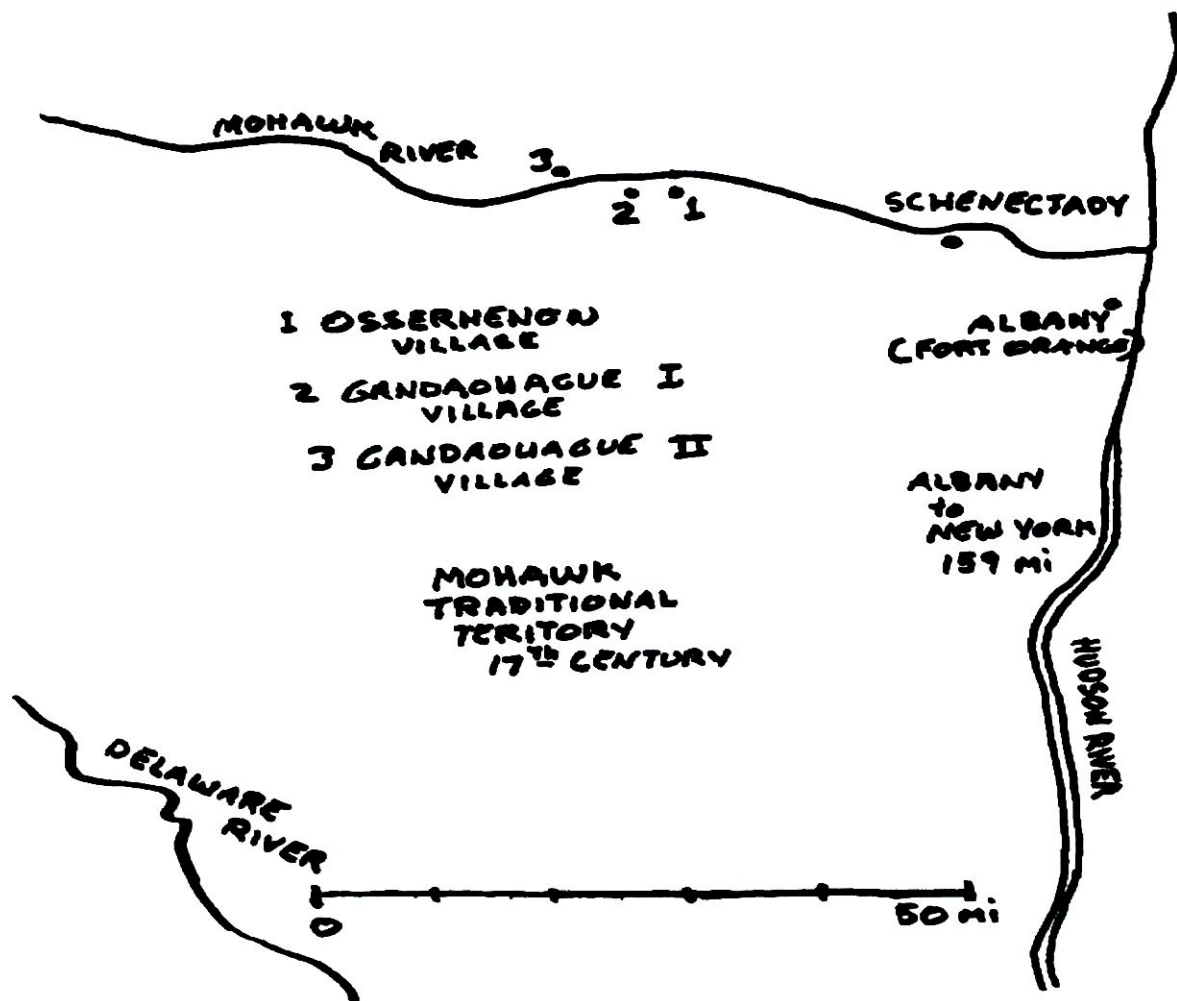


map by William C. Sherman

The above modern map-sketch (in two parts) shows approximate locations Catherine lived her first 21 years. Auriesville, on the south bank of the Mohawk River, is near the site of Ossernenon, where she was born. The site is called the *National Shrine of North American Martyrs*, Father Isaac Jogues and others having given their lives there. That shrine is found by going on SR 5S after exiting at #27 of Interstate 90 (also known as the New York State Thruway). Much of Catherine's life is commemorated there as well.

Fonda, on the north bank of the Mohawk, is the site of Gandaouagué II. After taking exit 28 ("Fonda-Fultonville") from that same Thruway and entering the town of Fonda, Rte 5 goes to the left (to the west.)

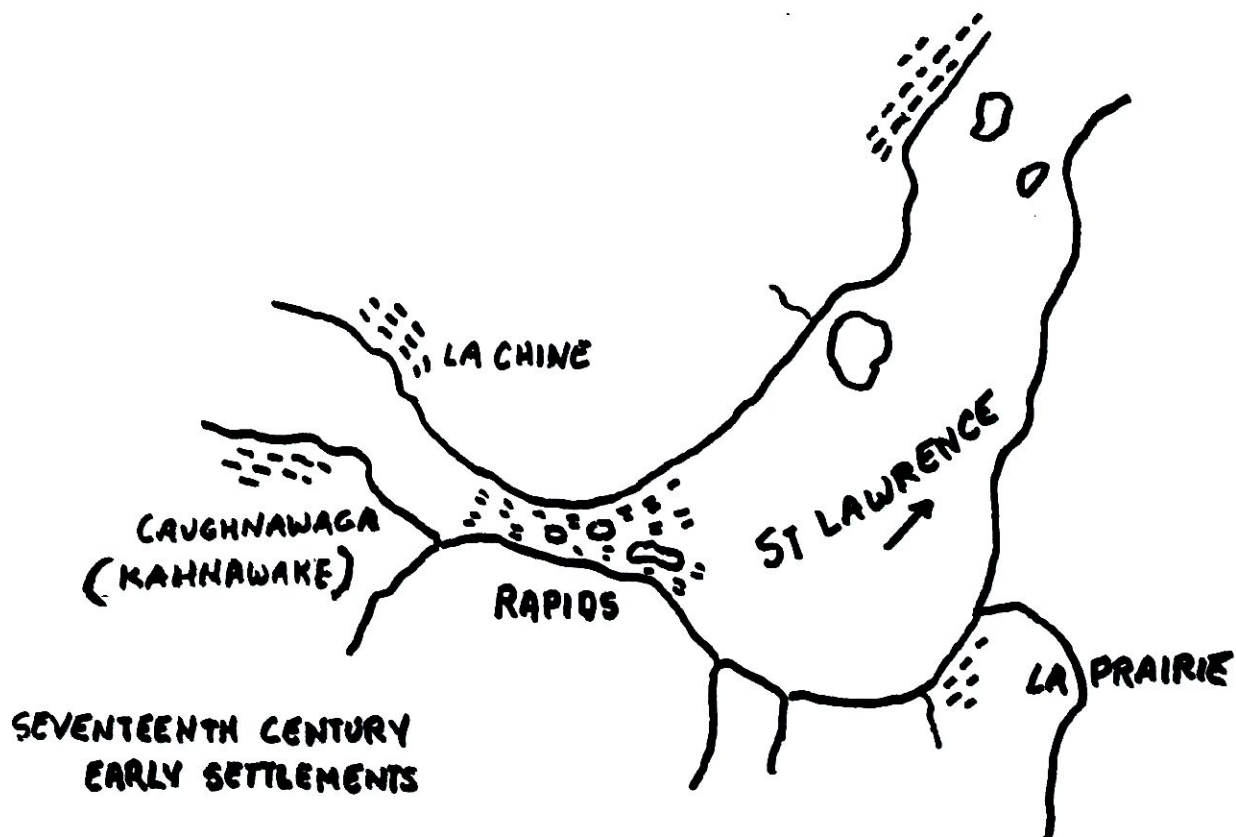
The *National Shrine of Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha* is less than a mile out of town.



map by William C. Sherman

Another sketch of the region along the Mohawk River shows the locations of Native villages such as:

- Ossernenon, where Catherine was born in 1656;
- Gandaouagué I, where her people moved about 1660, and which was destroyed by the French in 1666;
- and Gandaouagué II, where Catherine received Baptism at age 19. It was from this last place that, after some time, she made the long journey to her final home near Montreal on the St. Lawrence River.



map by William C. Sherman

The scene shifts to Canada and the above is a sketch of a section of the St. Lawrence River. On the south bank of that great river near a large rapids was the Saint Xavier Christian Iroquois Mission, often referred to as "The Sault." At that spot Catherine arrived at age 21 from Gandaouaguè in New York. Later—actually in the early eighteenth century—the village Kahnawake was built farther west, and it is there that her tomb can be found today.

As already mentioned, Catherine had been baptized in what is now the state of New York. Now being in Canada and among more Catholics, one would expect her to receive the sacrament of Confirmation, yet there is no record of her receiving it. In 1676 the Bishop of Quebec did confirm hundreds of Native