

him on a par with those who traded in the West, against whom severe proclamations were issued by the government. The article states that "He became a roving gentleman in the wild woods." But such he never was. The only time he spent in the woods was from September 1678 to the spring of 1681 when he at his own expense visited the Sioux country and from which he returned to Quebec without having secured any furs. Soon afterwards he was placed in command at Michillimakinac and from there was transferred to Detroit where in 1686, he built the first fort. Duluth had been an officer in the French army from at the latest the breaking out of the war of 1672 between Louis XIV and William of Orange. In 1674, he was in the Kings Guards fighting in that corps at the battle of Seneff in Belgium. At the head of the militia and a band of Detroit Indians he took a prominent part in the campaign of 1687. His military services continued after he came to Montreal. Soon after this he was raised to the command of fort Frontenac or Cataracouy where he lived many years. In fact I believe he died there in 1710. During the ten years he spent in the West he displayed eminent administrative capacities, managing the Indians as if they had been his own subjects. There is no indication that he ever made money during his stay in Canada. His standing was that of an officer in the troupes a *commandant des pays d'en haut* who fought, travelled and made treaties solely for his master the King of France.

He and his younger brother Jean Greysolon de la Tourette were from St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, and not from Lyons as is stated by La Hontan. La Tourette must have come to Canada about 1683 or 1684. He went under orders straight to Lake Nepigon where he built a fort. He retained his connection with this place all his life. Neither of the two brothers seem to have been married. The real name of the Duluth families of Canada of the present day is Huet. They came from Dulude, a village near Angers, France.

Daniel in his *mémoire* of 1685 makes it pretty clear that he had been in Quebec previous to 1674, and again in 1676, at which time he visited the region of the great lakes. His expedition of discovery among the Sioux in 1678-81 does him great credit differing altogether from what Mr. Duchesneau wrote to the minister at Versailles. The minister treated Duluth without reference to this report confirming him in his rank as captain and giving him a full commission to take sole control of the Sioux country, Green Bay and Michillimackinac.