

and romantic figure in American history, and artists and sculptors vied in depicting the features of the Western Pocahontas.

Perhaps as the result of an editorial review in the Chicago Inter-Ocean as much as anything the art directors of the St. Louis Fair in 1904 appointed Bruno Louis Zimm, of New York City, to prepare a figure to stand in their group of Nation builders. Before modelling his statue the sculptor devoted a year to research in Indian literature and ethnology and it was this sculptor's inquiries at the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming that revealed the sequel to Sacajawea's career.

Rev. John Roberts, an Episcopal missionary among those Indians for many years, remembered Sacajawea and officiated at her burial at the Shoshone agency in April, 1884. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, of the Wyoming State University, at Laramie, corresponded with Mrs. Dye, of Oregon, and others and gradually absolute proofs of her identity were unearthed.

It appears that when Touissant Charboneau, her French husband, became old and feeble Sacajawea returned to her own people, Shoshones, who were in the habit of roving from Idaho to Wyoming. In the neighborhood of Bridger's Fort, in the '30s and '40s, young Charboneau, Sacajawea's son, was a well-known guide to Wyeth, Bonneville, Fremont and others and is mentioned in several overland journals of that period. Captain William Clark Kennerly, of St. Louis, a nephew of Captain Clark, of the expedition, told Mrs. Dye when she was writing "The Conquest" that he and Jefferson K. Clark, out on a hunting trip, met Sacajawea's son at Bridger's Fort in 1842 and knew he was the indentical boy educated by Governor Clark in St. Louis.

One Incident not mentioned by Mrs. Dye in "The Conquest" proved a special confirmation: When Sacajawea met her brother, Chief Cameahwait, on the great expedition, the Lewis and Clark journal says that Sacajawea's sister had died and left a child. This boy, about 2 years old, Sacajawea immediately adopted. So there were two children with her on the trip to Oregon and these two remained ever with her, one pure Indian and her own part white. Their children and grandchildren are now living on the Shoshone Reservation, in Wyoming.

While Sacajawea was known as the Bird-Woman in Dakota, probably because her captors were the Crow or Bird Indians, from whom she was purchased, in Wyoming she was Sacajawea, the Boat-Pusher. She was also called by the Shoshones Wadze-wip, the Lost Woman.

For many years officials of the agency had known the story of Sacajawea; she often told of the journey with "the first white men" to the "Big Water," and kept the Jefferson medal given by Louis and Clark