**Black Mesa, OK, 4,973 ft. – December 24, 2019, HP #31: An Untamed Feeling**

Ana and I woke up at dawn, and before 8:00 a.m. (Mountain Standard Time) we started the four plus mile hike to Oklahoma’s highest point. The trailhead is located three and a half miles south of the Colorado and Oklahoma line, roughly at the terminus of a huge volcanically formed tabletop ridge. This plateau, known as Black Mesa, begins in south eastern Colorado while extending diagonally across the northeast corner of New Mexico and slightly into the panhandle of Oklahoma. It ends not far from the confluence of the Cimarron River and Carrizo Creek. Black Mesa’s name comes from the layer of black lava rock that covered the plateau centuries ago.

Add a note about the crazy back woods drive from Kansas

The first two miles of the hike we traveled primarily west toward New Mexico following an abandoned and overgrown jeep trail. The arid terrain was rugged, and desert like reminding us of the landscape featured in old Western movies. Along the way an occasional green painted metal arrow pointed the way. At mile 2.2 the trail made a ninety degree turn to the south pointing directly at the north wall of the mesa. Switchbacks zigzagging up the north wall to the tabletop above could be seen.

Since we began hiking at the terminus of the mesa, we did not fully comprehend its grand size which extends three miles, as the crow flies, to the Oklahoma New Mexico line, 10 more straight-line miles northwest from New Mexico to Colorado, and as much as another 40 miles into Colorado generally gaining elevation in that direction of travel. In reference to Black Mesa Summitpost.org states “The USGS lists the highest point in Colorado at an elevation of 5,715', however, this point flows directly up to the Mesa de Maya” - which stretches to an elevation of 6,837 feet. The mesa also becomes wider en route to its starting point ranging from eight miles at its widest to as narrow as a half mile. The basalt lava flow which formed the ridge is thought to have originated from a volcano named Piney Mountain 65 miles northwest of Oklahoma.

The hike gained 600 feet as it climbed the switchbacks. Along the way dark pumice stones were found in abundance. As the trail topped out, we entered a shortgrass prairie. Having reached the tabletop, we proceeded south for another half mile before heading southwest across the prairie. About a quarter-mile shy of the Sooners State highpoint the summit obelisk came into view prompting us to quicken our pace.

A picture containing text, outdoor, nature, stone

Description automatically generatedFrom trailhead to summit, we reached the highpoint in an hour and a half. The eight-foot-tall obelisk granite marker informed us Colorado is 4.7 miles to the north, Kansas 53 miles to the east (and slightly north), Texas 31 miles to the south, and New Mexico only 1,299 feet to the west.

We hung out for about an hour posing for Christmas Eve photos in our Santa caps, and eating an early lunch. Not only the summit but the whole hike through the Black Mesa Preserve gave off an untamed lonely feeling which was rather pleasant.

We did not notice any wildlife, but the area is known to contain a wide range from mountain lions and antelope to horned lizards. The area has been described as a birder's paradise with a variety of birds including golden eagles frequenting the area. The diversity of wildlife goes right along with the variety of weather Black Mesa sees. After all the mesa is both the coldest and driest area of Oklahoma. During the summer months temperatures can easily exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit and hikers are encouraged to return to their vehicles no later than 10:00 a.m.

On our return hike we noticed a few farm buildings and a house tucked into a hill off to the northeast. The angle had caused the homestead to be out of sight during our ascent. The return trip took about the same amount of time as the climb.

Around 12:30 p.m. we were on the road heading to Santa Fe NM 260 miles away. Between Las Vegas NM, and Santa Fe the sun began to set, and snow began to fall.

Photo Album: <https://photos.app.goo.gl/wK7YiKfQkwxiGX7e6>

**Eagle Mountain, MN, 2,301 ft. – July 10, 2020, HP #32: The bug problem was as bad as I have ever had to deal with, causing me to not enjoy this hike.**

It was a long day having been up since 4:30 a.m. Add to that a trip that was twice as long as it should be because my flight from Salt Lake City to Minneapolis connected through Dallas, TX. Tag on five hours of driving, after waiting for the inevitable travel setbacks, and you understand why the day was long.

Arriving in the North Star State began with my luggage not arriving. Next I had to wait over an hour inline to get my already booked and reserved rental car, only to walk away and realize they had made a mistake with the charges. Before correcting the rental car error, I checked in with the baggage claim people and was told my bag would arrive on the next flight from Dallas, in about two hours. I always try to pack my carry-on with essentials in case my bag is lost, but I was relieved, to know I would not have to attempt this four high point trip without my tent and sleeping bag. During the wait I was able to sort out the rental car issues, and eat my dinner which I had packed in my carry on.

Getting out of Minneapolis was easy enough, and soon enough, albeit two hours behind schedule, I was on Interstate 35 heading north to Duluth 165 miles away. From Duluth I followed highway 61 along the west shore of Lake Superior for 92 miles, in the dark, to the tiny town of Lutsen within the Superior National Forest. Twenty or so miles north of Lutsen I found the Eagle Mountain trailhead. It was about midnight by the time I found a place to camp, and climbed inside my tent away from the legions of mosquitoes.

The next morning I was at the trailhead by 5:20 a.m., and I quickly grabbed a self-issued permit filling it out inside the car. It was impossible to stand still and not be attacked by hordes of mosquitoes – for that reason I had also eaten my breakfast inside the car. The trail heads north, and within twenty minutes of hiking a sign informed me that I was entering the BWCA Wilderness; a million acre wilderness area within the Superior National Forest, and home to Minnesota’s highest geographical point. The BWCA is bordered on its northern side by the Canada/USA line located only fourteen miles due north from the summit of Eagle Mountain - making it the northern most highpoint in the lower 48. BWCA stands for Boundary Waters Canoe Area, and about twenty percent of the area is made up of water consisting of 1,100 lakes and many miles of flowing water, as such the mosquitoes thrive here. Thanks to the wilderness designation of the BWCA it contains the largest area of uncut forest in the eastern portion of the United States.

Continuing along to the north, the area became full of bogs with wooden plank walkways making the passage of them easy. Soon enough the trail arrived at Whale Lake, about two miles into the three and a half mile (one-way distance) hike where the track turns to the west and heads northwest along the edge of the lake. I soon reached the north end of the lake from which point the highpoint of Minnesota is under a mile away as the trail gains about 400 vertical feet making it is the only steep section. Here the trail splits with the right fork heading to Brule Lake, and the left to the high point. It took me about 20 more minutes from the fork to the summit.

Just before the wooded summit a nice view to the west opened up, and for just a few minutes a slight breeze picked up. The light wind presented me with a brief opportunity to remove the mosquito head net I was wearing allowing me to remove my shirt and undershirt, and replace the shirt and head net just before the relentless mosquito attack returned as the breeze subsided. Earlier I had used a bandana over my hat to protect the top of my head, along with the back of my neck, from the insects, but heading up form Whale Lake it had slipped off, and so I know replaced it with my undershirt.

At the viewless summit I found a weathered and worn commemorative plaque attached to a good sized rock outcropping. The inscription informed me this point was determined to be Minnesota’s highpoint in 1961, and that “the igneous rock composing Eagle Mountain is as old as the Duluth Gabbro, which geologist estimate at over a billion years in age”. Around the rock outcropping was thick forest. With the constant attack having gained momentum I hurriedly signed the summit register, and managed to take a couple of photos, before quickly heading down.

Very soon I crossed paths with my missing bandana. I exchanged my undershirt with it, allowing me to turn the undershirt into a fly swatter of sorts. At times I ran as the bugs were almost unbearable. I returned to the car at 8:00 a.m., having not seen another person since Lutsen the day before.

The mosquitoes were horrible, and many followed me into the car forcing me to leave the empty parking lot immediately and drive with the windows down to keep them off me. The bug problem was as bad as I have ever had to deal with, causing me to not enjoy this hike. A few days later I noticed dozens of mosquitoes bites along my outside forearms where my shirt sleeve placket openings allowed them in. In protecting myself from my attackers, I had overlooked those two areas (left arm, right arm) as they are not easily seen.

**Mount Arvon, MI, 1,979 ft. – July 10, 2020, HP #33: I located a seemingly new trailhead announcing Mount Arvon.**

The upper peninsula of Michigan is home to the Huron Mountains which consist of a collection of privately owned wilderness holdings bordered in the south and west by Highway 41 and in the north and east by Lake Superior. In terms of scope, this mountain range encompass so much remote forest land that it rivals many national parks. Indeed, according to Wikipedia “in the late 1950s, the Huron Mountains were a candidate for becoming a [national park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_park).” The core of the range is off limits to the public as it is owned by the exclusive and mysterious Huron Mountain Club, which some claim was influential in undermining the National Park proposal. Interestingly, Google maps can find the Huron Mountain Club, and a satellite view reveals a line of homes situated between the Pine River and the shores of Lake Superior. However, Google will not give driving directions to the club, stating “sorry, we could not calculate driving directions from [fill in the blank] to Huron Mountain Club, Big Bay, MI 49808”

Mt. Arvon, Michigan’s highest point resides with in the Huron Mountains but luckily is not owned by the Huron Mountain Club. Situated 14 miles south of Lake Superior, 16 miles south and west of the Huron Mountain Club headquarters, and 13.5 miles due east of the town of L’Anse public access is granted by its private owner Meade Paper. Along the labyrinth of dirt roads leading to Mt. Arvon are a series of diamond shaped metal signs pointing the way. Before those markers existed this highpoint had the reputation of one of the most difficult to locate. It is only about 10 miles on the backroads but even so, I made certain I had plenty of gas before leaving the paved roads in pursuit of this highpoint.

Early the same day I had hiked to the highest point in Minnesota, and my trip plan didn’t require I reach the summit of Michigan today, but I did want to get within striking distance of it. Tracing around the west edge of Lake Superior, then through Wisconsin below the south side of the same lake requires 350 miles of driving from the Eagle Mountain trailhead to the base of Mount Arvon. As such it wasn’t until about 6:00 p.m. when I located a seemingly new trailhead announcing Mount Arvon.

With plenty of daylight remaining, I decided to get ahead of schedule and reach my thirty-third US State highpoint that evening. The hiking trail sign announced a distance of 1.75 miles to the summit which I covered in half an hour causing me to question that distance. The hike through the woods was pleasant and even past by a small waterfall. At one point it crossed the road to the summit. It ended at a large green sign, at the top of the mountain parking lot, stating “Welcome to Mt. Arvon, Michigan’s Highest Natural Point”. On each of the signs support posts was a diamond shaped sign, one pointing to the summit, the other indicating a view point. I headed left to the summit.

The summit contained a metal picnic table, a mail box, a highpointer bench, and a diamond shaped summit marker. I also discovered a USGS benchmark set in concrete. Before heading over to the view point, I took several pictures and signed the summit register found within the mailbox. It was a Friday evening, yet I had the place to myself.

Apparently the viewpoint is manufactured as trees had to be cleared to accommodate the scene northwest to Keweenaw Bay and the community of Baraga. Prior to 1982 Mt. Arvon was not known to be the highest natural point of the Great Lakes State, with nearby Mt. Curwood at 1,978 feet holding the title.

For variety, on the descent, I decided to walk down the road rather than retracing my steps. As soon as I got out of the slight breeze blowing over the summit, the bugs began their attack. As such I had to switch to running putting my total car to car time, including the break on the peak, at sixty-five minutes.

**Timm’s Hill, WI, 1,951 ft. – July 11, 2020, HP #34: Timm’s Hill is a mere thirty one miles from the precise center of the Northern half of the Western Hemisphere.**

The night before reaching Timm’s Hill, I camped in the Ottawa National Forest of Michigan, and the bugs were pure torture, very similar to what I experienced on Eagle Mountain, as well as the descent of Mount Arvon. Ergo, the bugless environment of The Badger States highpoint was a welcome break from that battle.

Timm’s Hill is contained within a county park bearing the same name positioned in the north-central part of Wisconsin about 110 miles from Lake Superior’s Chequamegon Bay -- it is the only US State highpoint within a county park. Timm’s hill gains it etymology from Timothy Gahan who owned a logging camp a couple hundred yards north of the highpoint at the sagaciously named lake known as, you guessed it, Timm’s Lake. The entire area is heavily forested with northern hardwood, and was last logged in the 1940s, with the county park finalized in 1983.

Located in a charming very rural area with a latitude and longitude of 45.45100°N / 90.1954°W Timm’s Hill is a mere thirty one miles (north by northwest at 346.5 degrees to be exact) from the precise center of the Northern half of the Western Hemisphere and exactly halfway between the North Pole and the Equator. As such, I’m sure there must be some claim to highpoint fame for its location.

I arrived at the county park at 8:20 a.m., not long after it opened. Entering the park from county road RR I encounters a pickup truck blocking my way. The owner, it turns out, was there also seeking the state highpoint, and had stopped at a map of the Ice Age Trail thinking it might lead to his destination. I assured him the trail he sought was further down the road at the parking area.

At the parking area Randy (as the truck owner is called) and I chatted for a bit comparing our highpointing resumes. He start out on the quarter mile hike, up a 140 foot hill, to the highpoint before I did. When I arrived I found him atop the ladder of the metal tower which is the taller of the two towers located on the summit. I asked him if I should join him, but he said two people on the tower at once wouldn’t be a good idea. So I climbed the staircase of the twenty foot shorter wooden tower, and took in the views from there biding my time until I’d climb the seventy foot tower.

At the base of the wooden tower, is a mail box containing a summit register but without a working pen I was not able to leave my John Hancock. So I snapped a few photos of Randy on his tower descent instead. Shortly I got my turn to climb the polished rungs of the exposed ladder which I took on in Birkenstock sandals. Certainly it was a dangerous thrill, and we were both amazed that the public was allowed to climb that rather tall and perilous ladder.

With thrill seeking completed, I next took photos at the mail box and under a sign which read “Timm’s Hill, Wisconsin’s Highest Natural Point, Elev. 1951.5 FT”. Timm’s Hill was titled the state’s confirmed highest natural point following a 1962 survey.

**Hawkeye Point, IA, 1,670 ft. – July 11, 2020, HP #35: Apparently the highpoint was not named until 1998.**

I was not in a hurry yet I thought I’d make it to Hawkeye Point in the early afternoon. The drive would take me 190 miles from Timm’s Hill, WI to Minneapolis and then an additional 190 miles to the Sterler family farm located about four miles from the Minnesota/Iowa line, and home of Iowa’s highest land point.

As it turned out the drive took about two and a half hours longer than anticipated. First I took my time getting groceries in Hudson, WI because I was tired of driving and walking around the store was a welcome change of pace. Next, after passing Minneapolis and dealing with aggressive drives along the more populated sections of highway 169 I needed another break by the time I reached the Minnesota Valley MnDOT rest stop located about fourteen miles north of Saint Peter.

About the time I left the rest stop getting back on highway 169 it started to rain. I had the radio of the rental car tuned into a local classic rock station and soon the music was interrupted by a serve weather warning. Several cities within the warning area were mentioned including Mankato and Saint Peter, but being unfamiliar with the area it wasn’t until the report mentioned mile markers on highway 169 that I realized I was driving toward a possible tornado.

Soon the rain became so heavy that it was no longer safe to continue driving. Prudently, I joined a line of several other travelers who had pulled over on the shoulder to wait out the winds and downpour. Stopped I consulted my road atlas and learned I was very near Saint Peter, and within 14 miles of Mankato.

As I waited, I worried that nearby trees would fall on the car, and also that the rain might turn to hail. Having gained my bearings I was now able to rely on the detailed coverage the radio was providing. It warned that if a tornado reached you that you should not wait it out in a car, but seek a building or lay down in the ditch and there were no building insight. Continuing to wait, soon enough, slightly after 3:00 p.m., it was reported that a tornado had touched down two and a half miles northwest of the Mankato golf course. The tornado was on the ground for less than 10 minutes, and I later learned it had a maximum width of 125 yards with peak winds of 80 miles per hour.

That second R and R, at the highway rest stop mentioned early turned out to be very fortunate indeed, because without it I would have been 15 or so miles further south on highway 169 putting me pretty much in the eye of the storm. When the rain slowed down, I ventured into Saint Peter, and pulled the car under a gas station canopy until the radio indicated the storm was no longer a threat. Luckily no hail resulted, and the trees around where I had pulled over on the highway had stayed standing.

Leaving Saint Peter sections of the road were covered in huge puddles and I hoped going through them would not damage or stall the engine. As I continued traveling southwest several miles out of Mankato the highway became dry indicating the storm had not reached this far south. And after what felt like a long time, around 5:30 p.m., I arrived in Iowa, past a small campground, and pulled into the Sterler farm with no one else around.

The highpoint looked like an entirely flat piece of land, with a silo and a corn crib off to one side, several “summit” indicators in the middle, and off to the right a huge corn field with very tall green corn stalks galore. In front of the silo stood a painted board with two round cut outs allowing visitors to insert their faces and be photographed as the figures of Grant Wood’s painting American Gothic. A nice observation deck is attached to the silo overlooking an informational kiosk with its flag pole flying the American flag. There is even a picnic table and an antique farm machinery display. The lawn was nicely mowed.

I used a tripod to get photos of myself in front of a stone monument labeled Sterler Farm and inscribed with the outline of Iowa with Hawkeye point marked and labeled with its name and elevation. I also took photos of a few of the directional signs mounted on tall posts pointing to each of the other forty nine state highpoints – namely my home state highpoint Kings Peak, and Timm’s Hill where I had come from. I also photographed the classic tile mosaic, associated with the site, of the compass rose with the state outline in the center.

Iowa’s highpoint is located a stone’s throw from the home on the Sterler family farm, and according to Wikipedia the land was donated to the Osceola County “with the stipulation that the land be turned into a park”, and I would say the county has done just that. The park is very nicely done and very appealing for a highpoint in spite of the absence of majestic mountains. I don’t know when the land was donated but apparently the highpoint was not named until 1998.

**Charles Mound, IL, 1,235 ft. – August 1, 2020, HP #36: The top of the hill is only a quarter mile from the Illinois/Wisconsin border to the north.**

Saturday, I had a rental car reserved for 7:30 p.m., but similar to Minneapolis a few weeks earlier the line to pick up the car was huge and it took an hour before I got it. From Chicago O'Hare International Airport we drove 150 miles (2.5 hours) via I-90 and US 20 to Charles Mound highest point in Illinois.

July 20, 2020, two days prior my wife and I had flown to Chicago from Utah. The next day we spent looking around the windy city. One thing that really impressed us, and that we agreed with, was how much more respectfully and seriously folks in Chicago seemed to take the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic compared to what we were used to in our home State. While in the city we took the opportunity to visit the Willis Tower (formerly and more commonly known as the Sears Town) were we took the sky deck tour. It is interesting to note that the Willis Tower rises 1,450 feet from a ground elevation of 583 feet. The top of the Willis Tower is at an elevation of 2,033 feet making it is the highest manmade point in the state and nearly 800 feet taller than the natural highpoint of Charles Mound.

Charles Mound is located on of a privately owned farm. In fact the owners of Charles Mound have their home on the mound just a few hundred yards from the USGS markers. The region is rolling farmland and quiet country roads where we discovered corn growing abundantly this time of the year. The owners are kind enough to allow public visits but they set the dates and have a reputation of being very strict only allowing visitors on their set dates which typically are the first full weekends of June, July, August and September. In addition the owners do not allow driving up to the highpoint but instead allow visitors to walk in on a farming track about a mile in length but not after dark. Pets, thank goodness, are also not allow.

Even though Charles Mound is a gentle hill I was surprised with its size, finding it rather large and a landmark I was able to pick out from several miles away. It is not just a simple flat spot like Hawkeye or Panorama Point as I had anticipated. Charles Mound is located within what is referred to as the Driftless Area a region that includes southwestern Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, and the extreme northwestern corner of Illinois. Theory has it that unlike the rest of the region the Driftless area was not flattened by glacial activity eons ago. In addition to rolling hills the area also has some limestone bluffs and the pleasant scenery is more than just flat farm land. The Driftless Area's plants parallel the Great Lakes region rather than the Midwest.

There were several cars parked along the road when we arrived an hour behind schedule due to the delay picking up the rental car. At the farming road, leading to the highpoint, we encountered an open gate and a hand painted sign asking visitors to “not block the driveway”. As we walked up the overgrown road several groups were coming down and one lone hiker passed us on his way up.

We arrived on top seeing just the lone hiker. We located three geological markers atop the hill as well as “Welcome to Charles Mound” sign put up by the owners. After a while a couple guys appeared from the behind the trees next to the highpoint but they were on their way down.

There were two chairs at the highpoint which we used once we were alone. The weather was nice, no bugs around, and the views north were open and pleasant. It is interesting to realize from where we sat we were only a quarter mile south of the Illinois/Wisconsin border. Just after we signed the summit register, another couple arrived and asked to sign it. We gave them the chairs and after they left we moved the chairs into the shade and enjoyed the view for a while longer commenting how we wished we would have brought lunch with us.

As the next group arrived we returned the chairs and then headed down by walking on the mowed grass circling the trees where we saw the two guys mentioned above, and in so doing we saw the farm house.

On the hike back to the car we saw just a couple other parties heading up. Nevertheless there were still a lot of cars on the road, many more than there were hikers around and I found that strange as there was no other apparent reason to be there.

From the highpoint of Illinois we drove the twelve miles or so to the historic tourist attraction town of Galena before returning to our motel in Chicago.

**Taum Sauk Mountain, MO, 1,772 ft. – August 29, 2020, HP #37: Unlike other sections of the state park, which didn’t seem to live up to their potential, I much-liked the campground.**

Arriving in the Taum Sauk Mountain State Park vicinity via state highway CC, about one mile from the trailhead of Mina Sauk Falls I came to a fork in the road. I choose the left fork leading to the 72-foot tall Taum Sauk fire lookout tower understanding that the right fork continues to the trailhead that would be my subsequent driving destination.

I was excited to climb the tower, dating back to 1949, with its many stairs, and to take in the views from the platform at its top only to be disappointed that the access to the platform itself was locked off. Denied the top of the tower, I returned to the fork in the road, and took the gravel path of the right fork north and west until the road ended.

Along the way I stopped at a viewing platform which includes a panoramic photo labeling the peaks and valleys located ten to fifteen miles away to the northeast. I learned that Iron Mountain of the St. Francois Mountains had been originally mined for its ore causing the cap of the mountain to be removed. Looking further into this I discovered that today it is still mined but for its igneous rocks. Mining activity, as early as 1720, led to human settlement of the surrounding areas. Today the area in and around the St. Francois Mountains accounts for over ninety percent of primary lead production in the United States giving it the nickname of the Lead Belt. The area yields not only lead and iron, but also baryte, zinc, silver, manganese, cobalt, and nickel ores.

While at the viewing platform I informed an older couple that the highest point in Missouri was about a half mile down the road. The gentleman became eager to reach it, telling me he had thought the fire tower was at the highest point.

I arrived to a few cars in the parking lot, and as I switched out of my sandals, the couple who I had parked next to informed me that the hike was too long for them. I let them know it is considered ADA compliant, and only involves a fraction of the Mina Sauk Falls hike, but they decided against it nevertheless.

Wikipedia states “while relatively low in terms of elevation at 1,772 feet (540 m) compared to other peaks, Taum Sauk and the St. Francois range are true mountains, being the result of a volcanic orogeny. Whereas vertical relief in the rest of the Ozarks region is the result of erosion of sedimentary strata, the St. Francois are an ancient Precambrian igneous uplift several times older than the Appalachians.” Wikipedia also states “the topography of Taum Sauk is that of an elongated ridge with a NNW-SSE orientation rather than a peak” and it contains a photo of the ridge, which makes it look like a mountain found in either Virginia or Alabama. Taum Sauk has only about 500 feet of prominence as such when driving to the trailhead any elevation gain seems negligible and one does not even realize he has driven to the top of a professed “true mountain”.

Soon I found myself on a cement sidewalk giving the walk to the highpoint of Missouri the feeling of strolling in suburban neighborhood. And within a few minutes, I covered the one fifth of a mile to the highest point in the state, where I discovered a couple of benches, a box mounted on a post containing a summit register, and next to a tree a sizeable rock which I immediately recognized from photographs. In front of the rock, at ground level rests a pink granite summit marker confirming the spot as Missouri’s highest natural elevation and labeling the height as 1772.68 MSL (Mean Sea Level). For good measure it also states the elevation was verified March 23, 1991. The only views were of trees across flat land. I took a few pictures, while feeling a bit let down, perhaps from the lack of challenge required.

In the Climber’s Log on summitpost.org for Taum Sauk Mountain I signed it stating “one of the ‘weaker’ highpoints I have been too. I never would have thought I was on a mountain if I hadn't read on Wikipedia that Taum Sauk is a true mountain. Felt like a field. Fortunately the field is forested with many trees providing it with a saving grace. Mina Sauk Falls weren't really running either, just a trickle. Bummer!”

At least I had my time at the summit marker alone, and I always enjoy being in a forest. After about fifteen minutes at the highpoint I back tracked very slightly to continue on to Mina Sauk Falls just a bit over a mile away, arriving within thirty minutes. Cascading over three distinct drops, when running, this water fall drops a total of 132 feet making it the tallest in Missouri. I arrived to a small trickle flowing and found the falls to be no more impressive than the highpoint. I took a quick detour from the loop trail I was following and hiked down to the bottom of the wet-weather only falls which remained rather plain and unmoving.

As I continued on the second half of the three mile loop hike I found myself on the Taum Sauk section of Ozark trail – an approximately 500 mile trail spanning from St. Louis all the way to Arkansas consisting of thirteen sections which one day will all be connected. It began to rain steadily, causing me to put my hiking speeded into high gear. I returned to the car before six o’clock, putting the car to car hike, including the time at the highpoint, at around an hour and a half.

Located just a half mile from the trailhead parking is the Taum Sauk Mountain campground. In spite of it being a Saturday I found the simple rustic campground to be mostly empty much to my liking. The rain was coming and going but I had the sense that it was going to rain all night so I picked one of the two spots containing a wooden plank shelter platform trusting that would keep my tent from getting muddy.

It is interesting to note that Taum Sauk Mountain State Park is located in the Show Me States only National Forest named after the author and best-known Missourian of all time namely Mark Twain. The state park encompasses 7,500 acres of the National Forest which is well-known for its waterways and natural springs. Unlike other sections of the state park, which didn’t seem to live up to their potential, I much-liked the campground.

Before pitching my tent for the night, I ate my dinner inside the car, out of the rain, while consulting my road atlas for my pending voyage, the next day, to Arkansas’ Magazine Mountain.

**Magazine Mountain, AR, 2,753 ft. – August 30, 2020, HP #38: Signal Hill is Arkansas's highest point as well as the highest point of the Ozark Plateau, rising over 2,200 feet above the surrounding valleys.**

From Taum Sauk Mountain Missouri to Magazine Mountain Arkansas entails over 350 miles of driving. I hit the road before sunrise, reaching the Petit Jean River Valley overlook south of Magazine Mountain about one hour past noon where I hung out and had my lunch. The drive up route 309 was an exciting one involving a series of switchbacks.

At 2,753-feet, Mount Magazine’s tallest peak “Signal Hill” is Arkansas's highest point as well as the highest point of the Ozark Plateau [is this true? What about the Boston Mountains???], rising over 2,200 feet above the surrounding valleys. The tabletop which forms the mountain runs east to west stretching six miles long and up to a mile across. The location is rugged and feels isolated being situated about thirty five miles from the nearest sizable town.

There are several short hiking options to the top of Arkansas, and the first one I encountered was the trail from Cameron Bluff Campground which is just under a half mile long. I began hiking at 1:45 p.m., and took my first summit photo at 2:00 p.m. The peak is clearly labeled with a large sign hanging from tree trunks used as posts. The sign includes the mountain’s name, the peak’s name, the elevation, and the fact it is the highest point in Arkansas. On the ground in front of the sign is a large stone mosaic about twenty one feet by eighteen feet in the outline of Arkansas. This stone map, if you will, of the state is made to scale with one foot equaling thirteen miles. The official survey marker of the peak is also placed to scale within the map between two blue grout lines representing the Arkansas River to the north and the Petit Jean River to the south. The summit is too heavily wooded to offer any long range views, but nevertheless the setting was pleasant.

On the summit was a friendly young man in his twenties with his son, and I told him of my quest to reach the highpoint of each state. When he learned my age he asked me for life advice! I advised him to manage his money wisely and simply through an S&P 500 index fund. He didn’t seem to really grasp my meaning, and seemed to be hoping for something deeper. His life advice to me was to love one another – good advice!

After the pair left, I took a bunch of photos, and left shortly after the next two groups arrived. Returning to the car, I drove over to the Cameron Bluff overlooks and was impressed with the views and the cliffs. Next I checked out the area around the Lodge, and from there the visitor center. At the visitor center a sign revealed that prior to the twentieth century the mountain had been called by a few other names including Reveille, Cassetete, and Tomahawk. Its neighbor Mt. Nebo twenty one miles to the east was referred to as Mt. Magazine in the early 1800s, and Nebo and current day Magazine may have been considered the same mountain in the 1860s.

I drove the full loop of the Mount Magazine road from the visitor center, encircling Signal Knob, past the Lodge and back to the visitor center before leaving the area and heading deeper into Arkansas toward Hot Spring National Park soon connecting with highway 7 a designated scenic byway running north to south through the Ouachita National Forest.

I hoped to find camping in Ouachita National Forest before reaching Hot Springs National Park, but I drove past South Fourche and with COVID Iron Springs was closed. So I drove to the Gulpha Gorge campground within the National Park but was put off by its lack of privacy and paved roads. Next I located the campground at Blakely Mountain dam of the Ouachita River, but it required reservations so I drove to the Ouachita State Park and was blessed with a wonderful walk-in camp spot located on a narrow peninsula jutting out into the lake, and surrounded with tall slender pine tree giving it privacy. The campground bathrooms where a third of a mile way away, and I was pleased to find they were private one person at a time units with a shower which I took advantage of removing the need to swim in the lake as I had planned to do.

The night sky was clear, and the temperature was warm so I was able to leave the rain fly off of my tent and enjoy the fresh air.

**Driskill Mountain, LA, 535 ft. – August 31, 2020, HP #39: This time the weather warning was for a flash flood, instead of a tornado.**

I had enjoyed a calm clear night but as a lay in my tent the morning of the last day of August 2020 I could feel the weather was about to change. Truth be told, I was in no rush to leave the pleasant camp spot in Arkansas’s Ouachita State Park as I needed to wait until after 8:00 a.m. for the visitor center to open so I could pay for the nights camping having arrived the evening before after the center was closed. Nevertheless I obeyed the promptings and no sooner had I packed up when the sky ripped open and the rain began to hammer down even before I had time to load my gear into my rental car.

Not quite 8:00 a.m. yet, I drove over to the visitor center, and ate breakfast in the car, as the heavy rain continued to fall. After getting my dues payed I headed south on route 227 and used route 192 to connect with route 7 near Hot Springs Village driving cautiously in the downpour. Fifteen miles further along I passed through the United States first National Park just as I had the day before.

Scarcely before route 7 reaches highway 270 at a 3505 Central Ave, Hot Springs, Arkansas the road descends a hill and at the trough I encountered an impromptu river of sorts completely covering the road and being at least two feet deep. I watched a service van braved the waters only to get stalled out, with the water level reaching above the bottom of its doors, and I knew I could not even attempt it. I first tried using Carl Drive and heading east but didn’t find a way to continue going south, so I returned to the flooded area and used Franklin St going west and managed to turn to the south and pass through the parking lot of the Catholic Health initiatives Hospital skirting the flood and returning to route 7.

As I continue toward Louisiana, somewhere near Lake Hamilton the radio was interrupted by a serve weather warning, reminding of my drive through Minnesota seven weeks prior. This time the weather warning was for a flash flood, instead of a tornado, but I had already experienced flooding and the weather was being to improve as I continued south toward Interstate 30.

About one hundred and eighty miles from the flash flood I had negotiated I found myself at the Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church on route 507 roughly seven miles outside of Bienville, Louisiana where the one mile hike to the third lowest US State highpoint begins. No one else was around on a Monday afternoon just shy of 2:30 p.m. when I arrived. Escaping the car I found the day to be hot and humid as I set off practically due north toward the 535 foot highpoint.

The route initially follows the gated dirt road labeled as Parish Road 37 on detailed maps for about half a mile where just prior to the false summit it reaches a Y. The right fork of the Y heads to a clear cut open area and the left fork continues on to the state highpoint skirting the false summit to its west en route.

By 3:00 p.m. I had gained the 160 feet from the trailhead to the summit where I faced a large sign under a small roof declaring “Driskill Mountain Elevation 535 ft.” Below the name and elevation banner was a table of sorts above which was a photo of Jack Longacre the founder of the Highpointer Club, and an arrow pointing to an overlook of Jordan Mountain. To the right of the roofed sign was a pile of stone which I believe is the old marker of the summit. After getting a few photographs at the summit I wandered over to the overlook where I found two highpointer benches but not much of a view. On the hike in and all around the area were signs of recent strong winds from Hurricane Laura which had destroyed parts of Louisiana just days before.

Returning to the highpoint I wander around in the woods admiring the tall, skinny, and mostly limbless pine trees covering the peak. On the drive to the trailhead I had encountered a few logging trucks, and I wondered if these tall pine trees where what enticed significant logging operation in the immediate area. On the hike out I opted to follow the blue blazed path over the 515 foot false summit necessitating the purging of many spider webs along the less commonly used way.

Finding myself back at my rental car about fifteen minutes before four o’clock, it was clear I had plenty of time left in the day to reach the Marathon campground located in the Bienville National Forest about fifty miles east of Jackson Mississippi off Interstate 20. It ended up being after sunset when I arrived at the campground only to be notified that tent camping currently was not allowed. Roughing it in the woods around the campground wasn’t feasible due to the excessive thickness of the forest, and so I accepted that I was in for an even longer day and would need to continue on into Alabama.

The next objective on my six highpoint 2350 mile trip was Britton Hill Florida, and my road atlas showed camping at State Park Chickasaw near Providence Alabama on route. I found the park around one o’clock in the morning, but the gate was locked and it obviously no longer allowed camping. Luckily as I continued on highway 28 I found it to be very rural and out of necessity I just decided to hide behind some trees on the side of the highway and set up my tent to catch a few hours of overdue sleep. The less involved option of simply sleeping in the car was not practical due to the heat and humidity.

**Britton Hill, FL, 345 ft. – September 1, 2020, HP #40: It’s not a mountain for sure, and it isn’t even much a hill, in fact Britton Hill is lower than sixteen other states lowest points.**

Prior to visiting the highest point of the Sunshine State, I had no idea of the confusion surrounding this highpoint. For me the confusion started with the fact that nothing at the highpoint uses the name Britton Hill – everything denoting the spot uses the name Lakewood Park. Within Lakewood Park there is a sizable granite marker as well as two separate signs pronouncing Lakewood Park as the highest point at 345 feet. Looking into this upon my return I found people who claim the granite marker isn’t at the highest point of the State, and others inferring the area hasn’t been officially surveyed by the United States Government. As well, some declare Britton Hill is located within Lakewood Park and others state Lakewood Park is located on Britton Hill. Also, no two sources seem to agree on the highpoints latitude and longitude coordinates. One source even claims the true highpoint is located 30 yards west-southwest of the granite marker which by my reckonings would place it inside the park’s public restroom. Further adding to the confusion are those trusting Digital Elevation Models with Lidar who go as far as claiming the highpoint is outside of the boundaries of Lakewood Park.

To try and make sense out of all these contradictions I decided to simply turn to ACME Mapper 2.2 and see what I could figure out from a simple straightforward map. From the contour lines one can clearly pick out Britton Hill with a summit plateau of roughly a half mile in length by 257 yards wide -- by plateau I mean the area within the greatest elevation contour line of the hill (in this case that contour line denotes an elevation of 340 feet). On the southern end of the hill (but not all the way to the south), extending beyond the summit plateau width, is an area bordered by county highway 285 to the east and extending 400 yards west with a width of 225 yards constituting Lakewood Park -- marking it clear that Lakewood Park is located on Britton Hill (and not vice versa). As mentioned Lakewood Park is home to a thick granite highpoint marker roughly three and a half feet tall, with a not quite square cross-section two to two and a half feet in length. This marker is located one hundred or so steps from the parking lot and about 36 steps from the restroom. It seems to me that much of the forty-six acre plateau of Britton Hill, being very flat indeed, is at an elevation of 345 feet and as such the hill top does not contain a single pinnacle. So whether the location of the granite monument corresponds with an official United States Government survey or not I feel its location accurately denotes the highpoint and there is no reason to speculate about it.

I really like the way Wikipedia states it, which coincides with what I learned from the map mentioned above. "The hill is located in northern Walton County near the town of Lakewood, Florida, just off County Road 285 about 2 miles (3.2 km) southeast of Florala, Alabama. A small park called Lakewood Park marks the high point and features a monument, trails, and an information board."

I arrived at Lakewood Park from highway 331 in Paxton Florida. The hill rises only about 27 feet above Paxton making it difficult to distinguish. In fact I drove from the Alabama/Florida state line past the Paxton Post Office three times looking for it, as I had conflicting directions to it. I even asked at the post office if they knew the location of Britton Hill and was given a blank stare and a reply of no. An older gentleman outside the post office however pointed out the way connecting me to county highway 285 via county highway 147 east bound. Reaching 285 and turning north, while following a sign indicating the state highpoint was ahead, required driving up a slight incline. Since I was looking for something labeled Britton Hill even once I was on highway 285 I drove past Lakewood Park eight tenths of a mile to highway 54 in Alabama before realizing Lakewood Park was my objective.

A county worker was leaving when I arrived having just finishing cleaning the park’s restroom, and so I initially had the place to myself on a Tuesday morning at about 10:00 a.m. Lakewood Park is well-kept and I enjoyed its stillness. I took a few photographs and signed the summit log found at the information board before anyone else arrived. The information board contained articles about Florida’s highpoint and information about the Highpointers club.

Starting a few steps north of the granite monument begins a hiking trail heading into the forest to the west. To the south are a couple covered picnic tables. I hadn’t eaten a proper breakfast yet, so I sat at one of the tables taking in the open views to the east as I munched on some food. A couple separate people arrived. One was friendly and in chatting with him I mentioned how I had trouble finding the highpoint since I was looking for Britton Hill, and he confirmed that we were at Britton Hill. An hour must have passed by the time I set off on the hiking trail where I soon encountered an official Highpointers bench. Within two tenths of a mile the trail splits into three trails, which all complete a loop back to the picnic area of the park. The longest loop is six tenths of a mile, the other is a half mile, and the shortest loop, which I took, is four tenths of a mile. The only views on the flat walk were of trees.

In my research of this highpoint I also found a couple variations on the origins of the name Britton Hill. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names lists four features in the USA named Britton Hill with the Florida one stating “Named in honor of the Britton family which donated the land for a park in Lakewood.” While others claim Britton Hill was named after a postmistress of the late Lakewood post office.

It’s not a mountain for sure, and it isn’t even much a hill, in fact Britton Hill is lower than sixteen other states lowest points.