

From The Bailly Point of View

by

Olga Mae Schiemann

To Our Readers -

I would appreciate hearing about what you know of the Baileys and the Homes or the Fur Traders and Indians of the St Joseph River.

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Duneland Historical Society

Even in childhood, I was interested in the Baillys - Why did they come to quiet little Baillytown? From where did they come? Why did they leave where they were? How did they happen to locate the cemetery where it is? Who of the Baillys were buried in the cemetery? Why did Mr. Bailly need the passport in 1814? Why was he captured by the Americans? Who captured him and where? Did he really become an American citizen? Had Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard in fact never mentioned the Baillys? These were some of the questions which no one would or could answer.

In the maze of today's literature, it is no simple task to find source answers. For that reason, I am passing on to you in the form of a Duneland Publication, interesting historical data regarding Joseph Bailly and his ancestors and descendants, some of which information at the time of my talk in 1953 had not previously been published. Because of the volume of source references, narrative was kept to a minimum. At a later date parts of this history can be enlarged upon in an added paper.

Mr. Edward-C. Bailly has brought much of the story of the ancestral family together under one title and quite a bit of his paper is outlined here for the convenience of those who might not have easy access to the Canadian Publication, Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques. It is a quarterly, written in French for the most part, but the Bailly story is in English. A complete file of the Bulletin can be found at the Newberry Library in Chicago, and in the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis.

Original spelling of names found in references is used in this paper, resulting sometimes in the use of several spellings. This appeared to be a good thing, both for identification and also to acquaint the student with various spellings to be found.

If you have reminiscences regarding the Bailly or related families, it may be your story can be added to this paper thus preserving the history of the illustrious family.

Olga Mae Schiemann,
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by

olga mae schlemann

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An introduction to the
first pioneer family of
northwestern Indiana

Chicago, Illinois
1952

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To
Sister Mary Borromeo
1879 - 1953

Who throughout this study
ever encouraged the search
beyond the immediate haze of uncertainties
to find the broad colorful far horizon -
the rich and appealing lives of the Baillys

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Pronunciation

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Angélique | Ahn-zhay-leeék |
| Antoine | Antwań |
| Aubert | Óh-behr |
| Augustin | Ohgoostanx (a as in cat) |
| Bonhomme | Bünnúm |
| Boucher | Boosháy |
| Beauharnais | Bò ar né |
| Carillon | Cahrëeyohń |
| Conseil Souverain | Cohn-say-eé Soo-verax' |
| Chesnaye | Shesnay |
| Crevier | Crehveeay |
| Coulon | Coolohx' |
| de la Ferté | Dü (as in cut) la (as in cat) Fehr-tay' |
| François | Frahnswah' |
| De Goutin | Dü (as in cut) Goo-tax' |
| Gaspé | Gahspay' |
| Gardeur | Gar-derr (err rhymes with burr) |
| Geneviève | Zhen-vee-ev |
| Gratien | Grah teö on' |
| Hospitalières | Os-pee-tal-ee-air |
| Hôtel-Dieu | ütel deeyöo |
| Honoré | Onoray |
| Juchereau | Zhōo sher oh' |
| Jean | Zhahx |
| Jeanne | Zhann |
| Jarret | Zhahrray' |
| Jumonville | Zhu-mohn-vill |
| Mère de St. Ignace | Mehr du Sant Een-yass' |
| Madeleine | Mad-lenn |
| de Messein | dü Mess-ax' |
| Outagamies | Öo-ta-ga-mee |
| Pecaudey | Paychoday' |
| Pointe aux Trembles | Pwant-oh-Trohmb'l' |
| Récollets | Raycolay' |
| Souverain | Soo-verax' |
| St. Ignace | Sant Een-yass |
| Ste. Anne de Varennes | Sant Ann dü Va-renn' (a as in cat) |
| de Sales | dü Sall |
| Sauks | Sök |
| Seigneur | Sayn-yerr' (err rhymes with burr) |
| de Tilly | du Teēlēē |
| Trembles | Trohmb'l' |
| Verchères | Vair-shair |
| La Verendrye | La Vehröndree' |
| de Villiers | dü Vee-yay or Veel-yay |
| de Varennes | du Varenn |

FROM A BAILLY POINT OF VIEW
By Olga Mae Schlemann

Baileytown, a little town in Indiana, nearly two miles inland from Lake Michigan and about half way between Gary and Michigan City, traces the genealogy of its first white inhabitant to the beginning of settlement in America; if not earlier, at least to the landing of Dr. Robert Giffard at Quebec* in 1634. Physician Ordinary to the King, he was the first surgeon-apothecary to settle in New France (1) and to him was granted in perpetuity, by the Company of 100 Associates, the first "Seigneurie", the Seignory of Beauport at Quebec (2). He was officially one of the colonizers of that area in Canada (3). He had made an earlier Voyage to these shores in 1628 but in sight of Tadoussac, even before landing, the expedition was captured by the English Kirke Brothers and he was

(1) "Schmidt Papers" - Chicago Historical Society Library.

(2) J. M. LeMoine, "Picturesque Quebec," Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1882, pp. 439-448 tells of discovery of the corner stone of the old manor of Beauport, dating back to 1634, affording a written record of the laying of the foundation stone of the historic homestead of the "fighting Seigneurs of Beauport: the Gifard, the Juchereau, the Duchesnay," ancestors of Joseph Bailly. "This rude inscription gives priority as to date to the Beauport Manor over any ancient structure extant in Canada." (Burned 1879)

William Bennett Munro "Documents Relating to the Seignioria Tenure in Canada 1698-1854." Champlain Society, Toronto, 1908.

M. Alfred Cambray "Premier Seigneur de Beauport et Les Origines de la Nouvelle-France," 1932
T-Edmond Giroux, "Robert Giffard, Seigneur Colonisateur au Tribunal de l'histoire, ou la Raison de Fêter le Troisième Centenaire de Beauport, 1634-1934" 1934.

(3) M. Benjamin Sulte, "Beauport V Quebec," 1898.

* William Bennett Munro says M. Giffard came in an earlier year and was returning to France in 1628 when he was captured.

taken to England and later returned to France (1), from whence he again set sail for these shores.

Mr. Joseph Bailly, a descendant of Dr. Giffard, was a fur trader at the time when the young sons of distinguished French-Canadian families engaged in the trade. He came to Baillytown (2) with his metisse wife and several small children in 1822 (3) and was the first white man to settle in northern Porter County. He led a busy and varied life of adventure, and of every day living in the early days of our history - his children became socially popular. He had interesting grandchildren and the lives of his forebears, who were among the first to see, and to live in the Mississippi Valley, read as a story book. All Baillys were well educated. Scattered over the country, in libraries and historical societies, manuscripts and references

(1) Edward-C. Bailly, "Additional Notes on the French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly."

(2) Originally Bailly Town or Baillytown, now Baileytown, Ind.

(3) Weston Goodspeed, "Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana," (1882) p. 16, gives 1822, as the year in which Mr. Bailly moved to Baillytown, Indiana.

T. H. Ball, "N. W. Indiana" (1884) p. 308, writes, "it is claimed that in 1822, Joseph Bailly opened a store on the Calumet River."

In the Memoir to Rose Howe (Mother), who died in May of 1891, (Chesterton Tribune, issue of 5-22-1891) the date of Joseph Bailly's arrival at Baillytown was given as 1822.

Rose Howe, the mother, was historically minded regarding her family and the old homestead, and during her lifetime was interviewed frequently by writers and historians to whom she readily gave what information she had. Also she attended the meetings of the Old Settlers of Lake County Society. It can be supposed she supplied the date of 1822 as the time the family moved to Baillytown.

On the other hand, Miss Frances Howe, "The Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest," gives 1824 as the date of her grandfather's arrival. She mentions a child one year old, which would have been Hortense, if the date were 1824. She was born in 1823. - Next page.

to the family, and families in his line of descent, are to be found, written by well-known writers, including the Baillys themselves, in without exception, every decade since 1600, and a number of times in most decades (1). There are also earlier references. The history and genealogy of the family can be read in the history of Canada, the difficulty is in recognizing their title names.

Honoré Gratien Joseph Bailly de Messein, known in his day as Joseph Bailly, was born a British subject of French-Canadian ancestry (2) in the little town of St. Anne de Varennes, across the river from Montreal in Canada. The date was April 7, 1774, nine years before the treaty of peace of 1783, between the United States and England.

The British did not immediately abandon the great middle west after the treaty and in the interval briskly carried on the lucrative fur trade, nor did the laws of the U. S. exclude British traders. Joseph Bailly, upon completion of his education in Canada, at the age of eighteen - three years before the death of his father (3), began his very successful fur

Notes continued from Page 2

She also said "Agatha de la Vigne had recently married Edward Biddle." Elizabeth Therese Baird said very definitely in 1886, as though she had confirmed the date, that Agatha was married in 1819, five years earlier than 1824, which was not so "recent." It is quite obvious that Frances Howe rounded out her story of facts and that it was not proof-read by her. The date of 1824 could easily have been a typographical error, as there were many of them in the book. Further confirmation of the date awaits additional study.

(1) O. M. Schiemann, "What Has Been Written by and about the Baillys - A Bibliography."

(2) Nicolas Bailly came to Quebec as a young officer in the Marines about 1700. In 1740, his son, François married Marie Anne De Goutin of Sainte Anne de Varennes and they were Joseph Bailly's grandparents. See, too, "Histoire des Grandes Familles Françaises Du Canada, Montreal 1867.

(3) Pierre Georges Roy, "La Famille Bailly de Messein," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, Vol XXIII, No. 7 - 8

trading career at Mackinac in 1792 (1). Edward Bailly, his great grandson, mentions his books were opened in 1796, and that is the earliest date shown in his books in the State Library. This was the year the U. S. officially took possession of Mackinac but British fur commerce continued in the forest. Two years later, having married Angelique McGulpin, daughter of Patrick McGulpin of Mackinac, his first child, Alexis Bailly, was born at Grand River. ~~Four~~ other children were born to Joseph Bailly, only one daughter born in March 1807 (2) and then family ties were broken.

Random notes show that in July, 1800, Joseph Bailly wrote Pothier from "The Other End of the Crooked Tree." In November, he wrote from Detroit, again to Pothier regarding his four winter quarters, Markegon, Kickabimazo, St. Joseph and Grand River. On February 25, 1801, he was at the "Fork of Grand River" and on November 13, 1801, at the St. Joseph (3). He was an active trader. Books of account for 1801 and Bailly & Rousseau account books of 1802 were headed "Mackinac." In this year, the earliest court case, involving a Minnesota event, Dominique Rousseau and Joseph Bailly vs Duncan McGillivray was tried when Bailly's men set up tents at Grand Portage near Northwest Company's fort (4). *Int- this has not yet been checked to see if it was the same Bailly one. 1959*

Jean Beaubien, Indian Trader, was already at Chicago (5) and Col. John H. Kinzie and Juliette Kinzie, author of Wau-Bun, were still at the St. Joseph River, but in 1804, John Kinzie, Sr., a silversmith and Indian Trader, purchased La Mai's cabin (5)

(1) On March 17, 1815, Joseph Bailly wrote Sir George Prevost "That your suppliant has during twenty-three years served the mercantile company in the Dependencies of Michilimaokinac." A translation is included in this paper.

(2) John C. Wright, "The Crooked Tree." 1917.

(3) State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(4) Strathcona Papers, Law Suit King's Bench, Montreal.

(5) Edwin O. Gale, "Reminiscences of Early Chicago and Vicinity" 1902, p. 14. For a description of the interior of the house and the "fare", see Elizabeth Therese Baird, "Reminiscences of Early Days on Mackinac Island" 1898. (Separate No. 68) p. 25.

and lived across the river from the newly built Fort Dearborn in Chicago. Milo Quaife, in his "Lake Michigan," named the eight voyageurs who arrived at Mackinac with Joseph Bailly in a bateau from the Calumet River and Grace Lee Nute, quoting from Wood's "Select British Documents" said Alexis Bailly had from sixty to eighty voyageurs working for him. Joseph Bailly probably had as many, as that was the usual number in an establishment such as theirs. (1)

About the year 1810, Joseph Bailly married Marie LeFevre, a metisse of the French settlement known as Rivière des Raisins. The next year, Alexis finished school, returned to his father at Mackinac and then became a clerk in the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien.

- War of 1812 -

The Indians were violating the Treaty of Greenville by committing aggressions upon inhabitants of the West under the leadership of Tecumseh. The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought in 1811 and the "Prophet," brother of Tecumseh, sent emissaries north of the Kankakee for aid.

On June 18, 1812, Congress declared war against the British. Canadian fur traders in the middle west and their men immediately gathered at St. Joseph Island, but before they could get into action, Mackinac had already fallen to the British on July 18, 1812.

At the time of the Fort Dearborn Massacre, August 15, 1812, Frances Howe intimated, Joseph and Marie Bailly were at the St. Joseph River. Joseph Burnet and a band of Pottawatomies went to the Fort to lend assistance but were advised by the Indians that if they did not join them in battle, they would war upon them and destroy them (2).

In March of 1813, Robert Dickson, one of the most influential of the fur traders in the middle west, who headed the group of Canadian Voyageurs, called at the home of Joseph Bailly for the purpose of asking him to assist in influencing the Indians to the side of the British. Mr. Bailly, however, was at Quebec and Dickson left a message for him as follows: (3)

(1) Grace Lee Nute, "The Voyageur."

(2) Henry Hurlbut, "Chicago Antiquities," p. 176.

(3) Canadian Archives.

Sir:

St. Joseph, March 17, 1813.

I am very much disappointed not to have the pleasure of finding you here as I expected. I leave tomorrow for a tour among the Indian Nations to encourage and enlist them in the defense of their land, their wives and their children, supported by their brothers the English and Canadians. Knowing your influence among the nations, I hope for your assistance in this purpose. On your arrival home, you will get all the news from Mr. Burnet. I left Montreal the 20th of January. Mr. Pothier,* your friend, is well. Without doubt he would have written you but he didn't know that I was coming here.

I gave an order on Mr. Burnet for the Indians for nine gallons of top wine.

I hope to have the satisfaction of seeing you at Michilimackinac in the Spring and if there is anything that I can do to assist you, command me on any occasion.

Wishing you health and prosperity, I close with sentiments of friendship.

Your very obedient and
very humble servant

Mr. Joseph Bailly,
St. Joseph

R. Dickson,
Indian Agent for the
Nations of the West. (1)

The bloody and terrible Pigeon Roost Massacre also occurred in March. Very few escaped. The only captive taken was sandy haired little six-year old Peter Huffman, by Saw Omock or the Yellow Beaver. On his way home from Quebec, Joseph Bailly encountered these Indians, secured the child, and soon afterward delivered him to Captain Charles Roberts at Mackinac Island, when he called there in response to Mr. Dickson's letter. After many years of search, the father finally recovered his son in Canada (2).

(1) Translated by SMB

(2) Harrison's messages, Vol. 2, pp. 280, 643. Years later the father recovered his son in Canada.

* Toussaint Pothier was an agent for the Southwest Company in 1812.

Joseph Baily, you will remember, was a Canadian. His mother and many relatives still lived in Canada. He volunteered in the Canadian Voyageurs, serving as Lieutenant and Adjutant from 1813 to the end of the War (1). He was not just a Canadian serving in the British troops. Three generations of his family had lived and fought and died in our middle west before the Americans laid claim to it. He was fighting for the same privileges his ancestors had fought for.

Lt. Baily transported supplies and munitions for the British and their Indian allies in the middle west and continued to operate his post at St. Joseph.

In a letter of February 26, 1814, from Richard Bullock, Captain 41st Regt. at Fort Michilimackinac, to Loring at York, it is shown that Joseph Baily was at the Fort in September of 1813 (2) as follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to Acknowledge Your Letter of the 12th Ulto: (Received on the Evening of the 23rd Instant) Acquainting Me my directions of Lieutenant General Drummond that a Quantity of provisions had been sent to Notawasague Bay and a further quantity was about to be sent to Penitanguishan Bay destined for this Post, which Provision we are much in Want of:

"In Reply to the information required by the General, I am sorry to say that our Resources here are very few, and in that, of the Article of Provisions almost Consumed; - at the time I Received the Account of the Retreat of the Right Division from Amherstburgh, the Government Provision was nearly exhausted, there being but Sixty eight pounds of Salt Meat in Store, and Flour only Sufficient to Serve the Small Garrison for One Month:- Amherstburgh being the Depot from whence this Post had been always supplied, and the late Season of the Year rendering any Supply from York very precarious - I immediately turned my Mind to find out what resources there were on the Island, and in its vicinity, and I directed Mr. Bailey of the Commissariat Department to proceed without loss of time to the Small Settlements in the Neighborhood for that purpose, and to purchase every species of Provisions he could procure, both on the Island and places adjacent, which he did at most exorbitant prices, and on which we have been existing since October; - the proportion of

(1) Canadian Archives.

(2) Archives C 682, p. 227. Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812, Volume III, Part I, by William Wood, The Champlain Society, Toronto, 1926.

Animal Food purchased was so small that, I found it necessary on the 1st November, to Reduce the Ration of Beef to half a pound per day, and since, on the 25th December, to limit the issue of Meat to four days in the Week, at the above rate - so that the Troops &^c might have a small proportion of that Food as long as Possible - And which they will have until about the middle of the ensuing Month - We must then have recourse to Indian Corn and Fish - of the latter We have been fortunately successful in obtaining a good Supply, and on which We must exist until Provisions can be sent us:-"

At his trading post in December 1813, he and three other traders of the southern Lake Michigan area, were captured by a group of Indians headed by John Baptist Chandonnet (Chadronet or Chandena) and James Burnet (1). All his stores were pillaged and his establishment destroyed. The attackers were well known French Canadians, pledged to British allegiance but who had turned to the American side. The unexpected defection of James Burnet, commissioned as a Lieutenant, was a serious blow to Robert Dickson and he sent soldiers, one of whom was Chandonnet's uncle, to apprehend these men. It was then, and for that reason, that young Chandonnet shot and killed his uncle of the same name as he stepped from a boat to take him back to Mackinac as a prisoner (2). R. Dickson's letter to John Lawe follows:

(some say he was adopted by Chandonnet)
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Winnebago Lake, Feb. 11, 1814.

Dear Sir: -

Mr. Grignon's man going to LaBaye, by him I send this, I have to acquaint you with six Indians, mostly Pottawatomies, having arrived here yesterday. I immediately on their arrival suspected them to be spies from the enemy, or the advanced party of a greater number. I asked them what they were;

(1) Letter by Robert Dickson, Winnebago Lake 2-11-1814 to John Lawe. Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin - Vol. X (1888) p. 102.
Also Letter William K. Lamb 1-8-1953 to O M S.

(2) Young Chadenai was later murdered by the Indians, according to a letter of 11-7-1818, John Mason to John Law. Chicago Historical Society.

and told them in a stern manner if they were Pottawatomies, they should walk off immediately. On this they presented two letters from Mr. Chandonnet, INFORMING ME OF ALL THE TRADERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE LAKE (Michigan) HAVING BEEN TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS, AND CARRIED TO DETROIT. The six Indians did not deny this, but wished and seemed anxious to have us think that there were no Indians employed in this business.

They say John Bapt. Chandonnet, and Burnet, were the leaders; and that there were only six Frenchmen in all who took the traders. I suspect the truth to be that a strong party of Pottawatomies were employed in this business; and that the other Indians were either unable, or perhaps unwilling, to prevent them. Chandonnet is alarmed, and with much reason. I now enclose you a letter for him to come to La Baye with the powder and ball remaining. The Folles Avoines are mostly assembled here, and will not hesitate to give battle should a party appear. The moment we find that these six men are scouts for a party, their accounts will be settled. After the traders having been carried off, we must act with severity. Be on your guard at La Baye against the Milwaukee Indians. There are a great many scoundrels among them, and I have heard something lately that gives me strong suspicions against them.

With best wishes for your health, I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

Lieut. John Lawe,
LaBaye.

R. Dickson.

There was a Court hearing on Drummond Island October 6, 1815, on charges preferred by the Government of the United States against Lt. Joseph Cadot of His Majesty's Indian Department, in which the matter of the captured traders, Joseph Bailly, E. Lamorandie, McBurnet and D. Bourassau, came up and Joseph Bailly was examined as follows: (1)

(1) Canadian Archives C. 258, p. 308. Strangely, although I had this reference from sources in Canada as early as 1952, I had overlooked it until very recently when it was again called to my attention by Mrs. John Channonia. She is writing a book on the life of Jean-Baptist Chandonnet.

"Mr. Chs* Bailey being duly sworn was examined by the Court.

Ques: Were you a British Trader in the neighborhood of the Grand River, Lake Michigan, during the winter of 1813?

Ans: Yes, I was

Ques: Were you taken Prisoner in Dec. of that year and carried to Detroit?

Ans: I was.

Ques: Who were the principal persons concerned in taking you?

Ans: Jean B^{te} Chandronnet, Isaac Burnett and B. Ducharme.

Ques: In what manner were you taken?

Ans: I was unwell at the time and the Party came upon me by surprise. Chandronnet presented his Pistols at me and Burnett told me I was his prisoner in the name of the United States." (1)

Joseph Bailly was held a prisoner of War at Detroit for three months. His understanding of the causes of the War and his wide acquaintance with men on both the American and British sides, together with his friendliness and lack of animosity plainly showed he was a man of affairs and gained for him upon his release the passport quoted in John O. Bowers' paper, "The Old Bailly Homestead," as follows:

Detroit 15, March 1814.

"The bearer of this paper, Mr. Joseph Bailly (By-ye), a resident on the border of Lake Michigan, near St. Josephs, has my permission to pass from this post to his residence afore-

(1) This examination is also to be found in the Michigan Pioneer & Historical Collections, Vol. 15, pp. 332, 328, 412, and others. Robert Smith & Co. State Printers, Lansing, Michigan, 1890.

*Chs instead of Jos. appears in the records filed in Canadian Archives. As only one trader by the name of Bailly was taken and the name Jos. shows in the list of traders in the margin, it undoubtedly was an error on the part of a copying clerk.

said. Since Mr. Bailly has been in Detroit, his department has been altogether correct, and such as to acquire my confidence; all officers civil and military, acting under the authority of the American government will therefore respect this pass port which I accord to Mr. Bailly, and permit him not only to pass undisturbed, but if necessary yield to him their protection.

H. Butler, Commandt M. Territory.

In August of 1814, the American Government planned to send 1,000 mounted men and Indians against the Pottawatomies and other hostile and troublesome Indian tribes on both sides of Lake Michigan, to burn and destroy their towns and crops and to establish one or more block houses near the mouth of the St. Joseph River to shelter the fleet which was to follow under the command of Commodore Sinclair (1)

John Kinzie and J. B. Chadronet were sent on ahead in the pretext of trading and learned that the Indians had heard of the plan of attack and expected to meet the Americans with 1500 warriors at any point; that 3,000 lbs. of gunpowder and lead had been distributed at the St. Joseph River and Dickson, the British leader, was expected daily (2) With this report and the withdrawal of American troops in the unsuccessful battle of Mackinac Island August 4, 1814, the plan was abandoned.

Formal news of peace did not reach Mackinac until May 11, 1815, (3) although the treaty of Ghent had been signed December 24, 1814. The British surrendered Mackinac to the Americans on July 18, 1815,(4) released most of the Canadian

(1) Michigan Territory papers, p. 471, Vol. X

(2) Ibid., p. 486.

(3) Letter of Robert McDouall at Michilimackinac 5-15-1815 to Forster, Canadian Archives C 688 p. 37. "Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812 Vol III, Part 1. The Champlain Society Vol XV - 1926, Toronto.

(4) Letter Robert McDouall from Manitoulin Island 7-21-1815, to Will Gibsons, Canadian Archives C 688 p 236, or Champlain Society Vol XV p. 538.

Volunteers and moved their garrison to Drummond Island (1).

In March, 1815, while at Quebec, Joseph Bailly petitioned the British Government for reimbursement for his losses at the time of his capture by the Americans, which amounted to slightly over 1100 pounds. Translation follows:

Province of Lower Canada -

To his Excellency Sir George Prevost - Baronet, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of his Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in the Ilea of Prince Edward, of Capc Breton and of Bermuda, etc., etc., etc.,

The humble petition which Joseph Bailly, Merchant Trader, has the honour to offer to your Excellency:

That your Suppliant has during twenty-three years served the mercantile company in the Dependencies of Michilimaokinac. That during this time in the country, he acquired the confidence of the Indian nations in the Territory of Michigan. That at the commencement of the last American War, your Suppliant had transported at his own expense, by order of Capt. Roberts now in this City of Quebec and at that time Commandant of Michilimackinac, a certain quantity of munitions of war a distance of one hundred leagues, that is, from the Post last mentioned to St. Joseph in the territory of Michigan with particular instructions to employ the influence of your Suppliant to engage the savages to take part with the British Government which was actually accomplished by your Suppliant.

That in March 1813, your Suppliant having received the letter, Exhibit A, from Robert Dickson, Esquire, Agent for the Indians of the West, by his continued and repeated efforts engaged several Indian Nations, namely: the Miamis, the Pottawatomis, the Ottawas, and the

(1) Meade C. Williams, "Early Mackinac," p. 89. At the time this island was thought to be on the Canadian side of the divisional line.

Kikapous, to serve the British Government which they did with ardor and effect.

That the American Government had, after the capture of Detroit, learned of the injury your Suppliant had done them in arming against them the Nations above mentioned and sent an armed force to arrest your Suppliant: That this troop later pillaged the stores of merchandise of your Suppliant, destroyed his establishments and other properties more fully enumerated in the list, Exhibit B, and took him prisoner.

That your Suppliant, having been detained three months, was released on parole on the shore of Lake Michigan, and was later rescued by a party of Indians which Colonel McDouall had sent to find him. Lieutenant Chandonais of the Department of Indians of the West was in command of the party and he took him to Michilimackinac.

That in addition to the considerable losses suffered by your Suppliant during his captivity, he again suffered very much at the time of his deliverance by the same party commanded by Lieutenant Chandonais who took possession of the stores of merchandise noted in the list Exhibit C with the promise that the value of the said merchandise would be paid by the British Government.

That your Suppliant, having returned to Michilimackinac, served under R. Dickson, Esquire, as a Volunteer and took part in three different engagements, commanding a party of Indians.

That your Suppliant then presented to the said R. Dickson, Esquire, the account, Exhibit B, and obtained the promise of a recommendation to your Excellency in order to make good the losses suffered by your Suppliant but the number of business matters of this gentleman and the hurried departure of your Suppliant deprived him of these documents.

That your Suppliant afterward did ask Col McDouall payment for the said account, Exhibit C, but received for response that he thought the account was very just but that it was not in his power to discharge it but the matter should be taken up with your Excellency for this purpose.

That your Suppliant has been only too happy to use his influence and expend his greatest efforts to be useful to a government to which he is attached not only from principle but also by birth, and he would have kept silence as to the services he has rendered were it not that his entire fortune is so impaired that he is compelled to have recourse to your Excellency to obtain justice.

For this reason your Suppliant humbly hopes it may please your Excellency to indemnify him in the manner in which in his wisdom your Excellency judges proper for the losses detailed in the aforementioned account, Exhibit B, and that it may also please your Excellency to pay the amount of the articles enumerated in the Account Exhibit C - And for additional information regarding his character, your Suppliant offers the name of the Honorable William McGillivray now in this City of Quebec.

And your Suppliant as much by duty as by inclination will not cease to pray for the happiness of your Excellency.

Quebec 17 March, 1815
Joseph Bailly.

Translated by OMS
Corrected by SMB

As he said in the above letter, Joseph Bailly returned to Mackinac after his release from captivity and upon its fall to the Americans at the end of the war, removed with the British garrison to Drummond Island. There again, he engaged in the fur trade evidenced by his Day Book of August 31 to December 3, 1815.

In 1817, two signatures of Joseph Bailly, dated four months apart seem significant. Of the first, John O. Bowers wrote, "I interpret this as a bill of sale of the property to his wife, due likely to adverse circumstances I think affairs were somewhat unsettled along the border about the time of, and shortly after, the war of 1812."

Animosity developed between the American garrison at Mackinac and the garrison of the British, forty miles away at Drummond Island, partly due to the natural feeling of hostility, and also because of tales carried back and forth by visiting Indians. There were rumors and strong suspicion that one or the other would resort to arms. Congress, in 1816, had passed a law forbidding foreign fur traders to operate on American soil, causing additional confusion and many reorganizations among the fur companies. The long range plan of the American government provided for the destruction of the independent trader.

In a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Secretary of War in 1802 and another private letter to Governor Harrison in 1803, long before the war of 1812, he said, "At our trading houses, too, we mean to sell so low as merely to repay us cost and charges so as neither to lessen or enlarge our capital. This is what private traders cannot do, for they must gain; they will consequently retire from the competition, and we shall thus get clear of this pest without giving offence or umbrage to the Indians " (1). The plan had its drawbacks and was slow in realization.

The French Government feeling secure in its discovery rights, had not looked with favor upon settlement in the great middle west. They had not sufficient population, preferring to build more substantially along the St. Lawrence River, thus preserving the fur trade and good will of the Indians. Those of their people active in the trade, intermarried and lived with the Indians and their allegiance was pledged to France. The British did not care to intermarry nor did they favor settlement to any great extent in the interior middle west. The fairest solution to the impending problems of Europe was just what happened, the establishment of a new nation, embracing all nations of the world with equal rights for all in a new land, but it entailed many years of confusion and misunderstanding.

And so in these unsettled times, following the war of 1812, Joseph Bailly might easily have considered the protection of his children and their mother in transferring his household to her name in a manner of legal obligation:

(1) Jefferson papers, Library of Congress - Territorial Papers of the United States, Vol VII, Indiana Territory, p. 91. This situation undoubtedly accounts for some of the difficulties Joseph Bailly encountered.

"Before the undersigned Notary residing at the Post of Drummonds Island was present Sir Joseph Bailly, merchant, residing at said Post. He declares and confesses to lawfully owe to Marie LeFevre, daughter of Lefevre, deceased, formerly tradesman and merchant, and of a savage woman, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, Halifax rate of exchange, for a value received in salary and wages during her stay at his house in the quality of maid servant, owing also for some clothing and money given by her to him many times, which sum he presently pays by selling and delivering to her before the undersigned Notary, all the furniture in his house, according to the list herewith. That furniture has been seen by the so-called Notary and witnesses being delivered and given in possession to the so-called Marie Lefevre by Sir Joseph Bailly, as lawful property, for complete payment of the said sum of one hundred fifty pounds, rate of exchange for Halifax, which furniture she testifies having received for acquittal and so she promises to give up their obligations.

"This being done and passed at the said Post of Drummond's Island in the house of the so-called Sir Joseph Bailly in the year 1817 on the second day of May in the afternoon and the parties have undersigned with us with the exception of the so-called Marie Lefevre who declares to be unable to sign her name and has made her usual mark in the presence of Henri McGulpin, a witness after reading being made with the outside report.

Jos. Bailly
Marie Lefevre (her mark)
Js. Gruet, Notary.

"Declaration of Mr. Joseph Bailly to Robert Dickson, Esq., before the undersigned, certifying,

"Sir: I deliver myself to you and have no object to take arms if in so doing, there is nothing against my duty. I am entirely ignorant of the laws of the war and not wishing to do anything by myself, I leave everything to you and Col. McDouell to decide what is of my duty to do.

August 20, 1817."

Though without verification, it appears the difficulty was the Red River settlement, which was greatly opposed by fur traders, and actually routed on two occasions in violence and bloodshed, supposedly by the "Bois Brûlés," French and Indian half breeds, in the Northwest Company fur trade.

In June of 1816, when Lord Selkirk, of Scotland, founder and supporter of the settlement, heard what had befallen his colonists, he immediately went to their aid. On his arrival in Canada, he gathered together, as new Red River settlers, one hundred soldiers of the disbanded De Meuron and Watteville regiments (Swiss and Italians, captured by Britain in Spain who had entered her service and fought against the Americans in the War of 1812), together with one hundred thirty canoe-men. At Sault Ste. Marie, he left the group and stopped at Drummond Island, then the most westward British garrison in Upper Canada. He had taken the precaution of being sworn in as a Justice of the Peace in Upper Canada and for the Indian territories, so that he could, there in the heart of the opposition at Drummond Island, legally call meetings and take depositions for his better understanding of the existing friction. Also he had had the promise of a military escort for his personal protection of a sergeant and six soldiers which were to be supplied to him at Drummond Island. After leaving the Island, he proceeded to round up his colonists and, in time, established order again at Red River.

The Indians refused to take part in the attacks against the Settlement for the reason that the Trading Companies wanted only furs, which had become scarce, but the settlers would trade cloth and Blankets, sadly needed, for meat which they could procure.

Mr. Bailly, a free trader, but with many friends of high standing in the Northwest Company, was living at Drummond Island in 1816 and 1817. His offer to take arms and indecision about the "laws of the war" are explained in this way: that it was not the Canadian Government at war, but the Canadian Northwest Company, fighting in the western wilds and Indian country against the Red River Settlement and the British Hudson's Bay Company, which appeared to them to be backing the settlement. The Government was in no way involved, until it finally had to send Commissioners into the area to stop violence between its fur trade companies. This accounts for the seemingly unusual declaration of being willing to take up arms when no formal war had been declared by Canada, and also the matter of transferring his possessions to the ownership of the mother of his children should anything befall him. While the violence was quelled by 1817, it was not entirely quieted.(1) At a later date, there is record of Alexis Bailly driving cattle to the settlers, showing the adaptability of the family to changing conditions and their acceptance of such changes.

(1) The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company by George Bryce, 3rd edition, Toronto, William Briggs, 1910, beginning p. 238

At this time, Rev. Isaac McCoy asked appointment as missionary on the Mississippi River, thinking of St. Louis, and was appointed to Northern Indiana and Illinois. His Baptist mission was the only school within many miles and the Bailly children, when they became of school age, were sent there for their early education at both the St. Joseph River and also at the Ft. Wayne locations.

"In May, 1818, Joseph Bailly was fined \$5 on charge of letting his chimney take fire (1). Late in 1818, he became an American citizen, proof of which is contained in a letter dated November 7, from John Mason of Michilimackinac to John Law of Green Bay in which he said Joseph Bailly had become an American Citizen (2) and also in the following letter by Joseph Bailly himself: (3)

"Michilimackinac 18 September 1819.

J. William Woodbridge,
Monsieur

I suppose you remember me by my signature. It was I to whom you gave a certificate when I became a citizen of the United States last autumn, the same day you gave them to Barreau, Bourrassa and Bourbonnois. As a result there has been some malicious discussion about my vote. If it is in your kindness to send me a copy you will render me service.

Here, we all make wishes to the Bailly so that you are elected as our representative and we wish that you obtain proportionally for each place as many votes as our small village furnished you with.

Nothing else to say other than tell you that I remain with perfect consideration, your very humble and obedient servant,

Translation by S H

Jos. Bailly."

(1) Dousman Papers, Burton Historical Collections, Detroit.

(2) Chicago Historical Society.

(3) Woodbridge Papers in the Burton Historical Collections.

In 1819, at the time of Agatha De la Vigne's wedding at the home of the Baillys, they lived at Mackinac and Mrs. Baird relates "Not long after, he removed from the island but made occasional visits there."

When Joseph Bailly came to Bailly Town from the St. Joseph River in 1822, it was not as a newcomer or stranger. He was well acquainted with the territory and with the Indians, as his family had been for many years before him. His ancestors came to the middle west as Frenchmen when it was French territory, then as British subjects on British territory and finally, the family became Americans on American territory, all in the middle west. In addition to this enviable record, the wives of Joseph Bailly were natives, related to important Indian Chiefs, in Indian owned territory.

Miss Howe said that, although first to establish a civilized home in Westchester Township, Joseph Bailly came neither as a settler nor a pioneer (1). She felt he came as a lay-missionary. It would seem, however, that he did come as a settler, but why did he leave his previous home to come to Bailly Town?

The St. Joseph River was a principal gathering place for the Ottawa, Pottawatomie and Chippewa nations and there at Paro aux Vaches, not far from the site of old Fort St. Joseph, which years earlier had been the main fort in the middle west area and was very old, Joseph Bailly had a fur trading station among the Indians for some years before he came to Baillytown. One of the account books was dated at St. Joseph from 1816 to 1823.

LaSalle built a Fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph River in 1679, and Charlevoix visited the main Fort St. Joseph twenty leagues up the river (2) in 1721. Early in the 18th century, it was a favorite route for voyageurs from Mackinac and Green Bay, commanding the portage route to the Kankakee River and also the route from Lake Erie to the Mississippi (3).

(1) Frances R. Howe, "Effaced Footprints in the Sands of Time," Chesterton Tribune, issue of October 7, 1909.

(2) John B. Dillon, "A History of Indiana" (Bingham & Doughty, Indianapolis, 1859) pp. 11, 12.

(3) Ernest Voorhis, "Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime," Ottawa, 1930.

Joseph Bailly's maternal great-grandfather, M. de Villiers, commanded the military Post St. Joseph in 1730, (1) and it was also at that time, the French, under command of M. de Villiers, defeated the Fox Indians. About the battle, Messieurs Beauharnois and Hocquart wrote the Minister of Marine at Paris on November 2, 1730, "This is a brilliant action which sheds great honor on Sieur de Villiers, who through it may flatter himself as having some share in your friendship, and the honor of your protection in the promotion which is to take place." John F. Steward said, "It was a most important defeat, for the Foxes were forever opposing the progress of the French"(2). Later, two of Joseph Bailly's grand uncles also commanded the same post (3). When the fort at Detroit was established, the Post at St. Joseph lost in importance and after being occupied by the British, it was captured by Pontiac in 1763, and the garrison of fourteen killed.

Joseph Bailly at Parc aux Vaches, therefore, was on the familiar grounds of the early military men of his family and it was home for Marie Bailly, too, for she was among her people, the Ottawas. Not much was written in history regarding Marie Bailly, but she was well known and highly respected for her dignity and kindness. She assisted her husband in his associations with the Indians and in helpful service to white people. Recognition was accorded her by grants of land in the Indian treaties and by the Illinois Central Railroad in naming one of its stations for her - Monee (4). At the time of her death, Madam Bailly was the last Indian in Northern Indiana (5).

(1) Edward C. Bailly, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly," *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, Vol. 55, Nos. 7,8,9, p. 150.

(2) John E. Steward, "Lost Haramech and Earliest Chicago," 1903, pp 361 to 385.

(3) Edward C. Bailly, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly," p. 154.

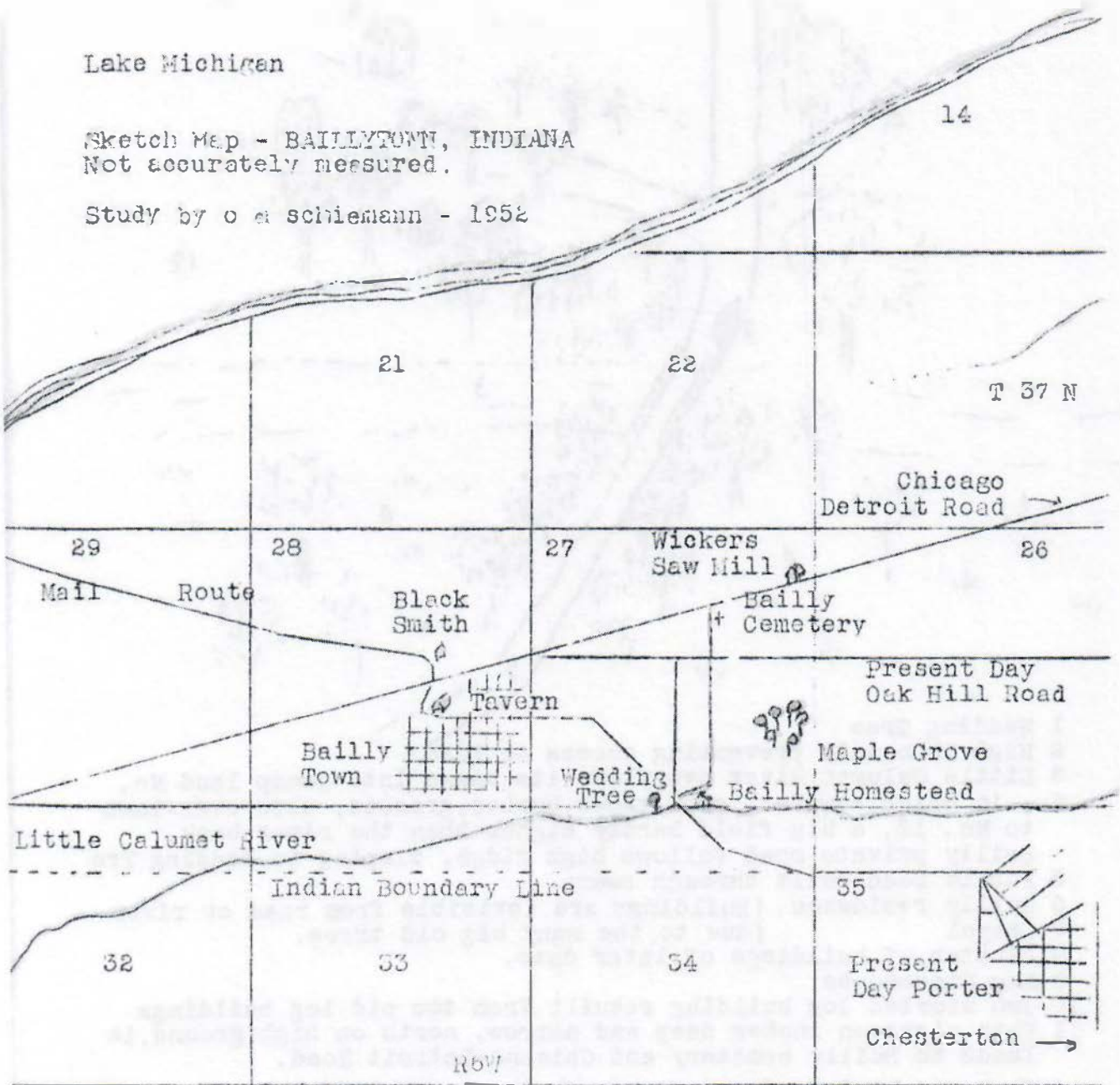
(4) Ackerman, "Early Illinois Railroads," p. 120.

(5) Baskin, Forster & Company, "Illustrated Historical Atlas of State of Indiana," 1870.

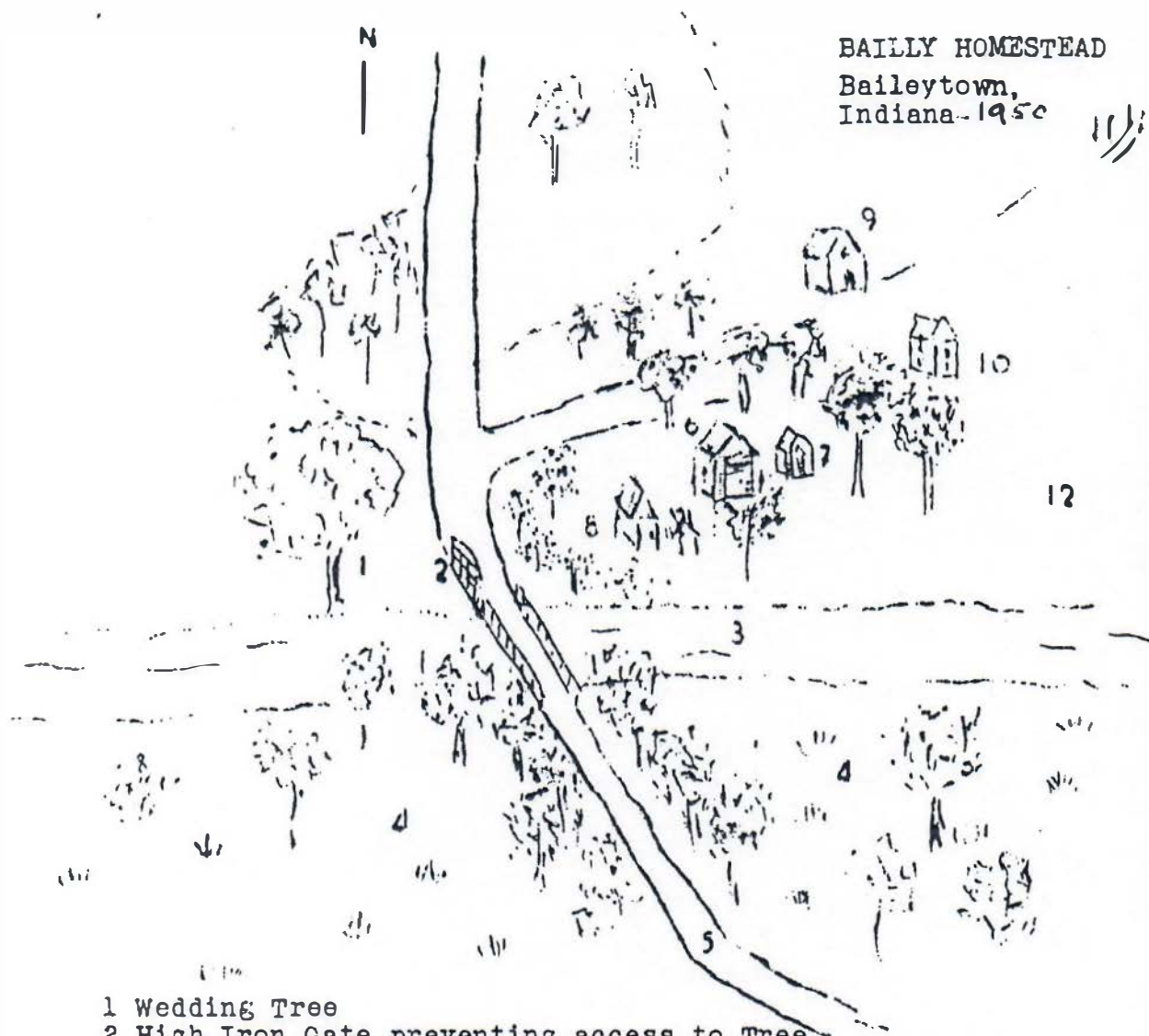
Lake Michigan

Sketch Map - BAILLYTOWN, INDIANA
Not accurately measured.

Study by o a schiemann - 1952



BAILLY HOMESTEAD
Baileytown,
Indiana-1950



- 1 Wedding Tree
- 2 High Iron Gate preventing access to Tree
- 3 Little Calumet River overflows its banks into swamp land No.
- 4 , in which, however, grow trees, bushes, grasses, also overflows to No. 12, a big field hardly higher than the river bank.
- Bailly private road follows high ridge, sloping to Wedding Tree.
- 5 Public road built through swamp.
- 6 Bailly residence. (Buildings are invisible from road or river
- 7 Chapel (due to the many big old trees.
- 8 Cluster of buildings of later date.
- 9 Log Storehouse
- 10 Two storied log building rebuilt from two old log buildings
- 11 Path eighteen inches deep and narrow, north on high ground, it leads to Bailly cemetery and Chicago-Detroit Road.

They say Road No. 5 on map was farther east before land sections were surveyed and that the river was very wide in some places. It is the color of coffee with cream when it overflows due to the sand.



"This two-story and a half house built by my Grandfather, has been very erroneously described as a log house, but there is a great difference between log houses and timber houses. A timber house was the forerunner of the framebuilding, and outwardly presented much the same appearance. It was built of hewn timbers, of uniform length and thickness, closely fitted together at the corners, and fastened together at regular intervals, with stout wooden pegs. On the outside, they were covered with what were called weather boards, the original form of lapped siding. These weather boards were fully seven inches wide, lapping one inch, gave a six-inch siding. These timber houses could be plastered and generally were, though sometimes the walls of hewn timber were only concealed by figured draperies more or less expensive. Our house is built of white oak timber, cut from the original forest. It was not finished during Grandfather's lifetime, not interiorly, neither was it painted, but the handmade weather boards were put on at the same time with the roof." Frances Howe, "A French Homestead in the old Northwest," p. 121.

From A Baily Point of View



STOREHOUSE

"In the middle of the grove there was, and still is, a large open space, clear of timber and undergrowth, a condition which can be referred to the fact that the spot was in use as a camping ground from time immemorial. The camps made a very pretty picture, viewed from the front veranda of the residence, with the little log cabin, the recognized storehouse of their simple household effects in the foreground." p. 72. (Indian camp grounds "One other log building only, can lay claim to a veritable antiquity, the little storehouse built on the lawn by Grandfather for the use of the Indians. As it has been subjected to the same process of repairs as the chapel, it is greatly diminished in size." p. 164 - Frances Howe, "Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest.")

In 1821, an Indian treaty was agreed upon at Chicago in which the Ottawa, Pottawatomie and Chippewa nations ceded to the United States, a tract of land between the St. Joseph and Grand Rivers, including Parc aux Vaches. A few of the Indians were given reservations, and others sums of money in lieu of reservations with the agreement they would, within a reasonable time, vacate the ceded lands. Joseph Bertrand and his children received reservations at Parc aux Vaches, now known as Bertrand, and although Joseph Bailly applied for reservations for his family, they were denied and instead he, and they, later received sums of money (1). Likewise many others were denied reservations and received money, he was not the only one.

When the treaty of Chicago was ratified the next year, in 1822 (2), Joseph Bailly moved his home from the ceded territory to what is now Baileytown, Indiana. This was the year after the Hudson's Bay Company took over the North West Company in consolidation. Indian Trading Houses in the U. S. were abolished, which might be another reason for his moving in 1822 to Indian territory. The next year, Fort Dearborn was evacuated by Federal troops (3).

Joseph Bailly realized the American government fostered settlement in the great middle west and the location at Baillytown at the foot of Lake Michigan appeared to be a favorable spot for a few more years of fur trading, being then in Indian territory, with the great promise of becoming an important section of the country in future development. When Americans wished to live in Indian territory, that is, land not ceded by the Indians to the United States, they were permitted to do so on application to the Government, but had also to have the approval of the Chief of the Indian Tribe to whom the land belonged, and to pay the Indians an agreed amount each year. Miss Howe described in her book this scene of the old Indian calling on Joseph Bailly for his rent. The new location was

(1) Charles J. Kappler (Ed) Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, 1903. Vol. II p. 138.

(2) The Treaty permitted three years to vacate the ceded lands, which may account for the year 1824 being used by Miss Howe for Joseph Bailly's moving to Baileytown.

(3) Milo Quaife, "Chicago and the Old Northwest," p. 283.

somewhat similar to the old, with its good waterway, and now, having some experience in the matter of the Government's taking over Indian territory, Joseph Bailly was prepared to, and did, buy land at the earliest opportunity, more than 2,220 acres in small parcels at intervals, along the Little Sauk trail and the Little Calumet River from Tremont to Salt Creek (1).

Troublous times continued, however, and when in 1827, from 3,000 to 4,000 Pottawatomies went to Fort Dearborn to receive their annual land payments, Big Foot, head chief from Lake Geneva urged them to join the Winnebagos who were on the war path (2) they were deterred by Billy Caldwell, Alexander Robinson and Shabanees (3). By 1830, the fur trade had declined and fur men sought new fields of labor (4). General Green compelled Indians, Sauk and Fox, between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to move west of the Mississippi River (5). Then followed the Blackhawk War with Fort Dearborn regarrisoned*and again Shabanees was helpful to the whites but by that time Chicago had received its first charter as a city and port of entry - The Chicago River light was established, first light on Lake Michigan, Coffee Creek, Indiana, was a stage line stopping place, the Senate was considering an appropriation for constructing a harbor at the mouth of Trail Creek or nearby (6) and as his ancestors had colonized an area about Quebec in the middle 1600's, so Joseph Bailly was launched on the new enterprise of platting his little town of Bailly on high ground close to the waterway of the Little Calumet River, and although hidden from view, fronting on the Indian trail which was soon to become the much travelled Chicago-Detroit Road.

(1) O. M. Schiemann, "Roads Across Old Bailly Town."

(2) E. O. Gale, "Reminiscences of Early Chicago," pp 15, 17.

(3) Frances Howe claimed that her grandmother, Marie Bailly, and Shabanees were young sweethearts at one time, Rose Howe said they were second cousins. The two families were close friends all their lives, Shabanees and his family often paying lengthy visits at Bailly Homestead.

(4) Ida Amanda Johnson, "The Michigan Fur Trade" p. 146. Lansing, Michigan Historical Commission, 1919.

(5) E. O. Gale, p. 18 - year 1831.

(6) Chicago Democrat January 21, 1834.

* E. O. Gale, p. 19. John Wentworth "Reminiscences of Early Chicago", p. 23.

This location was also the junction of the mail and stage coach route from the southeast. There, where the two roads met, Mr. Bailly built a tavern, operated by a tenant whose occupation appeared in the early census as Tavern Keeper and again in the next census as Farmer. The blacksmith shop, a department of his trading post, located a short distance north, and the tavern-store were to be conveniences for the residents of Bailly Town whom Joseph Bailly intended to invite from Canada. He appointed a Land Agent and lots were advertised in a Chicago paper. A few lots were sold (1).

However, his health was failing - he was ill of an incurable disease and died December 21, 1835 (2). The Bailly daughters were young, ranging in age from twelve to twenty-four years. Esther Bailly had married John Whistler of Chicago in January of 1834. Before he died he asked that they not attempt to carry out any of his plans and thereafter no further business was transacted from the Homestead.

Of the sons and daughters of Joseph Bailly, his first born, Alexis, was most prominent in civic affairs. He was a pioneer settler of Minnesota, chief factor for the American Fur Company at its Minnesota headquarters, until 1834 when Astor sold out his interest and retired from business (3), Justice of the Peace, collaborator in making of the unratified treaty of 1841 with the Sioux, associate and friend of first territorial governor Alexander Ramsey, participant in negotiations of Lea-Ramsey Treaty of Traverse des Sioux July 23, 1851, member of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota, host at his home at Wabasha, (known as Riverside and still standing) to Carl Schurz, Jefferson Davis, U. S. Grant, Marshall Field, and others. He was a Colonel in the first militia of the State

(1) O. M. Schiemann, "Roads Across Old Baillytown."

(2) Frances Howe, "A French Homestead In The Old Northwest." Timothy H. Ball, "N. W. Indiana", 1900.

(3) Ida Amanda Johnson, "The Michigan Fur Trade." p. 145.

of Minnesota, (1) and had three sons who served as officers in Minnesota regiments during the Civil War. "The only person in Wisconsin that ever purchased a slave to retain in slavery, was Alexis Bailly who bought a man of Major Garland. The Sioux, at first, had no prejudices against negroes. They called them 'Black Frenchmen' and placing their hands on their woolly heads would laugh heartily " (2). Alexis married first, in 1826, Lucy Anne Farribault, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Faribault, pioneer fur trader and settler of Prairie du Chien and St. Peters. She died in 1855 and after two years, Alexis married for his second wife, Julia Maria Cory.

Upon the death of Joseph Bailly in 1835, Alexis, with his wife, came to the Homestead to assist in settling his father's estate.

As a fur trader, Joseph Bailly had been eminently successful as shown by his books of account. He had a number of children who were unusually well educated and were dressed befitting their station in life. They spoke English, French, Indian and Latin fluently. The comforts of the home and the lavish cuisine were often mentioned by travellers. Furnishings in Joseph Bailly's day included many books, sterling silver, china dishes, piano, and other musical instruments, some pieces of fine mahogany furniture, such things as he had been accustomed to in his early Canadian home life, as well as crude and also beautiful Indian made articles. He showed fine hospitality toward his many friends and the travelling clergy. He did not, however,

(1) Edward C. Bailly, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly," *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, Vol. 55, Nos. 7,8,9, pp. 137, 138.

Joseph Tasse, *Les Canadiens De L'Ouest*, Montreal 1882, p. 324.

(2) John Nelson Davidson, "negro Slavery in Wisconsin," *Parkman Club Publications*, No. 6, 1896, pp 105, 111, 113. *Ibid.* Slave owned by De Villiers, Commandant at La Baye.

Alexis drove herd of cattle to Red River Valley - *Portraits of Pioneers - St. Paul Minn Dispatch*, issue of 2-6-1909.

take into his home all who, in passing, asked for shelter, but permitted them to use other buildings on the grounds in which the Indians were generally housed, and supplied them with food which they prepared for themselves.

Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard said of the family: "Joseph Biella (Bailly), a native of Quebec, descended from Aubert, an explorer of the St. Lawrence, married the daughter of Mons. LaFevre, a Frenchman, whose wife was an Ottawa girl, and settled in Porter County, Indiana. She was an estimable woman who adorned his household with those graces so highly prized by the most refined circles of civilization. The children of this worthy pair per force of their superior training and education, found their true station in the best ranks of society" (1).

Closely allied to the Canadian government and the fur trade from the very early days, the fortunes of the family through the years rose and fell with the fortunes of the Canadian colony. In his day, Mr. Bailly, as well as other traders, suffered in the decline of the fur trade. The northern Indiana property owned by Joseph Bailly, was divided equally among four daughters but it did not represent a fortune. Many stories are told of land selling as low as 25¢ and 50¢ an acre. We do not at present know much about his other financial interests except that he did have other investments.

In 1826, in the treaty of Mississinewa with the Potawatomi, Esther, Rose, Eleanor and Terres Bailly, as students at McCoy Mission, received Indian reserves near LaPorte (2). The McCoy student reservation grants, originally were intended to revert to the school but Rev. McCoy said later the Mission received no benefit. How the valuable assets received by the Bailly girls through the Indian treaties in the way of reservations and sums of money were preserved for them, we do not know. If the money was used in payment for acreage in the Bailly estate, it was fairly divided among them. Alexis and Marie Bailly were the first administrators of the estate with

(1) Rufus Blanchard, Discovery and Conquests of the Northwest, p. 376.

(2) John Tipton Papers Vol. II p. 339, Indiana Historical Collections XXV.

John H. Whistler as attorney, and we learn proposals were made for the sale of a quarter section of land at City West to Mr. Bigelow for \$5,000 and other considerations. Land values depended on the proposed harbor sites at the mouths of Fort Creek and the Little Calumet River which possibilities Alexis Bailly studied thoroughly, mention being made in the Corporation proceedings in a Chicago paper of payment for his "meandering" about looking for a harbor site. Congress rejected the harbor proposals, no progress was being made in the probate court toward settlement of the Bailly estate, and Alexis returned to his home after nearly two years.

Marie Bailly had two daughters in her first marriage. Therese de la Vigne lived in the Bailly home until her death and Agatha de la Vigne married Edward Biddle, who came of an old, honored and distinguished family of Philadelphia. He was wealthy, a fur trader, and a brother of Nicholas Biddle. In those days accounts of the Biddles were to be found in almost any issue of the newspapers. The Biddles of Mackinac lived in their home there for fifty years (1) and were frequently visited by the Baillys and the Howes.

The husband of Esther Bailly, eldest child of Joseph and Marie Bailly, was John Harrison Whistler, a son of Major William Whistler, the Commander at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) and a grandson of Capt. John Whistler, the first military Commander of the fort. It is said he was one of probably only two persons ever born in the Fort (2). They lived in Chicago and later for a time at the Homestead.

Rose Viotoire Bailly Howe, Joseph and Marie Bailly's second child married Francis Howe of Chicago in 1841 (3).

(1) Elizabeth Therese Baird, "Reminiscences of Early Days on Mackinac Island, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Vol. XIV, p. 43.

(2) Hon. John Wentworth, "Early Chicago," Fergus Historical Series, No. 16, p. 12.

(3) For an account of this family, see Part II of this paper.

- The Church -

In the early French Canadian days, a number of the members of this distinguished family had been high dignitaries in the Catholic Church. Joseph Bailly's uncle, Charles François Bailly de Messein, a scholar, educated at the University of Paris, and at the Seminary of Quebec, at one time was in charge of the Acadian Mission, which covered the territory of present day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (1). For four years, he was professor of Rhetoric, and was one of the directors of the Seminary of Quebec; in 1777, he was pastor of the parish of St. Francis de Sales at Pointe aux Tremblés-de-Quebec, now called Neuville, about 20 miles above Quebec. Later he was made coadjutor Bishop of Quebec. In the Civic Library at Montreal is a printed copy of a letter by Bishop Bailly, dated April 5, 1790, a plea for the building of a school of high* education, a university, at a time when there were no such schools in Canada and young men were being sent abroad for their education. He died May 20, 1794, when Joseph Bailly was twenty years of age, and was buried in the sanctuary of his parish church (2). Although the facade of the present church building at Neuville shows the date 1854, the altar, which Msgr. Bailly presented to the church, dates from his time for the new church was built, retaining much of the original interior, some of it dating from 1696. Like so many of the Canadian churches, it has the tall aluminum tower and stands high on the ridge overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

(1) Placide P. Gaudet "Un Ancien Missionnaire de L'Acadie" Bulletin Des Recherches Historiques, Vol. XIII, p. 245.

(2) Edward C. Bailly, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly," Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, Vol. 55, Nos. 7, 8, 9, pp. 144, 145, 146. No tablet shows the Bishop's name. The Curé has historical notes regarding the Bishop and his burial.

* higher

Joseph Bailly's great, great grand aunt, Mère Jeanne-Françoise Juchereau de St. Ignace was Mother Superior of the Order of Hospitalières at the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, for more than forty years, at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries; and another member of the same family and the same religious name, at a later date, was Annalist of the Order of the Hôpital Général at Quebec and wrote one of the most colorful accounts of the English conquest in 1759-60 and of the siege of Quebec by the Americans in 1775-76 that have been found (1).

Mère de Saint-Pierre, a daughter of Pierre Boucher, had two brothers, thirteen nieces, and seven nephews who dedicated their lives to work in the Catholic Church. A Bailly organized or assisted in organizing, the first orphanage in Detroit (2) - orphans because of the Cholera epidemic.

The French Government required that a missionary be stationed at each French trading post, to convert the savage and attend the spiritual needs of traders and military men, which work to some extent they continued in later years. With this association with the clergy, it was natural that Joseph Bailly, well educated and inherently a fine teacher, should establish the Church in the wilderness, and that the clergy should recognize his household as part of the Church, and in memory of the services of this good family, have Mass said annually at the Homestead during the lifetime of Marie Bailly as recounted by Miss Howe.

(1) Edward C. Bailly, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly," *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, Vol. 55, Nos. 7,8,9, pp. 141-142.

Mother Juchereau wrote a history of the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec, rather, she collaborated in the work. There is a reprint of it: *Les Annales de L'Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec 1636-1716. Editees dans leur Texte original avec une Introduction et des Notes par Dom Albert Jamet de l'Abbaye de Solesmes. A L'Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec, 1939.*

(2) P. G. Roy, *La Famille Bailly de Messain.*

Eleanor Kinzie Bailly, third child of Joseph and Marie Bailly, was christened "Eleanor Kinzie" for the mother-in-law of the author of the celebrated Wau-Bun. The Kinzies and Bailyys had been friends in Canada before coming to the middle west. Eleanor chose the religious life. She spent much of her time as a young student under the loving and watchful eye of her older sister, Rose Bailly. Very soon after her sister's marriage, Eleanor Bailly, on November 25, 1841, entered the Order of the Sisters of Providence, who had founded their boarding school for girls only four months earlier at what is now Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana. She became Sister Mary Cecilia. She was described by Sister Mary Borromeo of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, in her recently published history of the Order: "Eleanor Bailly was certainly humanly speaking a brilliant subject and a great acquisition for the struggling Community. Educated at Detroit and in Canada both in French and English and skilled as a musician, she had received advantages comparable to the best which America offered in her time. Tall and graceful with the peculiar soft voice characteristic of the Canadian girls of mixed race, she at once manifested gifts of intellect and judgment which destined her from her entrance to render services of the first value" (1). In April of 1843, she accompanied the Foundress, Mother Theodore Guerin, to France where they were granted an audience with the King and Queen, who in person after their interview, escorted the two Nuns to view some of the interesting rooms of the palace, the King walking with Sister Cecilia and the Queen with Mother Guerin. Regarding the audience, Mother Theodore wrote, in part, "The Queen showed special attention to my travelling companion, Sister Mary Cecilia, spoke to her in English, saying beautiful things about the religious life" (2). Returning to Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana, in March of 1844, Sister Mary Cecilia began at once to teach at the Academy. In 1848, she became Superior, and in 1856, Mother Mary Cecilia, Superior General. She died at Terre Haute in 1898, surviving her sister Rose Bailly seven years. References to Mother Cecilia appear in many Catholic books. The children of Joseph Bailly lived a span of one hundred years, Alexis, his first child, was born in 1798, and Mother Mary Cecilia died in 1898.

1899

(1) Sister Mary Borromeo Brown, "History of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods," p. 125.

(2) Sister Mary Theodosia Mug, "Life and Life Work of Mother Theodore Guerin," Benziger Brothers 1904, p. 305.

- Bailly Cemetery -

Robert, the only son of Joseph and Marie, became ill of typhoid fever while attending school at the McCoy Mission and died at the age of ten years in 1827. The dramatic story of his death in the novel, "Wolves Against the Moon" is of course fiction. Then it was necessary to decide on a location for the family cemetery. In the Story of a French Homestead, we are told, "Mr. Bailly had chosen a spot for a cemetery on a sandy knoll --- there he had buried his son and had raised a huge cross of oaken beams as a land mark." I like to think the cross was there at an earlier date, and I am sure it was.

In French Canada to this day, one finds the wayside shrine, usually in the olden days a place where the traveler could find fresh water for himself and his horses, and of course, there was always the cross. The spot marked by the old cross on the highway at Baillytown was at the entrance to Bailly Homestead from the old Indian trail, the only road or path leading to the home in those early days with the exception of the Fort Dearborn mail route. The Mail Route wound around in alongside of the Homestead and then cut across the proposed town site. The Indian foot path which Joseph Bailly knew would eventually become a cross country highway (Dunes Highway) though almost three-quarters of a mile from the home at that point, was the entrance proper to the grounds of his estate.

What better place for a shrine, even to a fresh and clear running spring of water. A landmark, indeed, for the clergy and devout, pointing the way to a Christian home in the wilderness. In this hallowed spot, he thought to bury his son. A cross has stood there at Baileytown for more than one hundred twenty-five years, may we always keep it there.



The youngest daughter of the Baillys, Hortense, who was about twelve years old when her father died, upon completing her education, married Joel Wicker (1). He then engaged in the lumber business at Baillytown and had a saw mill on the Chicago-Detroit Road west of what is today Dune Acres Road. Hortense died at the age of thirty-two years.

- Publications -

There was distinction about the ancient ancestral families of Joseph Bailly de Messein - a wholesomeness and record of achievement which was the inspiration for historical books of fiction and fact, such as: Canadians of Old 1862, and Memoires 1866 by Philippe A. de Gaspé; The Golden Dog by Kirby, 1877, fiction. (Canadian books) and Mrs. Altrocchi's fascinating story, Wolves Against the Moon, 1940, fiction based on some fact.

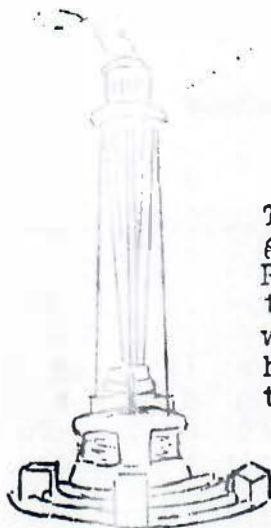
On September 1, 1945, John Drury broadcast the Story of Joseph Bailly over the radio WMAQ, "Chicago a la Carte with John Drury."

There were also other books: one of the earliest books about Canada, published in Paris in 1664, (2) was written by a Bailly ancestor, Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers and founder of Boucherville, where Father Marquette served as Parish Priest during the years 1666-1668. Pierre Boucher spent four years among western tribes and served in several expeditions against the Iroquois. He saved Three Rivers in an Indian raid in 1653, defending it with forty-six men against five hundred Agniers, earning Patent of Nobility. M. de Lauzon in 1661 sent him to France to solicit help for the little French colony. He was graciously received by the "Grand Monarque" and the result of his mission was the sending of the Carignan Salieres Regiment to Canada. Of this family, L. Lalande, S.J. wrote "Histoire de Boucherville" in 1890, and in 1896, M. Benjamin Sulte, Royal Society of Canada, Section 1, wrote "Pierre Boucher et Son Livre."

(1) Chicago City Directory (Hatheway and Taylor) 1849-1850; Danenhower's City Directory of Chicago 1851. The Wickers, a prominent Chicago family, owned a couple of grocery stores, one at Kinzie and Clark Streets near Rose Bailly Howe's Chicago home.

(2) "Histoire Veritable et Naturelle des Moeures et Productions de Pays de la Nouvelle-France, Vulgairement dite le Canada."

NOTRE DAME



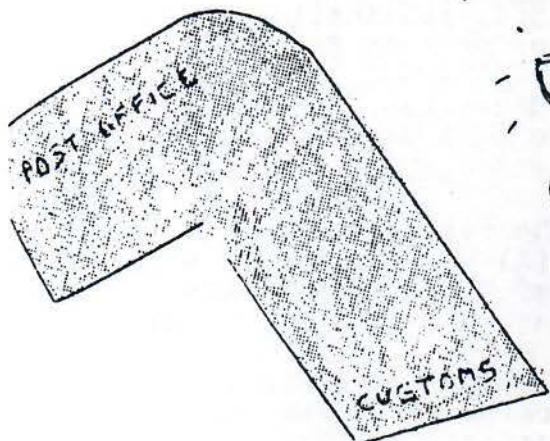
To this day Pierre Boucher is greatly honored at Three Rivers as the savior of the town in an early Indian attack, which if successful, would have spread to the other settlements along the Saint

Lawrence River with disastrous results. He lived there twenty-two years, serving as Governor from 1661 to 1667. The site of his home in the heart of the downtown district of the present

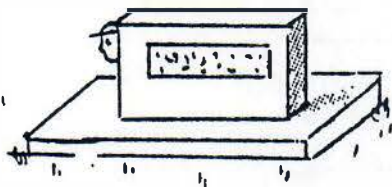
day town is marked by a monument "Le Flambeau" to the memory of World War soldiers, and is located in the center of a square called

"Place Pierre Boucher."

The beautiful new stone Post Office and Customs building faces on the Square. In a park close to the river are two monuments commemorating early citizens of Three Rivers whose names are listed, including the names of Pierre Boucher and his father Caspard.



One is a huge natural upright stone bearing a bronze plaque to the early citizens on which Pierre Boucher's name appears.



There are also two other monuments at the entrance to the Square, one to the memory of soldiers of past wars and the other a religious bronze figure.

Along the St. Lawrence River is a tree shaded promenade at the far end of which, to the north, a monument marks the site of the birthplace of Sieur de La Verendrye.



The family papers, collected by descendants of Pierre Boucher are deposited in the private library of the Seminary of St. Joseph and there among other statues is one carved in wood of Pierre Boucher.

After he retired as Governor of Three Rivers in 1667, he left there taking his family to Boucherville where he lived the remainder of his life and there he was buried.



"War on the Detroit" the Lakeside Classic of 1940, was the Journal of Thomas Vercheres, a relative of Joseph Bailly in another branch of his family.

Rose Howe, daughter of Joseph Bailly, and Rose Howe, his granddaughter, wrote books of a religious nature. Frances Howe, another granddaughter, wrote many letters of private and public nature and also books and short articles, mostly of an historical or religious interest. She had good style and language although the appearance of her writing gave her a little concern.

In 1878, she published, "A Visit to Bois d'Haine, the Home of Louise Lateau," Louise Lateau was a saintly girl marked with the Five Wounds of our Lord. In 1883, "Life of St. Catharine of Genoa" was published. After her mother died in 1891, she retired for a short time to her old school, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, and while there at the fiftieth commencement read a paper to the graduating class, "Higher Education for Women" (1). At that time, she was editor of their Alumnae Paper. "Effaced Foot Prints in the Sands of Time," an historical paper written by her, was published in the Chesterton Tribune (2).

The huge cross at the top of the hill at Baileytown, and the old log buildings of the Homestead drew the attention of an ever increasing number of people but they had only a passing curiosity and proved an annoyance. To answer their questions was not an effective method of recording history. Vandalism worried Miss Howe. To create a permanent record, she wrote, "The Story of a French Homestead in The Old Northwest" from the stories of her family which she could remember and verify with papers she had at hand. It is one of the few authentic stories of early northern Indiana, a book which failed to find buyers at only one dollar a copy. She was frustrated in telling her story and later as a final gesture of resignation, burned the surplus supply of the book, of which a thousand copies had been printed. Today it is a rare book but copies were sent by her to the nearby libraries and there is evidence of copyright proceedings in the Bailly papers although not in the book.

(1) Frances R. Howe, "The Story of A French Homestead in the Old Northwest" p. 124.

(2) Chesterton Tribune, issue of 10-7-1909.

Much has been written of the children of the first marriage of Joseph Bailly, including Belliveau's The Life of Alexis Bailly, Minnesota Pioneer, a thesis for M. A. Degree, University of Minnesota. The Baillys were a literary family all down the line to the present day (1). Edward C. Bailly, great grandson of Joseph Bailly, has written by far the most comprehensive and interesting story of the family in his, "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly" and "Genealogy of the Bailly de Messein Family in the United States," both published in Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, in the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1954. He also wrote other books and papers. He tells us of Bailly ancestors among the earliest of Canadian settlers, of their work with Champlain and other great names of early history (2).

- Ancestors -

Although not the first Bailly ancestor to arrive in America, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye (3) was an illustrious one. He came to Quebec from France in 1655 when the population of Quebec was not yet 500 and in all Canada only about 2200 people. He was 22 years of age and was soon in business for himself as merchant, fur trader, ship owner, banker and landowner. After

(1) O. M. Schiemann, "What Has Been Written By and About the Baillys."

(2) Other papers were written by John Bowers 1922, and Sister Mary Joseph 1932.

(3) Ramusio, Tome III, mentions Thomas Aubert visiting America in 1508, taking an Indian native with him on his return to France. This passage is mentioned by P. Biard in 1616 - Jacques de Baudoncourt in 1886, and Henry Harisse in 1900.

A number of papers, orders of the King, etc., for Jacques Cartier's third voyage were signed, "De la Chesnaye." In the 1632 Edition of his voyages to New France, second Part, Champlain tells of Deschesne coming to meet him in a boat upon his arrival and also of Deschesne's supplying the Indians with guns and ammunition to secure more "peleteries," which Champlain described as very "pernicieuse and prejudiciable." The relationship of these men to Charles Aubert has not been studied as yet.

Jacques Le Neuf
de la Potharic

M. Christophe
Crevier Sieur
de la Meulée

Pierre Denys
de la Rende. F
ennobled by
Louis XIV in

n
1652 J.
Cr

Michel
Bailly
de
Messein

Anne
Marsain

Marie
Boucher

M.
de
Che
sur
et
Gou
Tro
Yea

1664-1744
Nicolas Bailly
Arrived at Can-
ada about 1700
as Junior Offi-
cer in the Mar-
ines. Lieuten-
ant in 1732

Pierre Can
Varennes &
Vérendrye,
Explorer

1709-17
François-Angustin
Merchant at Ste.

Marie-A
were of

1834
Fort de Gaspé
Thomas

(1) Married 1-13-1
Hon. Michel Begon
Baron de Longueuil
Magazine; and the
late Governor of M

(3) Made camp
the Chickasaws
Mississippi.
fort on River
(Crown Point)
Accompanied Ge

(2) Charles Franco
Nova Scotia, New
St. Francis de Sal

ish were defeated b
made Chevalier in

Jumonville killed n

Joliet had made a trip to the Hudson Bay and reported finding there three English forts, sixty men, an armed vessel and other craft (1), he became the chief promoter of the French Hudson Bay Company to oppose the British. In 1682 and 1683, Radisson and Des Groseliers were advised by Colbert to place themselves under the direction of De la Chesnaye to further the fur trade among the Indians of Hudson Bay region. LaRochelle Company, the chief partners in which were Sieurs Aubert, Neret and Gayot obtained in 1701 - and held for 12 years a complete monopoly of the trade in beaver skins until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 (2). The year 1683 saw the first of the Great Quebec fires. M. de la Chesnaye lived in the lower town, the residential section in those days.* Fifty-five houses burned completely and

(1) Edward G. Mason, "Chapters of Illinois History, p. 37.

(2) Douglas Brynner, Archivist, "Report on Canadian Archives." 1896, "Relation of the voyage of Pierre Esprit Radisson, Esquire, to the North of America, in the Years 1682 and 1683; p. 7, "Having gone to M. Belinzani, he told me that M. de Colbert considered it proper that I should have a conference with M. de la Chesnaye, a merchant of Canada, who did all the trade of that country and was then in Paris, concert with him measures to take advantage of our discoveries and acquirements in the northern country of Canada to advance the beaver trade, etc. *** *** la Chesnaye and I spoke of business fully. He undertook the purchase of the merchandise and of all the necessaries for the trade to furnish me with a well equipped vessel and supply good provisions My brother-in-law, des Groseliers, who was then at Quebec made on his side a bargain with la Chesnaye for the same journey on almost the same conditions as I had done.

Grace Lee Nute, "Caesars of the Wilderness", 1943, p. 176.

Ernest Voorhis - "Historic Forts", p. 17.

Mille Vaches, Seigneurie of the Auberts for a number of years, which some historians say was owned at one time by Charles de la Chesnaye, had a fortified French Post on Mille Vaches Bay. "It was so called from large stones in the bay resembling at low tide a herd of cattle. Though in the centre of the King's Domain, it belonged to private individuals. The Post was noted for seal fisheries. In November 1775, it was related that quantities of seals were left by the receding tide and two or three thousand were killed in a few hours. From 500 to 1200 were killed every year in November and December." - Ernest Voorhis, "Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime." 1930. Report on Canadian Archives 1884, p. 18, Mille Vaches.

all merchandise in the stores, which were filled, was destroyed. The de la Chesnaye house alone escaped the conflagration. "De la Chesnaye lent his money so freely that there was scarcely a house in the Lower Town not mortgaged to him; and this he did for no sordid purpose, but for the good of the Colony and of his fellow citizens"(1). More than half the wealth of Canada was destroyed. For service to crown and colony, he was granted letters of nobility by Louis XIV in 1693, and became a member of the governing body of the Colony, the Conseil Souverain, serving until his death September 20, 1702. This man was the Great Great Grandfather of Joseph Bailly, - his mother's great grandfather and also his father's great grandfather, for Joseph Bailly's mother and father were second cousins.

Charles Aubert married three times. His second wife, Marie Louise Juchereau was grand niece of a man who was the General Agent of the Company which had the exclusive trading privileges in the Colony and who was one of Samuel de Champlain's principal collaborators in getting the new colony firmly established.

A son of this couple took the title "de Gaspé and married his cousin, Madeleine Angelique le Gardeur de Tilly (2). A member of her family, Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, commanded at Fort Beauharnois on Lake Pepin in 1736-37 and at Fort Duquesne in 1753, and another member was the first mayor of Quebec in 1663.

Their son, Captain Ignace Aubert de Gaspé, was Joseph Bailly's maternal grandfather. In 1735, he fought against the Fox Indians in the Illinois Country, had three years of garrison duty at Mackinac 1742-5, and erected in 1752 and commanded the Fort on the river St. Jean (present New Brunswick). In 1756, he commanded Fort Frederic (Crown Point on Lake Champlain). In 1757, he was commander at Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga). He accompanied General Montcalm in the campaign ending in the capture of Fort William Henry on Lake George in 1758, participated in the battle of Carillon in which the English under

(1) "Hawkins Picture of Quebec," 1834 p. 290. Gilbert Parker and Claude G. Bryan, "Old Quebec," the Macmillan Company, New York, 1904, p. 135. - p. 161 mentions the massacre of La Chesnaye.

(2) P. G. Roy, "LaFamille, Aubert de Gaspé," Portraits et figures, Lévis, 1907.

Abercrombie were defeated by Montcalm. He became Commandant of Grenadiers during the siege of Quebec by the French and was decorated with the cross of St. Louis and made Chevalier in 1761 -- this was Joseph Bailly's grandfather.

Ruined by the English conquest during which his home had been sacked and burned, he returned to his seignory of St. Jean-Port-Joli on the South bank of the St. Lawrence River, sixty miles below Quebec. Canada's most popular historical novel, "Anciens Canadiens" was written about this family (1), by Joseph Bailly's cousin Philippe Aubert de Gaspé.

Madeleine de Verchères, probably the most beloved of French-Canadian heroines, of a family of valiant soldiers, was Joseph Bailly's great grand-aunt. In 1692, at the age of fourteen years, Madeleine, in the absence of both parents, took charge, during an Indian attack, and with only two younger brothers and an aged retainer and the servants, successfully defended the manor for a week until relieved by soldiers sent from Quebec. She was given a life pension because of her brave example. An island is named for her in Canada and there is a room in the Chateau Frontenac called the Salon de Verchères. Pictures and stories of her are found throughout Canada, even in a recent Canadian advertisement. William Henry Drummond wrote the poem Madeleine Verchères, 1898. At the little town of Verchères, about five miles north of Varennes, right on the bank overlooking the St. Lawrence stands a great statue of her with a bronze inscription telling her story. There is probably no Frenchman in Montreal and Quebec who has not heard the story (2).

Joseph Bailly's great grandmother was a cousin of Contrecoeur, who was the French Commander at Fort Duquesne at the time of Braddock's defeat and received the cross of St. Louis for his services in that campaign.

One of Joseph Bailly's maternal great grandfathers, M. de Villiers, had six daughters, one of whom was Joseph Bailly's grandmother, and seven sons, six of whom were officers in the Marines. In 1733, while commanding the Post at Green

(1)Translations have been made by Pennce, Roberts and others.

(2)Gilbert Parker and Claude G. Bryan, "Old Quebec," The Mac Millan Company, New York, 1904, p. 161.
Pierre George Roy, "LaFamille Jarret de Verchères, Lévis, 1908.

The bigger than life size
bronze statue of
Madeleine Verchères
overlooks the Saint
Lawrence River from
the site of the old
Manor house which she
so bravely defended
in an Indian attack
in 1692.



Bay, Wisconsin, he and his son Robert were killed fighting the Sauks.

In 1753, Major George Washington was sent with a message to the French challenging their invasion of the upper Ohio country, and summoning them to withdraw. The French commander, Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, a Bailly relative, replied he would have to consult superiors in Canada and meantime remained at his post.

The following spring, Lt. Col. George Washington was again sent to Ohio to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio where Pittsburg now stands. The French had anticipated him and occupied a Fort at that spot called Fort Duquesne. Gov. Dinwiddie ordered an advance against the French although the countries were not at war. Washington was scouting southeast of the French fort when he was told by the Indians the French had sent out a party to attack him. He planned to surprise them, and attacked their camp at dawn in a snowstorm. Their commander, Jumonville de Villiers (one of the six Marines spoken of earlier, who was Joseph Bailly's grand uncle), was killed and nearly all others in the party were killed or captured. The survivors told Washington they had been sent out by the French Commander with a message to the English that they should withdraw from French territory. Washington was skeptical. The French maintained the attack was the assassination of a peaceful ambassador.

Washington returned to his camp at Great Meadows and began building Fort Necessity. Reinforcements were received. The French at the Fort received word of the death of Jumonville. They also received reinforcements among whom was Louis Coulon de Villiers, brother of Jumonville, who with his soldiers and Indian helpers led an attack on Fort Necessity July 3, 1754, to avenge the death of his brother. With him also was his brother-in-law, Ignace Aubert de Gaspé, who was Joseph Bailly's grandfather. The French greatly outnumbered the Virginians and after an all day fight, a parley was proposed at dark. Articles of capitulation, prepared by the French, were signed by Washington, Mackay, the commander of the Regulars, and by Coulon de Villiers. The next morning, Washington abandoned the fort. John B. Dillon, our Indiana historian tells us, "The conduct of the French commanding officer was, on this occasion, honorable and magnanimous. It was stipulated, in the articles of capitulation, that Washington with his weak detachment, should march from the fort with the honors of war, and carry with them their military stores, baggage, and all their arms, with the exception of the artillery.

De Villiers, in giving an account of the taking of Fort Necessity, said: - "On the 4th (of July), at the dawn of day, I sent a detachment to take possession of the fort. The garrison defiled; and the number of their dead and wounded excited my pity, in spite of the resentment which I felt for the manner in which they had taken away the life of my brother" (1). In later years, Mr. Washington purchased the Fort Necessity site and described it in his will.

"When information was received in England, concerning the erection of Fort du Quesne, and the defeat of the Virginia forces under the command of Washington, the British government immediately determined to engage, vigorously, in a war against France. The English colonies in America were directed to take up arms, and to act, with united exertions against the French in North America" (2). Then followed the cession of Canada to the British and Pontiac's War. Louis Coulon de Villiers continued his military career and when he died was interred at the Cathedral of Quebec.

In 1743, François, another of the six soldier brothers (Joseph Bailly's grand uncle) commanded the post on the River St. Joseph where his father and older brother Nicolas had preceded him. He also had a brilliant military career.

Charles de la Chesnaye's third wife was Marie Angelique Denys, whose brother, Joseph Denys, became Superior of the Franciscan order known as the Recollets in 1709. Their granddaughter Marie Anne de Goutin, married François Augustin Bailly de Messein, who established himself as a merchant at Ste. Anne de Varennes, across the St. Lawrence River, north of Montreal, and amassed a comfortable fortune. They were grandparents of Joseph Bailly.

(1) John B. Dillon, "A History of Indiana, p. 58.

Baron Marc de Villiers du Terrage, "Les Dernières Années de la Louisiane Française," E. Guilmoto, Editeur, Paris, 1903 p. 57.

Douglas Southall Freeman, Life of Washington.

(2) John B. Dillon, "A History of Indiana", p. 59.

Their first child became Bishop Bailly de Messein. Their youngest son, Michel, Joseph Bailly's father, followed in his father's footsteps and made a good marriage with his cousin, Geneviève Aubert de Gaspé. Only three children of Michel and Geneviève Bailly de Messein reached maturity. Joseph, the older son, Honoré Philippe, who was an officer in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and a daughter.

This is the story of the Bailly family in America (2). It was not the beginning, of course, there is another history of the family - a European history, more colorful than this, of court life, ancient costumes, feats at arms, recorded history of the family back to the days of the crusades. We have more or less relegated stories of those days to our children for they have become even to us more like fairy tales than reality. We are content with the history of our own land and what a heritage has the little place in Indiana called Baileytown through its pioneer family, the Baillys. God bless them.

Olga Mae Schiemann,
423 Blackhawk Street,
Chicago 10, Illinois.

- (1) A talk before the Duneland Historical Society
at Chesterton, Indiana, March 19, 1953.

(2) E. Z. Massicotte and Regis Roy "Armorial Du Canada Français" 1915 - showing Coats of Arms of Aubert de Gaspé, Coulon de Villiers, Jarret de Verchères, Juchereau, Le Gardeur de Tilly, Boucher de Boucherville.

The following letter is given here for its own interest, as well as to show that Mr. Bailly, a student of Bailly genealogy, did not, at least generally, disagree with the preceding paper.

255 Sound View Avenue
White Plains, New York

June 22, 1953.

Dear Miss Schiemann:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of June 19, 1953, enclosing final and revised copy of the texts of your two talks before the Duneland Historical Society on February 19 and March 19, 1953, entitled "From The Bailly Point of View", which constitute a very valuable contribution, not only to the knowledge of those historically-minded in your community, but also to my own knowledge and library. The two charts and map are excellent, and, I believe accurate. I hope they were received by your audiences to your satisfaction, and in a fashion which such a careful and painstaking piece of writing deserved.

I was particularly interested in the details you give of Joseph Bailly's service to the British in the War of 1812, as that was all new to me, and explains away what seemed to be somewhat of a mystery as to his arrest and imprisonment by the Americans.

I am sorry to have to report that, despite all the time I have spent in Canada this year, I have not yet succeeded in visiting Varennes. I had hoped that Mrs. Bailly would drive our car up when I was in Quebec in April, and that we could visit Varennes, and some other villages near Montreal on our way home, but it didn't work out that way. So, until the time comes for such a personal visit, I can only say that the church records copied by M. Pierre-Georges Roy in the Bailly de Messein Genealogy indicate that Nicolas and his two wives were buried in the parish cemetery of the City of Québec; that his son, François-Augustin, was buried in the Church of Sainte-Anne De Varennes; and that practically all the other members of the family (with the exception of a few who died elsewhere) are stated in such records to have been interred in the cemetery at Varennes.

Letter June 22, 1953, Continued

I did have the satisfaction, on my last trip, in May, to visit, in person, the village, parish church and site of the former manor house of Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, former home of my Aubert De Gaspé ancestors, and to see the bronze tablet on the wall of the church stating that buried beneath the floor of the church at that point are the five Seigneurs of the Manor of De Gaspé, beginning with Charles Aubert De La Chesnaye and ending with Philippe, the author of "Anciens Canadiens," and their wives, being respectively Marie-Louise Juohereau De La Ferté, Madeline-Angélique Le Gardeur De Tilly, Marie-Anne Coulon De Villiers, Catherine Tardieu De La Naudiere, and Susan Allison. I talked with the Curé in person, and he assured me that the facts were as stated on the tablet. I have also visited the village of Neuville and its parish church of Saint-François De Sales, formerly Pointe-Aux-Trembles, and had the spot near the high altar where Bishop Charles-François Bailly De Messein is interred pointed out to me by the pastor. I have before me as I write this a copy of the "Notes Historiques" of the former pastor, L'Abbé Benj. Demers, which states that he died in L'Hôpital-Général at Québec, and "Son corps fut transporté a la Pointe-aux-Trembles et inhumé, le 23 mai, dans un caveau de l'église de cette paroisse, du côté de l'Évangile, presque sous l'autel."

A recent article in the B.R.H. Vol. 59, No. 1, by the new director of the Provincial Museum at Québec, M. Gerard Morisset, describes the interesting career of Jean-Maurice-Josué Boisberthelot de Beaujours, who was Bishop Bailly's godfather, and credits him with being the architect of the fortifications of Québec and of Fort Chambly.

With kindest regards,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Edward C. Bailly

100 Fort St. Pierre
 Fort Maurepas (1)
 Fort Maurepas (2)
 Fort St. Charles

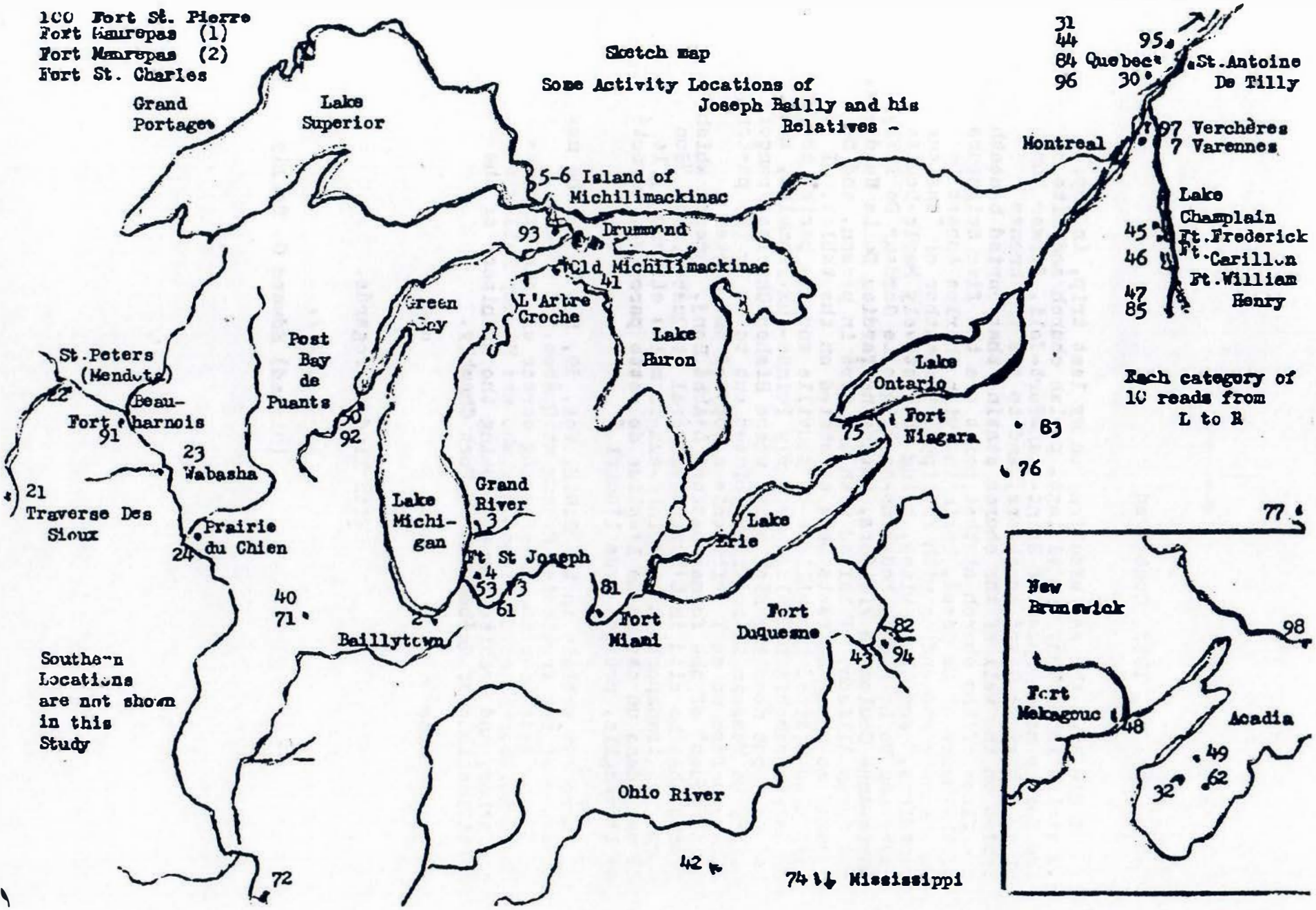
Sketch map

Some Activity Locations of
 Joseph Bailly and his
 Relatives -

31
 44
 84 Quebec
 96 30° St. Antoine
 De Tilly

Montreal
 97 Verchères
 7 Varennes
 Lake
 Champlain
 45 Ft. Frederick
 46 Ft. Carillon
 47 Ft. William
 85 Henry

Each category of
 10 reads from
 L to R



Southern
 Locations
 are not shown
 in this
 Study

74 Mississippi

Joseph Bailly

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| | | Lawsuit in which Dominique Rousseau and Joseph Bailly recovered 500 pds damages against Duncan McGillivray. |
| (1) Grand Portage | | First white settler in Nor.Indiana |
| (2) Baillytown | | Fur Trading establishment |
| (3) Grand River | | Fur Trading establishment |
| (4) St. Joseph River | | Fur Trading establishment |
| (5) Michilimackinac | | Fur Trading establishment |
| (6) Drummond Island | | Fur Trading establishment |
| (7) Varennes | | Birthplace of Joseph Bailly |

Alexis Bailly (Son of Joseph Bailly)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| (24) Prairie du Chien | | Fur Trader. Register of Probate for Crawford County headquarters pp 31,137 |
| (23) Wabasha | | Founder of. Important Steamboat landing and outfitting point for new settlers. |
| (22) St. Peters (Mendota) | | Fur trader - Chief Factor |
| (21) Traverse des Sioux | | Treaty signed by Alexis, other commissioners and 33 Indian chiefs and headmen in which Indians released 35,000,000 acres to whites. |

Charles François Bailly (Uncle of Joseph Bailly)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| (32) Acadia | 1767 | Entered Priesthood. First charge that of Mission of Acadia, New Brunswick. |
| (30) Neuville | 1777-1794 | Pastor of Parish of St. Francis de Sales at Pointe aux Trembles, now Neuville. |
| (31) Quebec | 1788 | Nominated Coadjutor Bishop p. 145. Professor of Rhetoric and a Director of the Seminary of Quebec p. 145. |

Ignace Aubert de Gaspé (Grandfather of Joseph Bailly)

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|--|
| (40) Illinois | 1735 | Fought against the Fox Indians. |
| (42) S of Kentucky | 1739 | Fought against Chickasaws and Natchez. |
| (41) Michilimackinac | 1742 | Garrison duty, 1742-1745. |
| (49) Acadia | 1745 | Fought under de Ramezay Pierre Coulon died. |
| (48) New Brunswick | 1751 | Commanded Fort Nérépice on St. Jean R. |
| " " | 1752 | Erected and commanded Fort Menagache on St. Jean River for 2-1/2 years. Can. Arch Repts 1887, p. cxci. |
| (43) Fort Duquesne | 1754 | Fought Virginians. |

Ignace Aubert de Gaspé (Continued)

- (45) Lake Champlain 1756 Commanded Fort Frederick (Later Fort Crown Point) destroyed by French about 1759.
- (46) Lake George 1757-59 Commanded Fort Carillon. Participated in battle of Carillon in which forces of Montcalm defeated English under Abercrombie 1758. Fort evacuated and blown up after Wolfe's victory at Quebec in 1759. British rebuilt it, calling it Fort Ticonderoga.
- (47) Lake George 1757 He and Louis Coulon de Villiers fought under General Montcalm in capture of Fort William Henry.
- (44) Quebec 1760 Took part in Victory of Ste. Foye in Attempt to retake Quebec.

Capt. Nicolas Antoine Coulon de Villiers (father)

- (53) Ft. St. Joseph 1730 Commandant. p. 150.
- (50) Green Bay 1731 Rebuilt and Commanded Fort Kellogg p. 328.
- " " 1733 He and his son were killed fighting the Sauks.

Nicolas Antoine Coulon de Villiers (eldest son)

- (61) Ft. St. Joseph Commanded Fort sometime between years 1730-1743. p. 154
- (62) Acadia 1747 Commanded detachment which defeated Colonel Noble and captured Grand Pré. pp. 145, 150.

Francois Coulon de Villiers (son)

- (71) Illinois 1735 With father and brothers and Ignace Aubert de Gaspé, fought the Fox Indians. p. 147.
- (73) St. Joseph R. 1743 Commanded Post St. Joseph p. 154.

François Coulon de Villiers (son) Continued

- (74) Mississippi 1753 Fought with Bienville. p. 154
- (72) Fort Chartres 1756 Stationed at. - M. de Neyon de Villiers, Commandant, left St. Ange de Bellerive to surrender Chartres in 1763. Chittenden, P 101.
- (76) Pennsylvania 1756 Captured Fort Granville
- (77) Virginia 1758 Virginia Expedition. CAR 1887 p ccxii
- (75) Fort Niagara 1759 Captured by English near Ft. Niagara. Prisoners were exchanged at New York. He returned to Louisiana where he remained.

Louis Coulon de Villiers (son)
Lt. d'infanterie and Commandant

- (81) Fort Wayne 1750-3 Commandant at Ft. Miami. Beckwith pp. 218-220, CAR 1888 p. cclxxiv
- (82) Ft. Duquesne 1753-4 Fought Virginians at Fort Necessity. Jumonville killed. pp. 151, 152.
- (83) Oswego 1756 Commanded a force to harass Oswego and cut off communication with Albany.
- (85) Lake George 1757 Fought with General Montcalm in capture of Fort William Henry.
- (84) Quebec 1757 Died. Interred at the Cathedral in Quebec.

Jumonville Coulon de Villiers (son)

- (82) Ft. Duquesne 1753 Killed fighting the Virginians.

Robert Coulon de Villiers (son)

- (50) Green Bay 1733 Killed with his father fighting the Sauks

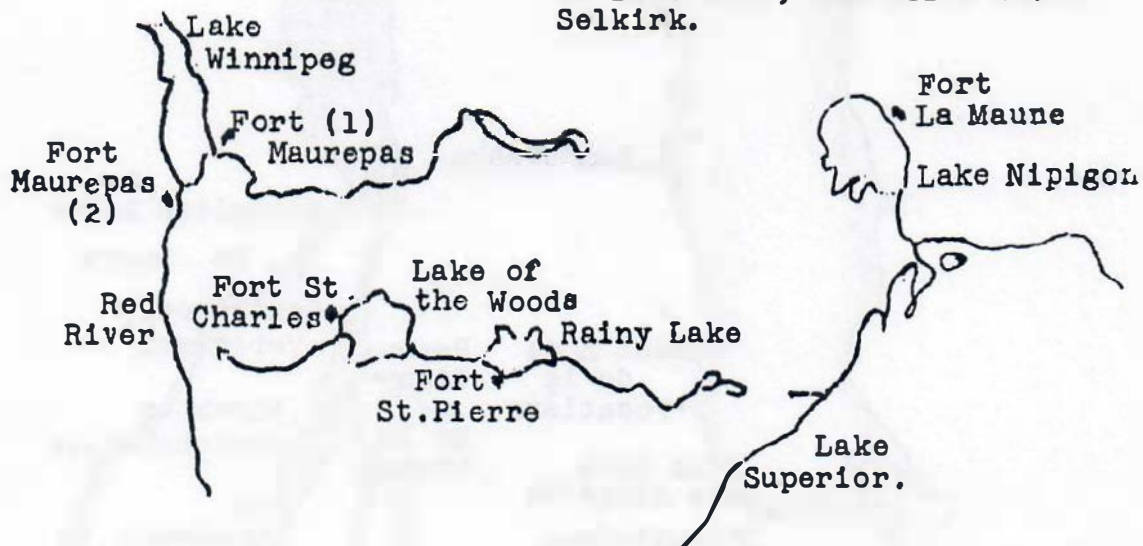
Pierre Coulon de Villiers (son)

- (49) Acadia 1746 Member of de Ramézay's expedition. Died.

- (91) Ft. Beauharnois 1727 René Boucher de la Perrière built Ft. Beauharnois in 1727.
1736 Rebuilt by Jacques Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, both Bailly relatives. Jacques le Gardeur de St. Pierre was Commandant 1736-7. p. 142.
- (92) Green Bay 1822 John Biddle, Indian Agent at Green Bay. \$125 per mo. Duties ceased 8-16-1822.
- (93) Mohilimaokinac 1684 De Repentigny, De Manthet, De la Ferté, early relatives of Joseph Bailly were at Mackinac (at that time where St. Ignace is now) Attended Indian Councils to avenge deaths of two Frenchmen, killed by three Indians of two nations. - Letter of M. du Lhut to Count Frontenac 4-12-1684, to be found in E.M.Sheldor "Early History of Michigan" pp 51-56.
- (94) Pennsylvania 1753 Contrecoeur captured Fort Duquesne.
1755 Was Commandant at time of Braddock's defeat.
1753 Le Gardeur de St. Pierre was Commander of French forces when he met George Washington, p. 151.
1758 The fort was captured by the British in 1758 and the name changed to Fort Pitt.
- (95) Beauport at 1753 First Seigneurie granted in Canada. Quebec To Robert Giffard in 1634.
- (96) Quebec 1663 Home of Charles de la Chesnaye in lower Quebec.
1663 Bailly Relative first Mayor of Quebec. p. 142.
- (97) Verchères 1692 Madeleine Verchères held "Castle near Montreal Dangerous" against an Indian attack p. 149.
- (98) Cape Breton Ia. François De Goutin, member of the Superior Council of Isle Royale, now Cape Breton Island, son of Mathieu De Goutin who had been Intendant and Lieutenant General of Acadia. p. 143.

Pierre Gautier de Varennes, and his sons
Sieur de la Vérendrye,

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| (100) Lake Nipigon | 1726 | Pierre Gautier de Varennes, Sieur de la Vérendrye, Commandant. |
| Rainy Lake, outlet of | 1731 1732 | Pierre Gautier, three sons and nephew built Fort St. Pierre. It was a strong Fort with four rows of Palisades and a church within. E. Voorhis, "Historic Forts and Trading Posts" p. 157. |
| Lake of the Woods west end on peninsula | 1732 | Built Fort St. Charles |
| Lake Winnipeg foot of | 1733 1734 | Built Fort Maurepas (1) |
| Red River near Lake Winnipeg | 1734 | Son Pierre built Fort Maurepas (2) five leagues upstream from mouth on left bank, six miles below Selkirk. |



Reference page numbers without source are taken from Edward C. Bailly's "The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer - Alexis Bailly."

CAR represents "Canadian Archives Reports" for the year given. They are annual reports of the Archivist.

Mille
Vaches



Some of the Seigniories
on the

ST LAWRENCE RIVER

of the families of the
Ancesters of

HONORÉ GRATIEN JOSEPH BAILLY de MESSEIN
in the French Regime

Saguenay
River

Kamouraska

Saint Anne
de la
Pocatière

I. aux
Coudres
St Roch
des Aulnaies
Saint-Jean
Port-Joli

(Orleans
Island)
Beauport,
(Quebec)

St. Augustin
(Manor de Maur).

Nouvelle,
(Pointe aux
Trembles) Saint
Antoine
de Tilly

Portneuf,

Sainte-Anne
de la Perade

Boquencourt

Trois.
Rivières

Lake
St.
Peter

Richelieu River

St. Denys

Contrecoeur
Vercheres

Repen-
tigny

Varenes

De la
Chesne

Boucherville

St.
Lambert
(Montreal)

Fort
Chambly
(Chateau de
St. Just)

Lake
St. Louis

Lake
Champlain

Beauport - Continued - 1/4 Seignior

Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay

Thérèse Duchesnay, widow of Antoine d'Aillebout
de Manteht

1781 Ignace-Michel-Louis-Antoine de Salabery, son of
Madeleine Louise Juchereau Duchesnay and Michel de
Salabery took oath.

CAR p. 2 - AfH Vol III p. 511.

Boucherville -

1656 Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Jeanne Crevier.
Unnamed fief 10 arpents in front dept 20 - situated
north side of St. Lawrence about 300 paces above
the fifth River.

1707 Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Jeanne Crevier.
1781 Ignace Boucher de Grosbois by donation.
Charles Boucher de Grosbois took oath.

CAR p. 2 AFH Vol II p. 217.

Chambly

1672 M. de Chambly, first grantee. Killed in Italian
campaign.

Marguerite de Thauvenet, Heiress married
François Hertel.

Jean-Baptiste Boucher de Niverville held half fief
as eldest son of Jean Baptist-Boucher de Niverville.

1754 Joseph-Claude Boucher de Niverville already pro-
priator of part of seignior acquired remainder of
one-half from brothers and sister.

CAR 1884, p. 5 AFH Vol II p. 194,
Vol IV pp 21, 343.

Fiefs and Seignories

These titles of ownership were mostly taken from Abstracts of the Acts De Foy et Hommage (Fealty Rolls) Vols II, III, IV, years 1723 to 1781, but are not complete. Dates shown are only of ownership or taking of oath during that year and are not necessarily dates of title changes. The list is given in Canadian Archives Report for 1884, p. 1.

Aubert -

- 1736 Thérèse de La Lande-Gayon, widow of François Aubert - original grantee.
- 1768 Marie-Anne Joseph de L'Estringan de St. Martin, widow of Ignace Aubert de la Chesnaye and Charlotte Aubert de la Chesnaye wife of the Marquis d'Albergati Vazza.
- Guillaume Grant.

Canadian Archives Report p. 1. Actes de Foy et Hommage Vol IV p. 386.

Becancour - Part of Fief

- 1647 Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny, first grantee. Charles Le Gardeur de Villiers (son of above) Sieur de Comporté.

- 1724 Oath taken by Pierre Robineau, Seigneur de Bécancour and Baron de Portneuf.

CAR p. 2 - AFH Vol II p. 312.

Beauport -

- 1634-5 Robert Giffard
Joseph Giffard
Ignace Juchereau de St. Denis, by donation.

- 1725 Ignace Juchereau de St. Denis, (son of above) took oath.

CAR p. 2 - AFH Vol II p. 420

Contrecoeur

3

1672-73 Antoine de Pécody de Contrecoeur, Barbe Denis.

Marie de Pécody de Contrecoeur, daughter of above
married Louis-Jean de La Corne.

Heirs

1752 Jean-Baptiste Martel purchased fief from heirs.

CAR 1884, p. 5 AFH Vol III p. 255.

3/4ths of Seignior

Dame Marie-Charles de Pécody de Contrecoeur, sister
of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecoeur, widow of
François-Clément Boucher de Laperrière.

1781 François Boucher de la Perrière in possession, hus-
band of Charlotte de Pécody - and son and heir of
Dame Marie-Charles de Pécody de Contrecoeur.

CAR p. 5 Vol IV p. 105

14 arpents

1672-3 Antoine de Pécody de Contrecoeur

Barbe Denis widow of Antoine de Pécody de Contrecoeur
married Louis de Gannes de Falaise.

François Antoine de Pécaudy de Contrecoeur for
J. T. Volant dit Fosseneuve who purchased rights
of Louis de Gannes.

CAR p. 5 AFH Vol II p. 138

10 arpents

Pierre-Claude de Pécody de Contrecoeur.

Catherine de Pécody de Contrecoeur married to
Joseph Boucher de Montarville.

De Muy -

- 1695 Pierre Boucher and Jeanne Crevier
Nicolas Daneaux and Marguerite Boucher
CAR p. 7 - Vol II p. 202

Gaspé

- 1738 Sieur Aubert de la Chesnaye de Gaspé first
Grantee, and Angélique Le Gardeur.
- 1781 Ignace Aubert de Gaspé held fief by inheritance
and took Oath.
- CAR p. 8 - AFH Vol IV p. 150.

Mille Vaches -

- 1653 Robert Giffard
- 1668 Joseph Giffard and his mother Marie Renaud Giffard.
- 1670 Charles de la Chesnaye
- 1774 Ignace de la Chesnaye to Thomas Dunn.

Mr. Edward-C. Bailly points out that According to the "Inventaire des Concessions En Fief et Seigneurie" preserved at the Archives of the Province of Quebec, the Act of Concession, dated 15 Novembre 1653, is from Jean de Lauzon to "Robert Giffard, ecuyer, seigneur de Beauport." By an Act of Gift inter vivos, dated 2 juillet 1670, Dame Marie Renouard, widow of Robert Giffard, and their eldest son, Joseph, and his wife, transferred same to the grandson of said Robert and Marie, François Aubert. In 1714, this same François Aubert received another fine inheritance. His uncle, Paul-Augustin Juchereau de Maur perished in the shipwreck of the Saint-Jerome on Sable Island in the autumn of that year, dying without issue of his own, and by his Last Will and Testament giving and bequeathing all of his property, including the Seigneurie de Maur, to his nephew. This property is today known as "Saint Augustin."

Mille Vaches - Continued

François Aubert, Sieur de Maur et de Mille Vaches perished in the shipwreck of the Chameau on Cape Breton Island (L'Ile Royale) on the night of 27-28 aout 1725, and Mille Vaches thereupon passed to his eldest living son, Ignace-François-Gabriel Aubert de la Chesnaye, who in turn sold same 23 fevrier 1764 to a Thomas Dunn.

Portneuf (Barony)

- 1647 Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie, first grantee.
Marie-Anne Le Neuf de la Poterie, (daughter)
- 1681 Made Barony
M. René Robineau de Bécancour married to Marie-Anne LeNeuf de la Poterie daughter of Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie
- 1723 Charles Le Gardeur de Croisille, husband of Marie-Anne Robineau de Portneuf took oath on behalf of wife and Dlle Marguérite-Renée Robineau
CAR p. 20 - AFH Vol II p. 144
- 1741 Bonaventure Le Gardeur de Croisil the son of Charles Le Gardeur de Croisil and his wife Marie-Généviève Robineau sold to
Eustache-Lambert Dumont and wife
Louis-Charlotte Petit
CAR 1884, p. 4 Vol II p. 144.
- 1744 Dames Ursulines de Quebec acquired it from Eustache-Lambert Dumont and his wife Louise-Charlotte Petit.

Sainte Anne de Perade

- 1672 Jacques-Thomas Tarieu de Lanaudière, first grantee with Sieur Edmond de Suève.
- 1723 Thomas Tarieu de la Pérade inherited half from his father.

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière

- 1723 In 1723, the oath was taken by Pierre Ruette d'Auteuil de la Malotière, for himself, for his father, François-Madeleine Ruette, Sieur d'Auteuil et de Monceau, then in France, and for his brothers and sisters, heirs with himself of his mother, Marie-Anne Juchereau. The latter was the wife, by her second marriage, of the aforesaid François-Madeleine Ruette d'Auteuil, and had received the grant of this fief in 1672, when she was the widow of François Polet de la Combe, Sieur de la Pocatière.

Saint Antoine de Tilly

- 1672 Sieur Le Gardeur de Villiers, grantee.
Pierre Noël Le Gardeur de Tilly purchased it.
1723 Marie-Madeleine Boucher, widow took oath of fealty.

Saint-Augustin (Desmaure)

Under "Mille Vaches" see Mr. Edward-C. Bailly's comment.

- 1736 The Nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec, had acquired this fief in 1735, under a judgment of adjudication against Marie-Thérèse LaLande Gayon, widow of François Aubert de la Chesnaye.

Saint Denis -

- 1694 Louis de Gannes, Sieur De Falaise. Second marriage Barbe Denis, widow of Antoine de Pécody.
François de Pécody de Contrecoeur (son of above)
Pierre-Claud de Pécody de Contrecoeur (son of above)
CAR p. 22 AFH Vol III p. 150

Saint Denis - 20 arpents

- 1694 Louis de Gannes, Sieur De Falaise.
Jean-Louis de Chapt, Sieur de la Corne, married to
- 1745 Marie de Pécody de Contrecoeur (widowed) who
took oath.
CAR p. 23 AFH Vol III p. 164.

Saint Denis - part of fief

- François-Antoine de Pécody.
Pierre-Claude de Pécody de Contrecoeur
- 1781 Joseph Boucher de Montarville, married to Catherine
de Pécody de Contrecoeur, took oath.
CAR p. 23 - AFH Vol IV p. 105.

Saint-Jean Port-Joli

- 1677 Noël Langlois
Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye
Pierre Aubert de la Chesnaye, Sieur de Gaspé
CAR p. 20 - Vol II p. 253

Trois Rivières

- 1656 Pierre Boucher
- 1660 Jacques Le Neuf de la Potherie
- ***
- 1781 Joseph-Claude Boucher de Niverville took oath
CAR p. 28 - AFH Vol IV pp. 21. 444

Verchères

- 1672 Francois Jarret de Verchères original grantee
 1678
- 1723 Jean-Baptiste Jarret de Verchères. Act of fealty.
 CAR p. 28 - AFH Vol II p. 5.

While the limited supply of this paper lasts, any descendant of Joseph Bailly de Messein who will outline his descent and tell the story of his family line since Joseph Bailly's time (with rights for mimeograph publication as a part of this paper) may have a copy of this Genealogy, "From a Bailly Point of View," by sending his manuscript to the undersigned. However, only one copy will go to a family and in fairness to all, copies will be divided so far as possible among the families descending from each of the various children of Joseph Bailly, etc., rather than sending all to one line.

Olga Mae Schiemann
 423 Blackhawk Street
 Chicago 10, Illinois

But Who Were The Howes?

Frances Howe, granddaughter of Joseph Bailly, was the last of the pioneer family of Bailly de Messein in northern Indiana. Born a few months after the death of her father, she was reared at the Homestead in the traditions of the Bailly family. She died January 20, 1917, at Los Angeles, and was buried January 24, 1918, in the cemetery at Baileytown where all members of this branch of the family were interred with the exception of Eleanor, third daughter of Joseph and Marie Bailly. Eleanor entered the Order of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, near Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1841 (1), and when she died, in 1898, she was buried in the Convent cemetery.

Miss Howe, in some respects, seemed to stand apart from the rest of the community. During her later years, singular paragraphs appeared over her name in the town newspaper, such as, "I am not an Indian, neither was my mother. My mother's family was French and noble, my father was a New England Gentleman. You are not my social equal," etc. (2) The response was

(1) Sister Mary Borromeo Brown, "History of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods," Benziger Brothers, Inc., 1949, p. 125.

Ibid., pp. 130,131 - "The Bishop had written, 'Miss Bailly has decided to come She will be of great assistance to you, she has so much simplicity.'" 31 octobre, 1841, SMWA.

Ibid., p. 125 quotes a letter by the Sister who received Eleanor Bailly on her arrival at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. In it, she wrote, "Three days ago however one (Eleanor Bailly) arrived who externally has everything."

"Mother Theodore's first impression of her new postulant is found in a letter to Ruille: 'A new postulant arrived last week who appears desirable. She alone could serve as a proof that the Lord has His elect everywhere and that He watches over them. She seems only half civilized but she has received the direction of the Holy Spirit. She has been brilliantly educated and knows vocal and instrumental music, which pleases Monseigneur greatly. I do not know whether she will remain, as I wish only those whom God would choose, and in spite of all her fine qualities, we would not receive her if as to virtue she were not suitable.'" 3 decembre, 1841. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Archives.

(2) Chesterton Tribune, Issue of August 24, 1905.

to shrug the shoulders and stand one's distance - yet that distance could be bridged. Brilliant in education, understanding and sympathetic, she was a charming friend if she chose, but on the other hand, "acrimonious", I guess, is a good word.

A professor in Chicago, a few years ago, expressed an interesting thought (1), that all people of the world fall into just a few groups, following certain social paths of life; that there is nothing wrong with the individual who does not seem to fit in with those about him - he is just not in his own group. And so it was with Frances Howe, she was not in the group of people to which she belonged. She was educated to a level above most of the people among whom she was to live, they had different family backgrounds, different values, different aims. Her mother said of her, "her principles are good and strong and she adheres to them strongly and also to her Christian duties to God and the Church in which rests her whole heart and soul. *** She is well endowed with intelligence and capabilities, the gift of God our Father in His kindness." (2)

In 1917, Louis J. Bailey of Gary Library, described her as, "short and pudgy, possibly about five feet, four or five inches tall, weighing perhaps 150 to 160 pounds. Complexion swarthy, brownish eyes, I think possibly hazel, rather wrinkled. She was very asthmatic. She was dressed in black, and wore a black bonnet.

"Knowing her to possess Indian blood, you would believe it visible in her features, which were coarse in texture. Her speech and general carriage were refined, and though apparently open, she was chary and wateful in her first remarks. She felt she must find a way to turn her property over to the Church, which her mother had wished to do and wished her to do. *** She seemed quite well informed, spoke in a language the manner of which could be easily traced to a convent school education:

(1) Charles Morris, "Paths of Life" (Harper & Brothers, New York, 1942)

(2) A letter to J. Young Scammon dated January 21, 1888, Joseph Baily papers, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

pure enough, a little formal and unworldly" (1).

She was reared to stories of friendly Indians, the great chiefs with whom her family had been acquainted, and French aristocracy, to simple Catholic religion of the heart, and was cultured. The immigrants about her knew little of these matters as she saw them, nor did they care to know about them. They were too busy learning the ways of a new and primitive country and its language and had small regard for the Indian.

In her childhood, Indians still visited the Homestead. They camped in a clearing nearby and stayed weeks at a time, visiting, hunting, preparing maple sugar, as they had done for many, many years. In her pre-school years, on one occasion, Frances wrote her sister (2), "Golden Bag is having a deer skin dressed here and Grandma is showing them how. It don't smell a bit nice. Ma says it smells like the _____ (illegible word) it is. I think it would not hurt him if they gave Grandma a pair of moccasins but I don't believe they will."

(1) Louis J. Bailey, a memorandum dated October 8, 1917, on the flyleaf of a copy of "The Story of A French Homestead in the Old Northwest," Indiana State Library.

In addition to the historical and flattering descriptions of Joseph Bailly's lovely daughters by Charles Fenno Hoffman, Jerry Church, and Reland Tinkham, early travellers, and writers, a Chicago neighbor wrote of the family in 1915, "Miss Rose Howe (Frances' sister) was a very brilliant and very beautiful person and the mother was a fine looking and lovable lady. I was glad to receive a beautiful picture of Miss Howe (Frances) taken I am sure, at a time when I remember her most clearly - long ago. It strikes me as showing a very unusual face. The picture recalled to my mind the shy little "wild flower" who visited at our home occasionally in the 50's (Not so often however, as her older sister Rose did). It has seemed to me that her late letters indicated that she, in a sense, was lonely." - E. P. De Wolf in a letter to Miss McIlvaine, dated July 5, 1915, Chicago Historical Society Library.

Mrs. Lucy D. Putnam once described Miss Howe to the writer as a "new to the line sort of individual and one who definitely wished to be known as a very important person."

(2) Bailly papers - Indiana State Library.

In particular, there was Shawbanay, the last of the Great Indian chiefs of this area. He died in 1859. He was an Ottawa Indian related distantly to Marie Bailly (1). People who knew him spoke well of him as did Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard when he said, "I cannot close without adding my testimony regarding the character and services of that noble Indian Chief Shabonee. From my first acquaintance with him, which began in the fall of 1818, to his death, I was impressed with the nobleness of his character. Physically, he was as fine a specimen of a man as I ever saw; tall, well proportioned, strong and active with a face expressing great strength of mind and goodness of heart. Had he been favored with the advantages of education, he might have commanded a high position among the men of his day. He was remarkable for his integrity, of a generous and forgiving nature, always hospitable, and until his return from the west, a strictly temperate man, not only abstaining himself from all intoxicating liquors, but influencing his people to do the same. He was ever a friend to the white settlers, and should be held by them in grateful remembrance. He had an uncommonly retentive memory, and a perfect knowledge of this western country. He would readily draw on the sand or a bit of ashes, quite a correct map of the whole district from the lakes to the Missouri river, giving general courses of rivers, designating towns and places of notoriety, even though he had never seen them" (2).

He attended the Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa treaty conferences and added his signature mark to several treaties, including the treaty of Chicago of September 26, 1833, in which these nations agreed to relinquish the lands of their fathers and cross the Mississippi River (3).

Frank Gordon Beaubien of Chicago, some years ago, so amusingly told his story of Shawbanay, (4)

(1) Rose V. Howe, in a letter to Mr. Clark, dated March 27, 1878, Chicago Historical Society Library.

(2) Rufus Blanchard, Discovery and Conquests of the North-west, Wheaton: 1880, p. 414.

(3) Charles J. Kappler (Ed) Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties. Vol II (Newberry Library, Chicago)

(4) Beaubien papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

" I remember when I was a little boy of five years of age when my father kept the lighthouse, the Indians would come once a year and get their pay from the Government and they always came to our house. Father used to place me on a table and play his violin and I would dance for the Indians and an old Indian Chief Shabona would give maple sugar and a pair of mocasen for the dance. I always looked for him."

The Baillys talked to these intelligent Indians in their own language and therefore had a complete and sympathetic understanding of them. Stories of Indian atrocities, though, were still fresh in the minds of the families of the early pioneer people and many of them looked with disdain upon those of Indian blood. People of Baileytown, seeing Indians at the Homestead, referred to the whole group as "the Indians," just as the Baillys spoke of them as "The Swedes." The Finlanders were another group. It was not in the spirit of name-calling, just a convenience. The townspeople called the cemetery of the Baillys "the Indian Cemetery" because it belonged to the so-called "Indian" group. It was the only name many people knew, but it greatly incensed Miss Howe, so much so, she considered it a "slander really punishable by law" (1).

She was an eighth part Ottawa Indian (2), three-eighths French Canadian and four-eighths early New England stock. She too had an understanding of, and affection for, the Indians but wished to be known as a descendant of the illustrious French-Canadian and American families of her ancestors (3).

Joseph Bailly died only sixteen years before Frances Howe was born, a short enough interval for him to seem real to her and for her to hear frequent and familiar stories about him.

(1) Frances R. Howe, Footnotes in The Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest.

(2) In a legal document of May 2, 1817, at Drummond's Island, Sir Joseph Bailly conveyed all his household goods to "Marie LeFevre, daughter of LeFevre, deceased, formerly tradesman and merchant and of a savage woman." Bailly papers, Indiana State Library.

(3) Letter of Frances R. Howe to Miss McIlvaine June 30, 1915, Chicago Historical Society.

Few changes had been made at the Homestead; (1) it was there just as he planned it, and just as he left it. Frances Howe was privileged to live fifteen years with her grandmother, Marie, wife of Joseph Bailly, and forty years with her mother - both first pioneer settlers at Baileytown. She had this point of contact with the very early days of our past history and knew it as no one else did.

The Bailly family brought the Catholic religion to Baillytown and sustained it there (2). The Homestead was the Church of the Community for so many years, the memory of it - Church within the Home - remained with Frances Howe until she died. She talked from the pulpit of the little Bailly Chapel, often with only her adopted daughter to listen.

However, the later day Church, not associated with this past history and itself of a different origin, seemed to offer no such deference, which probably prompted Miss Howe's remark, "Immigrant Catholics never understood pioneer Catholics" (3). She latterly expressed herself as not holding "the same religious tenets as the Catholics who rule the Church of Northern Indiana. On that account, I have decided to reside elsewhere than at my old home, a peaceful solution of an otherwise unsolvable difficulty. I believe that good works are joined to faith in the matter of salvation and that good Christians perform good works with holy motives, as St. Paul tells us, by the grace of God. This true doctrine, gainsay it who may" (4).

Miss Howe wanted to be sure people saw matters in what she thought was their true light and went to no small bother in explaining. In February 1882, she announced in the town paper, (5)

"I want to say to the people of Porter and vicinity

(1) Frances R. Howe, The Story of A French Homestead in the Old Northwest, p. 122.

(2) Ibid., p. 41.

(3) Ibid., p. 149

(4) Frances R. Howe, Footnotes to The Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest, Chicago Historical Society Library.

(5) Notes of Louis Menke, Chesterton, Indiana.

that Lewis Hallberg was not at fault for the accident which occurred to his mother's buggy on the afternoon of the 5th ult. Lewis turned to the right in due time, and gave all the road that the obstruction beside the road permitted. The other parties apparently did not see us until the accident took place and did not offer any assistance until requested to do so. On the two occasions when L. H. has been employed to take me to Chesterton, I have observed that as a driver he is both careful and quick witted, seeing all obstacles and avoiding them judiciously. In this case, he deserves credit for finally veering in the horse and preventing the accident from developing into a runaway."

But she also had a sympathetic and keen perception of the feelings of others. May Olson, of Porter, Indiana, tells of accepting an invitation to stay at the Homestead over night when she was a child to play with Emma Bockman but as the long dark shadows and stillness of the night crept among the unfamiliar objects of the room, she began thinking of her mother's bright and comfortable kitchen. Immediately responding to the look expressed in May's young face, Miss Howe asked if she would rather go home to which May readily assented and she was taken home though the distance was long and the night dark and chilly. At another time, while in the city, Miss Howe wrote home, "I have bought a nice bright sweater for Jennie and now she must not cry about Mr. Blagg any more than she can help." Any more than she can help! How tolerantly sympathetic. Mr. Blagg was an old Civil War Veteran, alone, somewhat bewhiskered, dark curls about his neck, always wearing an old slouch hat and his long gun slung over his shoulder. Little Jennie was not the only one to fear the old Gentleman though he was harmless enough and was fond of children. Miss Howe regularly supplied him with food and left instructions for his welfare when she was away. She had a stout one-room shanty built for him in the woods half way down to the lake and in severe weather, permitted him to stay in one of the buildings on the Homestead grounds.

Rose Victoire Bailly, mother of Frances, charming and educated, was in her early twenties when her father, Joseph Bailly died. (1) She remembered living at Mackinac as a child

(1) Frances R. Howe, The Story of a French Homestead In the Old Northwest, p. 108.

and moving to Northern Indiana. She had attended the school for fur traders' children at Mackinac, at historic McCoy Mission, and at Detroit (1).

In 1841, Rose Bailly married Francis Howe of Chicago and the wedding took place at Bailly Homestead. The Howes descended from old New England stock as the family names of Howe, Townsend, Atwater and Beers attest.

Mr. Howe's father, General Hezekiah Howe, was a bookseller in New Haven, Connecticut, who in the war of 1812, had the military command of the town. The bookstore stood almost under the eaves of Yale College, facing the elm embowered green. At that period, it was probably the most famous bookstore in New England, a gathering point for gentlemen from far and wide. It was in the printing office connected with the bookstore that Hezekiah Howe printed the first early editions of Webster's Dictionary. The venerable Noah himself was one of the habitués of the bookstore, and also Benjamin Silliman, author of Silliman's Journal of Science. Another constant visitor was the strange, unearthly, spiritual being, the poet, James Gates Percival, who was considered as possessing more general learning than any other man on the globe unless it was Humboldt.

In the beautiful University town of New Haven, under the refining influences of the old bookstore and of such characters, Francis Howe was born and bred. At the age of 19, he entered as a cadet at West Point, remaining nearly three years until March 1832, when he resigned. He subsequently regretted he had not remained and graduated; but he had only moderate capacity for mathematics, the leading branch in that institution, and so his ambition for high scholarship while there was checked. About the year 1836, Francis Howe emigrated to Chicago as an Assistant to E. K. Hubbard, a gentleman of fortune and broad business aims who was largely engaged in land operations in that year. This description (2) of Francis Howe was given by his brother, Henry Howe, a book

(1) Frances R. Howe, The Story of a French Homestead In the Old Northwest, p. 48.
John Tipton papers, Indiana Historical Collections XXV, Vol II, p. 339.

(2) Bailly papers, Chicago Historical Society.

Family Line of Descent
FRANCIS HOWE

Robert Howe
of Essex Co. Eng

1598-1702

James Howe
m: Elizabeth Dane

1594-1677

Thomas Townshend
b: Branson Ash
Norfolk, England
m: Mary Newgate

1649-1718

Abraham Howe
b: at Ipswich, Mass.
m: Sarah Peabody

1638-1704

Samuel Townshend
m: Abigail Davis

1682-1736

Capt. Samson Howe
b: at Ipswich, Mass.
m: Alice Perley

1682-1718

Isaac Townshend
m: Anna Ranger

Lieut. Samson Howe
b: at Killingly Ct.
m: Sarah Sabin

1716-1776

Ebenezer Townshend
Elizabeth Larmon

1741-1775

Capt. Hezekiah Howe
b: at Middletown
m: Hannah Beers

1742-1824

Ebenezer Townshend
m: Eunice Cook

1775-1838

Gen. Hezekiah Howe
b: at New Haven

m
1800

1775-1841

Sarah Townshend

1811-1850

Francis Howe
m: Rose Bailly

published in Cincinnati and author of the well known "Historical Collections of Ohio," "The Great West," and other works.

After the Howes were married, they made their home at Chicago, a town of about 5,700 people where they lived happily nearly ten years. At one time, Francis Howe was a clerk in the Illinois Branch State Bank on LaSalle Street (1) and later became Treasurer of The Chicago and Galena Railroad, (2) which he helped organize. The family lived in a very pretty section of the city on Illinois Street, (3) about three blocks north of the Chicago River at Clark Street. They had six children, three died very young, and in the disastrous Cholera epidemic in 1850, Eleanor, another of the small children and Francis, the father, died.

Rose Howe, the mother, after a time, returned to Bailly Homestead with her two little daughters, Rose and Frances. Her Chicago home was disposed of and in the counsel of one of her husband's good friends, (4) property was purchased for invest-

(1) Chicago City Directory for 1844. (There were at least two directories, maybe more)

(2) Frances R. Howe, The Story of A French Homestead in the Old Northwest, p. 139.

(3) E. P. De Wolf, "Note on Old St. James Church, Chicago Historical Society Library.

(4) J. Young Scammon, Indiana State Library.

The Baillys and the Howes had many influential friends in Chicago among the early settlers. The Kinzies (variant of Kenzie) and Beaubiens, who were earliest of Chicago residents, were friends of the Baillys of long standing. Frances R. Howe, in a letter to Miss McIlvaine, dated July 18, 1915, wrote "The Baillys and Beaubiens were related in old Canada, if not in France, and there was always a jolly friendship between the Bailly Homestead family and the Chicago Beaubiens." -- Frank Gordon Beaubien speaks of the first wife of Jean Baptiste Beaubien being the sister of Chief Shabbona.

ment in Chicago at the northwest corner of Jackson Boulevard and State Street, in the center of the downtown district. The population of Chicago in ten years had increased to 80,000 persons. At first, rental return on the investment was small and economies had to be practiced in every day living, but it increased yearly and after a time, became the ample fortune Frances Howe was credited with having.

Little Rose Howe, who was old enough to remember the gay city life in Chicago, did not care for the country and she was sent away to school. Frankie, as Frances was called, with her mother and Marie Bailly, was to begin her lonely life at Bailly Homestead. The child loved her quaint little grandmother and the beauty of the country and was quite content to climb fences and soil and tear her dresses (1) like any healthy child. Her mother was devoted to her but in a sad way for she still mourned over the death of her other children and her husband. Also, she was frequently ill. One day as she was resting and suffering from a severe headache, Frances, little more than a baby, came to play at her bedside (2). She constructed a small altar with her playthings, a favorite pastime, and placed on it one of the cut out paragraphs of scriptures which her mother had given her in reading lessons. The one she chose was appropriate, "Jesus wept." How young to be so religious and perhaps, too, how lonely

Simple stories of life at the Homestead were told in family letters. In May of 1855, (3) when daughter Rose, age 13, anticipated travelling home from school alone on the train for the first time, the mother wrote:

"If I find you are likely to have difficulties, I will find myself duty bound to go after you but I think it is still worth sparing the expense if we can. It is not for myself I wish to save - that you must be convinced of. My desire to provide a little ahead is for you my dear children. I know a kind Father will care for us, yet it is well to be provident. *** One thing more I wish to warn you of, you must remember, it is not to drink too much water on the road for I think the water is dangerous and the water on that road is very bad, you must provide yourself with some brandy and use a little in your water

(1) Bailly papers, Indiana State Library.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

and that too you must be careful not to take too much, for it would not be very funny if you got drunk on the car."

After Rose returned to school at the close of her summer vacation in 1857, another letter was written of especial interest because it tells of travel incidents and shows the comradeship between mother and daughter: (1)

"My poor child: You did have a most tedious time of it, nearly as bad as when I came home by way of Sandusky. Well, it has gone by, and after all nothing really serious happened, which we should return thanks for. Wednesday evening, I too started on a journey, which you must remember I had to take, Frankie preferred not to go with me of which I was very glad, though I had intended to have taken her. As you had just left, I thought it might be too much for her to bear, but to my very agreeable astonishment, she preferred to remain with her Grandmother for fear, as she said, she would be lonely. I asked her what I should bring her as a reward for her kind consideration, she said something that could not break by her playing with it, so I brought her a little tin box like that green one you had but much smaller. It was half past eight when the train stopped in the City of Chicago. I walked all alone to Mrs. Dole as bravely as you please. No one made attempt to molest me, for I walked as if I had no such expectations. I found them still in their well lighted cheerful parlor. Mrs. Dole seated by her stand, as usual busy with her fingers, and Mr. Dole in his great arm chair with a newspaper before his nose. They gave me a warm welcome. I parted with our good friends in the morning and being more convenient to the southern depot, I staid that night at Mrs. Porter's. There too, I met with every kindness, even from Mr. Porter. I took the morning train for Calumet (2) hoping to be there in time to take the stage for Valparaiso. I was barely in time. Mr. Letts had the goodness to run to the stage so it would stop for me. I wished much to return home that day, but I was so bruised with that twelve mile's ride that I was forced to stay all night. I went to bed feeling much depressed and almost sick. I thought

(1) Bailly papers, Indiana State Library.

(2) Now Chesterton, Indiana.

too of that monster the cause of all my troubles. I had a heavy sleep. I woke once or twice through the night and felt as if a heavy stone had been laid across my breast. I was not much refreshed as you may perceive with my night's rest. The whole day was one of perfect nervous uneasiness. I did not know how I should get home from Calumet. I felt not able to walk that distance, and beside, I had three hundred dollars of gold with me, in regard to which Mrs. Anthony had been a Job's comforter. With the kindest of intentions, she had so absolutely made up her mind that I should be robbed that I think it must be a disappointment when she hears I was not. The good villagers were just at that time in great excitement having had, within a few days, two robberies committed among them. One was committed by the young man who drove the stage, four hundred dollars was intrusted to him to deliver to somebody. He left the hack at Calumet, and took himself and the four hundred, where nobody knows. And here I was about to go in the same conveyance with the same amount of money. I carried the gold in Frankie's little tin box wrapped up in common paper, giving it the appearance of a common bundle, the paper money, I put in my watch pocket. I own I felt considerable uneasiness. I made up my mind I would not walk home. *** I was forced to forgive in full Mr. Hopkin's mortal offense, so I went to his house and just asked him if he could have me taken home. He very kindly said yes, but could not right away. Although it was some disappointment not to go right off, yet I was too thankful to murmur. From some mistake, it brought my going to a much later hour than at first expected. It was dusk when we started, I had a pleasant moonlight ride, but the influence was somewhat melancholy, and I did approach my old home with great dread. It would have been as silent as death had it not been for Tiger's barking, both Grandma and grandchild were fast asleep. I was much relieved when I saw them sound and safe. It appears they had both been crying that evening, each told of the other. Three nights they had spent alone and this was to be the fourth, two helpless beings, one from age and one from childhood, and not enjoying the comfort of speaking the same language, that is, to have much conversation together, it was pitiful! Next day being Sunday, I should have written to you, but I was so sore from riding in that killing hack, that I had absolutely to lie down for more than an hour and entertained myself with Evangeline. It is indeed a very pretty romance, perfectly pure and chaste, the only unbecoming act is, Evangeline embracing and kissing her much loved Gabriel as a Sister of Mercy, when

she accidentally met him in a hospital when he was in the act of dying. Of course, fellow Sisters would look upon such conduct with perfect horror, but with worldlings, it is viewed as a natural finish off of romance, without taking from purity. She was not a German peasant as you supposed, she was french, the same as the Canada french. It was very interesting to me, the names and habits were familiar to me, the Catholic religion is well represented in it.

I really did not know what we were going to do for wood. Grandma had to carry from the woods every stick we used, but luckily for some reason or other, Mr. King has come around very mildly and brought us a wagon load of chips, and has promised to do all I want done for our comfort, so far we are good friends again. Mrs. King has honored me with an invitation to a quilting party which I am going to do myself the exceeding pleasure to attend. Love to the good Sisters.

Adieu my dearest child,
your mother,

Rose Howe."

Frances learned to read and to write at home while very young and early in her sixth year, she wrote a letter, "My dear Sister: I love you very much. I want to know what you meant when you said don't fall in the river. I want you to mind Mother, no teasing this summer. Your dear sister, Frankie." The mother had written her daughter in school a month earlier and undoubtedly read the letter to Frances, "Frankie is looking forward to the soon coming of your return with seeming great happiness and I do hope you will enjoy the pleasure of being brought together with the same love and kindness of last summer, no teasing for amusement. It is not interesting to a beholder, particularly when that beholder is a poor tired out mother. (1)

For her age, Frances was remarkably clever in writing letters. At another time she wrote, "Mrs. Harris insists that your hair will not curl no more than a horses' tail and that

(1) Bailly papers, Indiana State Library.

you said so. Mrs. Osborne insisted that it did curl and when she next saw me, applied to me for information on the subject. Where do you suppose Mrs. Harris got the idea? ~~***~~ I am getting at the end of my sheet and I must declare myself your most excellent sister" (1).

When Frankie entered school at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana, the same school from which her sister Rose had the distinction of being the first formal graduate in 1860, she had difficulty in adjusting herself to the new surroundings. She was pleased to study French with a girl from France and being a natural mimic, easily copied the manners and style of the little French girl. She wrote her mother, "the girls are annoyed at me because I say prayers very slowly instead of rushing through them as they do, but the Sisters are pleased, so it is all right." She amused the Sisters with her use of big words. At the age of nine years, she wrote her mother, "I hope the cats still enjoy themselves. As the spring is coming, they must enjoy their lazy propensities to the fullest extent." Like other children of that day and this, she was not above a little boasting, "It is no wonder to get up by candlelight, I do it every morning. I am getting used to it. At the first sound of the bell, I am on the floor putting on my shoes and stockings. I am also among the first dressed and am ready to do charitable offices in the way of fastening dresses, etc" (2).

Frances stood high in her classes, especially Latin, a study not often taught girls in those days, and although she completed her studies and a diploma was prepared for her, she did not graduate with her class, (3) for just before graduation in 1869, Mrs. Howe arranged a five year tour of the Catholic shrines abroad. She and her daughters visited Germany, France, Italy and the Holy Land - Prague, Ober Ammergau, La Salette, Lourdes, Loretto, Assisi, Genoa, Perugia, Rome, Camaldoli, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the Jordan, Mount Olivet, Mount Calvary, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Tombs of the Kings (4).

(1) I saw a very lovely picture of Rose Howe as a child with her long dark curls. Little Frances also had her hair done up in curls frequently.

(2) Baily papers, Indiana State Library.

(3) Sister Mary Borromeo, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, Ind.

(4) Memoir to Rose Howe, Gary Library, Chicago Historical Soc.

The Howes returned to Baileytown in 1874. Life at the Homestead settled back into its daily routine and shortly, there was the realization that "a disease unrelenting although slow, had settled upon their precious daughter and sister, Rose." Mother and daughter spent the winter months at St. Catherine's Sanitarium in Kentucky, a warmer and dryer climate than at Baileytown. While there, Mrs. Rose Howe wrote a criticism on a book about Indians which an old friend had sent her for review:

"The book (1) you sent quite interested me. It carried me back to the early days that have gone by. But then, it does not appear to me that it recounts matters so very correctly, and yet I could not say positively where and how much of it was not true, only that I see it so in a general way. The illustrations are so hideous. I am almost sure that such a wedding dancing festival never took place. Beauharnois' daughters could not have been rigged in that style. I dare say, good taste may have been greatly wanting, but not so wild and savage as that. You must remember that you once took me to a dance something of that character. Besides myself, there were a few other half-breeds, and we were not decorated that savagely. Much that the book relates is new to me. I do not remember of having heard of such horrible massacres, at least not so cruelly done. I own, in that Sac war, my sympathies were so warmly enlisted in favor of Black Hawk that I may have given no credit to the reports given against his people. I felt so keenly the wrongs that had exasperated them to the desperate act of taking up arms when there was not a shadow of hope of success.

"Shawbantee was second Cousin to my Mother. I will try to explain to you how cousinships are told in the Indian language. Children of brothers and of sisters form the relationship of brother and sister, but the children of a brother and a sister became cousins. And where the English has but the one word Cousin, the Indian has six. Nesagain is the word for my brother when older than yourself. Nishimain when younger. Nimisain is my sister if she is the oldest and Nishimain if she is the youngest, the same word that is used by a brother for his younger brother, as you must perceive.

(1) N. Matson, "Memories of Shaubena", Chicago: D.B. Cooke & Co, 1878. The Wedding dancing festival illustration appears on page 77.

And these same words are added to express Cousinships between the children of brothers and of sisters. To me it was always a puzzle to know and really understand the true relationship of persons, they could continue to be brothers and sisters without knowing where they started from, and they really felt nearly related. That is, they were brothers and sisters. Daughters of a brother and a sister say Neendonyoshain for my cousin, and the sons say Neetamiso, and between the two sexes it is Ninimanshain, and this last word also means my sweetheart and this last was the relationship of my Mother and Shawbanee, but it appears that with one accord they adopted the word of brother and sister, from a prejudice of the word that also meant sweet-heart, and without ever exchanging words on the subject.

"I had once serious thoughts of writing those Indian tales you speak of but now the time has gone by when I could have done so. I have lost the aid of my Mother, and also the Indian, whom I had chiefly depended upon, is no longer living. Although in my childhood I had frequently been entertained with those tales, I have now but small recollection of them. I can relate a few detachment here and there and that is all I can do. And besides, my present affliction is absorbing all that was left of me. I live in perpetual fear and hope, and how long I may have that small comfort of hope the Good Lord only knows! I once thought, believed, that nothing again could take place that would so pierce my heart, but I see now, how mistaken, sadly mistaken! I am very anxious to get nearer home, and we will do as soon as prudence will allow the change of going north. Rose is steadily cheerful and writes every day to the amusement of the household.

Sincerely your friend,
(Signed) Mrs. R.-Howe. (1)

The heart break she speaks of in her reply was the loss in death of her husband and tiny children.

Rose, the daughter, died the following year, in 1879. The mother died in 1891, when Frances was about forty years of age.

(1) Rose V. Howe, in a letter to Mr. Clark, dated March 27, 1878, Chicago Historical Society Library.

Frances Howe wrote many letters of private and public nature and also books and short articles, mostly of an historical or religious interest. She had good style and language although the appearance of her writing gave her a little concern. The last of her historic family at the Homestead, nearby Librarians were always glad to have her call upon them which she frequently did endeavoring to preserve the history of her family. To the Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, Miss McIlvaine, she wrote, "I am so pleased to learn I am to be a fixture in your life that I feel as strengthened as if I had taken a new lease of life for I now see my way clear to the preservation of the historic interest of my old home, together with its preservation from further vandalism. However, I am in no mood of hasty enthusiasm. *Festine lente* (1) is a characteristic of my actions, especially important ones. (2)

She remodeled Bailly Cemetery. Great piles of sand were poured over the stone wall to protect the graves of the Baillys within and the stone wall was reinforced with an outer wall of cement blocks. As her grandmother had done before her, she closed the big house and moved into a smaller building on the premises, and was away much of the time. At this time, in 1915, she wrote her friends, "I do not think I will ever again live in my old home as that requires too complex a housekeeping for the *otium cum dignitate* (3) of my declining years but the little farm cottage will be a delightful "bid a wee," and at another time, "I have all my Grandfather's papers here and am delving into them at my leisure, reverently, yet not too sadly. I believe I am the last one that would be able to do so intelligently. I find out many things of interest both for myself and for the public" (4).

Frances Howe died suddenly at Los Angeles, shortly after her arrival there. She had gone to visit her adopted daughter and intended to return in the spring to oversee extensive alterations to the Homestead properties. She was desirous of turning the estate over to a religious order to preserve it, perhaps forever. This she was not successful in doing and was still in possession of the property at the time of her death.

(1) Hasten slowly.

(2) Bailly Papers, Chicago Historical Society.

(3) Leisure with dignity.

(4) Bailly Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

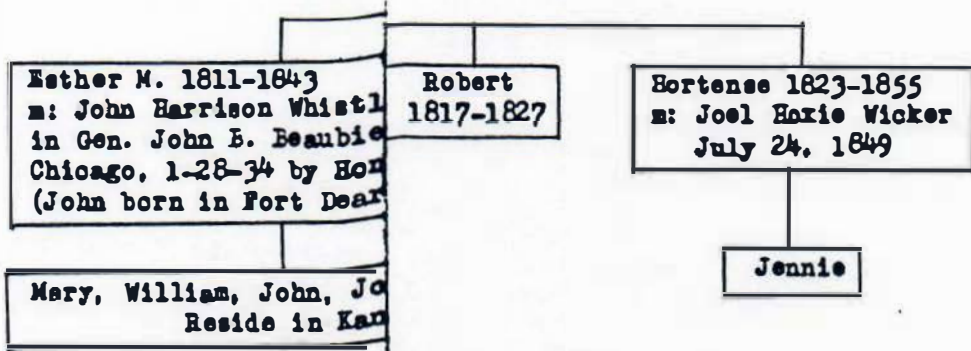
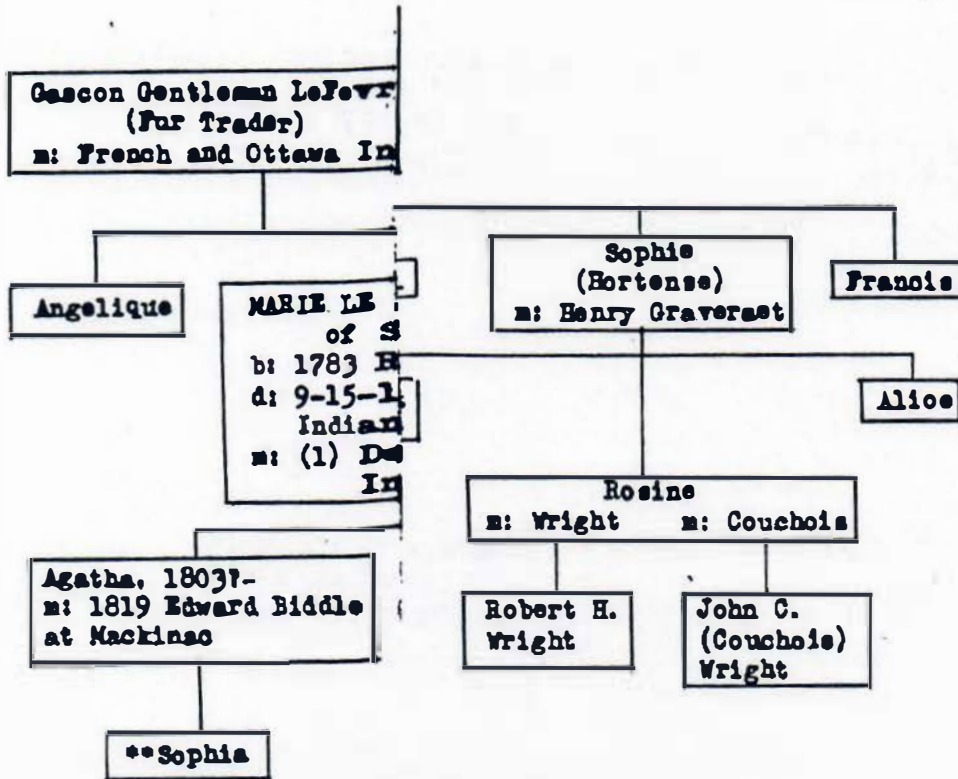
Although her estate consisted of a large amount of money, the Court ordered a public sale of the Indiana property, and the valuable papers and heirlooms of the family were widely scattered (1).

Olga Mae Schiemann,
423 Blackhawk Street,
Chicago 10, Illinois.

(1) Chesterton Tribune, Issue of May 9, 1918.

Bills for extensive remodelling about the Homestead and Cemetery were still outstanding, together with legal fees of the Estate, amounting to about eight thousand dollars. The Court ordered the Homestead buildings, properties, and furnishings to be sold to satisfy these debts, as the Illinois estate (totalling it is said, some \$240,000), and that of another state, could not be used to pay Indiana debts, and so at a public sale, the valuable papers and heirlooms of the family were scattered.

Marie LeFevre

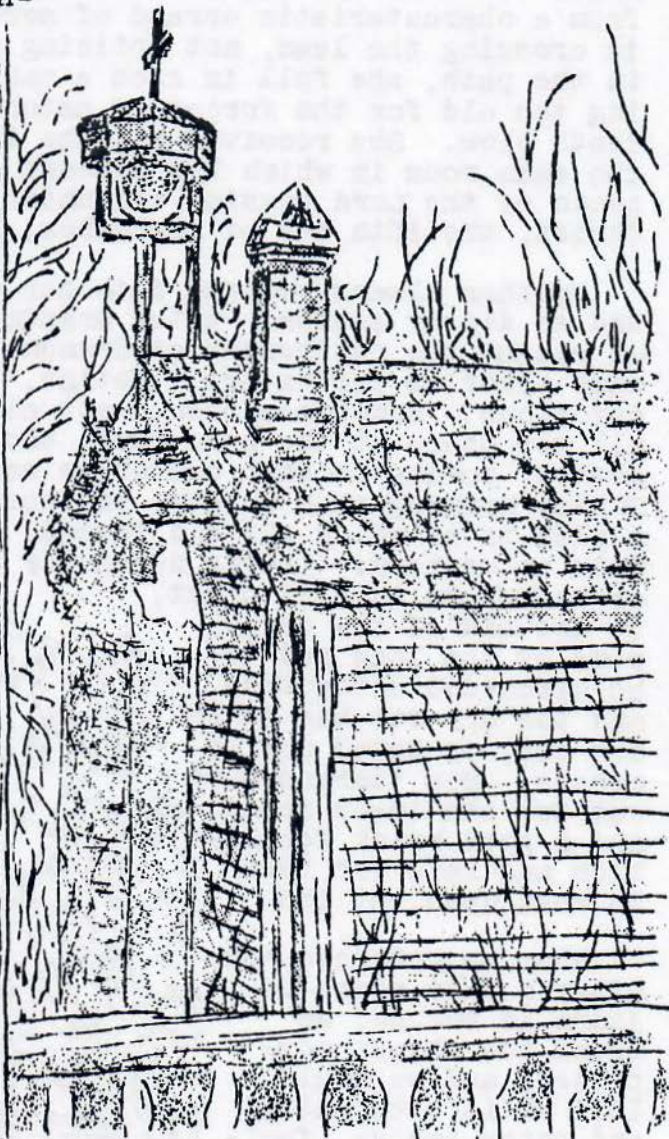


* Not complete in thi

** Sophia Biddle reput The Order of Sisters of Providence of who in 1863 surrend Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana, was Vicksburg to Gener founded 10-22-1840. Eleanor entered the Lakeside Wautun) Order 11-25-1841. Became Superior in member of the garr 1848, and in 1856 became Mother Mary Cecilia. Superior General.

"In order never to be separated from his wife to whose presence he clung more and more he asked to have his bed removed from the residence into the kitchen building at the rear of the house, a rather spacious log cottage, two stories in height, the upper story used as a store room for provisions, being reached by an outside staircase. The room in the lower story with a wide fireplace, and a huge cooking range, was very easily ventilated, as well as kept at a uniform temperature in the winter weather and was altogether a very pleasant place for an invalid. p 113

"The dower house had been torn down, but Grandmother desirous of her own special privacy, chose the old kitchen building for her hermitage. In this little room both Grandfather and Aunt Theresa had breathed their last. Even in winter time if there was a brief space of bright, sunny weather, she would light a fire there and leave the door open to air the apartment, while she sat beside the sunny south window sewing or telling her beads.



"The wide outside chimney had crumbled away, and its open fireplace had been closed with tightly fitting boards, but the queer old range was still there and it had such wonderful capacities of a large fire, fed by cord length wood, and a small one fed by kindling chips or faggot wood. Such combinations for making Ottawa tamalis and roasting ears of corn, baking potatoes and heating water and keeping food warm, and all at the same time, with two or three cooks harmoniously working at the same time, it was a host in itself. I do not wonder Grandmother loved her little dwelling and everything in it, for all its oddities made it the snuggest and cosiest and sweetest "Grandma's room" that ever was." p. 146 Frances Howe, "Story of a French Homestead."

THE VINE-COVERED CHAPEL FROM THE
BALCONY OF THE RESIDENCE

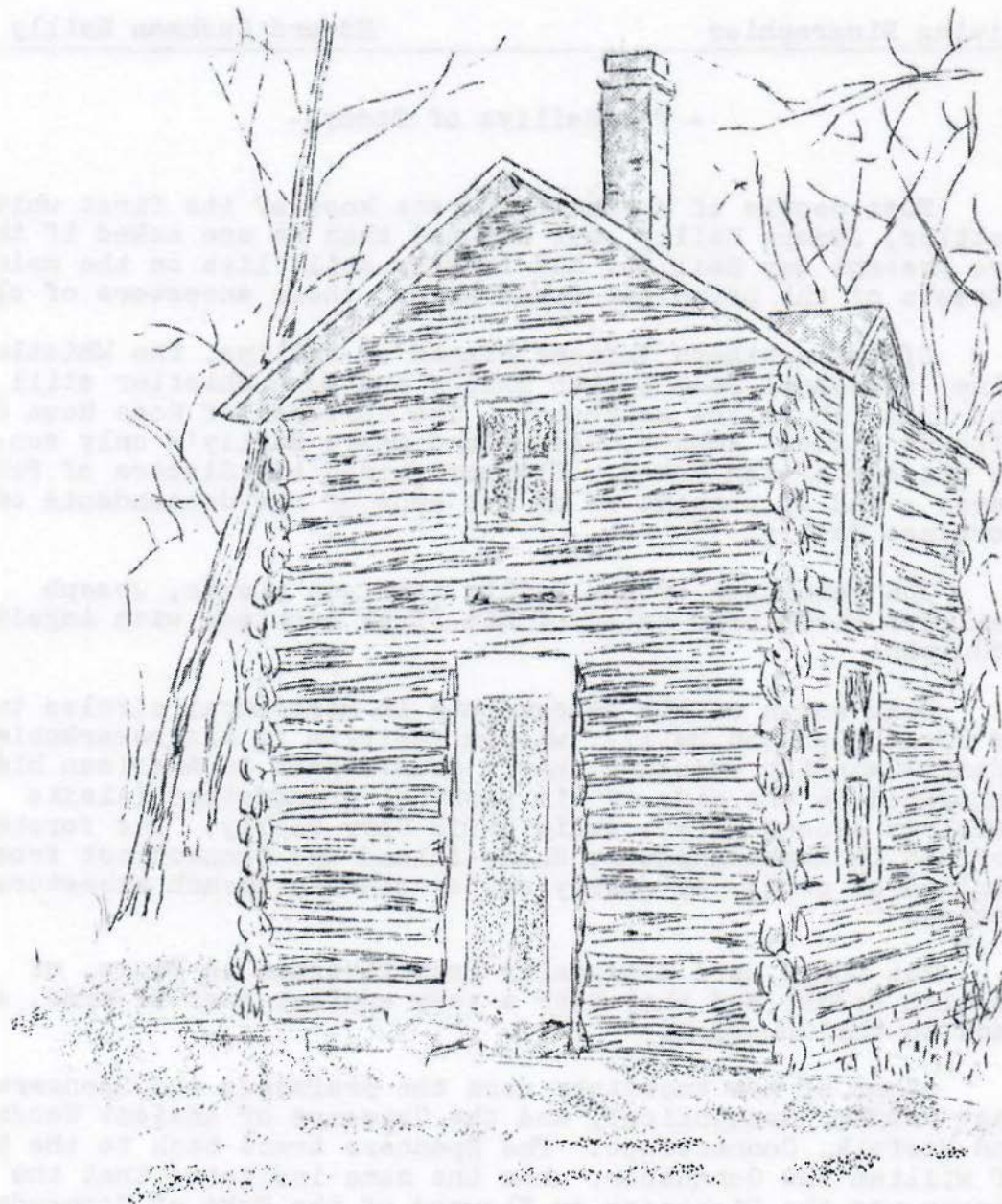
"For eleven years Grandmother dwelt with us at the old homestead, gradually growing more and more feeble. Early in March of 1866, she met with a slight accident while returning from a characteristic errand of mercy and charity. She slipped in crossing the lawn, not noticing a thin sheet of ice lying in the path, she fell in such a manner as to jar her spine; being too old for the forces of nature to rally, this was her death blow. She received all the last rites of the Church in the same room in which her husband breathed his last in the peace of the Lord passing all understanding, she slept in Christ, the 15th day of September, 1866. " p. 154.

"Mother always retired into her own room on Sunday morning, and so did my sister. After Grandmother's death, each one of us sought the retirement of Grandmother's room, kept in the same order as during her lifetime, there to pursue our Sunday devotions. Sometimes though not always, it happened that we all met there at the same hour, the habit was wholly suggested, coming to each one of us as a sort of inspiration. One Sunday morning when we were in there together, Mother unfolded a plan to us which she had formed, of converting the building into an oratory. It was necessary to tear the building down, or rather to take it apart, to get rid of the decay, some of the logs had to be discarded altogether, and the dry rot had to be cut out, or sawed out of others. New timbers were cut for the lower round, and a good brick foundation was laid for them to rest upon. p. 158

When we returned home after a five years sojourn in Europe, we found the chapel completed, and we could look at it externally and enter inside, feeling still that it was Grandmother's house. The outside staircase was no longer there, and the structure was lower, but as the feature of a second story was omitted, it was high enough for a chapel." p. 162 "A French Homestead"



Rear View



"Another large two-roomed, two-storied log building is composed of the remnants of Grandmother's dairy-house and Grandfather's tool-house. It was put up to preserve the unities of the landscape by furnishing a companion building to the chapel, from which, however, it is entirely separate, being at some distance from the house, one of its rooms is occupied by the servant, who acts as night-watch for the premises." Frances Howe, "The Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest."

- The Baillys of Today -

Most people of northern Indiana know of its first white settler, Joseph Bailly, but now and then we are asked if there are present day Baillys, and if they still live on the main streets of the principal towns as did their ancestors of old.

Of the northern Indiana branch of Baillys, the Whistler line, descended from Esther Bailly and John Whistler still live and flourish in the Southwest. The children of Rose Howe died without issue. Robert, Joseph and Marie Bailly's only son, died at the age of ten years. Eleanor joined the Sisters of Providence - and at present we do not know of the descendants of Hortense Bailly.

The continuer of the Bailly line was Alexis, Joseph Bailly's first born child of his first marriage with Angelique McGulpin.

Best known of his descendants in historical circles today is Edward Cashman Bailly, who in addition to his remarkable French-Canadian ancestry, has a counterpart in American history inherited on the side of his paternal grandmother (Alexis Bailly's second wife), Julia Maria Cory Bailly. Her forebears arrived in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut from England as early, or nearly so, as did his French ancestors in Canada.

The Corys were originally from Tiverton in Devon, of Cornish stock, and they bear a very ancient coat-of-arms, dating back to the Crusades.

Other of her ancestors were the Brainerds and Spencers of East Haddam, Connecticut, and the Crisseys of Ancient Woodbury and Norfolk, Connecticut. The Spencers trace back to the time of William the Conqueror, when the name indicated that the bearer was the Dispenser or Steward of the Duke of Normandy. Winston Churchill, who was originally called Winston Spencer-Churchill comes of the same stock.

Julia Maria Cory's Grandfather Cory and Great-Grandfather Brainerd, fought in the Revolution, and Great-Great-Great-

Grandfathers, David Crissey, Jared Spencer and James Brainerd, in the French and Indian Wars.

While proud of his French-Canadian, Indian, and American ancestry, I have sometimes thought, perhaps because he lives in the historic east, that he takes a little more interest and pride in the latter ancestry. George Washington in particular, and also other national heroes, he speaks of with a noticeable feeling of admiration and affection and always in the possessive, our great Washington.

Mr. Bailly's father, Frank Cory Bailly, was the younger of Alexis Bailly's two sons by his second wife. He was an infant, less than a year old, at the time of his father's death, and so never really knew him personally and had few stories of him to relate. But, as Mr. Edward Bailly says, "I knew my Grandmother, Julia Cory Bailly, well for she kept house for us after my Mother's death. Grandfather, Alexis, was much older than Grandmother and she always spoke of him in a rather formal way, which was the custom of that day."

As a young man at Wabasha, Mr. Bailly's father worked for the American Lumber Company as a timber cruiser or "Scaler," that is, an expert estimator of the amount of lumber in growing timber. After he moved to St. Paul in the early 80's, he was an accountant with the Bank of Minnesota and various other commercial concerns. He was an accomplished hunter and fisherman, and during the time he was a member of the Minnesota National Guard, he was, in 1886, and for several subsequent years, a member of the Minnesota State Rifle Team.

It is not easy to learn about living people, their principles, endeavors, and successes. As to business, Mr. Edward C. Bailly recently retired. He was in the legal profession in New York City, a partner in the firm of Miller, Owen, Otis and Bailly. In later years, I believe the name was changed. His associates were, among others, William B. Hornblower, who was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Grover Cleveland, however failed of confirmation by the Senate because of political opposition to the President, but later became an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, highest appellate court of the State of New York; Nathan L. Miller, former

Governor of the State of New York and an associate member of its highest Court. He was also at one time General Counsel for the U. S. Steel Corporation; Mark W. Potter, member of Interstate Commerce Commission; Lindley M. Garrison, Vice-Chancellor, New Jersey, Secretary of War in President Woodrow Wilson's first Cabinet, and so on.

For about twenty-five years, ending in 1953, Mr. Bailly was Vice-President, General Counsel and Director of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway, an important low-grade bridgeline across the Blue Ridge Mountains, extending from a connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway at Pikeville in Eastern Kentucky, across South western Virginia, western North Carolina, and South Carolina, to connections with the Main Line of the Southern Railway and with the Atlantic Coast Line System, at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

He was one of the founders of J. J. Little & Co., Inc., which later became the Kingsport Press, Inc., which is today probably one of the largest, if not the largest, printing and book-making plant in the United States. For many years, he was Secretary and a Director of the Company. It is at this plant at Kingsport, Tennessee, that the books for the Book-of-the-Month Club are printed.

Back in the 1920's, Mr. Bailly represented the minority stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and successfully opposed the Nickle Plate Unification Plan proposed by the Van Swearingen brothers of Cleveland, Ohio, who were attempting to consolidate into a single system those roads and several others, among which were the Nickle Plate and the Pere Marquette.

Also in the 1920's, he represented the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company in condemnation proceedings brought against it by the Hudson River Regulating District, then constructing a reservoir at Sacandaga on the headwaters of the Hudson River, which would flood a portion of the railroad and Sacandaga Park, a summer resort owned by it. His client had been offered \$350,000 in settlement of the damages, but after a long litigation an award of approximately \$2,000,000 was obtained.

Other important clients he represented were Blair & Co., prominent New York banking firm, The New York Trust Company, the Otis Elevator Company, and The New York Life Insurance Company.

Since his retirement from active practice, he tries to keep from getting rusty, as he says, by trying a condemnation case for a property or business owner against the City of New York, which has a great deal of this kind of litigation in the construction of its immense system of water reservoirs.

That he was successful in his career is patent. He modestly credits it to the inheritance of his fine family background when he quotes Froissart:

"All those who were there acquitted themselves so loyally of their duty that their descendants are still honored for it."

Mr. Edward Bailly also walks in the footsteps of his ancestors in his interests in history, genealogy and religious and historical writing. He is a past Vice-President of the Westchester County Historical Society, and back in the 1920's was a member of its publication committee, the Chairman of which was Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Professor of American History at Columbia University, and afterwards President of Union College at Schenectady, New York. They were a very active committee, and prepared for publication by the Society several very interesting volumes. So far as he was concerned, the most important was Volume I of the Society's Source Series, which was the "Minutes of the Court of Sessions (1657-1696), Westchester County." The record began when the town of Westchester was known as Oost-dorp or Easttowne, and had lately come under the general rule of the choleric Mynheer Peter Stuyvesant and the Dutch West India Company represented by him. Mr. Bailly personally did much of the work of deciphering and preparing the manuscript for publication which required imagination as well as good eyesight and legal knowledge. White paper in that day was more esteemed than undisturbed chronology, and, when the clerk had a short item to record, his thrift directed him to look back to find a vacant space of fit size where he might insert it.

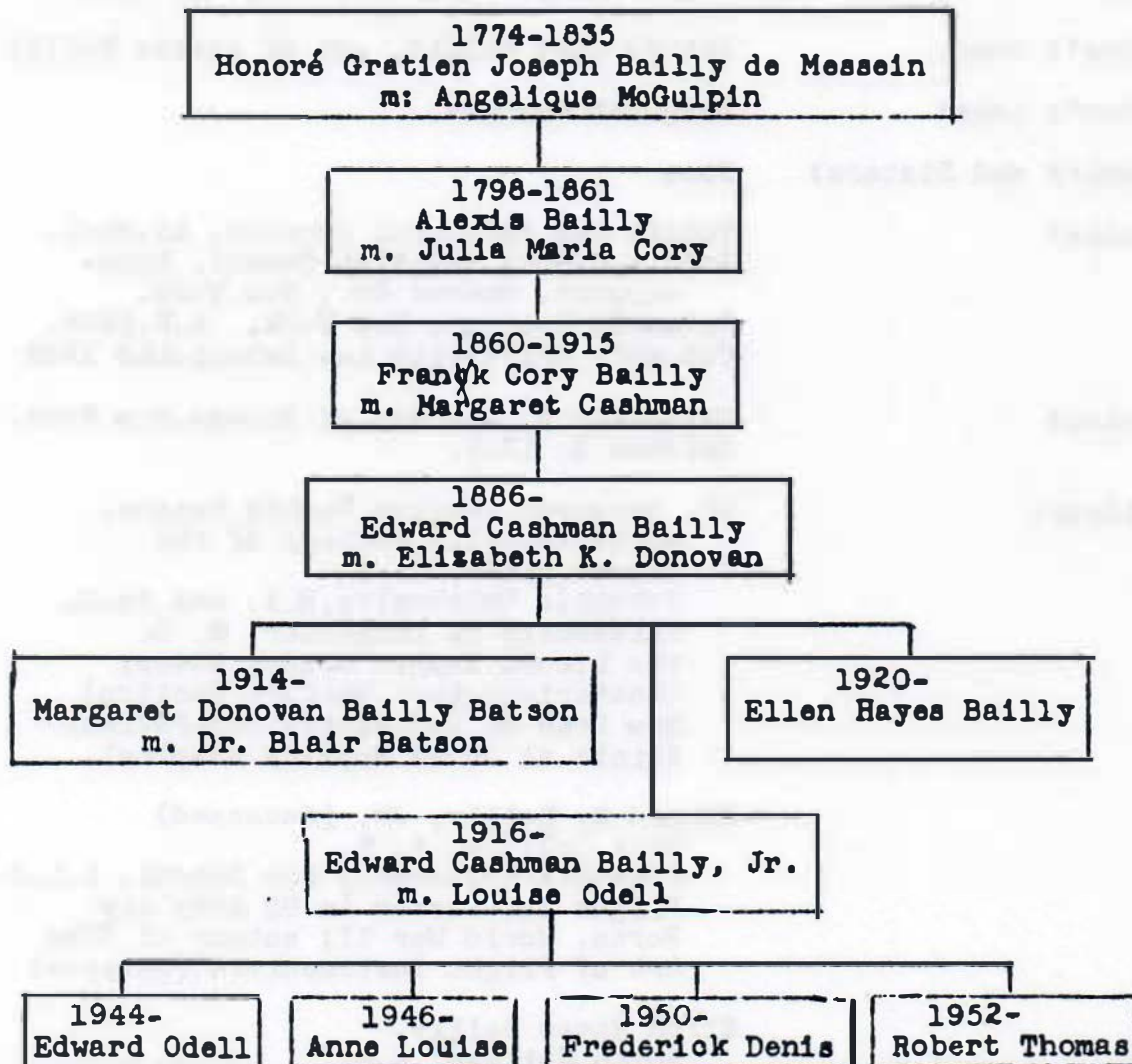
Many hands had made the record, and it constituted a museum of penmanship and original spelling. In several instances it was found that the name of a litigant or witness was spelled in three different ways on the same page of the minutes. It was full of quaint transactions, such as, for example, "A coat & payr of Briches" figuring prominently in a real estate transaction; trade carried on with tobacco or liquor as a medium; and legal damages collected in the form of corn; or a "howse & lot... with All the Acomodations thereunto," bought for five pounds fifteen shillings.

Mr. Bailly recently read a paper at the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution on the 178th Anniversary of the Battle of White Plains. Its subject was the "Westchester Campaign of 1776, ending in the Battle of White Plains." He is a member of the Museum Committee of the Sons of the Revolution which owns and maintains as its headquarters, Fraunce's Tavern in New York where Washington bade farewell to his officers at the end of the Revolution. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the unique Foundling Hospital in New York. He is now doing research for a "Life of Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, twice Governor-General of Canada during and after the American Revolution.

After the death of his mother, when Edward Bailly was only nine years of age, he went east to live with his Mother's sisters. There he grew up in almost complete ignorance of the accomplishments and social position of his Bailly forebears until in the 1920's, Miss Grace Nute of the Minnesota Historical Society called his attention to the commemorative brochure by John O. Bowers, Esq., of Gary, Indiana, entitled "The Old Bailly Homestead." Mr. Bowers sent Mr. Bailly a copy of the paper and they had considerable correspondence thereafter.

Then Mr. Bailly set out to get original records regarding his French-Canadian ancestry, or as near to them as possible under the circumstances - a long period of time to be covered as to facts and happenings in pioneer communities, where the recorders were seldom meticulous and often only semi-literate and addicted to their own versions of phonetic spelling. Nevertheless he found the results astounding, and after some twenty-five years of research and collection of data, he felt he was at last prepared to tell the story of his family with a considerable degree of both accuracy and completeness, in his series of articles (in English) which appeared in the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1954, in the Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, a Quarterly, published in Quebec under Provincial auspices.

Line of Descent



- General Biography -

Name: Edward Cashman Bailly

Born: Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 26, 1886.

Father's name: Frank Cory Bailly, son of Alexis Bailly.

Mother's name: Margaret Cashman

Brothers and Sisters: None

Schools: Public and Parochial Schools, St. Paul.
Public School and High School, Spencerport, Monroe Co., New York.
Columbia College, New York, A.B. 1906.
Columbia University Law School, LLB 1909

Married: Elizabeth K. Donovan of Oswego, New York, October 3, 1911.

Children: Dr. Margaret Donovan Bailly Batson,
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, A. B.
Columbia University, M.A. and Ph.D.
University of Rochester, M. D.
Was Lieut. Senior Grade, Waves, (Bacteriological Warfare Section)
Now Head of Pediatrics Out-Patient Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Edward C. Bailly, Jr. (deceased)
Yale College, A. B.
Columbia University Law School, L.L.B.
Flight Instructor in US Army Air Force, World War II; author of "The Art of Flight Instructives" (Harpers)

Ellen Hayes Bailly,
Smith College, A.B.
Former Research Assistant at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, where she collaborated with Prof. Erwin Panofsky (Art Historian) in the preparation of his monumental work on "Early Flemish Painters," published by Harvard University Press.
Now associated with the Music and Short Subjects Department of Paramount Pictures.

Living Biographies
Edward Cashman Bailly

7

Occupations: Admitted to the Bar of the New York Supreme Court in March 1909 - later to the Bars of various Federal District and Circuit Courts, and of Interstate Commerce Commission and Treasury Dept.

Admitted to Bar of Supreme Court of U. S. in 1929.

Became associated with prominent New York City Law Firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter in 1910 and member of firm in 1918, and of all successor firms until retirement at end of 1941, when firm was known as Willkie, Owen, Otis & Bailly.

Military: National Guard, New York, 1910-1915
1st. Lieut. Bat. Adj.

Memberships : Sons of the Revolution
Society of Colonial Wars
Soci t  G n alogique Canadienne-Fran aise,
Westchester County (NY) Historical Soo.
The University Club (New York)
Advisory Board, New York Foundling Hosp.
New York State Bar Association
Alpha Chi Rho National Fraternity
(Past President)

Author: The Legal Basis of Rate Regulation
The French-Canadian Background of a Minnesota Pioneer
Genealogy of the Bailly de Messein Family in the United States
Echoes From Custer's Last Fight.
The Shrine of Good Ste. Anne de Beaupr .

Residence: 255 Soundview Avenue,
White Plains,
Westchester County,
New York. *moved out of the city out.*
(Since 1915, previous to 1915, he lived at 1010 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

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