

## 1: Frontier Profile: Jedediah Strong Smith

*The text of Jedediah Smith's famous "Southwest Expedition" of was lost to history for over years. Then in , a distant relative of Smith's former boss was cleaning out his attic and discovered a manuscript that began with "August 7th at our rendezvous at a place known as the bend of Bear River.*

We often curse our global positioning systems GPS when they temporarily force us to acknowledge our surroundings. Prior to the 19th century, men and women who migrated west followed natural navigational markers, quite often stumbling upon their destinations. In the early 19th century, the U. His name was Jedediah Strong Smith. His life is the story of a frontiersman—one whose accomplishments and character can only be fully understood through the context of adversity. This painting was completed in The Wind River Mountains were traversed by Smith and his men on their first expedition. Although he was a trapper, fur trader, explorer and cartographer, he lacked certain personality traits often characteristic of frontiersmen; Smith was deeply religious, refraining from drinking, smoking and cursing. He was born to a devout Methodist family in Bainbridge, New York. Simons would instill Smith with a lifelong passion for nature and exploration. Due to familial financial struggles, Smith traveled to St. Louis, Missouri, in in pursuit of work. Smith accompanied them west, where he learned to trap and hunt. He quickly earned the respect of Ashley after fending off an attack by Native Americans near Missouri. His bravery earned him a promotion. Smith swiftly rose through the ranks, and in , when Andrew Henry decided to retire, Smith purchased his share of the American Fur Company. Smith would continue to lead expeditions throughout the Rocky Mountains, the West Coast and the Southwest until his untimely passing in Frontier Tough Smith traversed more territory than any white man of his time. He is best known for discovering a shortcut from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains. He was the first American to enter California and travel north, discovering an overland route to Oregon. He was also the first white man to cross the future states of Nevada and Utah. His travels were essential to the development of contemporary maps of the western United States. Listing these accomplishments, however, almost trivializes the hardships he endured along the way. Throughout many expeditions, Smith overcame obstacles that pushed his abilities, tested his perseverance and earned him the respect of many. In , Ashley assigned Smith to lead a party through the Rocky Mountains south of the Yellowstone River, in search of a shortcut to Utah. While separated from his group, Smith was attacked by a grizzly bear that overpowered the 6-foot-tall mountain man, tearing into his side. When the party found him, they reluctantly sewed on his scalp and ear with needle and thread, bound his ribs and cleaned his wounds. As soon as he could travel, Smith and his party continued on the expedition, where they met a band of Crow who would guide them to the South Pass, the shortcut they originally set out to find. The party passed through the Upper Wind River Valley and ultimately through the pass into the current state of Utah. During that time, California was under control of the Mexican government. Smith and his party ventured into the territory as private entrepreneurs. Although they went without authorization from the U. In August , Smith led an expedition that headed south through Utah to the Colorado River in search of new beaver hunting sites. Shortly after departing, Smith and his men found the arid climate difficult to traverse, so they decided to journey to California, where they would restock supplies. Smith and his men arrived in California on November 27, , to a warm welcome. The San Gabriel president advised Smith to speak with the California governor, who was not as enthusiastic about their arrival. The governor subsequently arrested Smith on suspicion of espionage. As a condition of his release, the party was to return to U. Smith disregarded this request, and took his men miles north to the San Joaquin Valley in search of an overland route to Oregon. They attempted to pass through the Sierra Nevada mountain range, but could not find a path due to heavy snowfall. Smith made an executive decision to save his men by leaving them, with the promise to return with reinforcements later that year. In , Smith kept his word. He set off with 18 men and two women to recover his party. Along the trail, hostile Native Americans attacked Smith and his new team, leaving 10 men dead and the two women taken. He continued with the survivors to the San Gabriel Mission, where he was arrested again, this time along with his men. Despite having violated their agreement, the governor ultimately released them, and they were able to rescue the party that Smith had left behind the

## THE SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION OF JEDEDIAH SMITH pdf

previous year. In , he sold his fur-trading company and moved back to St. In Missouri, Smith began making a map of his western travels, but noticed a region he had neglected: In order to complete his map, he needed more detailed information of the region. In May, near southwestern Kansas, Smith left his group to search for water and never returned. His party proceeded to Santa Fe without him, hoping he would meet them there. When questioned, the merchant said he received the items from a band of Comanche hunters who had taken them from a white man they killed near the Cimarron River. The exact events surrounding his death vary. According to his biography, Smith came across 15 to 20 Comanches, who shot him in the shoulder. In retaliation, he killed their chief, causing the group to descend upon him. The original copies of his maps no longer exist, even though their impact still persists. He wrote often about several rifles and pistols, many of which were recovered in Santa Fe. One of his pistols is on display at the Cody Firearms Museum in Wyoming. The firearm is a . It came to the museum as a percussion gun that had been converted to flintlock for reasons unknown. And memorial trails run between Folsom and Sacramento, California. Jedediah Strong Smith was a distinctive frontiersman. Despite his short life, he ventured farther than any mountain man of his time and is partially responsible for the maps used today. Many photos for this article were reprinted with the permission of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming. Up Next For canoeing, camping or sitting for hours in a hunting blind, this budget- and travel-friendly

### 2: Jedediah Strong Smith (Author of The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah Smith)

*That is the itinerary described in The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah S. Smith, which contains the mountain man's long-lost journals. After coming to light in , they were edited by George R. Brooks and published in a limited edition a decade later.*

Utah History Podcasts Jedediah S. Smith Jedediah Strong Smith was a fur trapper and explorer credited for being one of the first white men to explore much of what is now Utah. Matthew Despain and Fred R. Smith was a trailblazer, brigade leader, and partner in two fur-trading companies whose travels took him throughout Utah and the West. Born in , he was the first American after the Astorians to cross west over the Continental Divide, rediscovering South Pass; the first to cross overland to California, and in so doing journey the length of Utah; the first to traverse the Sierra Nevada; and the first to cross the Great Basin Desert. After the Arikara campaign, Ashley divided his forces and instructed Smith to find the Crow Indians and gain their trade. In mid-March , his company crossed South Pass in present-day Wyoming and descended into the Green River area and prepared for the spring hunt. En route down river, Ashley took Smith as partner to replace the retiring Andrew Henry. The following spring of , Smith was sent ahead of the westbound pack train to arrange for the rendezvous, held that year in Cache Valley. During the rendezvous, Ashley arranged to sell his share of the company to Smith, David Jackson, and William Sublette. In August, the three partners split up for the fall hunt. Smith, with seventeen men, pushed south to appraise the trapping potential of the region south and west of the Great Salt Lake. Smith proceeded along the Virgin River to its confluence with the Colorado River, and then continued south to the Mojave villages. The company then pushed west to the San Gabriel Mission and in so doing effectively completed the desired but unfinished route of the Dominguez-Escalante expedition. Smith and two trappers left the remaining party on the Stanislaus River in the spring of and traversed the Sierra Nevada over Ebbetts Pass, then crossed Nevada, roughly following the route of present U. At the close of the rendezvous, Smith, with eighteen men, again headed south through Utah. They traveled south to the Weber River, and then to the Great Salt Lake; he then followed his previous trail, excluding his jaunt into the Sanpete Valley. The remainder made their way to California, only to find that Mexican officials there wanted to incarcerate them. Here the encampment was attacked by Kelawatset Indians; only four survived the attack, including Smith. The four reached Fort Vancouver in mid-August , and received help from the British trappers there. Smith spent the winter of at Fort Vancouver. In March he journeyed west to Flathead Post. The three parted ways for the fall hunt, with Smith leading a large force into Blackfoot Indian country. At the following rendezvous on the Wind River, the three partners sold their trapping interests to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and then became involved in the Santa Fe trade. Hafen and Harvey L.

## 3: Jedediah S. Smith - Utah Department of Heritage and Arts

*The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah S. Smith: His Personal Account of the Journey to California, Edited with an Introduction by George R. Brooks. Western Frontiersman SerĀ-es, Volume XVIII.*

Bodmer â€” The next spring , Major Henry ordered Smith to go back down the Missouri to the Grand River to take a message to Ashley to buy horses from the Arikaras , who due to a recent skirmish with Missouri Fur Company men were antagonistic to the Euro-American traders. Forty Ashley men, including Smith, were caught in a vulnerable position, and 12 were killed in the ensuing battle. Smith was always among the foremost to meet it, and the last to fly; those who saw him on shore, at the Riccaree fight, in , can attest to the truth of this assertion. After a botched campaign, a peace treaty was negotiated. Leaving Fort Kiowa in September, Smith and 10 to 16 men headed west, beginning his first far-western expedition, to make their way overland to the Rocky Mountains. Smith was tackled to the ground by the grizzly breaking his ribs. Members of his party witnessed him fight the bear, which ripped open his side with its claws and took his head in its mouth. They found his scalp and ear ripped off, but he convinced a friend, Jim Clyman , to sew it loosely back on, giving him directions. The trappers fetched water, bound up his broken ribs, and cleaned his wounds. In , Smith sent an expedition to find an expedient route through the Rocky Mountains. Smith was able to retrieve information from Crow natives. Louis on August 30, [40] and Ashley began making plans to lead a caravan back to the Rockies to regroup with his men. Smith told the Iroquois they could get better prices for their furs by selling to American traders, and accompanied the HBC brigade back to its base at Flathead Post in Montana. In April, , on the Bear River in what is now Utah, Smith and his companions split from the HBC brigade and joined a group of Americans that had wintered in the area. Several of the deserters were among the Iroquois trappers Smith had assisted in September, Smith may have been present at the confrontation, but the extent of his involvement in the desertion of the HBC freemen, if any, is unclear. Louis for a time, where he asked Robert Campbell to join the company as a clerk. Smith left a cache near the rendezvous site at what would become known as Cache Valley in northern Utah, and he and Ashley traveled north to meet David E. Jackson Virginia , and William L. The new partners were immediately faced with the reality, that beaver were rapidly disappearing from the region the two previous partnerships had traditionally trapped. But contemporaneous maps showed promise of untrapped rivers to the west, [50] most notably the legendary Buenaventura. Smith and his party of 15 other men left the Bear River on August 7, , and after retrieving the cache he had left earlier headed south through present-day Utah and Nevada to the Colorado River, finding increasingly harsh conditions and difficult travel. Smith asked for permission to travel north to the Columbia River on a coastal route, where known paths could take his party back to United States territory. Upon intercession of American sea Captain W. They followed the Cosumnes River the northernmost tributary of the San Joaquin River upstream, but veered off it to the north and crossed over to the American River , a tributary of the Sacramento that flowed into the Bay. They tried traveling up the canyon of the South Fork of the American to cross the Sierra Nevada, but had to return because the snow was too deep. Smith would take two men and some extra horses to get to the rendezvous as quickly as he could and return to his party with more men later in the year and the group would continue on to the Columbia. The branch of the Sacramento River that is labeled as pointing northeast is now known as the Pit River. Neither they nor their horses or mules could find adequate food, and as the horses gave out, they were butchered for whatever meat the men could salvage. After two days without water, one man, Robert Evans, collapsed near the Nevadaâ€”Utah border and could go no further, but some natives Smith encountered gave them some food and told him where to find water, which he took back to Evans and revived him. Smith and Silas Gobel found a spring and again took back water to Evans. They reached and crossed the Jordan River where local natives told him the whites were gathered farther north at "the Little Lake" Bear Lake on the border between present-day Utah and Idaho. Smith borrowed a fresh horse from them and rode ahead of the other two men, reaching the rendezvous on July 3. Smith left to rejoin the men he had left in California almost immediately after the rendezvous. He was accompanied by 18 men and two French-Canadian women, following much of the same route as the previous



# THE SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION OF JEDEDIAH SMITH pdf

## 5: Interactive Maps | The Jedediah Smith Society

*Eventually, Jedediah Smith moved north concentrating on Oregon Territory Exploring The Southwest Widely traveling the southwest, Smith explored the Great Salt Lake, the Colorado Plateau, and led the first expedition to cross the Southwest to California and return through the Great Basin Desert.*

## 6: Search Results for "the southwest expedition of jedediah s smith" www.enganchecubano.com

*No one did more to open the American West than Jedediah S. Smith the mountain man. His greatest exploring expedition came in when he looked to the Southwest for trapping grounds. His route ran, in modern terms, from Soda Springs in Idaho to the Great Salt Lake, southward across Utah, along the Colorado River to the Mojave Desert, and.*

## 7: Mohave Trail - Wikipedia

*Jedediah Strong Smith (January 6, - May 27, ), was a clerk, frontiersman, hunter, trapper, author, cartographer, and explorer of the Rocky Mountains, the North American West, and the Southwest during the early 19th century.*

## 8: Jedediah Smith - Wikipedia

*The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah S. Smith; His Personal Account of the Journey to California, and H. G. Dale. 5. Rogers, Harrison G. Daybook 1.*

## 9: California Explorers

*The standard books about these events are George R. Brooks, ed., The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah S. Smith: His Personal Account of his Journey to California () and Leroy R. Hafen and Harvey L. Carter, eds., Mountain Men and the Fur Traders of the Far West ().*

*Memoirs of Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester. The quatrains of Rumi Ext anomalies of binocular vision diagnosis and management The Worst Witch Saves the Day (Worst Witch) Understanding Philippine social realities through the Filipino family Audi a3 8l manual Public land policy The Mac Users Pc/the PC Users Mac The power and stability of federative governments Debate on Classes (Verso Classic) Unthinkable filicide Our heroes heroes The Insiders Guide to Cape Cod, Nantucket Marthas Vineyard (2nd Edition) Guide to Common Pa Wildflowers Holman, H. R. Magazine editors and the stories of Thomas Nelson Pages late flowering. Wolves of wrath Theosophist Magazine April 1912-June 1912 Composer Spotlight Series: Adventures in Style, Book 2 Hi and Lois, No. 6 The San Francisco address book Antarctic seaweeds Kaleidoscopic cortege : art cars at Burning Man, and beyond JoAnne Northrup The dark fields Ludwig Wittgenstein: Critical Assessments Walt Whitman in Mickle street English Legal System LawCard 4ED (Lawcards) Quantitative and research methods in business Full Moon Lullaby The timekeeper McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Computing Communications Intermediate New Testament Greek Greek and the Greeks Qatar business directory 2016 Leadership as drama, theater, and performance Latchstring to Maine woods and waters Born Free Animal Predators with Sticker Space launch initiative: A program review Cameroon Diplomatic Handbook A Stranger on Earth Proposed legislation to authorize emergency assistance for refugees and displaced persons in and around I*