

OJIBWAYS OF WISCONSIN.

Soon after, the refugee Hurons and Ottawas retired from Northern Wisconsin, the Ojibways by way of Montreal and Bois Brulé Rivers, entered the country about the sources of the Black, Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, and occupied the old plantations (vieux deserts) of the Ottawa Lakes, Lac Court Oreilles, and Lac du Flambeau.

Court Oreilles band number	841
Lac du Flambeau	480
Bad River	460

OJIBWAYS OF MICHIGAN.

The establishment of a central trading post in 1701, at Detroit, led some of the Ojibways to hunt and fish on the shores of Lake Huron, especially about Saginaw Bay. Jonathan Carver who visited the country in 1766, mentions¹ that the promontory between Lakes Huron and Michigan was divided "between the Ottowaw and Chipéway Indians," and on another page writes: "A great number of the Chipéway Indians live scattered around this lake [Huron], particularly near Saginaw Bay."

The Indian agency at Mackinaw in 1883 reported:—

Ojibways of Saginaw and vicinity	2500
Lake Superior bands	1000
Mixed with Ottawas	6000

OJIBWAYS OF CANADA.

By the treaty of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, it was agreed that England should retain possession of all the posts of Hudson's Bay, and to keep the Indians of Lake Superior from trading with the English, at the north, it became necessary for the French to revive their posts at

¹ Carver's *Travels*, London, 1778, page 147.