cipal estimates are as follow: In 1764, about 25,000; 1783 and 1794, about 15,000; 1843, about 30,000; 1851, about 28,000. It is probable that most of these estimates take no account of more remote bands. In 1884 there were in Dakota 914; in Minnesota, 5,885; in Wisconsin, 3,656; in Michigan, 3,500 returned separately, and 6,000 Chippewa and Ottawa, of whom perhaps one-third are Chippewa; in Kansas, 76 Chippewa and Munsee. The entire number in the United States at this time was therefore about 16,000. In British America those of Ontario, including the Nipissing, numbered at the same time about 9,000, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories there were 17,129 Chippewa and Cree on reservations under the same agencies. The Chippewa now (1905) probably number 30,000 to 32,000—15,000 in British America and 14,144 in the United States, exclusive of about 3,000 in Michigan.

As the Chippewa were scattered over a region extending 1,000 m. from E. to W., they had a large number of villages, bands, and local divisions. Some of the bands bore the name of the village, lake, or river near which they resided, but these were grouped under larger divisions or subtribes which occupied certain fixed limits and were distinguished by marked differences. According to Warren there were 10 of these principal divisions: Kechegummewininewug, on the S. shore of L. Superior; Betonukeengainubejig, in N. Wisconsin; Munominikasheenhug, on the headwaters of St Croix R. in Wisconsin and Minnesota; Wahsuahgunewininewug, at the head of Wisconsin R.; Ottawa Lake Men, on Lac Court Oreilles, Wis.; Kitchisibiwininiwug, on the upper Mississippi in Minnesota; Mukmeduawininewug, or Pillagers, on Leech lake, Minn.; Sugwaundugahwininewug, N. of L. Superior; Kojejewininewug, on Rainy lake and R. about the N. boundary of Minnesota; and Wazhush, on the N. W. side of L. Superior at the Canadian border. Besides these general divisions the following collective or local names are recognized as belonging to various settlements, bands, or divisions of the tribe: Angwassag, Big Rock, Little Forks, Menitegow, Blackbird, Menoquet's Village, Ketchewaundaugenink, Kishkawbawee, Saginaw, Thunder Bay, Nagonabe, Ommunise, Shabwasing, Beaver Islands, Nabobish, Cheboygan, Otusson, Reaum's Village, and Wapisiwisibiwininiwak, in lower Michigan; Red Cedar Lake, Sukaauguning, Kechepukwaiwah, Long Lake, Chetac Lake, Turtle Portage, Rice Lake, Yellow Lake, Trout Lake, Pawating, Ontonagon, Wauswagiming, Lac Courte Oreilles, Shaugawaumikong, Burnt Woods, Gatagetegauning, Bay du Noc, Wequadong, Mekadewagamitigweyawininiwak, Michilimackinac, St Francis Xavier, and Wiaquahhechegumeeng, in Wisconsin and upper Michigan; Grand Portage, Pokegama, Fond du Lac, Red Cliff, Crow Wing River, Gull Lake, Onepowesepewenenewak, Miskwagamiwisagaigan, Wabasemowenenewak(?), Wanamakewajenenik, Mikinakwadshiwininiwak, Misisagaikaniwininiwak, Oschekkamegawenenewak, Winnebegoshishiwininiwak, Gamiskwakokawininiwak, Gawababiganikak, Anibiminanisibiwininiwak, Kahmetahwungaguma, and Rabbit Lake, in Minnesota and the Dakotas; Oueschekgagamioulimy, Walpole Island, Obidgewong, Michipicoten, Doki's Band, Bagoache, Epinette (1744), Ouasouarini, Mishtawayawininiwak, Nopeming, and Nameuilni, in Ontario; Sagewenenewak, Mattawan, and Pic River in Manitoba; and Nibowisibiwininiwak in Saskatchewan. (J. M. C. T.)

Achipoés.—Prise de Possession (1671) in Perrot, Mém., 293, 1864. **Achipoué.**—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 398, 1885. **Anchipawah.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 126, 1816. **An-ish-in-aub-ag.**—Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., V, 45, 1885 ('spontaneous men'). **A-wish-in-aub-ay.**—Ibid., 37. **Axshissayé-rúnu.**—Gatschet, Wyandot MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Wyandot name). **Baouichtigouin.**—Jes. Rel. 1640, 34, 1858. **Bawichtigouek.**—Ibid., index. **Bawichtigouin.**—Ibid. **Bedzaqetcha.**—Petitot, Montagnais MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 ('long ears': Tsattine name). **Bedzietcho.**—Petitot, Hare MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1869 (Kawchodinne name). **Bungees.**—Henry, MS. vocab. (Bell copy, B. A. E.), 1812 (so called by Hudson Bay traders). **Cabellos realzados.**—Duro, Don Diego de Peñalosa, 43, 1882 (the Raised-hair tribe of Shea's Peñalosa; Cheveux-relevés of the French). **Chebois.**—Gass, Jour., 47, note, 1807. **Chepawas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Kauffman, West. Penn., 132, app., 1851. **Chepeways.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 287, 1871. **Chepowas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Proud, Penn., II, 296, 1798. **Cheppewes.**—Shirley (1755) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 1027, 1855. **Chiappawaws.**—Loudon, Coll. Int. Nar., I, 34, 1808. **Chibois.**—Bouquet (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 295, 1871. **Chipawawas.**—Goldthwait (1766) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., X, 122, 1809. **Chipaways.**—Croghan (1760), ibid., 4th s., IX, 250, 1871. **Chipaweighs.**—German Flats conf. (1770) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 229, 1857. **Chipewas.**—Lattré, map U. S., 1784. **Chipéways.**—Carver (1766) Trav., 19, 1778. **Chipeweghs.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 526, 1856. **Chipeweighs.**—Johnson (1763), ibid., 583, 1856. **Chipiwa.**—Treaty of 1820, U. S. Ind. Treat., 369, 1873. **Chipoës.**—Prise de Possession (1671) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 803, 1855. **Chippawas.**—Croghan (1759) quoted by Jefferson, Notes, 143, 1825. **Chippawees.**—Writer of 1756 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VII, 123, 1801. **Chippeouays.**—Toussaint, map of Am., 1839. **Chippewaes.**—Johnson (1763) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 525, 1856. **Chippewais.**—Perrot (*ca.* 1721) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., II, pt. 2, 24, 1864. **Chippewas.**—Washington (1754) quoted by Kauffman, West. Penn., 67, 1851. **Chippewaus.**—Edwards (1788) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., IX, 92, 1804. **Chippeways.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853. **Chippeweighs.**—Johnson (1767) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 969, 1856. **Chippewyse.**—Ft Johnson conf. (1755), ibid., VI, 975, 1855. **Chippoways.**—Washington (1754) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., VI, 140, 1800. **Chippuwas.**—Heckewelder quoted by Barton, New Views, app. 1, 1798. **Chipwaes.**—Croghan (1765) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VII, 782, 1856. **Chipwas.**—Bouquet (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s.,