

The story of Sally Ann who accompanied the Bird Woman or Porivo from Portage, the Sioux, is given fully by this witness, namely, Edmond LeClair. She reached St. Louis somehow a year or two after she disappeared from the Comanches and remained perhaps a year or so at that place, then proceeded up the Missouri River with some of the river fur men. At this time she married an old Frenchman who was employed by the company; the name of this man was not given.

Information came to me indirectly from the Sioux country along the Missouri River that the Bird Woman is known 70 years ago, but the testimony of Wolfe, Chief of the Hidatsa, and Mrs. Weidemann shows that she had passed up the Missouri River stopping at the various forts until she reached Fort Union at the mouth of Yellowstone River. It does not clearly state how many years she traveled up the Missouri River or how many years she remained at Fort Union, but the story is clear that she proceeded from Fort Union up the Yellowstone River, Big Horn, and Wind Rivers in company with French Indian traders who were sent out from Fort Union to trade with the Rocky Mountain Indians. This story is that her husband was left behind for a few days at Fort Union with the intention of joining the party at the mouth of Big Horn River, but he never appeared. It was supposed he might have been killed by some Indian war party. Thus she lost her husband. On this trip she succeeded in reaching the upper branches of the Snake River when she learned from her tribe, some of whom she met, that her two sons were at Fort Bridger. She worked her way south until she reached Fort Bridger where she found her two sons. The family reunion was natural and a happy one. Bazile, the oldest son, or her step-son whom she raised and called her own son was exceptionally devoted to her. It was in his family that she lived and died.

The testimony of Mr. F. G. Burnette, Edmond LeClair, and Andrew Bazile corroborate Porivo's traveling from Fort Union to the Snake country. Porivo's life among the Comanches is proved by the testimony of Mrs. Weidemann and the story of Eagle Charbonneau Hidatsa wife, and Andrew Bazile proves the separation of Charbonneau and Bird Woman in the vicinity of the Comanche country which identifies that the Bird Woman and Porivo are the same person, and that Bazile and Baptiste were sons of Porivo or the sons of the Bird Woman. Bazile was not a real son but was a stepson whom she raised as her own son. There are many instances among the Indians where a nephew or stepson has been more devoted to the mother than the real son. This was the case in the relation of Bazile and his mother.

The Shoshone woman who died at Fort Manuel was Otter Woman, the other Shoshone wife of Charbonneau who was Bazile's mother. The child (girl) Lizette does not appear anywhere after the court procedure. It is likely she died in childhood. The child that Porivo or Bird Woman carried away from the Comanche Tribe had reached womanhood among the Shoshone people and married a Frenchman by the name of Ely Mayer, who left and went to California; then she married Shade Large. She died soon after without any issue. The testimonies concerning this woman are not taken in due form as I did not think it was pertinent to the investigation of the burying place of Sacajawea.

In the testimony of Mrs. Weidemann, and Eagle tells the story of her trip with Charbonneau to St. Louis and the Southwest, and after the break with Bird Woman they joined another large party of fur traders who proceeded to Salt Lake in which Charbonneau was employed, taking with him his Ute wife and the Hidatsa wife, but after winter quarters had broken up, they decided to proceed northeast into the Wind River country. The Ute wife left him. They then proceeded over the mountains toward the Wind River. When they reached that point they followed down the Big Horn River, thence to the Yellowstone River. When they were in this vicinity they met a large body of Crow Indians in camp. Here Eagle found some relatives who gave a white horse to Charbonneau. They proceeded down the Yellowstone River until they reached the Missouri River and down that river they arrived at the Hidatsa village which they had left 4 or 5 years before, when they went down to St. Louis. This was about 1825 when they arrived at the village of Hidatsa.

It was on the basis of this wonderful trip that her grandson, Bull Eye's, makes the claim that his grandmother was the Bird Woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark, but it was fully 15 years later that this trip was made, as the statement of his own tribeswoman and Mrs. Weidemann who clears the case, and in the part of his own statement that it was an entirely different trip.

It is also apparent that Charbonneau considered his Shoshone wife, Otter Woman, as his favorite, for he named the first child by his wife, Eagle, the same name; namely, Otter, the mother of Bull Eye's. The evidences gathered by Dr.