

dreaming that one day his shrine would be set up there, and that thousands of devout Catholics two hundred and fifty-four years later would be making pilgrimages and offering their prayers at this place.

Reaching the Mohawk country in safety, he met the heads of the tribes in council and concluded the peace, the French and the Indians exchanging presents, the latter receiving many strings of enameled porcelain beads, which they valued highly.

Leaving with the people a box containing, probably, small articles for altar use when he should return as a missionary, Father Jogues and his party started on their return June 16th, heavy laden, carrying provisions and baggage, the account says, like Arabic horses. On their return, they struck the head or south end of the Lake of the Holy Sacrament, and there delayed while the Indians built canoes. In these they embarked and paddled the entire length of the lake, reaching the outlet, where first they spent the night on the lake. Here they encamped again, and the next day, probably, the eve of the festival of St. John the Baptist, making the portage, they re-embarked on Lake Champlain and reached the first French settlement about the 27th of the same month.

Father Jogues was the first white man and the first Jesuit, then known by the Indians as the "Black Robe," who visited the lake. Champlain, in 1609, saw the *Carrillon*, but there is nothing to indicate that he ever viewed this unequaled body of water, which exclusively bore the name given by Father Jogues during one hundred and eleven years, the lake being generally regarded as of high strategic value and the gateway to Canada.

Just one century after it was named by Father Jogues, it was visited by General William Johnston, of Johnstown, who says:

"I went on Lake Saint Sacrament in 1746, when, to show the enemy [the French] the strength of our Indian alliance, I desired each nation to affix their symbol to a tree to alarm the French. The Oneidas put up a stone, which they painted red." (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, Vol. IV., p. 271.) August 28, 1753.