

I will use Shoshone or Comanche name Porivo for convenience. This statement of her grandson, Andrew Bazile, I marked as "Exhibit A" establishes fully that Porivo is the mother of Bazile and Baptiste, two well-known Shoshone men, all of whom died within 3 years; namely, Porivo died 1884—Bazile died in 1886—Baptiste died in 1885. At the best information I have she was very nearly 100 years of age. If she is Sacajawea or Bird Woman she must have been born in 1788, and according to Lewis and Clark journals she would be 96 years old when she died. If Baptiste, the son of Porivo is the same Baptiste, the son of Sacajawea, he would have been 80 years old when he died for he was born February 11, 1805, according to Lewis and Clark journals; and if Bazile, the son of Porivo is the same as Touissant Charbonneau, the child of Charbonneau's Snake wife whose name is Otter Woman, according to the Gros Ventres testimony, he would be 83 years old, since in Luttig's application for guardianship for him in August 1813, he was declared 10 years old. This would make him approximately 1½ to 2 years older than his brother, Baptiste. These were the essential points I set down to guide me in the investigation.

It is well known in history that when Lewis and Clark returned from the western coast they lingered for a short time at the Gros Ventres village, and it is well known that Charbonneau and his two Snake wives remained there when Lewis and Clark's Expedition proceeded down the river to St. Louis.

The Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., insisted that he did not pick up these Snake wives at the village and afterwards marry them, but they insisted he had married them somewhere up the Missouri River, either among the Crow Indians or the Blackfeet and afterwards drifted to their country and was there only a short time when Lewis and Clark's Expedition came up to their village. It is very evident and in accordance with the customs of the Indians that Charbonneau could not have married the two girls at the same time. He must have married one of them at least a year or possibly 2 years before he married the second wife. To be sure he kept both of them, Touissant Charbonneau being the child of his first Shoshone wife, namely, Otter Woman, and this wife must have been his favorite for he named his oldest daughter by the Gros Ventres wife of the name of Eagle Otter, nearly 12 years afterwards who was the mother of Bull Eye's, who now claims that his grandmother Eagle was Sacajawea.

According to the statement of Mrs. Weidemann, a very intelligent woman, daughter of Great Chief Poor Wolf of the Hidatsa Indians, Charbonneau took both of his wives and their children down to St. Louis; a year or so afterwards Lewis and Clark departed from the village to St. Louis. I submit Mrs. Weidemann's statement as exhibit K.

The writings of Miss Stella G. Drumm of the St. Louis Historical Society say that after they reached St. Louis and remained for a short time Charbonneau was hired out to the fur company of Chouteau and was sent to one of their forts in the Southwest. It is not clear as to what trading post he was attached, but it was on the branches of the Red River or Arkansas River in Oklahoma. However, he returned to St. Louis before 1811 for he had sold what little property he had in St. Louis to William Clark for \$100.

In Breckenridge's Book of Travels he states that in 1811 when he was coming up the Missouri River on boats he saw Touissant Charbonneau and his Snake wife. He was told that the Frenchman was the guide of Lewis and Clark Expedition. He also spoke of his wife as imitating white women's style in dressing and he spoke of her as being a commendable woman. In 1813 Manuel Lisa a well-known French fur trader at St. Louis, whose operations in the fur trading business were extensive had sent a large body of men up the river to establish a trading post on the Missouri River in the vicinity of the then Arikiras and Gros Ventres as well as Yankton Nais Sioux country. John Luttig was his chief clerk who kept a daily journal apparently of the activities and experiences of the party and the fort. September 18, 1812, he made an entry saying "Elie's Snake squaw died today." On December 20, 1812, another entry was made by Luttig, saying "Charbonneau's wife, the Snake squaw, died of putrid fever, the best woman in the fort." The people of the fort had a great deal of trouble from the Indians of the region owing to the American-English War of 1812, during which some of the British traders were inciting the Indians against the Americans. During the winter, according to Luttig's journal, Charbonneau and Jessumme were suspected seriously of being involved in the hostile conduct of some of the Indians. Luttig's journal stopped suddenly in March 1813. It is well known among the Indians, Sioux and Rees, that that fort was attacked during that time and many of the Lisa's men killed. It appears during that time Charbonneau had departed to the Gros Ventres country.