

Pike wrote an account from memory of his expeditions, which was published in as The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years

Sketch of an Expedition made from St. Louis, to explore the internal parts of Louisiana, by order of his Excellency, General James Wilkinson. We ascended the Missouri river to the river of the Osage, up which we ascended to the Osage towns, and arrived on or about the 18th of August [p. I arrived at the Pawnee Republic about the 25th of said month [p. Having held councils with the Pawnees, made astronomical observations, etc. On the said day I marched with the remainder of the party up the Arkansaw. Nothing occurred worthy of note until about the middle [on the 22d] of November, when we met a party of Pawnees, of 60 warriors, who were returning from an expedition against the Kayaways. At first our conference was of the most friendly nature, and I made them some small presents; but as they commenced to steal and plunder whatever they could with impunity, we were finally obliged to take to our arms, and were on the point of coming to hostilities, when the Pawnees retired, and we pursued our march. We arrived where the Arkansaw enters the mountains, on the 4th or 5th [5th] of December, where we remained until the 9th [10th], searching for the route across the mountains, when we marched by a trace which we discovered, leaving the main Arkansaw to our left. Much to our astonishment we arrived about the middle of said month [Dec. Here we remained a few days searching for those Indians, in hopes to obtain from them information as to a route to cross the mountains to the west; but not discovering any, we crossed a large chain [Park range] by a practicable route [Trout Creek pass] and fell on a large branch of water which I then conceived to be the head of the Red river [but which was the Arkansaw]. Here we remained a few days [till Dec. My remaining horses not being in a situation to allow me to hope for any further assistance from them, unless permitted further to recover, and as this would have engrossed a long time, I determined to leave some men with the horses and part of the baggage, and proceed with the remainder and the articles absolutely necessary, on foot. On the 14th of January, having constructed a small place for my men and baggage who remained, we marched, proceeding up a western branch [Grape creek] of the Arkansaw, which appeared to lead in a direct route through the mountains. We were so unfortunate as to ascertain that nine of the party were frozen. The ensuing day, discovering that they were not all able to march, we remained a few days to lay in provisions. Here I left two soldiers and four loads of our baggage, and proceeded on our march; but on the third day, finding another of my men not able to march, I was obliged to leave him encamped, having previously furnished him with sufficient provision. We then crossed another chain [Sangre de Cristo] of mountains, and on the 1st of February [31st of January] arrived on the waters of the Rio del Norte, which I then conceived to be the Red river, as some maps which I held portrayed the source of the Red river to lie between those of the Arkansaw and Rio del Norte. I then proceeded to choose a station [on the Rio Conejos] where there was sufficient wood to form canoes or rafts, in order to descend the supposed [Red] river to Natchitoches. Having in many instances experienced the insolence and presuming dispositions of the Indians, when in superior numbers, I conceived it proper to throw up a small work for the protection of ourselves and baggage, until we should be prepared to descend the river. Four or five days [seven] after I dispatched five men to return to those I had left in the mountains, and bring them on, if capable of marching; if not, to supply them with provision and bring on the baggage. Robinson, who had hitherto accompanied me as a volunteer, having some pecuniary demands in the province of New Mexico, conceived that this would be the nearest point from which he could go in and probably return, previous to my being prepared to descend the river. He left me on the 7th of February with that view. I would have avoided them, agreeably to my orders; but, finding they continued to pursue us, I conceived it most proper to bring them to a conference. This, with great difficulty, I effected, as they appeared to be apprehensive that my intentions were hostile toward them. I conducted them to my camp, informed them of my intention to descend the river, and made them some small presents. Had they then informed me of my being on the Rio del Norte, I should have immediately retired; but, having executed their commission, they returned the following day on

the immediate route to the [Spanish] settlements. The following day [Feb. I then immediately [Feb. In the course of two or three hours, I was informed by a sentinel, whom I always kept on a hill, of the approach of a party of strangers; and in a short period there arrived two officers and men, at a small distance from the camp. The lieutenant commandant, having entered my works by my invitation, informed me that the governor of New Mexico had been informed of my situation; and, understanding I was bound for Red river, offered me any assistance which lay in his power to accommodate me. I replied that I stood in no need of assistance; that I could descend the river with craft which I proposed constructing. I told him that if the whole of my party were here, I would not hesitate to pay my respects to his Excellency, with one or two men. He then assured me that there was not the least constraint; that I could go in before or after the arrival of my party, as my inclination dictated; that if I went in now he would leave an Utah interpreter and one man, with the men of my party I chose to leave, in order to conduct the sergeant and party when they arrived. I finally concluded it would be more consistent with the good understanding which existed between the government of the United States and his Catholic Majesty, to proceed to Santa Fe, and give to Governor Allencaster an explanation of my being on his frontiers. The next day I was much surprised to find that the lieutenant and all the regular troops, except 10, were to remain, and that the militia officer was to conduct me to Santa Fe; the lieutenant giving as a reason the particular orders to see all my party in safety at the capital. We arrived at the town in four or five days [Mar. The arms of my men being taken possession of by the guard the first night of my arrival, without my knowledge, and my being likewise informed that Dr. To this his Excellency gave me a very polite verbal answer, assuring me that I was by no means to consider myself as a prisoner; that the arms of my men were taken unknown to him, and should be immediately restored; but that it was necessary I should march immediately to join Lieutenant Malgares and party, who were waiting for me at the village of St. Fernandez, in order to conduct me to Chihuahua, to be presented to the commandant-general with my papers for an explanation. On my arriving at said village, I addressed a letter to the governor, informing him that Dr. Robinson had accompanied my party as a volunteer. This I had not acknowledged at Santa Fe, as I was apprehensive that his coming on to the frontiers of the province with a military party, in case of a rupture between the two governments, might place him in a critical position. These are circumstances only calculated to excite humanity, and not to give explanation as to the general chain of events connected with the voyage. He therefore refers his Excellency [President Jefferson] to the commander-in-chief of the United States army, for an explanation of the general intent and nature of the expedition, and to his notes, astronomical observations, and charts, for the courses, situations, etc. Return of persons employed on a tour of discovery and exploration to the source of the Mississippi, in the years and [and to the source of the Arkansaw in the years and]. Meek; Corporal Samuel Bradley. This party left St. Louis the 9th of August, , but had been detached for that duty from the 1st of July. They returned the 30th of April, From this time until the 15th of July, I was preparing for the second expedition, to the westward, which consisted of the following persons, to wit: Pike; Lieutenant James B. But it may probably be better to leave the whole time undefined, to be regulated by the honorable secretary of war. Creating the works from public domain print editions means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation and you! Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for the eBooks, unless you receive specific permission. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the rules is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution. 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2: Zebulon Pike: Explorer “ Colorado Virtual Library

The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike: to headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana territory, and in New Spain, during the years

Parents Zebulon Pike Sr. Army officer he led two expeditions, first to reconnoiter the upper reaches of the Mississippi River in and then in to explore the Southwest to the fringes of the northern Spanish-colonial settlements. Later in Pike and some of his men were escorted by the Spanish through Texas and released near American territory. In Pike published an account of his expeditions, a book so popular that it was translated into French, German and Dutch for publication in Europe. He later achieved the rank of brigadier general in the Army, serving during the War of 1812, until he was killed during the Battle of York. Pike would follow in the footsteps of his father, also named Zebulon, who had begun his own career in the military service of the United States beginning in 1776, at the outset of the American Revolutionary War. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry in 1777, and promoted to first lieutenant later that same year. Ancestry Pike was descended from John Pike, who immigrated from England as a child in 1682, and helped found Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1683. Pike, though he left no male descendants. This paternal line descends from a male ancestor of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, possibly John Pike. General James Wilkinson, appointed Governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory and headquartered there, became his mentor. In 1791, Wilkinson ordered Pike to find the source of the Mississippi River, so Pike traveled into the northern Louisiana Territory, newly purchased from France. Over years later, France released official records showing General Wilkinson received personal trade concessions and thus could be labeled a spy for Spain at the time. Pikes Peak by David Shankbone. This exploratory expedition into the southwestern part of the Louisiana Territory was also to evaluate natural resources, and establish friendly relations with Native Americans. Beginning July 15, 1791, Pike led what became known as the "Pike Expedition". In early November, Pike and his team sighted and tried to climb to the summit of the peak later named after him Pikes Peak. They made it as far as Mt. Rosa to the southeast of Pikes Peak, before giving up the ascent in waist-deep snow. They had already gone almost two days without food. However, they had crossed the border, whether through confusion or deliberation. Spanish authorities captured Pike and some of his party in northern New Mexico now part of southern Colorado on February 26, 1791. Pike and his men were taken to Santa Fe, then to the capital of Chihuahua province, and presented to Commandant General Salcedo, who was governor of the state. Salcedo housed Pike with Juan Pedro Walker, a cartographer, who also acted as an interpreter. Mexican authorities also feared the spread of both democracy and Protestant Christian sects that might undermine their rule. During this time, Pike had access to various maps of the southwest and learned about Mexican discontent with Spanish rule. The Spanish escorted Pike and most of his men north, releasing them at the Louisiana border on July 1, 1791. However, some of his soldiers were held for years in Mexico. He also ended up in the Spanish territory. War in Pike was promoted to captain during the southwestern expedition. Pike with the 4th Infantry Regiment fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted to colonel in 1805. Pike was promoted to brigadier general in 1806. On this expedition, Pike commanded combat troops in the successful attack on York, now Toronto on April 27, 1806. He wrote an account from memory of his expeditions, which was published in 1809 as *The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years 1791-1795*. His account became required reading for all American explorers who followed him in the 19th century. His capture by the Spanish and travel through the Southwest gave Pike insight into the region. He described the politics in Chihuahua, which led to the Mexican independence movement. He also described trade conditions in the Spanish territories of New Mexico and Chihuahua, which contributed to development of the Santa Fe Trail. He became the namesake for dozens of towns, counties, and ships. His memory faded after the Civil War, but recovered in 1891 at the centennial of his Southwest Expedition. His 20th century reputation focused on his exploration, and his name appeared often on natural features, such as parks, islands, lakes, and dams.

3: PIKE, ZEBULON MONTGOMERY | The Handbook of Texas Online| Texas State Historical Association

The Pike Expedition (July 15, - July 1,) was a military party sent out by President Thomas Jefferson and authorized by the United States government to explore the south and west of the recent Louisiana Purchase.

Pikes Peak , central Colorado After Pike returned from this first expedition, General Wilkinson almost immediately ordered him to mount a second expedition, this time to explore, map, and find the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers. Additional objectives of this exploratory expedition into the southwestern part of the Louisiana Territory were to evaluate natural resources and establish friendly relations with Native Americans. Beginning July 15, , Pike led what became known as the "Pike Expedition". They made it as far as Mt. Rosa, located southeast of Pikes Peak, before giving up the ascent in waist-deep snow. They had already gone almost two days without food. However, they had crossed the border, whether through confusion or deliberation. Spanish authorities captured Pike and some of his party in what was then northern New Mexico now part of southern Colorado on February 26, Pike and his men were taken to Santa Fe then to the capital of Chihuahua province, and presented to Commandant General Salcedo, who was governor of the state. Salcedo housed Pike with Juan Pedro Walker, a cartographer who also acted as an interpreter. Spanish authorities feared the spread of both democracy and Protestant Christian sects that might undermine their rule. The Spanish escorted Pike and most of his men north, releasing them at the Louisiana border on July 1, He also ended up in the Spanish territory. War of [edit] Pike was promoted to captain during the southwestern expedition. Pike with the 4th Infantry Regiment fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted to colonel of the 15th Infantry Regiment in July Pike was promoted to brigadier general in March On this expedition, Pike commanded combat troops in the successful attack on York now Toronto , on April 27, Pike wrote an account from memory of his expeditions, which was published in as *The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years* For example, he described the politics in Chihuahua, which led to the Mexican independence movement, and described trade conditions in the Spanish territories of New Mexico and Chihuahua, which contributed to development of the Santa Fe Trail. His memory faded after the Civil War but rebounded in , at the centennial of his Southwest Expedition. His 20th century reputation focused on his exploration, and his name appeared often on natural features, such as dams, islands, lakes, and parks.

4: Zebulon Pike Educational Material - Pike National Trail Association and Membership

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the American explorer for whom Pikes Peak is named, led an expedition through the southwestern portion of the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase in

Daniel Bissell Zebulon Pike: A pathfinder who got lost, Pike could have been as revered as Lewis and Clark, but instead remains an indistinct historical figure. Born in New Jersey in 1779, Pike joined the U. Army at the age of twenty, following in the footsteps of his father, also named Zebulon, who was a veteran of the American Revolution and was still an active duty officer when young Pike joined. Pike lamented his lack of formal education, carrying books into the wilderness and reading voluminously. A slim, blue-eyed, pompous young man with an odd habit of tilting his head to one side, Pike was highly ambitious and efficient. In the summer of 1805, Wilkinson gave Pike the difficult assignment of conducting a reconnaissance of the upper Mississippi River. Louis with orders to explore the Mississippi, purchase sites from American Indians for future military posts, and bring a few important chiefs back to St. He took a force of twenty men on a seventy-foot keelboat up the Mississippi, departing from Fort Bellefontaine on August 9, 1805. The expedition returned to St. Louis on April 30, 1806. Pike was only modestly successful in his relations with the Indians, but brought back important geographical information about a little-known portion of the new Louisiana Territory. Pike was also to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas River, then to proceed south, locate the source of the Red River, and descend it to the Mississippi. As with Lewis and Clark further north, Pike was to closely study and report on natural resources and subjects of scientific interest, as well as the Indian inhabitants along the poorly defined southwestern border of the Louisiana Purchase. James Biddle Wilkinson, was to go part of the way and lead a small detachment back to St. Louis via the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Tensions with Spain were high, and many Americans expected a war. Wilkinson, who was Governor of Louisiana during this period, was ordered to engage in intelligence operations against Spain, using army officers disguised as traders if necessary. What he was really up to, however, has remained a mystery. It appears that, in collaboration with Aaron Burr, he was planning a coup in the West. It has never been determined whether this was a traitorous movement designed to separate the western territories from the Union, or a plot to conquer Spanish territory without officially involving the United States Government. A letter between Pike and Wilkinson written on July 22, 1805, leaves little doubt that Pike knew he was to scout as close as possible to Santa Fe, and that he might be captured by Spanish authorities. If discovered, he would use the cover story that he had become lost while en route to Natchitoches, Louisiana. Ironically, by the time he was captured, many scholars believe that he actually was lost. Getting Underway Zebulon Pike set out on July 15, 1806, with an assortment of nineteen enlisted men and N. Wilkinson; a volunteer physician, Dr. Robinson; and Baronet Vasquez, an interpreter from St. Pike talked a band of Pawnee Indians into hauling down a Spanish flag which flew above their village, and replacing it with the Stars and Stripes, despite the fact that a troop of Spanish cavalry strong had recently visited. Upon reaching the Arkansas River, Lt. Wilkinson left the party with five men, returning successfully to St. Louis despite three desertions. Pike and the fifteen others started up the Arkansas on October 28, following the trail of a troop of Spanish cavalry. On November 11, Pike made a bold decision; despite the fact that his party did not have the clothing, equipment or supplies for a winter expedition, they would press on. Proceeding nearly due west, they reached the site of modern-day Pueblo, Colorado on November 15. The climbing party surveys a distant Pikes Peak in this E. The Blue Mountain Fascinated with a blue peak in the Rocky Mountains to the west that he had first sighted on November 15, Pike set out to explore it with two soldiers and Dr. Robinson, leaving the bulk of the men at a base camp. Pike spent several days in trying to reach the peak which would later bear his name, but the lack of winter clothing and food eventually drove him back to the base camp. Rosa, becoming the first Europeans to complete a high-altitude alpine ascent of a North American mountain. Pike decided to follow the trail of the Spanish cavalry and head up the north fork of the Arkansas, called Four-Mile Creek. This branch soon dwindled, as did the Spanish trail, so Pike turned overland due northward, discovering a river on December 12 which he correctly determined was the south fork of the South Platte. Crossing over a mountain pass, he came to another river which he thought was the

Red. In reality, the expedition was back on the Arkansas, seventy miles upstream from where they had left it two weeks earlier. Snow began to deepen, and Pike was disappointed that he could not reach the source of the river. The men spent Christmas eating buffalo meat near the modern-day city of Salida, Colorado. They worked their way down the river, the ice solid enough to support their horses, the huge vertical walls of the Royal Gorge towering above them on both sides. They were soon frustrated to find that they had traveled in a big circle. In order to reach the Red River, the mountains would have to be crossed on foot. The interpreter Vasquez and Pvt. Patrick Smith were detailed to stay with the horses in a small wooden stockade on the Arkansas, while Pike set out with the others on January 14, , through the Wet Mountain Valley and howling blizzards to find the Red River. Pressing on, wading through sometimes waist-deep snow, Pike left three men behind who could not continue. A small stockade was built near modern Alamosa, Colorado. A Guest Of the Spanish Dr. Robinson begged leave to contact the Spanish officials in Santa Fe, as he had a document which gave him authority to collect a debt there for a merchant in Kaskaskia, Illinois. Pike sent back two relief parties to bring up the three scattered men left behind with frostbite, as well as the two left on the Arkansas with the horses. Only one of the three frostbite victims could be brought back; the others, too sick to move, actually sent bits of gangrenous toe bones to Pike in a macabre appeal not to be abandoned. On February 16, , Pike and a hunting companion were discovered by a pair of Spanish cavalymen. He agreed to accompany them to Santa Fe with those of his men not still afield, and they departed the stockade two days later. Spanish patrols rounded up the frostbitten stragglers, and eventually escorted the rest of the party to Santa Fe. Robinson claimed asylum in Mexico, but was not allowed to stay. Five of the men were held by the Spanish for two years, and one, Sgt. William Meek, was imprisoned until after killing Pvt. Theodore Miller in a drunken scuffle. By sending Pike south to Chihuahua, Alencaster inadvertently gave Pike the opportunity to gather much valuable intelligence about largely unknown regions of northern New Spain for the United States, and he was reprimanded for it by Salcedo. Salcedo, in turn, was reprimanded by the King of Spain for releasing Pike before receiving an apology from the U. Zebulon Pike was suspected of having a role in the "Burr Conspiracy" upon his return to the United States; although untrue, this tainted his career for some time. Unlike Lewis and Clark, neither Pike nor his men received extra pay or grants of land for their service. Pike was fatally wounded by flying debris when a powder magazine exploded. Throughout an amazing life, this stubborn and persistent man performed extraordinary feats on behalf of his country, but luck was never with him. Unlike his contemporaries Lewis and Clark, he is relatively obscure today, save for the use of his name on a mountain he never climbed. Members of the second Pike Expedition, Joseph Ballinger sent back with Wilkinson party Cpl. Theodore Miller while captive in Mexico Pvt. Samuel Bradley sent back with Wilkinson party; deserted Pvt. Solomon Huddleston sent back with Wilkinson party; deserted Pvt. Henry Kennerman deserted in Missouri Pvt. Hugh Menaugh frostbitten but returned to stockade Pvt. Theodore Miller killed in Mexico by Meek Pvt.

5: German addresses are blocked - www.enganchecubano.com

On my return from the Mississippi voyage, preparations were making for a second, which was to be conducted by another gentleman Of the army; but General Wilkinson solicited as a favor that which he had a right to command, viz., that I would agree to take charge Of the expedition. The late dangers.

Pike was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Second Infantry regiment on March 3, 1793. An ardent federalist, he was involved in the public whipping of a Republican newspaper editor at Reading, Pennsylvania, on June 24, 1793. Nevertheless, he was promoted to first lieutenant on November 1, 1793. In he married Clarissa Brown; several children were born to the marriage, but only one reached maturity. On April 1, 1794, Pike transferred to the First Infantry. James Wilkinson ordered Pike to the upper Mississippi Valley to seek the source of the river and to exert American authority over the region. Louis on August 9 of that year and, with twenty enlisted men, traveled by keelboat and sled as far north as Leech Lake, Minnesota, which he mistakenly identified as the source of the Mississippi. Louis on April 30, 1795, he was dispatched on a second exploring expedition, this time to locate the sources of the Red and the Arkansas rivers and to explore Spanish New Mexico. Louis on July 15, 1795, this expedition took him across the western prairies, which he believed would contain the westward flow of the American people, "our citizens being so prone to rambling and extending themselves, on the frontiers. In the present state of Colorado, on November 23, he sighted and attempted without success to scale the peak which now bears his name and then ventured southward toward the Rio Grande, reaching one of its tributaries in February. He was taken into custody by Spanish troops and escorted to Santa Fe and then to Chihuahua for questioning by Gen. Antonio Salcedoqv before being allowed to return east under military guard. He and his men were exceptionally well treated by their Spanish captors, but his notes and papers were taken from him. They resided in the Mexican archives until they were discovered by Herbert Eugene Bolton, who published them in the American Historical Review in 1906. Pike has been suspected of complicity with the Aaron Burr conspiracy to establish an empire in the Southwest, carved from the Spanish provinces of northern Mexico and the western United States, but no firm evidence supports those charges. He remained, however, outspoken in his resistance to the democratization of the army during the Thomas Jefferson administration, but was one of only three federalist officers to accept promotion and transfer into a new regiment when Jefferson expanded the army in 1802. Pike was appointed major of the new Sixth Infantry regiment on May 2, 1802, and then lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Infantry on December 31, 1802. Pike published the journals of his explorations in 1809, supplemented with his correspondence with General Wilkinson, his speeches to the Indians, and detailed descriptions of the land through which he traveled, as *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi and through the Western Parts of Louisiana*. He was appointed deputy quartermaster general of the army on April 3, 1803, serving until July 3 of that same year. On March 12, 1804, he was appointed brigadier general and inspector general and adjutant general of the army. New York University Press, University of Illinois Press, Eugene Hollon, *The Lost Pathfinder: Zebulon Montgomery Pike* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, Milo Milton Quaife, ed. Dudley Goodall Wooten, ed. Texas State Historical Association,

6: Pike Expedition - Wikipedia

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Map of Lt. As a child growing up around frontier military posts, Pike absorbed large doses of the nationalism that pervaded the army and developed an intense desire to achieve public acclaim, an ambition he came to believe could be best advanced through physical sacrifice for the nation. With this background, he embraced with great zeal orders from General James Wilkinson to explore the upper Mississippi River in 1806. Within days of his return, Wilkinson ordered him to prepare for a second journey, this one to the West. On July 15, west of present-day Lamar, Pike spied what he described as a small blue cloud on the horizon. It turned out to be a mountain. A few days later, with three of his sixteen men, he left the river to climb to the summit of what he called the Grand Peak. Later, that peak would bear his name, Pikes Peak. Slowed by rough terrain and inadequate supplies, the climbers never reached the top. On Thanksgiving Day, they saw it from a lesser summit to the south, probably Mt. Rosa, and decided to turn around. Resuming their march up the Arkansas, Pike and his men were beset by problems. In early January, Pike decided to cross the forbidding Sangre de Cristo Range, which caused still more suffering. Twice the party went several days without food before straggling across one of the passes above what is now Great Sand Dunes National Park. Pike had to leave five men and all of his horses behind. From the safety of a small stockade the soldiers built in the southern San Luis Valley, he sent rescue parties back to retrieve the men left in the mountains. The Spaniards took him first to New Mexico, then south to the provincial capital, Chihuahua. A Spanish military party escorted him across Texas and deposited him on American soil near Fort Claiborne in Louisiana. All of his soldiers except William Meek, who was murdered by a member of the party north of Chihuahua, eventually made it home. Whatever nefarious motives Wilkinson may have had, Pike disavowed any duplicity for the rest of his life. He submitted a detailed report of his findings to the US Congress in 1807 and published the journals and correspondence of his expedition in 1809. Subsequent explorers and other visitors to Colorado and the Southwest often carried his maps and writings to guide them. After he died in the Battle of York during the War of 1812, he was eulogized in poems and hagiographic biographies. Thus in death he achieved the national stature he had coveted in life. As a child growing up around frontier military posts, Pike developed an intense desire to achieve public acclaim, an ambition he came to believe could be best advanced through physical sacrifice for the nation. With this background, he eagerly embraced orders from General James Wilkinson Governor of the Louisiana Territory to explore the upper Mississippi River in 1806. A few days later, with three of his men, he left the river to climb to the summit of what he called the Grand Peak. On Thanksgiving Day, they saw it from a smaller mountaintop to the south, probably Mount Rosa, and decided to turn around. Resuming their march up the Arkansas, Pike and his men were plagued by problems. The expedition was, however, the idea not of Jefferson but of General James Wilkinson, who, it turned out, was a paid agent for the Spanish crown. Whatever shameful motives Wilkinson may have had, Pike disavowed any disloyalty for the rest of his life. After he died in the Battle of York during the War of 1812, he was eulogized in poems and biographies. As a child growing up around frontier military posts, Pike developed a powerful desire to achieve public notice and approval for his efforts in service of the United States. With this background, he eagerly accepted the orders from General James Wilkinson the governor of the Louisiana Territory to explore the upper Mississippi River in 1806. On November 15, Pike spied what he described as a small blue cloud on the horizon. A few days later, he left the river with three of his men to climb to the top of what he called the Grand Peak. Later, that peak would carry his name, Pikes Peak. Slowed by rough terrain and too few supplies, the climbers never reached the top. Continuing their march up the Arkansas, Pike and his men were weighed down by problems. The group crossed back into the Arkansas watershed near Buena Vista, and stumbled down the Royal Gorge, only to discover they were still on the Arkansas. Finally, a Spanish military party escorted him across Texas and left him on American soil near Fort Claiborne in Louisiana. The expedition was, however, the brainchild of General Wilkinson, who, it turned out, was a paid agent for the Spanish

crown. After Pike returned, he wrote a detailed report of his findings to the US Congress in and published the journals and letters of his expedition in . Later explorers and other visitors to Colorado and the Southwest often carried his maps and writings to guide them. After he died in the Battle of York during the War of 1812, he was honored in poems and complementary biographies. Thus in death he achieved the national stature he had desired in life. The area now known as Colorado was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Pike was one of many explorers to visit this new territory. On November 15, Pike saw what looked like a small blue cloud on the horizon. A few days later, he and three of his men, left the river to climb to the top of what he called the Grand Peak. Later, that peak would be named Pikes Peak. But, the climbers never reached the top. On Thanksgiving Day, they decided to turn around. As they kept traveling along the Arkansas, Pike and his men had many problems. They faced frostbite, hunger, and tiredness as they continued exploring this area. The crossing caused still more suffering. Later, he sent rescue parties back to retrieve the men left in the mountains. Along the way, Pike enjoyed meeting Spanish priests and officials. Pike wrote a detailed report of his travels for the US Congress in 1809. He published his diary and letters from the expedition in 1810. Other explorers and visitors to Colorado and the Southwest often carried his maps and writings to guide them. Pike died three years later at the Battle of York during the War of 1812.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike led a small detachment of troops into New Mexican territory. After his capture and imprisonment for illegal entry into Mexico, Pike wrote a report praising the Mexican southwest that soon attracted American fur trappers and traders into the area.

Pike would follow in the footsteps of his father, also named Zebulon, who had begun his own career in the military service of the United States beginning in 1775, at the outset of the American Revolutionary War. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry in 1776, and promoted to first lieutenant later that same year. Ancestry Pike was descended from John Pike, who immigrated from England as a child in 1720, and helped found Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1725. Pike, though he left no male descendants. This paternal line descends from a male ancestor of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, possibly John Pike. General James Wilkinson, appointed Governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory and headquartered there, became his mentor. In 1791, Wilkinson ordered Pike to find the source of the Mississippi River, so Pike traveled into the northern Louisiana Territory, newly purchased from France. Over years later, France released official records showing General Wilkinson received personal trade concessions and thus could be labeled a spy for Spain at the time. This exploratory expedition into the southwestern part of the Louisiana Territory was also to evaluate natural resources, and establish friendly relations with Native Americans. Beginning July 15, 1791, Pike led what became known as the "Pike Expedition". In early November, Pike and his team sighted and tried to climb to the summit of the peak later named after him Pikes Peak. They made it as far as Mt. Rosa to the southeast of Pikes Peak, before giving up the ascent in waist-deep snow. They had already gone almost two days without food. However, they had crossed the border, whether through confusion or deliberation. Spanish authorities captured Pike and some of his party in northern New Mexico now part of southern Colorado on February 26, 1791. Pike and his men were taken to Santa Fe, then to the capital of Chihuahua province, and presented to Commandant General Salcedo, who was governor of the state. Salcedo housed Pike with Juan Pedro Walker, a cartographer, who also acted as an interpreter. Mexican authorities also feared the spread of both democracy and Protestant Christian sects that might undermine their rule. During this time, Pike had access to various maps of the southwest and learned about Mexican discontent with Spanish rule. The Spanish escorted Pike and most of his men north, releasing them at the Louisiana border on July 1, 1791. However, some of his soldiers were held for years in Mexico. War of Pike was promoted to captain during the southwestern expedition. Pike with the 4th Infantry Regiment fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted to colonel in 1803. Pike was promoted to brigadier general in 1805. On this expedition, Pike commanded combat troops in the successful attack on York, now Toronto on April 27, 1805. He wrote an account from memory of his expeditions, which was published in 1805 as *The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years 1791-1795*. His account became required reading for all American explorers who followed him in the 19th century. His capture by the Spanish and travel through the Southwest gave Pike insight into the region. He described the politics in Chihuahua, which led to the Mexican independence movement. He also described trade conditions in the Spanish territories of New Mexico and Chihuahua, which contributed to development of the Santa Fe Trail. He became the namesake for dozens of towns, counties, and ships. His memory faded after the Civil War, but recovered in 1891 at the centennial of his Southwest Expedition. His 20th century reputation focused on his exploration, and his name appeared often on natural features, such as parks, islands, lakes, and dams.

The second expedition led by Zebulon Pike remains puzzling after more than two centuries. Pike was sent westward, again by General Wilkinson, and the purpose of the expedition remains mysterious. The ostensible reason Wilkinson sent Pike into the West was to explore the sources of the Red River and the Arkansas River.

Zebulon Pike was descended from John Pike, who immigrated from England as a child in 1727, and was a founder of Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1732. Pike was born during the Revolutionary War on January 5, 1772, near Lambertton, New Jersey, derived from the Indian pronunciation "Alamatunk", [2] [3] now called Lamington, [4] in Somerset county, New Jersey. Pike would follow in the footsteps of his father, also named Zebulon, who had begun his own career in the military service of the United States beginning in 1776, at the outset of the American Revolutionary War. To avoid confusion, son Zebulon Pike is referred to with the middle initial of M, while father Zebulon Pike is not. Marriage and family Edit Zebulon M. Pike married Clarissa Harlow Brown in 1793. They had one child who survived to adulthood, a daughter. Zebulon died without a son, so left no male descendants. This paternal line descends from a male ancestor of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. General James Wilkinson, appointed Governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory and headquartered there, became his mentor. In 1805, Wilkinson ordered Pike to find the source of the Mississippi River and he traveled upriver into the northern territory. Wilkinson had gained personal trade concessions. On this second expedition, he discovered the peak that was named after him. As Wilkinson planned, Pike was captured by the Spanish who controlled Mexico. As a prisoner in Mexico, Pike was treated well, invited to formal social dinners, but still not quite given the treatment of a visiting dignitary. Mexican authorities feared the spread of both democracy and a different religion that might undermine their monarchy. Eventually, Pike and his men were released. The Red River, which separated Oklahoma Territory from Texas, was next explored by the ill-fated Woolley expedition of 1806, when Colonel Woolley died, and only two sick men returned from the expedition, one of whom later died. Pike Expedition Main article: Pike Expedition Soon after his return in 1807, Pike was ordered to lead an exploratory expedition of the southwestern part of the Louisiana Territory to find the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers. Beginning July 15, 1806, Pike led what is now known as the "Pike Expedition" to explore the southwest. In early November, Pike and his team recorded the sighting of and tried to climb to the summit of the peak that was named after him Pikes Peak. Unprepared for the conditions, they made it as far as Mt. Rosa to the southeast of Pikes Peak, and gave up the ascent in waist-deep snow. They had already gone almost two days without food. The expedition, for which he is most remembered, ended when Spanish authorities captured him and some of his party in northern New Mexico, now part of southern Colorado, on February 26, 1807. Having gotten confused in their search for the headwaters of the Red River, they had made a fort there for the winter. Pike and his men were taken to Santa Fe, then to the capital of Chihuahua, where he was taken to the Commandant General Salcedo, who was governor of the state. During this time, Pike had access to various maps of the southwest and learned more of Mexican discontent with Spanish rule. The Spanish escorted Pike and most of his men to the north, releasing them at the Louisiana border on July 1, 1807. Some of his soldiers were held for years in Mexico. Subsequent military duty Edit Pike was promoted to captain while on the southwestern expedition. In 1808, he was listed as Lt. Pike with the 4th Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted to colonel in 1809. He continued in the military, serving as deputy quartermaster-general in New Orleans and inspector-general during the War of 1812. Pike was promoted to brigadier general in 1814. On this expedition, Pike commanded combat troops in the successful attack on York, now Toronto on April 27, 1814. His body was brought by ship back to Sackets Harbor, where his remains were buried at the military cemetery. He wrote an account from memory of his expeditions, which was published in 1821 as *The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years 1806-1807*. His account became required reading for all American explorers who followed him in the 19th century. His capture by the Spanish and travel through the Southwest gave Pike insight into the region. He described the politics in Chihuahua, which led to the Mexican independence movement. He also described trade conditions in the Spanish territories of New Mexico and Chihuahua, which contributed to

development of the Santa Fe Trail. He became the namesake for dozens of towns, counties, and ships. His memory faded after the Civil War, but recovered in at the centennial of his Southwest Expedition. His 20th century reputation focused on his exploration, and his name appeared often on natural features, such as parks, islands, lakes, and dams.

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Full text of "The expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, to headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the years ".

Exploration[edit] Historical marker at the site of the Pawnee village visited by Pike in what is now Nebraska On June 24, , General James Wilkinson , commander of the Western Department, ordered Lieutenant Zebulon Pike , then age 27, to lead an expedition to the western and southern areas of the Louisiana Purchase to map the terrain, contact the Native American peoples, and to find the headwaters of the Red River. Louis, Missouri on July 15 with a detachment of 20 soldiers and 50 Osage hostages, freed for return to their people. On August 15, Pike returned the hostages and parleyed with the natives. At the Pawnee village on September 29, Pike met with the Pawnee tribal council. He announced the new protectorship of the United States government over the territory. The expeditionary force turned south and struck out across the prairie for the Arkansas River. After reaching it on October 14, the party split in two. Pike led the other, larger group upstream, to the west, toward the headwaters of the Arkansas. Pike tried to climb the peak, hoping to get a view of the surrounding area to record on maps, the 14,foot summit. Pike next intended to travel to the headwaters of the Red River and head downstream to the Mississippi and relative safety in the lowlands. But, the company had gotten confused in its bearings, and they made several blundering steps trying to find the river. They were not equipped for a mountain expedition, nor for hard winter weather. Heading north, the party found the South Fork of the Platte River and, following it upstream, came to what they thought were the headwaters of the Red. Turning back downstream, they returned to the point at which they had left the Arkansas originally. They had executed a large loop, taking weeks of precious travel time. Hungry, cold, and exhausted, the party headed south over the mountains. Several men were left behind as they dropped from fatigue, but Pike doggedly pressed on. By January 30, he and the ten men still with him came to the Rio Grande at a point near Alamosa in present-day southern Colorado and then part of the Spanish empire. Pike mistook the Rio Grande for the Red River he had been seeking. Here, he built a fort and attempted to collect the rest of his men, who were strewn across miles of mountains behind him. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Arresting the party as spies, the Spanish collected the rest of his men who had been scattered in the mountains, and marched them all south. He ordered the repatriation of Pike, but held some of the soldiers of his party in jail in Mexico for years. The Spanish military escorted Pike and some of his party back north, through San Antonio, Texas , arriving at the border with Louisiana at Natchitoches on July 1, The Spanish formally complained to the United States Department of State about the military expedition in its territory, but the government maintained that the party had been one of exploration only.

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