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Our Purpose: To Establish federal designation of the Pike National Historic Trail.

Legislative Report The Association's President and Vice President for Legislative Affairs have met with Senator Bennet's (CO) staff to begin work on our legislation. We carried with us the draft legislation for the Feasibility Study. Preliminary work had been accomplished with Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar, the Colorado Governor, and Senator Bennett. Under consideration is the involvement of Senator Udall (CO) and Representatives Mike Coffman (6th, CO.), Diana DeGette (1st, CO) and John Salazar (3rd, CO). Senators Bennet and Udall and Representatives Coffman and DeGette are on committees and subcommittees directly involved with our legislation. Our goal is to have an announcement of substantial movement at the Membership Meeting on May 30th.

Your suggestions are welcome. We would like to know about the interest of other Senators or Representatives in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana, who may consider cosponsorship of legislation.

Our First Board & Membership Meeting

The Board has agreed to meet in Cañon City Colorado on May 30, 2009 and most have indicated their willingness to attend. Members and nonmembers are more than welcome. Lodging and transportation will be arranged and food will be catered by the catering service at the Royal Gorge. Many have contacted us but we need confirmation of your attendance for the meeting, speakers, and tours, so that arrangements can be made. We hope you can make arrangements to join us.

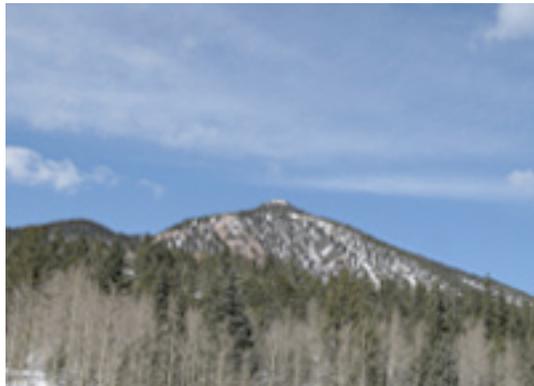
Which Mountain Did Pike Climb? By John Patrick Michael Murphy

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3. Is the summit of Pikes Peak obscured by intervening terrain during the entire climb?

The last time Pike saw the summit of Pikes Peak was on Tuesday afternoon when he took a meridional (daylight) observation and measurement. He makes no mention of seeing his goal on Wednesday the day that was devoted to climbing as opposed to marching toward his goal. Before the summit of Rosa is reached from its south ridge, Almage is very clearly seen but Almage, to Pike's mind, is part of Pikes Peak, but not the summit. As one gains the summit of Rosa from the south ridge the *summit* of Pikes Peak "now appears" at the same time the summit of Rosa is reached. Not so with the rest of the mountains.

4. Does the summit of Pikes Peak appear only when the summit is reached?



Only as he arrives at the summit does he say, "The summit of the Grand Peak... *now appeared...*" I had the Armando and his fellow climbers aware of this fact. They could see nothing from the summit of Black Mountain as they climbed into the greatest storm of the winter of 2002. I climbed Black Mountain's four summits and



Pikes Peak can be seen before the summits are reached. Cheyenne Mountain allows a few views of Pikes Peak from the south summit ridge. Pikes Peak can not be seen at all from the summits of Black, Miller, Gray Back and Blue.

5. Can the summit of Pikes Peak be seen from the summit of the mountain Pike climbed?

The summit of Pikes Peak cannot be seen from Gray Back Peak, Blue Mountain, and Mt. Miller and this fact alone rules them out. Some authors think that the fact that a small part of Almage can be seen from the summits would still allow them to be considered. I disagree as Pike saw and described the face and summit of Pikes Peak from the mountain he climbed. Black Mountain presents a beautiful and rarely seen perspective of Pikes Peak from each of its 4 summits as does Cheyenne Mountain.

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Which Mountain? 4 continued from Page 1

6. Will it take about 10 hours to complete the climb from base camp to the summit?

This is one of the main criteria to my mind. Pike climbed for about 9 hours on Wednesday (there is 9 hours and 47 minutes of daylight on November 26, the first day of the climb) and "about an hour" on Thursday making a total climbing time from base camp to summit about 10 hours. I have subtracted 47 minutes for the time it took for occasional rests, and the time it took to kill and field dress the deer they shot shortly after the climb started on Wednesday morning. On each climb the very fit climbers I asked to help in this investigation did not rest at all. Their total climbing time was 8 hours and 10 minutes from the LSU Geology Camp to the summit of Mt. Rosa. They could not start from Agony Hill and Little Fountain Creek which accounts for about an hour that should be added to their time and another half hour for the rest periods they did not take. Their time then comports very well with Pike's time being about 20 minutes less than Pike's time.

The climbers reached the summit of Blue Mountain from the Hitch Rack Ranch in less than 4 hours. To match Pike's journal they should have been an hour from the summit at the end of the day. Yet with a sunrise start they arrived before 11 AM. It took them about half an hour to find the summit as it is so covered with trees that it is hard to find.

Black Mountain, from the Hitch Rack Ranch to its summit took less than 6 hours. Gray Back Peak was reached before noon on the same day that they climbed Mt. Rosa.

I had originally thought the "foot of the mountain" was right in Deadman Cañon near the LSU Geology Camp. Only after flying over Ft. Carson in a Channel 7 helicopter, in January 2005, did I realize that the foot of the mountain really belonged on the Ft. Carson Reservation on Little Fountain Creek, where Agony Hill starts. When I realized this, the extra hour that it took Pike over the timed hikers disappeared. Mt. Rosa was the only mountain that matched this, the most important test criteria. The rest fell far short. All three of Cheyenne Mountain's summits can be reached from Rock Creek in less than 5 hours.

Mt. Miller can be reached via Blue Mountain in less than 5 hours. Black Mountain is no easy climb. It forces the climbers to lose and regain elevation time and time again between 8,500' and 9,000'. Still, its summit was reached by 1:30 PM for a six hour climb.

7. Is there an area where Pike could see buffalo below him?

This is a judgment call. There are two types of bison, mountain and plains. Pike would have seen the darker, smaller species of mountain bison on his climb when he looked below and saw them. Where Rosemont Reservoir is today, stood a mountain park in Pike's day and I believe that is where he saw them. Perhaps they could congregate below Blue, Miller and Black Mountain in Duffields Meadows so they were given the benefit of the doubt with a positive mark in this regard, while Cheyenne Mountain and Gray Back Peak seem devoid of an open park area where buffalo could be seen while they were still plentiful.

8. Is there an easy descent route by following a stream back to base camp that can be described as a "long deep ravine?"

Anyone who has descended the canyons carved by Turkey and Little Turkey Creeks would not describe them as easy, and Rock Creek is horrible below the Broadmoor Stables down to where it finally widens. Little Fountain Creek has a branch that starts near the Wye Campground at the foot of Mt. Rosa's south ridge. Base camp can be reached by following it down to today's Bear Trap Ranch and on down the Emerald Valley to the Emerald Valley Ranch, and on down to Deadman Canyon and then down to the foot of Agony Hill on Ft. Carson. While not an easy hike due to numerous creek crossings where on one side or the other, cliffs forces a crossing, one can see how Pike could describe it as "easier than contemplated" especially when it is compared to his ascent route.

9. Is there a shelving rock on the east side of Turkey Creek that is about 4 ½ hours hiking time from the base camp?

All historians agree that Pike's retreat route back to the breastwork at today's Pueblo was along Turkey Creek for several miles before they left the valleys and headed overland directly toward the 12 men they left there Monday afternoon. After the climb on Thursday the men were tired and got a late start. They only hiked for 4 ½ hours that day before they shot 2 buffalo and made camp in an area that showed signs of a Comanche Indians. I had asked the archeological contractors at Ft. Carson if there was a "shelving rock" where 4 men could camp along the east side of Turkey Creek. I suggested that it may be the rocky feature that Guy Parker found a hundred years ago, near the former village of Lytle. Sure enough they knew of it and historians Frank Tucker and Jack Cooper and I were allowed on base to visit it together with The Gazette reporter Dave Phillipps. We were told that it was the only shelving rock they had ever found large enough to shelter 4 men.

While there, we noticed people on the west side of Turkey Creek wearing white coveralls. We were told that they were taking rubbings of Comanche pictographs and we all smiled to ourselves, and then one another, realizing that this had to be Pike's camp of Friday night, November 28, 1806. While I have found many of Pike's campsites most were the size of a small parking lot—but here we had a campsite of about 120 square feet, perhaps the best documented of all. I hope in the future it also will be examined by archeologists and we will finally have an artifact of Pike's expedition.

The shelving rock camp is about 10 miles from base camp on Little Fountain Creek, which is about a 4 1/2 hour hike. If his base camp happened to be on Little Turkey Creek or Turkey Creek "at the foot of the mountain" they would arrive much sooner, perhaps less than 2 hours for Little Turkey Creek, and a half hour more for a Turkey Creek base camp. All geographic features that he referred to must appear "on line and on time" and the Shelving Rock camp is right where Pike said it would be. If one knows the base camp location the line of the climb can usually be determined. Here, the Shelving Rock camp proves the location of the base camp, because only the Little Fountain Creek base camp location is a four and a half hour hike from it.

You're a Grand Old Flag Allan Vainley

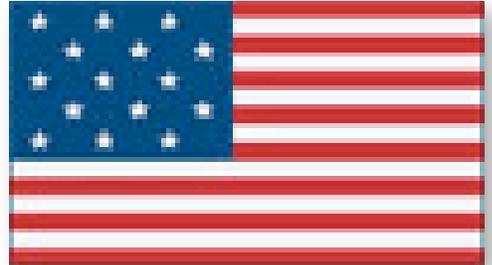
PART 1 OF 2 ARTICLES

By the time George M. Cohan wrote -You're a grand old flag, You're a high flying flag And forever in peace may you wave. You're the emblem of The land I love. The home of the free and the brave.-- in



1906 there were 45 stars on the Grand Ole Flag.

Was our 1st flag the one pictured to the left or the one on the right?



Answer: The one on the right adopted on June 14, 1777. The one on the left is the Betsy Ross flag and was not official.

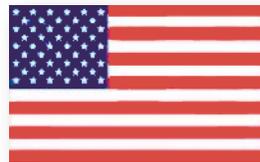


Was our 2nd flag the one pictured to the left or the one on the right?



Answer: The one on the left. The one on the right is the Great Garrison flag or Star-Spangled Banner and was not official.

Our flag today.



Discovery Project #4

Which flag ABOVE did Zebulon Pike carry with him on his southwest in 1806-7 ?

Evolution of Old Glory

There are 27 legal flags flown throughout our country's history. All US flags contain 7 red stripes, 6 white stripes

arranged horizontally, and a field or union of dark blue with 5 pointed white stars arranged linearly and staggered filling the blue field representing a "new Constellation". Each is still a legal flag any time, none becoming obsolete. By law, a star is added to the US Flag on the 4th of July following the admission of a State(s) to the Union. The first official Flag was not the Betsy Ross Flag (13 stars in a circle) but the staggered star pattern shown ABOVE. Congressman Francis Hopkinson seems most likely to have designed the first flag. Betsy Ross may have sown it also.

State Entry to the Union # Stars & Years				
Flag	#Stars	Years	#Years	New states
1	13	1777-1795	18	(CT,DE,GA,MD,MA,NH,NJ,NY,NC,PA,RI,SC,VA)
2	15	1795-1818	23	(KY,VT)
3	20	1818-1819	1	(IN,LA,MS,OH,TN)
4	21	1819-1820	1	(IL)
5	23	1820-1822	2	(AL,ME)
6	24	1822-1836	14	(MO,VT)
7	25	1836-1837	1	(AR)
8	26	1837-1845	8	(MI)
9	27	1845-1846	1	(FL)
10	28	1846-1847	1	(TX)
11	29	1847-1848	1	(IA)
12	30	1848-1851	3	(WI)
13	31	1861-1863	2	(CA)
14	32	1858-1859	1	(MN)
15	33	1859-1861	2	(OR)
16	34	1861-1863	2	(KS)
17	35	1863-1865	2	(WV)
18	36	1865-1867	2	(NV)
19	37	1867-1877	10	(NE)
20	38	1877-1890	13	(CO)
21	43	1890-1891	1	(ID,MT,ND,SD,WA)
22	44	1891-1896	5	(WY)
23	45	1896-1908	12	(UT)
24	46	1908-1912	4	(OK)
25	48	1912-1959	47	(AZ,NM)
26	49	1959-1960	1	(AK)
27	50	1960-Present	49	(HI) 2009

All flags had 7 red & 6 white stripes arranged horizontally

Join Now! Please consider membership in our organization

Level	Amt.	Level Name	Level	Amt.	Level Name
Student	\$15	Corporal Jackson	Small Business	\$75	Robinson-Brown-Miller
Individual	\$25	Sergeant Meek	Corporation	\$200 & up	Carter-Gordon-Mountjoy-Roy
Family	\$35	Menaugh-Stout	Benefactor	\$500	Sparks-Daugherty
Non profit organization	\$50	Vasquez-Smith	Life	\$1000	Zebulon Pike

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I will be able to help with:

- The Pike Assoc. website
- Historic/heritage investigation
- Providing educational opportunities
- Producing educational materials

I /we will personally contact legislators for legislative support

I /we will write letters of legislative support

I/we would like to help in any way (Assoc. will contact)

Contact us: 303/816-7424 harv.pike@gmail.com Additional gifts are tax deductible. Make checks payable to:

Pike National Historic Trail Association

10060 Blue Sky Trail Conifer CO 80433



The Star Spangled Banner Flag

The flag which flew over Ft. McHenry September 14, 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key [a Georgetown lawyer] to write our national anthem.