

spoke their language, was himself convinced that the claim of the Shoshone woman, Basil's mother, was genuine. Mr. F. G. Burnette, United States Government farmer, resident on the reservation for more than a quarter of a century, was well acquainted with Sacajawea and spoke to her many times concerning her connection with the expedition. Richard Morse, for many years a Government employee at this agency, also knew Sacajawea personally. These three reputable, worthy pioneer men, as well as Dr. Erwin, the agent, were convinced that the claim of Sacajawea, buried here, that she was connected with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was true.

During the latter years of her life here she was known to the whites and Indians as Basil's mother. On my parish register of burials, I recorded her burial under the date of April 9, 1884, as Basil's mother, Shoshone, age 100 years. Date of death, April 9. Resident of Shoshone Agency. Cause of death, old age. Place of burial, burial grounds, Shoshone Agency. Signature of clergyman, John Roberts. She was also known to the Indians by other names according to the Shoshone custom as: Wadze-Wipe, the Lost Woman; Booe-nive, Grass Maiden; Bah-Ribo, Water White Man.

Dr. Eastmen, Sioux Indian, physician, and well-known author and lecturer, was specially commissioned by the Indian Office to investigate the identity of Sacajawea. After a thorough personal investigation, both here and among the Comanches in Oklahoma, his report was to the fact that Sacajawea, buried here, was the Shoshone woman guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebbard, Ph. D., the eminent Wyoming historian, after years of research and much expense, has written an exhaustive history of Sacajawea's life which is published by the Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of Sacajawea. Dr. Hebbard maintains in her history the claims of the Shoshone woman buried here. Dr. Hebbard also, at considerable cost, had a massive granite headstone placed in memory of Baptiste, the son of Sacajawea, near her grave. Also a similar monument at the head of the grave of Basil, her adopted son, and a granite headstone at the grave of Maggie Meyers, the daughter of Baptiste; and a similar granite monument was placed by her at the head of the grave of Andrew Basil, the son of Basil, with a suitable inscription on each, indicating their relationship to Sacajawea. A concrete column about 2 feet square and 3 feet high marks the grave of Sacajawea in the Shoshone Indian Cemetery, placed there by Maj. H. E. Wadsworth, formerly United States Indian agent in charge of this reservation. On the face of it is embedded a bronze tablet with the inscription prepared by Dr. Grace Raymond Hebbard which reads: "Sacajawea died April 9, 1884. A guide with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805-1806. Identified 1909 by Rev. John Roberts who officiated at her burial."

Mr. Bruno Lewis Zimm, a New York sculptor, was commissioned to make a statue of Sacajawea for the St. Louis Fair, 1904. He took for his model a Shoshone Indian girl, 16 years old, native of this reservation, who was then attending Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania. The statue that he made is very beautiful and typical of a Shoshone young woman of that age.

Shoshone Indian Agency, Fort Washakie, Wyo., October 11, 1934 A. D.

REV. JOHN ROBERTS,  
*Missionary Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church,  
to the Indians, A. D. 1833-1934.*

Witness to signature:

MRS. LAURA A. ROBERTS.  
GIVEN ROBERTS.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, Ph. D., now deceased, an eminent Wyoming historian and professor of political economy, University of Wyoming, conducted exhaustive research on the life and services of Sacajawea. She became interested in this Indian woman at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. She diligently and carefully pursued her study and research for authentic historical material over a period of nearly 30 years. The results of this research is included in her book, *Sacajawea, Guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, published in 1933 by the Arthur H. Clark Co., now of Glendale, Calif. In this volume on page 208 Dr. Hebard states:

Mr. Roberts conducted a Christian burial ceremony over Sacajawea's grave in the cemetery of the Shoshone Reservation on the day she died. Sacajawea had no last illness. She was found lifeless in her tepee on the morning of April 9, 1884.