Petalesharo (Skidi-Loupe Pawnee)

c1797 b., Nebraska, Loupe River valley or surrounding region; father, Lachelasharo (Knife Chief), a chief of the Skidi (aka Loup) Pawnee

1804 Lewis and Clark set out to explore the territories acquired by President Jefferson; they stop in Council Bluffs, IA, and meet with local tribes

1817 Petalesharo frees Letan Comanche captive from being sacrificed in the Morning Star Ceremony; word of his action spreads across the nation (via missionaries, etc).

1818 Petalesharo again rescues a captive (a young man)

1821 Joins other regional chiefs (including War Eagle, Young Omahaw, and other tribal leaders, including, possibly, another chief named Petalesharo) on a mission to Washington DC under the direction of Thomas L. McKenney, US Superintendent for Indian Affairs, and Benjamin O'Fallon, the Indian Agent in Council Bluffs, Iowa; meets with President Monroe; also meets James Fenimore Cooper
Petalesharo given a medal of silver for freeing the captive, commissioned by a Women’s college in Washington DC (now in the collection of the Nebraska State Historical Society)
Petalesharo’s story published in several newspapers; a poem (“The Pawnee Brave”) written, furthering the popularity of the story

1822 Petalesharo’s portrait painted by Charles Bird King (now located in the White House Library)
Other artists depict him in various works

1825 with father, Petalesharo is a signatory to the Ft. Atkinson Treaty (now site of Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska)

c1832 Attempts another freeing of a woman to be sacrificed; she is killed
Petalesharo may have died about this time, Nebraska
1883 gravesite discovered and “excavated” by a local farmer’s son and the metal is found; now held by the Nebraska Historical Society, Lincoln, NE