

The French and The Lake ~

By Edward J. Dodge

How much knowledge did the French have of the body of water that the Iroquois called Andiatarocce, Father Isaac Jogues named Lac Du St. Sacrament in 1646, and William Johnson named Lake George in 1755? How familiar were the French with The Lake and its surrounding territory?

Cabot had identified New France in 1497. The French had been in and out of New France since 1504. They established a permanent settlement at Quebec in 1608 and started serious exploration to the west and north using the St. Lawrence River as a guide or base line to new discoveries.

By 1609, the French had found and named the Richelieu River and Samuel de Champlain gained access to the lake he named after himself, Lake Champlain. Champlain may have learned of the existence of Lake George from his guides but never went further then to name the portage to it the "La Chute". He and his guides did get into a battle with the Iroquois somewhere near this portage at which Champlain used his fire arms. This weapon previously unknown to the Iroquois, resulted in the death of three of their chiefs and created a lasting hate of the Iroquois toward the French.

The Iroquois wanted part of, if not all, the fur trade that existed between the French and northern and western tribes that had existed since 1607, possibly as early as 1605. Raids by the Iroquois had gotten so many and deadly that by 1683 the Companies Franches de La Marin were sent to New France.

In 1687, a force of over 3000 militia and La Marine headed down the Richelieu, into what was known as the "Wilderness", in an attempt to punish the Iroquois. The French force found few Iroquois, but extensively destroyed the crops they were raising. In 1689, the Iroquois returned the favor with an attack on Lachine near Montreal. They burned 56 houses, took 90 prisoners, killed 24 and roasted five children while Montreal watched. The Iroquois then breached the gate at Montreal, destroying large amounts of goods and killed several individuals.

France in turn retaliated by encouraging their Indian allies to attack Iroquois villages and British settlements as they felt the British were behind the raid on Lachine. They raided Schenectady using the Richelieu, Lake Champlain and Lake George as the most direct route to and from that settlement. A year later, the Iroquois again attacked Montreal which had been settled in 1642 and Trois-Rivieres which had been settled in 1634.

One of the first Frenchmen to travel Lake George was Father Isaac Jogues. He traveled the lake in 1642 and again in 1646. In attempting to expand New France and to offset the growing British/American settlements and their individual incursions, the French built forts on Lake Champlain as well as at least two more on the Richelieu. Their largest fort on Lake Champlain, Fort St. Frederic was also the site of a large French village. Fort St. Frederic was a base of operations from which the

French and their Indian allies could raid into New England and northern New York using Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Otter Creek running from the east into Lake Champlain as lines of travel.

Fort St. Frederic was built in 1733 on the western shore of Lake Champlain, although a small fortified post had existed from 1731 to 1733 at Chimney Point located just across the lake on its eastern shore. The British would refer to the site of Fort St. Frederic and its fortifications there as Crown Point.

The French started to take critical notice of the British upon their incursion with Arcadia and their attack on Louisburg - both in 1745, Braddock's attempt to attack Fort Duquesne in 1755, and Governor Shirley's plan to attack Fort St. Frederic in 1755. The French sent Baron Dieskau to Fort St. Frederic. From there Dieskau was to attack Fort Lyman (Fort Edward) on the Hudson River. He proceeded south by Lake Champlain, it's South Bay and Wood Creek. While in route he learned of General William Johnson's camp at the southern end of Lake George. When his Indian allies learned of the cannon at Fort Lyman, they refused to attack, but did agree to attack William's camp. Baron Dieskau and his forces were repulsed in their attack upon William's camp, the Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755. (See *The Battle of Lake George - 8 September 1755* in the Spring 2005 newsletter). The immediate response of the French to these events was

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Treasurer's Report &

For Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2010

By William M. Herrlich

Fiscal year 2010 began on April 1, 2009 with \$9,553.10 cash on hand in our bank account. During the year receipts totaled \$6,160.00. Expenditures totaled \$3,812.55. Leaving at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 2010, \$11,903.55 cash on hand in the bank.

Of the \$6,163 in receipts, \$2,830 is attributable to donations made for a gift of art, meaning that \$3,333 is from membership dues. The comparable membership number last year was \$3,884, which in turn was down from an average \$4,000 plus per year the previous 5 years. The last two years have not been particularly good ones for renewals and new members.

Of the \$3,812.55 spent by the Alliance, \$1,186.62 was on the usual membership maintenance items,

principally news-letter printing (\$693.10) and the annual meeting (\$350). The balance, \$2,625.93, was to produce the gifts for the donation for a gift of art project. Of that, \$500 went to the commissioned artist as his final payment, \$1,598.94 went for printing and boxing note card sets, \$380 for imaging and prints, and \$145.99 for promotion materials. Overall, in F'10 and earlier years, the alliance has spent \$4,755.93 on the gift for art project.

All tax forms have been filed in a timely manner and your Treasurer stands ready to file any and all reports as may be called for from time to time by the New York State Museum's Chartering Program Office.

Thank You for your continued support. ■

Welcoming New Members &

By Nadine M. Battaglia

Being part of this honorable effort to secure and preserve the history and antiquities of our beautiful Lake George Battlefield Park puts us in very special company. It is my honor to be a part of the Fort George Alliance along with all of you. And it is my pleasure to introduce our newest member, Mr. Karl Fredericks of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Fort Myers, Florida – a warm welcome to the Alliance!

As your Membership Chair, I would ask each of you to keep Fort George

in mind if you think of a friend or make a new contact who is interested in our American history as they may be of the mind to join us as well.

If you could use a membership application for this purpose or know of someone interested in the Fort George Alliance, please give me a call at 518 696-5889 or email me at tedda@frontiernet.net and I'll be most happy to send one on to you or your friend.

Till next time – and respectfully submitted - Nadine ■

President's Message

By Herman C. Brown

Huzzah! It gives me great pleasure to report, that after a couple of false starts and other trials and tribulations, the Alliance is back on the track and proceeding towards nominating the historic military and other archeological resources within the boundaries of the lands owned by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation at the southern end of Lake George to the National Register of Historic Places. On this past May 23rd, the Alliance Board of Trustees met with a representative of John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) from their offices in West Chester, Pa., entertained and accepted the proposal as specified in their letter dated May 14, 2010 combined with an amended set of general terms and conditions of a Professional Services Agreement as attached thereto. I signed off on accepting the proposal as amended following the action of the Board on May 23rd. A Vice President of JMA accepted the same on June 7, 2010.

JMA has extensive past and ongoing experience in the historic study and landscape analysis of a number of

military sites. They are currently engaged in Historical/archaeological studies at the Princeton Battlefield, Short Hills Battlefield, a portion of the Saratoga Battlefield and Sackett's Harbor. In addition, Brooke S. Blades, Ph.D., JMA's Principal Archeologist/Project Manager has been engaged in archaeological and historical research of the major Seven Years' War sites of Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt from 2007 to 2009. JMA has successfully nominated archaeological sites and historical properties in the Northeast, including Nelden-Hornbeck Farm in Sussex County, Beverwyck Plantation in Morris County and the Court Street School in Freehold, New Jersey, and the U.S. Quarantine Station on Staten Island, New York.

JMA will coordinate the nomination with staff at the New York Historic Preservation Office and with the National Register Program in Washington, DC. They will produce a complete draft of the nomination by October 1, 2010. That draft will be submitted to the Alliance for its review and approval.

A HEARTY THANK YOU is ex-

tended to ALL our new and renewing members. A SPECIAL THANK YOU goes to Stelfer Steel and Pipe, LLC of Fairfield, Connecticut for continuing their support as a Sponsor, to Dr. Lyn Karig Hohmann of Albany and Weavertown, New York for upgrading to the Paid Up For Life membership ranks, and to ALL who have been so generous with their special donations during the past year. To those donors, I trust that you will enjoy, for years to come, your respective gift(s) that portray an image of Ernest Haas's historic painting "General Jeffery Amherst's Encampment (Fort George) Summer 1759. To those of you who still wish to participate in this special donors program, please contact me at Chazmanbsr@aol.com or the Alliance's Secretary at TEDDA@frontiernet.net.

Again THANK YOU, THANK YOU, THANK YOU! It is because of YOUR GENEROUS SUPPORT, that the Alliance is able to carry out its mission and goals.

See you at our ANNUAL PICNIC - August 14th. ■

Meeting Notice !

NINTH ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

When: Saturday, August 14, 2010.

Where: Lake George Battlefield Park Picnic Pavilion.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES:

- **10:00 to 11:15 AM:** An interpreted tour of the Fort George Garrison Grounds (open to the public).
- **11:30 AM to Noon:** The Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance membership business meeting (members and invited guests only).
- **Noon to 1:00 PM:** Picnic lunch catered by the East Cove Restaurant. Guest Speaker TBA. (members and invited guests only).

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to start construction of Fort Carillon on Lake Champlain in October 1755. The British referred to Fort Carillon as Fort Ticonderoga.

In March 1757, Pierre Francois Vaudreuil attacked Fort William Henry which had been built by the British at the south end of Lake George as their main fortification there. That attack was repelled. In August 1757, General Montcalm attacked Fort William Henry, forced its surrender, and totally destroyed the fort.

Samuel de Champlain was the first of many Frenchmen to be directly or indirectly involved with Lake George. He was born about 1580 and is known as "The Father of New France". He was a navigator, cartographer, soldier, explorer, administrator and chronicler. Champlain died on December 25, 1635. He was buried in Quebec, but his grave site was destroyed by fire in 1640 and its location is no longer known.

Father Isaac Jogues traveled Lake George twice. The first time in 1642, when he was captured and tortured by the Mohawks. He was able to escape this captivity with the help of Dutch merchants. He returned to France and then came back to New France. He traveled Lake George again in 1646. It was during this trip that he named the lake "Lac du St; Sacrament". He was killed by the Mohawks, October 18, 1646. It is believed that his grave is located near Auriesville, New York. He died young, having been born January 10, 1607.

Pierre Francois de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal was born in New France, November 22, 1698. He was the son of Phillippe de Rigaud Vaudreuil, the Governor General of New France. He was appointed governor of Trois-Rivieres in 1733 and in 1742 he became governor of French

Louisiana, serving from May 10, 1743 to February 9, 1753. He became governor of New France in 1755. He ordered the attack on Fort William Henry in 1757. He died in Paris, France, August 4, 1778.

Jean-Armand Dieskau (see The Battle of Lake George - 8 September 1755 in the Spring 2005 newsletter), Baron-de Dieskau was born in 1701 in Saxony. He died in 1767 at Suresnes, France. He commanded the French and Indian force that attacked General Johnson's camp at the south end of Lake George, September 8, 1755. He was wounded, captured and his forces defeated in that battle.

Louis-Joseph de Montcalm was born February 28, 1712 near Nimes, France of a noble family. He entered the army in 1722 as an Ensign in the Regiment d'Hainault. On the death of his father, he became the 4th Marquis de Saint-Veran. He became a Captain in 1729. He served in several European conflicts and was promoted to Colonel in 1742. He was awarded the Order of Saint Louis in 1744. He was promoted to Brigadier in 1746 and in 1749 he was awarded the opportunity to raise a new cavalry regiment, the Regiment de Montcalm. He was promoted to Major General in 1756 and sent to New France. He commanded the forces that captured and destroyed Fort Oswego in 1756 and Fort William Henry in 1757. He and his forces defeated General Abercrombie at Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) in 1758. At the Battle of The Plains of Abraham at Quebec, September 13, 1759, he was mortally wounded dying one day later, September 14, 1759. He was buried in the cemetery of the Quebec General Hospital.

Louis Antoine de Bouganville was born November 12, 1729. He studied law, but left that profession and joined the army in 1753. In 1755, he was sent to London, England as a secretary to the French Embassy and was made a member of the Royal Society. He arrived in New France in 1756 as a Captain of Dragoons and Aide-de-

Camp to General Montcalm. He was at the capture and destruction of Fort Oswego in 1756 and Fort William Henry in 1757. In 1757, he wrote in his journal that when he delivered a message from General Montcalm to Colonel Monro, the British commander at Fort William Henry, that the Colonel "Returned many thanks for the courtesy of our nation and protested his joy at having to do with so generous enemy." He also wrote to his mother, "Some who would call themselves French took part in the Massacre." Bouganville was wounded at Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) in 1758 and returned to France. He was awarded the Cross of Saint Louise in 1759 and returned to New France as a Colonel. He was at Quebec during the Battle of The Plains of Abraham, but saw no action in the battle as his assignment put him upstream toward Montreal. At Quebec, he wrote in his journal "It is an abominable kind of war. The very air we breathe is contagious of insensibility and hardness." He returned to France in 1761 and served as a diplomat from 1761 to 1763, helping to negotiate the Treaty of Paris. After the French and Indian War (The Seven Years War), he began exploring the rest of the world, particularly that in the Pacific Ocean area. He authored a two volume set of books about his travels. He died in Paris, France, August 31, 1811.

Francis de Gaston, Chevalier de Levis was born August 20, 1717 near Limoux, France. He joined the army at age 15. He fought in numerous European conflicts where he met and became friends with Montcalm. He was sent to New France in 1756. He was at Fort William Henry in 1757 where he was in charge of the force that came down the Indian trail on the west side of Lake George. He was then in charge of the French positions to the west and south of the fort during the siege. He was at Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) in 1758. After Montcalm was killed in 1749, he was appointed Commander

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of French Forces in North America. He returned to France in 1761, where the King made him the Duc de Levis. He was appointed Governor of Artois and promoted to Marshal of France in 1783. He died at Arras, France in 1787.

Francois-Charles De Bourlamaque was born in Paris, 1716. It is believed he was of Italian descent. He entered the army in 1739 in the Regiment de Dauphin. He rose to Second Lieutenant in 1749, Adjutant in 1745, and Captain in late 1745. He was designated a military engineer. In 1755, he was awarded a monetary award for his two years of work improving the infantry drill book. He came to New France in 1756 as a Colonel, the third in command behind Montcalm and Levis. He was awarded the Cross of Saint Louis in 1756. He was involved with the attack on Fort Oswego in 1756 and Montcalm charged him with directing the siege on Fort William Henry in 1757. He was at Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) during the latter part of 1757 and during General Abercrombie's disastrous attack on that fort in 1758. He was wounded during that attack and sent to recover in Quebec. He was back at Fort Carillon in 1759 where he was in charge of blowing up that Fort and Fort St. Frederic on the advancement of General Jeffery Amherst's British Army in 1759. Only one bastion was destroyed at Fort Carillon, however, Fort St. Frederic was totally destroyed. He spent the rest of 1759 fighting delaying action against the British. He returned to France, was promoted to Commander in the Order of Saint Louis, and was sent to Malta in 1761. In 1763, as a Major General, he was appointed Governor of the Colony of Guadeloupe where he died in office in 1764.

Lieutenant Colonel Francois Le Mericer was twice at Fort William Henry in 1757. During the French attack on that Fort in March, he acted as the go between Vaudreuil and

Major Eyre. In August, he was the Officer in Charge of Montcalm's Artillery. There he asked Montcalm to deliver his compliments to the British Commander of the Fort's artillery for performing his job so well. Montcalm honored Mericer's request. There is evidence, that he was in Illinois at Cahokia, but when he was there is not known. Little else is known about this officer.

Joseph Marin De La Malue was born in 1718, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Paul Marin De La Malue, Colonel of Militia. Joseph joined La Marine in 1732 and was sent west where he spent the next thirteen years in what is now Michigan and Wisconsin. His influence with the native tribes was so great that he allied twenty-two tribes with the French. He was promoted to Ensign in 1750. In 1751, he was in Quebec. He went back west in 1752, was back in Quebec in 1754, and then back west until 1756. In 1756, he was in the Lake George area with his 150 Minominee Warriors. In 1757, he was in the area of Fort Edward where he wiped out a ten man patrol and a 50 man guard. He rescued Captain Isreal Putnam, from the Hurons in 1758. He was promoted to Captain in 1759 and captured by the British the same year. He was sent to France, returned to New France in 1762, captured again and returned to France. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1773 and died in Madagascar in 1774. Montcalm referred to him as being "Brave but stupid."

Claire-Louis-Francois de La Corne was born at Fort Frontenac (present day Kingston, Ontario, Canada) in 1703. His full name was Louis-Luc (Chevalier) de La Corne de Chapt Seigneur de Terrebonne. He became a Cadet in La Marine in 1719, Second Ensign in 1722, First Ensign in 1727, Lieutenant in 1738, and Captain in 1744. From 1747 to 1749, he was in Arcadia. He was awarded the Cross of Saint Louis, May 10, 1749. He was recalled to Quebec in 1750 and was out west from 1753 to 1756. He returned east in 1756 and patrolled

the St. Lawrence Valley and the Lake George area from Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga). During May, June and July 1756, he was scouting and raiding in the Lake George area. Little is known of his activities from late 1756 to 1760, he, however, did have an active heavy interest in the fur trade along with other members of his family. He was in Quebec in 1760 and probably in 1759. He was ordered to France by the British after New France was surrender to them. He left New France in 1761 on the Auguste which sank off St. Breton Island. He did not survive the sinking. He was also known as "Columbiere" and his military company was known as the "Company Columbiere." (see A 253 Year Old Mystery in the Fall 2009 newsletter)

Luc de La Corne, Sieur de Chapt de St. Luc was born in 1711. He became an Ensign in La Marine in 1742, Lieutenant in 1748, and Captain in 1755. He was out west in 1742 and 1743. In 1745, he and his brother Louis-Francois were in the raiding party that destroyed Saratoga (now present day Schuylerville) New York. From January to April 1746, he was at Fort St. Frederic from which he conducted raids in the New England area. He was one of the officers attached to the Indians in Baron Dieskau's Forces during the Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755. In 1758, after General Abercrombie's failed attack on Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga), La Corne led the attack on a British supply train on its way to Fort Edward. The train was totally destroyed, 64 prisoners and 80 scalps were taken, and approximately 250 head of oxen were killed. In 1759, he returned to Montreal where Governor Vaudreuil made him a Chevalier of Saint Louis. He was in the Battle of Sante-Foy in 1760 where he was wounded. Like his brother Louis-Francois, he was ordered to France by the British in 1761. He sailed on the Auguste as well, however, he survived the sinking of that ship. He walked

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Saint Isaac Jogues Peace Monument

By Nadine M. Battaglia

When envisioning our colonial period at Fort George, our minds easily reach back to the distant seasons of the eighteenth century. Precisely ordered military encampments, French and Indian War battles, or the British attack on Fort George of 1780 fall neatly into place in our mind's eye. The echoing sounds of voices, the crack of musket shot and the scent of black powder and campfire smoke drifting up into the white pines are easily drawn close in our twenty-first century imaginations.

But we don't quite as often consider a particular action that took place at the southern tip of Lake George in the seventeenth century, and how the result of that action catapulted into the reality and onto the grounds of the Fort George Battlefield Park in the first half of the twentieth century.

The initial event occurred on May 30, 1646 when a French literature professor and priest, Father Isaac Jogues stood at the headwaters of the lake and is known to have given it a French name. That day being prior to the Catholic feast of Corpus Christi, he christened the blue waters Lac du Sainte Sacrement -- a name which held steady for just over 100 years till General William Johnson in 1755 renamed it Lake George, in honor of his monarch King George II of England. The resulting action being the placement of a massive monument dedicated to the Jesuit missionary in 1939 at Fort George.

The action and consequence of how the Jogues Monument came into existence at Fort George seems meteoric. The rise beginning in 1646 with the French missionary's naming of the lake, its silent traverse over 300 years of time and then resuming its earthly course in the 1920's when local religious and historical societies joined together and agitated for a Jogues monument to be erected at Lake George.



(Above) The Saint Isaac Jogues Peace Monument at the Lake George Battlefield Park, Lake George, New York (Photo courtesy of Nadine M. Battaglia).

Introduced by Senator Feinberg of Plattsburgh, New York, on May 6, 1936, an Act of the New York Legislature created a commission to "select an appropriate site on State Park lands on the shore of Lake George for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of Father Isaac Jogues." It was called the Father Isaac Jogues Memorial Commission and it was chaired by Assemblyman Harry A. Reoux of Warrensburg, New York.

Throughout the summer and fall of 1936, the local newspapers were filled with accounts of the competition for which location would be the site of the new Jogues monument. The two main contenders were Ticonderoga and Fort George although some alternate sites were suggested in compromise, one being a site at Hague located to the south of Roger's Rock and Sabbath Day Point.

Even the local history buff energies rose as articles arguing for and in opposition to Francis Parkman's chro-

nology of our historical events were lobbed back and forth as their articles popped up in the local papers. History was on everybody's mind up and down the shoreline and seemingly everybody had something to say about it!

As the Adirondack autumn chilled along with its red and orange foliage, the Monument debates quickened as evidenced by the number of residents of Ticonderoga and Lake George who clamored to attend the public meetings with their "preponderance of opinions and claims . . ." "Each side watching as the clock ticked knowing the Commission would announce its decision on or before February of 1937. Who would get it?"

There was no shortage of influential, historic and academic firepower at Ticonderoga coming to the fore in that fall and winter season and they came out with both barrels blazing - Lafayette Perry; James Lonergan, Stephen Pell, Rev. Kellogg, Kenneth
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Schultz, H. S. Slocum of the Fort Ticonderoga museum, Assemblyman Lahey of Essex County and Daniel Onely, a sculptor. They pointed out that the place of discovery couldn't be detached from the discoverer and declared Fort Ticonderoga an international historical attraction and reminded all that in addition to its impressive past, that Fort Ticonderoga was the headquarters of the New York State Historical Association. Additionally, Ticonderoga was the logical spot for the erection of the memorial – because “it was marked by the New York State Department of Education as the place from which the venerable missionary first saw the magnificence of the lake and that consideration should be given to the ‘sacredness’ attached to the soil at the point of discovery when honoring the discovered”! In September of 1936, Father Hanlon of Ticonderoga argued the rich historic assets of Ticonderoga and that the area was a mecca for “thousands of history students” each year!

Among others stepping up to the plate on behalf of Fort George were Father Moran of New York, and the Reverend Edward Parro of Lake George, Supervisor Minzey and William B. Woodbury, president of the Lake George Club.

Supervisor Minzey advocated erecting the memorial on a ledge, overlooking the head of Lake George where millions of people who visited the park could view the monument. Other arguments included the idea that the beauty of Lake George is best viewed from the south looking northward towards the Narrows. Mr. Woodbury weighed in by saying, “I don't think Lake George needs to yield in the slightest particular to Ticonderoga in relation to its historic wealth. . . . There is no one we could more properly honor at Lake George than St. Jogues. . . and that selfish interests should not enter into the deliberations of the Commission.”

Father Wynne of New York City, a member of the commission ‘threw oil on troubled waters’ of competition by reminding all that Father Jogues was a ‘peace-maker’ and commented that “If we honor Father Jogues, we should honor him in this peculiar capacity”.

In February of 1937, after many visits to the proposed sites and many meetings and long scholarly deliberations, the Father Jogues Memorial Commission unanimously decided that ‘the proper place for the memorial is in Fort George Park immediately in front of what is known as the French Burial Trenches’. The chosen site would be located about 1,500 feet from the southern shore of Lake George, approximately 1,100 feet in a southwesterly direction from the war memorial in Fort George Park.

Chairman Reoux explained that it was the desire of the commission to adhere to the thought expressed in the inscription prepared for the monument – “That Father Jogues was an ambassador of peace, hence his memorial should be in peaceful surroundings away from the beach throngs, back from the railroad and on a higher level that would make the monument visible from several points.

The commission requested the Legislature to appropriate \$75,000 for the construction of the monument and called for designs from sculptors and architects for a memorial to consist of a bronze figure with a granite base or background. In September of 1937, plans for landscaping around the site were begun with the idea that the area ‘be entirely in harmony with the sacred aspect of the memorial’. Certain trees between the monument and the lake would be cut and other trees and low-growth shrubbery west and southwesterly being utilized forming a natural background would be left intact. Trees and shrubbery on property owned by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad were given permanent status ‘with respect to the site of the monument’.

By October, 1937, nine of the eleven designs submitted for consideration were eliminated, the Commission unable to choose among the two remaining \$50,000 models. One was submitted by Joseph P. Pollia, sculptor of New York City, whose design would show a large cross with an imposing figure of Father Jogues surrounded by a group of followers and would stand 24 feet in height. The other design submitted by Charles Keck also of New York City was chosen in the following month on the 19th of November, 1937.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of July 3, 1939 the Father Isaac Jogues Peace Memorial was dedicated before a spectacular crowd of 7,000 people who came to Fort George including religious and state dignitaries and attendees dressed in their best finery. The Rev. Ernest Stires, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island gave the blessing and The Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany read the invocation.

The unveiled monument unveiled revealed a background shaft of gray granite measuring twenty-five feet in height and nine feet in width with a twelve foot high bronze figure of Father Jogues dressed in wind-blown priestly garb standing alone facing Lake George with a cross in his lowered left hand and his disfigured right hand held aloft. The memorial weighs nearly two hundred tons and covers 650 square feet of space. The figures of two of Jogues companions, Rene Goupil, a surgeon and William Couture are carved in half relief on the west side of the granite monument and on the east side also in half relief are John De Lalande, an 18 year old friend to Jogues and the Huron Otrihoure.

Keck described the south side of the monument thus: “The south side of the monument sums up the whole theme. At the top is the Fleur de Lis of France incorporated in the shield of its liberator, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. In that city, Father Isaac

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from St. Breton Island to Quebec. That trip took him four months. He is best known for being in charge of General Burgoyne's Indians, characterized as "Burgoyne's Hyenas" by the British Parliament. Governor Guy Carlton of Canada considered La Corne "A great villain and as cunning as the devil." He died, October 7, 1784, and is buried in the chapel of Saint-Anne in the church of Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

New France has been Canada since 1763 and that country's knowledge of Lac Du St. Sacrament or Lake George goes back to a least 1609. It can be said that they had both an intimate knowledge of The Lake and its surrounding area then, over the years, and still today. ■

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Saint Isaac Jogues Peace Monument

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Jogues was born. Before going to Quebec, Father Jogues taught for four years in the Jesuit College of Rouen, where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake. The shield is a graceful tribute to Old and New France."

"FATHER JOGUES, S.J.

Ambassador of Peace

From New France

To the Five nations of the Iroquois
With His Companion, John Bourdon
Discovered These Waters
Named Them

LAC DU SAINT SACREMENT

May 30, 1646

Martyred by the Mohawks

At the River of their Name

On October Eighteenth

In That Same Year

(Seal)

Erected by the State of New York

1939

On the Burial Field of the Battles
of Lake George"

Father Moran gave tribute to the finalization of the effort by commenting, "Three years ago a group came out of obscurity, deeper than Jogues', to promote the idea of a state memorial. The group grew to a society, not insignificant in number, to become encouraged by the leadership of John S. Burke, president of B. Altman Co., and the guidance of Joseph J. Early, associate editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, who presented the request to the legislature at Albany. The request was endorsed by hundreds of persons . . . Worthy of special mention was the immediate and enthusiastic approval of the Rt. Rev. Ernest Milmore Stires, Bishop of Long Island . . . and it is significant too that the legislative bill of appropriation received unanimous vote and was signed by Governor Lehman."

I would encourage all to come to our beautiful Fort George and visit this magnificent peace monument erected to the memory of Father Isaac Jogues. As a matter of fact it may be of interest

for you to note that you may also view Charles Keck's miniature model of the Jogues Monument at the Folk Life Center at the Crandall Public Library in Glens Falls, New York and to enjoy more articles and photos of the Jogues project in their collection. ■

