

INTRODUCTION.

with them and remained a year among the Onondagas and Cayugas, but on the outbreak of hostilities, he was compelled to withdraw.

In 1667, after the punitive expedition of de Tracy, the missions were reorganized by Fathers Frémin, Bruyas, de Carheil, John and James de Lamberville, Millet, Raffeix, de Gueslis, Julien Garnier, Pierron and Boniface. The work was continued with more or less interruption until about 1686, when the impolitic measures of the Governors of Canada precipitated a war and ruined the missions. These nineteen years are in reality the only time in which it was possible to evangelize the New York Indians.

It was not until 1702 that Bruyas succeeded in inducing the Iroquois to recall the priests. Julien Garnier and James de Lamberville went down a second time among them, and were assisted by Mareuil and d'Heu; but by 1709, the English had succeeded in driving them out. When they came back, it was usually in the disguise of Indians.

Forty years afterwards, the Sulpitian Picquet established a settlement near where Ogdensburg now stands, but it was destroyed in 1760. Meantime, the Scotch Jesuit, Mark Anthony Gordon, had founded St. Regis, on what is now the border line of Canada and the United States. It still exists as a Catholic Reservation.

THE PLACE.

A very remarkable map of the old Iroquois mission sites was published in 1879 by the distinguished cartographer, General Clark, who in the following year began a series of laborious investigations to determine the exact place where the first missionary, Father Jogues, met his death. He fixed it beyond any possibility of doubt at what is now known as Auriesville. Twenty-five years afterwards, he affirmed that he was so sure of the identification of the site that he felt he could plant his spade on the very spot where the stake was fixed which held the head of Father Jogues.