting his station in life, and all historians agree that he was well educated. During the years he was in school, New-France was at war with England; his father was in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, when Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. He was only a lad of twelve, but when an old man he would tell of the horrors of this battle, and many seemed to think that he had taken part in this ever memorable battle.

When still a very young man, not yet twenty, he fell madly in love with the beautiful Marguerite Archange Gibault (who always signs her name Therese) and after much delay they finally won the consent of her mother (her father being dead). They were married November 16th, 1766.

If we try to follow them through life, we will have a merry time--no grass will grow under our feet; for a time they play hide and seek with us, disappear and we cannot find them, when we give up--they appear, laughing at our stupidity, then we can see clearly where they were all the while. Soon after their marriage we find them dreaming and planning a home in the far off Illinois country, where there was adventure, and romance, but above all freedom from England. For after the treaty of 1763, their beloved New France--the land that Pierre Boucher, their ancestor had fought for and won for France was now given to England.

Now about the time of his marriage in 1766, there was a fear that the French Bishop and local priest would be recalled and English Bishop given charge of their churches; these were some of the things that made the

Illinois country look like such a wonderful place to live, and the hunting and trapping was good; money was to be made in the fur trade.

Their relatives and friends in this new land were doing well, the uncle Pierre Boucher de Monbreun de La Soudray, was captain of Militia at Kaskaskia, which was equal to being the lord mayor of the village, as the highest officer was the captain of the militia, then Louis Boucher de GrandPre, a second cousin was the governor of Florida.

Father Pierre Gibault, was ordained as a priest on March 19, 1768. He and Mrs. DeMonbreun were cousins, both having for their great grandfather, Gabriel Gibault, who married Suzanne Durand, at Quebec 30th October, 1667.

Father Gibault, with his mother and young sister, Marie Louise, were planning to start immediately for the Illinois country, and it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun were included in his plans, but we have no exact date of their sailing, nor the number of persons or boats, yet we are assuming that there must have been several boats, with paid oarmen, and servants, for the Gibaults as well as the DeMonbreuns were of the "gentry." How long it took them to make this long weary journey is not recorded; the next official date we find is August 18th, 1768, when Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun gave birth to a daughter, who was baptised the next day, August 19, "au Fort de la Riviere St. Joseph, pays des Miamis," and named Therese Archange for her mother. It may be of interest to learn that "River Fort St. Joseph is a fort situated upon the right bank of the river by the same name twenty leagues from its embouchure into Lake Michigan. At that time it was farmed out to the commandant. The Indians who traded there are the Pottawatamis and some four hundred men, and some Miamis. They may furnish four hundred bales of cats, bears and deer." (W. R. Riddell, Ontario, Jour. Oct., 1931.)

"The Pottawatamis are the most faithful to our interest of all Indians--they never dyed their hands with the blood of the French and have even informed us of plots formed against us by other nations." It was in this friendly Indian fort that little Therese

Archange Boucher de Monbreun was born; which tells us that the party must have come via the St. Lawrence River, Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan to the mouth of St. Joseph River, down this river to South Bend, then the Kankakee River, and portage to Tippecanoe Creek which flows in the Wabash River, which took them to Vincennes, where they stopped a while. It is not known if all the party tarried at River Fort St. Joseph, with Mr. and Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun, but it is known that Father Gibault arrived at Kaskaskia, in the autumn of 1768, and took up his duties as parish priest at Kaskaskia and other villages on the "Father of Waters." That the next year 1769, he was promoted to Vicar General of all the villages on the "Father of Waters" and Poste du Vincennes on the Wabash. A letter written by Father Gibault, at Vincennes, October, 1769 to Bland says his "mother and sister Maria Louise had lodging adjacent to the parsonage house." (Ill. Hist. Coll. vol. 8.)

Where Timothe DeMonbreun had established a home is not known, yet from Ill. Hist. Coll. vol. 2, page cxxiv, we learn, "While he was still a young man he had sought his fortune in the West and established himself at Vincennes." Yet, he had been in Kaskaskia and taken enough part in the affairs of the village to be made an "Escuyer" or justice of peace, by February, 1770; the evidence is strong that his home was in Kaskaskia; then he removed to Vincennes, before 1777; again he removed to Kaskaskia, in 1779.

We find no documentary evidence concerning when Timothe DeMonbreun obtained his trading license. This may have been recorded in Kaskaskia records, we are informed that many of the early records were lost or destroyed; at this late date, could not be found.

The earliest mention of Timothe DeMonbreun is by Judge Jo. C. Guild, of Nashville, Tennessee, in book "Old Times in Tennessee," published by him in 1878. He says that Timothe DeMonbreun made his first trip to the Cumberland Valley in autumn of 1760, in company with two companions, one was a Spaniard, who understood the Indian dialect. While other Tennessee historians give the date of his first trip from a mass of somewhat misty evidence, various dates ranging from 1760 to 1775 are given as Timothe DeMonbreun first appearance in the Cumberland Valley.

We find that late winter of 1768, was the very earliest date that he could have paid this valley a visit, and it is not probable that he came at all in 1768. We have to look only at the following dates to see the

impossibility of an exploring trip in 1760, to the Cumberland.

In the first place Timothe DeMonbreun was only a lad of thirteen--and in the Archives of Boucherville, Canada, we read that Timothe DeMonbreun was godfather of his sister, Marie Louise, baptised September 6th, 1763. Then he was godfather of his brother, Etienne-Timothe, on November 18th, 1764, while Marie-Josephite Gibault, sister of his future wife was godmother. Two years later, in 1766 he was married.

Even as late as 1768, it seems almost impossible for the first trip into the Cumberland Valley, if he did come; his stay was short.

Our last official date is August 19th, 1768, at River St. Joseph, in the northwest part of Indiana, close to Lake Michigan. There is a new born babe, one day old, the trip down the St. Joseph river to Fort Wayne, then the portage from there to the Wabash River, where the boat had to be drawn by horses, if any could be had, or maybe the slow oxen came to their aid. Do not forget that each night there had to be a new camp made--often one could not find a suitable landing place along the steep banks, and often a place had to be cleared before they could make camp; wood cut for fire; and game hunted and cooked; now it was no doubt, the extra baby wash at each camp. Autumn was already with them, before they reached Vincennes, where they must have stopped for awhile, even if they did not make this their home. Many of the inhabitants of the village had come from Boucherville and all were glad to hear news from Canada, (their beloved New-France). If they reach Kaskaskia before the river freezes over they cannot tarry long in Vincennes, but doubtless they have seen Miss Catherine Vincennes, who had been godmother of Timothe's sister Catherine, at Boucherville, February 8th, 1759, and for who, she was named.

Miss Catherine Vincennes was the daughter of founder of the village, Poste du Vincennes or Vincent it was called at first. Two hundred-fifty miles by water route or one hundred-eighty by land, from Vincennes was the French village of Kaskaskia, where Father Gibault, his mother and sister spent their first winter in the Illinois country, and in all probability, Timothe DeMonbreun and wife were with them; and that he was not out exploring the wilds of the Cumberland Valley as some historians would have him. He was in Kaskaskia during May, 1769. On February 12, 1770, a son is born to Mr. and Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun, at Kaskaskia, and baptised by Father Gibault, April 6th, 1770,

under name of Timothy. Whether it was too much trouble to write the whole name or maybe it was not the custom with the French, to write but one name, thinking that was all that was necessary, somehow later in life this Timothy was called "Felix" and become the writer's great grandfather. Timothy was entirely dropped from his name, and on April 7, 1788, another son was born, and was named Jacques Timothy.

We have a fair sample in his mother's name, she was baptised "Marguerite Archange" but she always signs "Therese," if I did not know that she was one and the same person, it would be very misleading. Then often among the French, they would use one name like Timothe for each boy and the name Marie for each girl with an addition, to each name.

While I am writing of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun, I might as well name them all now, for after I start with his life in the wilds of the Cumberland Valley, I may never get back to his children and wife, and in all this mad rush, she was lost and has not been found, historically.

Children of Timothe and Therese-Archange Gibault-DeMonbreun.

Therese-Archange, born August 18, 1768, baptised August 19th, at "Fort River St. Joseph, Indiana. "Family records of M. Boucher de La Bruere."

Timothy Felix, born February 12, 1770, baptised April 6th, 1770, at Kaskaskia, Illinois, by Father Pierre Gibault, priest. "Kaskaskia records."

Julienne, born March 12, 1785, baptised May 22th, 1785, at Kaskaskia, by De Saint Pierre, Cure M. "Kaskaskia Records."

Jacques (James) Timothy, born April 7, 1788, baptised the same day, at Kaskaskia, by de la Valeniere, priest. "Kaskaskia Records."

Marie Louise, born January 28, 1789, baptised May 22nd, 1790, at Kaskaskia, by de la Valeniere, priest. "Kaskaskia Records."

The clerk in translating, somehow got the date of Timothy Felix's birth mixed with his sister, Marie Louise, and I have made statement that Felix was born January 28th, 1789, this is an error that Reverend Father Laurence J. Kenny, S.J. discovered and notified me.

I have searched with a fine-tooth comb, the records of Illinois, the several villages where there was any possibility of finding records, of other children. A real live genealogist, Mrs. Leo Schultheis, of Vincennes, has looked over the old records of "St. Francis Xavier Church," and was not able to find additional information on this family. Mrs. Timothe Demonbreun was present at the baptism of her son, April 6th, 1770, after that date she disappears from official dates, for ten years.

Her next appearance is as godmother at Kaskaskia, in 1780. She appears in this role as godmother five times from 1780 to 1785, and Captain John Williams, in a letter to Timothe DeMonbreun, under date of February 15, 1781, "presents his respects to madame," in closing a business letter.

Part of this time she may have spent visiting her mother at Boucherville, Canada (of this I cannot be sure), while Timothe DeMonbreun-the-fur-trader went forth to make their fortune in the wilderness of the Cumberland River.

The Draper manuscripts are my best help, for many of the Tennessee historians have failed Timothe DeMonbreun. Their facts are misleading, but once you break loose from their history, you can get your feet on solid facts.

In Draper 26CC35 we learn that in the spring of 1770, Timothe DeMonbreun took his cargo of furs, hides, and tallow to New Orleans, Louisiana, after having lived alone for several months, out in the wilderness with the savage beast for his only company. Then he must have made his first appearance some time during 1769. But what about Judge Jo. C. Guild's story, that DeMombreun first came in company with two companions, and how they passed the "flask" around to wash their mouths out, after tasting the salt water?

In all probability if Timothe DeMonbreun did go to New Orleans in the spring of 1770, he returned to Kaskaskia first, and then went down the Mississippi River direct to New Orleans. Then, there are several other reasons for going via Kaskaskia. His wife should have been his greatest concern. And then his cousin, Marie Therese Boucher de Monbreun de La Soudray was to marry Jean Bte. Bauvais, January 29th, 1770. We have no evidence that he attended this fashionable affair. By this marriage two of the most important and richest French families in Kaskaskia if not the Illinois country were brought more closely together by this marriage. Two weeks later, February 12th, 1770, a son is born to Mr. and Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun.

Soon we see him sailing down the Mississippi River for New Orleans, Louisiana, and while there he gets permission from his cousin, the Governor of Florida, Louis Boucher de Grand-Pre, to hunt on the Arkansas River, but the Indians gave him a great deal of trouble (this must have been the winter of 1770-1771). The Indians knew nothing of his relative, de Grand-Pre, and cared less, so this hunting trip is soon ended, and he returns to the Cumberland Valley, while it was farther from market but was a much safer place to be.

In the year of 1771, John Montgomery led a party of explorers into this valley, who was to later become Colonel Montgomery of the Revolutionary fame, and a Superior Officer of Timothe DeMonbreun. When he returned to the Cumberland Valley, no doubt he met up with Montgomery, Drake, Manse and Bledsoe and others. (Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, p. 105.)

If DeMonbreun returns to Kaskaskia each summer, as most historians believe, then let us take a look at what is going on there. Since the 1763 treaty, England had been slow to take over the affairs of the French villages, as the best inhabitants were the highest officers, the Captain of the militia ruled the town, and in Kaskaskia, Timothe's uncle, Pierre Boucher Sieur de Monbreun de La Soudray was Captain of militia. But in the year of 1772, the English were busy taking over the affairs of state.

The old Jesuit House, was now called Fort Gage, so named by Captain Lord of the Royal Irish, who in 1772, surrounded it with a stockade fifteen feet high. (Elbert Waller, Pub. No. 35, Ill. Hist. So.)

On the 29th of November, 1772, Timothe DeMonbreun's mother died, at Boucherville, Canada, and in less than five months his father died, April 14th, 1773. Both were buried at Boucherville, Canada.

It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Timothe returned to Canada, when this news reached them, for he was the only heir to an estate, his two sisters were in the nunnery and could not see after affairs of the estate. There is faint rumor that Mr. and Mrs. DeMonbreun had made a trip or two back to Canada, their son Timothy made a statement, March 28th, 1852, which Dr. Felix Robertson wrote down for him, he tells of their return trip from Canada, when attacked by the Indians only a day or two, out from Canada, where in a party of thirty-five, only five were spared, that the Indians knew Timothe DeMonbreun from trading with him--he and his wife and three others were left unharmed,

but robbed and left in the wilderness. They tied logs together with wild grape vines, made a flat raft and floated down the Mississippi River to Kaskaskia, Illinois (Draper MSS6X37). The son cannot give the exact date, but he fixed date--after his father had been appointed Lieutenant Commandant of Illinois in 1783. Things were in such an uproar at this time, it seems impossible for the Commandant to take a leave of absence. I only give this reference to verify the fact that they had been to Canada several times since leaving in 1768.

By autumn of 1773, Timothe DeMonbreun must have been back on the Cumberland River with his trading boats. The whole country had begun to move westward now for it was in 1773 the Daniel Boone expedition moved westward into Kentucky, there were new settlements in Illinois and Ohio and other western states. While Timothe DeMonbreun by his exploring the Cumberland Valley was opening up a new south west, and by his effort, a new civilization was born. This country we call the Cumberland Valley, was a mutual hunting ground for all tribes of Indians, yet none lived in this valley, as the buffalo and other animals came here for salt, and it was an easy matter to kill them. From the first the Indians had learned the true character of Timothe DeMonbreun, he had never betrayed them, nor in any way lied to them. They soon began to know him as the honest trader, and he and his friends were not molested. Doubtless he was able to speak several Indian languages, for in the college at Quebec, Indian languages was a part of their course of study. That he was well educated, is one fact all historians agree, to be correct.

In the year of 1774, we hear of many other restless men besides Timothe DeMonbreun, They begin to form a typical pioneer community, and in the fall of 1774, Timothe DeMonbreun built a hut for shelter and did not return to Kaskaskia, Illinois, during the summer of 1775, but takes his cargo of furs, hides, and tallow to New Orleans, Louisiana, as he did each spring. This year the west's most settlement is at Carter's Valley, about twelve miles from Eaton's Station, where DeMonbreun is camped. These men at Carter's Valley clear a few acres and the first corn is raised. During the winter of 1775 and 1776 great herds of buffalo came to the valley and the salt Lick. Timothe DeMonbreun was doing well, for he now owned several trading boats that took seventeen men to manage. In 1775, war was declared by the colonies, and it was this year of 1775, that Timothe DeMonbreun was supposed to establish the first permanent camp in middle

Tennessee. At that time, it was claimed by Virginia and also North Carolina, and not the state as we know it today.

In the spring of 1776, Timothe DeMonbreun makes his regular trip to New Orleans, Louisiana, with his cargo for exchange, but this turns out to be the one he was always to remember. When he arrived at Deacon's Pond, now near where Palmyre stands, he met six men and a woman. This party had lost one of their men, having been tramped to death by a buffalo. This was the first white man to die in this part of the country, that we have any record of. The next fell a victim to the barbarity of his own companions--a man they called Big John or John Duncan, who was afterwards buried where Captain DeMonbreun first saw the party, had his wife, the woman above noticed along with him. About this time she had become tired of him, took up with James Furguson, alleging that her husband was a lazy man, and a worthless hunter, that she had to support him, and then had no satisfaction in his company; but Furguson was an agreeable industrious young man, and the best hunter in the party. She had left her husband sick, and induced the party also to leave him. They went down the river.

Duncan died of hunger, it is supposed, as his appearance to Captain DeMonbreun (so spelled) wrought that impression on his mind (Draper MSS26CC35).

It was on his last return trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, in February, 1777, that Timothe DeMonbreun found this man's body and buried it. This act of unkindness of one man to another made a lasting impression on his mind, for when DeMonbreun was an old man he would tell this story with as much interest as if it had just happened yesterday. War is sweeping over all the colonies; leaving one man at Eaton's Station, Timothe DeMonbreun goes to Vincennes. For, from there he writes a letter to Boucherville, Canada, dated April 26th, 1777. Montarville Boucher de La Bruere has this letter with the postmark "Poste du Vincennes, Indiana."

This, the first reliable evidence that I have found in a long time, to assure me of the whereabouts of Timothe DeMonbreun at this date in 1777.

From Draper 6XX37, we learn from a statement made by the son, Timothy, that his father was found in Canada at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. (This cannot be true date of trip to Canada.) The spring of 1777 Timothe DeMonbreun is without a doubt in Vincennes, Indiana, for here he meets the recently appointed British Lieutenant Governor Abbott, who is making a short stay in the village, and having won his con-

fidence, was employed by him as his confidential messenger. (Can. Archives. Tanguay.)

Timothe DeMonbreun did not remain long in the British forces, for in Draper MSS 36J5 Timothe DeMonbreun makes a statement that he was with Colonel Clark on his expedition in the Illinois country. It is doubtful if he was present to help Clark retake Kaskaskia, on the night of July 4th, 1778. The next day all Kaskaskia rallied to the American cause and took oath of allegiance to Virginia of America, from Father Pierre Gibault, their parish priest.

Much credit should be given to Father Gibault for the part he took in quieting the fears of inhabitants of the village. One hears much about the fickle "French." This is a cruel remark. The French had not forgotten the treaty of 1763, they feared to go against England, if they ever wished to return to Canada. They did not wish to be drawn into the Revolution.

Yet, when Father Gibault saw what was best for them to do, and explained, everyone, to a man, signed oath of Allegiance as their religion required them to do this, i.e., support their government. The retaking of Kaskaskia was on the second anniversary of our Independence, but doubtless the first celebration. Clark and Montgomery with their army of one hundred and seventy-five men did the celebrating. They now go to Vincennes, where on July 20, 1778, Timothe DeMonbreun takes oath of allegiance to Vincennes of America, from his friend and priest, Father Gibault, and was appointed lieutenant of the militia of the village. Later he enlisted in the Illinois battalion, and received a commission as lieutenant, which position he held with honor until the fall of 1782, when the necessities of his family compelled him to ask for his discharge and pay. His letters to Clark show him to have been a man proud of his lineage and with a sensitiveness in matters of honor. Draper MSS, 51J-26--50J70. Later in the year 1778 he was captured by the British lieutenant governor, Henry (Hair Buyer) Hamilton, and carried to Vincennes and put into prison, doubtless he was captured somewhere on the Wabash River, as Hamilton came to retake Fort Sackville, which he did on December 17, 1778.

Everyone should know the story of how George Rogers Clark retook Fort Sackville (Vincennes). Even at this late date gratitude obliges me to make mention of his feat, in retaking this fort, it is one of the most outstanding events of the Revolutionary War. On February 5th, he had sent the first military boat, that had sailed the waters west of the Alleghenies, up the Wabash River that it

might arrive by the time he did, if not before, with four cannons and supplies and orders that none was to pass the river.

While he with Montgomery and one hundred and thirty men marched over this swamp-land, that at this time of the year was most all overflowed, sometimes the water was knee-deep, while there were times it came up to their necks--there was no turning back now, they were half naked, more than half starved, and frozen. A mild picture of General George Rogers Clark and his men: By skilled managing, they were able to surprise the Fort before midnight, February 23rd, and retake it the next day; by ten o'clock on the 25th, the flag of St. George came down and the stars and stripes were raised, and Timothe DeMonbreun was once more a free man. (The boat with cannons and supplies did not arrive in time to help.) Clark sends Montgomery to take the captured Hamilton and his officers to Williamsburg; while he makes arrangements to send men with the armed boats up the Wabash to Ome, where Hamilton had left stores. This expedition was under Captain Helm, but Lieutenant DeMonbreun was one of the company. See, Certificate of services, 50J70 Draper MSS. After this expedition on the Wabash, they all return to Kaskaskia, having captured forty men and the British store.

Timothe DeMonbreun is now a lieutenant in the battalion, this position being a very difficult one. The men were in a country far from their source of supplies, surrounded by hostile Indians, and unable to confer easily with the officials in Virginia. They therefore were frequently forced to act independently, and their acts were not always confirmed by the Virginia authorities. Their supply of money from the state was also inadequate for the work they had to perform. This was due to two causes; first because Virginia did not fully appreciate the importance of holding the Illinois--that was a need better understood by the Kentuckians; second, the finances of the state were such that there was no supply for this distant country. (Ill. Hist. Coll. v. 2, p. lxvii.)

Clark and Montgomery reached Kaskaskia by May 12, 1779. They held an election which was an important event in the village of Kaskaskia. Virginia on December 9, 1778, having ordained the County of Illinois the State of Virginia, and Clark was presiding over this election. Jean Girault was made interpreter for Clark and satisfied the inhabitants as to what was going on. There had been an alliance of the American Colonies through Colonel Clark with Spain. June 4, 1779, Spain declares war against England, and

joins with the colonies. This brings all the territory west of the Mississippi in the conflict against Great Britain. August 5, 1779, Clark made Montgomery commander of all the troops of the Illinois for he was busy building the Fort Jefferson on the right bank of the Ohio, at Iron Banks. Montgomery had stationed his army for the winter at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie Du Rocher: and was wondering where he was to get food and clothing for them. Letters from Clark gave him no help, there was none to give. Draper MSS 45J78 and 49J74. Valley Forge has nothing on Montgomery for the winter of 1779 and 1780 was very severe. His soldiers were barefooted too.

Again early in the spring of 1780, Clark left the Illinois and did not return to take command. He had now been made a General, and was concentrating his troops at Fort Jefferson. He recalled the soldiers from Vincennes and ordered Montgomery to retire most of his men from Illinois. This was done because Governor Patrick Henry had notified Clark to withdraw as many troops as possible north of the Ohio, or "you need expect no help nor supplies from the state." Draper MSS 29J14. Lieutenant DeMonbreun remained in service. That you may more closely follow his service I will give you a copy of the certificate of Service from Colonel John Montgomery, from a photostat copy from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (Original spelling.)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN

October 17, 1780

(Draper MSS, 50J70-A.D.S.)

Fort Clark Oct. 17th. 1780

To All Home It May Concern:-

This May Certefy that Lt Mumbron haith Beheved him Self as a Frend to the cause of America in Evey Respect and that he haith Been Readey at all Times on Eaney immergency to do Evey thing in his Power for the defence of his Cuntrey & at all times When Ever Called on By his Superior or Commanding officer turned out. When the Savages Came in order to Destroy the Cuntrey Last Spring he turned out With the formost to Repulce them. When I was ordered to Go on the Expodition up the Wabash he allso Went with the Greatest Chearfullness and when The Savages attacted Fort Gefferson when I Could Git But twelve Men to Go with Me he a Gain Ventered his life to the Releefe of that post. I Think When all These proofes are considered that he oute to be aplauded by Evey Good Man and Rewarded Acording to his Merrite. Geven under My hand.

Jno Montgomery, Lt Col Commandant

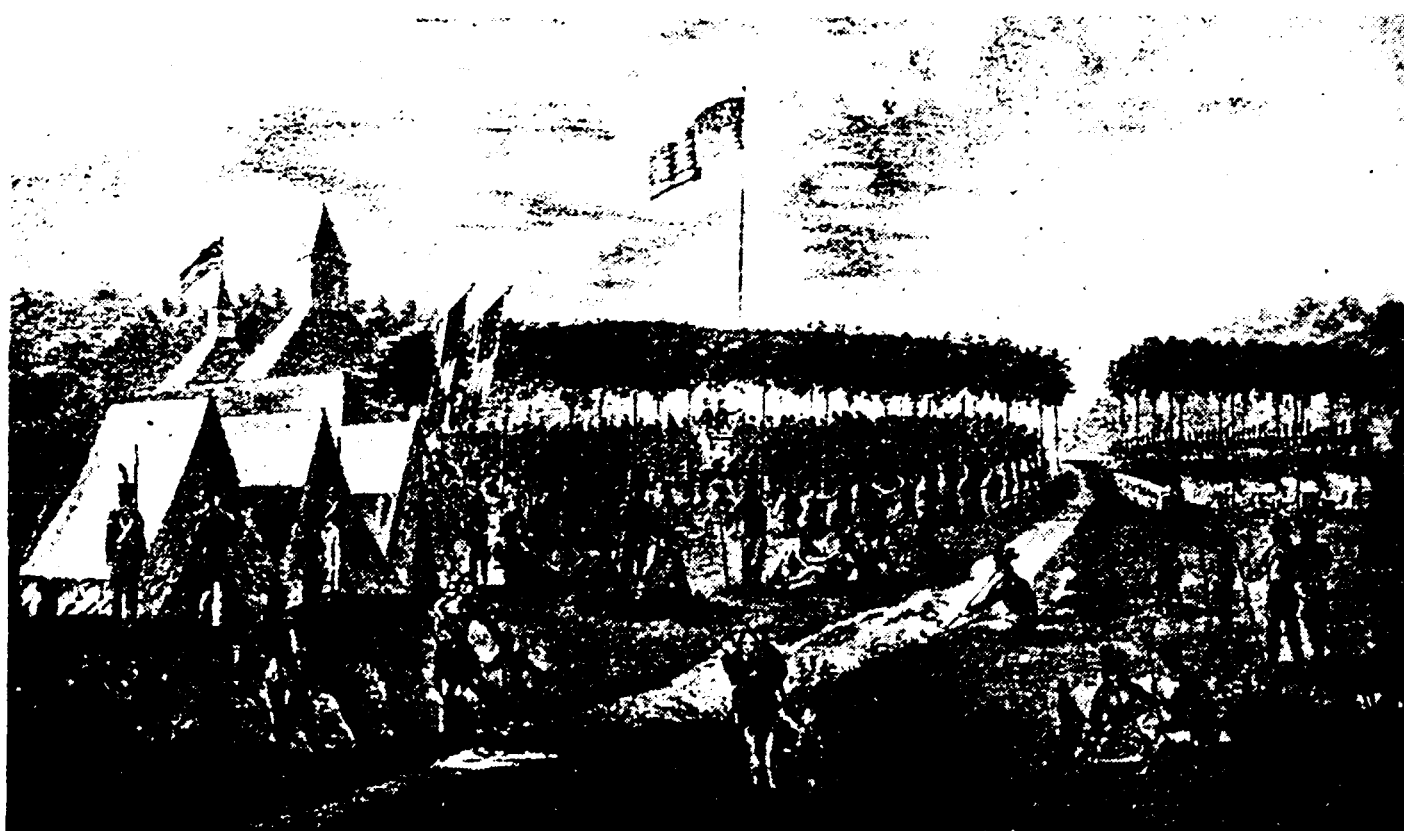


*P. Gibault, Ste,
Core*

Father Pierre Gibault, a cousin of Mrs. Timothe (Therese Archange) DeMonbreun. His being the only portrait of the first five generations that I was able to find. He is our blood relation though many times removed. The heroic acts of this great and good man, makes me proud to include his portrait. He is supposed to be only ~~thirty~~ twenty-six years old, July 4, 1778, when George Rogers retook Kaskaskia

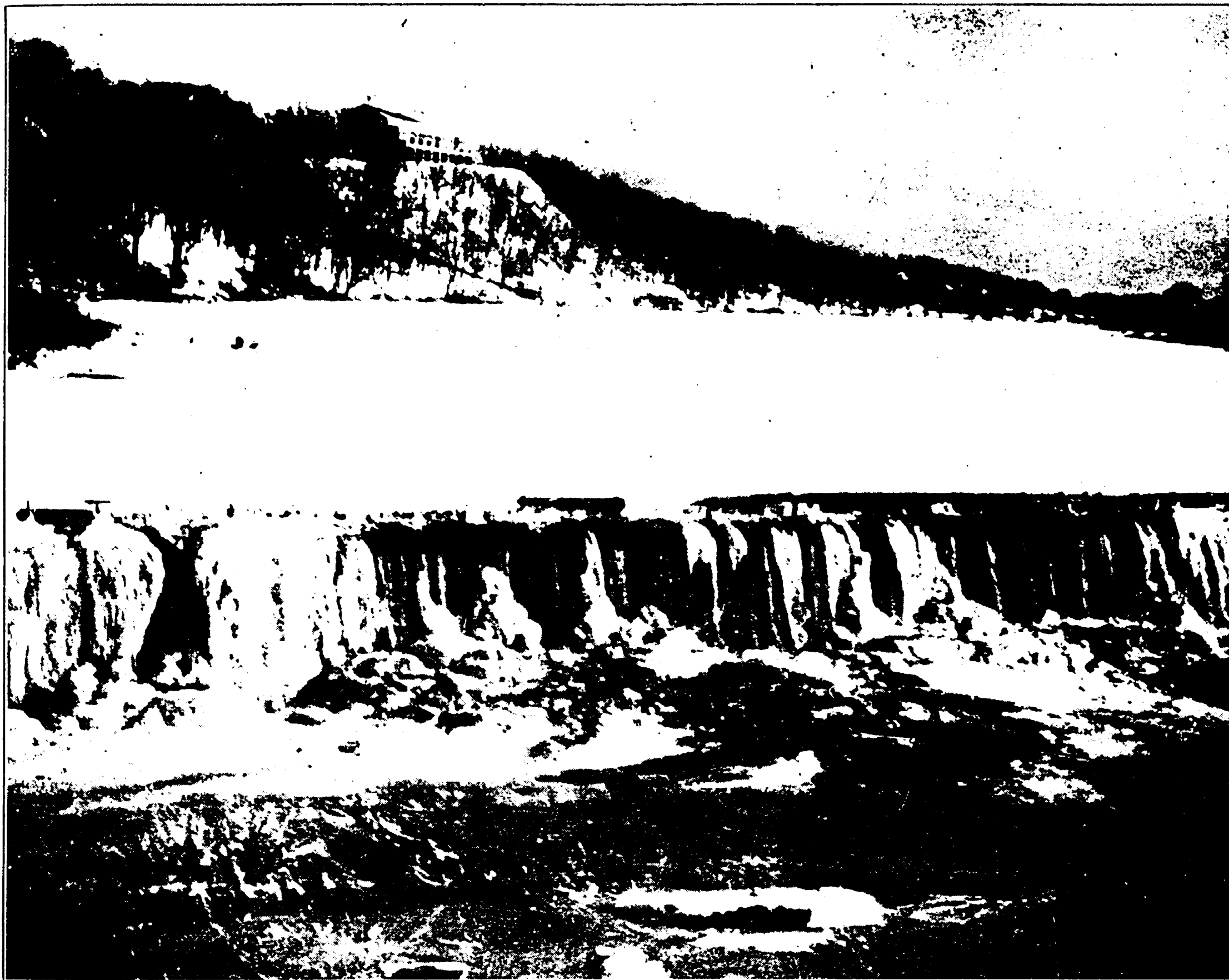


George Rogers Clark
The Beloved General of Timothe DeMonbreun



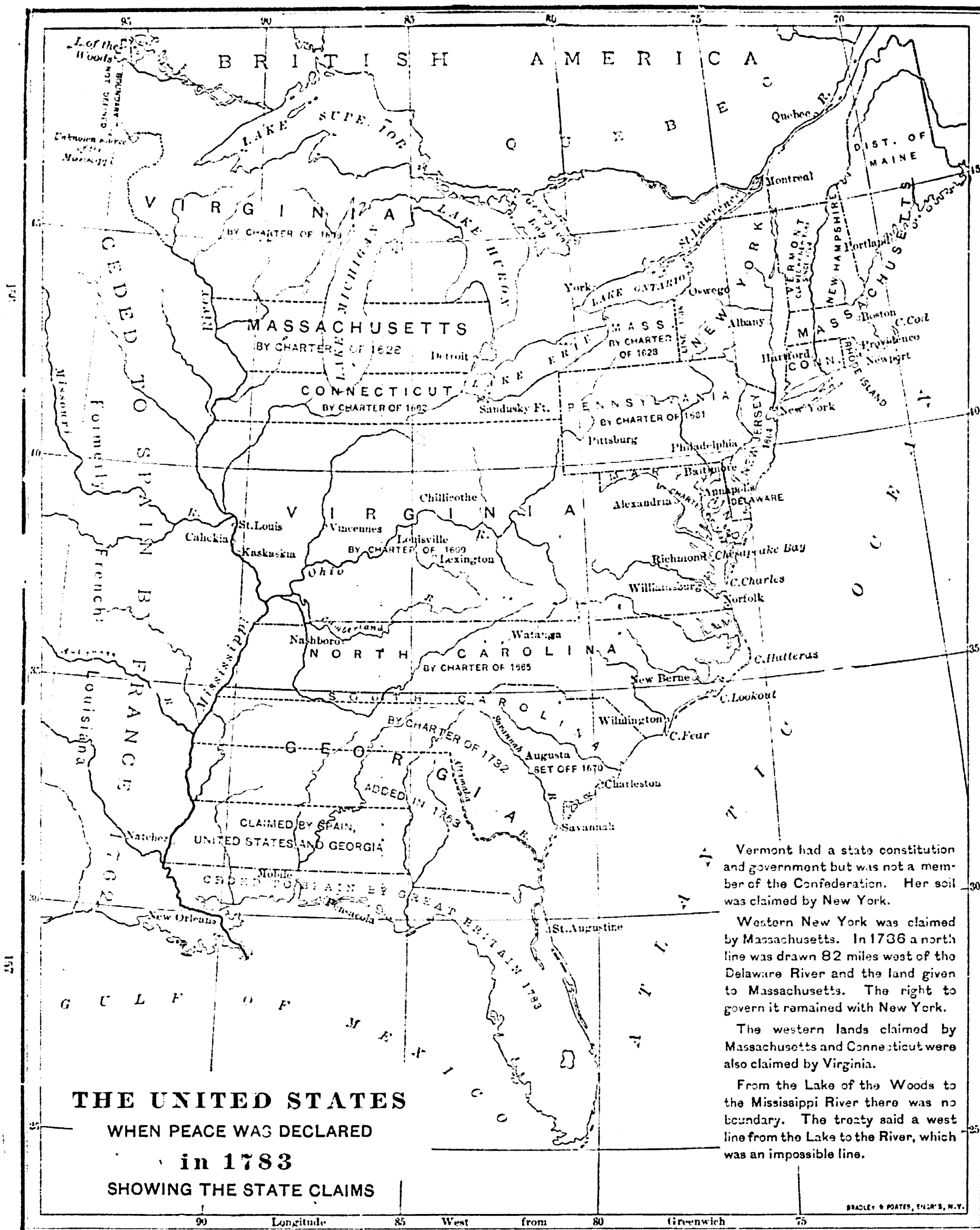
Prairie du Chien

Was the northern metropolis and truly a fort of historical importance, Colonel Montgomery with all troops of the Illinois country, started for Prairie du Chien, but was not able to reach this fort much to the disappointment of his soldiers. Timothe DeMonbreun was with Colonel Montgomery on this northern trip. There were 350 men, the largest army to march in the Illinois campaigns of the Revolutionary War.



BLACK HAWK'S WATCH TOWER FROM THE BRIDGE, SHOWING THE INN AT THE TOP.

Montgomery and his men fell upon the Watch Tower Village and burned it to the ground--the 700 Indians made no resistance. The Village destroyed, Colonel Montgomery retraced his steps for his food supplies were exhausted.



A map of the United States when Timothe DeMonbreun was appointed
 Lieutenant Governor, January 18, 1783

I heartily agree with Colonel Montgomery, and it would seem I am the first to "aplause." In the annals of history I wonder if a certificate of service, ever came more from the heart than this one, and it should acquaint you with some of Lieutenant DeMonbreun's service to his country, he served over two years without a cent of pay, and it was about this times that the Indians, no doubt working for the British, surprised Lieutenant DeMonbreun's men down on the Cumberland River, of the seventeen men only two besides Lieutenant DeMonbreun escaped. The Indians were causing alarm on all sides, down at Fort Jefferson, as you have just read, Colonel Montgomery could get but twelve men to go to the Fort's aid, Lieutenant DeMonbreun being one, of the twelve that risked their lives to save the fort.

Before Colonel Montgomery and Lieutenant DeMonbreun were back from Fort Jefferson, the inhabitants of Cahokia were hearing rumors that the Indians were going to attack; the same word had reached Pancour (St. Louis) and the Spanish Commandant was making ready for defense, Cahokia sent a special messenger to ask Clark to come to their aid, which he did and arrived just in time, Some say he was at the battle of Pancour on May 26, 1780, when the British were defeated. Others say because of the wind blowing in the wrong direction he was not able to hear the alarm given by the Spanish, and was not in the line of defense. He was at Cahokia on May 27th, and again the British were defeated. Before General Clark returned to Fort Jefferson (which he did in a very short time) he gave Colonel Montgomery orders to drive the Indians and British out of the country. Montgomery and all his forces started--the north-west drive--known in history--as the West-most battle of the Revolutionary--was the result, the burning of the Sauk-E-Nuk, at Fort Clark (Peoria) during June, 1780. For Colonel Montgomery, after he took his men back to Kaskaskia, the war was practically over. But for Lieutenant DeMonbreun of the Illinois battalion, his duty was to keep constant watch that the Indians did not return when they were least expected and kill the whole settlement or destroy the crops. It seems that whenever Lieutenant DeMonbreun was known it was easy for him to stop the Indian invasion, even among the Indians under British influence, he was the fur-trader that had been their friend. And here, we know the meaning of the saying "An Indian never forgets."

For the next two years we see Lieutenant DeMonbreun busy keeping watch and in keep-

ing peace; but no pay has come his way for over two years and he has lost his boats, given of his money and now, he asks "his General" for his pay or let him resign, this is a new experience for him to be without means to pay his honest bills and to keep his family in comfort; for we know that now, Mrs. DeMonbreun is living at Kaskaskia, historically.

I have photostat copy of writing from the State Hist. So. Wis. of the three letters following; but translation is from the Ill. Hist. Coll. v- pp. 323, 324, 325.

JOHN WILLIAMS TO TIMOTHE DEMONBREUN,

February 15, 1781

(Translation--Draper MSS, 51J24-A.L.S.)

Sir:

I received your letter of to-day and find myself mortified in not being able to grant you leave of absence or to pay you, for I have no authority to do so until there comes a new order from Colonel Clark.

As for the assembly of the officers, that is no wise necessary. Your conduct has always been so good and satisfactory to all our officers, that you have no need of that. I shall do all I can with pleasure and before my departure I will make some arrangements for you and your family. As soon as I have news from Colonel Clark, I shall inform you.

I am, sir, begging you to present my respects to madame.

Your very humble and very obedient servant.

John Williams.

At Kaskaskia, February 15, 1781.

To Lieutenant Boucher de Monbreun.

TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK,

(No Date)

Translated Draper MSS, 51J26-A.L.S.)

My General:

I am honoring myself in writing you a few words. I trust that this letter will find you in perfect health. My General, I had the honor to write you through M. Bauteles(?). If you received my letter you must (also have) received the certificate of my service given by my superior, which were joined to my letter. My General, I had the honor to address myself to Major John Williams, in order to ask him for my salary and rations, such as he had allowed me in the past. As for me being paid in rations which he had promised, he is not able to do so, saying that there are none in reserve. This time he was not able to grant me my pay, but said that the bill had to

be referred to you. I then asked for my discharge, since he was able to give me nothing and I was pursued by debts which I had to pay and was obliged to sell in order to meet said obligations. He answered me, sir, that he was not able to grant me a discharge, that you were the only one who could do that, even though it was only by promise that I was serving as lieutenant under the order of Colonel Clark. And I myself consider my word as an (oath) to you, my general. I was quite mortified at not being able to procure anything. My general, I have waited until this day. I trust that you will have all due consideration for me in this matter, in order to have delivered my pay and rations up to February 21, 1781. My bill will be presented to you by Major Williams. I hope, my general, that in depending on the zeal with which I desire to serve the country, I shall find in you all the resources that may be necessary for me so that I may march with confidence under your banners as a true soldier who desires nothing more. I have the honor to be with a profound respect, my general,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN, LIEUTENANT.

TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN TO GEORGE R. CLARK,

March 5, 1782

(Draper MSS, 51J25--A.L.S.)

MY GENERAL:

I had the honour to address myself to Major John Williams, your representative, asking him that either he grant my discharge or give me, in my quality of gentleman and officer in the service of the Republic of Virginia, which I have the honor to serve, my pay as a lieutenant, in good money or merchandise, so that I might be able to maintain my family. Major Williams was able to grant me nothing but provisions for my subsistence as you will see by the answer herewith enclosed, which I have the honor to send to you. Therefore, my general, I trust that you will be able to help me, after you will have seen the certificate of Colonel Montgomery and the answer of Major Williams concerning my services and their incapacity to recompense me for my services in spite of the good desires these gentlemen had to do so; and when you will have seen the zealous wish I still have to follow you on the expedition which you are going to make, if you are willing, however, to grant me the maintenance for my family so

that I can absent myself without leaving my family to the mercy of my friends, which is a thing of shame to a man of noble birth such as I am. I hope, my general, that, in depending on the zeal with which I desire to serve my country, I shall find in you all the resources which may be necessary for me, so that I can march with confidence under your banners, under whose shelter a true soldier wishes for nothing else.

I have the honor to be with a profound respect, my general,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN, Lieutenant.

Footnote: In the report of the Western commissioners sent out by Virginia in 1782, at p. 45, is found the following entry: "Also Lieutenant Monbrun Pay role from the 12 of May 1780, till the 12th of May 1782, at 26 2 3 Dollars p. month. Amount 640 Dollars. The board find that Lieutenant Monbreun was without a command the greater part of the time specified in this Pay Role, but approve the Claim from the Recommendations accompanying it, which are confirmed by the Report of General Clark."

For Lieutenant Timothe DeMonbreun the Revolutionary War is over, if we read a right the above pays him in full as far as dollars are concerned. I fail to find any documentary evidence of his service in Washington, D.D. I wrote to the Veterans Administration, several times asking for information about Timothe DeMonbreun, their reply is always the same, the name, nor one similar, has not been found on the records of Virginia soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Then I tried the War Department, the Adjutant General office, always the same answer.

This may not be just the proper place to present a short sketch of Lieutenant DeMonbruen's life, by his son, Jacques Timothy, born April 7th, 1788, at Kaskaskia, Illinois. Yet the son speaks of his father's service in the Revolutionary War, and about several return trips to Canada, that his father and mother made; it could be possible that they in company with the thirty-five friends-- could have made a hurried trip between May 12th, 1782 and January, 1782. Certainly the trip was not made during his term as Lieutenant Governor, though the son thinks it was made at that time, not probable that this could have been made after the term of office, for Mrs. DeMonbreun had several small children about this time.

Dr. Felix Robertson, who wrote the Sketch for Timothy Jr. at the request of Mr. Draper, thinks that it is not reliable; (it is lacking in details especially dates, but where is there a man, just a plain everyday man, that can even remember his own wedding anniversary?). I consider the facts that his mother had been dead so many years, and his father had been dead for twenty-six years, and as he stated the Indians had destroyed the family records. The facts, that they wanted him to tell, was the work for historians. The historians in Tennessee, rather failed to record the dates when history was being made. No one has the faintest idea when Timothe DeMonbreun spent the winter in the cave at Nashville and his first son by second wife, was born there one winter.

It was some eighty years since Timothe DeMonbreun come sailing into Nashville that first time. He would be now over a hundred years old, yet they expect his son, a man past sixty-four, to give dates and facts like a college professor. There is only one outstanding mistake--he says his father was at the battle where Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. It was not his father, but his grandfather, that was at this battle.

(Draper MSS, 6XX37, 6XX37, XX37, -6XX38) follows:

"A brief statement of the life of Timothy DeMonbreun illustrative of the early history of Tennessee the deceased was a descendant of the Bourbons, maternally and paternally the parents of the deceased immigrated from France to Canada, at an early period. The exact time cannot be ascertained owing to the family records being destroyed by the Indians. The deceased was born in Canada, he entered the French army at the age of 20 years, and as lieutenant in the war with General Braddock, and 4 years afterwards he was in the engagement in which Wolf and Montcalm fell, where he served as Lieutenant in the engagement. He had his arm broken. In the latter part of 1760 they came from the Wabash and discovered the mouth of the Cumberland River. In company with two persons a Frenchman and a New Englander immigrant, they ascended to the Cumberland River in a trading boat and entered and went up the Lick branch. Between 1760 and the commencement of the American Revolution, he returned to Canada, (the exact time not known) but at the commencement of the Revolution, he was to be found in Canada. After the commencement of the American Revolution he returned to the American armies. In the Virginia line he remained in the American Army until the close

of the Revolution. He was promoted to the grade of Captain and was present in the engagement at Vincennes at the time that General Hamilton, was taken prisoner by George Rogers Clark and Colonel Montgomery. After the close of the Revolution he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois. After his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Illinois he returned to Canada. In company with his wife and company of 35 Canadian French, he started from Canada destined to Illinois. A few days after leaving Canada this party was attacked by a large party of Indians and all butchered and robbed but five. Timothe DeMonbreun, his wife and five lives were spared by the Indians, from a knowledge of him as a fur trader, but he was robbed of all his effects. They lashed some logs together by means of grapevines and floated down the Mississippi until they reached Kaskaskia, where he entered upon the functions of his office as Lieutenant Governor of the territory of Illinois. By permission of the Spanish Governor he and a company was granted to hunt on the Arkansas River and was then robbed twice by the Indians after which time he then turned his direction up the Cumberland River and was engaged with this hunting party, hunting and trapping for about two years (the exact time not now known), and during this time he and his company never saw the face of a white person or an Indian. The party of 16 men were attacked by a party of Indians near the residence of Colonel E. H. Eaton and were all killed but two. Timothe DeMonbreun took shelter in the cave at the north of Mill Creek, where he remained about a week, he then floated on by himself to New Madrid then a Spanish Fort where he proceeded a distance on west (Apedous?) and the following year (date not known) returned home to Kaskaskia, and there met with the last white man living of the engagement with the Indians near Colonel Eatons present place. This Mr. Eaton was with him up the Cumberland and built a cabin near where Mrs. Page now lives one mile from Nashville. Whilst engaged out hunting they found the track of two white men, which they pursued on a trail to the Bledsoe's Lick. They overtook them, who they ascertained to be Thomas Spencer and Colonel Bledsoe, who were the first white men they have ever seen in Tennessee, but their own party. After the battle of Nickolack(?) he went to Philadelphia by land as a bearer of intelligence of the battle. He was frequently sent to the mouth of the Cumberland to quell the Indians, which he did in the year of 1793. He removed his family from Kaskaskia to Nashville on the present site of

Yeatman (?) and Woods new house. He died in Nashville in October 1826 at the advanced age of 91. From 1793 to the time of his death he was constantly engaged in transporting merchandise by boat for persons indifferently as a common carrier.

March 28, 1852

M. Draper; After trials and many failures I have obtained from Timothe De Monbreun this imperfect sketch of his father. It is very meager and I cannot say I think it all together reliable, such as it is I send it. I have overhauled my papers and enclose all the memorandum I have been able to find, they seem to be scant and not entire, but I cannot now add to it. I hope you will soon be able to publish some of your work, others are occupying the ground. Draper MSS.

Yours

----- Felix Robertson -----

Only a short time had elapsed since the closing of the Revolutionary War, when Richard Winston found that it was necessary to return to Virginia. Over this turbulent population of the country of Illinois, he appointed the French nobleman, Timothe De Monbreun as his successor, that of Lieutenant Governor of Justice of the Peace, which was one of great importance, and the territory over which he ruled was the largest of any jurisdiction. Timothe DeMonbreun tried to be neutral, but an Indian Agent named Dodge, caused an unrest among the inhabitants by his cruel treatment, and they were all afraid of him. Timothe De-Monbreun tried to keep peace. His own people turned against him and finally forced him to resign, August 14, 1786. But when you read closely between the lines, Lieutenant Governor, Timothe De Monbreun was patriotic at heart and did what he considered the best for the country as a whole. He had no money nor soldiers to back up any enforcement, so the only thing he could do was to try to be diplomatic. Timothe De Monbreun was instrumental in writing congress and from his letter, he was the first to know that Virginia was relinquishing her hold on the Illinois country. The year after he left office the North West Territory was formed.

The following are some of the important events during his term of office.

COMMISSION OF COUNTY-LIEUTENANT BY RICHARD
WINSTON TO TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN, January
18, 1783

(Va. State Library--Attested Copy)

To M. de Monbreun, Officer in the service of the State at Kaskaskia.

Sir,

At The moment of my being about to Depart for The Seat of Government when I consider myself as charged with The Commision of Deputy Lieutenant to the County of Illinois I think it an indispensable Duty to substitute some Person or Persons to act in my stead and place for the public Good in Order to prevent any molestations That may happen during my Absence. As it would mortify me, that the People should suffer because there was no Person authorized to fill that Place, now I am persuaded I cannot apply to any Person with more Propriety for preforming the Duties of my Office than to You, Sir, as the Attachment and Zeal to the public good you have shown on several Occasions furnish us with sufficient Proofs of your Abilities & Integrity.

It will not be a difficult Matter for you to fill this Office, I therefore request You, Sir, to accept of These Presents which authorize you to it, as it is requisite for The Public good and Conducive to the Support of the Common Cause of The United States of America.

On every Occasion that shall offer to claim Your Protection in behalf of The People as well to support The Interest of the States You will act in Concert with The State Attorney, with The Militia Officers and The oldest Settlers in The Country and Consider jointly with Them on The most proper measures, which Circumstances may require in every particular Case.

For your Direction in The Performance of The Duties of The Office trusted to You I cannot direct you to a better Guide Than The Collection of Laws and Articles of Jurisprudence which His Excellency the Governor has sent hither, and which ought to be kept in The Office of The Clerk of The Court, These You may consult sometimes combining them as much as possible with The Old Customs & Usages of This Country, adding to this Your Knowledge of Jurisprudence You cannot fall into Error.

I cannot recommend to You too much the Cultivating of a friendly Intercourse with Our Neighboring Friends The Spanish Nation and Communicating on every Opportunity with The Commander on The other Side of The River for Maintaining The Tranquillity of

This Country and the Common Cause.

As no other Particular at present occurs to my Reflection I rely on Your Judgment & Experience as to unforeseen Cases. I wish you a better success and less difficulties than I have met with

I am with much esteem

Sir Your humble & most obedient Servant

(Signed) RICHARD WINSTON
Deputy Lieutenant of the County

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY
1783-1786
(Virginia State Library, -Copy)
B 2
(Translated)

Account of expenses made and provisions furnished to the Indians for Account of the United States in the Years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786. (Note:--These two expense accounts marked B and C, with the commission issued by Richard Winston to DeMonbreun were enclosed with the above memorial.)

	Doll	Shill'	Pense
1783-			
434 lb. beef a 10 Doll p cwt	43	5	6
141 lb. pork a 20 Doll p cwt	28	1	8
9 minots Indian corn a/4	4	4	
7 Gallons Taffia a 4 Doll	28		
1784-			
300 lb. beef a 10D. p cwt	30	7	
180 lb. pork a 20D.	36		
15 minots Indian Meal a 4/	7	4	3
23 Gallons Taffia a 4 Doll	92	4	3
1785-			
600 lb. beef a 10 Doll	60		
110 lb. pork a 20 Doll	22		
11 Minots Indian Meal a 4/	5	4	
6 Gallons Taffia a 4 Doll	24		
1786-			
350 lb. beef a 10D.	35		
181 lb. pork a 20D.	23	(sic)	
14 Minots Indian Meal a	7		
12 Gallons Taffia a 4 Doll	48		
	Dollars, 495 (sic) 1		

Errors Excepted _____
C.

Account of Expenses for Account of this State, in Different Journies from Kaskas-

kia to Kahokias, and from St. Louis of (and?) Kaskaskia to Ste. Genevieve, in the Years 1783, 1784, 1786.

1783—Two Journies from Kaskaskia to Kahokias	Dollars 8th of a D.		
Carriage hire 20 Dollars	—	40	
Three Journies on horseback a 10D.	—	30	
Thrice crossing the Mississippi a 4/8ths	—	1	4
Nine days' board a 6/8 Day	6	6	
Journies from Kaskaskia to Ste. Genevieve			
Twice on horseback a 1 D.	—	2	
Crossing the river four times a 4/8ths	—	2	
Three days' board a 6/8 d Day	—	2	
1784—Two Journies from Kaskaskia to Kahokias in a carriage	40		
Two Jo on horseback a 10D.	20		
Twice Crossing from Cahoes to St. Louis	—	1	
Six days' board at 6/8ths	—	4	4
Journies from Kaskaskias to Ste. Genevieve			
Four journies on horseback a 1D.	—	4	
Crossing river four times a 4/8	—	2	
Two days' board	—	1	
	Dollars, 158 (sic)		

Ill. Hist. Coll. -v. 5, pp. 357-58.

TIMOTHE DE MONBREUN TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS,
June 16, 1784
(C.C.P.P., Ill., Kaskaskia and Ky., xxx, 483-L.S.)

Sir,
Accompanying this under cover is a memorial from a few of the principle Inhabitants of the Village of Kaskaskia, which accident enabled them to present, and I have, the honr to inclose, and which permit me to assure (sic) your Excellency contains a Candid representation of facts, and hope Congress will give the prayer thereof of hearing in due time, and grant such relief as Congress shall Judge Just and Reasonable.
By a Gentleman who came here nearly on a visit to this Country a few days go, I am informed that Virginia has relinquished

all claim to the Country Northwest of the river Ohio unto the United States, which gives me great pleasure, and permit me to Congratulate your Excellency on the event.

Some years ago, I was appointed County Lieutenant by the state of Virginia for the Illennoise County in which Office to this day, but Myself, and the Civil Department here have been much Imberased, and found great difficulty in keeping Deciplin and subordenation, Owning to the sufferings of the People, and the Clamours of Designing men, amongst the Ignorant part of them, which your Excellency knows are too often able to give trouble to the better sort, and those in Authority. However we have heretofore been so fortunate as to be able to Counter Act their Mischeevous Designs, and to keep up some flimsy kind of Opinion (being well acquainted with the Geneous of these people) that if something is not done to strengthen our hands we shall not be able to support authority. On the Contrary was Government firmly Established, and proper Incourage given we could soon become Respectable and I cannot help thinking with the Memori(a)-lists, that many of the People on the Spanish side would come to us, and those return who left us since the Commenc(e)ment of the war, as they went away on Account of Irregularities Comited here.

The people of the other Villages and Elecwhere(sic) in this Country could not join the present Memorilist, as the Gentleman who carries this could not wait until they could be Convened.

I hope your Excellency will please to excuse the Liberty I have taken in this address, but my Peticular situation I conce(i)-ve makes it my duty to make this Representation.

I have the honr to be with the highest Esteem your Excellency

Mozt Abdt. very Hmb Servt

his l Timote DeMonbreunt mark

His Excellency

Thomas Miffin Esquire

President of Congress

1 "his mark" added in hand writing of endorsement is evidently a joke. Ill. Hist. Coll. V-5, pp. 360-361.

There are many things of importance that space forbids us to mention, such as the flood, that destroyed the cemetery at Ste. Genevieve, in 1784.--Even before he resigned, he was making preparation to enlarge his bus-

iness, as Davidson County Tennessee records reveal, that he bought a negro man named Will, May 11, 1786, paying \$412.50, and at a later date we find that he bought a woman, Rachel and her child Nancy, for \$400, cash. He lived on in Kaskaskia a while after he laid down the affairs of state. Not only Timothe DeMonbreun, but many of the better class of French were leaving Kaskaskia, as the Americans were pouring in. The class that follow up after a war. The first date we have of him after leaving Kaskaskia, is 1793, when there was an uprising among the Indians and he was called out to quell them. On March 12, 1812, Timothe DeMonbreun returned to Kaskaskia, having sold to William Shannon a note that he endorsed for \$50.75, on a man named Bilderback, this man refusing to pay, DeMonbreun sues and wins the case, getting the money for Shannon.

I am enclosing some information about Timothe DeMonbreun, sent me by Reverend Father L. J. Kenny, S. J., of St. Louis University, who looking up a reference a few days ago in an old publication, Historical Researches, Vol. XXIV, (1907) I observed a very brief item which I quote in full: It read "On May 11th, 1821, the first Mass ever said by a Bishop in Nashville, Tennessee, was offered up by Bishop Flaget in the house of M. Montbrun, a Frenchman. At that time the total number of Catholics in Nashville and its vicinity did not exceed sixty."

Of course you see why this proves interesting to me. Last year it would have meant nothing to me, but since the reception of your letters and our meeting, I find it thrillingly interesting.

Pondering a moment, it occurred to me that there might possibly be something more about this event in "The Father of the Church in Tennessee" by Reverend V. F. O'Daniel, O.P. Then investigating the index of that letter I found: "DeMontbrun, Timothy, story of 281-283-286-290-300" pages.

So evidently DeMontbrun has been taken notice of by the historians. Perhaps you were aware of all this. Unfortunately the book before me, although referring again and again to DeMontbrun's family, nowhere gives the name of a single one of them.

The citation that started me on my search (Re-searches) is an abridgement of Bishops Flaget's diary. The bishop says DeMontbrun received him "with tears in his eyes." He is rightly entitled to the "Father of Nashville," and a street in the city that bears his name. He built the first house outside of the stockade, and took pride in his French blood.

When the three exiled sons of the Duke of Orleans, the eldest of whom afterwards occupied the throne of France, came to Nashville, in May, 1797, the old trader's soul overflowed with delight, and they were entertained by Timothe DeMonbreun in such a royal manner that his friends were astonished at his ability as host.

Timothe DeMonbreun had a similar experience in the presence of General LaFayette. "No visitor was ever more warmly welcome than was General LaFayette, who came to Nashville in 1825. All America loved this brave Frenchman who had fought with General Washington in the Revolutionary War. To honor him, a long procession marched through the streets, which had been decorated with arches of evergreens. LaFayette sat in an open carriage, drawn by six white horses, and Andrew Jackson Tennessee's greatest living hero, sat by his side. There were receptions, military parades, nothing pleased LaFayette more than the visit to the Hermitage, the grand ball, and the public dinner at the Nashville Inn, where his fellow countryman, old Timothy DeMonbreun, danced about with excitement and happiness. Indeed, it was Timothe DeMonbreun's day, as well as LaFayette's, for the diners drank a toast to him as the "grand old man" of Tennessee and the first white man to settle in the Cumberland country." "Discovering Tennessee" by Rothrock, pp. 315-316.

Not only for royalty but for everyday Timothe DeMonbreun wore his white ruffled shirt and black knee breeches with silver buckles. He was adorned with his large gold watch, and any day he could be seen walking along the streets of Nashville, though he owned several carriages. He favored the old time clothes and wore them to the end, showing off his plump well-shaped legs, and his square shoulders. He died October--1826, age seventy-nine years and seven months.

In his home was found a silver crucifix, a souvenir of home and a symbol of the

faith he possessed. He was laid to rest on a little knoll just north of Sulphur Springs, probably where near this church now stands. It is known as section 28 in the Nashville Cemetery. His body was later removed to the family burial ground, which is located about four miles from Ashland City just off the Hyde's Ferry Pike, Also about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the pike to the south on Marribone Creek. This is near the forks of the creek and is on the right-hand fork of the creek, this being as near as I can locate his grave.

My humble tribute ends with a poem by William F. E. Gurley:

PATRIOTS AND PIONEERS

Back in the past, o'er five score years,
There came and settled here
Those dauntless, sturdy pioneers
Whose mem'ry we revere.
These men had won, despite our foes,
The freedom of the sea;
They were the loyal sons of those
Who made our nation free.

Log-cabin homes, of frontier days,
Had but a single room,
A fireplace with its cheerful blaze,
A spinning-wheel, a loom,
A table, bed, and trundle-bed,
Some stools, say three or four,
A Bible which they oft-times read,
A rifle o'er the door.

Our hearts will ever thrill with pride
That there is in our veins
The blood of those who oft defied
The perils of the plains.
God grant that our descendants may
Be just as brave and true
As were our sires, to whom we pay
This tribute, justly due.

Chapter IV
DESCENDANTS, SIXTH GENERATION
1768-1794

1. Therese Archange, born August 18th, 1768, goes the honor of being the first descendant of Timothe DeMonbreun and his wife, Therese--Archange Gibault. She was married at sweet sixteen. The records show that this event took place at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, February the 22, 1784. Though they lived at Kaskaskia, her father being Lieutenant Governor.

Jacques Chenier native of New Orleans, son of Claude Chenier and the late Marie Louise Brunet (was married)

to

Archange Boucher de Montbrun, native of St. Joseph, daughter of Timothy Boucher, Esquire, Sieur de Montbrun and Therese Archange Gibault. We find the baptismal records of the offspring of this marriage namely:

James Philip Chenier, b. 12-12-1785;
Francis Alexis " , b. 3- 1- 87;
Anthony " , b. 11-11- 89;
Therese Archange" , b. 4-15- 92.

Mr. Chenier dies in the year 1792.

Timothe DeMonbreun was godfather for his first grandchild, James Philip Chenier, this being the only record we find of him in this role as godfather. In signing for this event, his signature shows a fine hand and is well preserved to the present day, in St. Louis University.

On May the 4th, 1795, Therese Archange Boucher De Montbrun, widow of Chenier, weds Alexis Doza of Kaskaskia. To the offspring of this marriage, there are five children. Their son Joseph was born in 1796, and he married Eulalie Buyat in Kaskaskia, September 5, 1826. In the following month October, Timothe DeMonbreun dies (1826). She had another child born during the year of 1798; 1802, 1805; 1807. All effort to trace these descendants have been futile. Translated from the old French records, of Kaskaskia, by Reverend Father Laurence J. Kenny, S. J.

2. Timothy, later called Felix, was the 6th generation, was born February 12, 1770, at Kaskaskia, Illinois, baptised April 6th, by his kinsman, and the parish priest,

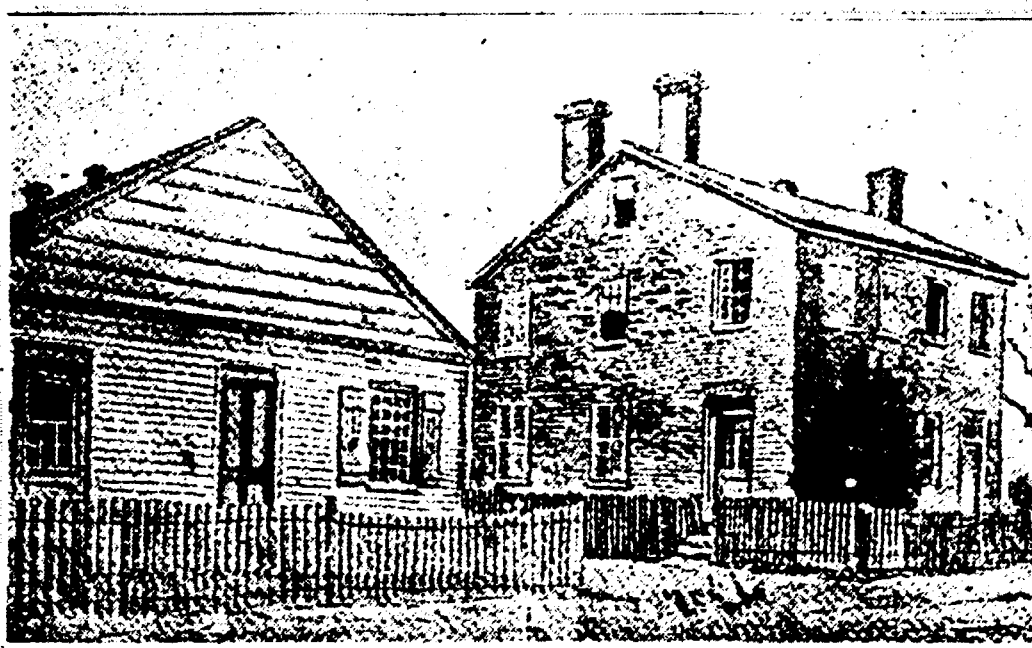
Father Pierre Gibault. About the year of 1790, he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, with his parents. It is family tradition that Felix was an old batchelor being nearly 39 years of age. When one day while standing on the street in Nashville, he saw a beautiful young lady pass by, and remarked "if that young lady is single she will be my wife." And the event came to pass, for in a short while, on May 24th, 1809, they were married. They were given a farm by his father, Timothe DeMonbreun, near Nashville, where they lived for a few years. He enlisted December 10th, 1812 (and his name is spelled "Demumber," War Department, Adjutant General's office). In Stump's Troop of Calvary of the Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, as a private. His service ended February 9th, 1813. Shortly after this, Felix grew restless, and took his family into Monroe County, Kentucky, and built the first house in that county. He saw the need of enlightening the people of this community and soon took up the duties of a minister, which he followed the rest of his life. He was well educated and spoke several languages, later he removed into Green County where he took up 40 acres of land on Green River, November 22, 1830, where he lived for fourteen years, when he took up 150 acres of land in Edmonson County, in Strawberry Valley, May 1st, 1844. This land was near Mammoth Cave, where he lived until his death, October 5th, 1868. In the year of 1845, September 14, he also took up 40 acres in Edmonson County. (From Kentucky Land Warrants compiled by Jillson.)

He was greatly touched by the inhumane treatment of the slaves by some of the people, and at one time brought charges against one of his parishioners for (what he thought) mistreating one of his slaves. He was too old to enlist in the Civil War, but formed the home guard, i.e., young men too young to enlist in actual service. His grandson, Joshua A. DeMonbrun, a member of Felix DeMonbreun's Home Guard Company is still living and recalls the enthusiasm with which he drilled these boys. And there was an other grandson, Samp DeMumbrun, of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, still living today, but this young Samp, was too young for even the Home Guard, his disappointment was



The House of Timothe DeMonbreun, the French Lieutenant Commandant, January 18, 1783 to August 14, 1786, which was later the Territorial Capitol and first State House, at Kaskaskia, Illinois.

--E.S. Mason--1379.



Kaskaskia Land Office ~ Kaskaskia Bank

The picture of the "Land Office" was of documental importance, for 150,000 acres of land was granted the Illinois soldiers of the Revolutionary War by act of General Assembly, October, 1783--and Timothe DeMonbreun had to give out this bounty land, to all of these men. This caused some dissatisfaction, for everyone wanted the choice bottom farm. The various land registry books in the auditor's office at Springfield, Illinois, show that a large number of grants were made by him in 1783 and 1784.



Kaskaskia in the later years of Timothe DeMonbreun's residence there--1787



Above, site of Fort Kaskaskia in 1939. The original earth works are still visible.



General LaFayette

The fellow countryman, who Timothe DeMonbreun helped to entertain at Nashville, Tennessee, May 10, 1825, when the beloved Frenchman made an official visit to our United States. He was guest of honor of General Jackson at "The Hermitage,"--DeMonbreun was a guest at this party. The manner of General LaFayette's dress, will acquaint you with the white shirt with its ruffles, that DeMonbreun wore to the end.



Felix DeMonbreun, son of Timothe



Mary Cagle DeMonbreun



Ann, the daughter of Virgil Clemons, born in Hart County, Kentucky, November 8, 1822, married Francis Marion DeMonbreun, November 17, 1847. Died May 5, 1917, at Independence, Kansas, age ninety-five years. (The name is so spelled in the marriage record of Felix DeMonbreun's old Bible, published at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1830.)



Francis M. DeMonbrun, son of Felix



Joshua A. DeMonbrun, son of Francis M.



John Felix DeMonbrun, son of Francis M.

very great not being allowed to join.

So many of the able-bodied men had enlisted that only the very old and feeble and the very young were left to run the county affairs--Felix DeMonbreun held some county office at this time. Knowing how badly they needed men in the front line, he put the County papers in a Knapsack, strapped them across his back and marched forth to offer his services for battle. Being very feeble he became ill and delirious and when he is himself again he finds his knapsack with all his county papers gone, the papers, he so much cherished. He returned home and explained to the officer of the county and he was exonerated. There is no record in Washington, D. C. of his service in Civil War, that can be found, yet his son William Carroll had the letters that he had written home while in this war.

Felix DeMonbreun and his wife, Mary Cagle were the parents of nine children namely: Polly, John Felix, James Timothy, Elizabeth, Sarah, Manise, William Carroll; ----es Pleasant, (corner of record torn away), and Francis Marion. These children will reappear in the seventh generation.

Felix DeMonbreun died October 5, 1868, age ninety-eight years and was laid to rest in the beautiful green valley of his home farm, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. His wife, Mary Cagle DeMonbreun died, May 6th, 1876. She is buried near Edmonton, Metcalfe County, Kentucky, in the family cemetery.

3. Julienne, 6th generation, was born March 12, 1785, at Kaskaskia, Illinois. No further record of this child has been found.

4. Jacques Timothy, 6th generation, was born April 7th, 1788, at Kaskaskia, Illinois. Removed with his parents to Nashville, Tennessee about 1790. He married Christiana Rains, January 7th, 1807, at Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. She died April 9th, 1850. Married Mary Ann Walker March 23, 1853, at Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. (This second marriage was on the anniversary of his father's birth.) In the War of 1812, he volunteered at Camp Coffee or Nashville, Tennessee, September 24th, 1813, and served to December 27th, 1813, as a private in Captain John Gordon's Independent Spy Company in Tennessee Militia against the Creek Indians and the battle of Talladega. He was allowed 40 acres of bounty land for his service, and later he was granted an additional 100 acres. He removed in the fall of 1856, from Davidson County to Robertson County, Ten-

nessee. He had applied October 28th, 1850 for bounty land that was due for his service, he was allowed 40 acres on Warrant No. 13756. On application of March 10, 1855, for additional land was given, the 100 acres, land Warrant No. 367.

He was allowed pension, also, on account of his service, on application executed May 19, 1871, at which time he was aged eighty-four years and living in the Thirteenth Civil District, Robertson County, Tennessee, with post office at Coopertown, in that county. He died there September 17, 1872.

Have not been able to trace his descendants. (Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.)

5. Marie Louise, 6th generation, was born January 28th, 1789, at Kaskaskia, Illinois. No further record of this child has been found.

6. William, 6th generation, the sixth child of Timothe DeMonbreun and the first child (son) of his second wife Elizabeth ----- Was born during year, 1794, in DeMonbreun Cave, being the first white child born in middle Tennessee. This cave is near the present city of Nashville. The date of his birth was taken from his tombstone. The Tennessee historians give the date of his birth all the way from 1760 to 1785--Judge Jo C. Guild was the authority, that most historians quote. I thought that they (the historians in Tennessee) would be perfect in the history of their first citizen. And if this William was born before 1785, then he was the child of Therese-Archange Gibault, Timothe DeMonbreun's first wife. And I excepted him as their child, until the last few weeks I have found his birth record on his tombstone, and the record that Timothe DeMonbreun had a second wife, this fact was also learned from a tombstone erected by John B. DeMumbrine to his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Durard, said to be Timothe's last wife.

The death of Therese Archange Gibault DeMonbreun, seemed not to be recorded. Marie-Louise, her last child, was baptised May 22nd, 1790; when her daughter, Therese Archange, was married the second time, and the contract was published, it did not say the daughter of the late Therese Archange DeMonbreun, this is a courtesy that is always shown the dead; this marriage was May 4th, 1795. There is not one chance in a million that they were divorced, for they were of the Catholic faith. No such record can be found. Yet, it seems as if there was a second wife and a son by 1794.

By the dates given I could not believe that Timothe DeMonbreun had a second wife, who was the mother of William.

From an article in Nashville Banner by Brainard Cheney, "That this bold rover (he is writing of Timothe DeMonbreun) was motivated solely by the profit of unexploited trade does not seem reasonable to one inured to less rigorous ways of our modern day, though historians give us the ruling urge of the pioneers. But regardless of purpose, there can be no question that he was an adventurous soul, and that he liked the dollars gain.

We hear of him in the spring of 1776 making a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans to find a better market for disposing of his wares. On this journey he is supposed to have encountered six white men and a woman at Deacon's Pond near what is now Palmyra--an extent of great moment to men of the wilderness. He bore to New Orleans a cargo of tallow and hides.

The next year (which would be 1777) we learn he changed the scene of activities and made an exploration up the Wabash to Vincennes, but ultimately he returned to the "Big Salt Lick" on the Cumberland. It was some time before this (1777) that there occurred an event in the adventures of DeMonbreun that stands out for sheer hardihood. The exact date I have not been able to fix, but it appears to have occurred only a few years after his first trip here. For an example of the hardship of the pioneer life, it scarcely had an equal. (By dates given Therese Archange Gibault, had to be the wife.) Sometime after the beginning of his trade with the Indians about "Big Salt Lick," DeMonbreun discovered a cave on the banks of the Cumberland in which he set up his abode as a security against the Indians and wild beasts. The entrance to the cave was small and opened on the side of a sheer bluff, and had to be reached by use of a ladder.

"To this cave, DeMonbreun some time later brought his young wife (it appears to have been a second marriage) and in its confines during the following winter this hardy pioneer wife gave birth to a son--the first white child to be born in this section. Doubtless the former French gentleman had made his cave as comfortable as possible for his mate, but a cave in such a remote wilderness with the comforts a trader could secure, is scarcely our conception of a proper place for a woman and still less for a mother and baby.

"FOUNDED FAMILY

"Nevertheless, young William, the first

son of sinewy Timothy, was attended in his advent into this world by the unmolded walls of a grim cavern. And, this son was later to become a highly respected citizen of Nashville and Williamson County and to have descendants unto this present day. At least, Dr. William A. DeMonbreun, a pathologist at Vanderbilt School of Medicine, a great grandson, resides in this city at present. This historic cave is located on the west bank of the Cumberland between Mill Creek and Stone's River and its entrance high upon the bluff may be seen today."

Through the years there has been the story that has long since become a family tradition of how, one day when Timothe DeMonbreun was away from home (Nashville) there was an uprising among the Indians; his wife and children were stolen. (No further record was ever found of Julienne and Marie Louise.) The white women and children in the neighborhood were all captured by the Indians, but retaken by the white men, but it seems that they never found the DeMonbreun family, they were given up as dead; and after much waiting he mourned Therese Archange Gibault DeMonbreun as dead. And in good faith took unto himself another wife; there were several children born to this wife, then, one day in walks wife number one; she had been carried away to the Dakotas by the Indians; had managed to escape one night. Slowly she had wended her way home by the help of travelers.

What was to be done? It was decided that the two women should talk over the situation, and decide; the result, wife number one was to remain, and wife number two was to be given a cash settlement with money to educate her children, and she was to move away. Above as told by Joshua A. DeMonbrun, today.

Mrs. DeMonbreun was aged and saddened by all this, in order to cheer her up, they took a trip back to Canada, but she was sick and weary and soon died.

This left Timothe free to return to wife number two, which it seems that he did, from the facts discovered lately. I am not vouching for this story yet, I believe there is much truth in it, for my uncle Joshua A. DeMonbrun, who will be eighty-nine years old September 4th, 1939, recalls hearing his grandfather, Felix DeMonbreun tell this story many, many times, and it was a first-hand story at that time, because it happened to Felix's own father and mother, then for further proof, my Aunt Sally, who was writing the story of her life in August 1912 (when she died) tells this story, never thinking that twenty-seven years later I would partly repeat this family traditional story. R. Bruce DeMunbrum of Edmonton, Kentucky, and Truman H.

DeMunbrun of Brownsville, Kentucky, have both read this story by Sally DeMonbrun, and others.

When this story was told me as a child I classed it with the fairy stories, along with the story of William the baby born in the DeMonbreun Cave.

I cannot recall if I was told, if William was a half or whole brother to my great grandfather Felix, it was that they were sons of Timothe, I remember that. I knew the Therese Archange Gibault DeMonbreun was living with Timothe and if there was a child born before 1790, that she was its mother, and by Brainard Cheney, he with other Tennessee historians fix the date of the CAVE BABY'S BIRTH before 1790. It will take a wiser person than I to get the true facts in this case, properly placed before you.

By Kaskaskia records we know that Mrs. Timothe DeMonbreun No. 1, was in that village May 22, 1790. Years later, in March 28, 1852, their son Timothy Jr. makes statement that his father removed to Nashville, in 1793. From William's tombstone we learn he was born the year of 1794. If this is true, what about Judge Jo C. Guild's statement, also others, that one winter Timothe DeMonbreun brought with him his wife, who gave birth to a son, in DeMonbreun Cave, that winter, that when spring came they went sailing away to Kaskaskia, Illinois taking the young son with them? All these years William's tombstone has been where historians could see, and read, "born in year 1794." Yet, they keep repeating he was born one winter, some time between 1760 and 1785.

Patton William, first married Mary Addiline. She was born, August 14, 1801. Died March 3, 1864. Their children are namely (7th generation):

Joseph Timothy, was born January 19, 1826; died July 31, 1909. Married Margaret Foster, August 29th, 1849, the ceremony being performed by P. B. Morris, a Justice of Peace. Through the courtesy of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mollie Doker, and her daughter Mrs. Mary Hamilton, I am able to give you the picture of William, "the Cave Baby," taken when he was an old man.

William Patton, was born March 23, 1832; died, August 18, 1874.

John F. was born Mary 8, 1841; died January 25, 1904.

Rebecca, was born February —, 1824; died September 9, 1857.

Charity A. was born May 2, 1822; died October 27, 1855.

Sarah and Mary have no record. There may have been other children.

William married second time Nancy Jordon, June 1856, at Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. He died January 11, 1870, and was buried in the family graveyard at College Grove, Tennessee.

This information was given by Mary Hamilton also by Frank DeMonbreun. They are direct descendants of "William, The Cave Baby," yet, cannot give any information as to who, was his mother; whether it was Therese Archange Gibault or Elizabeth Durard.

John B., 6th generation, the seventh child of Timothe DeMonbreun and the second wife, Elizabeth ----. It was not until January 20th, 1939, that I knew about this son, At first I thought they had somehow got his name and date of birth mixed with some of the other children of Timothe DeMonbreun's and Therese Archange Gibault, his wife; but later I was to learn of Elizabeth—the mother of John B. Also from Mattie DeMontbreun of Nashville I learn that "Elizabeth was not stolen when the other white women were, as she ran and jumped into a barrel of skins, and was not seen by the Indians." Best way to explain about Elizabeth and her son John B, is to give you the letter by his direct descendant, Mrs. Myrtle D. Shofner.

Nashville, Tennessee
January 27, 1939

Mrs. W. J. Whitefort,
St. Elmo,
Ill.

Dear Cousin:

I enjoyed your letter of January 20th, which crossed mine of the same day in the mail. I know you are interested to hear of the result of our trip to the DeMonbreun graveyard. We went last Sunday as planned. It was a hardship, through creek bottoms, etc., finally reaching the graveyard on a high hill. This is on land formerly owned by John B. DeMonbreun. We found identical slabs, as follows;

Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Durard
Born July 24, 1740
Died February 7, 1856.

By her son
J. B. DeMumbrine.
At the head of this slab, were two

similar slabs, as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Jane DeMumbrine Consort of J. B. DeMumbrine Born July 24, 1791 Died Sept. 24, 1822.	Sacred to the memory of Mrs. E. DeMumbrine Consort of J. B. DeMumbrine Born March 30, 1808 Died Sept. 7, 1856.
---	---

There is a sunken grave by the side of Elizabeth Durard's. She is the one, who is supposed to have been Timothy DeMonbreun's wife, and who had his body removed from the city Cemetery to this family graveyard.

We believe that the sunken grave is Timothy's, and that the stone has fallen over and been covered with dirt. We plan to return with a pick, and see if we can find it. We did not find John B.'s monument, but we went to my uncle's home, who lives about two miles from this graveyard. We found the family Bible, but I can only vouch for its accuracy insofar as my uncle is concerned, and my grandfather's birth. This Bible was purchased about 1888, and my grandfather had all the births, etc., written in same. It is this Bible that gives the birth of John B. as January 24, 1788. I cannot believe that this is accurate, although it may be approximately so.

Grandpa may have written it up according to his best recollection. It shows John B.'s death in 1872. It also shows the death of Elizabeth Durard and also his wife (the mother of John B.) both 1856. John B. evidently had the three slabs above placed at the same time. I cannot believe that Elizabeth Durard's age is accurate, for she would have been 116. I knew she is supposed to have been very old when she died, but I would hardly think that old. I believe John B. must be your Julianne, for he is supposed to have been born in Illinois. My uncle tells us that he has heard his father talk of Elizabeth Durard on many occasions, and says she helped mould bullets to fight the Indians with; that, when they came to Nashville, the Indians were friendly, but later there was three uprisings (This is borne out by our Tennessee History): That one time the Indians tried to capture the women, and Elizabeth hid in a barrel; that some of the women were captured and that they tore pieces from their dresses, and the men followed and recaptured them and brought them home. My uncle says that Timothy was John B.'s father. I understand that John B. had three wives--Jane, Elizabeth and the last a Brinkley, who married him when he was quite old, and who squandered all of his property. I saw an original deed in my uncle's possession from J. B. DeMumbrine to R. S. Demumbra

(my grandfather), for the land now owned by my uncle and purchased from his father, R. S. Demumbra. J. B. could not write, and the deed was signed by his mark. This deed is dated (as I recall) 1856. Considering the fact that he could not write, and the fact that no records were kept, I think it quite possible that the 1788 is not absolutely correct. We have wondered what the "B" might stand for in J. B.'s name. "It may be Boucher." According to the Bible which he has John B. born in 1788, died 1872. He had several children, one of whom was my grandfather, Richard S. DeMonbreun, born May 24th, 1833, died June 6, 1913. My grandfather had six sons, Allen, born June 16, 1858, died Oct. 2, 1911, leaving four children; Bynum R., born April 4, 1861, died July, 1920, leaving one son, Henry E., born May 18, 1863, died March 6, 1915. Leaving five children. Lurton E. (who has three children). Linna, Mrs. Sadie Williken, Mattie, and Mrs. Ida Willie Foster (who has two children, and two grandchildren), Dr. James W. (my father), born Dec. 24, 1865, died June 24, 1900, leaving three children, myself (Mrs. Myrtle D. Shofner) born Dec. 20, 1891, Duncan O., born July 6, 1893, who has one son, Duncan Neil; Austin, who has five children, one grandchild. Robert, born February 11, 1868, died Dec. 10, 1920, leaving one son Leslie, who has three children; and Melvin, born Sept. 7, 1874, who survives (who has three children, and six grandchildren. (Personal remarks omitted.)

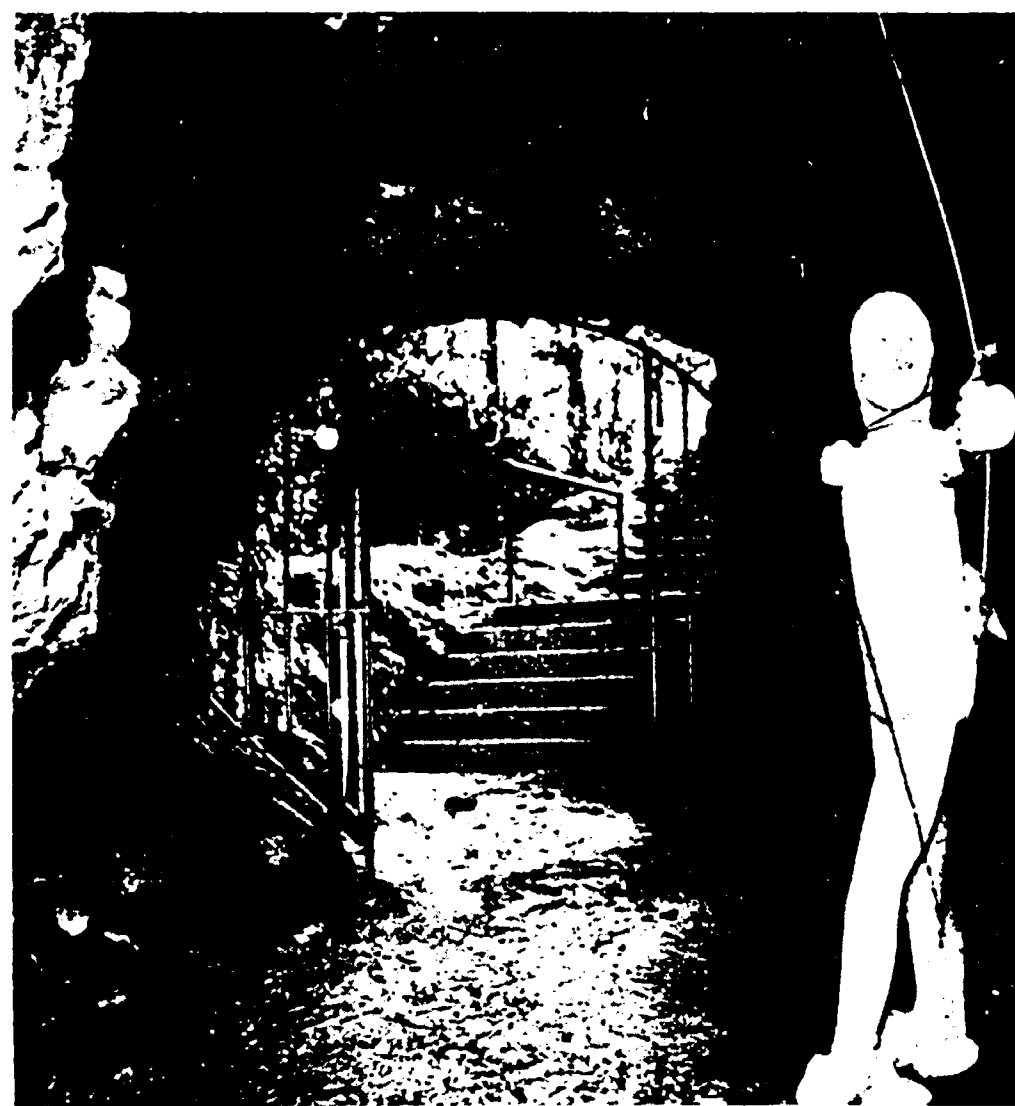
Signed Myrtle D. Shofner.

I gave you this letter that you might see that John B. was not the child of Therese Archange Gibault but of Elizabeth Durard; and, I judge to Elizabeth goes the credit of living in the cave where her first son was born; John B. was supposed to be born 1788, we know this cannot be for William her oldest was not born until 1794. I vouch for nothing in regards to these two births or Elizabeth's marriage. If she remarried after Timothe's death in 1826; her marriage to Durard certainly is recorded. For by the year of 1826 records were kept in Davidson County, Tennessee. Yet to date this record has not been found, May 2nd, 1939.

After reading the inscription on Mrs. Elizabeth Durard's monument, "By J. B. DeMumbrine," there is food for thought, never before I did know of anyone putting on a simple slab, just these words; they are correct in form for all that, yet you would wonder why the son, John B. wished the world to know that he had erected this slab to her memory;



ENTRANCE



LOOKING OUT THROUGH MAIN ENTRANCE



KITCHEN

When a fire is built in this room the smoke disappears into the fissure, and no one knows where it comes out.



LOOKING OUT TOWARD THE RIVER



William DeMonbreun

Born in DeMonbreun Cave, the first white child born in middle Tennessee, in 1794, by date given on his tombstone at College Grove, in family cemetery



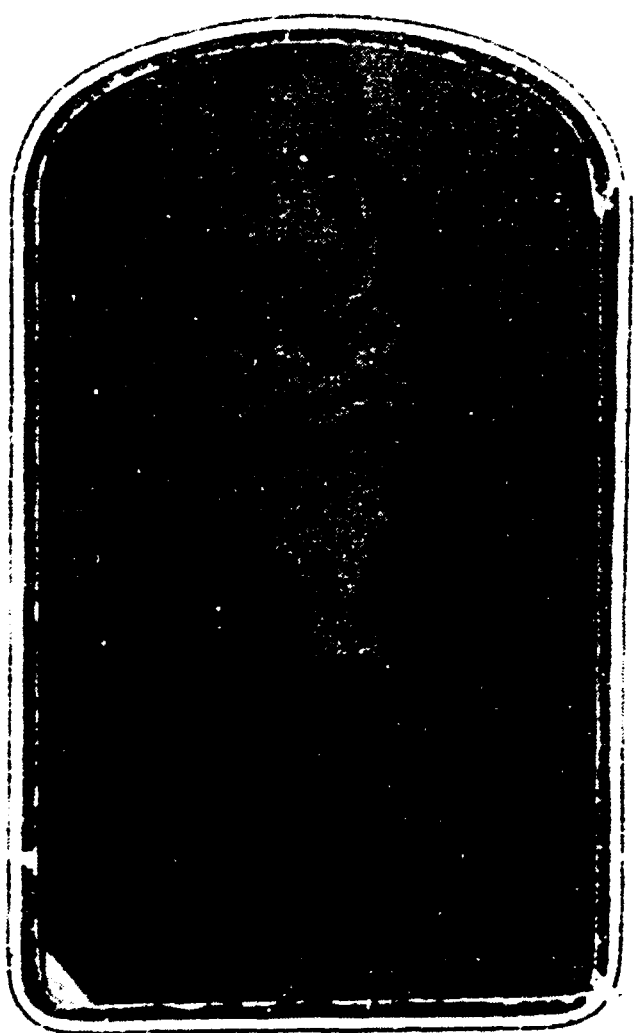
Thomas Anthony DeMonbrun
born May 12th, 1924,
son of
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. DeMonbrun
From Gaspard Boucher, the father of Pierre to
Thomas Anthony is ten generations



Alice Barron DeMonbrun
mother of the compiler



Kathryn DeMonbreun Whitefort
the Compiler and Author



Anna DeMonbrun, age 4,
(Mrs. Charles A. Bradley)



Barbara H. Kepner,
Junior D.A.R.

was it because he was deeply hurt at the trick fate had played to her and her sons, by the return of Mrs. Therese Archange DeMonbreun? This being his way of telling the world that his mother was a wonderful woman and mother, and he was justly proud of her. Why was it, that the body of Timothe DeMonbreun was removed to the graveyard on John B.'s farm, some forty miles from Nashville, and the body of Therese Archange left alone; that is, if she was buried in Nashville? The Catholic church deserves much credit for their work in keeping the records of all births, marriages and deaths of their members.

The Most Reverend Father Kenny has spared no effort in trying to find these facts for me, he even tried to get information from Nashville, State Library when my efforts failed. It was not until after these above-mentioned events that a Catholic church was built in Nashville, in 1824, contract was let to Pittsburg Iron Works to build a bridge over the Cumberland River and to the workmen who built this bridge and the Cincinnati boatmen justly belongs the honor of establishing St. Mary's Church on Capitol Hill, the first Catholic Church in Tennessee, but as early as 1710 the church begins, as the first settlers were Catholic from France, yet up to 1810 there had been but four missionary visits made in this territory; for the early records of Tennessee you will have to depend upon the County records, as the church was not built until after 1824.

The early histories of Tennessee tell you of the Indians were friendly at first, but later there were three uprisings, and Timothy Jr. makes the statement "that in 1793, his father was called upon to quell the Indians, and that the Indians destroyed their family records," one would judge that they set fire to the settlers homes.

At the time of Timothe DeMonbreun's death he owned much land, his preemption of six hundred and forty acres of land was located near Goodlettsville, Tennessee. And from old Kentucky land grants we find that he

was given -1777 acres, August 21, 1797, in Military County on Little Creek; also 422 acres granted the same day on Sinking Creek; and 450 acres October 18, 1797, same county on Tradewater creek. (Kentucky Land Warrant compiled by Jillson.)

I quote in full a statement made by his son, Timothy Jr. March 28, 1852. "From 1793 to the time of his death he was constantly engaged in transporting merchandise by boat for persons indifferently as a common carrier." And from the Illinois Historical Collection, vol. 2, p. xxxii Kaskaskia records, Petitions; Memorial of DeMonbreun, Va. State Library. "DeMonbreun remained only a short time in Kaskaskia after laying down his office. The records show him still there in 1787, but after that he appears no more. He went to Tennessee and at an advanced age died in Nashville, in 1826. He had accumulated considerable property which he left to his children." (Chester Probate Records. March 19, 1827, Randolph County.)

All efforts to locate this "Will" have failed, but am still looking, hoping it will turn up some day, from some dark corner where it was stored away in some box or drawer, in the courthouse at Chester, Randolph Co., Ill.

His daughter, Therese Archange Doza and her nine children lived in Randolph County at the time of his death. Yet my efforts to locate any of her descendants have failed. The flood of 1881 entirely destroyed Kaskaskia, and it may be that the family all moved away from Randolph Co.

For one that had the time to trace the deeds of this property, there should be in store much valuable information on the family history, for their names must appear on the deeds in settling this estate; it was absolutely impossible for me to do this research work myself--and was not able to find the right person to help. I have tried about half of the citizens of Nashville, asking for help, and they are interested, but that is about all.

Chapter V

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GENERATIONS WITH PART OF NINTH AND TENTH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE ELEVENTH GENERATION 1810-1838

Felix DeMonbreun and his wife Mary Cagle, married May 24, 1809, at Nashville, Tennessee. They were the parents of nine children, namely;

1. Polly Ann, was born February 22, 1810, near Nashville, Davidson County. (This event was the beginning of the seventh generation in Felix's direct lineage.) She removed to Kentucky with her parents, and there married William Age, in Metcalfe County. They had three children: Felix, Olive, Betty. With the birth of Felix Age, the beginning of the eighth generation. Last known they were living near Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

2. John F., was born September 25, 1811, near Nashville. The next official date is April 4, 1848, from Land Warrant by Jillson, he takes up 50 acres in Adair County on Rock Creek, Kentucky. Here he married Sally Hugheart (date unknown). They have five sons, namely; Felix, John Wesley, James Timothy (James is Jacques in French), William Lee, Joseph Young. Felix (eighth generation) at the age of 18, enrolled in the Civil War, in Adair Co., Ky., December 21, 1861, at Camp Woods; was mustered in March 29, 1862, at Camp Staton, and was discharged October 2, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability, while serving as a private, Co. G, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry. Later he removed into Indiana where he lived to be seventy-six years old. John Wesley lived and died in Petersburg, Indiana. James Timothy was living in Louisville, Kentucky, the last heard of many years ago. William Lee and Joseph Young were both dead. All five of these sons were ministers. Their mother died and their father married the second time (name of wife unknown). By this marriage there were three children: Henry, Rose, and Sampson. Henry married and had three children, namely; Alvin A., Rose, and Floyd, all alive today, living at Mammoth Cave. Floyd has a fine country store, and large farm and family. Rose is a school teacher and never married. Alvin A. married twice and is the father of ten children--I cannot name them all, but there is Roma, the

State Representative, also Superintendent of schools; Truman, County Attorney, of Edmonson County; Lana, an attorney; Beulah; Lena, and five others. Truman married Blanch Linsey. They have two sons.

Henry died when his three children were quite small. His son Alvin A. has been State Senator and is one of the busiest of business men today. Sampson was married twice, one son by each marriage. He had been engaged in educational work all his life and stood high in his profession. Though now past eighty years, he enjoys attending Teacher's Institute and keeping posted on all new work. This is far from a complete history of John F.'s family. He was knocked down by a hand stick in the hands of an angry man, the lick caused his death within the year. The man was sent to State Prison for the deed.

3. James Timothy, was born August 3, 1813, died February 16, 1814, place unknown.

4. Elizabeth, was born February 10, 1815.

She married Mathew Dulin. They lived and died in Metcalfe County, near Edmononton, Kentucky. They had seven children, namely; Frank, Blakie, James, Felix, Jane, Bell, and Susan. One of the daughters married ----- Fraiser, whose son George, now an elderly man, lives on the old home place on East Fork Creek.

5. Sarah, was born January 17, 1817. Married James Crouch, May 30, 1842. Their children, namely; Polly Ann, Isaac Jefferson, Felix A., Jane, Olive, Bell and Susan.

6. Manise, was born January 27, 1819. Married Gabrill Ferrell, November 20, 1845. They had two children, Felix and Susan, then separated, this being the first divorce known in the family. Manise later married ----- Sanders--no children. Before Manise was married, her father, Felix, had built a new home for the family in a new country and she had not seen the place until they moved into it. After fixing things up in the house, she went out into the yard and was standing look-

ing about over the country as far as the great virgin forest would let her see, and she said, "Well, this is a hilly, holey, helly, hollowy place." The above quotation from a letter written by R. Bruce DeMumbrum, March 31, 1932. Remark: Unless you have stood on top of one of Kentucky's highest hills, you cannot fully appreciate this remark made over a hundred years ago by this great aunt Manise.

7. William Carrol, was born March 18, 1821, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. Married Lucy Gholes Wisdom, May 18, 1845, they made their home in Metcalfe County, Kentucky, where he was a minister, or in his time ministers were called preachers or circuit riders. Died October 18, 1886. They had eleven children. I cannot name but five of these: James, Ed, Joseph, Oscar and R. Bruce. Ed's son Clyde is superintendent of a school at Vinita, Oklahoma last known. Joseph lived near Edmonton, Kentucky, and his two daughters, Eldora and Laura still live on the home place. It is here on their farm the family graveyard is located, in a beautiful green valley surrounded by a fringe of trees. Great-grandmother Mary Cagle DeMonbreun lies buried there with her son, Francis Marion, my grandfather; also her grandson Joseph; and some of his family. This old graveyard is inclosed by a beautiful old iron fence, with flowers growing here and there over it. This is kept lovely by Eldora and Laura. James died when a young man--had a son and daughter. Ed removed to Texas many years ago, where he died. Oscar removed to Palmyra, Illinois, where he lived and died, last December 2, 1938. At his death only R. Bruce was left of the eleven children. R. Bruce has lived a full life of usefulness. He has been a minister and school teacher, but is managing a large farm with the help of his sone Layne at present. Late one cold, rainy November day, several years ago, we drove into their beautiful yard--total strangers, except there had been a few letters exchanged. The fireplace with its big logs, soon warmed our bodies--the welcome extended to us had already warmed our hearts--this memory we will cherish to the end of time. They had given a son, their Robert Lee, as a result of the World War, yet they were bravely trying to carry on, as thousands of others all over our fair land were doing. No war was worth the price they had paid. Cousin Fanny soon announced supper, which proved to be not a supper, but a feast. When we were all comfortably seated around the fireplace again, cousin R. Bruce told us much of the family history, that I

have retold to you. Their oldest son, Lawrence E. is Professor of a prep. college at Daphne, Alabama, near Mobile, being a graduate of Vanderbilt, at Nashville, Tennessee. He has two sons, Lawrence E. Jr. and a baby son. Their only daughter, Florence, is married and lives nearby, at Glasgow, Kentucky. She has one daughter. James Lowell is married and lives in Chicago, Illinois, while Layne is now married and has a son, Robert Lee, and a baby daughter. The last trip we made to visit them in 1937, we had the pleasure of meeting the brother Oscar, of Palmyra, Illinois. He died a year later.

8. -----es Pleasant (name and date of birth were torn away), married Thomas Hollway, November 18, 1845. No further record of this daughter found.

9. Francis Marion, was born March 17, 1829. Married Ann Clemons, November 17, 1847. The wedding took place in Hart County, Kentucky, with his father, Felix DeMonbreun, a Baptist minister, officiating. This was an unusual event, and speaks of the love that existed between father and son. Francis Marion and Ann always lived with Felix and his wife. Later the management of the farm was given over to Francis and his lovely young bride. When their first son, John Felix was born, his birth, also the birth of their second son, Jushua A. was recorded in Felix's old family Bible, and it may be seen there today. From the records of the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. is given the following data: Francis M. born ---- Edmonson County, Kentucky, near Mammouth Cave. Enlisted October 12, 1861, Sergeant, Camp Nevin, Kentucky for three years, D, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.

Discharged, February 25, 1863, Sergeant, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, at Murphreesboro, Tennessee. Personal description: Certificate of discharge; 6 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; complexion, fair; eyes, blue; hair, brown; farmer; age 3-, cannot decipher. He never regained his health after returning home from the war yet lived until October 27, 1877. He died in Metcalfe County, near Edmonton, Kentucky, and is buried in the family cemetery on Joseph DeMumbrum's home place, beside his mother, who died just a few months before the son. Francis Marion and his wife Ann Clemons had twelve children, namely: 1st. John Felix, was born January 30, 1849, in Edmonson County, Kentucky (as were all their children). Married, Martha Ellen Barron, November 24, 1873, at Edmonton, Kentucky. He was killed by an accidental explosion near Springfield, Missouri,

where he was living. Their children, Julia A., Henry, Alice Catherine, Roy, and William. These children are of special interest to the writer, as their father and mine were brothers and our mothers were sisters, and to Julia A. goes the honor of being the first in the ninth generation, and the first grandchild. She was born in Metcalfe County, Kentucky, September 7, 1874. Married T. Phillips. Their children: Mary Irene, who has five children; Orville, who has two sons; Mable Ellen is married but no children. Henry has three sons and two daughters; Alice Catherine married John T. Ray, two sons, Dallas Howard and Earnest Leon. 2nd. Joshua A. was born September 4, 1850. Married Eldora Mann, June 10, 1873, at Edmonton, Kentucky. Their children: William, Joe Arnold, Cecil T. and Frank. William being the first grandson, born October 8, 1874. Died when a young man. Joe Arnold has two sons, Jerold, who has one son; and Whitney who has one daughter, Marilyn. Frank has two sons, Howard and Frank Jr. Josh A. married for his second wife, Lucy Runyun. Their children: Byron, Bee, Roy and Clyde. Byron died when a young man. Bee and Roy gave their lives as the result of the World War. Clyde has a son and a daughter. Josh A. will be eighty-nine, September 4, 1939. For a man of his years he is wonderful to talk with, his judgement being sound and he has a vigorous intellect, though he is nearly blind he is able to walk several blocks each day by himself. He makes his home with his son Cecil and wife, Opal, at Shelbyville, Illinois. From him I gathered much of our family history. He was eighteen when his grandfather Felix died, and is the only one that knew, today, where he was buried, as the family soon moved after his death, to Illinois. 3rd. Joseph W. was born December 22, 1851. He married Sallie Willis, at Horse Cave, Kentucky. Their children: Pansy and Samuel Willis. Later he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he died some years ago. 4th. Edward Scott, was born January 15, 1852. Married Alice Allen Barron, January 27, 1876, at Edmonton, Metcalfe County, Kentucky. Died July 3, 1935, at LaCleda, Illinois, buried at Keen's Chapel. Their children: Anna, Ruby Kathryn, Jessie Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, and Laura Alice. Will refer to Edward Scott and family later. 5th. Mary L., was born September 22, 1854. Married Frank Romine at Edmonton, Kentucky. They had four children: Vera and Frank Jr., were living at Independence, Kansas, the last I knew of them, when their mother died there many years ago. 6th. Francis Marion, was born December 20, 1855. Married Amelia Mann,

a sister to Josh's wife, Eldora, at Edmonton, Kentucky. They later removed to Mason City, Illinois, where he died. His wife, their sons, Ed, Eugene, Dewey; daughter, Rene, removed to California, where Gene died. Roy lives at Petersburg, Illinois, and Minnie Shawgo, lives at Chandlerlerville. 7th. Martha E. (called Mattie) was born February 14, 1858. Married Strather Bradley (date unknown). Their only child Frank, was born, January 1st, 1900, in the home of his grandmother, Ann Clemons DeMonbreun, at LaCleda, Illinois. She died in Nebraska, 1919, but buried at Willisville, Illinois. 8th. James R. was born October 16, 1859. Married Mollie -----, at Everett, Washington, where he still lives at No. 120 Virginia Street. They have two sons. 9th. Sallie A. was born March 25, 1861. Died August 16, 1912, at Independence, Kansas. She was a cripple and did not marry. Though she never had the chance to attend school, she had a fair education and was writing the story of her life when she was accidentally killed. 10th. Willie R. was born July 19, 1864. Married Tillie Ball at Springfield, Missouri. They had two children; Paul and Mabel. 11th. Lizzie (called Betty), was born April 16, 1866. Married Samuel Thompson, October 25, 1887. They had three daughters. She has lived in Nebraska since her marriage, and is still alive. 12th. Susan Amanda, was born August 7, 1868. Married William Thomas Keen, September 27, 1885. Their children: Ethyl, Lawrence, Mabel, Leslie, Mildred. Lawrence gave his life on the battlefield of France during the World War. Mabel died in 1918, same day as Lawrence. Ethyl Osterloh's children, Marjorie, Ruby, Beulah and one son. Leslie has one son. Mildred Yardley has a son and daughter. Mrs. Keen is living at Mason City, Illinois, also her daughter Mrs. Russel Yardley, lives there.

Francis Marion DeMonbreun, the father of this numerous family died October 27, 1877, leaving his wife Ann Clemons to care for them alone, which she managed to do; though, through the result of the Civil War, their home had been mortgaged. Now, after the death of her husband, it was impossible to save the home and farm, yet she did manage to keep her family together. Back in the early days when people of the neighborhood died, their coffin was hand-made by some friendly neighbor. Grandmother held the honor of being the best seamstress for miles around, and many times she sat up all night helping to line the home-made coffin, with her hand-made tufts, while her own duties were many, she always found time to help others, she did not only raise her own family but helped to care for her

grandchildren, when death took their mother. She was a second cousin of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and also possessed a sense of humor second to her famous cousin. A short time before her death this picture was taken. She died at the home of her daughter Mary, at Independence, Kansas, where she had resided the past seven years. In memory of her loving care I give the following poem by Sister Mary Eulalia, R.S.M.

"GRANDMOTHER"

Repose and peace fall on her shriveled hands,
So long familiar to a household's cares;
Nor were they alien to a child's demands;
Providing food and mending zig-zag tears.

Always they opened wide the kitchen door
To cold and hungry beggars standing there;
Replacing often tattered clothes they wore--
Her boy may need the same, away---somewhere--

Once, tenderly they lingered on the keys
Before she struck the cord of love's old song;
And now her dreams of apple blossom trees
And little children playing all day long.

4th. Edward Scott, the fourth child of Francis Marion and Ann Clemons DeMonbrun, was born January 15, 1853. Married Alice Allen Barron, January 27, 1876, at Edmonton, Kentucky. She was the tenth child of James Harker Barron, and his wife, Martha Ann Bennett. She was born December 6, 1856, in Metcalfe County, Kentucky. In 1881 they left Kentucky to make their home in the new west, and settled near Golden City, Missouri, where on January 5, 1889, Alice Allen DeMonbrun died. Edward Scott lived until July 3, 1935, yet his very heart and soul died when Alice, the sweetheart of his youth passed away. She and their daughter, Laura Alice, lies buried in the Golden City Cemetery. Laura Alice was born March 9, 1887 and died November 8, 1888.

Since the first generation beginning with Gaspard Boucher, Edward Scott is the first not to be soldier in the government service--he was too young to take part in the Civil War. But his only son, Ben, takes up the family tradition and spent most of his life in the government cause. Their children: 1st. Anna, was born October 22, 1877, near Glasgow, Kentucky. Married Charles A. Bradley, at Pincklyville, Illinois, August 6, 1902. He was born May 30, 1880, at Denmark, Illinois. Their children; 1. Cecil, tenth generation, was born June 11, 1904, at Willisville, Illinois. His only child, Shirley Lou,

eleventh generation, was born February 6th, 1930, at St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Ruby, was born July 15, 1905, at Willisville, Illinois. Married Benny Owens, 1924, at St. Louis, Missouri, where their first child, Ruby Lillian, eleventh generation, was born February 18, 1925. With the birth of this little miss, is the beginning of the eleventh generation in my direct lineage. Both she and her mother were named in honor of the author. In 1927, a son, Bobby, was born, being second in the eleventh generation. 3. Eunice, was born May 28, 1909, at Willisville, Illinois, married and has one son, Bradley Vanders, eleventh generation, born May 2, 1931, at Chicago, Illinois. 4. Jessie Evelyn, was born February 24, 1912, at Willisville, Illinois. Married ---- Thomas at Chicago, Illinois. 5. Harold, was born August 10, 1914, at Willisville. 6. Elmo was born September 2, 1916, at Willisville, Illinois.

2. Ruby Kathryn, was born October 7th, 1879, near Glasgow, Kentucky. Married William Jay Whitefort, M.D. July 12, 1902, at Muncie, Indiana. He is the son of Reverend George Whitefort, and his wife, Elzira Curtis, was born at Austin, Texas, February 28, 1875. And it is through his generosity that this genealogy of "Timothe DeMonbreun and his Ancestors and Descendants," is being published, for it could be that his love for one DeMonbreun made him anxious to know about them all. 3rd. Jessie Jackson, was born July 16, 1884, at Golden City, Missouri. Married Melvin E. Kepner, April 21st, 1902, at Effingham, Illinois. Melvin E. Kepner was born at La Clede, Illinois, where he always resided. Their children: 1. Richard Eugene DeMonbrun, was born January 16, 1903, at LaClede, Illinois. Married Margarethe Gretel Mathilda Roth, at Honolulu, Hawaii, October 25, 1932. She was born October 30, 1902. Their children: Barbara Hedwig, eleventh generation, was born May 19, 1936, at Honolulu. She was admitted into the Junior Daughters of American Revolution, February 14, 1939. Being the second to join this noble organization that was made possible by Timothe DeMonbreun's service in the cause for freedom. Sarah Elizabeth, eleventh generation, was born August 16, 1938, at Honolulu. 2. Paul Howard, was born August 22, 1905, at LaClede, Illinois. Married Lillian Merritt, August 29, 1933, at New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Melvin E. Kepner died, November 2, 1908, at LaClede, Illinois. Jessie DeMonbrun Kepner, married Presley P. Carson, November 8, 1922. 4th. Benjamin Franklin, was born December 15, 1885, at Golden City, Missouri. Married Rose Gabriel O'Brien, 1913, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Died March 1, 1928, age forty years; he

had spent over twenty years in the U. S. Navy, and was still in the service when he died, and is buried at Newport, ~~Rhode Island~~. Their children: 1. Mary Jessie, was born July 28, 1914; 2. Rose Catherine, was born July 17, 1917; 3. Mary Alice, was born August 2, 1919; 4. Thomas Anthony was born May 12, 1924; 5. Agnes Therese, was born January 30, 1927. All these children were born at 1787 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, New York, where they still reside. They are of the Catholic faith, same as Timothe DeMonbreun and you will notice the repetition of two girls named Mary, as was often the case in the old French families, and also their youngest child was given the name "Therese," the name of her third great-grandmother, "Therese Archange Gibault."

To Thomas Anthony will fall the task, to carry on our name in my direct lineage, to him and all others that must fall this task of keeping alive our name, I dedicate the following poem, the author is unknown to me.

"ONE LIFTER TO TWENTY WHO LEAN"

There are just two kinds of people on earth today;
Just two kinds of people, no more I say.
Not the good and not the bad, for it is well

understood
That the good are half bad, and the bad are half good.
Not the rich and not the poor; for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and not the proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and the sad, for the swift flying years
Bring to each man his laughter, and to each man his tears.
No, the two kinds of people on earth that I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.
Where ere you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in these two classes.
And oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.
In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of the overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear
Your portion of burden, of worry and care?

Chapter VI

MEMORIAL BY TENNESSEE HISTORIANS

Judge Jo C. Guild published his very interesting book "Old Times in Tennessee," in 1878, and Chapter 14 of the book is entitled, "Timothy DeMonbreun, First White Man to Visit Nashville." And all other Historians have quoted from this book, holding Judge Guild as the best authority on all facts pertaining to Timothe DeMonbreun's life, and many have sought to enlighten the world of the true facts concerning his life by elaborating upon Judg Guild's story; while some are far from correct, yet I will quote in part, some of the most interesting facts, by these historians.

"The boat in which Nashville's first 'parvenus' make their entrance was a long variety of dugout that lay low in the water and was known as a pirogue. It had a high stern and a short mast across which hung a yard with a small sail furled closely to it. Additional propulsion came from the two oarsmen who dipped a long sweep into the water with regular strokes (by B. C.). The boat was of an entirely different model from the upturned birch canoe moored near where he stood. But, there is something to be supplied in the way of a background for this first actor on the local stage. Unfortunately there is not too much known about this picturesque figure of early days--one of the 'tallest' of Tennessee's 'tall men.' A fragment here and there, a few incidents, but no published biography or full account of his life and activities. Judge Guild says of him, 'He possessed to the day of his death a vigorous intellect, and every tooth in his head was sound though worn short by time.' And he pays him this tribute; 'Timothy DeMonbreun was a generous and honest man, active, energetic and bold. He adhered through life to the customs of his fathers. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic. Nashville has honored the memory of this noble old pioneer by naming one of its streets "DeMonbreun."' "

"DeMonbreun wore a blue cotton hunting shirt, leggins of deer hide, a red waistcoat that had once been in the French army, and a foxskin cap, with the tail hanging down his back. He was a tall, athletic, dark-skinned man, with a large head, broad shoulders and chest, small legs, a high foot, an

eagle eye, and an expression of daring about his mouth. His followers addressed him as Jacques. They concluded to trace the stream in which their boat was then lying to its source, and as they followed its meanderings, they noticed a movement among the bushes at one point. One of the men lowered his gun, but DeMonbreun ordered him not to shoot, as their object was to trade and not to make war. At length they arrived at a level basin, encircled by low hills, covered with a thick forest. Here they found a bubbling spring running into the stream that they had ascended. They looked around and found many signs of buffalo, deer. Using every precaution against a surprise, they encamped for the night, cooked their victuals, and slept upon their arms. It is confidently believed that this is the first white party that had ever trod the soil where Nashville now stands. The next morning they hung out their trinkets, beads, blankets and other articles calculated to attract the fancy of the Indians, giving assurance of their friendly intentions and a desire to exchange their goods for furs. The effort proved successful, and a profitable trade was inaugurated, while at the same time the nucleus of the first white settlement was formed, one hundred and eighteen years ago. One of DeMonbreun's party was a Spaniard who understood the Indian dialect, and through him friendly relations were brought about with the Indians hunting in this section. Every year thereafter for a considerable period, DeMonbreun would return to Kaskaskia, taking with him furs and buffalo robes purchased from the Indians, and bring back a new supply of goods. He lived during the winter in a cave situated between Stone's River and Mill Creek, fronting upon the Cumberland River. He reached the mouth of this cave by means of a ladder, which he drew up after him upon entering.

"Timothy DeMonbreun built his first cabin of cedar logs, near the junction of Broad and College Streets. He built another on the ground now occupied by the Nashville Female Academy. He afterwards built a farmhouse on Broad Street, near High, where the residence of George C. Allen now stands. He lived and died in that house. He had four children, all of whom are now dead. Our townsman, Wm. R. DeMonbreun, is a grandson of

the old pioneer, and is a most estimable citizen. He has in his possession a shotgun, with flint lock, which his grandfather brought with him when he came to this region in 1760; he also has the watch his grandfather wore in the battle upon the 'Plains of Abraham.' Remarks by K.D.W.--Every effort to locate this gun and watch has failed--I have written to a good many Nashville citizens and made inquiry about these articles, but if an answer comes, it fails to answer my inquiry. And he was the father of seven children, instead of four. And he did not come to this region in 1760, as is explained elsewhere, nor take part in the battle of the 'Plains of Abraham.' 'He was, it appears, a prosperous citizen at this time, with a trading house on the square, a farm on the outskirts of the town another tract of land (his preemption under the settlement regulation) of 640 acres near the present site of Goodlettsville. And this was the DeMonbreun that the young French visitors of royal blood met when they arrived on their trip through Tennessee to New Orleans, Louisiana. It is said that their meeting was one of Frenchmen exceedingly glad to encounter each other in the remote wilds of the new continent.

"It appears that DeMonbreun somewhat surprised his fellow townsmen by the common social contract he was able to establish with these higher bred(?) visitors, one of whom was later to become Louis Phillippe, King of France. He was their host during their stay and he gave them the best our metropolis of 300 souls then afforded. The American citizen, for he once was a French exile, and he asked with starved eagerness about his France and personages and friends he had left there nearly forty years before. DeMonbreun exhibited a treasure of the remote life of his youth; the gold watch, and other small articles that he had been able to preserve. It might be mentioned that at this times Nashville had grown quite urban for 'the time and place.' There were between sixty and eighty families here and what was then and is now the Public Square constituted the metropolitan area of the city. About it were arranged several storehouses, shops and dwellings. Most of the houses of the settlement were of logs, and more pretentious ones were frame structure and there were two, or three 'edifices' of stone.'

"Douglas Anderson, one of our best-known chroniclers of local history says, that in his latter days the old man sat too long with his wine. The unrelenting spirit that had made him a fighter and later led him into the unknown wilds of a far country, in these

more sedentary days of civilization led him into the depths of the wine jug with the result that he was frequently tipsy and occasionally up for intoxication before the Court of Common Pleas and quarter sessions. But for this general reference to the peccadillos of an unoccupied old age, I find no incident given special mention until very near the end, indeed, the year before his death.'--By Brainard Cheney, in Nashville Banner. (Remark by K.D.W.)--Mr. Cheney might study the life of the French people and learn that it is considered a disgrace to drink water, even babies are given wine to drink; the finest wine in all the world is made in France. The trouble was in the Tennessee wine. We should be thankful for Timothe DeMonbreun's act of getting intoxicated just once too often and was up before the 'Court of Common Pleas and quarter sessions; 'for that is the only way he had of leaving any documentary evidence in Nashville. No one seems to know when he died, I find dates from 1822 to 1826. Look up this record referred to, by Mr. Cheney and add one year, and then tell me the result. And while commenting on Mr. Cheney's story, I wish to inform him Timothe DeMonbreun was not a 'French exile.' It was thirteen years after the French exiles came to Louisiana that Timothe DeMonbreun of his own free will came to Illinois.

"Let's look at what other Tennessee Historians have to say about him. Pauline Moncrief says, 'Friend of Robertson, after Colonel Robertson and others came he seems to have been very happy. He certainly was of the better class of French gentlemen. He won the respect of all. He was an intimate friend of Colonel Robertson. He said of him in his broken English, "He always know savoir faire, vat to do, and he do him."

"DeMonbreun's influence was felt in many ways, and he was of much help to the whole settlement. He seems to have been something of a diplomat. In the earliest and darkest times of Indian trouble, he went out among the Indians carrying messages of friendship from the Stationers.--Suffice it to say that Timothy DeMonbreun was first of those who arrived, to remain. He planted upon the banks of the Cumberland the germ of civilization and commerce, the 'seminal principal of future wealth, consequence and empire,' and remained to develope it. Judge Guild says; 'he belonged to that noble band of patriotic adventurers who encountered the hazards of a wild country and hostile Indians to lay deep and broad the foundation of civilization. Nashville has honored the memory of this noble old pioneer by naming one of its streets

DeMonbreun.' Was that enough? Historians think, too, that the changing of the 'Scotch Nashboro' to the 'French Nashville' may have been in deference to DeMonbreun.'

While from The Register--Tennessee Edition, July 31st, 1938, "DeMonbreun retained his Catholic faith and did not hesitate to profess it. In a room of his big house a treasured silver crucifix hung, which the great man had brought from his native (New) France. He was no doubt instrumental in bringing Father Badin to Nashville, and, when in May, 1821, Bishop Flaget and Father Abell came to the new settlement, DeMonbreun had the honor of having the first Mass ever offered up by a Bishop in Tennessee celebrated in his house." Their first church was started two years before his death.

Judge Guild tells us that in that time the English came, DeMonbreun was operating a fleet of trading boats manned by seventeen men and was enjoying a profitable business. Soon afterwards, in one of the attacks on the settlement all save two of his men were killed; Timothy DeMonbreun apparently welcomed the English and joined in their efforts to establish a settlement. Too, he was quite serviceable to them and the English took him in. The small band of settlers got their stockade built on the banks of the Cumberland and a year later the wives of the home-making English arrived, but not without conflict with the Indians. Almost immediately the Indians attacked the presumptuous white men who violated their common hunting ground. During this period DeMonbreun lived with the little Nashville settlement and proved a great aid, we are told, because of his knowledge of and friendship with the Indians. There is an incident told of one occasion after the women had come and the little settlement had grown familiar with the whoops of savages, when camp became greatly disturbed by the presence of an Indian lurking in the woods close to the stockade. The whites feared an attack; finally an Indian chief appeared and began walking toward the stockade. DeMonbreun recognized him and he and another member of the settlement went out to greet the red man. They ushered him into the stockade and held long conversation with him and through their negotiations established a friendship that stood the settlers in good-standing later."--From Cheney, Nashville Banner.

The late John H. DeWitt, President of Tennessee Historical Society, in an address before the National Society of Colonel Dames of America in Tennessee when they placed a "Tablet, at the DeMonbreun Cave," where Tim-

othe DeMonbreun and his wife had lived and where their son was born, described as Nashville's first citizen." They ran up what is now called Lick Branch, at present embraced within the bounds of Nashville, and tied up their boat, which was a French Canadian trading boat. The branches of the trees on the banks lapped over and formed a complete archway above the stream.

He carried on a profitable trade with the Indians until the year of 1789. After 1780, the whites began to come in and settle around Nashville, then called the French Lick, and in Summer County, at Bledsoe's Lick, and the growing of the settlements stimulated hostility on the part of the Indians, who held Tennessee as their great hunting ground. Neither the Creeks, the Choctaws, nor the Cherokees dwelt within the limits of this fine hunting ground, but held it as the common property of those tribes, in which to hunt and gather furs and hides and carry on trade.--During their first raid, the Indians killed all of DeMonbreun's seventeen men, except two, who made their escape with him to Kaskaskia. He would not give up his trade, but returned, and built a storehouse of cedar logs on the bluff near northeast corner of the Public Square, where he carried on a large business for the times and place. DeMonbreun's second wife lived with him in the cave, and there his first child was born. This was William DeMonbreun, who afterwards settled in Williams-son County, where he lived. He was a most worthy and respectable citizen, and died four or five years ago (died in 1870) leaving a large family and a fine estate.--He always wore short breeches with knee-buckles, and stockings covering the smallest legs that ever bore so large a head and heart. He died in Nashville in 1826, being ninety-six years of age." Remark--I have given this memorial by the late Judge John H. DeWitt, the president of Tennessee Historical Society, special study and it was hard to think that he could be wrong in dates given. If his dates are correct as I at first thought they must be--then William was the son of the first wife, Therese Archange Gibulalt; but he states "after 1780 the whites began to come" and that DeMonbreun carried on a profitable trade until 1789." And from other source we learn that at the close of the Revolution (1782), population of the whole of Tennessee was not over 10,000 souls. While in 1790, Tennessee's population was 35,792. This is the year 1790, May 22, that Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. Timothy Boucher of Montbrun and of Therese Archange Gibault was baptised, at Kaskaskia, by priest DeSaint Pierre, with Mrs. DeMonbreun being

present, and Philip de Rochblave was godfather and Marie Louise Gosnaux was godmother. This is the last official date that I find of Mrs. Therese Archange Gibault DeMonbreun and the child, Marie Louise. If Timothe DeMonbreun lived with another woman in the cave before 1790, she was not his lawful wife, if dates given by the old records of the Jesuit Fathers are reliable, and they have stood all such tests to date. If Timothe DeMonbreun remarried after 1790-, in a territory of 35,792 population, there surely should be some record found of this marriage. I do not say that he was not married the second time. I present a photostat copy of a memorial addressed to Lyman C. Draper, Baltimore, Maryland, whose manuscripts have been of greatest help, in this attempted biography of Timothe DeMonbreun. The following Draper MSS 6XX26 from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is the earliest document I find after his death in 1826. It being of special interest, as it was endorsed by his son, "Capt. Timothy DeMumbrune," Mrs. Shelby and Mrs. Donelson, being written by Maj. Thomas Hickman, on "Capt. Timothy Demumbrune's fifty-ninth birthday, April 7, 1847." The Mrs. Donelson being the mother of Rachel, the wife of Andrew Jackson. The document bears the Nashville postmark, April 9, 1847. Miss Annie Nunns, Asst. Supt. sent me the above fact, and DeMumbrune was written as found spelled in this document. The writer spells it "Demumbro," and the signer "DeMumbrune."

Being my assurance that "Capt. Timothy DeMumbrune" could write his name, his brother Felix could write, and spelled his name DeMonbreun, as did their father, Timothe DeMonbreun, yet I learn from Mrs. Myrtle D. Shofner, a descendant, of John B. another son, half brother of Timothy Jr. and Felix, could not write; but his family name was spelled DeMumbrine, on gravestones. While back in

Kaskaskia, Illinois, the church record still used "Boucher de Montbrun" as the correct way of spelling his name, though there are various spellings of the name on the church records, as de MonBreun, Boucher de Muntbreunt, de Munbrun, Demonpreun and others. His daughter, Therese Archange Boucher de Montbrun, left her signature on the Kaskaskia church records, and this record is very distinct today, though browned by age, as that of Timothe DeMonbreun's. His signature shows a fine hand. John B. was child by second marriage.

Remarks: As we go to press, the lost grave of Timothe DeMonbreun has not been located. Yet he is hailed as the Father of Tennessee, and last year Nashville put on an Iris Festival week, May 8th to 14th, as per the sticker enclosed in a letter written me, by R. B. Beal of Nashville Chamber of Commerce, under date of April 22, 1938. The Iris or the Fleur de Lis is the National flower of France, Timothe DeMonbreun's country by birth, yet, this City and State that so graciously calls him Father--have never laid a single Fleur de Lis on his grave, in this merry festival week, where they gave special honor to this National Flower of France, under whose flag he was born. Poor are we indeed, if these memorials find no incentive to better and nobler deeds as we review the achievements of our beloved ancestor "Timothe DeMonbreun." Though it has been many years since he passed to his reward we know that he found great pleasure in service to his "Country" and his "fellowmen," yet we can but say with the poet of the Elegy--

"The boast of heraldry, the pompt of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The End

Nashville April 7th 1847.

Dear Sir.

I received your favor of the 25th of Feb. 1847 on the last day of March with its inclosures. I delivered to Mr. Demumbré your note 2 or 3 days since; he has promised to call on Dr. Robertson & get him to write for him. As to my knowledge of Captain Demumbré, I first became acquainted with him in Nashville about the close of 1785: he was then engaged in mercantile pursuits. He stated that 19 years previous to that time he was engaged in trade with the Indians & was with them at the place where Nashville now is; he stated that he commanded a company as Capt. with Genl. Clark in the Galois country. He was esteemed as a brave & honest man. I have no knowledge of his ancestors or the country that gave him birth. He died in the neighbourhood of Nashville many years since. I don't recollect the year, nor do I know his age; he was quite an old man.

Mr. Thomas Heaton^{is} living, but in bad health. Mrs. Shelby (Dr. Shelby's mother) is I believe, dead; I can't tell you any thing further about her. Mrs. Donelson (Hokely's mother) lived & died about 6 or 7 miles East of Nashville, but when she died I can't tell. My sister yet lives with me; she is in feeble health. My health & strength are declining very fast. I am just recovering from a long spell of chills & fever; I know that my time on Earth is short but blessed be God I have a hope beyond the grave — death has no terrors for me.

I pray God to give you health & strength to accomplish your laudable undertaking & that you may be happy in Time & Eternity. Farewell.

P.S. write with pencil, my hand }
trembles so I can't write with ink. }

Addresses: Lyman C. Draper, Baltimore, Maryland. Postmarked: Nashville, Tennessee, April 9, 1847. Endorsed: Major Thomas Hickman, 7th April, 1847, Captain Timothy DeMumbrune, Mrs. Shely and Mrs. Donelson, Thos. Eaton. This information given by Annie Nunns, Assistant Superintendent of Historical Society of Wisconsin. Names being written with pencil they do not show in photostat copy.

